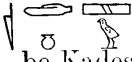
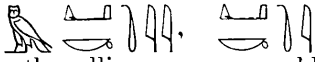






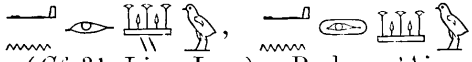


TRIBUTE-LISTS OF THOTHMES III,
SOUTHERN SYRIA.

BY THE REV. HENRY GEORGE TOMKINS.

(PLATES I AND II.)

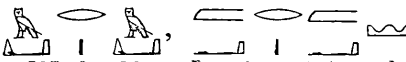

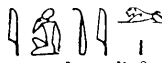
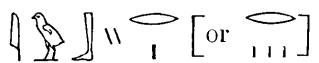

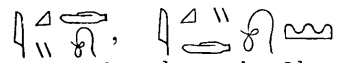


N.B.—An introductory paper on the Campaign of Thothmes against Megiddo is included among the "Proceedings," May 3, 1887.

1.  . *Qedeshu*. The history shows that this must be Kadesh on Orontes, as Professor Maspero holds.
2.  . *Magedi*. Megiddo, where the allies were assembled in full force. "Take Megiddo," said Thothmes, "and we take a thousand towns." The name remains at Khürbet el Müjedd'a. *LX Pl., Mem. II, 90.*
3.  . *Khāi*. Corrected by Prof. Sayce and Mr. Wilbour  . "Khazi of the Tell el-Amarna Tablets, an important city in the hill-country south of Megiddo. It seems to be the Gaza of 1 Chr., vii. 28, near Shechem." *Sayce.*
4.  . Maspero. *Kithsunā, Kithsun, Kitsunā*. "The Kuddasuna or Quddasuna of the Tell el-Amarna Tablets." *Sayce.* Perhaps Tell Keisân, *V, Lg. N.L., 117; Mem. I, 352.* The , , , may have dropped, as in Bethshan = Beisân, of which the modern name is the same, save the initial, as Keisân. Maspero adopts Jett, *XI, Km. N.L., 183. Mem. II, 94; after Conder. Cf. 37.*
There is a Khürbet Keisân west of Hüleh water, *IV, Pe. Mem. I, 240.*
5.  . '*Anshu, 'Anshu.* (*Cf. 31, Lius, Lus.*). Perhaps 'Ain es Sih, *V, Jh. N.L., 106; Mem. I, 268,* a great spring, west of Carmel, with gardens round it.

6. . *Tebkhu*. "The Tubikhu of the Tel el-Amarna tablets, in the north of Palestine. See *Academy*, Feb. 21, 1891." *Sayce*. The name recalls *נְבִיחַת* and a sacrificial name. Maspero, following Chabas, identifies Tibkhath with Ba'albek. *Hist.* 101. The name is very remarkable. Is this possibly retained in Wady Abu Tabikh. *III, Lf?* It means 'Wady of the father of cooked meat,' probably in a sacrificial sense. There is a place called et Tell very near. I had thought it possible that Tebkhu might be the place of copious springs at Tabghah. *VI. Q. N. L.*, 135; *Mem. I*, 371, 376, 383.
7. . *Bemi*. There was a town (in Upper Galilee?) called *בְּמִיָּה*. *Géog. du Talmud*, 236. Perhaps the same, and perhaps el B'aineh. *VI. Oh. N. L.*, 124.
8. . *Qematha*. Cf. in Upper Ruten. Brugsch, "Geog. Inschr.," II. 40; *Plate XIII*, 1. Perhaps Kefr Kama, west of Sarona. *VI. Oh. Mem. I*, 391.
9. . *Tuthina*. I have always till lately taken this for *דִּתִּין*, Tell Dôthân. *XI. Ml. N. L.*, 194; *Mem. II*, 215. But it is possibly Khûrbet Umm Tûteh. *III. Nd. Mem. I*, 184, where there are ruins of a large ancient place; and, if this be so, then
10. . *Lebana*, may be Lebbûna, 6 miles west of Khûrbet Umm Tûteh, *III, Ld. N. L.*, 51, as Maspero proposes.
11. . *Qereth-nizna-u* (plural). Perhaps Khûrbet el Kureîyeh. NW. of Hûleh water. *IV, Od. Mem. I*, 242.

I suppose the river Nazana is too far north, and I know not any Kiriath on it. (Litány. *Maspero, Hist.*,

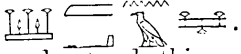
175.) But there was the Kariyat al 'Uyûn of Mukad-dasi (95), now Tell Dibbîn, between Upper Jordan and Litâny, on the way to Damascus. It is the Biblical 'Iyôn, עֵינָן.


12.  מְרוֹם, Merom, Meirôn.
IV, Oe. Mem. I, 198: "Géog. du Talmud," 228. This is generally agreed. See a man of Merom, bearded, with long garment and girdle, in Brugsch, "Geog. Inschr.," II, taf. VI.
13. . *Demesqa*. דְּמִישָׁקָא. Assyri. Dimâsqî.
 Dimasqa. &c. Damascus. Merom is on one route from Egypt to Damascus; and next, I think, we have several places to secure the great eastern road across Jordan to Damascus which Mûjedda and Bethshan (Beisân) would guard on the western side of the river. See No. 27.
14. . *Atar*. Cf. Heb. אָטַר, "to shut, or enclose." &c. Perhaps et Tîreh, 2 miles east-south-east of Tell 'Ashterah. "Across the Jordan," 220.
15. . *Aubil*, אֹבוּבִיל, so the word is fully spelt in the Talmuds, meaning "stream." It may be taken in connection with the next name.
16. . *Hemtu*. Perhaps the fine ruin-strewn site Khûrbet Hamâteh, about 12 miles east of Gerasa, with "a stream of excellent water." ("Across the Jordan," II, 51, 74.) But generally taken as Hammath of Galilee at Tiberias, and this may be right.
17. . *Maspero*. אֲקִידוּ. I fear that the places in Sheets VIII, IX, called 'Aqid or 'Aqûd, throw no light on our Aqîdu. There is, however 'Aqqâdeh, VIII. Lk. But I would compare  with the  allies of Kadesh and Megiddo who were taken captive by Thohtmes, and trace the name





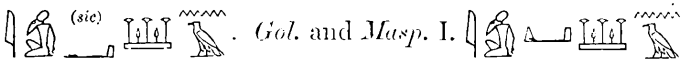


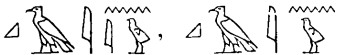


in Beit Qâd, six miles west of Kh. Mūjedd'a, IX. *Ol.* and perhaps in Kefr Qâd 7 miles further west, VIII. *Ml.*

Inlaid seats from Qadi, and also beer, were imported into Egypt (*Chabas. Ml.* 1862, 15). If the $\sqrt{\frac{\circ}{\wedge}}$ allies against Rameses II were the same (I would compare Kati King of Quê, and the female slave $\sqrt{\frac{\circ}{\wedge}}$ of Aradus, of the papyrus of Bek-amen, *T.S.B.A.* VIII, 415, and the horses from the $\sqrt{\frac{\circ}{\wedge}}$ land); then it seems to me quite parallel with the doings of the Kheta that the Qadi also should be traced by outposts in Southern Syria, although Cilicia may have been their seat; and they may have been the Homeric *Κήρυτοι* as well. *Les Origines*, III, 68, &c. At all events I think we may connect Beit Qâd with the Qadu, and probably with Aqidu.

18.  or . *Shemna-u. Gol.*


. Maspero. *Cf.* 35. I think we must understand this as שִׁמְנִים, "fat places" or fertile lands. There is a Tell es Semen, 1 mile south-east of Tireh (No. 14), and nearer to the great Hajj road from Arabia to Damascus, and to the upper stream of the Yarmūk. Dr. Merrill says of this district, "The natural wealth of the soil here is a constant surprise to me * * *. The finest wheat in all Syria comes from these lava beds." "East of the Jordan." 333. A Tell es Semn is also found in Galilee. *V. Kh. Mem. I.* 353. It is possible that שִׁמְנִים is intended, and that we have here Simeon the son of Jacob. Perhaps in that case our locality is not Tell es Semn, but the שִׁמְרֹן of Jos. xix, 15, which should be read probably שִׁמְנִים, as the LXX give Συμωών, and the place is the Συμωνας of Josephus and סימניא of the Talmud, the Semûnich of the map. *V. Mi, N.J.* 115; *Mem. I.* 339.


19. . *Bartu, or Baltu.* Some בִּארְתָּ, possibly Khûrbet el Bir. *V. Li.* Or ruins at 'Ain el Barideh, two miles from Tiberias (Conder).


20. . *Matsna*. I think with Captain Conder that this is Khūrbet Madin. *VI, Pj.* West of the Sea of Galilee. *Mem. I, 403.* 7 Aram. = 3 Canaanite. Schrader. "Die Keil.," 110. Madon. Josh. xi. 1. (Mariette.)
21. . *Sarna*. Sarôna. *VI, Pi.* West of Sea of Galilee. 6 miles south of Khūrbet Madin.
22. . *Tubi*. Taiyibeh. *IX, Pi.* 7 miles south of Sarôna; Conder and Maspero.
23. . *Batsna*. Probably Khūrbet Bessun. *VI, Pi.* a little north of Sarôna. *בצנה*. Conder.
24. . *Gol.* and *Masp.* I. . *Mar., II and III.* *A'ashna* or *Amashna*.
25. . *Mesekh*. Meskhah. *VI, Pi.* "The place of unction." *N. L., 131; Mem. I, 361.* 3½ miles south-west of Sarôna.
26. . *Qāanau*, *Qānu*. "The *Qanu* of the Tell el-Amarna Tablets" (IV, iii. 133), *Sayce*. Perhaps not so likely to be Khūrbet Kâna, *V, Nh, Mem. I, 313*, which is 11 miles north-north-west of Meskhah, as Khūrbet Qa'aûn, 4 miles south of Khūrbet Mujedd'a. *Mem. II, 83, 227*, as Conder has suggested. It would thus be vitally connected in the campaign with the next place.
27. . 'Arnū, or 'Ahū. See  Shishak. Brugsch. "Geog. Ins." II, 63. Taf. xxiv, 32; Zeit. 1880, 45. A very important point in this campaign against the allied forces at Megiddo. See *Mem. II, 90, 122*, for the argument of Conder in favour of Khūrbet Mūjedd'a as Megiddo, and for M. Maspero's views see *Rec. de Travaux, II, 52, et seqq.*, and 139 *et seqq.* for the narrative; and *Trans. Vict. Inst., 1886*, on the topography; and a very interesting paper in


the *Leemans Album*. I think Conder right as to Megiddo, and Maspero as to the proximate situation of 'Arnā, near Umm el Fahm, for I believe the "defile of 'Arnā" was Wady 'Arriān, about 1 mile south of Umm el Fahm. See my paper on this campaign in the *Proceedings*, 1887.


Wady 'Arriān is found in *VIII. Lk, N. L.*, 155, and seems a narrow and dangerous defile such as is described in the narrative of the campaign.



28. . 'Istertu. Tell 'Ashtarrah. Schumacher, "Across the Jordan," 209. Merrill, "East of the Jordan," 329. "Astaroth Karnaïm."


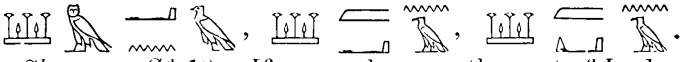



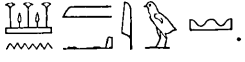
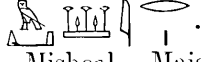
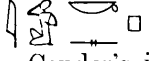
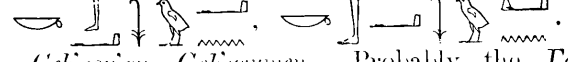
29. . Anaurepā. "Raphôn, Raphana, Arpha of the Decapolis, the present Er-râfeh" (Maspero). Cf. Gen. xiv, 5. "The Rephaïm in Ashtaroth Karnaïm."

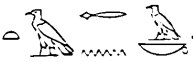
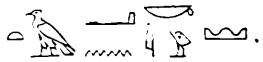
30. . Maqāta, Maquta. "Μαχῆδ (Vulg. Mageth) of I Book of Maccabees, the present Moukatta" (Maspero). Mükütta, 5 miles north of Abil. See "Unexp. Syria." Map.


31. . *Lius, Lus.* לוּשׁ, לוּיֵשׁ, now Tell el Kady. *II. Re. Mem. I.* 139. Many names fluctuate between ל and לו. The Egyptian scribe has here written both.


32. . *Hazar.* הַזָּר. The name occurs in the Mohar's expedition. *Hazzûr, IV. Nd. Mem. I.* 223. The stronghold of Jabin, the Canaanite king. "Khazura in the Tell el-Amarna Tablets." *Sayer*.


33. . *Pull.* פְּהֵל. Cf. Seti I. 15. . (16 is Bethshar and 17 Imu'a.) Pella. "Géog. du Talmud," 274. Tûbakât Fabil. "East of the Jordan," 442. "Across the Jordan," 273. Brugsch. "Geog. Insehr.," II, 40. The same name occurs in conquests of Rameses II. It seems to me that it must denote Pella.


34.  *Keuūārtu. Keuūtu.*
 If we read the former, it seems to be the כנרת, כנרות, of the Old Testament at or near the later Tiberias. "Géog. du 'Talmud." 207. If the latter, perhaps Kenath, Kūmawât. "East of Jordan." 36.
35.  *Shemua.* Cf. 18. If we are here on the east of Jordan, this may be the Tell es Semen there mentioned. (Schumacher, *Across the Jordan*, 221.)
36.  *Ademem.* Cf. 51. Perhaps Khūrbet Admah, IX, Qj, Mem. II, 89, south-west of the Sea of Galilee. אדמה. Jos. xix, 36. (Mariette.)
37.  *Qāsuaū.* This name occurs at Khūrbet Qeism near Huleh. IV, Qe, Mem. I, 240. The place seems to be קישון. Is it perhaps Khūrbet Kūsich? VIII, Kl, Mem. II, 61; N.L., 148, on the route of Thothmes.
38.  *Sheuām.* Shumem, 'Sôlam, north of Jezreël, IX, Nj, Mem. II, 87 (Conder). Shishak 15. 
39.  *Maspero. Mashar.* Conder proposes Misheal = Maisleh, which Maspero is inclined to accept, suggesting also Misilich, XI, N.M, South of Jenin. This is best; משל.
40.  *Aksap.* I hardly know how to accept Conder's identification of Tell-Yasif, III, north-east of Acre, which seems too remote.
41.  *Maspero. Geb'asu'au, Geb'asumen.* Probably the Γαβὰ πολις ἰππέων of Josephus, identified "without doubt" as Jebâ. VIII, Jj, Mem. II, 42.


42.  Cj. Shishak 14. 
Tā'anuk. תַּאנֹּךְ, a Canaanite royal city. Tāanûk. VIII.
Mk. N. L., 153, *Mem. II.* 46, 68, about 19 miles south-
east of Jebâ. No. 41.



43.  *Iabl'anau*. Iblean. יַבְלְעַם in Wâdy
Bel'ameh. VIII. *NI. Mem. II.* 51.

44.  Maspero. *Gen-
tu-asua*. גַּנְתֵּי, gardens. Asua being, as pointed out by
M. Maspero, a man's proper name (as in Ezra ii. 50).
Jenin. VIII, Nk. N. L., 147, *Mem. II.*, 44. En-gannim.
Josh. xix. 21. Ginea of Josephus. North of 43.

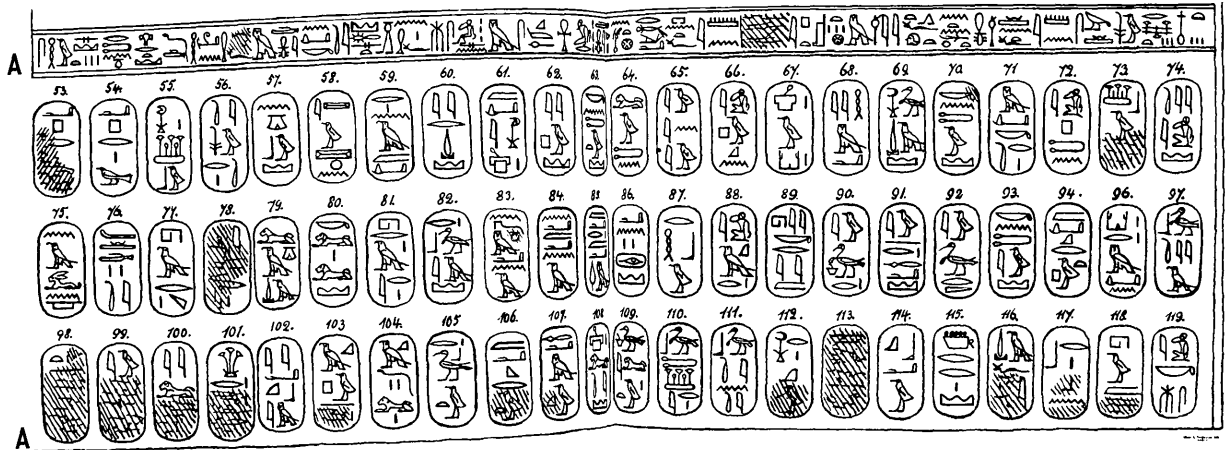
45.  Maspero.
Reta-'arqa, or *Leta-'arqa*, or *-marya*. After a hint of
Conder (*Special Papers, P.E.F.*), M. Maspero first pro-
posed el 'Arrâqeh. VIII. *MI.* but has since suggested, in
view of the former element of the name. Ludd. VIII. *Mj.*
I am much inclined to the former, 6 miles west of Jeûm.

46.  *'Aina*. 'Anin. VIII. *Lk. N. L.*, 143, *Mem.*
II. "appears to be the Beto-ænea of the Onomasticon
(s.v. *Aveip.* Aniel), perhaps the Biblical Anem of
Manasseh, 1 Chron. vi. 73." עֵינַם. Three miles north-
west of el 'Arrâqeh, 45. Khûrbet 'Anîn is still nearer.


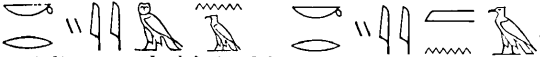

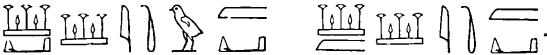



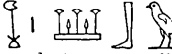
47.  *'Aak*, or *'Aaq*. With regard to 47, 48,
49, I confess the great attractiveness of Akko, Khaifa,
and Calamon, as proposed by Maspero (*Zeit.*, 1879, 44).
But I would draw attention to some places nearer to
the rest of this group.


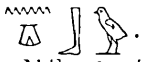
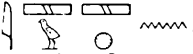


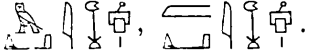
If we take  = 2 we have , which may be found in
'Ajjeh XI, *Mm. Mem. II.* 153, about 4 miles south-west
of Dothan; between 9 and 10 miles south of 'Anin. 46.
Conder, who writes that 'Ajjeh is "a remarkable site
on an isolated hill."



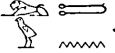
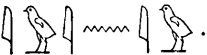





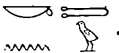
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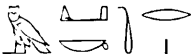
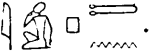



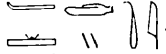


A. B. Martin del.

48. . *Resh Kedesh*. In Gen. viii, 5, רֶשֶׁת is used as hill-top. I do not think it need be a promontory here. We find a ruin-mound called Khûrbet Beit Râs, VIII, Lj; and another ruinous place on a spur of hill-country called Tell Abu Kûdeis, VIII, Mk, five miles north-east of 'Anîn, and 2 or 3 miles north of Ta'anûk, perhaps Kedesh in Issachar, 1 Chron. vi, 72, as Conder suggests. But, on the whole, I think Prof. Maspero right.
49. . *Kelimna, Gelimna*. I think this may be Jelâmeh, IX, Nk, N. L., 161, Mem. II, 84, as suggested by Conder.
50. . *Bâr, Bâl*. באר. Perhaps Khûrbet el Biâr, VIII, Lk, Mem. II, 58. Six miles south-west from Tell Abu Kûdeis.
51. . *Shemesh-Aduma, Shemesh-Adma*. Cf. 36. Perhaps Khûrbet Shemsîn, VIII Ki, Mem. II, 62. Seven miles south-west of Khûrbet el Biâr. The name occurs in the warfare of Amenhotep II, Zeitschr., 1879, 56, 58. Or perhaps Khûrbet Admah IX, Qj, 8 miles east of 52. ["Rather Beth-Shemesh, which belonged to Issachar, like Anaharath, Josh. xix, 22."] Sayce.
52. . *Anukhertu*. אַנְחֶרֶת. Anakherath, Josh. xix, 19. en N'aurah IX. Oj, Mem. II, 85. Conder.
53. . 'Apel. עַפְלֵל. el Fûleh, 5 miles west of en N'aurah. IX. Nj, N. L. 142, Mem. II, 82. Conder.
54. . Identical with 53. el 'Afûleh. One mile west of el Fûleh. VIII, Nj. Conder.
55. . *Kheshbu*. "The Khasabu of the Tell el-Amarua Tablets." Sayce. Possibly Khûrbet el Qûsab, VIII, Lk. The Samaritans confused ה and ק.

56. . *Tasureth*. "The Tusulti of the Tell el-Amarna Tablets." *Sayce*. I think this must be Teiâsir. *XII. Om. Mem. II.* 228, 245; *N.L.* 208. Taâsûr of Muḩaddasi.
57. . *Negebu*. (See Insc. of Amenemheb. Chabas; *Mél.* 3 série, II, 291; and there are three Negebs in the list of Shishak; see Maspero, *Zeitschr.*, 1880. 48). Perhaps Nekeb of Galilee. נֶכֶב, Josh. xix. 33. Sei-yâda VI, Qi. Conder and Maspero.
58. . *Ashu shekhen*. Conder notices in the Talmud next to Nekeb a town Shihin, "Seon" of Jerome, "possibly the present site called 'Ayûn Sh'ain, north of Tabor." *VI. Oi. Sp. Papers*, 188.
59. . *Lenama* or *Renama*, or *Anama*. Perhaps Tell en Na'am. near Sei-yâda. Maspero, VI, Qi. Or possibly Khûrbet en Nahm. *XII. Nm, Mem. II.* 240.
60. . *Iartsa*. "Yurza in the Tell el-Amarna Tablets." *Sayce*. Not on the border of Egypt. nor el Yerzeh. *XVI. N.L.*, 388, but Khûrbet Yerzeh. *XII. Pu., Mem. II.* 242; 11 miles south-south-west of Mûjedda, 3 miles south-east of Teiâsir, with an ancient road thence; 9 miles south-east from Khûrbet en Nahm. Already identified by Brandes: "the ruins of Ierza, south-eastward of Taanak." "Geog. Kentnisse der alten Ägypten," 34. (1870.) Cf. Tel Arza, *Géog. du Talmud*, 280.
61. . *Makhsa*. I think Conder is right in suggesting Khûrbet el Maghazûn (1 mile from Kalkiliéh). *XI. Oj, Mem. II.* 97, *N.L.* 186. This ruin is 15 miles north-east of Jaffa. 62. in the right direction towards Yerzeh. The original name seems to me מַחְסָה, 'a refuge'; Maspero traces the route of Thothmes by Kalkiliéh. *Leemans Album*, 8.

62. . *Iapu*. יפּו. Joppa. Yâfa, XIII, *Gg. Mem. II*, 254. Held by an Egyptian garrison in the service of Thothmes III, and renowned in Egyptian history.
63. . *Gentu, Genthu, Genthtu*. גנתּו. Perhaps Kefr Jimmis. (Conder.) XIII. *Ir. Mem. II*, 263, or גנתּו הַזְרִיפִין, *Géog. du Talmud*, 81, at Sûrafend, between Yâfa and Lüdd (64), unless, indeed, the gardens are those, always so celebrated, around Joppa itself, which are spoken of in the adventures of the Mohar. The same name recurs in Nos. 70, 93, and see 44. "The country of Gath." *Sayce*.
64. . *Luthen*. Doubtless Lüdd, XIII. *Ir.* לֹד, *Αυδδα*, Lydda. Mariette.
65. . *Anuanu*. אַנּוּנִי, Ono. Kefr 'Ana. XIII. *Iq.*, 5 miles north of Lüdd. *Mem. II*, 251. Mariette.
66. . *Apugen*. Conder has proposed Khûrbet Belled el Foka, XVII. *Ju*. I have thought of Wâdy Fukin, XVII, *Lu*, 7½ miles east of Khûrbet Shûweikch. *Géog. du Talmud*, 81. כְּפַר פְּקוּעִין.
67. . *Suga*. Cf. Shishak, 38. . שׁוּכָה. Sokoh. Khûrbet Shûweikch. Mariette, XVII, *Ju*, *Mem. III*, 53, 125; see the List of Shishak. Maspero. *Zeitschr.*, 1880, 46, and Maspero. *Hist.*, 4th ed., 361.
68. . *Iahem*. el Kheimch. XVI, *Ht*, *Mem. II*, 408, de Sanley. *Mél. d'Arch.*, etc., I, 120. Maspero. *Trans. Viet. Inst.*, 1886. About 10 miles west-north-west of Shûweikch.
69. . *Khebatsâna, Khebatsna*. Cf. man's name, חֶבְצִינָה, Jer. xxxv, 3. Khûrbet Bezzeh, XVI, *Fu*.
70. . *Genthu*, another גנתּו (cf. 63, 93). Khûrbet Jenneta, XX, *Jw*. 6 or 7 miles south of Beit Jibrin

(Conder), or the great gardens near Mejdél. Prof. Sayce proposes Gath (גת=גנת), a very good suggestion.


71. . *Mejdél*. between Beít Jibrín and Khürbet Jemmeta is Khürbet el Mejdéleh, possibly the right place (Conder). But is it not rather Mejdél. XVI. *Eu?*
72. . *Aphen*. I think this is Khürbet el Fatúneh. XVI. *Gs. N. L.*, 269. *Mem.* II, 424.
73. . *Shebtunā*. Shebtín, XIV, *Kr*, *Mem.* II, 298, 355.
74. . *Tā*. This seems to me to be Jebel et Teyi, XI, *Op.*, *N. L.*, 255.
75. . *Nūn*. The determinative, a door, seems to mark some enclosed place, perhaps sanctuary. The name Nūn haunts the district north and west of Jebel et Teyi. Within 3 or 4 miles are Jefa Nūn, Neby Nūn, a sacred place to the east of Yanūn, XI, *Op*, *Mem.* II, 387; and 12 miles further west is the celebrated place where Nūn the father of Joshua is said to be buried, near his illustrious son in the outskirts of Kefr Kharis, *Mem.* II, 285.
- The name Nūn seems to have been already dwelling in this district when Thothmes subjugated the country.
76. . *Haditha*. Hadítheh. XIV, *Jr.* *N. L.*, 229; *Mem.* II, 297, 322, 5 miles west of Khürbet Shebtín, 73.
77. . *Har*. i.e., הר אפרים. The mountain district between the Jordan-valley and Hadítheh, where it descends to the plain.
78. . *Iashepal*. ישפאל. The name should be compared with אליסף, of the tribe of Gad. Num. i, 14; ii, 14, and another of Levi, Num. iii, 24.

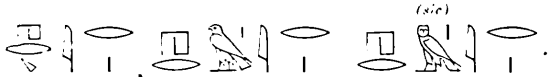
Also cf. יוספיה, Ezra, viii, 10, and Ba'alyashupu, בעליספה, Schrader, *Gen.* x, 18, the name of an Arvadite prince. The local name of the valley of יפתחאל, Josh. xix, 27; Porter, 366 (cf. Yeftakli-Allah, *N. L.*, 203), may show how such terms are attached to places. We find also יפתח (*Josh.* xv, 43), as in Assyrian Ishma' was shortened from Ishma'el. (Groff, *Rev. Eg.*, 1887, p. 87.)


Mr. Groff's very interesting paper (*Rev. Eg.*, 1885, 95) deserves careful study (also 1886, 146). If we take Joseph and Jacob (102) as ethnic names, it does not follow that they were not locally rooted, and may not be found surviving in the land. If Har (77) denotes, as Professor Sayce agrees with me in thinking, the mountain-district of Ephraim, then our Joseph-el may linger in Yasûf, *XIV, Mr, Mem. II*, 287, anciently called Yusephel, and known as Yasûf in the Samaritan "Book of Joshua." Neubauer, "Géog. du Talmud," 90. Yasûf, with its wady, is not 5 miles east of Kefr Hâris and Neby Nûn. Yusephel may have been softened into Yusephel, as Ekrebel (*Judith* vii, 18) into 'Akrabel (*Handbook of the Bible*," 290); and Irpeel into Râfat (*ibid.*, Index, 415); and Jabneel into Yebnah. See my *Life and Times of Joseph*, chap. x.

79.  . *Leqûtsa, Lâqtsa.*

If we suppose the dropping of the first consonant as in Lasharon = Sarona, this place may be found in Khûrbet Beit Jâza, *XVII, Lt, N. L.*, 301; *Mem. III*, 108. (Perhaps the *L* may have been taken for the article, and so lost.) It is 5 miles north-west of Jerusalem, about 22 miles south-south-west of Yâsuf, 78. Possibly לקיטייה (*Geog. d. Talm.*, 115).

80.  . *Gerer.* Perhaps this may be Dâr Jerir, *XIV, Nr, Mem. II*, 291. Nine-and-a-half miles south-south-east of Yasûf, 79.

81.  Maspero.

Har-el. הר־אל. The former element must be הר, mountain (*cf.* 77), or, if we take . הר־יב, plate I. Mariette gives the bird as the Horus-hawk; Golenisheff represents it as injured on the left side of the head (or the beak). Maspero gives it as the owl. If the scribe intended the Semitic plural, no difference would result as to local significance. Professor Sayce writes (*Athenaeum*, Oct. 9, 1886): "I have long suspected that the town of Har-el in Southern Palestine, mentioned in the Karnak lists of Thothmes III, is the Jebusite city captured by David, and called simply Jebus in the Old Testament; at all events the famous passage in Gen. xxii. 14, plainly points to Jerusalem, and as Dr. Neubauer showed some years ago, properly reads, "in the mount of the Lord [for 'the mount of God, Har-el'] is Yirch." Professor Sayce has since kindly communicated his opinion to me as follows:—"Har-el is, as Brugsch perceived, 'Mount of God.' With this I would connect what we may gather from Isaiah xxix. 1. 2, was the old name of Jerusalem, Ariel.

Dr. Neubauer has pointed out that the אֲרִיאֵלִים of Isaiah xxxiii, 7, are the "Jerusalemites," and he has further made it pretty clear that אֲרִיאֵל and אֲרִיָה (in certain passages) are variant forms of the same word, the covenant-name of the God of Israel being substituted for *-el*. The second word has been confounded with *'aryeh*, "a lion," just as the first has been with *avel*, "an altar," which occurs not only in Ezek. xliii. 15. הר־אל takes the place of אֲרִיאֵל (v. 15. 16), from which we may infer either that הר and אֲרִי are variant forms of the same word, or that a confusion has arisen between הר־אל, "mount of God," and אֲרִיאֵל, "altar," producing the hybrid אֲרִיאֵל. In any case אֲרִיאֵל, the old name of Jerusalem, when compared with הר־אל, throws light on Gen. xxii, 14: "In the mount of the

Lord (*i.e.*, הרייה) is Yireh," or Yeru, in which Dr. Neubauer sees the first element of the name Jeru-salem.


My theory, therefore, is that the primitive name of Jebus "the Jebusite" city, was Har-el "the mount of God," which has been modified into Ariel in Isaiah, and that after the building of the temple Har-el became Har-yah "the mount of Yahveh."


The change of Har-el into Ariel is parallel to the change of מראה or מרה (*cf.* Gen. xii, 6) into מריה, which was a country according to Gen. xxii, 2. When the temple was built on one of the mountains of Moreh, it was natural to see the Divine Name in the latter part of the word. I believe that Dr. Neubauer has made a happy suggestion in following the Septuagint, and proposing to see the name of the Amorite in הברייה, where ה would not be the article but the representative of א.


It has struck me on studying Professor Sayce's explanation that my notion of Beth-Yah (No. 97) being Beth-el, will agree with the equivalence of El and Yah, and carry it back to early times, as also has been noted above in Joseph-el and Joseph-yah.

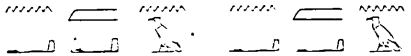
Jerusalem is 13 miles south-south-west of Dâr Jerîr, No. 80, *XVII, Mt.*

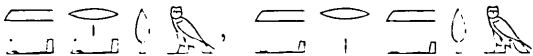
I must confess that I have been haunted by 'Arâra, *XIV, Kp, Mem. II*, 289, 303, an elevated place of ancient ruins, "having five sacred places on its west side." I think this may be the abode of the "Hararite" or "Ararite" mentioned in 2 Sam. xxiii, 33; 1 Chron. xi, 34, 35, among David's champions. "Shammah the Hararite [ההררי]" and "Akhiam the son of Sharar the Ararite [האררי]." A variant reading is ההררי in each case. I am the more disposed to this opinion because we find in verse 27 (1 Chr. xi) ההררי, and not far from 'Arâra we have 'Arûra, *XIV, Lq.*, about six miles east-south-east distant. Therefore Ararites and Arurites might have been recruited within easy reach of Jerusalem, and I know not why הרר or ארר

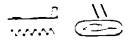

may not be the present 'Arâra, if we remember the interchange of *'Am* with *Alif* in Arabic names of which Prof. Palmer speaks in his preface to the Name Lists. I would therefore suggest that the  of our list may be found at 'Arâra, and may have given name to the Biblical Hararites or Ararites, as I think 'Arâra did to the Harurites. But I give this with all reserve.


82. . *Rebau*. Perhaps Khûrbet Rab'â. *XVII*. *Kt.* 11 miles west of Jerusalem.

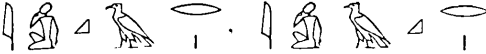



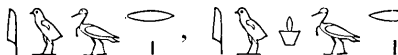
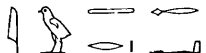

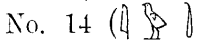

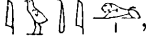


83. , *Nēmanû*, *Nāmianû* (Maspero). Some place of the worship of Tammuz, probably Deir Na'aman. *XVI. It. N. L.* 267. "Caves, foundations, and stones." 10 miles west of Khûrbet Rab'â. 82.

84. , *Nāmenû*, *Nāmiana*. Perhaps Nā'aneh. *XVI. Is.* Eight miles north of Deir Na'aman, identified by Captain Warren with Na'ama, Josh. xv. 41. *Mem. II.* 408. Or this and 83 may be better taken *vice versa*. See 85.

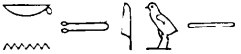
85. . *Melemem* *Maleniam*. I think this name survives in Khûrbet Umm el Hemâm. *XVI. Ia. Mem. II.* 426. *N. L.* 271, rather than in Umm er Rummâmîn, as proposed by Captain Conder. Melem'iam would easily pass into Umm el Hemâm for the sake of a good meaning in Arabic. It is about a mile south of Deir Na'aman.

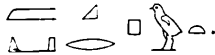
86. . *'Ami*, . Perhaps Khûrbet Keir 'Âna, *XVI. It.* 4½ miles south-east of 'Aqîr. 88.


87. . *Rebau*, or *Lebau*. Perhaps Khûrbet Raliab, near Kh. el Hai, *XVII. Ns.* *Mem. III.* 142.


88.  . *Aqâr, Aâqr.*
 'Aqîr, Ekron. XVI, *Is. Mem.* II, 406, 408, or 'Aqûr.
 XVII, *Kt. Mem.* III, 22.
89.  . *Higrim, or*
Higlîm, הגרים. I think this must be the name of the
 tribe of Hagar, הגרים, Hagarites. We are expressly told
 that our list includes "all the unknown peoples of the
 frontiers of the Sati." What more likely than that among
 the allies taken at Megiddo a leading tribe of Shasu
 bore the name of Higrim? In Shishak's list we have
 several times in composite names (Maspero,
Zeit., 1880, 40, &c.), and Em. de Rougé treats the word
 as equivalent to הגרים. In this case so many tribes of
 Arabs (Ishmaelites) would be intended. To my mind
 is a most interesting name, not only
 as expressing vocally the Semitic plural, but as the
 one distinct Shasu-name which we can identify in
 this list. Cf. 'Ain el Hejeri, south-west of Hebron.
90.  . *Abel, cf.* 15, 92,
 151. An 'Abel,' perhaps, Abel-Shittim, near Jericho,
 but perhaps to be taken with the next.
91.  . *Autar'a.* Maspero suggests Autar
 (Atour) *the areat* (). Is this to distinguish it from
 No. 14 ()? Perhaps Khûrbet Attûrah,
 XVII, *Ns.*, 4½ miles north-east of Jerusalem, or Attâra,
 XVII, *Ms.* It is curious that 15,  follows
, as here also.
92.  . *Abel.* Here again an 'Abel,' with the
 determinative , indicating a district, such as that which
 received the name Abel-mizraim, the threshing-floor of
 Atad, Gen. l. 11. This is identified by Jerome with Beth-
 hogla between the Jordan and Jericho, now 'Ain Ilajla,

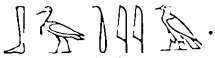

with a stream, XVIII, Qt, which the Pilgrim Road passes on its way from the great ford Makhadet Hajla, *Mem. III*, 179-173, 189.

93. . I had taken this as גְּבוֹת, with Maspero. It has a determinative which, as de Rougé says, denotes a plain. The great garden-land about Jericho occurred to my mind. But the last name may be coupled with this.



94. . *Maqerput*. I hold with Maspero that this is בְּגֵרְפֹת, "clods," or (I suppose) dug-up ground. The word for "spade" in Syriac is = בְּגֵרְפֹת; Arabic = بְּקֵרְפֹת. In Egyptian we have Karkamasha spelt indifferently with Δ = γ, and ☉ = כ or ג. The name Maqerput is found, I believe, in the present Wady Makarfet el Qattûm XVIII, Pt. N. L., 354, which is crossed by the Pilgrim Road on the way from the great ford of Hajla to Jerusalem. See 92; and cf. *P. E. F. Quarterly*, 1884, 182.



95. . 'Aina. See *Géog. du Talmud*, 157. Josephus places 'Aina above Jericho. I think this may be our 'Aina, and identical with 'Ain es Sultân, the celebrated site supposed to mark the first Jericho. Cf. the name 46.

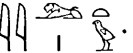
96. . *Qarman*, or *Qalman*, cf. 49. The "Southern Carmel, as settled by the Tell el-Amarna Tablets (says Prof. Sayce), which mention Guti-Kirmil, i.e., Gath-Carmel. This explains No. 93."

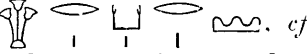

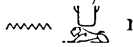
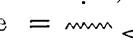

97. . *Beth-iû*. In 1881 I suggested that the divine name Yah is involved in this local name (*Trans. Vict. Inst.*, "Biblical Proper Names"), and with this M. Maspero agrees (*Zeit.*, 1881, 129, pub. March, 1882). Cf. , 97 in Shishak's list (see Maspero, *Zeit.*, 1880, 48). May Beth-iâ be found in the present Beitûnia, XVII, Ls, N. L., 287, regarding




Beitûn as a plural? Is it possible that Beth-iâ is identical with Beth-el? In Gen. xxvii, 16, 19, יהרה is equivalent to אל. Cf. Schrader, *Keilins. and das A. T.* (Gen. ii, 4).

98. . *Tapun*. Perhaps the Taphôn of I Mac. ix. 50, in Judæa. It may be also the Taphnos mentioned by Eusebius as near Adasa ("Géog. du Talmud," 99); and I fancy it may be found at Tibna, *XVII, Ku.* about 4½ miles south-west of Khûrbet Abu 'Adas, which is 7 miles west-south-west of Jerusalem. Cf. Shishak, 39.
- . And on Vespasian's march (*Géog. du Talmud, III, note*) Tibna must be the *Τεφών* in question.

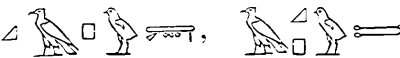


99. . *Anbil*. Another Abel, but I know not where. Cf. Shishak, 40. . Perhaps to be taken with the next. (Cf. 15.)

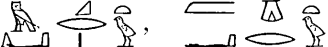
100. . *Iartu*, or *Ialtu*. Perhaps Khûrbet Jeriût, *XVII, Ls.* Two miles east-north-east of Beit 'Ur el Foka. Cf. for the first letter יטור, mod. Jedûr, יודפת, mod. Jefât; or perhaps Khûrbet Yerdeh, *XVI, Js.* Nine miles from Beit 'Ur et Tahta. Both places have perennial streams. Prof. Sayce suggest that possibly Iardu maybe the Jordan.

101. . cf. , Brugsch, "Geog. Ins.," II, 34, pl. xix, 98, one of the three great fortresses of Upper Ruthen taken by Thothmes III. M. de Saulcy suggests that this may be the lower Beth-Khoron, Beit-'Ur et Tahta, and that the termination  may be = , "de dessous" = et Tahta. But I believe these strongholds were on the Euphrates; and whether  may be Beth-Horon, I cannot say.


102. , , *Paqbaül*, *Paqbaml*. The  which (as M. Maspero has verified)


stands in the second copy of the List (Col. 2 of Mariette, *Listes, &c.*) seems erroneous, as in No. 81 in the third. See the discussion of this name and 78 by Mr. Groff, who quotes the question of M. de Rougé: "Is it allowable to suppose that this local name preserves a memorial of the establishments of Jacob in Palestine?" But for his own part he seems persuaded that these two very interesting names are simply tribal, and not to be found attached to any places. For 78 I have already suggested Yâsuf as a "local habitation," and it seems to me possible that Faqlâl may be found in Khûrbet Iqbâla. *XVII. Lt; N. L., 307; Mem. III. 163, 165; P. E. F. Quarterly, 1884, 184, 242; 1886, 57.* The γ may have been changed for *aliġ* (*N. L., Introd.*), and whether we regard the name as personal or tribal, it is evident that it may have been attached to a place, and found there by Thothmes, and enrolled for tribute. Iqbâla is 6 miles west of Jerusalem, a little way south of the road to Jaffa, "at a spring in the valley," and 6 miles south of Beit 'Ûr el Foka (Upper Beth Khoron).


103.  *Golenischeff. Qaputa*, I think this may possibly be Khûrbet el Kabbûsh, *XVII. Ls, Mem. III. 116.* $\text{ת}=\text{ט}$, as Thilth for Shalisha, etc., *Mem., Introd.* Three miles north of 102. Qeibûta *XIII. Ip. N.L., 215.* may be too remote.
104.  *Qâsir.* Hebrew קציר, 'harvest;' perhaps Khûrbet el Qûseir, *XVII, Lu.* Seven miles west-south-west of Jerusalem, on the way to Hebron.
105.  *Rebetu.* Perhaps Khûrbet Rûbba (Conder), *XXI. Jr. N. L. 401. Mem. III. 314.* Eleven and a half miles south-west of 104. רבה, Rabbah, *Jos. xv. 60.* Or can it be Khûrbet Râbûd, or Khûrbet er Rabiyeġ, *Kv,* both near each other, 8 miles S.S.W. of Hebron? Maspero proposes Gezer.

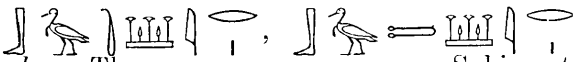
106.  (*Golenischeff*). *Magretu*, *Māgretu* (or *I vice r*). This is a perplexing name, the more so as we have a variant Δ for Δ , of which M. Maspero takes no account in his recent corrections. He had previously suggested *מקלט*, 'asylum' (*Zeit.*, 1881, 129), and this name has struck me in connexion with Hebron, especially as it is applied as if a familiar name of Hebron in a marginal gloss (1 Chron. vi, 57; Heb. 42). Or may the place be *מערת* (Jos. xv, 59), which has been tentatively identified with Beit Ummar. XXI, *Lx*, 8 miles south-east of Khūrbet Rubba, towards Hebron, *Mem.*, III, 303?

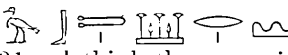

Yet one word has occurred to me; *מעגלות*, "tracks" or "ways," or pl. of *מעגלה*, "a wagon camp" (or "zercha," to use a sadly familiar term), as in 1 Sam. xvii, 20. Such a field-defence was constructed by Thothmes himself before Megiddo; Brugsch, *Hist.*, *Eng. ed.*, I, 325.

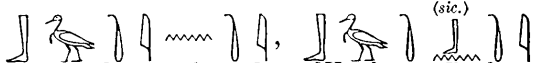
107. . 'Amequ. *עמק*, i.e., *עמק הברון*, the vale of Hebron, Gen. xxxvii, 14.

108. . *Sertha*. *Sîret el Bellâ'a*, XXI, *Lw*, *Mem.*, III, 379. "Square foundations and a large cave." $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Hebron. From the distance, 20 stadia from Hebron, given by Josephus, *Antiqq.*, VII, I, 5. I think this the site of the *בור הסרה*, 2 Sam. iii, 26, rather than 'Ain Sâreh, *Mem.*, III, 314, which is only 8 stadia distant, and *בור* would be a cave rather than a spring.

109. . *Bartu*, *בארות*. The name Wady el Biâr occurs twice to the north of Hebron. 1st, *Kv* with el Biâr in the Wady, on the road from Hebron to Beersheba, *Mem.*, III, 316. 2nd, *Lv* on the northern road.


110. . *Beth-shar*. The same name occurs on a Sphinx at Gûrnch,


and , Seti I, Leps. D. III, Pl. 131. I think the name indicates a sanctuary of the Chaldean god Shar in the Amorite land, and the place may probably be Khūrbet Beit Sh'ar, XXI, *Lv.*, 6½ miles north of Hebron on the north road, *N.L.*, 397, *Mem. III.* 351: "Walls, foundations, caves, and heaps of stones, remains of an ancient road." Cf. A northern Beth-shari, בתשרי, *Géog. du Talmud.* 264. Professor Sayce suggests Beth-Shaul. "Shaul was known in Edom, and was the Saval or Sun-god of Babylon. Gibeah of Saul may have taken its name from the god and not from the king." Perhaps this may better apply to the name  in the Mohar's Travels, *Mélanges I.*, 262.

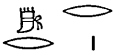
111. . *Maspero.*
Bethantha, Bethbantha. We have Bethantha, as well as Beth-shar, in the list of Seti I, and a place so named was taken by Rameses II. This name is extremely interesting, with its variant. Anatu was the consort of Anu, who was called Shar (110), and it seems that Anat is identified as the Creatress, Bânit, whose name we find in Tul-benta, or Dûr-benta of the north Syrian List, 217, Kar-banta in Babylonia, and Kar-banîtî in the Delta of Egypt (now Tell-bâneh). Beth-anath (בתענת) in Galilee (Jos. xix, 38) is identified with el-Bâneh (Bânit), *Géog. du Talmud,* 236. Cf. Khūrbet Benît, II, *Qf.*, *N.L.*, 83. I had thought that our Bethanat should be found at Beit 'Ainûn, XXI, *Lv.*, *Mem. III.*, 351, which is taken for the בתענת of Jos. xv, 59. But may not Beth-banta be Beit el Bân, XXI, *Jw.*, *N. L.*, 388, *Mem. III.*, 321, 9 miles west of Hebron? This seems to me a Bâneh a little corrupted. We have plural 'Anathoth at 'Anata, XVI, *Nt.*, *N. L.*, 283, and, I think, another Bethanat at Batâneh near Esdûd (Ashdod).

112. . *Maspero.*
Khelqetu, Khelqetâ, Khelqut. I think this must be a

הלקת, as in Josh. xxi, 31, 2 Sam. ii, 16. We have such a name modernized in Hulekât, *N.L.* 367, *XX, Fe*, but this is too remote, and I venture to propose for our Helkath one of two places in the Hebron district called Khûrbet el Qatt, *XXI, Lx*, respectively 5 miles and 9 miles north of Hebron. That the ה may be dropped is shown in Hakila, el Kôlah, and in Sela-hammakhleqôth, Wady Malâki (*Mem.* *III*, 313, 314). The former Khûrbet el Katt is 10 miles north-east of Beit el Bân, and 3 miles north-north-east of Khûrbet Beit 'Ainûn. Maspero has suggested the חלקת הצרים.

113. . 'Ān-qn'â. 'Ain el Qana, *XXI, Lw.*, *N.L.*, 386. *Mem.* *III*, 307, 321, and plan, p. 352. "Spring of the aqueduct," 1 mile north-west of Hebron, and formerly supplying it with water. The spring is in the Wâdy el Kanah (see the plan).

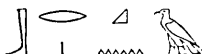
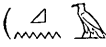
114. . Qeb'âu. גבעה. *Jeb'a*, *XVII, Ku*, 10 miles north of Hebron; "possibly Gibeah of Judah," *Mem.* *III*, 25.

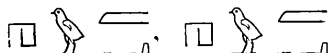
115. . *Tserre*, or *Tselle*. Probably, says Maspero, the צררה of Jud. vii, 22. mentioned in the history of Gideon; but I think this too far north.

I have thought of Khûrbet Sirreh, *XXI, Jw, Mem.*, *III*, 367, or perhaps Beit Süllûh, *XXI, Kv, Mem.*, *III*, 324; the latter 3 miles south-west of *Jeb'a*, 114.

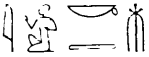

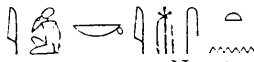
116.  Maspero. *Tsâjthâ*.

Perhaps it is, as Mariette conjectured, זיף, Tell ez Zif, *XXI, Lx.*, or, more likely, Khûrbet es Sûfa, 5 miles N.W. of Hebron.

117. . *Berqnâ*. Khûrbet Bîreîn, *XXI, Lx*, close to Khûrbet Yûkîn (, *Jos.* xv, 57).

118.  Maspero. *Hum*. I am at fault in this name. The nearest I know is *Jebel*

Hûneh, east of the Dead Sea. And this may indicate the district of חנה, where Kedorla'omer smote the Zuzim, (Gen. xiv. 5): a few miles further south is Kureiyah, Kiriathaim, where the Elamite king smote the Emim.

119.  Maspero. Akmes, if  be a determinative as in 93. otherwise Aktames. Mariette notices: "Akmes has served to compose the name of a woman,  (Lieblein, *Dict. des noms propres*, No. 434)." If we read Akmes or Akames, the only local name that I can find possible is Khûrbet Kemâs. *XX, Fr. Mem. III. 283. N. L. 372.*

