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MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH
AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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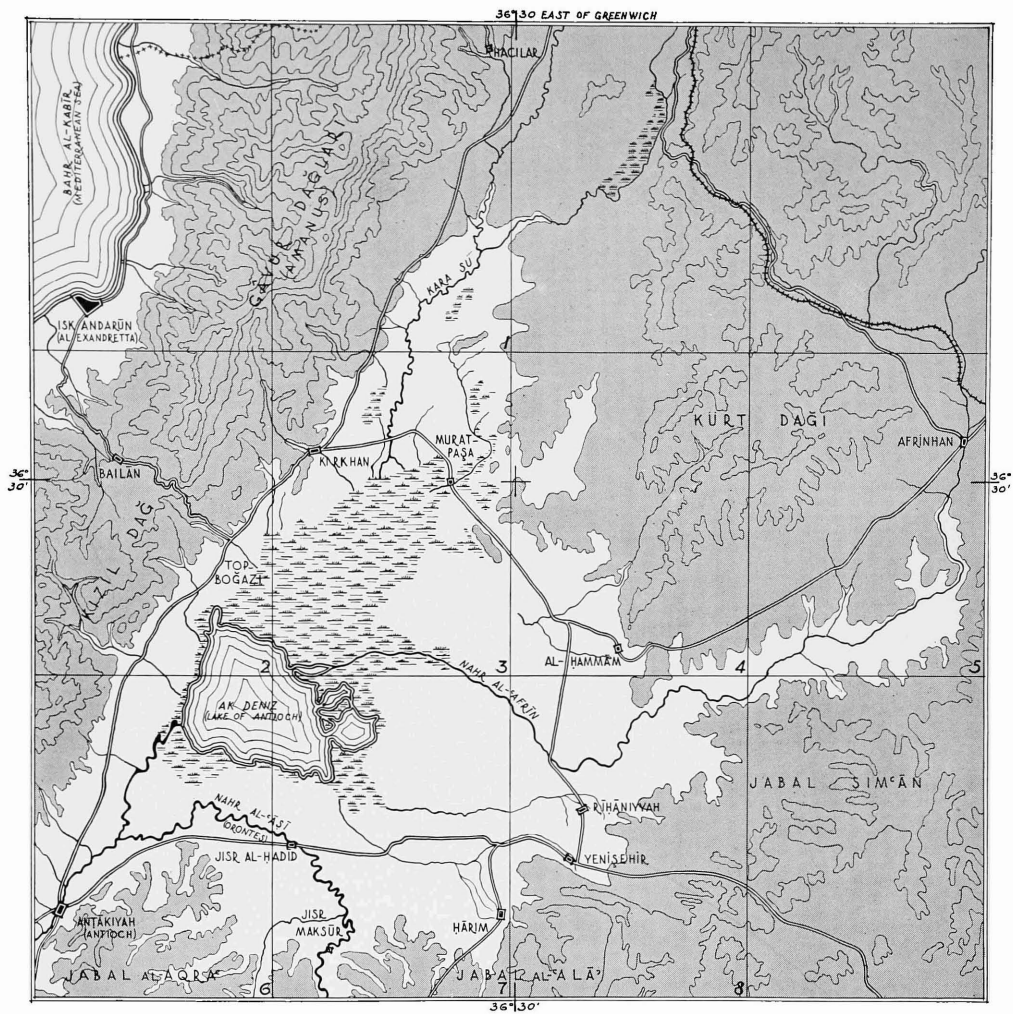
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THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH AND ITS ENVIRONS. KEY MAP. SCALE, 1:400,000

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
ORIENTAL INSTITUTE PUBLICATIONS
VOLUME XLVIII

MOUNDS
IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH
AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

By
ROBERT J. BRAIDWOOD



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PREFACE

The author wishes to acknowledge the interest and assistance of the various members of the staff of the Syrian Expedition, including Mr. Arthur Pierson, the photographer, and especially Mr. R. C. Haines, the architect, who prepared the excellent maps contained herein. Dr. C. W. McEwan, the field director, has provided a most generous amount of suggestion and encouragement. Without the willing aid of the editorial department of the Oriental Institute, especially of Dr. A. A. Brux, who completely took over the transliteration of the place names, this book would be much less comprehensible. Finally, the author wishes, in behalf of the staff of the Syrian Expedition, to dedicate this, its first formal publication, to the memory of Dr. James Henry Breasted. On his last visit to the Near East, in the fall of 1935, when we informed him of our intent to make this survey, he gave the idea his most enthusiastic support. We feel it fitting that our first modest effort should be dedicated to his name.

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INTRODUCTION

The Syrian Expedition of the Oriental Institute has been established in the Plain of Antioch in North Syria since the summer of 1933. This plain, called by the natives the ʿAmuq,¹ was once the site of the "Syro-Hittite" kingdom of Hattina, and there is evidence that its occupation goes back certainly to Chalcolithic times if not before. The floor of the plain is covered with mounds, most of which are now known to have preclassical remains. Early in the fall of 1933 the Expedition staff realized the value of an archeological survey which would take the form of an inventory of all the mounds in the Plain of Antioch and its tributary river valleys. The plain lends itself admirably to such a survey, being almost completely hemmed in by mountains which naturally delimit the area of the survey just as they must have delimited the plain into a political unit during the various cultural periods in ancient times.²

The purpose of an archeological survey of this type is the complete reconnaissance of a certain area to discover what, if anything, within that area is of archeological interest. If possible, such a survey should record the names, geographical positions, and surface indications of antiquity of all the mounds in the area. In theory, such a survey should be made before any excavation is done; but this presupposes on the part of the surveyor a knowledge of evidence, chiefly ceramic, which in the case of the Plain of Antioch was not available before excavation had been started. In fact, it was not feasible to execute the ʿAmuq survey until the spring of 1936; but fortunately, by that time, we had established a complete ceramic chronology. It was possible, in terms of this ceramic evidence, to interpret the collections of sherds which we made on the different mounds. Hence we can present here not only the names of all the mounds in the Plain of Antioch, with their positions fixed on maps, but also indications of the various cultural periods during which they were occupied and of the distribution of remains of each period. In our mound list and maps the archeologist interested in the excavation of a site in this part of the Near East may, we hope, find information to his advantage, and the historical topographer is presented with as complete a sum of facts concerning the area as it is possible to get in the field.³

The emphasis of this survey is admittedly preclassical; no attempt was made to investigate sites which were not in the form of the characteristic mound or "tell" (cf. Fig. 2, where many appear). The survey was accomplished in three weeks, but in the case of several mounds the material collected at that time was amplified by sherds picked up in previous years by the various members of the Expedition.

¹ Cf. M. Streck, art. "Amk" in *Encyclopaedia of Islam* I (1913) 331 f. The *u* added in current native pronunciation seems to be not part of the proper word form (cf. Yāqūt III 727) but merely a helping vowel.

² [It had been intended that Dr. C. W. McEwan write an introductory chapter dealing with the political history of the ʿAmuq. He found, however, upon investigating the available historical syntheses, that the excellent article on Syria by Dr. Ernst Honigsmann in Pauly-Wissowa rendered such an attempt superfluous. The Assyrian sources will be reconsidered in a historical introduction to the excavation report on Tell Ta'yināt. Dr. I. J. Gelb will interpret the new material, only recently available, found in the "Hittite" pictographic records and in texts from Boğazköy and Ra's al-Shamrah.—EDITOR.]

³ To readers interested in the archeological survey as a part of field work, the author would recommend consultation of an unpublished thesis by J. C. Harrington, "The Place of the Survey in Archaeology" (1935), in the files of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Chicago. More available are two articles by V. J. Fewkes, "Archaeological Reconnaissance in Yugoslavia," in American School of Prehistoric Research, *Bulletin*, Nos. 9 (1933) and 10 (1934), in which a very logical procedure is outlined.

MEANS OF EFFECTING THE SURVEY

When the survey was being planned, it was decided that an independent topographic survey would be unjustifiably expensive and by no means entirely necessary. The reproductions made in 1920-28 by the geographical service of the French Army from the maps of the Turkish "État Major" are the largest-scale maps (1:200,000) available that cover the whole of the area. Since these maps were found to be correct except in some minor details, it was decided to use enlargements of them as a basis, with corrections, when necessary, made from our own observations and from the excellent maps issued by the Travaux du Cadastre.¹ Therefore the maps here published follow a sketch map made with the aid of the "État Major" maps and the cadastral survey sheets. On this the mounds that did not appear on the cadastral sheets were located by means of directional observations made with a Brunton compass from known points. We feel certain that the mounds are shown accurately enough to allow anyone who wishes to find them to do so with no difficulty whatever.

No detailed archeological survey has heretofore been made in the Plain of Antioch. Various travelers have been through it; but there was practically no activity there, archeologically speaking, until the Syrian Expedition was established. In 1896 Messrs. P. Perdrizet and Ch. Fossey had made a reconnaissance from Damascus as far as Antioch, Aleppo, and Alexandretta.² M. Victor Chapot had traversed the Plain of Antioch soon afterward.³ The survey made by a Princeton expedition in 1905 in the mountains to the south and east was concerned with classical and Early Christian ruins; its report does not mention mounds in the plain.⁴ A survey as yet unpublished was made by Messrs. Perdrizet and Seyrig in 1924 in the area about

¹ The following modern (i.e., postwar) maps which cover the area of the Plain of Antioch at relatively large scale were found very useful:

By the Service Géographique de l'Armée (at Beyrouth):

[*Carte de reconnaissance*,] *reproduction de la carte de l'État Major Ottoman*, 1:200,000 ("Tableau F, No. 10"; 1920-28). The "Adana," "Kilis," "Antioche," and "Alep" sheets combined form the largest-scale map now available which covers the whole area of the plain.

[*Carte générale du Levant*—1:50,000 ("Tableau K"; 1926—). Of this excellent map, only sheets NJ-37-1-1d, -2c, and -2d (the "Amouk," "El Hammam," and "Jabal es Smane" sheets) are now available for the Plain of Antioch, having appeared in 1935-36. Other sheets, however, are soon to be issued.

By the Bureau Topographique des Troupes Françaises du Levant (at Beyrouth):

[*Carte de la Syrie et du Liban*:] *États du Levant sous mandat français*, 1:500,000 ("Tableau C, No. 7"; 1935). This edition covers the whole of Syria in six sections; the "Lattaquie" sheet includes the Plain of Antioch.

By the Travaux du Cadastre et d'Amélioration Agricole des États de Syrie, du Liban, et des Alaouites (at Beyrouth) for the "Sandjak d'Alexandrette":

Plaine de l'Amouk (1925-27), made in view of the projected draining of the swamp. There is a "plan d'ensemble" at 1:40,000 besides eleven sectional sheets at 1:10,000. The map covers only the lake and adjacent areas, but is very useful for these parts of the plain.

Village maps, 1:5,000. These are the regular survey sheets made for the delimitation of property and hence lack contour lines. The key sheet, "Carte d'avancement des travaux du cadastre" (scale about 1:100,000), shows the work completed by 1936. The swamp and the mountains were not included.

Anyone who is particularly interested in the area would do well to provide himself with the maps named above. For a fairly complete list of the older maps of Syria see René Dussaud, *Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale* (Paris, 1927) pp. iii-xix. Of the older maps, that of Martin Hartmann (Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, *Zeitschrift* XXIX [1894] Pl. 3 and pp. 142-88 and 475-550) is particularly valuable for its contributions to nomenclature. Unmentioned by Dussaud is the Aleppo sheet of the *Karte von Mesopotamien und Syrien* (vorläufige Ausgabe), prepared by the Kgl. Preussische Landesaufnahme, May, 1918.

² Cf. Perdrizet and Fossey, "Voyage dans la Syrie du Nord," *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* XXI (for 1897) 66-91 and 165 f.

³ Chapot, "Antiquités de la Syrie du Nord," *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* XXVI (for 1902) 161-208 and 289 f., esp. pp. 170-72.

⁴ Princeton University Archaeological Expeditions to Syria in 1904-1905 and 1909, "Publications." Division I. *Geography and Itinerary* (Leyden, 1930) pp. 72 f.

MEANS OF EFFECTING THE SURVEY

3

Antioch and al-Suwaidiyyah.¹ Topographical studies made from maps and literary sources are more numerous.²

Since a survey of the type represented in this volume has not often been done in the Near East, a word may be added to put on record the methodology employed. The field map was made from the "État Major" maps and the cadastral maps, as described above. Fortunately most of the larger mounds could be accurately located on the field map from the cadastral sheets, and concrete bench marks which the Travaux du Cadastre had set on the located mounds could then be used in the field as known points from which to make observations with

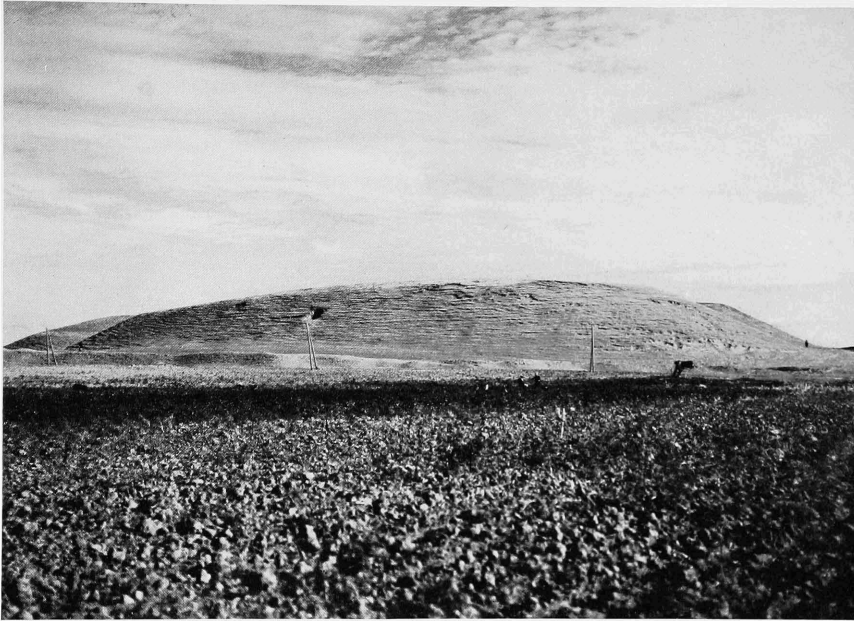


FIG. 1.—ÇATAL HÜYÜK (NO. 167) FROM SOUTHWEST

the compass. The position of any mound which did not appear on the maps was fixed by taking compass bearings on it from two or three known points and plotting these on the field map with the aid of a protractor. The compass used was of the Brunton type, with a light tripod.

It was not deemed necessary to measure the size of individual mounds. They are described

¹ Cf. *Syria* V (1924) 385.

² The older literature on Syria in its various aspects is given by Reinhold Röhricht, *Bibliotheca geographica Palaestinae. Chronologisches Verzeichniss der auf die Geographie des Heiligen Landes bezüglichen Literatur von 333 bis 1878 und Versuch einer Cartographie* (Berlin, 1890). The later works are listed by Peter Thomsen, *Die Palästina-Literatur I*—(Leipzig, 1908—). In his Vols. I–III material bearing on North Syria is not included. On Syria in general see *Syrie-Palestine-Iraq-Transjordanie* (Paris, 1932; in the "Guides bleus" series); E. Honigmann, art. "Syria" in Pauly-Wissowa-Kroll, *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, 2. Reihe, IV (1932) 1549–1727; and Dussaud, *Topographie historique*. All of these also contain bibliographical data.

as "large" if they approach the size of Çatal Hüyük (No. 167;¹ Fig. 1), which is approximately the largest in the plain, being about 400 meters long, 250 meters wide, and 30 meters high, or "small" if they are no larger than Tell Dhahab (No. 177; Fig. 2), which is a little round mound no more than about 25 meters in diameter. Anyone who is interested in excavation and wishes more exact measurements will, we assume, visit the plain himself to inspect the mounds.

The field party was composed of the writer, our head foreman Abdullah, two of the more intelligent workmen, who knew the plain well and spoke Turkish and Kurdish as well as Arabic, and several boys, who assisted in picking up sherds. Natives who lived near a given mound were questioned as to the name or names of the mound, their ideas of what the names meant, whether any other names were once in use, and whether any antiquities were known to have come from the site. The natives would usually assist in picking up potsherds.

The collection of sherds from the surface is best done during the winter or late fall, when the grass has dried up and blown away and the rains have washed out a new crop of sherds. However, many of the mounds in the plain are inaccessible at that time on account of floods and bad roads. Because of this and the force of other circumstances, it was necessary to make this survey in the late spring. Each collector was given a sack and told to collect all the sherds he could find, regardless of the size or type of fragment. This is necessary, as there is a natural tendency to pick up only painted wares and rim sherds, and a number of meaningful cooking wares and burnished wares may easily be missed. The slopes and the talus of a mound usually gave the greatest yield, but in many cases there were open cuts and gullies which were rich in sherds. Such cuts are valuable, though they tend to make the particular periods represented in them appear overimportant in comparison with the periods represented by sherds from other parts of the mound. When the party returned to the expedition house, the sherds were washed and then sorted, and notes were made as to the periods represented in terms of the ceramic chronology of Tell al-Judaïdah.

It was also necessary to note in the field the approximate size and form of each mound, its apparent water supply, whether it is now occupied by a native village, and whether there is an extrusion of fortification walls or other architectural features. Masonry extrusions were found only on mounds near the foothills, where there is a natural supply of stone at hand; out in the plain, however, the mounds have been denuded of stone by the natives.

THE BASIS OF THE CHRONOLOGY

The Syrian Expedition of the Oriental Institute has excavated at three mounds since its establishment in the Plain of Antioch: Çatal Hüyük (No. 167), Tell Ta'yînât (No. 126), and Tell al-Judaïdah (No. 176). It is on Tell al-Judaïdah that the most complete stratigraphic record has been obtained. Though it may be supplemented in some details by material from Çatal Hüyük and Tell Ta'yînât, the main periods of occupation are represented on Tell al-Judaïdah. This seems certain, since there is no reason to suspect a gap in the Judaïdah chronology and since only two wares not found on Judaïdah appeared in the sherd collections made during the survey. These two wares are more fully described on pages 43 and 44. They are referred to throughout this report as the "Tell Ghāzî red ware" and the "Kara Su red ware." The first is certainly recent, probably ancestral to the pottery now in use by the natives, while the second is very likely recent, although it vaguely resembles one of the wares of Judaïdah XI.

The Judaïdah chronology given in outline on pages 6 f. is based on field observations only. The study of the pottery with a view to definitive publication is now in progress, but until such

¹ The numbers added in parentheses are those under which mounds appear in the mound list and by which their positions are shown on Maps I-VIII.



FIG. 2.—VIEW ACROSS THE PLAIN, WITH TELL AL-JUDADAH (No. 176) AT RIGHT AND TELL DHAHAB (No. 177) AT LEFT

MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH

THE TELL AL-JUDAIDAH CHRONOLOGY¹

Cultural Period and Probable Approximate Dates	Distinctive Criteria, Chiefly Ceramic	Staple Simple Wares
A.D. 600 I Early Christian	An Early Christian monastery of the 6th century (according to Père Hugues Vincent). Reused ossuaries, typical roof tile and bricks	Brittle red corrugated ware
A.D. 350 II Roman Provincial	Material culture similar to that of Roman Antioch: pottery, lamps, glass. Earlier in the period, examples of the dull red "glazed" Antiochian wares ²	Beginning of the red corrugated ware
64 B.C. Hellenistic III	Dull red "glazed" Antiochian wares and some Hellenistic molded pottery and lamps	
Late Hellenic	Painted wares as in Levels 2 and 3 at al-Minah ³ and late Attic black wares. Apparently much the same culture as that represented at Deve Hüyük, ⁴ Nirab, ⁵ and elsewhere in North Syria. The period "begins" when all of the earlier "Syro-Hittite" criteria have disappeared, but it seems probable that there was no great ethnic change	Probable holdovers in cooking pots and in some of the larger simple forms
500 B.C. IV "Syro-Hittite"	Red-slipped and burnished series. Bichrome painted series which copies sub-Mycenaean and Cypriote motifs. Cypriote, early Greek, Assyrian, and Egyptian imports. "Syro-Hittite" glyptic; stone "censers." Tell Ta'yinat (No. 126) shows the material culture of a royal city of this period	Handmade ribbon-handled cooking pot series. Simple wares with orange-buff core
1000 B.C. V	Sub-Mycenaean or Late Helladic IV wares, perhaps Cypriote in origin. ⁶ This series is distinct from its Period IV copies. No burnished wares appear	A shell-tempered cooking pot series, probably of indigenous origin
1200 B.C. VI	"Spindle bottles"; Cypriote "milk bowls"; white-on-black (or -red) painted wares of the Hurrian tradition; ⁷ painted kraters with fish etc. as in Ugarit (Ra's al-Shamrah) I; "Minyan" wares; a red-slipped and sometimes burnished series. Cylinder seals of the "Kirkük" type. Here end the indigenous painted wares, which begin perhaps as early as the end of Period XI	VI-X not studied in detail. Comb decoration frequent. Cooking pot development not yet studied. A hard, light buff simple series runs throughout; core is fairly stable, but changes in forms of rim, handle, and base are discernible
1600 B.C. VII	Wares of the Tell al-Yahūdiyyah type. ⁸ "Minyan" wares and local copies. At this point the indigenous painted series parallels Qatna Tomb I ⁹ very closely	
1800 B.C. VIII	Small bowls with monochrome paint on the shoulders, sometimes erroneously called "Hyksos." The "Minyan" wares begin here. Indigenous painted wares continue	
2000 B.C. IX	Goblets with wavy comb incisions through painted bands. ¹⁰ Indigenous painted wares continue with some minor changes	
2400 B.C. X	Brittle, smeared-wash wares, on which the color of the wash varies with fire from red through black to green. The earlier forms of the indigenous painted series occur	

¹ For a condensation of this table, as well as a short sketch of the Syrian Expedition's work to date, see *American Journal of Archaeology* XLI (1937) 8-16.

² Since this dull red "glazed" type of pottery begins in the Hellenistic period and lasts on into the Roman, and since it seems to have been the ceramic "pièce de résistance" of the agricultural population about Antioch for these two periods, in a number of cases mounds are listed as having "Judaïdah II-III" sherds. Such a generalization was necessary, as these mounds yielded only sherds of this ubiquitous ware and nothing definitely Roman or definitely Hellenistic. When Period III is named alone, its earlier or "Late Hellenistic" phase is usually to be understood.

³ Cf. Woolley in *Antiquaries Journal* XVII (1937) 5-7.

⁴ Woolley in *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* VII (1914-16) 115-29.

⁵ *Syria* VIII (1927) 126-42 and 201-15, IX (1928) 187-206 and 303-19.

⁶ Cf. W. A. Heurtley in Department of Antiquities in Palestine, *Quarterly* V (1936) 90-110.

⁷ As represented at Nuzi, Tell Billah, etc.; cf. Speiser in *Museum Journal* XXIII (1932/33) 257-61 and 273-76.

⁸ Cf. Albright in American Schools of Oriental Research, *Annual* XIII (for 1931-32) 78 f.

⁹ Cf. *Syria* IX 131-38.

¹⁰ Cf. Du Mesnil du Buisson in *Berytus* II (1935) esp. Pl. XLIX 13, 19, 24 and Pl. L 41 (pottery from Tell Maşin, about 20 km. N. by W. from Hamāh).

THE BASIS OF THE CHRONOLOGY

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THE TELL AL-JUDAIDAH CHRONOLOGY—*Continued*

Cultural Period and Probable Approximate Dates	Distinctive Criteria, Chiefly Ceramic	Staple Simple Wares
—2600 B.C.—		
XI	<p>At the end of this period the indigenous painted series commences. This group, with simple band and crosshatch decoration, seems to continue to Period VI with only minor changes.</p> <p>Most typical of the period are highly burnished red-black wares (called Khirbat Kerak in Palestine). Some brittle red-cored wares.¹¹ A few multiple-brush and reserved-slip wares hold over from Period XII.</p> <p>This period has been fixed chronologically by Mesopotamian cylinder seals. The latest, from about the middle of the period, was of Early Dynastic type, while at the beginning of the period came seals of late Jamdat Naṣr type. The end of the period, however, cannot be so well fixed</p>	Few cooking pot wares or simple wares. At the end of the period were found some small truncated conical goblets in fine corrugated clay
—3100 B.C.—		
XII	Jamdat Naṣr cylinder seals. Multiple-brush wares. ¹² Reserved-slip wares, which at the beginning of the period might also carry circular reed impressions or incised wavy bands. Pear-shaped maceheads, early Jamdat Naṣr seals, first widespread use of the wheel and of metal	Simple wares similar to some Jamdat Naṣr types. A broad, flat platter with inverted rim seems local, however. Cooking pots well developed, probably holdovers
XIII	<p><u>Earliest appearance of metal.</u> Numerous flint and bone implements. Straw-tempered orange-buff wares, often with vertical red-painted lines, which resemble pottery from Šamīram-alti.¹³ Reserved-slip or red-slipped and burnished bowls, corresponding to finds at Qal'at al-Ru'ūs. A rough series of a type which M. E. L. Mallowan at Nineveh has called "hand-made votive bowls with bevelled rims."¹⁴ Simple geometric stamp seals and amulets</p>	A rough cooking pot series. There is also a group of small bowls of fine buff ware
"Provincial" and "true" Tell al-Ḥalaf	In the lower débris of Period XIII appeared painted wares in the Tell al-Ḥalaf tradition, but obviously of local fabrication, and underneath these (in fact, even from the highest floor of Period XIV) a few small and badly worn true Tell al-Ḥalaf and Šamīram-alti sherds. Both the local and the imported wares were unassignable to any regular architectural levels. It would seem that these sherds had been scattered from a village located nearer the center of the mound and hence not intercepted by our operations. It is very probable that there was a full period between XIII and XIV; but, since we do not yet have true floors of the period, it is considered here as a subdivision of Period XIII	
XIV	<p>Brittle orange-buff wares with wavy vertical lines painted in red (earliest painted wares). Incised wares of Nineveh I type.¹⁵ Pattern-burnished wares as at Sakçagözü¹⁶ and in Ugarit V;¹⁷ the color varies from black through brown to red. "Rocker"-impressed wares and crude burnished wares as from a near-by "Chalcolithic" cave.¹⁸ Unilinear stamp seals, numerous flint and bone implements</p>	Practically all wares are burnished
	Virgin soil 2.50 meters under present water table	

¹¹ Similar wares, as yet unpublished, were found at Qal'at al-Ru'ūs and Tell Sukās south of al-Lādhiqiyyah, on which sites cf. Albright in *American Journal of Archaeology* XXXIX (1935) 146.

¹² By the end of the 4th millennium the technique of applying painted decoration to pottery by means of a multiple brush seems to have been quite common throughout the Near East from Egypt to Iran. The effect is somewhat like comb decoration, except that brushes rather than comb points carried the medium.

¹³ Cf. W. A. Jenny in *Præhistorische Zeitschrift* XIX (1928) 284 f.; Gattung B. "Häckseleramik."

¹⁴ *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* XX (1933) 168.

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 150.

¹⁶ Unpublished sherds from the "Neolithic" level.

¹⁷ *Syria* XVI (1935) 166-68.

¹⁸ Described by T. P. O'Brien in *Man* XXXIII (1933) No. 182.

study is complete we can naturally give only a generalized chronology. We do feel certain, however, that the stratigraphy is correct and that the dating is quite accurate. A few of the more typical wares or other criteria, such as seals, figurines, etc., are indicated, so that the dates assigned to the periods may be understood.

It will now be obvious why the pottery collected during the survey is listed in terms of the Judaidah periods. The forthcoming publications on Tell al-Judaidah will supplement this part of the survey in that the descriptions and datings of the pottery will be more complete; but, since surface material collected on a survey such as this is necessarily no more than an indication of the ceramic periods which a given mound may represent, it did not seem justifiable to hold up the publication of the survey until the study of Tell al-Judaidah is completed. The foregoing outline will in the meantime give as accurate a picture of what the material from the survey means as it would be wise to postulate on the basis of surface collections. The reader must also be reminded that, while the sherds that work their way to the surface and the sides of a mound are remarkably indicative, they do not necessarily give a complete picture. Hence, while our survey might show a mound with a gap in surface material between say Judaidah VII and XI, that would be no proof that intervening periods are not present in the mound.

THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF THE PLAIN

To explain certain recent changes in topography, the nature of the Plain of Antioch must be briefly described. The plain lies in the northwest corner of Syria ($36^{\circ}15' N.$, $36^{\circ}25' E.$) and comprises most of the arable land of the sanjak of Alexandretta. It is roughly an equilateral triangle with its apex to the north, closed in from the Mediterranean on the west by the Amanus Mountains (now called Gāvur Dağları) and their extension, the Kızıl Dağ; the Jabal al-Aqrāʿ foothills, the Jabal al-ʿAlāʾ, and the Jabal Simʿān bound it on the south, and the Kürt Dağı on the east. Antioch stands at the southwest angle of the triangle, Kirkhan at the north apex, and Rihāniyyah, where the Syrian Expedition had its headquarters, at the southeast angle. The Orontes, flowing northward from Coelesyria (al-Biqāʿ) through the valley known as al-Ghāb, enters the ʿAmuq at Jisr al-Ḥadīd near the middle of the base of the triangle. Its valley between the Jabal al-ʿAlāʾ and the foothills of the Jabal al-Aqrāʿ behind Antioch makes a southern extension to the plain. After reaching Jisr al-Ḥadīd the Orontes turns abruptly westward, flows through Antioch, and passes on to the sea in a valley between Jabal al-Aqrāʿ and the Kızıl Dağ. It is joined before it reaches Antioch, however, by the lower Kara Su, a channel from the Lake of Antioch. The lake, now known as Ak Deniz, lies near Antioch in the southwest corner of the triangular plain and covers about a sixth of its area. But the lake is unstable; its beaches are at best poorly defined on the south and the west, and on its northern and eastern borders it passes immediately into swampland which extends north of Kirkhan into the valley of the upper Kara Su. With the exception of several small streams in the southwest which flow directly into the Orontes, the lake receives all the drainage of the plain and transfers it to the Orontes near Antioch through the lower Kara Su, as already mentioned. The lake is fed principally by two rivers, the upper Kara Su, which flows into the northern part of the plain from a valley between the Amanus Mountains and the Kürt Dağı, and the Nahr al-ʿAfrīn, which passes near Rihāniyyah in the southeast corner of the triangle and flows on westward to join the swamp on the northeast side of the lake. The valleys of these two rivers also, lying on either side of the Kürt Dağı, must be considered as extensions of the plain. The area which was surveyed for the problem in hand thus extends beyond the boundaries of the plain proper. It stretches from Antioch to Hacilar in the upper

Kara Su valley, follows the foothills of the Kürt Dağı to Afrinhan in the Ṣafrīn valley, then the foothills of the Jabal Simʿān-Jabal al-ʿAlāʾ complex to Jisr Maksūr in the Orontes valley, and from there extends westward again to Antioch. It is an area of approximately 535 square kilometers, including the lake.

The climate in the valley is the same mild Mediterranean type as that found on the Syrian coast.¹ During the winter months there is considerable rain, the average yearly fall being about 500 millimeters. This allows dry farming of certain spring crops, but use is also made of the many streams for purposes of irrigation. August is the hottest month, with an average temperature of 29.7° C. Life in the plain at present is completely agricultural; the staple grains grow well, and there is orange, olive, and mulberry culture in the Antioch quarter. No natural woodland now exists, however. Woolley believes that it was because the surrounding mountains were once thickly wooded that no mounds are to be found in the uplands.² Be this as it may, only the higher peaks in the Amanus are now forested, and all trees in the plain have been intentionally planted and protected. There is much uninhabited land about the lake and its swamp, due not only to winter floods, but also to mosquitoes.

The present population is quite mixed, with an ever increasing number of Arab farmers in the plain itself. Most of the great landowners and merchants are Turks, and the Turks and Kurds are naturally in the ascendancy in the northern valleys of the Kara Su and Ṣafrīn. There are scattered groups of Armenians and a few Circassian villages. It is common knowledge that the population has increased since the beginning of the French mandate. On the other hand, the plain may have been little occupied as recently as a hundred years ago, as Buckingham mentions traveling from Antioch to Aleppo through its southern part when it had "long wild grass and [was] but slightly cultivated throughout" or was "chiefly covered with thick grass." Not until he was approaching Hārim did he find a "well cultivated" area.³

Most of the geologic activity in the plain is fairly recent.⁴ There are some exposures of Silurian, Devonian, and Lower Carboniferous slate and limestone in the Amanus, but most of the formations are Tertiary. The Amanus and Jabal al-Aqrāʾ appeared as mountains in the upper Eocene, and the general topography must at that time have become roughly what it is now. In the Miocene an arm of the sea spread in through the lower Orontes channel and extended as far as Kilis and Aleppo. This receded in the Pliocene, depositing limestone and sandstone, until at the end of that period only the Orontes delta area was covered. At that time, however, a fresh-water inland sea appeared in what is now the Plain of Antioch. Like the changes above mentioned, most of the volcanic activity which accounts for the basalt beds in and about the plain took place in the Tertiary. That the area is not yet entirely adjusted is indicated by the presence of warm sulphur springs⁵ and by the fact that more than fifty major earthquakes have been recorded for this vicinity since 184 B.C.

There is other evidence that the area is not geologically stable. It will be noticed on the maps that some of the mounds are rather far out in the swamp. Certainly today they would be very inconvenient to inhabit, and there would seem to be some evidence to support Rennell's old theory that the Lake of Antioch did not exist in ancient times.⁶ In the base cut made

¹ For a popular but very useful description of the region see Paul Jacquot, *Antioche, centre de tourisme* (Beyrouth, 1931).

² *Antiquaries Journal* XVII 2 f.

³ J. S. Buckingham, *Travels among the Arab Tribes . . .* (London, 1825) pp. 566-68.

⁴ For a detailed discussion of the geology of North Syria see Max Blanckenhorn, *Syrien, Arabien und Mesopotamien* ("Handbuch der regionalen Geologie" V 4 [Heidelberg, 1914]). See also Wm. Ainsworth, *Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldaea* (London, 1838) esp. pp. 299-302.

⁵ Those at al-Ḥammām at least are of very recent origin; cf. Ainsworth, *Researches*, pp. 295 f.

⁶ James Rennell, *Illustrations, (Chiefly Geographical,) of the History of the Expedition of Cyrus, from Sardis to Babylonia; and the Retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, from Thence to Trebisonde, and Lydia* (London, 1816). Cf. comments by Carl

in the spring of 1936 on Tell al-Judaïdah we found that the present level of ground water is about 2.50 meters higher than the earliest floor. On Tell Ta'yinât a city gate of the "Syro-Hittite" period, down on the plain floor, had its lower floor only 30 centimeters above the ground-water level of the spring of 1936.¹ These conditions cannot have existed when the floors in question were being occupied. There has been a considerable silting-up of the whole drainage system of the plain. The rivers, especially the Orontes, flowing rapidly through the mountains, take much material into suspension. When the rivers pass out into the relatively level plain, their speed is reduced, and they drop much of their suspended matter as silt. Therefore we may assume that the silting-up of the drainage system, coupled with seismological disturbances, probably caused the appearance of the lake in medieval times.



FIG. 3.—OXBOW LAKE FILLING AN OLD BEND OF THE ʿAFRÎN, SEEN FROM ÇATAL HÜYÜK (NO. 167) DURING FLOOD SEASON

A word must be added concerning the valleys of the upper Kara Su and the ʿAfrîn. The floors of these valleys are broad and level where they join the ʿAmuq, but become narrower and show some rock exposures as one goes upstream. The ʿAfrîn runs quite close to the foothills of Jabal Simʿân in several places, but the west side of its valley rises gently into the foothills of the Kürt Dağı, giving sufficient arable land for a line of mounds as far up the valley

Ritter, *Die Erdkunde*, 17. Theil: *Vergleichende Erdkunde der Sinai-Halbinsel, von Palästina und Syrien* IV 2 (Berlin, 1855) pp. 1614 f. Note also in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft* I (1894) 2444, l. 63: "Der jetzige See von Antiochia wird im Altertum nicht genannt." Hugo Winckler's attempt (*Altorientalische Forschungen, Erste Reihe* [Leipzig, 1897] p. 104) to find references to the Lake of Antioch in Assyrian inscriptions is a failure. However, there may have been a swamp here in Assyrian times. Cf. British Museum, *Bronze Reliefs from the Gates of Shalmaneser* . . . , ed. by L. W. King (London, 1915), Pls. XXV-XXVII, which show fortified towns of Unqi rising from the water (of moats or marsh?); and see interpretation of *ibid.* Pl. XXX by A. T. Olmstead, *History of Assyria* (New York, 1923) pp. 127 f.

¹ Dr. Wm. A. Campbell, field director of the Committee for the Excavation of Antioch and the Vicinity, kindly informed the writer that on the "island" the lowest point to which the water table subsides in September is about 82.05 meters above sea-level and that this corresponds to an occupation of the 2d-3d century B.C. Virgin soil has not been reached in this area.

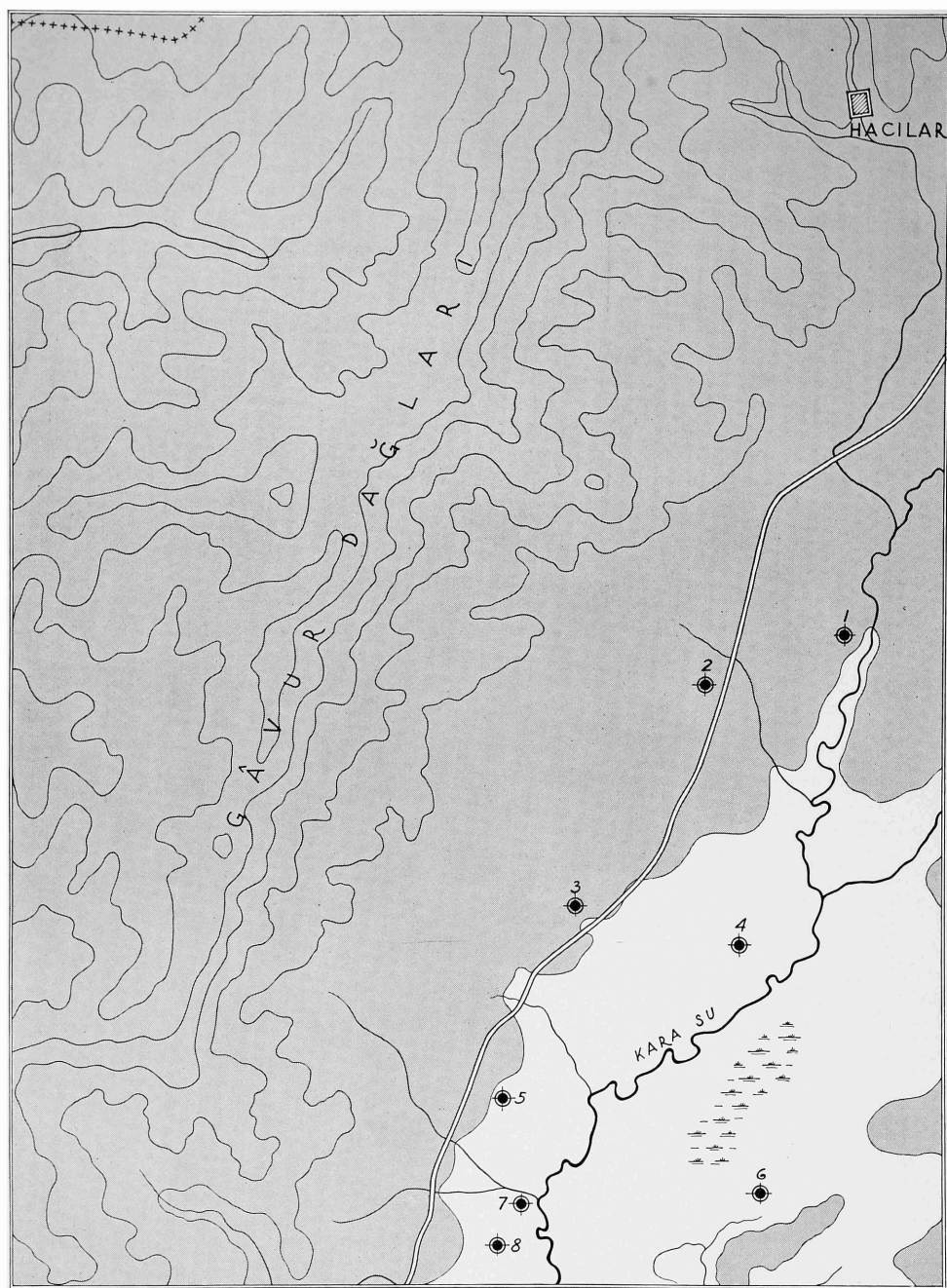
THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF THE PLAIN

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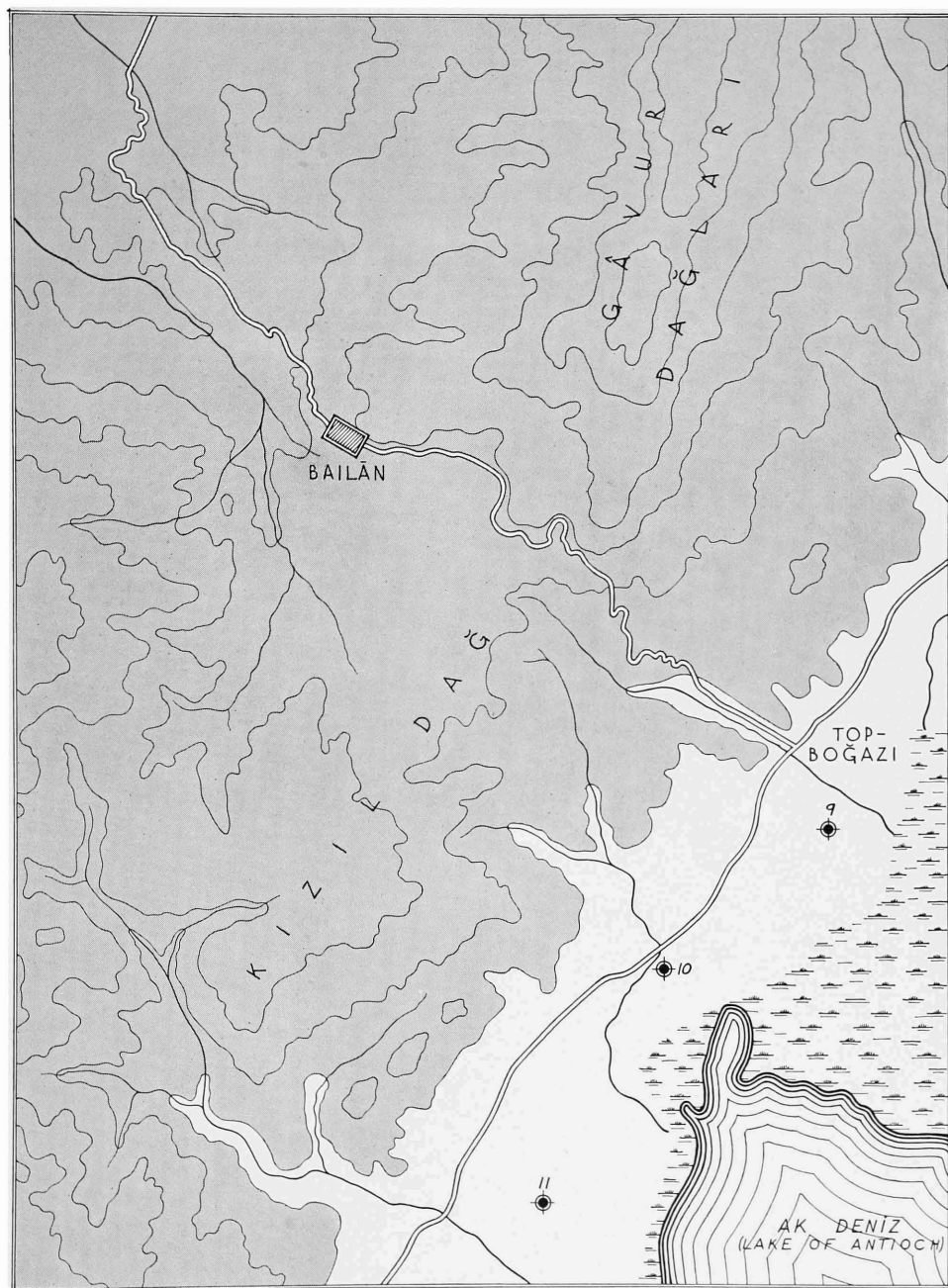
as Afrinhan. In the upper Kara Su valley there is much bad land (Turkish, *leçe*; same word as Arabic *laja*, "refuge"?), caused by basaltic extrusions, just south of the Turkish border, so that most of the mounds appear in the southern part of the valley near its junction with the plain.

There is evidence that the Afrin has changed its course considerably. Flowing southwestward in its valley, it reaches the plain just east of Çatal Hüyük (No. 167), where it has eroded a great bend, then takes a northwesterly course and passes today under the modern bridge on the Rihāniyyah-Kirkhan road at the village of Musharrafah (or Mushrafiyyah?). At present the river does not make use of the full curve of the bend, parts of which may be filled with oxbow lakes during flood (Fig. 3). When the bend was in full use, the river took a more northerly course in coming out of it, flowing northward to the east of Tell al-Musharrafah (No. 163). From this point onward the Travaux du Cadastre found evidence of two different ancient courses. One, which can be followed northward, joins the stream from al-Hammām near Tell Kurcoğlu (No. 55), then turns westward into the plain, where it is now lost in irrigation ditches. A second dry bed can be traced northwestward from Tell al-Musharrafah past Yeniyan (No. 54) and Akkuyu (No. 42) to Baytarlı. In the region about Baytarlı there seems to have been considerable activity in controlling the river in times past, as lines of dikes and a number of low characterless mounds which follow the dry river bed can be traced.¹ It is not known what people were responsible for these hydrotechnic efforts, but it seems reasonable to suppose that the work may have been begun by the Arabs under the Caliphs. The important points in respect to this survey are (1) that some mounds which now have no ready supply of surface water once did have it, while others along the present course of the Afrin did not, and (2) that the low mounds in the region of Baytarlı and Akkuyu (i.e., Nos. 37-40 and 42-44) may be no more than dumps from dredging operations, with a few stray earlier sherds on them. The sherds from collections made on these sites suggest that such might be the case.

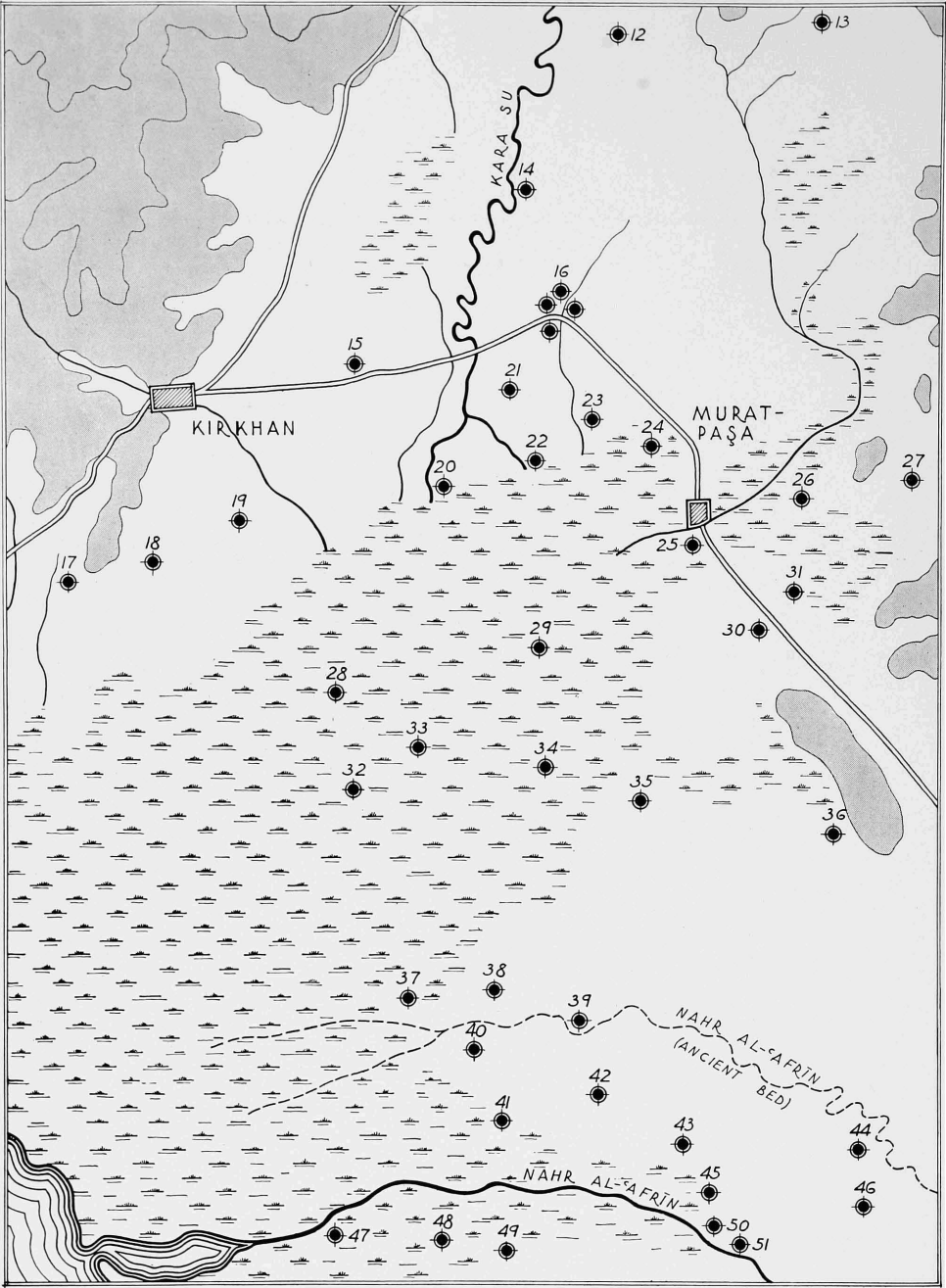
¹ See sectional maps Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7 prepared by the Travaux du Cadastre for the draining of the plain, the key map of the "Plaine de l'Amouk," and the related *Rapport ... au sujet des sources, rivières et marais de la Plaine de l'Amouk* and its *Annexes* by C. Duraffourd (1928).



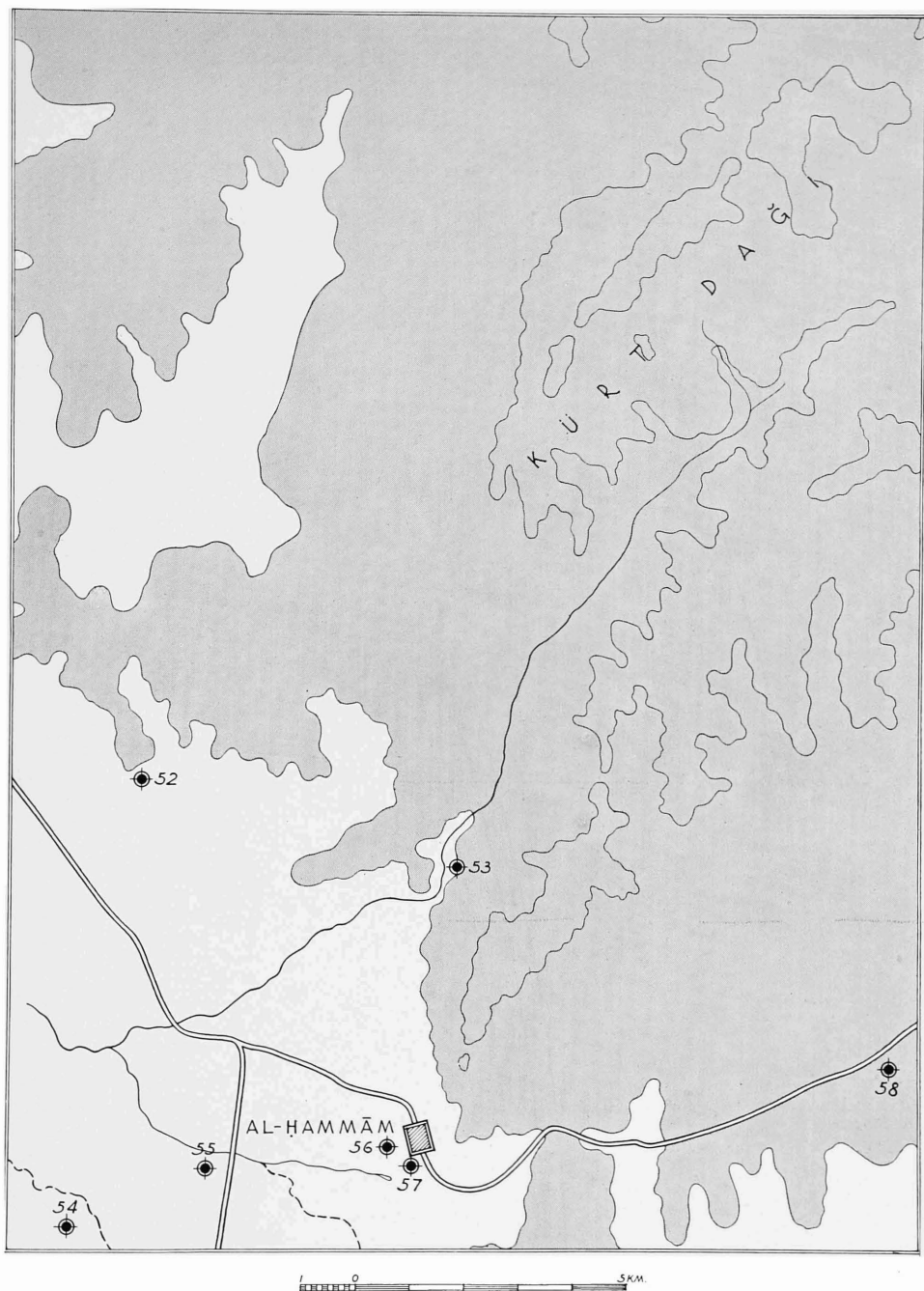
MAP I.—MOUNDS IN SECTION 1. SCALE, 1:100,000



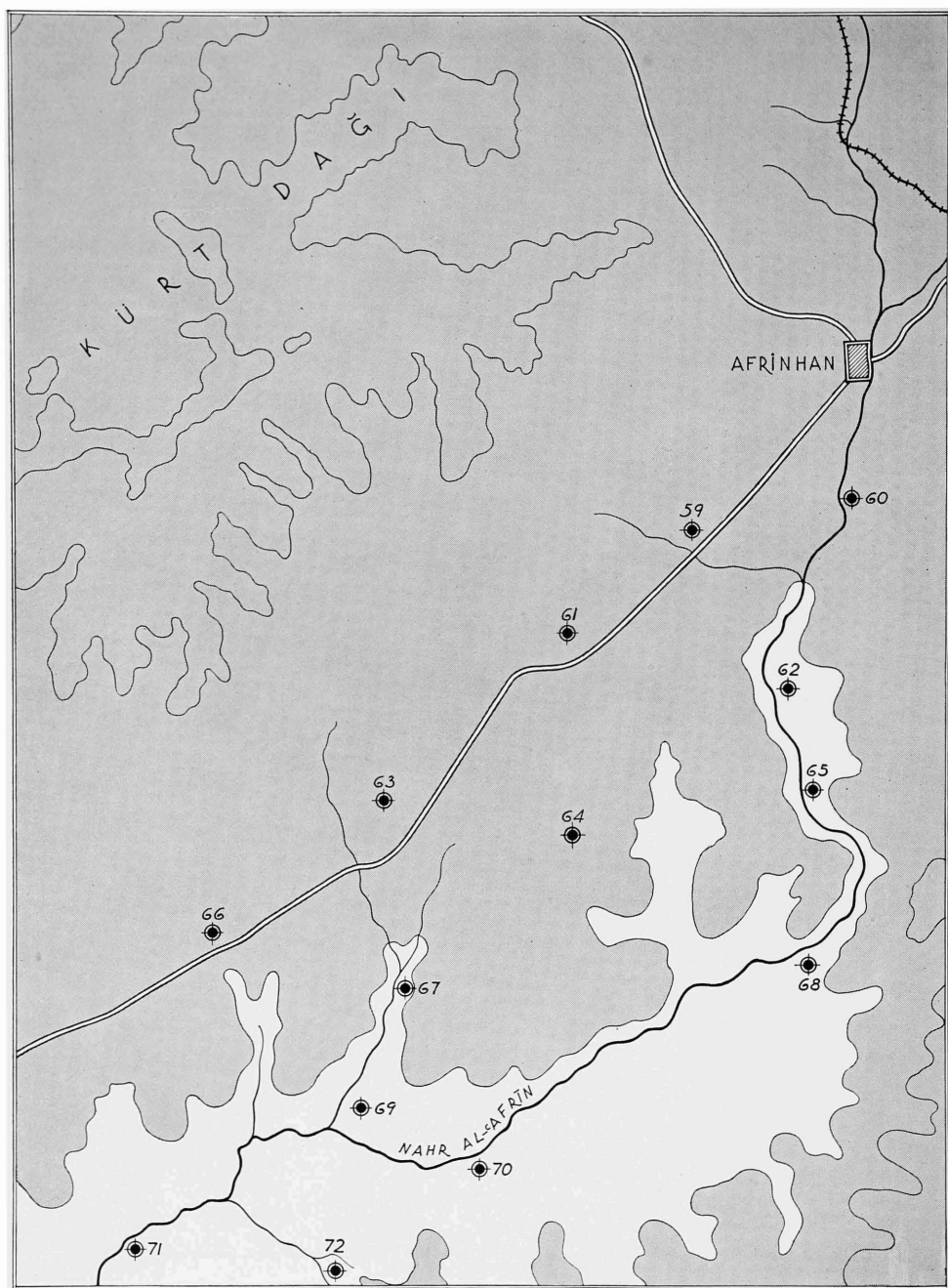
MAP II.—MOUNDS IN SECTION 2. SCALE, 1:100,000



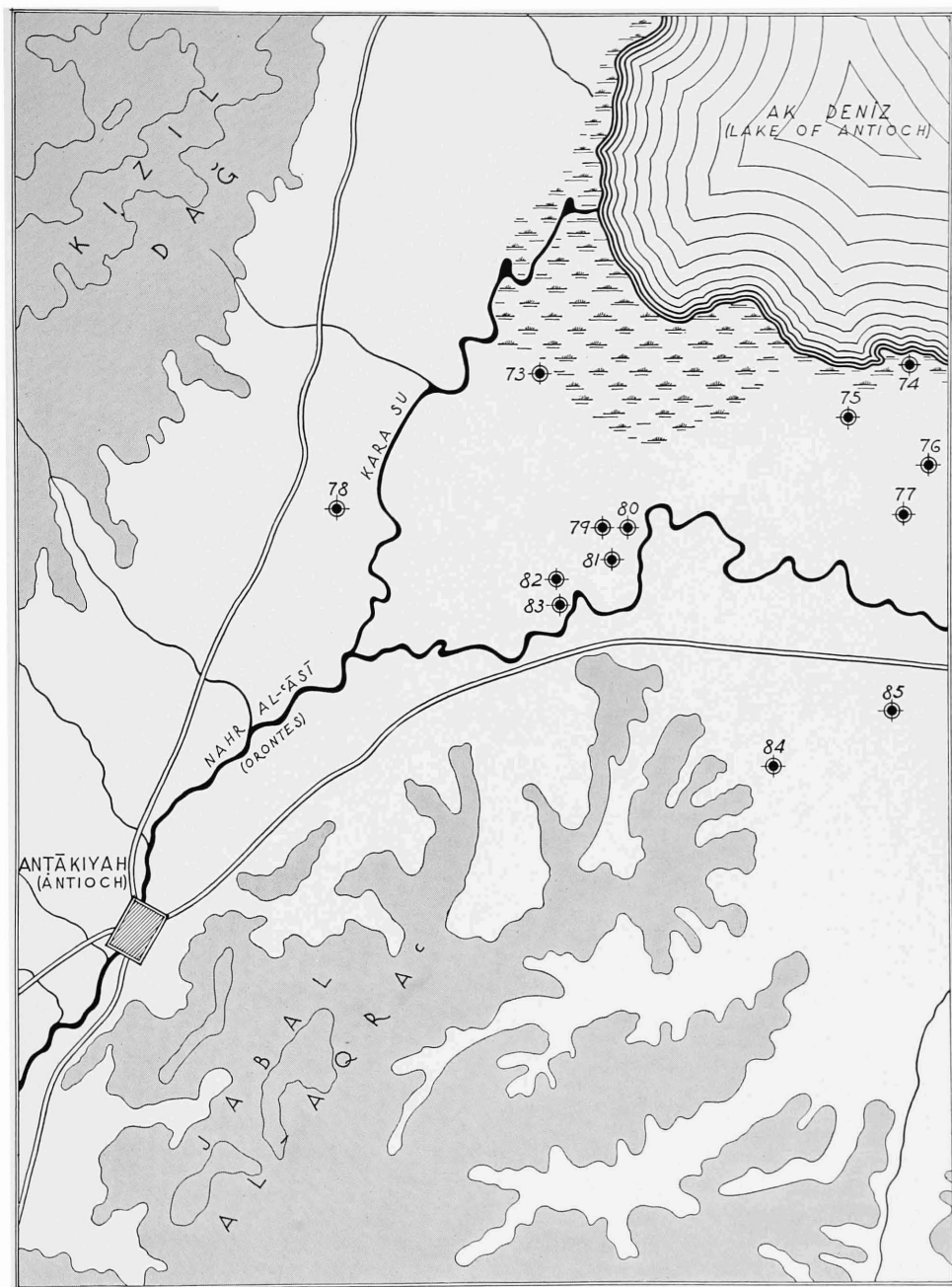
MAP III.—MOUNDS IN SECTION 3. SCALE, 1:100,000



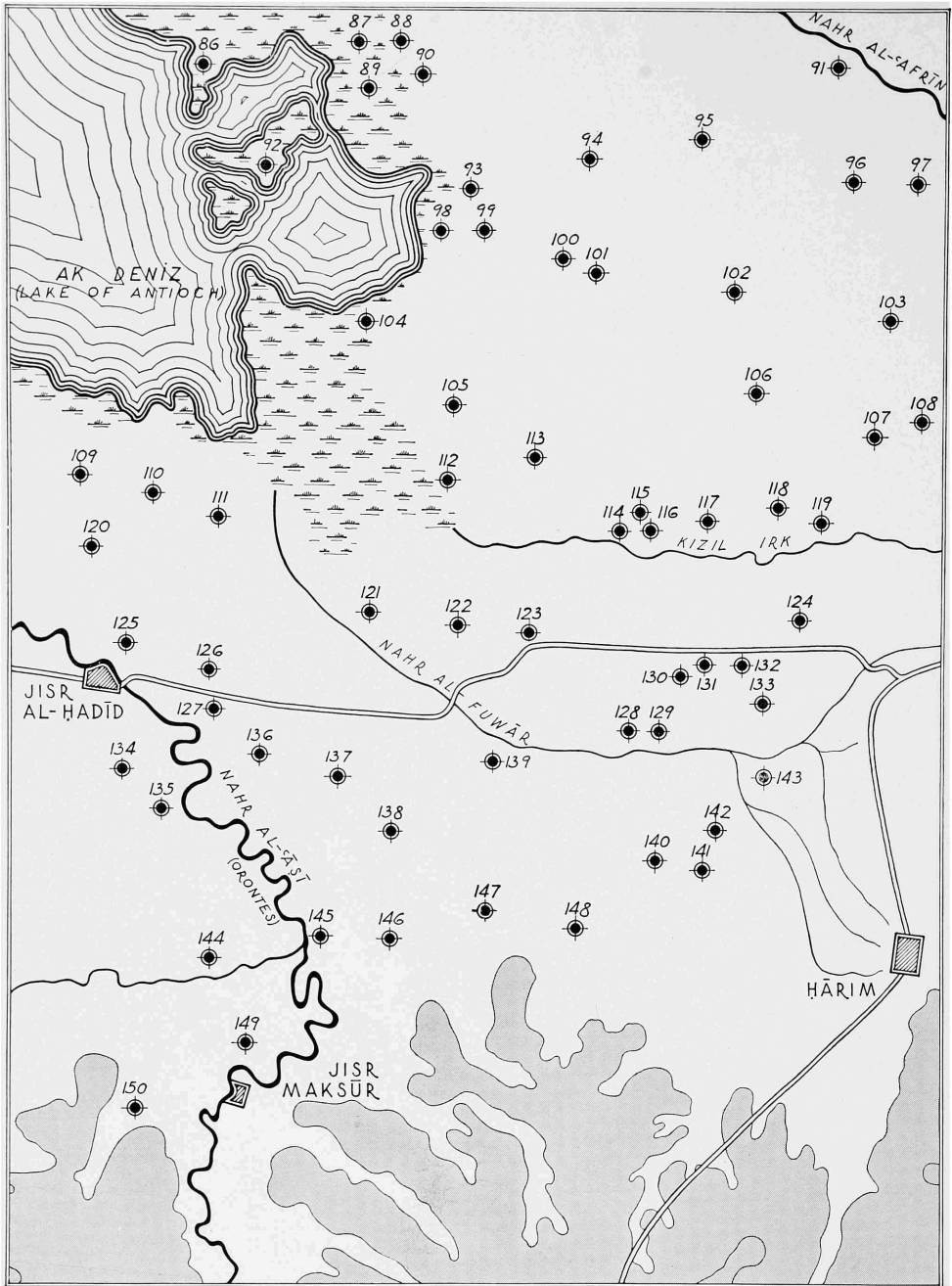
MAP IV.—MOUNDS IN SECTION 4. SCALE, 1:100,000



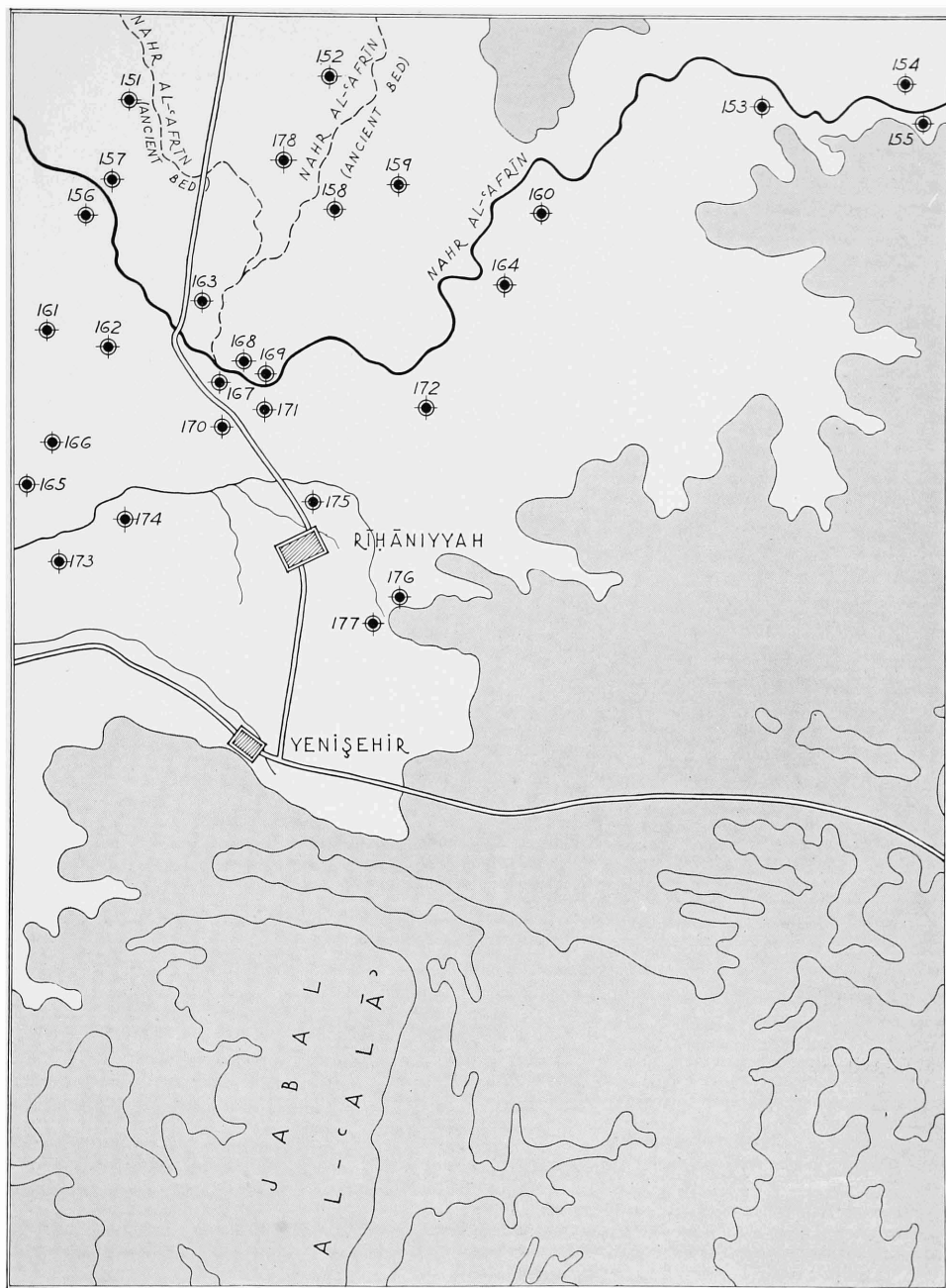
MAP V.—MOUNDS IN SECTION 5. SCALE, 1:100,000



MAP VI.—MOUNDS IN SECTION 6. SCALE, 1:100,000



MAP VII.—MOUNDS IN SECTION 7. SCALE, 1:100,000



MAP VIII. MOUNDS IN SECTION 8. SCALE, 1:100,000

LIST OF MOUNDS

The numbers preceding the mound names are those by which the mounds are designated on Maps I–VIII. Question marks used with some of the names affect only their *forms*, not their applicability to the sites concerned. “Tell” (Arabic) and “Hüyük” (Turkish), each meaning “mound,” are frequently interchanged in use. Following the descriptions of the mounds and of the features associated with them come tabulations of the types of potsherds which were collected on each mound. The types are identified in terms of the periods of the Judaïdah chronology.¹

Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
1	Kargahık Hüyük	I	Fairly large and high; some scattered stone on surface. Water available from Kara Su; not much arable land, as district is rocky	Kara Su red ware II–III ²
2	Boklukaya (Bokluköy, Durmuşlu, Telh Hüyük)	I	Fairly small but steep and high; some scattered stone on surface. Water from mountain streams and springs; not much good land	Possibly VII, on basis of one cooking pot rim and some gray-colored brittle ware which is paralleled on Judaïdah but lacks a characteristic slip
3	Kiremitli (Sayılık)	I	Small but high; some scattered stone on surface. Water from mountain streams and springs; not much arable land	II–III Possibly V Possibly VII, at least the variation mentioned above Possibly XIII
4	Boz Hüyük	I	Medium-sized, fairly steep; much scattered stone on surface. Water from Kara Su; some arable land in river valley. Traces of Roman or Byzantine baths near by	Medieval–Arab II–III V
5	Güzelce	I	Medium-sized and fairly high; some scattered stone on surface. Water from mountain streams and springs; arable land in river valley	II–III Possibly VII–X
6	Yassıyurt	I	Fairly large and steep. Water from Muratpaşa Su headwaters; valley is arable here	Kara Su red ware II VI
7	Yusuflu	I	Quite large; fairly high and steep. Water from Kara Su at base of mound and from a mountain stream near by; arable land plentiful	II–III Probably VII Possibly XIII
8	Arpalı	I	Fairly large, but low and gently sloping; a few scattered stones and Roman roof tiles on surface. Water from mountain streams and springs; arable land plentiful	II–III X

¹ Although we always collected as many sherds as possible, there were naturally many questionable sherds, and in some cases only one or two sherds appeared to represent a period. If there was a question, or if only one sherd of a period appeared, that period is listed as “possibly” present. If two unquestionable sherds of a single period were found on different parts of a mound, their period is given as “probably” present. If three or more contemporary sherds appeared from different parts of a mound, their period is considered to have been present on that mound and is listed without reservation.

² See p. 6, n. 2.

LIST OF MOUNDS

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Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
9	Dana Hüyük	II	Small and low, with no characteristic features. Water supply was probably from a mountain stream, now part of an irrigation system; arable land plentiful	Probably II-III VII X XI Possibly XIII
10	Bağlama (‘Ain al-Samak)	II	Fairly large and high, steep on north and east sides; other sides slope gently. On top of mound traces of dressed stone walls indicate a small square building, probably a late watchtower, as the mound occupies an important position with regard to control of the Bailān Pass. There is a large spring just west of the mound; arable land plentiful	II-III IV Possibly VII XI
11	Paşaköy	II	Fairly large and high; north slope steep, other slopes more gentle. A riverlet flows just north of the mound, and there is a recent (Medieval-Arab?) well on the south at its base; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III VII X
12	Acarköy (Halil Ağa Hüyük, Halil Beg Hüyük)	III	Medium-sized. Water from headwaters of Murat-paşa Su; arable land available	Medieval-Arab II-III X XI
13	Çataltepe	III	Medium-sized. Water from headwaters of Murat-paşa Su; arable land available	Medieval-Arab III Possibly IV Possibly XI
14	Ilkçınar Hüyük (Hâkhor, Tell Hammām al-Gharbī)	III	Medium-sized, rather steep and high. A spring is near the base, and arable land is plentiful	Medieval-Arab X XI XII
15	Tell Mahmutlu (Koyuncu Hüyük)	III	Fairly large and high; north and northeast slopes steep, others gentle. No very close source of water; arable land plentiful	II-III Probably IV V Possibly X
16	Çataltepe (Umm al-A‘zum)	III	This site consists of four small mounds on the banks of a stream. All four have the same name. Water and arable land plentiful	Northern mound: V-VI (few sherds) Western mound: Medieval-Arab Possibly III Eastern mound: Medieval-Arab Possibly III Southern mound: Medieval-Arab
17	Soguksu Hüyük	III	Medium-sized but fairly high. Some springs about base, as well as several native huts. Arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III Possibly V Possibly X Possibly XIII
18	Güzel Hüyük	III	Fairly small and low. Water available in rivers near by, but whole area is marshy at present. Dry arable land now some distance away	VII (plentiful) Probably X

MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH

Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
19	Tell Karadurmuşlu (Koyunciye al-Şaghīrah)	III	Medium-sized, fairly high; steep on the north and south sides. Village about base. Water available in streams near by, but whole area is marshy at present. Some dry land available	Medieval-Arab II-III IV VII
20	Tell 'Alī Beg	III	Low and small; in the marsh, near mouth of the upper Kara Su. Dry arable land now some distance away	Kara Su red ware Medieval-Arab I Possibly VII
21	Tell Torun Anablı	III	Medium-sized; near the upper Kara Su. Land usually flooded in winter	Medieval-Arab Possibly III
22	Çolaktepe (Tell Kilise)	III	Small and low; near the mouth of one of the lower channels of the upper Kara Su. Some dry land to the north, especially in summer	Kara Su red ware II Possibly III Probably IV
23	Çiloğlan	III	Fairly small; more or less covered by a village. To the north is some dry arable land	Medieval-Arab II-III
24	Yolaşan	III	Small; in marshland west of Muratpaşa Su. No dry arable land at present	Medieval-Arab III
25	Muratpaşa (Shaikh Sulaimān)	III	A large basaltic extrusion (rather than a mound in the true sense) in the marsh, with remains of late occupation. There are traces of the masonry walls of a large building, probably Early Christian	Medieval-Arab abundant, with possibly some celadon II-III
26	Tell Abū Sha'īr (Tell al-Murīdlī)	III	On a foothill of the Kürt Dağı; probably mostly natural. Marshy land at base; Muratpaşa Su not far away	II-III
27	Kör Haliliye (Tell Kirkhizpınar)	III	Medium-sized, fairly high. Water from a mountain stream and a spring; some arable land in valley where mound stands	Medieval-Arab II-III Possibly VII XI
28	Tell Mattā (or Maṭṭah?)	III	Medium-sized, fairly high. Now right in the swamp; no dry arable land	Medieval-Arab II-III IV V Possibly VI XI Possibly XIII
29	al-Kanīshah (Tell Çalákköyü)	III	Large and high; in the marsh, near present channel of Muratpaşa Su. No arable land at present	Kara Su red ware, including one sherd of a roof tile in this ware I II-III Possibly VII Possibly XIII-XIV
30	Tabārat Kızılkaya (Kubbece)	III	Small and very low. No near-by source of water; arable land plentiful	Meaningless
31	Döşhasan (Tell Kalemlik, Yenikızılkaya)	III	Fairly small, not steep, with a village on it. Water from a mountain stream; arable land plentiful. Several modern cuts showed floors and mud brick	II-III

LIST OF MOUNDS

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Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
32	Tell Sultān	III	Fairly large and high; in the marsh, near present channel of Muratpaşa Su. No dry arable land near by	Medieval-Arab I Possibly III
33	Tell Firqah	III	Medium-sized; in the marsh, near present channel of Muratpaşa Su. No dry arable land	Medieval-Arab I IV Possibly VII
34	Tell Jurn	III	Fairly small; in the marsh, near present channel of Muratpaşa Su. No dry arable land	I II Possibly III
35	Bokluca (Balıran)	III	Fairly large and high, not very steep. Late classical roof tiles scattered on surface. Modern village on south and west slopes. Water in a stream coming from a near-by spring; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II Possibly IV XI
36	Tell Kızalkaya (Tell Gāvurköy)	III	Medium-sized but high, steep except on south. There is a small spring from the rocky ridge just east of the mound, but no other near-by water supply; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II Probably III IV Possibly V Probably VII Possibly XIII
37	Tabārat Baytarlı (Havuztepe)	III	Small and low; in the marsh just north of the peninsula of Baytarlı. Only marsh water available at present; not much arable land	Recent Arab Possibly VII
38	Cinciktepesi	III	Small and low; northeast of Baytarlı, in the marsh. Marsh water; not much arable land	Medieval-Arab
39	Tabārat Akköy	III	Small and low. No good surface water, but near ancient course of the ʿAfrīn; arable land plentiful	Recent Arab A primitive ware which resembles some of XIII
40	Topraklı (Tell Baytarlı)	III	Fairly small, fairly low. No good surface water; arable land plentiful	VI Probably VII
41	Kiremitlik	III	Fairly large and high; in the very edge of the marsh. Marsh water; arable land to the north	I II-III Probably VII
42	Akkuyu (Çengelöğlü)	III	Small; southeast of the village, nearly in the marsh. Marsh water; arable land to the north	Meaningless
43	Akköy	III	Small and low. No good surface water; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab Possibly IV
44	Tabārat Hājji Hasan	III	Small and low. Water now available from a stream somewhat north, but near ancient course of the ʿAfrīn; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab
45	Tabārat ʿArab Aḥmad (Kiliktepe)	III	Small and low. No good supply of surface water, but marsh and the ʿAfrīn are near by; arable land plentiful	Possibly VII
46	Göcoğlu (or Gökçeoğlu?)	III	Small and low; just west of ancient course of the ʿAfrīn. Water available from the ʿAfrīn some distance away or from wells; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab Possibly VII

MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH

Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
47	Sutepe	III	Large, but very low, with remains of what was probably an Early Christian settlement with church. ¹ On the surface are several squat limestone columns, many roof tiles, etc. Now in marsh. Marsh water; no dry arable land	I
48	Yollak (Yoltepe)	III	Small and low; in the marsh. Marsh water; no dry arable land	II-III Possibly XIII
49	Üçtepe	III	Three small, low mounds; in the marsh, north of village of Hasanuşağı al-Dai'ah. On one is a reed-hut village. Marsh water; no dry arable land	All three mounds: Medieval-Arab II-III
50	Büyüktepe	III	Fairly small and low; on edge of the marsh. Roman roof tiles on surface. Marsh water; arable land to the east	II Possibly XIV
51	Killik	III	Fairly small and low; a village now stands on it. Marsh and 'Afrin near by, but present water supply from wells; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab
52	Akpınar ('Ain al-Baiḏā', Tell Baiḏā')	IV	Large and fairly high, fairly steep except on southeast. Ruins of recent buildings (barracks?) appear on top. There is an excellent spring just at base on southeast; arable land plentiful	II-III IV Probably V VII VIII XI Possibly XIII
53	Tell Marwānah	IV	Large, fairly high, and steep, with a gentle depression opening out to the southwest. ² In this depression are a scattered mass of large stones and traces of a wall (suggestive of a gateway); and limestone boulders, remains of a fortification, appear at various points on the north, west, and east slopes of the mound. Near the northwest base is an excellent spring, by which was found a large squared basalt block. Arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II } III } rather abundant VI } Possibly X Possibly XIII
54	Yeniyanpan	IV	Consists of two small, low mounds near ancient course of the 'Afrin. No near-by surface water; arable land plentiful	Western mound: Medieval-Arab II-III Eastern mound: Medieval-Arab

¹ This might be the mound shown in the lake and described as ruins of an ancient temple on the "Carte d'une portion du Scham (la Syrie) ... dressée de 1811 à 1818 par J. B. L. J. Rousseau," *Recueil de voyages et de mémoires*, publié par la Société de Géographie, II (Paris, 1825) Pl. VI. A "notice sur la carte ... de M. Rousseau" by J.-G. Barbié du Bocage is given *ibid.* pp. 194-217.

² Certain other large (and, in every case, at least fairly high) mounds also have each a gently sloping depression on the western slope. The direction toward which the center of the depression points varies from northwest to southwest, but only in the case of Tell Marwānah was there actual suggestion of a gateway in the depression. The writer would not maintain that more than coincidence is involved, as excavation about the depression on Çatal Hüyük did not yield anything of interest. Only future excavation can really clear up the point, and it is deemed sufficient here merely to mention the occurrence of these depressions. The mounds on which they are found are Tell Marwānah (No. 53), Tell Jindaris (No. 58), Te'l Jalamah (No. 72), Tell Uzunarab (No. 84), Tell Şālihiyyah (No. 129), and Çatal Hüyük (No. 167).

LIST OF MOUNDS

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Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
55	Tell Kurcoglu (Fig. 4)	IV	Fairly large, very high and steep. Most gentle slope on the south; on this slope lies part of the modern village. In a modern cemetery at the base on the north are a number of cut and uncut basalt fragments. From this mound (or from No. 57?) is said to have come an inscribed "Hitite" statue fragment (Berlin VA 3009). ¹ No near-by surface water; arable land plentiful	II-III IV V VII Possibly XI Possibly XIII
56	Gültepe	IV	Small; in vicinity of the numerous springs of al-Ḥammām. Excellent water supply, although some of the springs are hot; ² arable land plentiful	XIII (especially the "provincial" Tell al-Ḥalaf wares) XIV

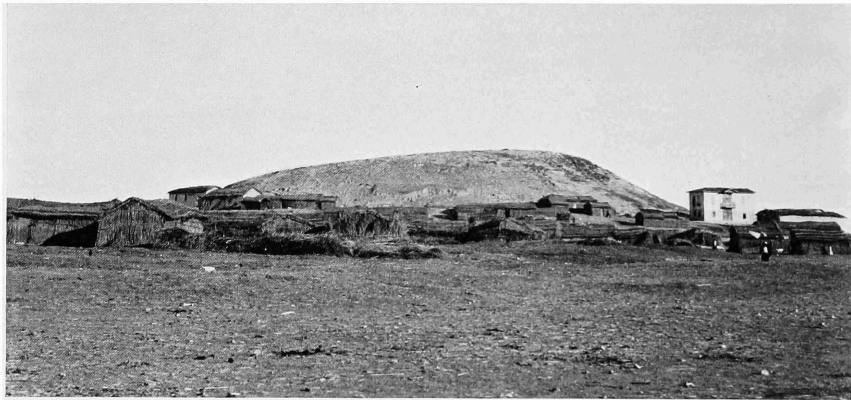


FIG. 4.—TELL KURCOĞLU (No. 55) FROM SOUTH

57	Tell al-Ḥammām	IV	Large, fairly high and steep, with a gentle depression opening out to the south and a smaller but sharper depression opening out to the north. In the area of the springs; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab IV V Probably VII Probably XI
58	Tell Jindaris (Fig. 5) ³	IV	Very large but not high or steep, with a gentle depression open to the southwest. Traces of limestone boulders show the line of a fortification wall on south and west. Several cuts have been made on the northeast along the base of the mound, near the modern village, which lies just beyond the mound on the other side of a small stream carrying a good supply of water. Arable land plentiful	II-III IV V VI or VII X XI

¹ Jensen, cited by L. Messerschmidt in his first publication of the inscription (*Orientalistische Literatur-Zeitung* II [1899] 35-38), says the torso came "von einem grossen Schutthügel im Amk unweit vom Kirtsch-oglu, nicht weit vom alten Gindarus am Afrin." Messerschmidt republished the inscription in *Vorderasiatische Gesellschaft, Mitteilungen* V (1900) 120 and Pl. VII.

² These springs are said to be of recent origin; cf. p. 9.

³ Probably to be identified with Kunulua, on which city cf. I. J. Gelb in *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* LI (1935) 189-91.

MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH

Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
59	Tell Bāb Lit	V	Large, but neither high nor very steep. There are traces of the stone foundation of a fortification wall at various points around the slopes. Springs all about the base—the largest and most used being one on the southeast—unite to form a stream which flows off to the southwest, giving an excellent water supply. Arable land plentiful	Possibly III Possibly IV Possibly V VII X Possibly XI

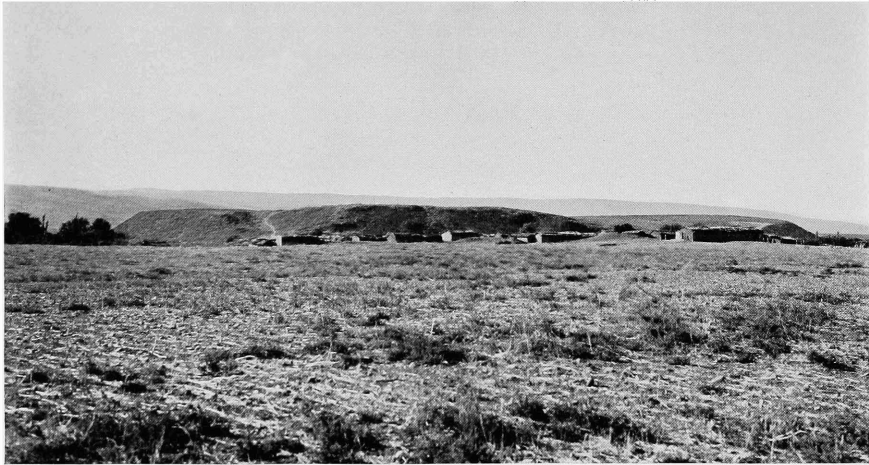


FIG. 5.—TELL JINDARIS (No. 58) FROM EAST-NORTHEAST

60	Tell Ṭurundah	V	Medium-sized, but high and fairly steep. A spring which rises near by flows by the base of the mound, and the ʿAfrin is near at hand; so water supply was excellent. Arable land plentiful. At the base of the mound, on the southeast, is a mosaic, said by the natives to be large in area, made up of large white tesserae	II–III IV V Possibly VI or VII X XI Probably XII XIII (with “provincial” Tell al-Ḥalaf) Possibly XIV
61	Tell Mahmutliye	V	Medium sized, but neither high nor steep. A stream comes down from the mountains near the mound, but is probably dry in summer. Arable land plentiful	IV V Possibly X Possibly XIV
62	Tell ʿAin Dārah	V	Large, high, and fairly steep; small mounds about base to north, east, and southeast may indicate walls of an outer fortification. On northwest slope, and turning about northern corner of mound, are a well preserved glacis and boulders of the fortification wall. Many basalt fragments are scattered about on surface. A	II–III VI or VII X XI XIII (with “provincial” Tell al-Ḥalaf)

LIST OF MOUNDS

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Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
			good clear stream from a spring near by runs by base, and the 'Afrin is near at hand; arable land plentiful	
63	Tell Shaikh 'Abd al-Rahmān	V	Large, but neither high nor steep. Water available from a mountain stream at base; arable land plentiful	III IV V VI VII X XI Possibly XII
64	Telef	V	In all probability a natural formation, on a ridge on which a modern village stands	Recent Arab
65	Tell Aslan (Geri Aslan, Tell Bassouta)	V	Small, but high. Water is available from a small stream coming from a mountain spring, also from the 'Afrin not far away; arable land plentiful	II-III IV Possibly VI
66	Tell Qirbah (Tell Quraibah)	V	Fairly large, but low. A stream coming from a mountain spring runs by base; arable land plentiful	IV Possibly V VI X XI Possibly XIII
67	Tell Ḥamo	V	Medium-sized and fairly high; located where two mountain streams meet. About base is a village. Water and arable land plentiful	IV Probably V Probably VI X Probably XI Possibly XIII
68	Burj 'Abdal	V	Large and high; very steep on northwest against the river. Much scattered stone on surface. Water available from the 'Afrin, also from a mountain stream a short distance away; arable though somewhat stony land plentiful	III IV V VII Possibly XIII or XIV
69	Tell Fārūq (Tell Firāq)	V	Small, but fairly high. Water from the 'Afrin and from a stream which joins it near by; arable land plentiful	Probably III Possibly XIV
70	Tabārat Zalāqah	V	Small, but fairly high. Water available from the 'Afrin; arable land plentiful	III Probably IV Probably V
71	Tell Šillaur	V	Fairly large and high. On north it slopes steeply down to a limestone bluff which rises sheer from the 'Afrin. Much scattered limestone on surface. Water from the 'Afrin and from some springs in what is now the modern village just to the south. A fragmentary mosaic in the village, a piece of a limestone lintel carved with Greek letters, and a quarry and some rock-cut cisterns near by to the southwest all seem to point to a settlement here in late Roman to Early Christian times ¹	II III IV VI or VII

¹ On this site cf. Eduard Sachau in Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, philos.-hist. Classe, *Sitzungsberichte*, 1892, pp. 329-36.

MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH

Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
72	Tell Jalamah (<i>properly Jalhamah</i>)	V	Large and fairly high, with steep sides on north only. Traces of limestone foundations of fortification walls appear at various places along the slopes, and traces of east-west walls on top of mound. A gentle depression opens out to the southwest. There is a good spring just west of the mound; arable land plentiful	Possibly III IV V VI Probably VII X XI
73	Tell Çamurlıye (Tell Jabur)	VI	Size uncertain, since mound is built out from side of a natural hill; probably not large. Water available from a spring at base; arable land plentiful	VII
74	Mut Hüyük	VI	Fairly small and very low; practically in the lake, so that north side of mound is really a beach at present. Lake or marsh water; little dry land	Almost unrecognizable because of action of waves; only IV certain
75	Tell Keçebey	VI	Fairly large and high; somewhat steep except on south. At top on south are remains of a shallow trench about ten meters long, said by the natives to have been dug before the war by a <i>faransāwī</i> (literally, "Frenchman," but practically, any European). No immediate supply of surface water; arable land plentiful	IV V VI
76	Tell Mişrī	VI	Fairly large, but low. No immediate surface water; arable land plentiful	II-III X XI Possibly XIII
77	Tell ʿAnbar	VI	Fairly large, but low. No immediate surface water; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab XI
78	Tell ʿArab	VI	Medium-sized, neither very high nor very steep. On southern slope about four meters of stone and lime-mortar wall are exposed. Water from a mountain stream near by; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab Possibly XIII
79	Tell Damalkā al-Shamālī	VI	Large; northeast slope steep, other slopes gentle. Near top are exposures of natural rock; hence a considerable part of the core must be natural. Water available from the Orontes; arable land plentiful	Orange-buff white-tempered wares which include roof-tile sherds and must be some medieval Arab wares
80	Tell al-Rasm	VI	Fairly small and low. Water available from the Orontes; arable land plentiful	Possibly XIII
81	Tell Damalkā al-Qibli	VI	Large and very high, with steep sides. In all probability some of the core is natural (cf. No. 79), but the characteristic steep sides and flat top as well as the sherds prove occupation. Water from the Orontes; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab III VII Probably X
82	Tell ʿAlāʾ al-Dīn al-Shamālī	VI	Medium-sized, neither high nor steep; probably a natural formation for the most part, but occupied during the Antiochian period. Water from the Orontes; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III

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Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
83	Tell 'Alā' al-Dīn al-Qiblī	VI	Large, but neither high nor steep; probably almost entirely natural. Water from the Orontes; arable land plentiful	A coarse red ware similar to the Kara Su red ware
84	Tell Uzunarab (Boz Hüyük)	VI	Large and high; quite steep except on west, where a gentle depression runs down to base. Just southwest of mound is the village of Boz Hüyük, where there is water. Arable land plentiful. In the spring of 1936 Sir Leonard Woolley made a <i>sondage</i> on the mound	Medieval-Arab II III IV Probably V VII X XI Possibly XII
85	Tell Mudanbo	VI	Medium-sized, neither high nor steep; partly occupied by village of Mudanbo. A small stream from the mountains comes near by; the only other surface water is the Orontes, some distance away. Arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III Possibly VII Possibly XIII
86	Karatepe	VII	In deepest part of marsh, where it meets the lake. Large and fairly high and steep. A smaller mound just south may or may not connect with it under water. Marsh water; no dry arable land at present	Main mound: Medieval-Arab VII X XI Smaller mound: I-II Possibly VI
87	Hardallı	VII	Low and small (how much under water?); in the marsh. Marsh water; no dry arable land	I II
88	Körtepe	VII	Low and very small (how much under water?); in the marsh. Marsh water; no dry arable land	Medieval-Arab Possibly IV
89	Boztepe	VII	Fairly large, but low; in the marsh. Scattered limestone fragments on surface; two shallow parallel ditches run east and west. Marsh water; no dry arable land	IV V VI or VII VIII Possibly X
90	Ghuzrāniyyah	VII	Low and small (how much under water?); in the marsh. Marsh water; no dry arable land	II-III XII
91	Paşa Hüyük	VII	Fairly large and high. Water available from the 'Afrin near by; arable land plentiful	II III Possibly X
92	Tell Karacanık	VII	Fairly large, but not high; in the marsh. Marsh water; no dry arable land	Recent Arab XII
93	Hasanuşağı al-Ḍa'rah (Üştepe)	VII	Group of three small, low, more or less connected mounds, on one of which are several houses of the village. No immediate surface supply of water; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III Probably XIV
94	Tell Kurdu	VII	Large, but not very high or steep; roughly horse-shoe-shaped, with depression opening out to the southwest. No immediate surface water; arable land plentiful	Recent Arab II XIII (particularly the "provincial" Tellal-Halaf wares) XIV

MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH

Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
95	Kara Hüyük	VII	Medium-sized, but fairly steep and high. There is a spring near the base; arable land plentiful	II-III IV V
96	Tell ʿarfah	VII	Medium-sized, fairly high, with some buildings of the village of the same name on it. Some water near by in part of an irrigation system, but no really good surface supply; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab Possibly XIII
97	Tabārat ʿarfah (Ṭuraifah)	VII	Small; just east of Tell ʿarfah. Somewhat nearer to the ʿAfrīn, but with no immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	XIII (especially the "provincial" Tell al- Ḥalaf wares)
98	Tabārat Ebilu	VII	Medium-sized, fairly low; not far from present border of the marsh. No immediate surface water except from the marsh; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab and some Arab wares which are probably quite recent (as at Tell Ghāzī [No. 170])
99	Tell Hasanuşağı (Yerkuyu)	VII	Large; high and steep, except for a slight depression on the west. Level of ground at base somewhat lower than that of the surrounding plain, so that water stands here during the rainy season and gives the impression of a moat. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab III IV V VI or VII X Possibly XI XIV
100	ʿImār al-Jadīd al- Gharbī (Kıztepe)	VII	Fairly small and low. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab XIII
101	ʿImār al-Jadīd al Sharqī	VII	Medium-sized and fairly low. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab
102	Baştepe	VII	Fairly small and low; in part perhaps a natural formation. No immediate source of surface water; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III
103	Tabārat Mastepe	VII	Small, low mound southwest of Tell Mastepe (No. 156). Water available from the ʿAfrīn some distance away; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III Possibly V Possibly VI VII
104	Terzi Hüyük	VII	Large and fairly high; right on edge of the lake, so that wave action has weathered the western slope. Lake water; arable land to the east	II III IV V VII XI
105	Tutlu Hüyük	VII	Medium-sized, neither high nor steep. Near the marsh, but no other surface supply of water; arable land plentiful	Arab coarse red wares probably quite recent (as at Tell Ghāzī [No. 170]) X XI
106	Kharāb ʿAlī	VII	Medium-sized, but fairly low, with somewhat of a depression at base on east. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III IV

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Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
107	Tabārat Hurriyet	VII	Small, gently sloping on all sides. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab Possibly VI
108	Üçtepe	VII	A group of three mounds; the northern one is small, the southeastern and southwestern ones somewhat larger. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Northern mound: II-III Possibly IV Southeastern mound: Medieval-Arab II-III Southwestern mound: XIII
109	Tell İbrāhimiyyah	VII	Medium-sized, but low and characterless. No surface water except an irrigation ditch which runs near by; arable land plentiful	I Possibly X Probably XI
110	Tell al-Fa'r	VII	Medium-sized, but low and characterless. Only surface-water supply is from an irrigation ditch; arable land plentiful	I
111	Tallāt	VII	A group of three low, characterless mounds. No immediate surface-water supply; area subject to flooding during winter, land otherwise arable	Medieval-Arab II-III
112	Çolaktepe	VII	Fairly small and low; near the lake. Marsh water available; arable land to the northeast	Medieval-Arab, also recent Arab coarse red wares (as at Tell Ghāzī [No. 170]) II-III X
113	Çakaltepe (Tell Hābish?)	VII	Large and fairly high; gently sloping except on east, where it almost appears as though a ditch had been cut through the talus. This ditch as well as the floor of the plain about base of mound is subject to flooding during winter. No good surface-water supply; arable land plentiful. On top of mound is a ruined modern house of more than usual size, just west of which are remains of a dressed stonewall (Early Christian?)	Medieval-Arab I II (including many roof tiles) III
114	Kuşuk Avare	VII	Fairly small and low, with the reed huts of a modern village on it. Water from Kızıl İrk just to south; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab, also recent Arab coarse red wares (as at Tell Ghāzī [No. 170]) III Possibly XIII
115	Tabārat Büyük Avare	VII	Small, low mound. Water from Kızıl İrk; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III
116	Büyük Avare	VII	Medium-sized, but fairly low, with the reed huts of a modern village on it. Water from Kızıl İrk; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab XIII
117	Tell Karataş (Qad- dāhiyyat 'Abd al- 'Azīz, Safsafa)	VII	Medium-sized, but fairly low. Water from Kızıl İrk some distance to south; arable land plentiful. A modern building stands on the mound	II-III Possibly V Probably XIV

MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH

Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
118	Qaddāhiyyat ʿAlī Bey	VII	Fairly small and low. Water available from Kızıl İrk some distance to south; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab XIV
119	Göktepe (Kokaz)	VII	Fairly small and low. Water available from Kızıl İrk some distance to south; arable land plentiful. Some reed huts now stand on the mound	Recent Arab II-III
120	Tell Mirmīrān-i-ʿArab	VII	Medium-sized, fairly high. Only present surface-water supply is from an irrigation ditch; arable land plentiful. There are a number of dressed limestone blocks (Early Christian?) on the surface in a pit recently made by natives	Medieval-Arab II-III IV V Possibly VI



FIG. 6.—TELL TAʿYINĀT (No. 126)

121	Tell Shaʿīr	VII	Small, low, and characterless. No immediate surface-water supply except marsh water; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III
122	Horlak ʿAtīqah (Khirbat al-Khurrlāq, Tell Khorlak)	VII	Small and low, with a few native buildings on it and ruined traces of a larger building. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Recent to Medieval Arab
123	Tell Sıçanlı	VII	Medium-sized; fairly high, but not steep. Part of a native village covers the talus of the mound. Water from Nahr al-Fuwār; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab III Possibly VII
124	Tell Keleş	VII	Fairly large, high, and steep, but with a broad terrace on west. Water available from Kızıl İrk somewhat to north; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II III IV Possibly VII

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Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
125	Tell Saçaklı	VII	Small and low; encroached upon by houses of the village to the west. Water available from the Orontes; arable land plentiful	Recent Arab Possibly V Possibly XI
126	Tell Ta'yināt (Fig. 6)	VII	Now in process of excavation by the Syrian Expedition; reports are in preparation. Already in 1896 Perdrizet and Fossey had found here a basalt orthostat (Fig. 7) ¹	IV XI



FIG. 7.—“HITTITE” ORTHOSTAT OF BASALT, FROM TELL TA'YINĀT (No. 126). SCALE, 1:10

127	Tell Ta'yināt al-Şaghîr	VII	Part of the Tell Ta'yināt concession, not yet excavated	
128	Tulul Şālihiyyah al-Şaghîrîn	VII	A pair of small, low mounds just west of Tell Şālihiyyah. Water available from Nahr al-Fuwār; arable land plentiful. Woolley made <i>sondages</i> here in the spring of 1936	Northern mound: II-III XI Southern mound: Medieval-Arab II-III

¹ Their report in *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* XXI (1897) 166 states that they found and photographed “dans l'Amk un grand bas-relief hittite d'une conservation parfaite et d'une réelle beauté.” The piece was published by G. Maspero, *The Passing of the Empires* (New York, 1900) p. 36. It is now in the possession of the family of Shaikh Barakāt in Antioch.

MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH

Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
129	Tell Şālihiyyah	VII	Large, high, and fairly steep; opening to the north-west is a more gently sloping depression. There are a few native houses on the mound. Water available from Nahr al-Fuwār, which flows just to south; arable land plentiful. Woolley made <i>sondages</i> here in the spring of 1936	IV V Possibly VII XI
130	Tabārat Algana	VII	Fairly small and low. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III
131	Tell Algana	VII	Medium-sized but fairly high, with steep sides on north. There is a village of reed huts on the slopes, and on top are the ruins of a larger building (a khan?). No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Probably III IV
132	Tabārat Jahl	VII	Small and low. Scattered dressed stones on surface perhaps indicate some such structure as a Roman watchtower. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III Possibly VII
133	Tell Bahlīlah	VII	Medium-sized, fairly low and gently sloping; covered by a native village. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Possibly IV VII X XI
134	Tell al-Ḥallāq	VII	Fairly small and low, with a reed-hut village near by. No immediate supply of surface water; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II IV VII
135	Tulail al-Sharqī	VII	Medium-sized, but low, with a village scattered over the surface. The Syrian Expedition made <i>sondages</i> here in the spring of 1936, the results of which are in preparation	IV Possibly VI
136	Tell 'Atshānah	VII	Large and low; in process of excavation for the British Museum by Sir Leonard Woolley ¹	Published material principally like Judaidah VI
137	Tell Akrād	VII	Medium-sized, but high and steep. No immediate supply of surface water; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III
138	Tell Salūq	VII	Small, but high, with a village on and about it. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	XI
139	Götübüyük	VII	Medium-sized, but high. Water available in Nahr al-Fuwār near by; arable land plentiful	Possibly V X XI
140	Khan Bessine	VII	Medium-sized and fairly high. There is a spring just west of the mound; arable land plentiful. On top are the buildings of a khan	VII Probably VIII Possibly XI
141	Tabārat Ḥamḍah al-Qibliyyah	VII	Small and low. The stream from Ḥārim runs near by; arable land plentiful	IV V
142	Tell Ḥamḍah al-Qibli	VII	Medium-sized. The stream from Ḥārim runs near by; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab VII Possibly XI

¹ See *Illustrated London News*, Dec. 19, 1936, p. 1148; *Journal of Hellenic Studies* LVI (1936) 125-34.

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Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
143	Tell Ḥamḍah <i>or</i> Tell al-Ḥāmiḍah? (Tell Ḥamḍah [or al-Ḥāmiḍah?] al-Ḍai'ah)	VII	Fairly large and high, with village of same name on and about its slopes. Nahr al-Fuwār and the stream from Ḥārim join near by; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III VII Possibly XIII
144	Bakhshīn	VII	Fairly large. A stream from the mountains passes just to south; arable land plentiful. Some village houses are on the slopes of the mound	Medieval-Arab II-III IV X
145	Tulūl ¹	VII	Fairly large and high, with a village on it to which roads have been cut. Various pits have been dug in the mound. Water from the Orontes near by; arable land plentiful	II-III IV VI VIII or IX
146	Tell Mullā Ṭāḥā	VII	Fairly large, with rather steep sides and with a low terrace stretching out to the south on which most of the Judaidah XI sherds were found. Water available from the Orontes; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III IV Possibly V XI XII
147	Tell al-Salām (Tell Islām?)	VII	Medium-sized. A spring rises near by; arable land plentiful	VII X XI
148	Tell Kafr Innah?	VII	Fairly large, with part of a village about it. A mountain stream flows near by; arable land plentiful to the north	IV Possibly V Probably VII XI
149	ʿAin al-Funaidiq	VII	Fairly small. A spring comes out of the foothills of Jabal al-Aqrā' near by; arable land plentiful to the north	IV Possibly V
150	Tell Asīr	VII	Fairly large. There is water from a stream from Jabal al-Aqrā'; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab III Possibly V VII XI
151	Necartepe	VIII	Medium-sized, but rather low. Near ancient course of the ʿAfrin; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II Possibly VI
152	Ayrancı Sarkı (Küçük Ayrancı)	VIII	Fairly small, but high, with a village about base. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	IV V Possibly VI
153	Tell Jijī (Tell Ballūṭah)	VIII	Fairly large; high and steep except on southwest, where there is a long talus. Water available from the ʿAfrin; arable land plentiful	IV V VII X
154	Tabārat al-Ḥamliyyah	VIII	Small, but fairly high. Water available from the ʿAfrin; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab IV V Possibly X Possibly XII Possibly XIII

¹ Probably this name was originally given to the *village* because of its proximity to this mound and to No. 146 and has now been taken over by the *mound*, hence the plural form.

MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH

Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
155	Tabārat al-Dāwiyyah	VIII	Small, but rather high. Water available from the Ḥafṛin; arable land plentiful across the Ḥafṛin	V VI X
156	Tell Mastepe	VIII	Medium-sized and fairly high, with a village about it. Water available from the Ḥafṛin; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III XI Possibly XII
157	Ayrancı (Ayrancı Garbī, Büyük Ayrancı, Hasanbellu)	VIII	Low; most of village of same name is built on it. Fairly small, but has probably been spread about considerably as a result of the village occupation. Water available from the Ḥafṛin; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab Probably II-III
158	Yazı Hüyük (Tell Acarköy)	VIII	Small and fairly low. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	II-III IV V Probably VII Possibly XIII
159	Zoba Hüyük	VIII	Fairly small and low. Water available from the Ḥafṛin; arable land plentiful	III
160	Unnamed	VIII	Low and characterless, with some new reed huts the inhabitants of which have no name for either the mound or their village. Water available from the Ḥafṛin; arable land plentiful	II-III
161	Tell Qūkhār? (Tell Hurriyet)	VIII	Fairly small and low. No immediate supply of surface water; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III
162	Daglağan	VIII	Medium-sized. No immediate supply of surface water, although the Ḥafṛin is not far away; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III VII
163	Tell Musharrafah (or Mushrafiyyah?)	VIII	Medium-sized, but lowish. There is a surfaced basalt block on top of the mound. Water available from the Ḥafṛin; arable land plentiful	II-III Possibly VI
164	Tell Davutpaşa	VIII	Large, high, and steep. No exposed architecture, but pieces of burnt brick and lime mortar (modern?) were noticed. Water available from the Ḥafṛin; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab IV V VII XI XII XIV
165	Tell Ghāzī Hājī Mursal	VIII	Medium-sized; surrounded in part by a depression. A cut has been made in the north side. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	I II-III XI
166	Putoglu	VIII	Medium-sized, not high. No immediate surface-water supply except in irrigation ditches; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab III VII XI

LIST OF MOUNDS

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Mound Number	Name of Mound	Map Number	Description of Mound	Sherds Found on Mound
167	Çatal Hüyük (see Fig. 1)	VIII	Now in process of excavation by the Syrian Expedition; reports are in preparation	Found by excavation: Medieval-Arab I-VIII X? XI XIV?
168	Karaca Khirbat 'Alī?	VIII	Low and characterless, conforming in profile to a foothill of the Kürt Dağı on which it is built. Water available from the 'Afrin; arable land plentiful	X XIII (particularly the "provincial" Tell al-Halaf wares) XIV
169	Tell Qinānah?	VIII	Medium-sized, but not high; built on a foothill like No. 168, so that some of its apparent height may be due to an underlying natural formation. Water available from the 'Afrin; arable land plentiful	I III IV X XI Possibly XIV
170	Tell Ghāzī (Tell Ghāzī Maḥmūd Bey, Tell Ghāzī Tufūr Bey, Tell Ibrāhīm Ghāzī)	VIII	Large and low. If actually an ancient site, it is remarkably devoid of potsherds at all times of the year. Also there is at one place on the top an extrusion of limestone which would indicate that much of the mound is natural. No immediate surface-water supply; arable land plentiful	Coarse red-cored wares, probably recent Arab II-III
171	Khirbat al-Ṭāḥūnah	VIII	Fairly small and low, much pitted; many roof tiles on surface. Water available from the 'Afrin; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III
172	Tell Qirmīdah	VIII	Two mounds bear this name. The southern is a small, low mound on which a village now stands; the northern is a medium-sized but low mound just above an old terrace of the 'Afrin. Water available from the 'Afrin; arable land plentiful	Southern mound: I II Northern mound: VII Possibly XI XIII
173	Tell Sha'ir 'Askar (Tell Ṣabī)	VIII	Fairly large, but not steep, with an Armenian village around it and a church on top. In the village is the limestone lid of a Roman sarcophagus. Water available from Kızıl İrk; arable land plentiful	VII XI
174	Tell 'Abdal	VIII	Medium-sized, not very high. Water available from Kızıl İrk; arable land plentiful	IV VII
175	Tell Karkūr	VIII	Medium-sized, but low; part may be natural. Part of the village of Rihāniyyah is built on this mound. Water available from the Kızıl İrk; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III
176	Tell al-Judaidah (see Fig. 2)	VIII	Now in process of excavation by the Syrian Expedition; reports are in preparation	I-XIV found by excavation
177	Tell Dhahab (Altın-tepe) (see Fig. 2)	VIII	Small, but high, with a few blocks of dressed limestone on the top. Water available from a spring near by; arable land to the north	XI XIV
178	Tabārat Hasanbellu (Tell Hasanbellu)	VIII	Small and low. Near ancient course of the 'Afrin; arable land plentiful	Medieval-Arab II-III Possibly V Possibly XIII

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN

It will now be of some interest to investigate the distribution of the mounds in the plain. Since it may be taken for granted at the start that the occupation of the population has always been, as it is now, agricultural, then the most important factor in the distribution of towns is the arability of the land surrounding them.¹ The most fertile land in the 'Amuq is north and especially east and south of the lake. Here the plain joins the valleys of the Kara Su, 'Afrin, and Orontes, and a glance at Maps X-XXVI will show the relatively great concentration of mounds in these areas. The soil in these parts of the plain is a fertile riverine clay, deposited in Tertiary times (see p. 9) when the lake was much bigger and the deltas of the rivers were depositing their silt in the area in question. Even today, with little attention paid to rotation of crops, the soil has a remarkably high yield of wheat.

The parts of the plain which have few mounds are its western border from Antioch to Kirkhan, the northern part of the upper Kara Su valley, and the lake itself. The lack of mounds in the western part of the plain is perhaps the most difficult to explain, as a certain amount of arable land is available there and is under cultivation today. However, this land is in reality the rolling foothills which make up the talus slopes of the Kızıl Dağ and the Gâvur Dağları, and even where it flattens out near the western border of the lake it is subject to the action of torrential streams from the mountains and tends to be covered for the most part by small limestone boulders.² Whenever in ancient times the valley was not overpopulated, the inhabitants must certainly have preferred the more level and fertile lands on the other sides of the lake. This same talus with its accompaniment of winter torrents extends up the western side of the Kara Su valley, and just beyond Kargalık Hüyük (No. 1) the entire valley floor becomes *leçe*, a kind of basaltic bad land where cultivation is impossible (cf. p. 11). With regard to the area now covered by the present lake (not including the swamp, where there are a number of mounds), the fact that no mounds appear above the surface of the water or seem to have been encountered in the soundings made by the Travaux du Cadastre would substantiate the theory that the area now covered by the lake was swamp in ancient times (see pp. 9f.). Since the lake is never more than 3 meters in depth, a mound of any size at all, if it were there, would appear today as an island, as do some mounds in the northern part of the present swamp (Tell Mattā [No. 28], al-Kanīṣah [No. 29], etc.).

Another feature which seems to have affected the choice of a town site in ancient times was the availability of surface water. In every case where there is a fine clear spring, one may find a large mound near by, as close in fact as the topography allows. Some of the most promising mounds recorded by the survey are examples of this: Akpınar (No. 52), Tell Jindaris (No. 58), Tell Ṭurundah (No. 60), Tell 'Ain Dārah (No. 62), and the excavated Tell al-Judaidah (No. 176). However, while a good spring would seem to have been an important factor in the choice of a site, it was by no means entirely necessary; for example, Tell Hasanuşağı (No. 99) and the excavated Tell Ta'yīnāt (No. 126) have no immediate supply of surface water, yet both

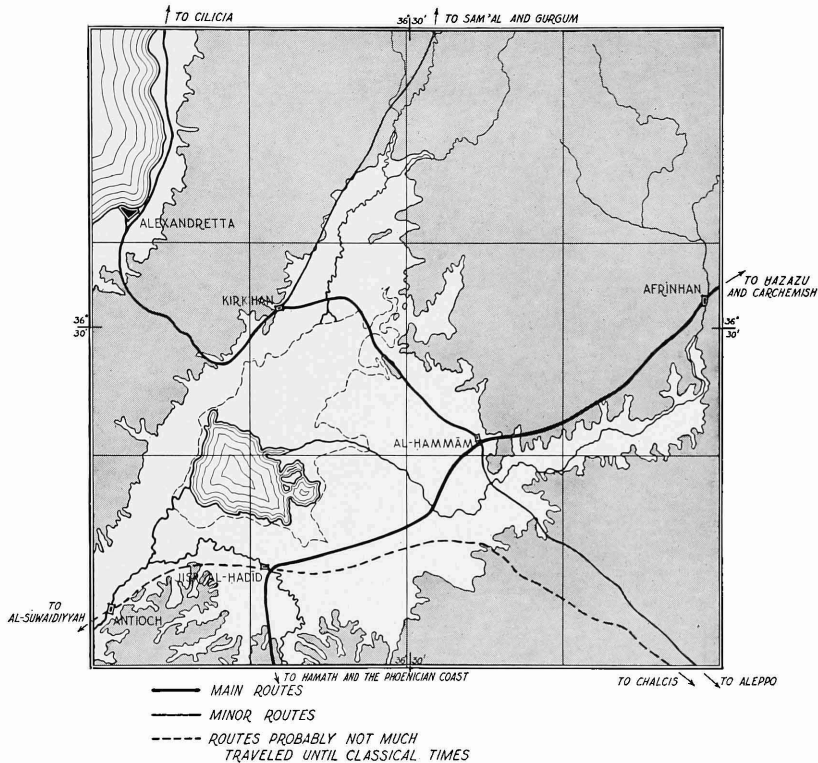
¹ The writer somewhat questions the validity of Woolley's idea (see p. 9) that the reason why mounds do not appear in the mountains is that the mountains were wooded in ancient times. It seems much more reasonable to suppose that the villages would have been built in the plain rather than in the mountains, since it was in the plain that the major efforts of the population must have been centered.

² In the southwestern part of the plain, in the foothills east of Antioch, along the present Antioch-Aleppo road for at least five miles beyond the outskirts of modern Antioch, one may see evidences of suburban occupation of Hellenistic-Roman date. The remains are not true mounds, however, and hardly fall within the scope of this investigation. As to possible location of Antigoneia at Tell Shaikh Hasan, near the confluence of the lower Kara Su and the Orontes (cf. Dussaud, *Topographie historique*, p. 426), the writer has gone over all of this area very thoroughly and is convinced that it contains no cultural débris. Tell Shaikh Hasan itself is natural and cannot have been the site of Antigoneia.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN

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are large and promising. The reader must bear in mind that ground water appears very close under the surface of the plain, and that most of the present-day villages make use of wells. But we have encountered only one well (dug in the Muslim period) on the mounds in our concession; and this was on Çatal Hüyük (No. 167), which is right on the banks of the Nahr al-^ṣAfrîn. Hence the availability of surface water does not seem to have been as decisive a factor in the problem of distribution as was arability of land.



MAP IX.—ANCIENT ROADS SERVING THE PLAIN OF ANTIOCH. SCALE, 1:600,000

It might be expected that the sites of at least some of the more important towns would have been chosen with reference to topographic features which would make fortification easy and effective. This does not, however, seem to be the case. For the mounds near the foothills which border the plain, many opportunities seem to have been overlooked or intentionally rejected, as there are numerous rocky hills or projections which would have served as foundations for citadels but were never used. There are possible exceptions to this, but they are so few that it seems hardly reasonable to postulate intent to fortify a hill on the part of the original inhabitants. The most important of these exceptions are the two Tell Damalkās (Nos. 79 and 81) and Tell Şillaur (No. 71); the last is protected on the north by a limestone

bluff which rises sheer above the ṢAfrīn to a height of about 10 meters. On the whole, however, we can say that the ancient inhabitants of the ṢAmuq chose their town sites without reference to defensible terrain, fortifying their towns rather by means of sun-dried brick or perhaps stone walls. Some of the smaller mounds probably never were fortified.

Another factor which probably affected the distribution of the mounds was the course of the ancient roads (Map IX). No trace of these roads is left today, except for sections of the Roman road from Antioch to Chalcis¹ (southwest of Aleppo) which appear near Tell Keleş (No. 124) in the plain and again about 20 kilometers nearer Aleppo (not on our maps), where the road is preserved for about a kilometer.² On the other hand, the probable courses of the more im-



FIG. 8.—BAILĀN PASS

portant ancient routes through the valley can be determined with some degree of accuracy from Medieval-Arab times back through the "Syro-Hittite" period by checking against the topography the itineraries of ancient travelers and warriors who mention geographical and political features that are known or approximately known. It is probable that the more important ancient routes were always more or less the same and that they did not vary much from the modern roads. The plain's topographic possibilities of entrance and exit are restricted and must in the past have determined the courses of the roads as they do today.

¹ On this site see Paul Monceaux and Léonce Brossé, "Chalcis ad Belum," *Syria* VI (1925) 339-50.

² See A. Poidebard in *Syria* X (1929) 22-29 on this road. He is probably somewhat optimistic in asserting that the course of the road can be followed to Jisr al-Ḥadīd from "Tell Shā'ir" (correct to Tell Keleş?) by sighting from the top of that mound over other mounds which lie along the road. Actually so many mounds are visible from the top of Tell Keleş that they furnish no clue to the course of the ancient road.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MOUNDS IN THE PLAIN

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There must have been a road over the Bailān Pass (Fig. 8) from earliest times, as there is a good natural harbor at Alexandretta. From Alexandretta there is also an easy overland journey to Cilicia. The ancient road over the Bailān Pass, after it reached the plain of the ʿAmuq, will have turned northeastward and run through what is now Kirkhan and soon afterward have divided, exactly as does the modern road. One branch will have continued northward up the Kara Su valley to the ancient states of Samʿal¹ and Gurgum,² while the other will have run eastward along the foothills of the Kürt Dağı to the ʿAfrīn valley and thence along the river to the point where the modern road crosses the bridge at Afrinhan (Fig. 9). Once across the ʿAfrīn, there is an easy pass to the plain, northeast of Aleppo, where lay the "Syro-Hittite" towns of Ḥazazu (now ʿAzāz) and Arpad (now Tell Arfād) and the main road to northern Mesopotamia via Carchemish.³ A somewhat less important branch of this road may have broken off near the modern town of al-Ḥammām and run southeastward, crossing the ʿAfrīn near



FIG. 9.—THE BRIDGE AT AFRINHAN, WITH VIEW EASTWARD

Tell Davutpaşa (No. 164) and continuing through the foothills of the Jabal Simʿān to reach Ḥalman (Aleppo) via the modern towns of Dānā and Turmānīn. The last major road must have been one coming from Hamath (now Ḥamāh) and the Phoenician coastal cities via the valley of the Orontes. It would have entered the plain near Jisr al-Ḥadīd, then run more or less directly northeast, crossing the ʿAfrīn somewhere near ʿĀtal Ḥüyūk (No. 167) and joining the main ʿAfrīn valley road soon afterward, perhaps also near al-Ḥammām.

Undoubtedly there were other, less important roads and crosscuts, but over the main routes sketched above must have passed most of the ancient traffic through the plain. The route taken by the Roman road from Antioch to Chaleis and its extension to al-Suwaidiyyah seems

¹ To this belonged the sites now known as Zincirli (where the capital, likewise called Samʿal, was located) and Sakçagözü. It is interesting to note that there are exact parallels between Garstang's "Neolithic" of Sakçagözü and certain Judaidah XIV wares, while a group of wares belonging to the later part of Judaidah XI appeared at Zincirli. It would seem safe to say that a route down the Kara Su valley into the plain of the ʿAmuq was already in use in the fourth millennium B.C.

² Whose capital was at Marqasi, now Maraş.

³ The early use of this road is attested by the appearance of Tell al-Ḥalaf wares just below Judaidah XIII and of certain wares which correspond to Nineveh I in Judaidah XIV.

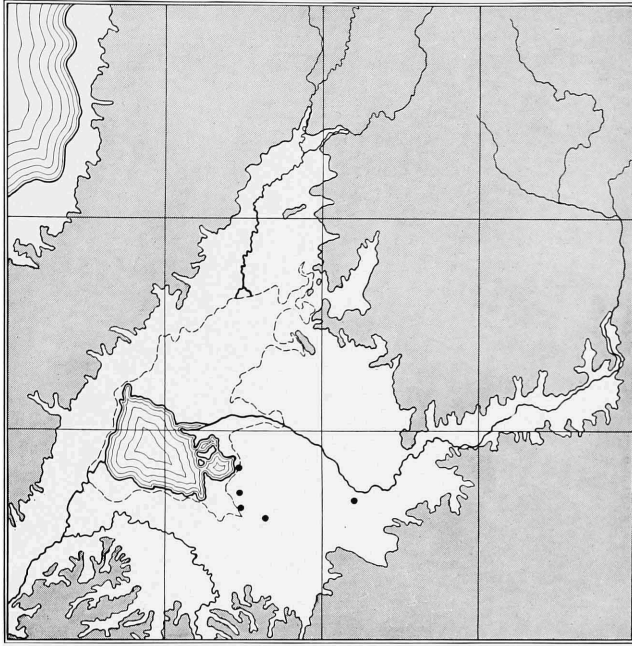
not to have been important until classical times.¹ It is interesting to note that the greatest concentration of mounds lies in the vicinity of the main Orontes-^cAfrîn valley road in a line running northeast from Jisr al-Ḥadīd to Afrinhan. While it is true that this route runs through the most fertile part of the plain, there can be little doubt that cities lying along it would have received benefit from its traffic. This Orontes-^cAfrîn valley road (especially if one includes the branch to the sea via Kirkhan and Bailān) was by far the most important route through the valley, certainly the one most frequently mentioned in the ancient records,² and many of the small mounds along its course must have been built where they were purposely, long after its establishment.

Before discussing the distribution of mounds with reference to the various periods of Tell al-Judaidah, the reader is again reminded that such a survey as that here recorded must necessarily give incomplete information. Maps X-XXVI, showing the visible distribution of each successive culture, are based on the sherds of each period appearing on the mounds surveyed. But it is obvious that many of the mounds *may* contain occupations of periods for which we found no sherds. The steepness of the slope of a mound, the presence of open cuts or gullies, the amount of grass growing on the surface, are among the factors which determine whether many sherds may be found on the mound or not. Therefore each distribution map is to be interpreted as showing not the complete number of towns in use during a given period but only those indicated by the sherds which happened to be found on the survey. As one might expect, the older the period, the fewer the mounds whose exposed sherds betray it; but this must be qualified, in that Judaidah X and XI wares appear on numerous sites, widely distributed. In those particular periods the plain must have been very thickly populated.

On Maps X-XXVI mounds which yielded enough sherds of a period to assure its having been present are indicated by solid black circles. Those where the period "probably" or "possibly" existed (see p. 20, n. 1) are shown with open circles. On Map XXVI the "Chalcolithic" cave excavated by O'Brien near Tell al-Judaidah (see p. 7, n. 18) is added.

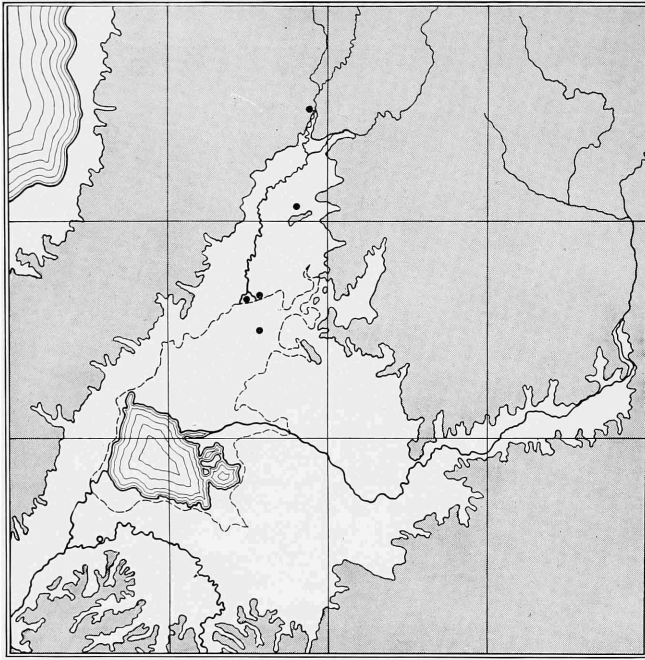
¹ Woolley in *Antiquaries Journal* XVII 2 supposes that the road from al-Suwaidiyyah into the plain was important in preclassical times. While there is no topographical difficulty, this remains to be proved, for as yet no pre-Greek remains have been found west of Antioch (in fact, west of Tell Damalkā al-Shamālī [No. 79]).

² This must have been the route taken already by Sargon of Akkad to the "Cedar Forest" (Amanus); cf. I. J. Gelb, *Inscriptions from Alishar and Vicinity* ("Oriental Institute Publications" XXVII [1935]) p. 4. It was also the regular route of the Assyrian armies in the 9th century B.C. and thereafter; see D. D. Luckenbill, *Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia* I (Chicago, 1926) §§ 476-78 (Ashurnasirpal), 585 (Shalmaneser III), and *passim*.



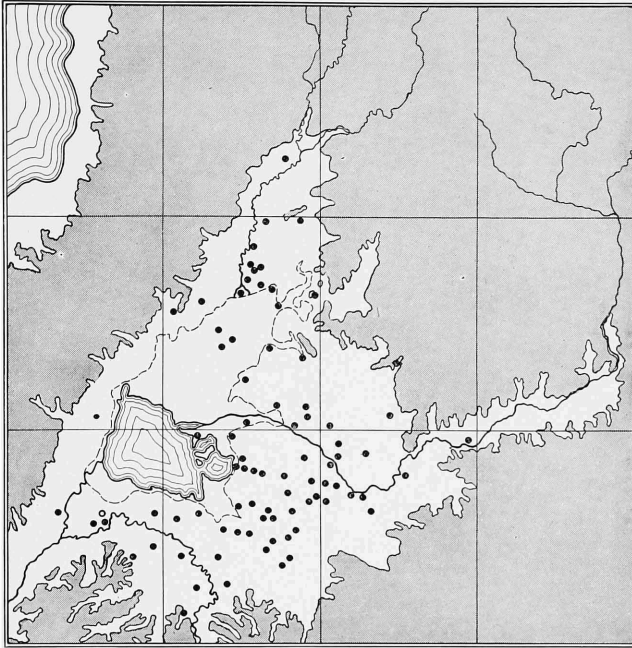
MAP X.--DISTRIBUTION OF TELL GHĀZĪ RED WARE

The Tell Ghāzī (No. 170) red ware is made with a brick-red clay, tempered with little round black pebbles, some limestone fragments, and possibly some straw (presumably accidental). It is quite brittle. The surface is wet-smoothed or covered with a thin wash which has a sort of luster, giving the ware a semivarnished appearance. The type represented by most of the sherds is a water jar with ring base, simple rolled rim, and a loop handle of oval section and with finger flutes down the outer surface. Except for the brittle quality, the ware compares almost perfectly with red ware currently made in the village of Ermenaz, in the Jabal al-ʿAlā. Therefore the Tell Ghāzī red ware may be taken, for the time being, as recent.



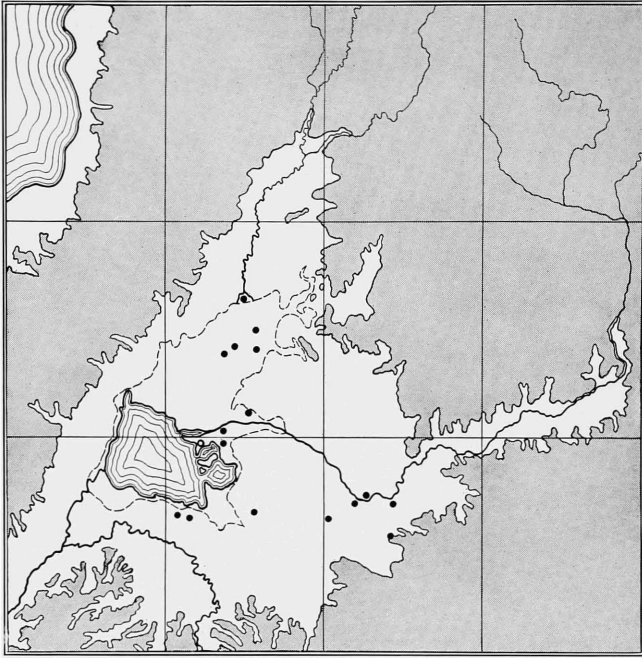
MAP XI.—DISTRIBUTION OF KARA SU RED WARE

The clay of the Kara Su red ware is an orange- to brick-red, brittle, and tempered with limestone and some rather coarse and varicolored river sand. The surface is wet-smoothed or at the most has a light slip of the same clay as the body. Not very many sherds found were indicative of form; there were, however, loop handles of flat ovoid ("strap") section and squared rims with bold out-turned sections. While the clay is the same as that of the Tell Ghāzī red ware and the modern Ermenaz red ware, the temper and the forms (as far as known) are different. This same red clay, which is ubiquitous in the limestone uplands just south of the plain, appeared once in a pottery series on Tell al-Judaidah in the upper levels of Period XI. Since the ware found there, however, had very characteristic forms and was usually burnished, it cannot be equated to the Kara Su ware. Hence the latter is for the present listed, with reservations, as recent. The reason for the name "Kara Su ware" will be obvious from Map XI, as this ware appeared in the upper Kara Su valley only, with the possible exception of Tell ʿAlāʾ al-Dīn al-Qiblī (No. 83).



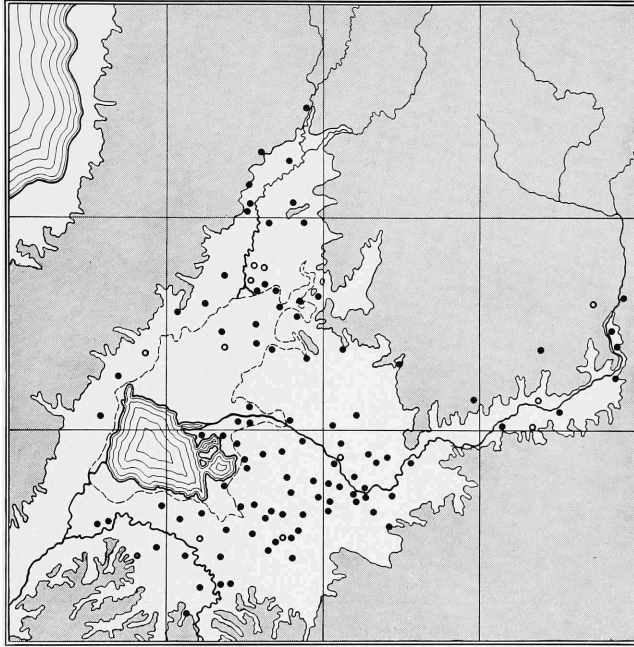
MAP XII.—DISTRIBUTION OF MEDIEVAL-ARAB WARES

The Medieval-Arab period is represented by all the post-Early Christian glazed wares, the "Arab geometric" wares, etc., up to about 1800. It is treated as one long and continuous occupation, as the writer does not feel himself competent to deal with these wares in detail. The plain must have been heavily settled during these times with the exception of the upper valley of the ʿAfrīn.



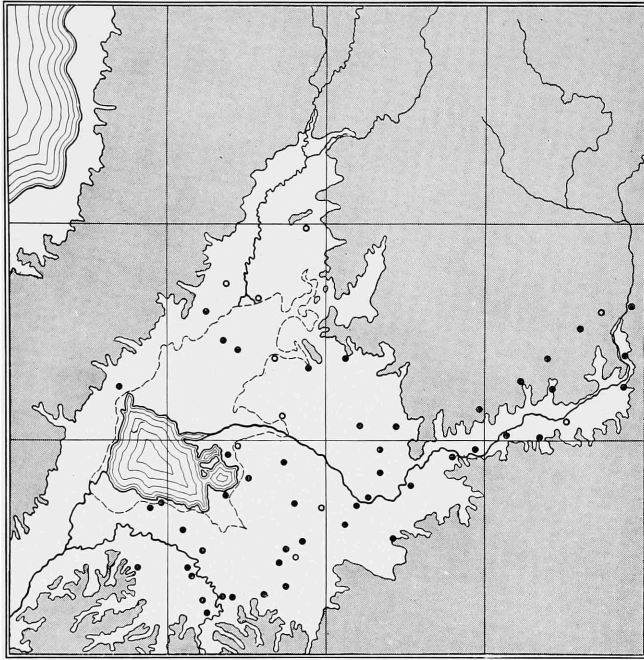
MAP XIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIDAH I WARES

To Period I belong numerous Early Christian ruins in the uplands south and east of the plain. There were evidently not many towns in the valley, as the evidences of occupation are few; the mounds are centered along the eastern edge of the lake and in the swamp. Other remains of this period occur in the Ḥafṣīn valley near the villages of Rihāniyyah and Tell Ṣillaur. In all probability the landowners lived in the great towns up on the hills or in Antioch, while the peasant population lived in reed huts in only semipermanent villages much as the fellahin do today. This would account for the sporadic occupation of mounds in what must have been a great period.



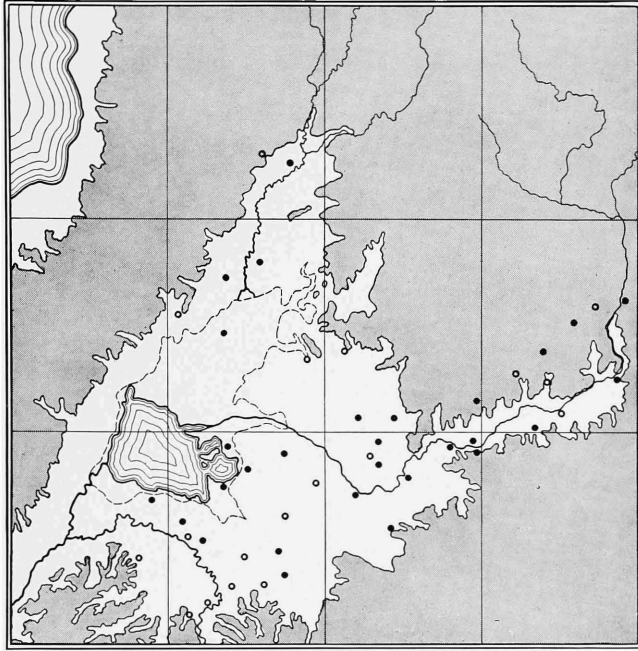
MAP XIV.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIAH II-III WARES

Periods II-III, late Hellenic to Roman, are combined, as it seems reasonable to believe that the sites concerned were continuously occupied throughout the two periods. The red "glazed" Antiochian wares lived on from Hellenistic to Roman times. The Greco-Roman aspects of the culture must have moved into the plain from Antioch and the mouth of the Orontes. Even in the late Hellenic period they can be seen in much purer form at al-Minah, Woolley's site near al-Suwaidiyyah. There was a heavy occupation in the plain and up the river valleys.



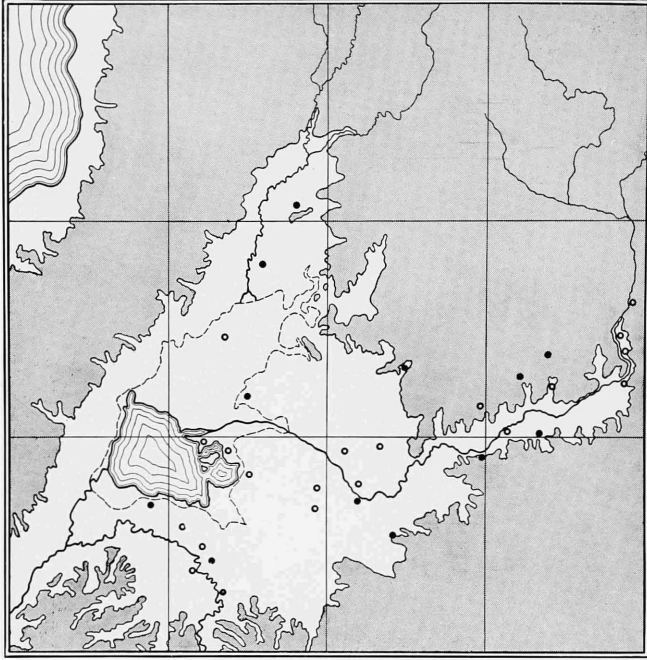
MAP XV.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIDAH IV WARES

During Period IV, “Syro-Hittite” times, the plain was quite thickly inhabited, especially east and south of the lake and up the ‘Afrīn valley. None of the characteristic wares was found up the Kara Su valley. If we grant that the culture was not indigenous, it would seem from the number of mounds found in the ‘Afrīn valley that the peoples who brought it moved into the plain via the ‘Afrīn.



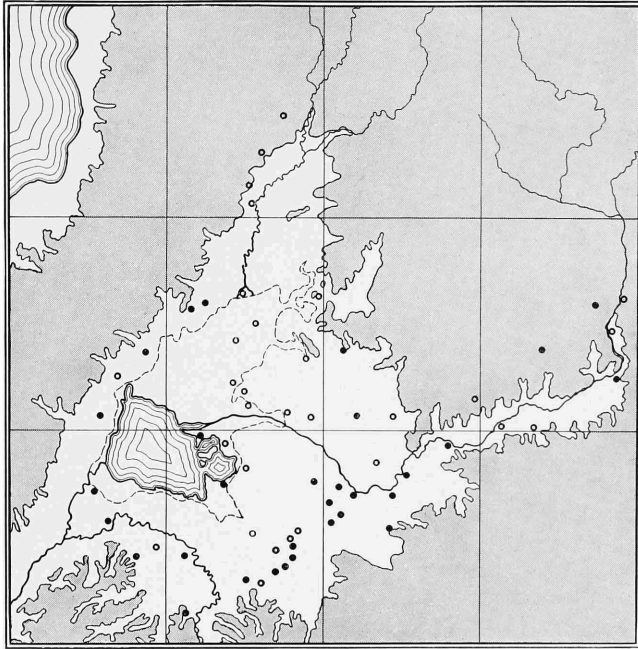
MAP XVI.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIAH V WARES

There seems to have been a fairly heavy occupation of the plain by the Period V people. The culture seems evenly distributed over the area, except west of the lake, and is especially well represented up the 'Afrin valley.



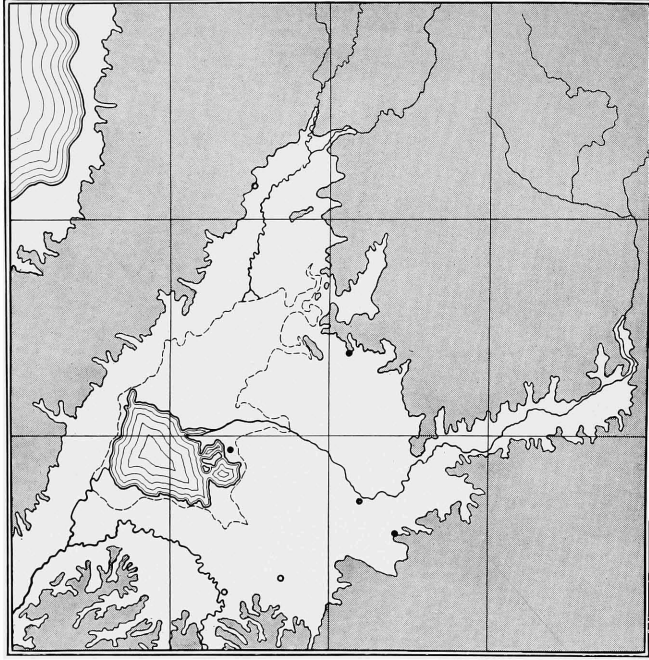
MAP XVII.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIDAH VI WARES

During Period VI the occupation was evidently not very heavy, and none at all appears west of the lake or the Orontes. The certain sites up the Afrin valley are, in fact, more numerous in proportion to the area concerned than those in the plain.



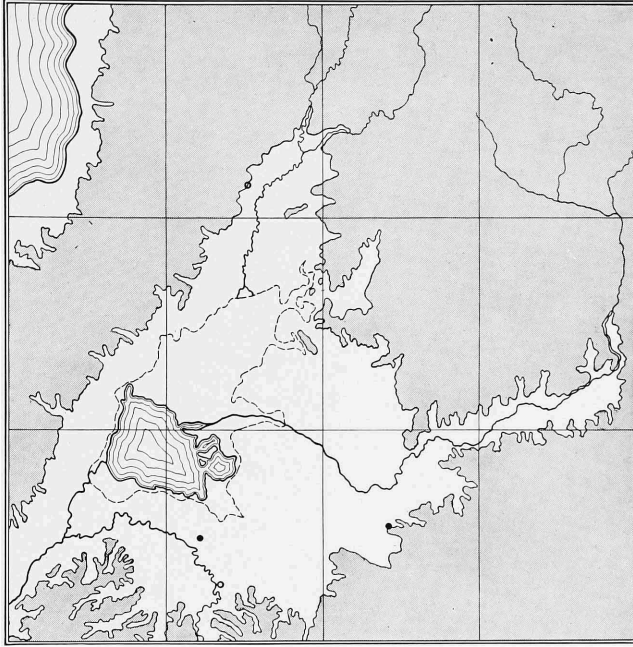
MAP XVIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIDAH VII WARES

Period VII was evidently one of the most flourishing in the history of the plain. Its traces are evenly distributed over the whole plain and up the river valleys, although its extension up the Kara Su is questionable. It is especially prevalent in that part of the plain between the Orontes and the ʿAfrīn.



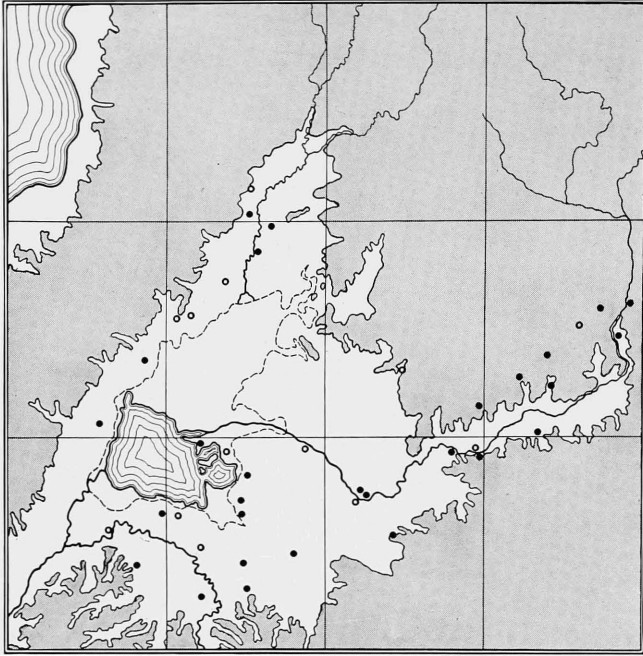
MAP XIX.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIDAH VIII WARES

The sherd collections show Period VIII to be one of very light occupation. The characteristic ware of this period at Tell al-Judaidah was probably imported, however, and may not have been in use at many sites; hence the map may underrate the actual occupation of the plain in this period.



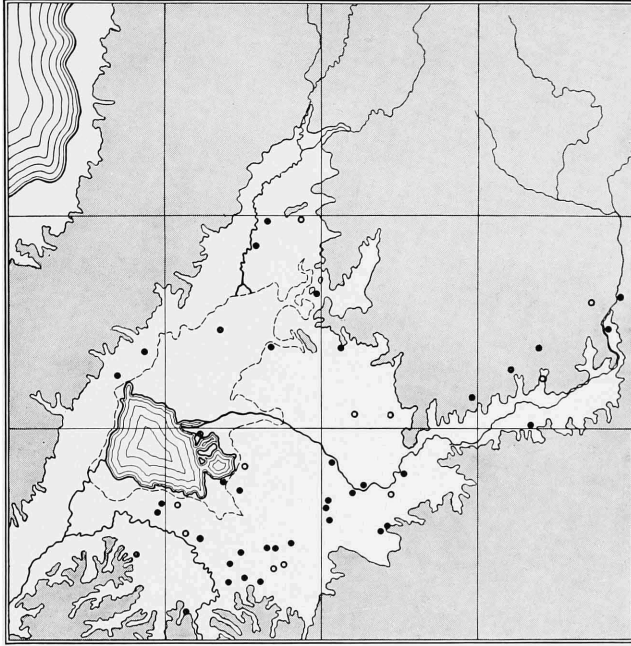
MAP XX.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIDAH IX WARES

Since the most characteristic Judaidah ware of Period IX also is in all probability an import, the map may minimize the extent of occupation during Period IX. It will be noticed in the Judaidah chronology (see p. 6) that the simple wares of Periods VI-X probably all belong to one series. Hence many of the simple wares found in the survey and classified as of Period VII may really have been made earlier, i.e., in Period VIII or IX.



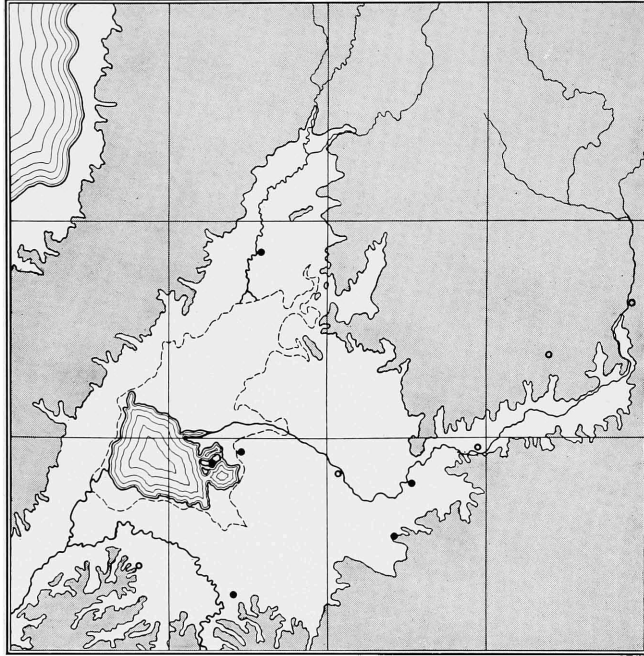
MAP XXI.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIDAH X WARES

Period X seems to show quite a fair number of sites, especially about the present lake and swamp and along the river valleys. If anything, there is a concentration of mounds up the ʿAfrīn valley, which may suggest that the culture entered the plain from this direction.



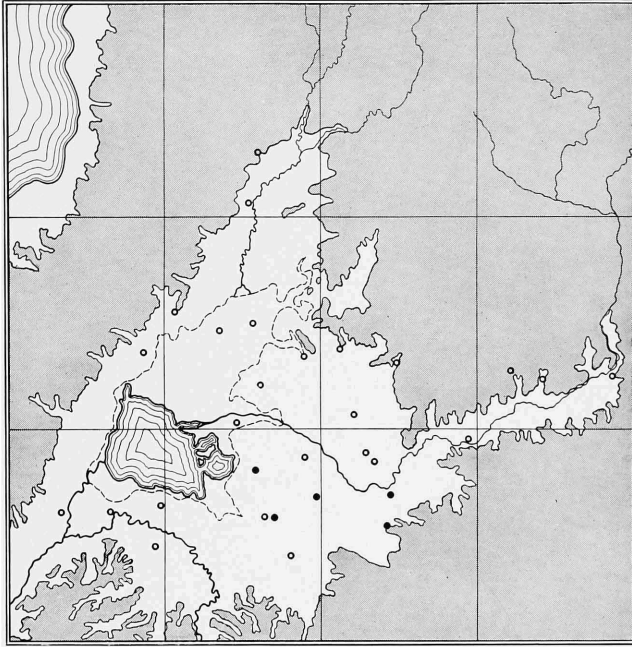
MAP XXII.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIDAH XI WARES

Occupation during Period XI must have been quite heavy, especially in a line down the ḤAfrīn valley to Çatal Hüyük and thence across the plain to Jisr al-Ḥadīd, following the line of the ḤAfrīn-Orontes route (see p. 42). There are reasons for believing that the characteristic pottery came from the north; if this is true, it probably entered the plain by the ḤAfrīn valley.



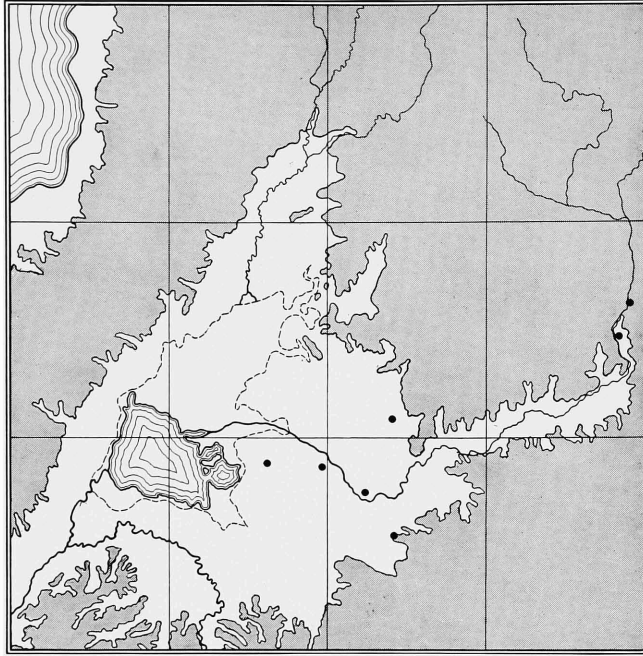
MAP XXIII.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIDAH XII WARES

Period XII was evidently a period of considerably lighter occupation than XI. Most of the sites are along the ʿAfrīn.



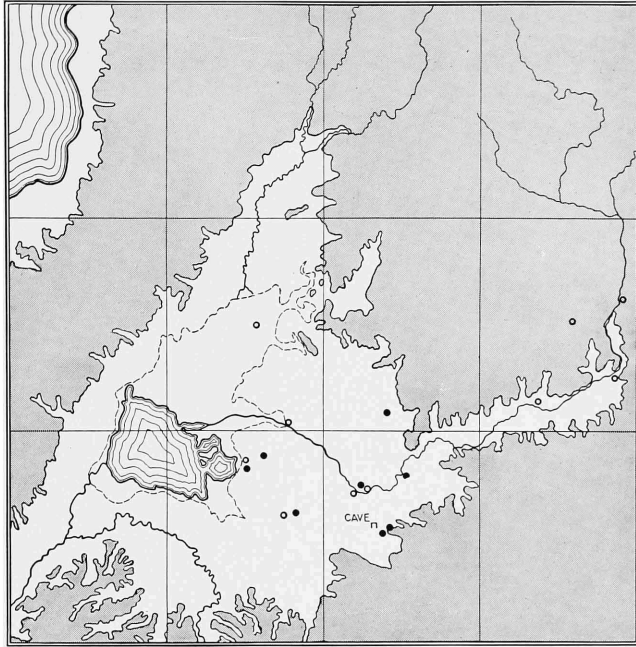
MAP XXIV.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIAH XIII WARES

The occupation of the plain during Period XIII seems to have been fairly heavy and the distribution general, though sites assigned to this period are largely questionable, since one of its most characteristic wares may be easily confused with the coarser examples of a Period IV ware.



MAP XXV.—DISTRIBUTION OF "PROVINCIAL" TELL AL-ḤALAF WARES

The mounds on which the "provincial" Tell al-Ḥalaf wares appear follow the course of the ḥAfrin valley, along which route the culture probably entered the plain.



MAP XXVI.—DISTRIBUTION OF JUDAIAH XIV WARES

In view of the fact that the wares of Period XIV are probably the oldest in the ʿAmuq, the number of sites on which they appeared would indicate that the culture may well have been a flourishing one. Since it seems to have centered more or less about the valley of the ʿAfrin, it probably came into the plain by this route.

CONCLUSION

It has been the author's intent in this book to give to the archeologist and the historical topographer a basis for further investigation in the plain of the 'Amuq. With this survey in hand it is hoped that the archeologist contemplating excavation in this part of North Syria may choose his site more intelligently than has heretofore been possible. For the historical topographer the names and positions of all the mounds in the plain are now fixed, and some at least of the historical periods during which they were occupied are indicated. In the execution of this survey the author had little precedent to follow, but he feels confident that the value of such an investigation will be self-evident.

INDEX AND DISCUSSION OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

The geographic names of North Syria are chiefly Arabic and Turkish, much intermingled, with occasional elements of Armenian, Greek, Kurdish, Persian, or Syriac origin. The forms of the names elicited in the field by the members of the Syrian Expedition have been compared, wherever possible, with those given on the maps listed on page 2, note 1. For Arabic, Professor A. Socin's "Liste arabischer Ortsappellativa" in the *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* XXII (1899) 18-60 was also consulted.

Spellings used in this volume follow as far as possible (1) for the Arabic an exact transliteration system based on the proposals made by A. A. Brux, "Arabic-English transliteration for library purposes," *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* XLVII, No. 1 (Oct., 1930) Pt. 2; (2) for the Persian a system of transliteration prepared by Dr. Brux and now being tried out in the work of the Oriental Institute; and (3) for the Turkish the current official Turkish usage (in which Turkish *c*=English *j*, *ç*=*ch*, *ş*=*sh*, and *ı*=the indefinite vowel). The Turkish title *bey* is given as *beg* whenever local usage indicates the latter pronunciation.

Arabic-Turkish hybrid forms are usually given in Turkish spelling, for example Mahmutliye (No. 61); when defined by an Arabic adjective, the adjective is transliterated as an Arabic word while the Turkish noun is given in Turkish spelling, as in Horlak ʿAtîqah (No. 122). The words *kharāb*, *khîrbah*, *tabārah*, and *tell* are throughout taken as Arabic. While *tabārah* does not appear as an element of a name on any of the maps consulted, there is no doubt about its being used locally in the sense of "small mound" in distinction from *tell* or *hüyük*, designations which are usually given to larger mounds (cf. Nos. 141-42). The word appears to be the *nomen unitatis* of Arabic *tabār*, "ruin" or "destruction," and would therefore mean literally "an individual ruin or ruin mound."

Unidentifiable names or name elements are reproduced as heard by members of the Expedition or as found on recent French maps. Question marks used in such cases refer only to forms of names or to their derivations or meanings, not to their applicability to the sites concerned.

When it is fairly certain that the name of a mound is taken from the name of a village situated on or near it, this fact has been taken into account in stating the meaning of the name, the village name being abbreviated in such cases to its first letter; in all other cases the names are interpreted as independent names. To names of sites outside of Syria the name of the country is added.

The following abbreviations are used in this Index:

A.=Arabic	G.=Greek	K.=Kurdish	P.=Persian	T.=Turkish
cadastral key	key sheet (about 1:100,000) of the village maps (1:5000) by the Travaux du Cadastre			
drainage key	key sheet (1:40,000) of the <i>Plaine de l'Amouk</i> maps (1:10,000) by the Travaux du Cadastre			
Dussaud	maps in R. Dussaud, <i>Topographie historique de la Syrie antique et médiévale</i> (Paris, 1927)			
E. M.	Turkish "État Major" map (1:200,000)			
Levant, 1:50,000	Service Géographique de l'Armée, [<i>Carte générale du</i>] <i>Levant</i> —1:50,000 ^e			
loc. pron.	locally pronounced			

- ‘Abdal, Tell (No. 174; A.: “servant’s [?; said to mean ‘gypsy’s’] mound”), 37
- Abū Shahr, Tell (No. 26; A.: “mound of the father [i.e., possessor] of barley”), called also Tell al-Muridli, 22
- Acarköy (No. 12; ? and T.: “new village”), called also Halil Aga (and Beg) Hüyük, 21
- Acarköy, Tell (No. 158), *see* Yazı Hüyük
- Adana (now Seyhan), Turkey, 2
- ‘Afrin, Nahr al-, 8–11, 23–24, 26–27, 29–30, 35–42, 45–46, 48–51, 54–56, 59
- Afrinhan (T.: “‘Afrin inn”), 9, 11, 41–42
- Agrab, Tell (No. 70; *agrab* for A. ‘*agrab*, “scorpion?”), *see* Zalāqah, Tabārat
- Ai. . . ., *see also* Ay. . . .
- ‘Ain al-Baiḏā (No. 52; A.: “the white spring”), *see* Akpınar
- ‘Ain al-Funaidiq (No. 149; A.: “spring of the little inn”), 35
- ‘Ain al-Samak (No. 10; A.: “the fish spring”), *see* Bağlama
- ‘Ain Dārah, Tell (No. 62; A.: “mound of ‘A. [‘courtyard spring’],” called also Endar [E.M.] and ‘Andariyyah [cf. Dussaud]), 26, 38
- Ak Deniz (T.: “white sea”), *see* Antioch, Lake of
- Akköy (No. 43; T.: “white village”), 23
- Akköy, Tabārat (No. 39; A. and T.: “small mound of A.”), 23
- Akkuyu (No. 42; T.: “white well”), called also Çengel-oğlu after neighboring village, 11, 23
- Akpınar (No. 52; T.: “white spring”), called also ‘Ain al-Baiḏā and mound name shortened to Tell Baiḏā (cf. Levant, 1:50,000), 24, 38
- Akrād, Tell (No. 137; A.: “Kurds’ mound”), 34
- ‘Alā, Jabal al- (A.: “the mountain of height [or ‘dignity’?]”), 8–9, 43
- ‘Alā al-Dīn al-Qibli, Tell (No. 83; A.: “the southern mound of [the village of] ‘A.”), 29, 44
- ‘Alā al-Dīn al-Shamālī, Tell (No. 82; A.: “the northern mound of [the village of] ‘A.”), 28
- Aleppo (Ḥalab, Assyrian Ḥalman), 2, 9, 38, 40–41
- Alexandretta (Iskandarūn), 2, 8, 41
- Algana, Tabārat (No. 130; A.: “small mound of [the village of] A. [said to be *al-alqānah* and to mean ‘the burnt (place)’]”), 34
- Algana, Tell (No. 131; A.: “mound of [the village of] A.”), 34
- ‘Ali Beg, Tell (No. 20; A. and T.: “mound belonging to ‘Ali Beg”), 22
- Altintepe (No. 177; T.: “gold mound”), *see* Dhahab, Tell
- Amanus Mountains (Gāvur Dağları), 8–9, 38, 42
- Amar el Djedid (Nos. 100 and 101), *see* ‘Imār al-Jadid
- ‘Amuq, al- (A. [normal form, ‘*amq*]: “the lowland”; the Plain of Antioch), *passim*
- Anabli, Tell (No. 21; A. and T.: “vineyard[?] mound”), *see* Torun Anabli, Tell
- ‘Anbar (pron. ‘*ambar*’), Tell (No. 77; A.: “storehouse mound”), 28
- ‘Anbar, Tell (No. 120), *see* Mirmīrān-i-‘Arab, Tell
- ‘Andariyyah or Andariyyah (No. 61; contraction of A. ‘*ain dār + -iyyah*, “place of the courtyard spring” [?], or simply A. *andariyyah*, “threshing-floor site”?), *see* Mahmutliye, Tell
- ‘Andariyyah, *see also* ‘Ain Dārah
- Antigoneia, 38
- Antioch (Anṭākiyah), 2–3, 6, 8–9, 33, 38, 40–42, 46–47
- Antioch, Lake of (Ak Deniz, locally called al-Baḥr, 8–10, 48–50, 54
- Antioch, Plain of (al-‘Amuq), *passim*
- Aqrā, Jabal al- (A.: “bald mountain”), 8–9, 35
- ‘Arab, Tell (No. 78; A.: “Arab’s mound”), 28
- ‘Arab Aḥmad, Tabārat (No. 45; A.: “small mound of the Arab Aḥmad”), called also Killiktepe, 23
- ‘Arab Mirmīrān, Tell (No. 120; A. and P.-T.: “mound of [the village of] ‘A. [‘Arab commander’]”), *see* Mirmīrān-i-‘Arab, Tell
- Arabs, 9, 11
- Arfād (spelled also Refat and Rifat), Tell (anc. Arpad), 41
- Armenians, 9
- Arpad (now Tell Arfād), 41
- Arpalı (No. 8; T.: “place of barley”), 20
- ‘Āṣī, Nahr al- (A.: “the obstreperous or rebellious river”), *see* Orontes River
- Asir, Tell (No. 150; A.: “prisoner’s mound”), 35
- Aslan, Tell (No. 65; A. and T.: “lion mound”), called also Geri Aslan and Tell Bassouta (Levant, 1:50,000), 27
- Assyrian armies, 42
- Aswad, Nahr al- (A.: “the black river”), *see* Kara Su
- ‘Atshānah, Tell (No. 136; A.: “mound of [the village of] ‘A. [‘thirsty’]”), 34
- Ayrancı (No. 157; T.: “maker or seller of curdled milk mixed with water”), called also Ayrancı Garbī, Büyük Ayrancı, and Hasanbellu (or -palo), 36
- Ayrancı Garbī (No. 157; T.: “western A.”), *see* Ayrancı
- Ayrancı Şarkī (No. 152; T.: “eastern A.”), called also Küçük Ayrancı, 35
- ‘Azāz (anc. Ḥazazu), 41
- Bāb Lit (for Lait?), Tell (No. 59; A.: “mound of [the village of] B. [‘gate of hindrance’?]”), 26
- Bağlama (No. 10; T.: “binding”), called also ‘Ain al-Samak, 21
- Bahlilāh, Tell (No. 133; A.: “mound of [the village of] B. [‘foolishness or stupidity’?]”), 34
- Baḥr, al- (A.: “the sea”), *see* Antioch, Lake of
- Baiḏā, Tell (No. 52; A.; *baiḏā* shortened from ‘*ain al-baiḏā*’, “white spring”), *see* Akpınar
- Bailān Pass, 21, 41–42
- Bakhshīn (No. 144; P.-T. *bakhsh*, “gift,” construed as A. pl. ?), 35
- Baldıran (No. 35; T.: “hemlock”), *see* Bokluca
- Ballūṭah, Tell (No. 153; A., perhaps for Tell Dair Ballūṭah, “mound of [i.e., near] D. [‘oak monastery’]”), *see* Jiji, Tell
- Bassouta, Tell (No. 65; perhaps A. *busuṭah*, “open, generous one?”), *see* Aslan, Tell
- Baştepe (No. 102; T.: “head mound”), 30

- Baytarlı (T.: "the veterinary's place"), 11
- Baytarlı, Tabārat (No. 37; A. and T.: "small mound of B."), called also Havuztepe, 23
- Baytarlı, Tell (No. 40; A. and T.: "mound of B."), see Topraklı
- Bdmo, see Mudanbo
- Beraetar, Tell (No. 53; for A. *bi'r aqdar*, "mound of a powerful well or spring"?), see Marwānah, Tell
- Billah, Tell (A.: "mound of wealth [lit., 'moisture']"), Iraq, 6
- Biqā, al- (A.: "the plain in hilly country"), see Coele-syria
- Boğazköy (T.: "gorge village"), Turkey, 1
- Bokluca (No. 35; T.: "bush, thicket"), called also Balıran, 23
- Boklukaya (No. 2; T.: "filthy rock"), called also Bokluköy, Durmuşlu, and Telh Hüyük, 20
- Bokluköy (No. 2; T.: "filthy village"), see Boklukaya
- Bourj Habedabo (No. 68; corruption of A. *burj 'abdal*, "servant's"?; said to mean 'gypsy's' castle"?), see Burj 'Abdal
- Boz Hüyük (No. 4; T.: "brown or gray mound"), 20
- Boz Hüyük (No. 84), see Uzunarab, Tell
- Boztepe (No. 89; T.: "brown or gray mound"), 29
- Brāhimīyyah, Tell (No. 109; A.: "mound of Abraham's place or estate"), see İbrāhimīyyah, Tell
- Büyük Avare (No. 116; T.: "big ruin"; *avare* < P. *āvarah*, "ruin, desolation"), 31
- Büyük Avare, Tabārat (No. 115; A. and T.: "small mound of [the village of] B."), 31
- Büyük Ayrancı (No. 157; T.: "big A."), see Ayrancı
- Büyüktepe (No. 50; T.: "big mound"), 24
- Burj 'Abdal (No. 68; A.: "servant's"?; said to mean 'gypsy's' castle"), spelled also Burç and Bourj Habedabo (Levant, 1:50,000), named after neighboring village, 27
- C. . . ., see also J. . . .
- Cendires, Tell (No. 58; T. spelling), see Jindaris, Tell
- Ch. . . ., see also Ç. . . . (following C)
- Chalcis ad Belum (Qinnasrīn), 40-41
- Cilicia, 41
- Cinciktepesi (No. 38; T.: "mound of the little jinni"), 23
- Circassians, 9
- Coelesyria (al-Biqā'), 8
- Çakaltepe (No. 113; T.: "jackal mound"), called also Tell Hābish(?), 31
- Çalākköyü, Tell (No. 29; A. and T.: *çalāk* < P. *chālāk*, "ingenious, clever-handed, highwayman," hence "mound of the highwayman's village"?), see Kanisah, al-
- Çamurlıte, Tell (No. 73; A. and T.: "mound of [the village of] Ç. ['muddiness' (T. *çamurlu*, 'muddy,' + A. *-ıyyah*)]"), called also Tell Çamurlu and Tell Jabur, 28
- Çatal Hüyük (No. 167; T.: "fork mound"), 4, 11, 24, 37, 39, 41, 55
- Çataltepe (No. 13; T.: "fork mound"), 21
- Çataltepe (No. 16), called also Umm al-A'zum, 21
- Çengelöglü (No. 42; T.: "son of a hook"), see Akkuyu
- Çiloglan (No. 23; T.: "freckled boy"), 22
- Çolaktepe (No. 22; T.: "one-armed [man's?] mound"), called also Tell Kilise, 22
- Çolaktepe (No. 112), 31
- Dağlağan (No. 162; for T. *dağlakhan*, "mountainous-country inn"?), 36
- Damalkā al-Qibli, Tell (No. 81; A. and Syriac[?]: "the southern mound of [the village of] D. ['the king's?']"), D. spelled also Dimalka (Levant, 1:50,000), 28, 39
- Damalkā al-Shamālī, Tell (No. 79; A. and Syriac[?]: "the northern mound of [the village of] D."), 28, 39, 42
- Damascus (al-Shām < al-Shām), 2
- Dānā (P.: "the wise or learned one"?), 41
- Dana Hüyük (No. 9; T.: "calf mound"), 21
- Davutpaşa, Tell (No. 164; A. and T.: "mound of David Pasha"), 36, 41
- Dāwiyyah, Tabārat al- (No. 155; A.: "the small mound of the desert"), 36
- Deve Hüyük (T.: "camel mound"), Turkey, 6
- Dhahab, Tell (No. 177; A.: "gold mound"), called also Altintepe, 4, 37
- Dimalka, Tell (Nos. 79 and 81), see Damalkā
- Dj. . . ., see C. . . . and J. . . .
- Döşhasan (No. 31; T. [word order A.]: "Hasan's ribs or chest"), called also Tell Kalemlik and Yenikızıl-kaya, 22
- Durmuşlu (No. 2; T. adj. as pers. name?), see Boklukaya
- Dutlu Hüyük (No. 105), see Tutlu Hüyük
- Ebilu, Tabārat (No. 98; A. and K. [?]: "small mound of Ebilu [K. pers. name?]", 30
- Endar, see 'Ain Dārah
- Ermenaz, 43-44
- Fār, Tell al- (No. 110; A.: "the mouse mound"), 31
- Fārūq, Tell (No. 69; A.: "mound of a fainthearted one" or "mound of one distinguishing between truth and falsehood," al-Fārūq being an epithet of Caliph 'Umar), called also Tell Fīraq (cf. Levant, 1:50,000), 27
- Fīraq, Tell (No. 69; A.: "mound of separation"), see Fārūq, Tell
- Fīraqh, Tell (No. 33; A.: "mound of a sect, detachment, or party"), 23
- Fuwār, Nahr al- (A.: "river of foam"), 32-35
- Gāvur Dağları (T.: "infidel's mountains"), see Amanus Mountains
- Gāvurköy, Tell (No. 36; A. and T.: "mound of G. ['infidel (Christian) village']"), see Kızilkaya, Tell
- Gazi, see Ghāzī
- Genderesse, Tell (No. 58), see Jindaris, Tell
- Geri Aslan (No. 65; T. [word order P.]: "lion mound" [geri, "mound," < K. *girik*, "hill," or P. *giri*, "mountain," < Sanskrit *giri*]), see Aslan, Tell
- Ghāb, al- (A.: "the depressions"), 8
- Ghāzī, Tell (No. 170; A.: "conqueror's mound"), called also Tell İbrāhīm Ghāzī, Tell Ghāzī Maḥmūd Bey, and Tell Ghāzī Tufur Bey (cf. Levant, 1:50,000), 30-31, 37

- Ghāzi, Tell, red ware, 4, 43–44
- Ghāzi Hājji Mursal, Tell (No. 165; A.: “mound of the conqueror Hājji Mursal”; near-by village evidently named after the mound), shortened to Tell Hājji Mursal (cf. Levant, 1:50,000), 36
- Ghāzi Maḥmūd Bey, Tell (No. 170), *see* Ghāzi, Tell
- Ghāzi Tufur Bey, Tell (No. 170), *see* Ghāzi, Tell
- Ghuzrāniyyah (No. 90; A.: “place of abundance [of water]”), 29
- Gindarus (now Tell Jindaris), 25
- Göçöglü (No. 46; T.: “son of migration”) or Gökçe-öglü(?) after neighboring village, 23
- Gökçeöglü? (No. 46; T.: “son of the bluish one?”), *see* Göçöglü
- Göktepe (No. 119; T.: “blue mound”), called also Kokaz, 32
- Götübüyük (No. 139; T.: “his rump is big”), 34
- Gültepe (No. 56; T.: “rose mound”), 25
- Güzelce (No. 5; T.: “rather pretty”), 20
- Güzel Hüyük (No. 18; T.: “beautiful mound”), 21
- Gurgum (anc. state, now in Turkey), 41
- Hābish(?), Tell (No. 113; A.: “snatcher’s mound”), *see* Çakaltepe
- Hacılar (T.: “the pilgrims”), 8
- Hājji Hasan, Tabārat (No. 44; A.: “the small mound belonging to Hājji Hasan”), 23
- Hājji Mursal, Tell (No. 165; A.: “mound belonging to Hājji Mursal”), *see* Ghāzi Hājji Mursal, Tell
- Hākhōr (No. 14; T. < P. *khākhkhār*, “dirt-eater?”), *see* Ilkpinar
- Ḥalab, *see* Aleppo
- Ḥalaf, Tell al- (A.: “mound of the oath”), wares and motifs, 7, 25–26, 29–30, 37, 41, 58
- Halil Āga (and Beg) Hüyük (No. 12), *see* Acarköy
- Ḥallāq, Tell al- (No. 134; A.: “barber’s mound”), 34
- Ḥalman, *see* Aleppo
- Ḥamāh (anc. Hamath), 6, 41
- Ḥamḍah (or al-Ḥamīḍah?), Tell (No. 143; A.: “mound of saltwort [or ‘acidity’]” or “mound of the acid, salty, or bitter one?”), called also Tell Ḥamḍah (or al-Ḥamīḍah?) al-Da‘īah, 35
- Ḥamḍah (or al-Ḥamīḍah?) al-Da‘īah [loc. pron. *ḡī‘ah*], Tell (No. 143; A.: “mound of the village of H.”), *see* Ḥamḍah (or al-Ḥamīḍah?), Tell
- Ḥamḍah al-Qibli, Tell (No. 142; A.: “the southern mound of H.”), 34
- Ḥamḍah al-Qibliyyah, Tabārat (No. 141; A.: “the southern small mound of H.”), 34
- Ḥamliyyah, Tabārat al- (No. 154; A.: “small mound of pregnancy?”), 35
- Ḥammām, al- (A.: “the warm spring”), 2, 9, 11, 25, 41
- Ḥammām, Tell al- (No. 57; A.: “mound of [the village of] al-Ḥ.”), 25
- Ḥammām al-Gharbī, Tell (No. 14; A.: “mound of [the village of] Western H.”), *see* Ilkpinar Hüyük
- Ḥamo, Tell (No. 67; A. and K. [?]: “mound of Ḥamo [K. pers. name = Ahmad?]”), 27
- Hardallı (No. 87; T.: “place where mustard grows”), 29
- Hārīm (A.: “forbidding” or “forbidden?”), 9, 34–35
- Hasanbellu (or -palo) (No. 157), *see* Ayrancı
- Hasanbellu (or -palo), Tabārat (or Tell) (No. 178; A., T., and K.: “small mound [or ‘mound’] belonging to Hasanbellu”), 37
- Hasanuṣaḡı, Tell (No. 99; A. and T.: “mound of [the village of] H. [‘Hasan’s servant’]”), called also Yerkuyu and (wrongly) Tell Kürt Tevekkeli (cf. drainage key), 30, 38
- Hasanuṣaḡı al-Da‘īah (loc. pron. *ḡī‘ah*; T. and A.: “Hasan’s servant’s village or estate”), 24
- Hasanuṣaḡı al-Da‘īah (No. 93), mounds named after neighboring village, together called Üçtepe, one of them Tell Kürt Tevekkeli (cf. Levant, 1:50,000), 29
- Hattina, 1
- Havuztepe (No. 37; T.: “reservoir mound”), *see* Baytarlı, Tabārat
- Ḥazazu (‘Azāz), 41
- Horlak ‘Atīqah (No. 122; A. *khurr*, “mouth of a mill,” + T. *-lak*, signifying place, and A. *‘atīqah*, “ancient,” hence “ancient mill site?”), called also Khirbat al-Khurllāq and Tell Khorlak (Levant, 1:50,000), 32
- Hurriyet, Tabārat (No. 107; A. and T.: “small mound of [the village of] H. [‘freedom’]”), 31
- Hurriyet, Tell (No. 161; A. and T.: “mound of [the village of] H.”), *see* Qūkhār(?), Tell
- Ibrāhīm Ghāzi, Tell (No. 170), *see* Ghāzi, Tell
- Ibrāhīmiyyah, Tell (No. 109; A.: “mound of Abraham’s place or estate”), shortened also to Tell Brāhīmiyyah, 31
- Ilkpinar Hüyük (No. 14; T.: “mound of [the village of] I. [‘warm spring’]”), called also Hākhōr and Tell Ḥammām al-Gharbī, 21
- ‘Imār al-Jaddid al-Gharbī (No. 100; A.: “the new cultivated land, the western”), named after neighboring village (called Amar el Diedid on Levant, 1:50,000; sim. on drainage key), called also Kıztepe (cf. Levant, 1:50,000), 30
- ‘Imār al-Jaddid al-Sharqī (No. 101; A.: “the new cultivated land, the eastern”), 30
- Iskandarūn, *see* Alexandretta
- Islām, Tell (No. 147; A.: “mound of submission”), *see* Salām, Tell al-
- J. . . . , *see also* C. . . . (for Turkish names)
- Jabal (A.: “mountain”) , *see* , Jabal
- Jabur, Tell (No. 73; *jabur* a corruption of T. *çamur*, “mud,” or for A. *jabr*, “young man” or “hero” [perhaps used as a personal name?]), *see* Çamurliye, Tell
- Jalamah (properly Jalhamah), Tell (No. 72; A.: “mound of [the village of] J. [‘steep hillside or hill’]”), 24, 28
- Jalil, Tabārat (No. 132; A.: “small mound belonging to Jalil [‘venerable’]”), 34
- Jamdat Naṣr (A.: “hill of victory”), Iraq, 7
- Jijī, Tell (No. 153; *jijī* colloquial for T. *civiciv*, “chicken”), called also Tell Ballūṭah, 35
- Jindaris, Tell (No. 58; A.; Jindaris < G. *Γινδαρος*), J. written also Cendires and Genderesse (Levant, 1:50,000), 24–25, 38
- Jisr al-Ḥadīd (A.: “the iron bridge”), 8, 40–42, 55
- Jisr Maksūr (A.: “broken bridge”), 9

- Judaiah, Tell al- (No. 176; A.: "mound of the little new one [village?]", 4, 8, 10, 37-38
- Judaiah, Tell al-, pottery, 4, 6-8, 20, 34-35, 41-42, 44, 52-53
- Jurn, Tell (No. 34; A.: "mound of a mortar, stone basin, or storage pit"), 23
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¹ Dussaud, *Topog. hist.*, p. 228, n. 2, derives this name from that of a Turkoman tribe, the "Ryhanlu," whom J. L. Burckhardt found occupying the ʿAmauq in 1810; *see the latter's Travels in Syria and the Holy Land* (London, 1822) pp. 633-47.

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