HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS: CERTAIN NEWLY DISCOVERED INSCRIPTIONS, TOGETHER WITH REVISED COPIES OF A NUMBER HITHERTO KNOWN AND STILL IN SITU

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HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS

CERTAIN NEWLY DISCOVERED INSCRIPTIONS TOGETHER WITH REVISED COPIES OF A NUMBER HITHERTO KNOWN AND STILL IN SITU

REPRESENTING A PORTION OF THE RESULTS OF THE CORNELL EXPEDITION TO ASI/ MINOR AND THE ASSYRO-BABYLONIAN ORIENT

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HITTITE INSCRIPTIONS.

Plate I. Qara Dagh. We give here our own copy of the inscription, first discovered by Miss Gertrude L. Bell, in the rock cut corridor on Mahalich above Bin Bir Kilise (Maden Shehr).¹ The application of squeeze paper makes nearly



PLATE I. Qara Dagh.

all the characters stand out clearly as may be seen from the photographs made while the squeeze was drying. It is quite apparent that two signs are to be read to the right of the arm and spear symbol, though the lower of the two is rather badly



Fig. 1. Qara Dagh inscription, left end.

weathered. The corridor in which the inscription occurs seems to have been the entrance to the shrine or citadel which occupied the peak of this mountain,

¹Sayce, Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch., 1909, 83ff.; Ramsay and Bell, Thousand and One Churches, 505ff. and Fig. 376, 1a.

²Fig. 1-3.

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Fig. 2. Qara Dagh inscription, right end.



Fig. 3. Mahalich, rock cut corridor.

Plate II. Kölit Oghlu Yaila. The well known inscription from Ilghin¹ lies on the plain about an hour east of the small village of Qara Köi and two hours west by north



PLATE II. Kölit Oghlu Yaila.



Fig. 4. Kölit Oghlu Yaila inscription.

²Messerschmidt, Corpus Inscriptionum Hethiticarum (hereafter cited as CHL), XXXV. Cf. also Sayce, Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch., 1904, 24; 1905, 215; Garstang, Land of the Hithies, 173f.

from Qadyn Khān. It is carved in relief on one side of a block of hard limestone. A crack in the upper left hand corner has broken away portions of several signs, and there is a small lacuna near the right end of the first line; otherwise the inscription is fairly well preserved. The purpose of the stone on which the inscription is



Fig. 5. Back of Kölit Oghlu Yaila stone.

cut is rather uncertain. A hollow in the rear portion of the stone⁵ suggests that it was used either as a water basin or as the base of a statue or stela. The former alternative seems the more likely and we may compare it with the similar stone found at Öyük north of Boghaz Köi.⁵ The embankment near by, the course of



Fig. 6. Kölit Oghlu Yaila, embankment near inscription.

which hardly suggests a wall of defense, is very possibly the line of an aqueduct to the nearby Hittite Tyriaeum, a conclusion which is strengthened by the fact that it seems to have been continued in a cutting to the southwest.

⁴Fig. 4. ⁵Fig. 5. ⁶The so-called throne, Texier, Asie Mineure, Pl. lxxxii. ⁷Fig. 6.



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