

OLD AND NEW PLACE NAMES USED IN STUDIES ON THE TURKISH FLORA

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Many of the Turkish localities cited in Boissier's *Flora Orientalis* are given in their classical form, the towns and mountains being generally assigned to their Roman provinces. The boundaries of these territories changed from time to time according to the history of their people. Boissier, however, used the provinces in a particular, fairly consistent way. Though I have made no attempt to draw Boissier's boundaries, the map below gives the whereabouts of the Roman provinces as they have been used by Boissier and most later botanists. The dotted boundaries shown are those of the modern Turkish *vilâyets* which, like the classical provinces, are not as stable as one might wish.



Classical provinces in Turkey as they are used in Boissier's *Flora Orientalis*

The botanical use of some of the old provinces requires a little amplification. Armenia (which covered both Turkish and Russian territory) has sometimes been extended to cover much of the Pontus and its eastern extension, Lazistan. The westward extension of Armenia (round Divriği, west of the Euphrates) has often been distinguished as Armenia Minor. Siehe differentiated the S.W. part of Cappadocia (between Ala Dağ and Niğde) as Cappadocia Thyanitis. The west end of Cilicia, between Silifke and Anamur, is sometimes called Cilicia Trachea, although Ermenak is usually assigned to Isauria. Kotschy's Cilicia Kurdica apparently covered the Anti-Taurus and still further east, towards Gaziantep, but his localities are difficult to find.* The westward extension of the Pontus (including

* Kotschy's Gorumse is Gürümze near Feki (N. 38°, E. 35° 50'); Kassan Oğlu is presumably Hasanoglu, a small village near Çingife N.E. of Gaziantep. But where is Kotschy's Tschoch Dag? And where is Balansa's Masmeneu Dag in Cappadocia?

Amasya) is often referred to as Pontus Galaticus, and the southern part (including Sivas) as Pontus Australis; the eastern part of the coastal range, from Of to Batum, is Pontus Lazicus or Lazistan. Mesopotamia is, strictly speaking, the low region between the Tigris and Euphrates. Localities in Commagene (including Gaziantep and Maraş, west of the Euphrates), were cited by Boissier and Haradjian, with the Amanus Mountains, under Syria Borealis; Maraş, however, is sometimes included in Cataonia which has been extended eastwards to Malatya. Kurdistan covered adjacent parts of Turkey (from Van southwards), Persia and Iraq. In their use of the historical provinces, several Continental botanists (e.g., J. Bornmüller and A. Huber-Morath) have evidently been guided by the very useful map of H. Kiepert, *Asiae Minoris Antiquae* (Berlin: 1888).

Old collections from eastern Asia Minor are often very poorly localized, so that a note on a few of these is given here. Calvert and Zohrab's collection from "Armenia" was largely made in the vicinity of Erzurum.* Szowitz's collection from Armenia, apart from specimens from Ararat which he botanized up to the alpine zone, was made entirely within the limits of modern Russia, where he collected throughout E. and W. Transcaucasia (Schischkin, *in litt.*). Layard's collection from "Kurdistan" was no doubt largely made in Turkish Kurdistan, but some of his specimens probably came from Armenia and even the Pontus. Olguin's Kurdistan collection appears to have been made within the limits of Persia.

The collection of Whittall, often localized as "Smyrna", came from different parts of Anatolia. Although much of it undoubtedly came from Lydia and Caria, a few plants were probably collected from as far afield as the Caucasus. Whittall was a well-to-do merchant who lived in Smyrna where he grew many Turkish bulbs in his garden on the neighbouring Nif Dağ.

The geography of the Turkish flora is bedevilled by two troublesome peculiarities; firstly, the use of the same name for different places (e.g. Ak Dağ (white mountain) applied to dozens of different mountains, and Karaköy (black village) to over thirty different villages); secondly, the use of two or more names for the same place: Classical Greek or Latin, Modern Greek, Armenian and Turkish (old and new)—not to mention orthographic variants resulting from different transliterations from Arabic script. A list of the historical place names frequently used by Boissier and other botanists is given below, together with their modern equivalents and their latitude and longitude. No attempt has been made, however, to compile a complete list, or to keep pace with all the changes in Turkish

* I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Blakelock for transcribing the following passages from letters written by Henry H. Calvert to J. D. Hooker, 18 Dec. 1865: "I do not know M. Boissier personally, but when I was in Erzeroum ten or more years ago I met a botanical collector of his, Monsieur du Pavillon, who kindly took to Geneva 400 or 500 species of my plants, for the purpose of getting them named by M. Boissier". 22 Jan. 1867: "Nearly all the specimens were collected by me near Erzeroum and the remainder by my friend James Zohrab at Batoum and Trebizond, and on the road between Erzeroum and Trebizond. All the plants had originally numbered labels attached to them corresponding with the notes respecting the localities in which they were found and the date of collection; but many of these have come adrift. . . . I beg of you to send to Dr. J. H. Balfour at Edinburgh, from me, a set of any specimens that you can spare".

nomenclature; new names continue to appear on modern Turkish maps, but many are not yet in general use. A few of the more striking orthographic variants have been included.

Names of towns and villages

<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>
Adalia	Antalya	N. 36° 54', E. 30° 42'	
Adrianople	Edirne	N. 41° 40', E. 26° 34'	
Adrymittium	Edremit	N. 39° 35', E. 27°	
Ağrı	Karaköse	N. 39° 42', E. 43° 3'	
Aintab	Gaziantep	N. 37° 5', E. 37° 23'	
Alaya	Alanya	N. 36° 32', E. 32°	
Alexandretta	Iskenderun	N. 36° 37', E. 36° 6'	
Amida	Diyarbakir	N. 37° 54', E. 40° 12'	
Angora	Ankara	N. 39° 54', E. 32° 50'	
Antioch	Antakya	N. 36° 14', E. 36° 6'	
Aphrodisias	Geyre	N. 37° 42', E. 28° 50'	
Brousa	Bursa	N. 40° 12', E. 29° 3'	
Buldur	Burdur	N. 37° 42', E. 30° 15'	
Caesarea	Kayseri	N. 38° 40', E. 35° 30'	
Constantinople; Byzantium	Istanbul	N. 47° 2', E. 28° 57'	
Divrik	Divriği	N. 39° 23', E. 38° 5'	
Djamil	Cimil	N. 40° 45', E. 40° 45'	
Dorylaeum	Eskişehir	N. 39° 45', E. 30° 28'	
Edessa, Orfa	Urfa	N. 37° 8', E. 38° 47'	
Egin	Kemaliye	N. 39° 14', E. 38° 28'	
Gallipoli	Gelibolu	N. 40° 25', E. 26° 39'	
Germanicopolis	Çankiri	N. 40° 35', E. 33° 35'	
Gheiwa	Geyve	N. 40° 30', E. 30° 28'	
Gumuschkhané	Gümüşane	N. 40° 27', E. 39° 26'	
Hadjin, Hacin	Saimbeyli	N. 38° 8', E. 36° 8'	
Hakâri	Cölemerik	N. 37° 33', E. 43° 44'	
Halicarnassus	Bodrum	N. 37° 2', E. 27° 25'	
Iconium	Konya	N. 37° 50', E. 32° 30'	
Karput	Harput	N. 38° 42', E. 39° 15'	
Kastambuli	Kastamonu	N. 41° 23', E. 33° 45'	
Kjachta	Kâhta	N. 37° 47', E. 38° 35'	
Laodicea (Caria)	Denizli	N. 37° 43', E. 29° 5'	
Magnesia	Manisa	N. 38° 36', E. 27° 26'	
Makri (Lycia)	Fethiye	N. 36° 35', E. 29° 5'	
Marla	Akseki	N. 37° 3', E. 31° 45'	
Melitene	Malatya	N. 38° 21', E. 38° 15'	
Nisibin	Nusaybin	N. 37° 4', E. 41° 13'	
Ordu (Amanus)	Yayladağı	N. 35° 57', E. 35° 58'	
Ouchak	Uşak	N. 38° 39', E. 29° 26'	
Palanteuken	Erzurum	N. 39° 53', E. 41° 15'	
Philadelphia	Alaşehir	N. 38° 22', E. 28° 35'	
Sardis	Salihli	N. 38° 31', E. 28° 8'	
Scutari	Üsküdar	N. 41° 1', E. 29° 1'	

Names of towns and villages (cont.)

<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>
Seleucia (Cilicia)	Silifke	N. 36° 23', E. 33° 55'	
Seleucia (Amanus)	Suveydiye, Samandağı	N. 36° 8', E. 35° 55'	
Smyrna	Izmir	N. 38° 26', E. 27° 10'	
Trebizond; Trapezus	Trabzon	N. 41°, E. 39° 43'	
Vostan	Gevaş	N. 38° 15', E. 43° 7'	
Zeytun (Cataonia)	Süleymaniye	N. 37° 52', E. 36° 49'	

Names of mountains

<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Lat.</i>	<i>Long.</i>
Aker Dagħ	Ahir Dağı	N. 37° 37', E. 37°	
Ararat	Büyük Ağrı Dağı	N. 39° 42', E. 44° 18'	
Argaeus; Erdschias Dagħ	Erciyas Dağı	N. 38° 30', E. 35° 27'	
Beryt Dagħ	Berit Dağı	N. 38°, E. 36° 51'	
Bereket Dagħ	Çalbalı Dağ	N. 36° 49', E. 30° 25'	
Bulghar Dagħ	Bolkar Dağları	N. 37° 15', E. 34° 20'	
Cadmus	Honaz Dağı	N. 37° 38', E. 29° 17'	
Cassius	Akra Dağı	N. 35° 57', E. 35° 55'	
Ghei Dagħ	Geyik Dağı	N. 36° 52', E. 32° 12'	
Ghelipel Dagħ	Oyuklu Dağ	N. 36° 50', E. 32° 50'	
Ida (Troas); Gargarus	Kaz Dağı	N. 39° 43', E. 26° 48'	
Masmutli Dagħ	Ala Dağları†	N. 37° 40', E. 35° 8'	
Mesogis	Aydin Dağları	N. 38°, E. 27° 50'	
Mourad Dagħ; Didymus	Murat Dağı	N. 38° 53', E. 29° 47'	
Mykali	Samsun Dağı	N. 37° 40', E. 27° 10'	
Nimrud Dagħ*	Nemrut Dağı	N. 38° 37', E. 42° 13'	
Nymph Dagħ	Nif Dağı	N. 38° 25', E. 27° 24'	
Olympus (Bithynia)	Ulu Dağ	N. 40° 5', E. 29° 10'	
Keschisch Dagħ			
Olympus (Armenia)	Keşiş Dağı?	N. 39° 47', E. 39° 42'	
Pylae Ciliciae; Cilician Gates	Külek Boğazi	N. 37° 15', E. 34° 47'	
Salbacus	Baba Dağı†	N. 37° 41', E. 28° 53'	
Sipylos	Manisa Dağ	N. 38° 33', E. 27° 28'	
Solyma	Tahtalı Dağı† or Bey Dağları† or	N. 36° 33', E. 30° 23'	
Tech Dagħ	Palandöken Dağ	N. 36° 37', E. 30° 10'	
Tmolus	Boz Dağ	N. 39° 46', E. 41° 15'	
Varak Dagħ	Erek Dağ	N. 38° 22', E. 28° 8'	
		N. 38° 26', E. 43° 30'	

* Not to be confused with the Nimrud Dagħ of Sintenis and Handel-Mazzetti, a hill near Kâhta between Urfa and Malatya.

† Not to be confused with other mountains of the same name in Turkey.

Names of rivers

<i>Old</i>	<i>New</i>
Araxes	Aras
Calycadnus	Göksu (Prov. Mersin)
Choruk, Tchorok	Çoruh
Cydnus	Tarsus
Euphrates	Firat
Halys	Kizilirmak
Maeander	Büyük Menderes
Orontes	Asi
Pyramus	Ceyhan
Sarus	Seyhan & Göksu (Prov. Adana)
Scamander	Küçük Menderes
Tigris	Dicle

A Note on Turkish pronunciation

Modern Turkish uses an amplified Roman alphabet, some characters being modified by diacritical signs to yield 29 in all. Turkish place names often have rather strange Europeanized versions, and if these localities are to be recognized on a modern Turkish map some knowledge of Turkish pronunciation is very helpful. Modern Turkish script aims at being phonetic, every syllable being pronounced as it is written. Turkish words exhibit "vowel harmony", back vowels (*a, ı, o, u*) never occurring in the same word with front vowels (*e, i, ö, ü*), except in words of foreign origin. For typographic convenience the undotted *i* often remains dotted in English publications—including my own papers. The following characters are pronounced (to an Englishman) in an unexpected way:

c is pronounced as *j*.

ç is pronounced as *ch*.

ğ is pronounced as *y* with front vowels (Divriği: Divriyi), but is not pronounced at all with back vowels (dağ: dā).

i is pronounced as in "fir".

ö is pronounced as French *eu* in "deux".

ü is pronounced as French *u* in "tu".

With this pronunciation in mind, we shall not be surprised to find "Gumuschkhané" written as Gümüşane on a modern Turkish map. The following orthographic variants are particularly common components of Turkish place names:

Chai or Tschai=Çay (river); Dagħ=Dağ (mountain); Goell or Gheul=Göl (lake); Koeı, Kioi or Keui=Köy (village).