

HASAN PEKER

TEXTS FROM KARKEMISH I

LUWIAN HIEROGLYPHIC INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE 2011-2015 EXCAVATIONS

Ante Quem

ALMA MATER STUDIORUM – UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA
DIPARTIMENTO DI STORIA CULTURE CIVILTÀ

ORIENTLAB
SERIES MAIOR

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Ali Dinçol in Memoriam

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EDITOR'S PREFACE

OrientLab Series Maior is a peer-reviewed, multi-language series dealing with archaeology, epigraphy and environmental studies, relating to the ancient Near East. This series follows the policy of the open access to scientific data and its volumes can be consulted online, downloaded, or purchased in printed format. I am especially pleased to begin this new publication series with a book on the Luwian hieroglyphic inscriptions from Karkemish by Hasan Peker, the first final report stemming from our researches at the site.

As the director of the Turco-Italian Archaeological Expedition at Karkemish it is my pleasant duty to acknowledge the support of several institutions through the years. The project is a joint effort of the Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna, İstanbul University and the University of Gaziantep. Financial support has been provided by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGPS directorate - 6th Office), the University of Bologna and the Sanko Holding. Several bodies of the Turkish Ministry for Culture and Tourism provided invaluable assistance: the Directorate General for Cultural Heritage and Museums in Ankara, the Gaziantep Provincial Directorate for Culture and Tourism, the Gaziantep Museum, the Gaziantep Regional Committee for the Conservation of Cultural Heritage. Civil institutions in Gaziantep gave us their full cooperation: Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, Şahinbey Municipality, Karkamış Municipality, Gaziantep Governorate, Karkamış Local Governorate. Military local commanders belonging to the 6th Corps in Adana eased our work in every possible way. Our technical sponsors supplied much welcome help: Mapei for conservation materials, Ceia for the metal detectors used for security checks on the ground, Abet Laminati for the production of the touristic info panels, and Inta for the disposal of dumps. The Italian Embassy in Turkey and the Italian Consulate in İzmir have always followed us with the greatest attention. To all of them go our grateful thanks.

Nicolò Marchetti

SUNUŞ

MÖ 2. binyılın ilk yarısında önemli küçük bir krallık olan Karkamış, MÖ 14. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında bağımsızlığını yitirerek Hitit egemenliği altında vasal bir krallık haline gelmiştir. Hitit Kralı I. Šuppiluliuma, Karkamış'ı ele geçirdikten sonra yönetimine oğlu Piyaşili'yi (Šarri-Kušuh) geçirmiştir. Piyaşili ve ardılları döneminde Karkamış, Hitit İmparatorluğu'nun en büyük destekçisi haline gelmiş ve Suriye'deki hakimiyetini güçlendirmiştir. Kent, Hitit İmparatorluğu'nun yıkılmasından sonra da bölgede önemli rol oynamaya devam etmiştir. MÖ 1. binyılın ilk yarısında Karkamış, Hitit geleneğini ve kültürünü temsil eden bir Geç Hitit Krallığı başkenti haline gelmiştir. Kentin tarihsel önemi nedeniyle, Türk-İtalyan Kazı Heyeti tarafından 2011 yılında başlatılan yeni dönem kazıları bilim dünyası için çok büyük önem taşımaktadır ve büyük beklenti uyandırmıştır.

Gerçekten de arkeolojik ve epigrafik buluntular bu beklentileri boşa çıkarmamıştır. Bu kitapta, Dr. Hasan Peker yeni dönem kazılarında bulunan bir grup yayımlanmamış Luvce hiyeroglif yazıt parçalarını incelemekte ve titizlikle hazırlanmış filolojik bir edisyonunu bilim dünyasına sunmaktadır. Ayrıca, bütünlüğü sağlamak için, daha önce kendisi ve Karkamış kazı heyetinin diğer üyelerince yayımlanmış olan hiyeroglif yazılı belgelerin bazılarını da yeni katkılarda bulunarak kitaba dahil etmiştir.

Burada yayımlanan fragmanlar, küçük boyutlarına karşın, önemli bilgiler sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca, yazar, filolojik konularda çeşitli yeni önerilerin yanı sıra, Karkamış'ın yakın zamanda keşfedilen üç yöneticisinin ismi gibi, bazı önemli tarihsel bulgular da sunmaktadır.

Kuşkusuz, Dr. Peker'in, sağlam bilimsel temellere dayanan Karkamış Luvce hiyeroglif yazıtlarıyla ilgili bu çalışması, hem Hititoloji hem de Eski Yakın Doğu Tarihi alanlarına önemli bir katkı sunacak ve bazı yeni, ilgi çekici bakış açıları getirecektir.

Belkıs Dinçol

FOREWORD

Karkemish, which had been a thriving petty kingdom in the first half of the 2nd millennium BC, lost its independence and became a vassal state under the control of the Hittites in the second half of the 14th century BC. After conquering it, the Hittite king Šuppiluliuma I handed over Karkemish to his son Piyašili (Šarri-Kušuh) to rule. With Piyašili and his successors Karkemish strengthened its hegemony over Syria and became a pillar of strength for the Hittite Empire. The city continued to play an important role in the region even after the fall of the Hittite Empire. In the first half of the first millennium BC, Karkemish finally became the capital of a Neo-Hittite kingdom, which revived the Hittite tradition and culture. Because of the historical importance of this city, the new excavations at Karkemish that were started by the Turco-Italian expedition in 2011 represent a very significant undertaking for the academic world and raised great expectations.

Indeed, the remarkable archaeological and epigraphical finds have not fallen short of expectations. In this volume, Dr. Hasan Peker studies a number of unpublished fragments of Luwian hieroglyphic inscriptions that have been found in the new excavations and presents them to the academic world in a rigorous philological edition. In addition, for the sake of completeness, he has also included here the hieroglyphic materials that were previously published by him and other members of the Karkemish team, providing in several cases further improvements to their understanding.

Despite their small sizes, the fragments here published provide very important data. Moreover, the author offers several new proposals on philological matters, and reports some important historical discoveries, such as, among other things, the names of three newly discovered rulers of Karkemish.

No doubt, Dr. Peker's study of the Luwian hieroglyphic inscriptions from Karkemish, based on solid, scientific grounds, represents an important contribution to the fields of Hittitology and Ancient Near Eastern History alike, and brings some new, very interesting perspectives.

Belkıs Dinçol

PREFACE

The present study offers a full edition of the Luwian hieroglyphic texts uncovered during the renewed Karkemish excavations (the fragments previously excavated by the British Museum expedition which have been rediscovered by us on the field will be presented in two successive volumes).

The ruins of Karkemish were first visited in 1699 by H. Maundrell, a representative of a British trading company in Aleppo. Both Maundrell and, in 1754, A. Drummond, the British consul in Aleppo, drew a sketch of the city plan. However, the first information about the hieroglyphic inscriptions of Karkemish came from G. Smith. In 1876 Smith, who was carrying out some research in the region for the British Museum and to whom the site had been notified by J.W.H. Skene (1812-1886), the British consul in Aleppo, suggested for the first time that the ruins lying north of Jerablus were to be identified with ancient Karkemish. Between 1878 and 1881, the British Museum dug at the site under the haphazard direction of P. Henderson, who succeeded Skene as the British consul in Aleppo.

David George Hogarth began the scientific excavations in Karkemish on behalf of the British Museum in 1911 and the excavations continued under the direction of Charles Leonard Woolley (1912-1914). The latter directed one more season after the 1st World War, in 1920. The excavation house with its storerooms was then abandoned and used as a military barrack, until the building finally collapsed in the '30s and came to be buried in the ground.

In 2011, the Turco-Italian excavation team began a new digging season at Karkemish, a hundred years after the beginning of the first scientific excavations. Between 2012 and 2014, the old British excavation house was excavated too and hundreds of stone sculpture and inscription fragments from the 1911-1920 seasons were unearthed again.

290 Luwian hieroglyphic inscriptions and inscription fragments were found between 2011 and 2015. Only the inscriptions that have been found in the new excavations are studied here, while the inscriptions and inscription fragments that were found in the old British excavations and which have been newly retrieved by us will be

included in other, forthcoming volumes. I used either the latex and/or tracing paper copies or photographs of the inscriptions to draw the texts with a graphic tablet on PC.

Hasan Peker

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study would not have been possible without the help and support of several people. First of all I would like to thank the late Professor Ali Dinçol. He along with Professor Belkıs Dinçol opened the path of Hittitology for me and always encouraged me to walk on it. I owe a special thank to my friend and colleague Nicolò Marchetti, director of the Turco-Italian Expedition, with whom I have discussed many issues concerning the inscriptions published here and shared so many achievements during the last five years.

I thank all the members of the Expedition, especially the area supervisors Sara Pizzimenti, Silvia Di Cristina, Federico Zaina, and Gabriele Giacosa for the information and their comments on the archaeological contexts, Giampaolo Luglio for many valuable photos, Francesco Prezioso, the photographer of the excavation team (the photographs of the Plates are mostly his own), Giulia Scazzosi for the filing of the inscriptions, Simone Mantellini for the GIS mapping, and, last but not least, Gianni Marchesi for his many helpful comments on the manuscript.

During the excavations and museum work in storerooms I received valuable help from Ankara Anatolian Civilisations Museum Director Enver Sağır, Gaziantep Museum Director Tenzile Uysal, and our inspectors, Ahmet Beyazlar, Mehmet Alkan, Mustafa Metin, Mustafa Poyraz and Ayşe Bozkurt: to all of them go my heartfelt thanks. Many other people supported us during our fieldwork and they are all gratefully acknowledged in Marchetti 2014a: 15-18, 23.

Finally, I would like to express all my love and gratitude to my wife, Müjde, and my family, for their support, patience and understanding.

This work was supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Istanbul University, project no. 24305.

CHAPTER 1

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS OF THE EPIGRAPHIC FINDS

The great majority of the inscriptions from Karkemish published here come either from the surface or from early Islamic layers which have cut through earlier levels for quarrying building materials. Therefore, most of these pieces lack a meaningful associated context. Some specimens, however, were found in Neo-Assyrian levels and they attest to the systematic dismantling and destruction of previous Late Hittite monumental complexes, a phenomenon identified in great detail during the renewed Turco-Italian excavations at the site.¹ Only very few inscriptions come from an archaeological context that is probably earlier than Iron III. The two inscriptions from Yunus were found in the pomegranate orchard below the mound on which the ancient and the modern cemeteries are located. The general distribution of the inscriptions can be appreciated in the maps produced through the GIS of the Expedition (pl. XXXVI). Turning now the single excavation areas, the following observations can be offered on the basis of the information and interpretations supplied by the archaeologists (see Table 1).²

AREA B

In the so-called “Hilani” area, actually a temple possibly dedicated to the goddess Nikarawa (Marchetti 2014c; 2014d), three inscribed pieces were collected in the first campaign, when cleaning of the structures first excavated by Woolley and some limited excavations were carried out in the sector of the cella. Whether they have been scattered there in the last hundred years or they come from ancient secondary contexts, we cannot say. Two of them (Cat. 26 and 8) were near or upon two walls of the cella, W.107 and W.105, while the third (Cat. 27) was found to the south of the “Hilani.”

¹ For preliminary excavation reports, see Marchetti 2013; 2014b; 2014c; 2014d; 2015; in press; et al. 2012.

² I would like to thank Nicolò Marchetti for his explanations about the retrieval contexts and the following area supervisors for gathering all needed information: Sara Pizzimenti (Area C South), Federico Zaina (Areas C East, Q), Gabriele Giacosa (Areas B, H). Simone Mantellini has admirably managed the GIS environment in which all the spatial information concerning the inscriptions have been recorded. The UTM grid reference is Zone 37S.

AREA C

This large excavation area has a most intricate stratigraphy, in which the main layers are represented by a proto-palatial Iron I phase (11), an Iron II palatial building (the so-called Katuwa's Palace, phase 10), an Iron III reconstruction of the palace by Sargon II with three sub-phases lasting until the end of the 7th century BC (phase 9), two layers of Achaemenid occupation, a Hellenistic level, the monumental Roman phase of the forum and, finally, three phases of early Islamic (i.e. Abbasid) village occupation.

While two pieces were found just in the topsoil (Cat. 5 and 17), most of the inscribed specimens from area C were found in Abbasid layers (this is the case with Cat. 9, 12, 14, 18, 19, 28), reused as building materials or simply popped up from earlier levels because either of deep systematic trenching or of refuse pits, cutting the structures beneath. The same applies for a piece found on a Roman floor (Cat. 25).

Four fragmentary inscriptions (Cat. 11, 20, 24, 40) were retrieved in Neo-Assyrian levels, testifying to the dismantling of the Late Hittite monumental complexes operated by the Assyrians, either by covering the sculpted decorations with walls and benches or by defacing or breaking up the stone orthostats. In fact, Cat. 40 originally belonged to the north-westernmost gate jamb of the King's Gate and was thrown into the Neo-Assyrian well P.5347 when the Babylonians captured the town in 605 BC. There is only one hieroglyphic inscription that seems to be contemporary with the latest Neo-Assyrian phase from which it comes, a rock crystal seal (Cat. 23), the shape of which - a scaraboid - does not seem to be earlier than the end of the 7th century BC (N. Marchetti, personal communication).

The only inscription which was found in a layer associated with the palace of Katuwa is Cat. 3A-B, which was sealed under a Neo-Assyrian floor.

AREA H

From the casemate wall adjoining the Water Gate (area H) is a piece (Cat. 16) the findspot of which cannot however be dated more closely than Iron II or III. In a trench to the west (area H West) two specimens were found close to the surface (Cat. 7, 29).

AREA Q

In this area located in the south-eastern quarter of the town, all layers were cut by deep robber's trenches from the Abbasid period. One inscription was found in one of them (Cat. 13).

SURFACE FINDS

Some fragmentary inscriptions were collected on the surface. Two come from the south-eastern quarter of the town (Cat. 4, 6), one from the north-western one (Cat. 22), one from the central Inner Town to the south-west of the Lower Palace area (Cat. 1), one from a spot to the north-west of it (Cat. 15), and two from the southern slope of the acropolis (Cat. 2, 21). The latter two pieces were certainly found during military

construction works on the acropolis itself and had been thrown down the slope (cf. Dinçol et al. 2014: 143).

YUNUS

As regards the Iron II and III necropolis of Yunus, only two inscriptions were found by us in the fields at the foot of the slope (Cat. 30, 31). One of them (Cat. 31) almost certainly belongs to a funerary stele now housed in the Anatolian Civilizations Museum in Ankara (cf. Marchetti in this volume, Appendix 4).

AREA	CAT. NO.	EXCAVATION NO.	CONTEXT	DATE OF CONTEXT
B	8	KH.11.O.65	F.109. From a surface layer covering W.105	Iron II/Late Hittite (?)
B	26	KH.11.O.9	F.111. From a layer south of W.107	Iron II/Late Hittite (?)
B	27	KH.11.O.301	South of the “Hilani”	-
C	28	KH.12.O.512	F.1325	Abbasid
C	11	KH.12.O.570	F.1345. Layer of fallen bricks over the floor L.283 belonging to the palace of Sargon	Iron III/Neo-Assyrian
C	3B	KH.12.O.595	F.1380. Layer of fallen bricks and ashes over floor L.1650 belonging to the palace of Katuwa. Contemporary with F.1387	Iron II/Late Hittite
C	3A	KH.12.O.646	F.1387. Layer of fallen bricks and ashes over floor L.1650 belonging to the palace of Katuwa. Contemporary with F.1380	Iron II/Late Hittite
C	5	KH.13.O.852	F.2000. Topsoil	-
C	23	KH.14.O.520	F.2131. Layer of clay mixed with fragments of mudbricks over floor L.2139 belonging to the Palace of Sargon	Iron III/Neo-Assyrian
C	17	KH.14.O.37	F.3500. Topsoil	-
C	9	KH.14.O.451	F.3979. Fill of a pit belonging to the the third Islamic phase	Abbasid
C	24	KH.14.O.933	F.4338. Layer of fallen bricks and ashy soil over pebble floor L.5136	Iron III/Neo-Assyrian
C	12	KH.14.O.862	F.4716	Abbasid
C	25	KH.14.O.1014	F.5106. Layer covering floor L.5105	Roman

AREA	CAT. NO.	EXCAVATION NO.	CONTEXT	DATE OF CONTEXT
C	18	KH.15.O.249	F.5631. Layer belonging to the third Islamic phase, associated with several large pits	Abbasid
C	10	KH.15.O.40	F.5801. Top fill of well P.5347	Iron III/Neo-Assyrian (at the time of the Neo-Babylonian takeover, probably.)
C	19	KH.15.O.272	F.6217. Leveling layer	Abbasid
C	20	KH.15.O.566	F.6254. Layer of clay mixed with fragment of mud bricks over floor L.6255	Iron III/Neo-Assyrian
C	14	KH.12.O.345	F.963. From a layer covering the latest Islamic phase	Abbasid
H	16	KH.13.O.848	F.2414. From a layer of clay covering W.2411	Iron II/III
H West	7	KH.15.O.508	F.6400. Topsoil	-
H West	29	KH.15.O.546	F.6403. From a layer of clay and small stones, covering mudbrick wall W.6404	Probably Medieval
Central Inner Town	1	KH.11.O.326	Surface	-
Q	13	KH.13.O.1228	F.3017	Abbasid
Northern Inner Town	15	KH.13.O.464	Surface	-
North-western quarter of the Inner Town	22	KH.13.O.2	Surface	-
South-eastern quarter of the Inner Town	4	KH.13.O.1	Surface	-
South-eastern quarter of the Inner Town	6	KH.13.O.945	Surface	-
Southern slope of Acropolis	2	KH.11.O.400	Surface	-
Southern slope of Acropolis	21	KH.12.O.35	Surface	-
Yunus	30	YU.12.O.2	Surface	-
Yunus	31	YU.12.O.3	Surface, near Sounding 10, F.1218	-

Table 1. Inscriptions from the new excavations at Karkemish arranged according to their findspot.

CHAPTER 2

CATALOGUE AND EDITION OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

The inscriptions are arranged in chronological order and according to the two main sites of Karkemish and the Yunus cemetery. Undatable inscriptions follow at the end of the chapter, ordered according to excavation numbers.

2.1 INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE SITE OF KARKEMISH

The majority of the inscriptions in this paragraph are from excavations, although not all of them have been found in primary contexts: some are surface finds, but their findspots have been recorded as well.

Cat. 1. KH.11.O.326 (Pl. I.1-2)

Date: Either Imperial Hittite Period (c. 1330-1195 BC) or 12th century BC, according to whether the title is REX.FILIUS or REX.

Description: Fragment of a large inscription with three signs and line-divider in relief.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 7.1 cm; w. 12.4 cm; th. 11.1 cm.

Context: Surface, Inner Town, to the south-west of King's Gate.

UTM coordinates: 412242.514 E, 4076403.997 N; elevation 349.06 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

Bibliography: Peker and Weeden 2014: 136, fig. 5.

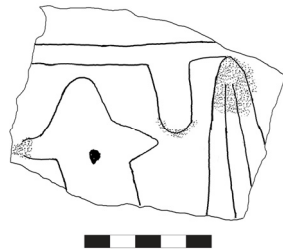


Fig. 1. KH.11.O.326

Transliteration:

...] REX[.FILIUS[?]] ¹L445/L285/L318[...

Translation:

...] king/pri[nce (?)] P[N ...

Commentary:

The sign after the personal determinative is not clear. The following signs can be considered: 1) L445/L186 (possible restorations of the name are: Lulaku (?), Lupakki, Lutiya, Luwa, Luwanaya, Luwasa; cf. Herbordt 2005: 362; Dinçol and Dinçol 2008: 75); 2) L285 (possible restorations: Zuwa(ya), Zuwala, Zuwalazi, Zuwanna, Zuwanza, Zuwapi, Zuwati, Zuwaya, Zuwaziti; cf. Herbordt 2005: 368; Dinçol and Dinçol 2008: 78); 3) L318, to be transliterated as *TASU* (attested in initial position in the writing of Tašmi-Šarruma; see Herbordt et al. 2011: 101-102).

Cat. 2. KH.11.O.400 (with KARKAMIŠ A4b) (Pls. II-VII)

Date: Early 10th century BC.

Description: This stele commemorates a victory of ‘the Great King Ura-Tarhunza, king of the land of Karkemish’, and was set up by Suhi I, ‘the Ruler, the Country-Lord of the city of Karkemish’. The 8-line inscription begins in the upper left edge, runs sinistroversely, continues boustrophedon to line 5 (sinistroversely), continues line 6 (sinistroversely), then boustrophedon, and ends in line 8, right edge. Lines 4-6 are worn and faint, but most signs have been recognized thanks to careful collations and enhanced visualization of 3D scan (Bitelli et al. 2014),³ and to comparisons with KARKAMIŠ A4b (Hawkins 2000: 80 ff.), which has also been collated.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 194.5 cm; w. 47 cm; th. 37 cm; line ht. 15-16 cm.

Context: Surface, southern slope of the Acropolis.

UTM coordinates: 412290.186 E, 4076593.743 N; elevation 352.116 m amsl.

Current location: Gaziantep Museum (KH.11.O.400) and Anatolian Civilizations Museum, Ankara (KARKAMIŠ A4b).

Bibliography: Dinçol et al. 2014.

Remarks: KH.11.O.400 is the earliest securely datable Iron Age inscription from Karkemish. Unlike the first edition (Dinçol et al. 2014), here the copy of the inscription includes the drawing of the fourth line made by the author on the basis of new collations (see pl. V.3). In addition, KARKAMIŠ A4b’s drawing, transliteration and translation have been updated according to my collation⁴ (see also the photographs of collated sections on pl. VII.1-4).

³ Arianna Lastretti took the photographs of stele KH.11.O.400, the 3D scanning of which was made and carried out by the team listed in Bitelli et al. 2014.

⁴ During my ‘Introduction to Luwian’ courses in 2016 at Koç University, one of my students, Zeynep Kuşdil, drew my attention to the space under the sign LIS on line 4 of KH.11.O.400. Further careful collation revealed that the sign *la/i/u* does exist under LIS on both stelae.

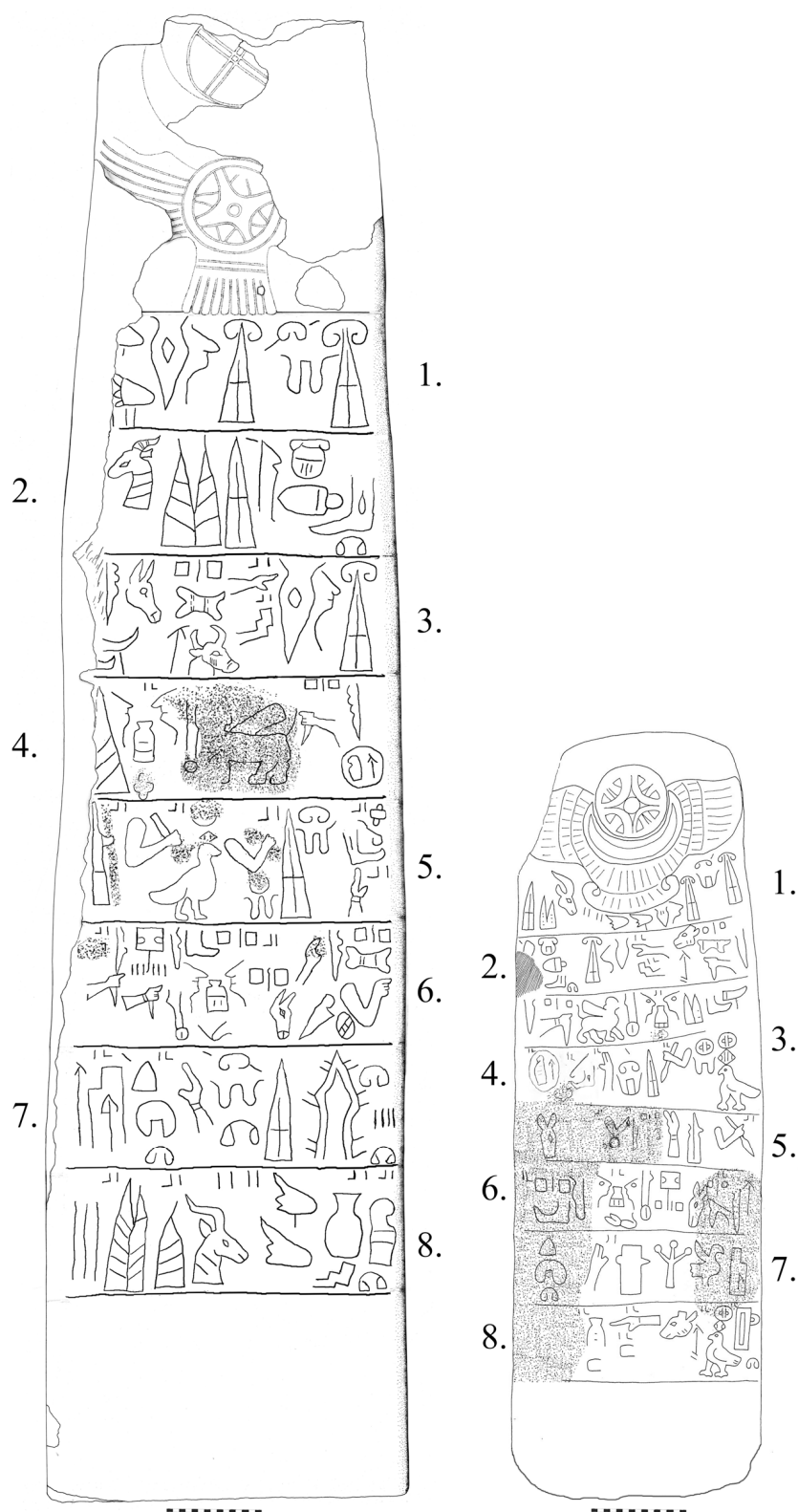


Fig. 2. KH.11.O.400 and KARKAMIŠ A4b

Transliteration (the line numbers of KH.11.O.400 are in bold):

- 1.** § 1 MAGNUS.REX ¹MAGNUS+*ra/i*-TONITRUS MAGNUS.REX HEROS
1. MAGNUS.REX ¹MAGNUS+*ra/i*-TONITRUS MAGNUS.REX HEROS
- 2.** *Ka+ra/i-ka-mi*||-*sà*(REGIO) REX ¹*Sá-pa-VIR-ti-sa* ||
2. *Ka+ra/i-ka-mi-sà*(REGIO) REX || ¹*Sá-pa-VIR-ti-sa*
- 3.** MAGNUS.REX HEROS |(FILIUS)*ní-mu(wa/i)-zi/a*
- MAGNUS.REX HEROS |(FILIUS)*ní-mu(wa/i)-za*
- 4.** § 2 *wa/i-tú-ta-^{*}a* CORNU+*ra/i-t[i]*||[(RE)GIO) |LIS-*la/i/u* ARHA SPHINX
3. *wa/i-tú-ta-^{*}a* || CORNU+*ra/i-ti*(REGIO) |LIS-*la/i/u* ARHA SPHINX
- 5.** § 3 *wa/i-tá-^{*}a* EXERCITUS||-*la/i/u* |FRONS-*ti* |PONERE
4. *wa/i-tá-^{*}a* || |EXERCITUS-*la/i/u* |FRONS-*ti* |PONERE
- § 4 ^[1]MAGNUS.TONITRUS REX |FORTIS (DEUS)TONITRUS
- (DEUS)*Ku+AVIS*
- |FORTIS |L273 [DARE] ||
- ¹MAGNUS.TONITRUS REX |FORTIS (DEUS)TONITRUS
- (DEUS)*Ku+AVIS* ||
5. |FORTIS |L273 DARE
- 6.** § 5 *wa/i-tú-^{*}a* BRACCHIUM-*ru-li* |PONERE-*wa/i-ta*
- wa/i-tú-^{*}a* |BRACCHIUM-*ru-li* ||[PONERE-*wa/i*]-*ta* ||
- § 6 |*wa/i-ti-^{*}a* LIS-na ARHA DELERE-*nú-tá*
6. |*wa/i-ti-^{*}a* LIS-na ARHA DELERE-*ta*
- 7.** § 7 |*a-wa/i-tá* || *zi/a* |STELE ¹*Su-hi-sa* |PONERE
7. |*wa/i-tá-^{*}a* z[a]|| ||STELE ^[1]AVIS₃-*nu-L466* |PONERE
- ¹MAGNUS+*ra/i*-TONITRUS-*sa* REX BONUS-*sa-mi-sa* ||
- 8.** |L462-*sa* |IUDEX-*ní* *Ka+ra/i-ka-mi-sà*(URBS)
- |REGIO |DOMINUS
8. ^[1]*Su-hi-sa* || [REX² |L462²] |IUDEX-*ni*|(FILIUS)*ni-mu(wa/i)-za*
- (DEUS)*Ku+AVIS SACERDOS-sa*

Translation:

- § 1. The Great King, Ura-Tarhunza, Great King, Hero, King of the land of Karkemish, son of Sapaziti, Great King, Hero.
 - § 2. For him a dispute arose with the land Sura,
 - § 3. and he opposed the army.
 - § 4. To king Ura-Tarhunza the mighty Storm-god (and) Kubaba [gave] a mighty protection,
 - § 5. and they put the right arm on him,
 - § 6. and he himself resolved the dispute.
 - § 7. And Suhi, King Ura-Tarhunza's dear relative, the Ruler, the Country-Lord of the City of Karkemish, put up this stele.
- KARKAMIŠ A4b: And Arnusuni, the Priest of Kubaba, the son of Suhi the ruler, [the King's relative (?),] put up this stele.

Commentary:

§ 4. L273 = *warpa/i-* (c.) ‘protection’ and *warp(a)-* (v.) ‘to protect’ may be suggested; cf. the discussions of the word under KARKAMIŠ A15b § 14 (Hawkins 2000: 132), KARKAMIŠ A12 § 8 (ibid., 114), and ARSUZ 1-2 § 14 (cf. Dinçol et al. 2015: 64, 67): *a-wa/i* |PRAE-*i* CAPERE+CAPERE-L417-na(URBS) *mi-na-*a* |L273-*i-na* ‘I caused to pass my protection before the city ...’, and the derivative *warpali-* ‘protected’ in MARAŞ 1 § 1d (Hawkins 2000: 263). For a phonetic value *pa/i/u* of L273, see Cat. 21 below. For a close parallel of this section, see SULTANHAN § 8 (ibid., 466).

§ 5. BRACCHIUM-*la/i/u* can be equated with BRACCHIUM-*ru-la-/li-*; cf. CLuw. *išarui(l)-/išarwi(l)-* ‘right (arm)’ and HLuw. *isarui(l)-/isarwi(l)-* c./adj., ‘right (arm)’ (see Marchetti and Peker forthcoming). For further attestations,⁵ see SİLSİLE 1 § 9 (= KARKAMIŠ A15a; Hawkins 2000: 188): (“BRACCHIUM”) *i-sa₅+ra/i-wa/i-la-*[..., *isarwila-*[...] (G./Abl.-Inst.); SİLSİLE 2⁶ § 8 (see Chapter 3): *|i-sa₅+ra/i-wa/i-za*, *isarwi(l)-za* adj. (A. n. sing.), *|i-sa₅+ra/i-wa/i-li-ha* |“(BRACCHIUM)”-*na*, *isarwili(n)=ha isarwilin* (A. sing.) ‘and the right arm’; ARSUZ 1-2 § 19 (cf. Dinçol et al. 2015: 64): *|za-sa-pa-wa/i-[mu]* (DEUS)[TONITRUS] |BR[ACCHIUM]-*wa/i-li-na* |MANUS-*tara/i-na* |PUGNUS-*ri+i-ta*, *isarwilin* adj. (A. c. sing.) ‘But for me this Storm-God raised the right hand’; TELL TAYINAT 2 frag. 2a § iii (Hawkins 2000: 370): BRACCHIUM-*la/i/u-sa*, *isarwilis* (N. sing.), and frag. 6 BRACCHIUM-*li-zi*, *isarwilinzi* (A. plur.); JISR EL HADID frag. 3 (ibid., 379): |BRACCHIUM-*la/i/u-zi*, *isarwilinzi* (A. plur.); ALEPPO 7 § 16 (ibid., 48): BRACCHIUM-*ru-la-sa*, *isarulas* (G.); KARKAMIŠ A4a § 5 (ibid., 152): BRACCHIUM-*ru-la/i/u-sa-pa-wa/i*, *isarulis=pa=wa* (N. c. sing., possibly a personel name; cf. Chapter 3, KH.15.O.690, BRACCHIUM-*la/i/u-BOS-sa*, *Isarwila-muwas*). For a close parallel of this section, see ARSUZ 1-2 § 8 (Dinçol et al. 2015: 64): *wa/i-mu-tá-*a* (DEUS)TONITRUS |MANUS-*tara/i-na* |PONERE-*wa/i-ta*, ‘the Storm-god put (his) hand on me.’

§ 7. AVIS₃-*nu*-L466: in KARKAMIŠ A1a § 19 and § 20 (Hawkins 2000: 88), the sign L466 determines the verb *sun-*, while in YUNUS 1 § 3 (Peker 2014: 192) the same verb is determined by the sign L69. Therefore, a syllabic value *su_x* and a logographic value *sun-*, ‘to pour, to libate’, can be proposed for L466. Accordingly, the name in question may be Arnusuni.

Cat. 3. KH.12.O.646 (+) KH.12.O.595 (Pl. VIII)

Date: Mid 10th century BC.

Description: Fragment from the top of a stele (KH.12.O.646 = A) and an indirect join to it (KH.12.O.595 = B); relief script and line-dividers with monumental sign forms (*mu* and *sà*).

⁵ On a Hittite Empire bulla of Kantuzzili (Bo 2002/14), a semi-illegible group of signs on the left can be interpreted as an additional title of the seal owner, MAGNUS.XX BRACCHIUM, ‘Chief of the ...-s of the right.’ Cf. the reading of Herboldt 2003: 21, ‘x-tá MAGNUS x’; and Herboldt et al. 2011: 88.

⁶ This smuggled stele has been named here SİLSİLE 2 according to its supposed place of origin; see Chapter 3, note 12.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: A, ht. 54 cm; w. 32.5 cm; th. 33.5, cm; line ht. 11.5 cm.; B, ht. 11.4 cm; w. 9.9 cm; th. 8.1 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.1387 (A) and fill F.1380 (B).

UTM coordinates: A, 412328.024 E, 4076444.756 N; elevation 342.296; B, 412324.602 E, 4076434.349 N; elevation 344.442 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.



Fig. 3. KH.12.O.646 (+) KH.12.O.595

Transliteration:

- | | | | | |
|---|------|----|--------|----------------------------|
| A | 1. | §1 | ... | (FILIUS)[ni]-mu-wa/i-za-sa |
| | | §2 | a-wa/i | REL-a-ti [... |
| | 2. | | ... | x [... |
| | | | ... | ... |
| B | x+1. | | ... | z]a [... s]a [... |
| | x+2. | | ... | [...]-wa/i-sà-[... |

Translation:

A

§ 1. [I (am) ... (= PN₁ + title(s))], son of [... (= PN₂ + title(s))]

§ 2. [In the year (?)] which [I ...

B ...] ... (no word identifiable) [...

Commentary:

§ 2 may deal with military activities of the personage who commissioned this stele (cf. KARKAMIŠ A11b § 7; Hawkins 2000: 103) or refer to a revolt against him (cf. Cat. 4 and ARSUZ 1-2 § 6; Dinçol et al. 2015).

Cat. 4. KH.13.O.1 (Pl. IX)

Date: Mid to late 10th century BC.

Description: Fragment of a cylindrical drum (?). Cf. KARKAMIŠ A4a (Hawkins 2000: 151), KARKAMIŠ A15b (ibid., 130) and KARKAMIŠ A18c (ibid., 199; Woolley 1921: X); relief script and line-divider with monumental sign forms (*mu* and *sà*).

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 21.2 cm; w. 22 cm; th. 8 cm.

Context: Surface, Inner Town, south-eastern quarter.

UTM coordinates: 412430.222 E, 4076172.661 N; elevation 346.477 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

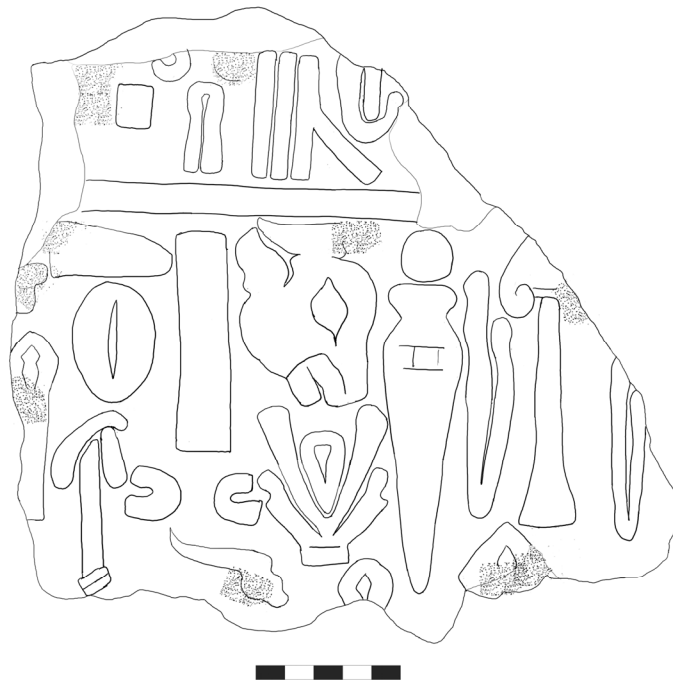


Fig. 4. KH.13.O.1

Transliteration

- x+'1. § '1 ... w]a/i²(“MANUS”)*i-[sà]-tara/i-na* [...
 '2. § '2 *a-[wa/i] REL-a-[ti]-i (ANNUS)u-si-i (LIGNUM)sà-la-ha-za*
PU[GNUS]-[ri]+i-[ha]

Translation:

- § '1. [...] the hand.
 § '2. In the year in which I took up power, [...

Commentary:

- § '1. For (MAN)US*i-[sà]-tara/i-na*, see Cat. 14, commentary.
 § '2. Cf. the parallel clause in ARSUZ 1-2 § 6 (Dinçol et al. 2015: 64).

Cat. 5. KH.13.O.852 (Pl. X)

Date: Mid to late 10th century BC.

Description: Fragment from the right corner of an orthostat with three lines of inscription; relief script and line-dividers with monumental sign forms (*á*, *ma*, *mu* and *ta*).

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 16.5 cm; w. 14.2 cm; th. 17.8 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.2000.

UTM coordinates: 412326.015 E, 4076431.467 N; elevation 344.351 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

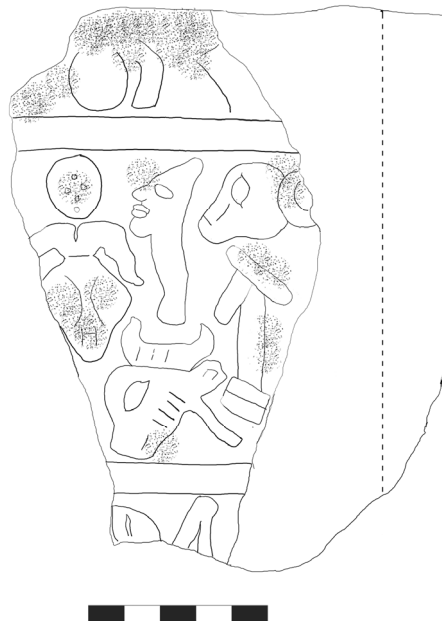


Fig. 5. KH.13.O.852

Transliteration:

- '1. ...]x[...x[...x[...
 '2. ...] (PANIS.PITHOS)á-mu+ra/i ma-za[-*a ...
 '3. ...]-ta-[...

Translation:

- '1. [...]
 '2. ...] funerary-feast [...] my [...
 '3. ...] ... [...

Commentary:

(PANIS.PITHOS)á-mu+ra/i- (N.-A. n.): This is the first attestation of the word *amura-* with its determinative (the same spelling also occurred in the ASSUR letter g § 33, but there the determinative is no longer readable; see Hawkins 2000: 537). If we apply the meaning 'feast' of the logogram PANIS.PITHOS to KULULU 1 § 11 (ibid., 443), then the content of this section should have to do with funeral practices, possibly a (royal) funerary dinner.

Cat. 6. KH.13.O.945 (Pl. XI)

Date: Mid to late 10th century BC.

Description: Fragment from the left corner of an orthostat; two lines of inscription in relief with a line-divider, with monumental *ta*.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 14.5 cm; w. 6.5 cm; th. 3.5 cm.

Context: Surface, Inner Town, south-eastern quarter.

UTM coordinates: 412371.30 E, 4076219.39 N; elevation 348.62 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

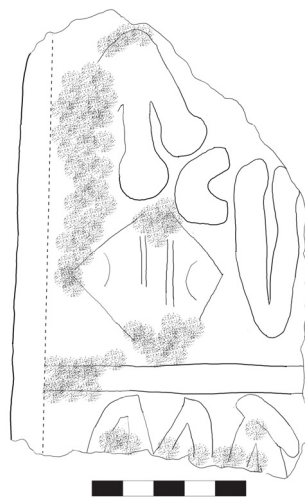


Fig. 6. KH.13.O.945

Transliteration:

...]-a / -*a / -^a (“SCALPRUM”)ku||-t[a-sa₅+ra/i]-z[a/i ...

Translation:

...] these orthostats [...

Commentary:

Possible case-endings of the word *kutasara/i-* c. ‘orthostat’ are N.-A. plur. -nzi or D. plur. -anza. The latter would fit the context as in KARKAMIŠ A11c § 24 (Hawkins 2000: 104): |NEG₂-pa-wa/i-tá |za-a-ti-ia-za | (“SCALPRUM”)ku-ta-sa₅+ra/i-za |á-ma-za |á-lá/i-ma-za |ARHA | “MALLEUS”-la/i/u-i, ‘or shall erase my name from these orthostats (D. plur.)’. Otherwise, we have to restore an A. plur. as in KARKAMIŠ A11a § 23 (ibid., 96): |za-zi-pa-wa/i-tá (SCALPRUM)ku-ta-sa₅+ra/i-zi LOCUS-za-a (SA₄)sá-ni-ti, ‘and shall overturn/remove these orthostats (A. plur.) from (their) place(s)’ (also KARKAMIŠ A11c § 23; ibid., 104).

Cat. 7. KH.15.O.508 (Pl. XII)

Date: Mid to late 10th century BC.

Description: Fragment from the top of an orthostat; signs are in relief, note the monumental *mu*.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 26.5 cm; w. 22 cm; th. 14 cm.

Context: Area H West, fill F.6403.

UTM coordinates: 412449.825 E, 4076434.129 N; elevation 339.777 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

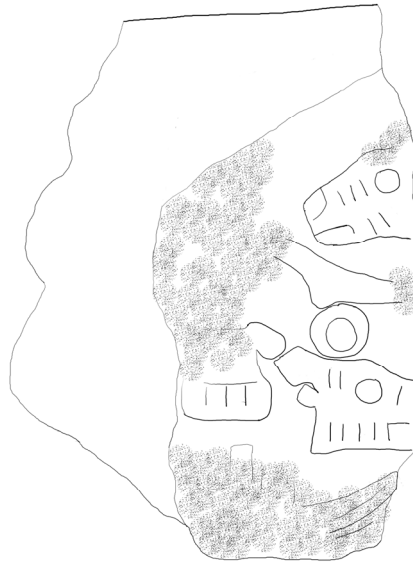


Fig. 7. KH.15.O.508

Transliteration:

BOS₃.CURRUS₂(-)*mu-x*[...]-*pa-wa/i*[?][...]

Translation:

Not attempted, see commentary.

Commentary:

BOS₃.CURRUS₂: Reversed BOS (transliterated BOS₃) and an unusual form of CURRUS (transliterated CURRUS₂) have been taken here as a compound logogram. A wagon or heavy cart drawn by ox(en) is suggested from the pictographic content of this compound logogram. The syllabogram *mu* can be taken as a phonetic complement or as the first syllable of this *hapax legemenon*.

Cat. 8. KH.11.O.65 (Pl. XIII.1-2)

Date: 10th - 9th centuries BC.

Description: Cylinder seal with hieroglyphic inscription.

Material: Bronze.

Dimensions: ht. 2.8 cm; diam. 1.3 cm.

Context: Area B ("Hilani"), in the cella, fill F.109.

UTM coordinates: 412401.902 E, 4076427.347 N; elevation 342.800 m amsl.

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

Bibliography: Dinçol, Dinçol, and Peker 2014.

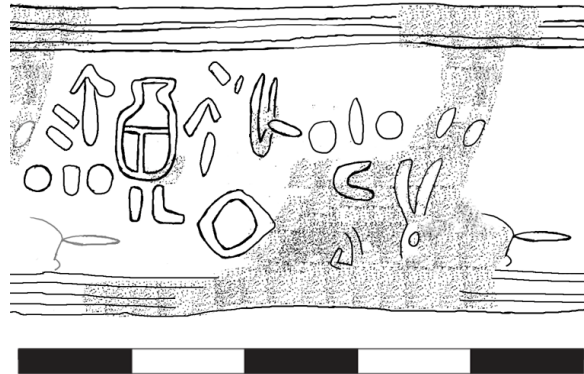


Fig. 8. KH.11.O.65

Transliteration:

za-wa/i SIGILLUM¹|-*zi*¹*A+ra/i-ku-wa/i-ni-s[a]* LEP[US₂]+*RA/I*¹

Translation:

This seal (is) of Ara/ikuwani, the governor (?).

Commentary:

The sign L386 under the SIGILLUM logogram is quite problematic.

Instead of *sa/za/zá* for the npt. /-sa/, the sign *zi* (L376) is well documented too; see GELB (b) seal (Hawkins 2000: 581); KÖTÜKALE § 5 (ibid., 300); TİLSEVET § 1 (ibid., 179); KARKAMIŠ A18*h* § 1 (ibid., 180); KARKAMIŠ A5*a* § 1 (ibid., 182); KARKAMIŠ A18*f* § 1 (ibid., 186); YUNUS 1 § 1 (Peker 2014). Also note *zí* (L313) in YUNUS 1 § 2 (ibid.).

Alternatively, a syllabic value *zi* can be proposed for L386 (VIR₂). Then the inscription is to be read as: *za-wa/i* SIGILLUM-*zi*_x ¹*Zi-ra+a-ku-wa/i-ni-sa* // ¹*Zi-ku-ra+a-wa/i-ni-sa*, ‘This seal (is) of Zirakuwani/Zikurawani.’

Cat. 9. KH.14.O.451 (Pl. XIV.1-2)

Date: Late 10th century BC, reign of Katuwa.

Description: Fragment of the top right corner of an orthostat; signs are in relief.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 13.5 cm; w. 15 cm; th. 7 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.3979.

UTM coordinates: 412324.312 E, 4076412.0715 N; elevation 345.859 m amsl.

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.



Fig. 9. KH.14.O.451

Transliteration:

EGO-*w[a/i-mi]* ¹*Ka-tú*-[*wa/i-sa* ...

Translation:

I (am) Katuwa [...

Commentary:

The beginning of the inscription may have continued with the usual short genealogy, ‘I (am) Katuwa, the Ruler, Karkemishean Country-Lord, Country-Lord Suhi’s son’, as in KARKAMIŠ A2 (Hawkins 2000: 109); or with a long genealogy, ‘I (am) Katuwa, the Ruler, loved by the gods, Karkemishean Country-Lord, Country-Lord Suhi’s son, Country-Lord Astuwalamanza’s grandson’, as in KARKAMIŠ A11*b*

(Hawkins 2000: 103), or with epithets only, ‘I (am) Katuwa, the Karkamishean Country-Lord, loved by the gods.’ as in KARKAMIŠ A23 (Hawkins 2000: 119).

Cat. 10. KH.15.O.40 (Pl. XV.1-2)

Date: Late 10th century BC, reign of Katuwa.

Description: Fragment from the top corner of a door-jamb orthostat.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 19.4 cm; w. 1.1 cm; th. 1.5 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.5801.

UTM coordinates: 412313.518 E, 4076406.837 N; elevation 342.867 m amsl.

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

Remarks: New direct join to previously excavated and scattered lost fragments of KARKAMIŠ A11a (Hawkins 2000: 94), an orthostat which was found partially *in situ* as the west jamb of ‘King’s Gate’ during the 1911-1914 seasons of excavations of the British Museum. The scattered fragments of the upper part were restored by the British team, but the monument went subsequently destroyed and many pieces were lost after 1920. In addition to the fragments kept at Ankara and in the British Museum, eight of these lost fragments have been found in the campaigns of 2011 (KH.11.O.43, KH.11.O.102 and KH.11.O.290) and 2013 (KH.13.O.253, KH.13.O.543, KH.13.O.665, KH.13.O.954 and KH.13.O.1072) (cf. Peker and Weeden 2014: 132-133, fig. 1; see also pl. XVI). In the light of this newly excavated fragment, the transliteration of the first section of KARKAMIŠ A11a should be read as follows (the text of the new fragment is in bold):

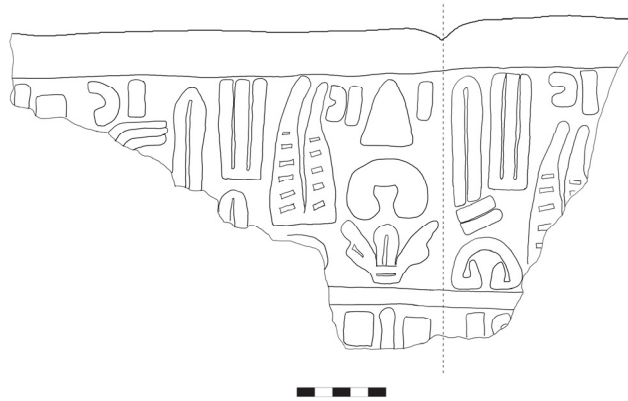


Fig. 10. KH.15.O.40

Transliteration:

§ 1 EGO-wa/i-mi ¹Ka-tú-wa/i-sa |(IUDEX)tara/i-wa/i-ni-sa

|kar-ka-mi-si-za-sa(URBS) |**REGIO.DOMINUS-ia-sa**

¹**Su-hi-si** |**REGIO-ni-DOMINUS-ia-i-sa** |(FILIUS)ni-mu-wa/i-za-sa

¹**Á-sa-tú-wa/i-la/i-ma-za-si-i** |REGIO-ni-DOMINUS-ia-i-sa |INFANS.NEPOS-sa

Translation:

§ 1. I (am) Katuwa, the Ruler,
Karkemishean Country-Lord,
Country-Lord Suhi's son,
Country-Lord Astuwalamanza's grandson.

Commentary:

Long genealogy of Katuwa: cf. KARKAMIŠ A11b (Hawkins 2000: 103) and Cat. 9, commentary. Note also restoration *wa/i-ma-tá* |REGIO-*ní-ia* ... in 1.2 § 6, based on this fragment.

Cat. 11. KH.12.O.570 (Pl. XVII.1-2)

Date: 9th century BC.

Description: Fragment from left corner of an orthostat. Two lines of inscription with a line-divider in relief, with monumental *sà*; the rest of § '1 on the first line and the beginning of § '2 must have continued on another, missing piece.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 23.7 cm; w. 16.9 cm; th. 9.9 cm; line ht. 13 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.1345.

UTM coordinates: 412330.997 E, 4076435.345 N; elevation 344.266 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.



Fig. 11. KH.12.O.570

Transliteration:

x+'1.	§ '1	... "MANUS"- <i>sà-tara/i-ti-i</i> [...
'2.	§ '2	...] NEG ₃ - <i>sa</i> ARHA CAPERE- <i>ti-i</i>
	§ '3	<i>wa/i-sá-*a</i> [...

Translation:

- § '1. ... raised] by the hand [...
 § '2. ...] may they/he not take up [...
 § '3. And he [...

Commentary:

§ '1. Cf. the parallel clauses in KARKAMIŠ A11a § 2a (Hawkins 2000: 95) and KARKAMIŠ A23§ 3 (ibid., 95)

§ '2. For a possible parallel clause, see KARKAMIŠ A11a § 27 (Hawkins 2000: 96): 'From him may they not take up bread and libation!'

Cat. 12. KH.14.O.862 (Pl. XVIII)

Date: 9th century BC.

Description: Fragment of an orthostat; two lines of inscription, first line runs sinistroverso, second line dextroverso; signs and line-divider in relief, with monumental form of *á*.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 13.5 cm; w. 13 cm; th. 11.5 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.4716.

UTM coordinates: 412330.174 E, 4076413.2496 N; elevation 346.202 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

Remarks: Note the special form of the sign *wa/i* with a hook-shaped central stroke (see also Cat. 15-17). This particular shape of the sign is first attested at Karkemish in Yariri's inscriptions. The text is probably to be attributed to a successor of Katuwa or to a servant/ruler who reigned later than Katuwa (see Chapter 3).

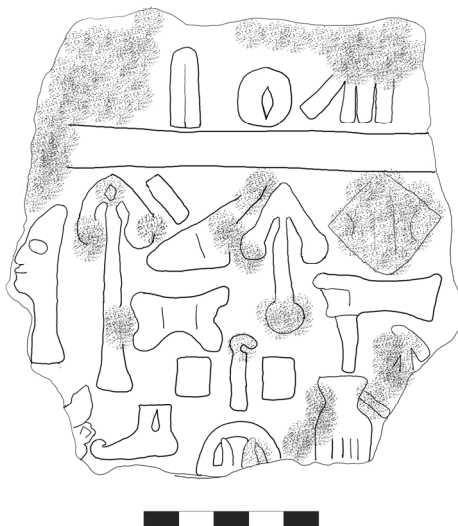


Fig. 12. KH.14.O.862

Transliteration:

1.1. ...]-*tara/i*-[...]-*ha* [...](*-i*)1.2. *á-mu* REL-*ti* ¹*Ka-tú-wa/i-sa* (SCALPRUM)*ku-tá-sa₅+ra/i-z*[*i* ...

Translation:

1.1. ...] ... [...

1.2. *So that* I [...-ed] *Katuwa's* orthostats.

Commentary:

1.2. The missing verb of this clause was probably transitive, Act. Pret. sing. 1 or Pres. sing. 1. REL-*ti* is usually taken to mean ‘wherefore, so that’; see, for instance, KARATEPE 1 Hu. § XXIV (Hawkins 2000: 51): |*á-TANA-wa/i-sa-wa/i*(URBS) || |REL-*ti* |(BONUS)*wa/i+ra/i-ia-ma-la* |SOLIUM.MI-*i*, ‘so that Adanawa might dwell peacefully’ (see also KARKAMIŠ A11a § 6 and § 8; Hawkins 2000: 95). However, it is also translated ‘if’ in KARKAMIŠ A6 § 25 (Hawkins 2000: 125), and in KARABURUN § 7 and § 9 (ibid., 481); and ‘when’ in HİSARCIK 1 § 3 (ibid., 483).

Cat. 13. KH.13.O.1228 (Pl. XIX.1-2)

Date: 9th - 8th centuries BC.Description: Fragment from the top left corner of a block; inscription is in relief, with monumental *à* but also cursive *sà*.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 11 cm; w. 10.5 cm; th. 10.1 cm.

Context: Area Q, fill F.3017.

UTM coordinates: 412384.758 E, 4076270.585 N; elevation 344.879 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.



Fig. 13. KH.13.O.1228

Transliteration:

...] (“L350”) *á-sa-ha+ra/i-mi-sà-za-pa* [...

Translation:

...] and the blood-offering / living sacrifice [...

Commentary:

For (“L350”) *á-sa-ha+ra/i-mi-sà-za-* (N.-A. n.), cf. 1) KARKAMIŠ A11b § 18 (Melchert 2004a: 472; cf. Hawkins 2000: 103): (“L350”) *á-sa-ha+ra/i-mi-sà-pa-wa/i-ma-za |za-a DEUS-ní-za |CUM-ni ANNUS-sa-li-za-sa |*(“PANIS”) *tú+ra/i-pi-sa*, ‘This (is) the living sacrifice for them: for (these) gods, annual bread (and) ...’ (the text continues naming deities and the animals that should be offered to them as living sacrifices); 2) KARKAMIŠ A29h3 (= KH.13.O.1413) l.1: ... *á-sa-ha+ra/i[-mi]-sà-za [(DEUS)]TONITRUS-ti (“X”)za-ni-sa CORNU-pu-[ta ...*, ‘Living sacrifice for the Storm-god (is): horn (?) of a ZANA’; 3) KARKAMIŠ A12 § 11 (Melchert 2004b: 375; cf. Hawkins 2000: 114): *wa/i-tú-[ta]-*a* (“L350”) *á-sa-ha+ra/i-mi-sà |(PES₂)pa-za-ha*, ‘For him (i.e., the god) I allocated living sacrifices’.

Cat. 14. KH.12.O.345 (Pl. XX)

Date: Late 9th - early 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment from an orthostat with two lines of inscription; line-divider incised, sign forms are monumental; the rest of § '1 on the first line and the beginning of § '2 must have continued on another slab placed next to it.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 20 cm; w. 12 cm; th. 8.7 cm; line ht. 9 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.963.

UTM coordinates: 412470.356 E, 4076465.039 N; elevation 340.114 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

Remarks: The incised script with monumental sign forms is found at Karkemish in the reign of Kamani and later (Hawkins 2000: 94).



Fig. 14. KH.13.O.345

Transliteration:

- x+1. § '1 *wa/i-t[u-ta MANUS-sà-tara/i-[... -w]a/i-[....*
 '2. § '2 *...]-i-tà*
 § '3 *POST+ra/i-ti-ha-wa/i OM[NIS]-M[I/-mi-...*

Translation:

- § '1. And] for him he/they [...] the hand.
 § '2. ...]-ed.
 § '3. And afterwards all [...

Commentary:

§ '1. *MANUS-sà-tara/i-[...]* may be completed as A. sing., while and sign *wa/i* may belong to the verb *tuwa-* 'to put'. Thus this section's possible translation is 'And for him they/he (the god(s)) put the hand on him'; cf. Cat. 2.

§ '2. *POST+ra/i-ti* (adv.), 'afterwards': cf. TOPADA § 16 (Hawkins 2000: 453) *POST+ra/i-ti*, CLuw. *apparanti-*, 'future'.

Cat. 15. KH.13.O.464 (Pl. XXI)

Date: Late 9th - early 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment from the right corner of an orthostat (?); two lines of inscription, line-divider and signs are in relief.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 8.2 cm; w. 7 cm; th. 11 cm.

Context: Surface, Inner Town.

UTM coordinates: 412258.399 E, 4076493.013 N; elevation 327.244 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

Remarks: See Cat. 12, under Remarks.

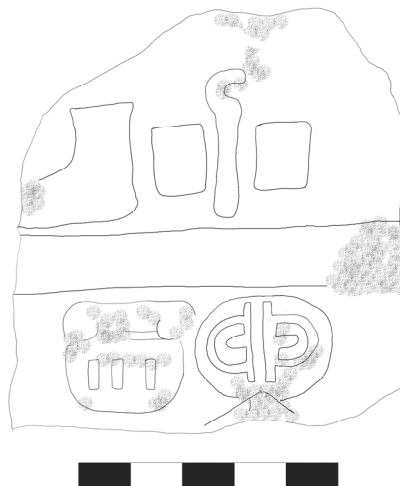


Fig. 15. KH.13.O.464

Transliteration:

... *pa*]-*ti*-[*pa*]-*wa/i* || (DEUS)*Ku*+*[AVIS]*-*pa*-[*pa-sa* ...

Translation:

Against him [may] goddess Kubaba [...

Commentary:

Protective curse ‘Against him may *god(s)* litigate! / be the prosecutor(s)! / come fatally!’ Cf. parallel clauses in KARKAMIŠ A14*a* § 9 (Hawkins 2000: 86); KARKAMIŠ A11*c* § 25 (ibid., 104); CEKKE § 24 (ibid., 146); KARKAMIŠ A4*a* § 13 (ibid., 152); KARKAMIŠ A25*b* § 3 (ibid., 157); TULEIL 2 § d (ibid., 383); BEIRUT § 3 (ibid., 559).

Cat. 16. KH.13.O.848 (Pl. XXII.1-2)

Date: Late 9th - early 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment from the top left corner of a block, one line of inscription runs sinistroverso to the side. Sign forms are monumental (*á*, *ma* and *ta*), in relief with a line-divider.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 8.9 cm; w. 15.5 cm; th. 8.2 cm.

Context: Area H, fill F.2414.

UTM coordinates: 411784.47 E, 4076863.76 N; elevation 342.28 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

Remarks: See Cat. 12, under Remarks.

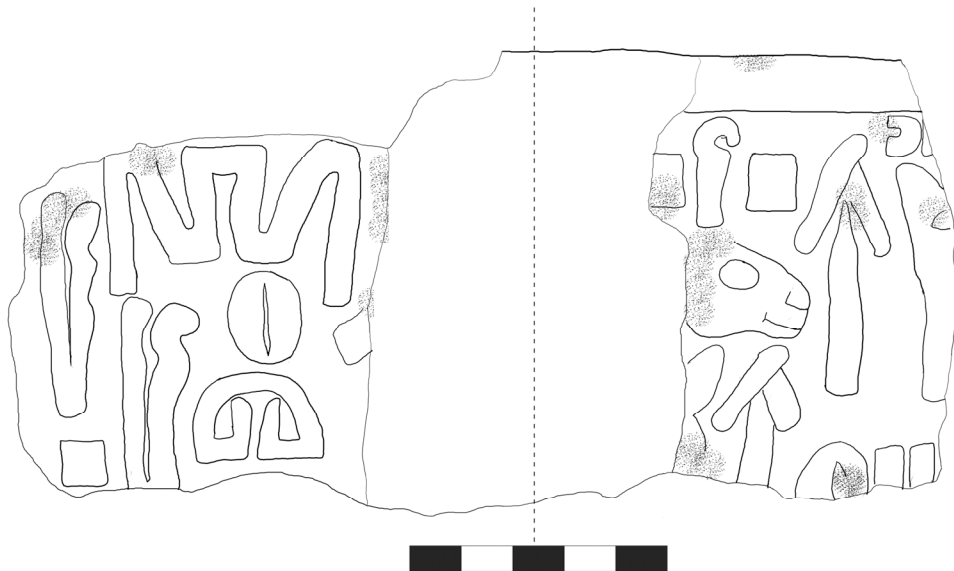


Fig. 16. KH.13.O.848

Transliteration:

§ '1 |á-mi-zi-ha-wa/i-ma-za-ta [...] x FULGUR-ha-sa^a

§ '2 a-w[a/i ...

Translation:

§ '1. And my [...] the victory over them.

§ '2. And [...

Commentary:

§ '1. FULGUR-ha-sa, 'lightning, victory.' Cf. KARATEPE 1§ LII (Hawkins 2000: 55). This fragment looks like an excerpt from a royal inscription, possibly dealing with military exploits. Possible restoration: 'And my [army / chariot(ry) achieved] the victory over them.'

Cat. 17. KH.14.O.37 (Pl. XXIII)

Date: Late 9th - early 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment from the right corner of a block; two lines of inscription, signs and line-divider in relief.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 13 cm; w. 10.5 cm; th. 9.5 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.3500.

UTM coordinates: 412342.767 E, 4076429.2229 N; elevation 345.765 m amsl.

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

Remarks: See Cat. 12, under Remarks.

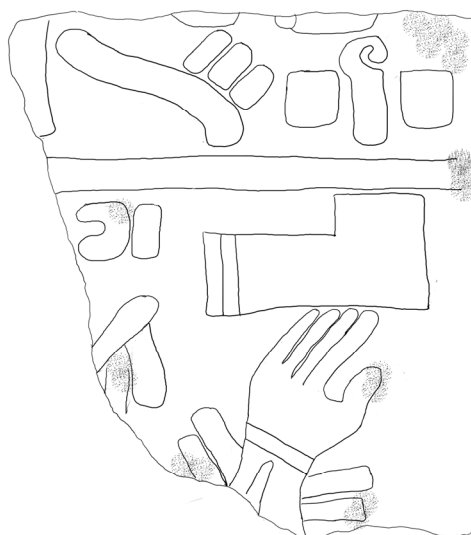


Fig. 17. KH.14.O.37

Transliteration:

1.1. [...] \dot{a}^3 -x-lá/i(-)x-wa/i

1.2. AEDIFICARE+MI-[...] |z[a- ...

Commentary:

AEDIFICARE+MI-[...], 'to build'. The verbal ending is lost; a Pret. sing. 3 is expected here. As for za- (dpron.), if it is related with the preceding verb, the A. n./c. form should be expected. Tentative translation: 'I built this [...]' or 'I built [...]. This [...]'

Cat. 18. KH.15.O.249 (Pl. XXIV.1)

Date: Late 9th - early 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment of an orthostat with parts of two lines; signs and line-divider are in relief with monumental form of *ta*.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 8.5 cm; w. 12 cm; th. 6.5 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.5631.

UTM coordinates: 412335.77 E, 4076402.231 N; elevation 345.631 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

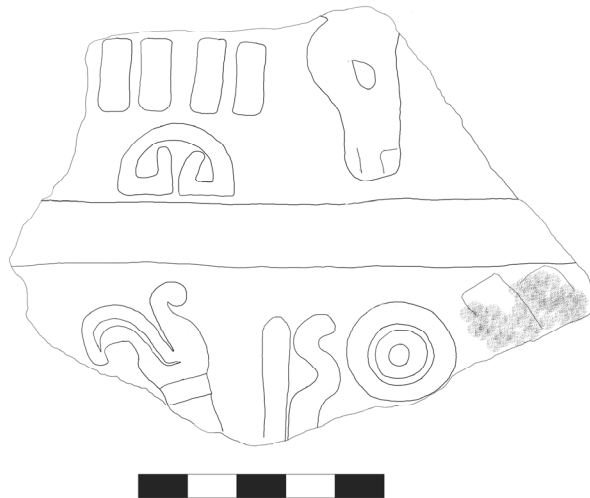


Fig. 18. KH.15.O.249

Transliteration:

1.1. [...] -ta [...] mi-sa

1.2. [...] CU[M-ni] ARH[A] L402[...] x[...]

Translation:

1.1. [...] my (?)

1.2. [...] carry away [...] with [...]

Commentary:

L402: The syllabic value *sa*₄ is not attested in word-initial position. As a determinative or logogram SA₄ precedes the verb *sani*-, ‘to carry; to overturn’; see KARKAMIŠ A1a § 4; (Hawkins 2000: 88), KARKAMIŠ A18e § 5 (ibid., 195), MEHARDE § 7 (ibid., 417), and KULULU 2 § 5a (ibid., 488). For a possible parallel clause, cf. KARKAMIŠ A6 § 27 (ibid., 125).

Cat. 19. KH.15.O.272 (Pl. XXIV.2)

Date: Late 9th - early 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment from the lower left part of an orthostat with two lines; signs and line-divider are in relief, monumental *ma* and *á*[?].

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 14 cm; w. 19 cm; th. 7 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.6217.

UTM coordinates: 412293.5 E, 4076409.719 N; elevation 346.690 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

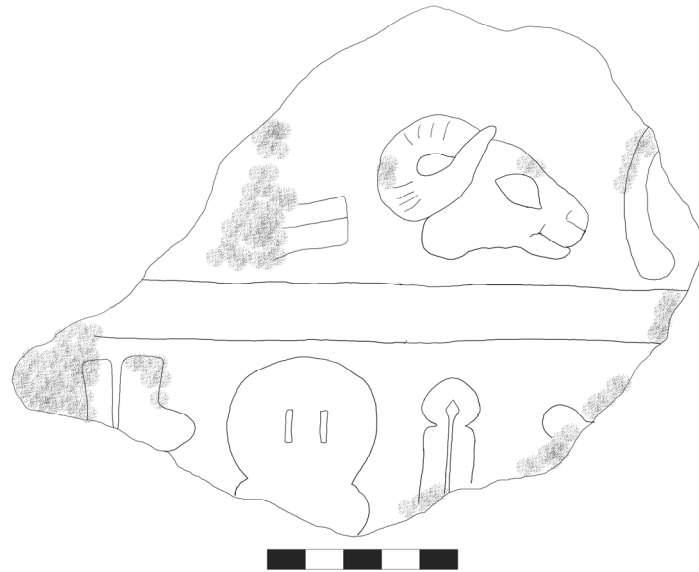


Fig. 19. KH.15.O.272

Transliteration:

x+ ¹ .	§ '1	...	<i>á</i> -[<i>lá/i</i>]- <i>ma</i> -[<i>z</i>] <i>a</i> [...]		<i>AR</i> [<i>HA</i>] <i>MALLE</i> [<i>US</i>]- <i>i</i>
	§ '2		<i>p</i> [<i>a-ti-pa-wa/i-ta</i> ...		

Translation:

§ '1. ... who] shall erase [my] name,
 § '2. against him [...

Commentary:

Cf. KARKAMIŠ A6 § 29 (Hawkins 2000: 125).

Cat. 20. KH.15.O.566 (Pl. XXV)

Date: Early 8th century BC, late regency of Yariri.

Description: Fragment from the top of a cylindrical drum.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 9.4 cm; w. 13.8 cm; th. 2.4 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.6254.

UTM coordinates: 412298.302 E, 4076408.845 N; elevation 345.064 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

Remarks: Indirect join to KARKAMIŠ A15b, line 1 (Hawkins 2000: 130).

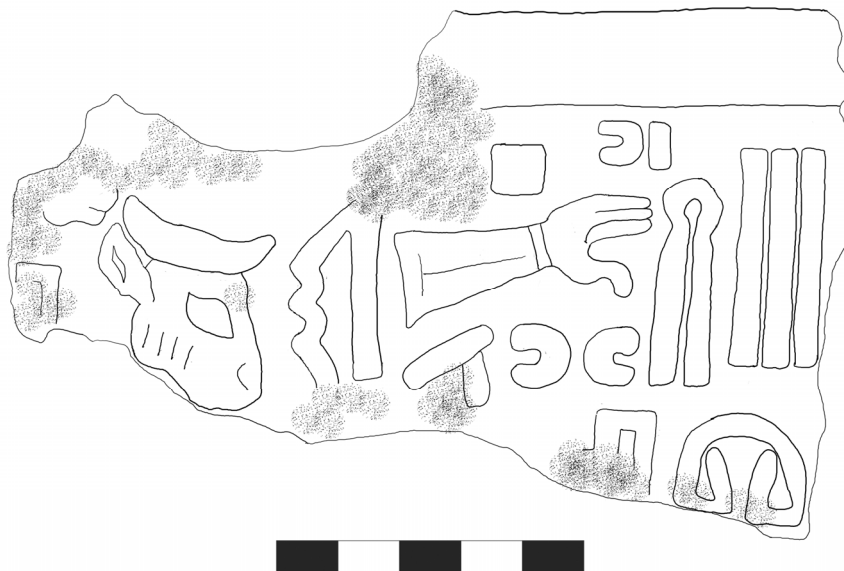


Fig. 20. KH.15.O.566

Transliteration:

...] DOMINUS-*i-sa* |“FILIUS”.N[*Í-w*]a/i-z[a]-sá-[pa-wa/i]-mu [¹Ka]-ma-ní-[...

Translation:

...] and [my] Lord’s son, Kamani, [...-ed] me / for me.

Commentary:

In KARKAMIŠ A6 § 8 (Hawkins 2000: 124), Yariri mentions Kamani as ‘my Lord’s child’, here as ‘[my] Lord’s son’. This may suggest that KARKAMIŠ A15b is later than KARKAMIŠ A6. Alternative restoration: [... REGIO-*ni/i*]-DOMINUS-*i-sa*, ‘Country-Lord [Astiruwa’s] son, Kamani, [...-ed] to me’.

Cat. 21. KH.12.O.35 (Pl. XXVI.1-2)

Date: 8th century BC.

Description: Fragment from the top of a funerary stele.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: ht. 28 cm; w. 32 cm; th. 34 cm; line ht. 14 cm.

Context: Surface, southern slope of the Acropolis.

UTM coordinates: 412291.262 E, 4076588.19 N; elevation 351.691 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.



Fig. 21. KH.12.O.35

Transliteration:

[za-wa/i STELE-za] Su+ra/i-wa/i[-ni[?]-sa/sá]

AVUS-ha-wa/i+ra/i-L273-sá |(FILIUS)ni-m[u]-wa/i-i-[za-sa ...

Translation:

[This stele (is) of] Surawani (?),⁷ son [of] Huhawarpi, [...

Commentary:

Giving the *pa/i/u* value to L273, the second element of the father's name can be interpreted as *warpa/i-* // *warpi(ya)-*, (c.) 'protection', '(having the) protection of the grandfather/forefather'. L273 with phonetic value *pi*, in BULGARMADEN § 1 (Hawkins 2000: 522) PN |TONITRUS-*hu-wa/i+ra/i-L273-sa*, is to be read *Tarhu-warpi* / *Tarhu-warpiyas* (G.) '(having the) protection of Storm-god' (cf. the similar name TONITRUS-*hu-wa/i-su-wa/i-* on MARAŞ 11 § 7 ; *ibid.*, 271; Melchert 2013: 42-

⁷ Cf. Dinçol and Dinçol 2008: Kat. 131.

44 and CEKKE § 17l; Hawkins 2000: 146; Melchert 2013: 42-44). L273 with phonetic value *pa*, in KARKAMIŠ A28e (Hawkins 2000: 215) *wa/i+ra/i-L273-si-n[a]*, is to be read *warpasin* (poss.adj. A. c. sing.). L273 with phonetic value *pu*, in TELL AHMAR 6 § 34 (Hawkins 2006: 16) *|wa/i+ra/i-L273-na*, *warpuna*, required infinitive form of the verb *warp-*, ‘to protect’. This meaning would fit the content of the section: ‘And let this Storm-god of Hamiyata not go back to the land Anaita to protect!’

Cat. 22. KH.13.O.2 (Pl. XXVII)

Date: 8th century BC.

Description: Fragment of a funerary stele (?). Cf. Cat. 31.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 15 cm; w. 13 cm; th. 16 cm.

Context: Surface, Inner Town, north-western quarter.

UTM coordinates: 41152.156 E, 4076390.905 N; elevation 350.216 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

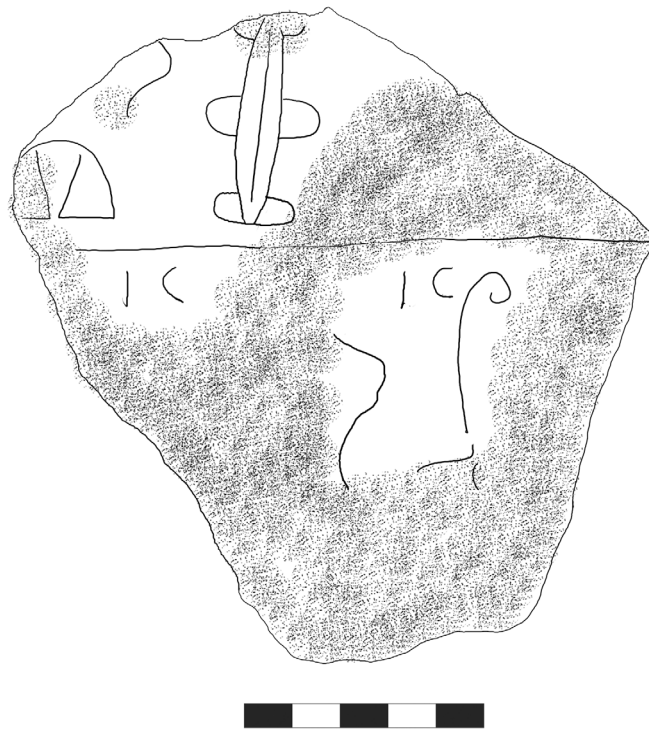


Fig. 22. KH.13.O.2

Transliteration:

1.1. ... (DEUS)]SOL[-*wa/i+ra/i-m*]a-sa [...

1.2. ...] | [...]-sá |(LITUUS)u-[ni-...

Translation:

1.1. This stele (is)] of [PN], the Sun-blessed [man.

1.2. ... who (?) know[s / known by ...

Commentary:

1.1. [(DEUS)]SOL[-wa/i+ra/i-m]a-sa (G. sing.), i.e., *tiwatama/i- zita/i-*, ‘Sun-blessed man’, occurs as an epithet in KARKAMIŠ A5a § 1 (Hawkins 2000: 182), KARATEPE 1 § 1 (ibid., 48) and KULULU 2 § 1 (ibid., 488).

1.2. For (LITUUS)u-[ni-..., *uni-*, ‘to know’ (verbal ending lost), cf. KARKAMIŠ A15b § 20 (Hawkins 2000: 131) and MARAŞ 1 § 3h (ibid., 263).

Cat. 23. KH.14.O.520 (Pl. XXVIII.1-2)

Date: 8th century BC.

Description: Fragment from the bottom (?) of a funerary monument.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 6.2 cm; w. 14 cm; th. 5.2 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.2131.

UTM coordinates: 412343.658 E, 4076429.2128 N; elevation 344.544 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.



Fig. 23. KH.14.O.520

Transliteration:

... |za| “STELE”-za |á-mi-zi [INFANS]-ni-zi [...

Translation:

This] stele my [child]ren [...

Commentary:

For a close parallel, see TİLSEVET § 5 (Hawkins 2000: 179): *wa/i-mu-u |za* (“STELE”) *wa/i-ni-za á-mi-zi INFANS-ni-zi BONUS-sa-tà-ti CRUS-mu-ta* ‘This stele my children erected in goodness for me’.

Cat. 24. KH.14.O.933 (Pl. XXIX.1-2)

Date: 8th century BC.

Description: Pithos fragment with rim, two signs on the shoulder; the signs were scratched before firing.

Material: Terracotta.

Dimensions: rim 6.6 cm; shoulder ht. 2.2cm; w. 11.2 cm; diam. 60 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.4338.

UTM coordinates: 412338.646 E, 4076425.2922 N; elevation 344.595 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

Remarks: Iron Age rare terracotta examples⁸ are the KARKAMIŠ sherd (Hawkins 2000: 223), the ALIŞAR (ibid., 568) and HAMA frag. 6 (ibid., 421) ostraca, and the ALTINTEPE pithos inscriptions (sherds of Urartian pithoi, bearing volume measures; ibid., 558).

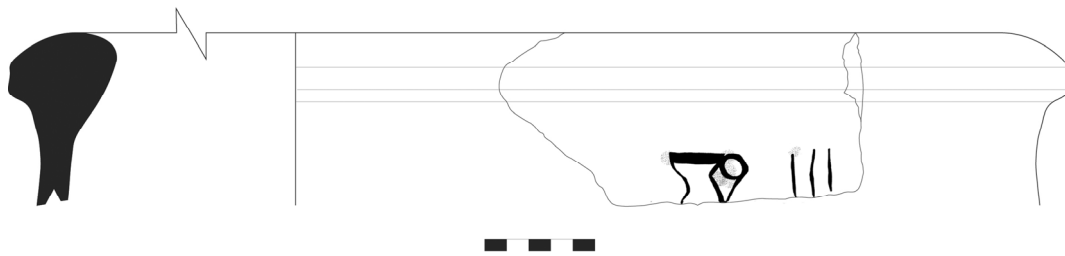


Fig. 24. KH.14.O.933

Transliteration:

URCEUS DOMINUS

Translation:

Jug (of) the Lord.

Commentary:

If we assume that the inscription is complete, the following interpretations can be proposed:

1) 'Jug (of) the Lord', meaning '(This) jug (is of) the Lord', that is, it belongs to the (Country-)Lord. Note that Yariri's lord was Astiru and Sastura's lord was Kamani. Thus the container in question might have belonged to the special reserve of the Country-Lord. We also may note that there were dependent rulers (such as Taya, see Chapter 3), thus the container might have been given to the Country-Lord of Karkemish by a subordinate ruler as a tax/gift.

2) URCEUS.DOMINUS instead denotes a title: 'lord/master of jug/wine = master of the butler(s)/cupbearer(s)', but the correct writing for this title should have been MAGNUS.URCEUS; see SUVASA B (Hawkins 2000: 462); Dinçol and Dinçol 2008:

⁸ For some examples from the Bronze Age, see Bittel 1937: 53-54; Sipahi 2012: 51; 2013: 70, Res. 3; Hawkins 2011a; Schoop 2011: 261.

Kat. 289; Herbordt 2005: Kat. 552-553. URCEUS/PITHOS¹<.VIR.>DOMINUS, ‘lord of the pithos-men’, can be also taken into consideration. Cf. KARAHÖYÜK-ELBİSTAN § 1 (Hawkins 2000: 289); Güterbock 1967: no. 223; Dinçol and Dinçol 2008: Kat. 189; Herbordt 2005: Kat. 3, 299, 460.

3) The inscription is rather to be read as: 3 URCEUS, measurement of the volume of a commodity such as wine; cf. ARSUZ 1-2 § 5 (Dinçol et al. 2015: 64). The sign L390, DOMINUS, can be interpreted as L333, ‘3’, but the numeral should precede the noun. In this case, L345 (URCEUS) should be interpreted as reversed (cf. Bittel 1937: 53-54 and Taf. 38).

Cat. 25. KH.14.O.1014 (Pl. XXX.1)

Date: 7th century BC.

Description: Scaraboid stamp seal perforated through its long axis. Two signs are incised within a notched border.

Material: Rock crystal.

Dimensions: ht. 1 cm; w. 1.1 cm; th. 1.5 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.5106.

UTM coordinates: 412345.747 E, 4076434.822 N; elevation 344.430 m amsl.

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

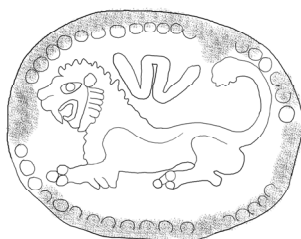


Fig. 25. KH.14.O.1014

Transliteration:

TONITRUS-LEO₂

Translation:

Tarhunta-walwi

Commentary:

The hieroglyphic signs L199-L97, representing the name of the seal owner, are placed on the perpendicular axis of the seal. The first element of the personal name is the logogram for the ‘Storm-god’, followed by the sign for ‘lion’. Thus we can read this name in Luwian as Tarhunta-walwi, meaning ‘Lion of the Storm-god’ (cf. Melchert

2013: 40). Cf. the Hittite Empire period bulla inscribed as TONITRUS-LEO (Dinçol and Dinçol 2008: Kat. 142).

Cat. 26. KH.11.O.9 (Pl. XXX.2)

Date: 10th - 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment of a stele (?); two lines incised with the line-divider; first line running sinistroverso and the second line running dextroverso.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 12 cm; w. 14.4 cm; th. 6.1 cm.

Context: Area B ("Hilani"), fill F.111.

UTM coordinates: 412406.644 E, 4076438.5949 N; elevation 342.394 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

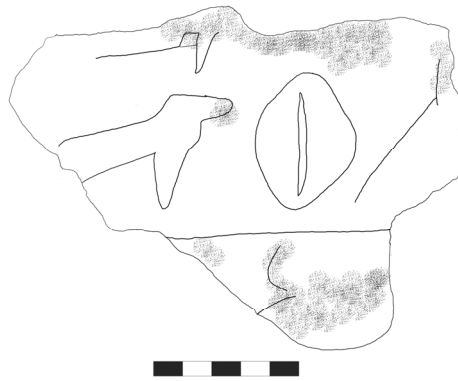


Fig. 26. KH.11.O.9

Transliteration:

1.1. ...]x+ra/i [...]-ha [t]á?-tá[...

1.2. ...]x[...

Commentary:

The -ha of the first line may be a conjunction.

Cat. 27. KH.11.O.301 (Pl. XXXI.1)

Date: 10th - 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment with three signs in relief.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 11.8 cm; w. 12 cm; th. 6.1 cm.

Context: Area B, south of the "Hilani."

UTM coordinates: 412473.996 E, 4076388.195 N; elevation 339.912 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

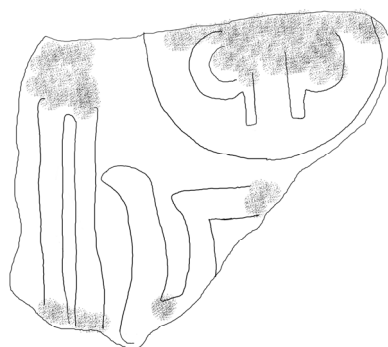


Fig. 27. KH.11.O.301

Transliteration:

...] (DEUS)TONITRUS-[*ti*]-i [...

Translation:

...] to/for the Storm-god [...

Cat. 28. KH.12.O.512 (Pl. XXXI.2)

Date: 10th - 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment with few signs and a line-divider in relief.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 5.8 cm; w. 6 cm; th. 4 cm.

Context: Area C, fill F.1325.

UTM coordinates: 412322.768 E, 4076425.747 N; elevation 345.643 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.



Fig. 28. KH.12.O.512

Transliteration:

...]-*si* [...] *x-i* [...] *i*] *a*[?] [...] *x*

Cat. 29. KH.15.O.546 (Pl. XXXII.1)

Date: 10th - 8th centuries BC.

Description: Fragment preserving parts of two lines with four signs in relief.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 10 cm; w. 5 cm; th. 5 cm.

Context: Area H West, fill F.6403.

UTM coordinates: 412452.825 E, 4076428.092 N; elevation 340.330 m amsl.

Current location: Karkemish Expedition storeroom.

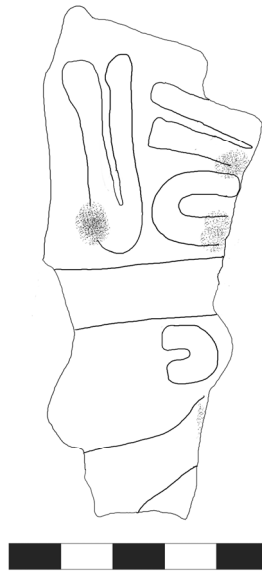


Fig. 29. KH.15.O.546

Transliteration:

1.1. ...]-^{*}*a* / ^{-a} [...] *-na-ni* [...]

1.2. ...][[MA]NUS[?] [...]

Commentary:

1.1.: Note the use of initial-*a*-final or *a* as a space filler. The following restoration can be suggested: [*mi-i* / *mi-sa*]-^{*}*a* [(DOMINUS)]*na-ni*[(-)...], N./D., '[to/for] my Lord, (i.e., a god or a Country-Lord) [...]'. Cf. ALEPPO 6 § 2 (Hawkins 2011b: 44), KARKAMIŠ A11*a* § 7 (ibid., 95), KARKAMIŠ A11*b* § 9 (ibid., 103), KARKAMIŠ A23 § 3 (ibid., 119), KARKAMIŠ A6 § 8 (ibid., 124), to KARKAMIŠ A15*b* § 17 (ibid., 131).

1.2.: The sign that follows the word-divider might be MANUS, CAPERE, FILIUS/INFANS or *tá*.

2.2 INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE NECROPOLIS OF YUNUS

In 2010, during the construction of a new road along the southern side of the main mound of the Yunus cemetery area, a Roman chamber tomb was discovered. The YUNUS 1 stele was found at the end of the entrance *dromos* of that tomb, where it had been reused as a door (Peker 2014; see pl. XXXVI, its location marked by an asterisk). The two fragments Cat. 30 (= YUNUS 2) and 31 (with KARKAMIŠ A15c = YUNUS 3) are surface finds from the same cemetery area.

Cat. 30. YU.12.O.2 (Pls. XXXIII-XXXIV)

Date: 8th century BC.

Description: Fragment from the top of a funerary stele.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: ht. 52 cm; w. 42 cm; th. 43 cm.

Context: Surface of a field to the south of the main mound of Yunus.

UTM coordinates: 411898.13 E, 4076902.901 N; elevation 338.20 m amsl.

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

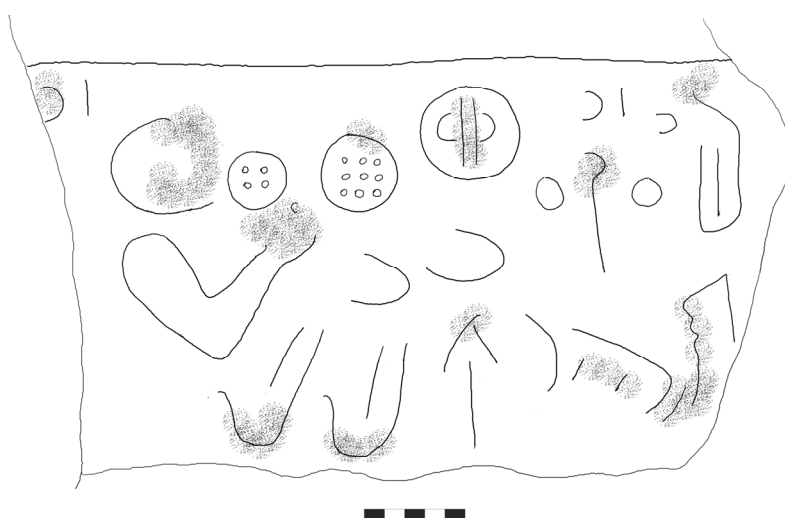


Fig. 30. YU.12.O.2

Transliteration:

§ 1 ...]ta-sá

§ 2 |wa/i-mu DEUS-ni-zi |PANIS-ni-na EDERE-na | [...

Translation:

§ 1. [This stele (is) of PN, the Sun-blessed ma]n.

§ 2. To me the gods [gave] food to eat.

Commentary:

§ 1. *tiwatamis zitis*, ‘Sun-blessed man/person’, is the usual epithet for someone deceased; see, for instance, KARKAMIŠ A18*h* (Hawkins 2000: 180). Here may occur the genitive *tiwatamas zitas* as in KULULU 2 § 1 (*ibid.*, 488). However, *ta* could also be the last syllable of a personal name or even a complete name, Ta (*cf.* Peker 2014; Melchert 2013: 33) should be also taken into consideration.

§ 2. Here PANIS-*na/i-* c. more likely means ‘food’ rather than ‘a type of bread’. *Cf.* ASSUR letter *g* § 48 (Hawkins 2000: 537) and KULULU 3 § 4 (Hawkins 2000: 491). Also note that the lost limestone KARKAMIŠ A19*a* (*ibid.*, 202) may be a fragment of a funerary stele because of the similar content of its inscription.

Cat. 31. YU.12.O.3 (Pls. XXXII.2, XXXV)⁹

Date: 8th century BC.

Description: Fragment of a stele with a hand in high-relief holding a staff, beyond which are some incised hieroglyphs.

Material: Basalt.

Dimensions: ht. 37 cm; w. 13 cm; th. 20 cm.

Context: Surface of a field to the south of the main mound of Yunus.

UTM coordinates: 411738.843 E, 4076821.379 N; elevation 338.02 m amsl.

Current location: Gaziantep Museum.

Remarks: Probably an indirect join to KARKAMIŠ A15*c* (Hawkins 2000: 189; *cf.* Marchetti in this volume, Appendix 4).



Fig. 31. YU.12.O.3

⁹ N. Marchetti took the background photograph of pl. XXXV, reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum.

Transliteration:

EG]O-*wa/i-m*[*i*] ¹[...

Translation:

I (am) [PN ...

Commentary:

‘I (am)’ is an unusual introduction for the funerary inscriptions from Karkemish. But the possible representation of the deceased on the monument may account for this unusual formula. Cf. KARKAMIŠ A18*a* (Hawkins 2000: 193), MARAŞ 2 (ibid., 193), KULULU 2 (ibid., 193), KULULU 3 (ibid., 193).

CHAPTER 3

NEW DATA ON THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE IRON AGE RULERS OF KARKEMISH

During the 2015 campaign of excavations we found and identified the top of the Kubaba stele (KARKAMIŠ A31+; Hawkins 2000: 140 ff.). The information provided by this important find (KH.15.O.690; Marchetti and Peker forthcoming) and other fresh readings of old materials allowed us to revise our reconstruction of the rulers of Karkemish during the Iron Age. These new data and interpretations are presented below.

NEW SOURCES AND RE-INTERPRETED INSCRIPTIONS

a) House of Sangara:

KH.15.O.690 (Top of KARKAMIŠ A31+)

Transliteration:

1. § 1 ...] *Kar-ka-mi-sà*(URBS) VITELLUS-*za-sa*(URBS) REGIO.DOMINUS
Á-sa-ti-ru-sa REGIO.DOMINUS |FILIUS.*NI-za-sa*
BRACCHIUM-*la/i/u-BOS-sa* REGIO.DOMINUS
FILIUS.NEPOS-*si-ka+ra/i-sa Sa₅-[k]a+ra/i-s[a ...]*

Translation:

1. § 1 ... Kamani, the Ruler,] the Country-Lord of the cities
Karkemish (and) Melid,
son of Astiru, the Country-Lord,
great-grandson of Isarwila-muwa,¹⁰ the Country-Lord,
[great-great-grandson of] Sangara [...].

KARKAMIŠ A27c (= KH.14.O.859; Hawkins 2000: 171; Meriggi 1954: 8) can now be attributed to Kamani's reign. The following restoration can be proposed:

[... *Ka-ma-ni-sa* REGIO.DOMINUS

¹⁰ About the reading of the logogram BRACCHIUM, see the Commentary under Cat. 2.

Á-sa-ti-ru-sa REGIO.DOMINUS.FILIUS.*NI-za-sa*
EXER]CITUS¹¹-*mu-wa/i-si-sa* REGIO.DOMINUS [FILIUS.NEP]OS[...

‘[... **Kamani**, the Country-Lord,
son of **Astiru (I)**, the Country-Lord,]
grandson of **Kuwalana-muwa**, the Country-Lord, ...’

b) House of Suhi:

SİLSİLE 2¹²

Transliteration:

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--|
| 1. | § 1 | EGO- <i>mi-i</i> ¹ <i>Ta-ia-sa</i> IUDEX- <i>ni-i-sa</i> ¹ <i>Su-hi-i-sa</i> SERVUS- <i>la/i-i-sa</i> |
| | § 2 | <i>a-wa/i</i> ¹ <i>Ka-tu-[wa/i]-[i]a</i> B[ONUS]... |
| 2. | § 3 | [<i>wa/i-mu</i>]- [*] <i>a</i> [[<i>z</i>] <i>a-na</i> “URBS”- <i>ni-na</i> <i>pi-ia-ta</i> |
| | § 4 | <i>a-wa/i</i> [¹¹ <i>Ka-tu-wa/i-sa</i> (LOQUI ¹) <i>mara/i</i> ^{+ra/i} - <i>ti-i</i> |
| | § 5 | <i>za-wa/i-ta</i> “URBS”- <i>ni-na</i> REL- <i>i-sa</i> ARHA CAPERE- <i>i</i> ¹ <i>Ta-ia</i> |
| 3-4 | §§ 6-9 | <i>not given here</i> |

Translation:

- | | |
|--------|---|
| § 1. | I (am) Taya, the Ruler, servant of Suhi. |
| § 2. | And [I was dear (?)] [t]o Katu[wa], |
| § 3. | [and] he gave this city [to me]. |
| § 4. | And Katuwa’s orders ¹³ (are as follows): |
| § 5. | (He) who shall take away this city from Taya, |
| §§ 6-9 | <i>protective curse</i> |

KARKAMIŠ A27u (Hawkins 2000: 165; Meriggi 1975: 169) and Cat. 12 force us to add at least one generation to the House of Suhi after Katuwa. The question of the

¹¹ The traces of the sign on the right top may point to L376. This gives the logogram EXERCITUS as the first element of the name. Despite the writing of EXERCITUS with the sign sequence L462-L376 in the Karkemish inscriptions (KARKAMIŠ A4b and KH.11.O.400), the usual writing of the logogram is L376-L462 in the Late Hittite (KARATEPE 1, KÖRKÜN, TELL TAYINAT 2, TOPADA, SUVASA, PORSUK, ÇİNEKÖY, TELL AHMAR 6) and Hittite Empire (SÜDBURG, YALBURT, HANYERİ, İMAMKÜLU, SİPYLOS, TAŞCI A) inscriptions. In addition, the sequence L376-L462 in KARKAMIŠ A33c (= KH.13.O.214; Woolley and Barnett 1952: pl. A33) and the Tell Tayinat scaraboid seal (van den Hout 2010: 211) further supports the reading EXERCITUS here. On the other hand, both L376-L462 (Herbordt 2005: Kat. 192, 195-198, 588; Güterbock 1967: 66, no. 19, 21; Boehmer-Güterbock 1987: Taf. xxxiii, nr. 265; Poetto 1982: Tav. II; Goldman 1940: 83, fig. 46; Singer 2000: 81, 121, pl. II) and L462-L376 (Herbordt 2005: Kat. 193, 194, 494, 495; Bittel et al. 1957: Taf. 31, Nr. 35; Kennedy 1959: Nr. 3, pl. I) sequences can be observed on the seals and seal impressions of the Empire Period.

¹² This is the preliminary transliteration and translation of the first five sections of a stele confiscated abroad and notified to the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The latter asked to N. Marchetti and myself to provide a scientific report on it. Quotations are after the kind permission received from the Anti-smuggling Office of the Ministry.

¹³ *marat(i)*- n./c., ‘order, injunction, command, word’ (Melchert 2003: 197; Hawkins 2000: 544; 2004: 363-364) has been taken here as N. n. plur. It is also possible that *marti* is a Pres. sing. 3 form of an unattested verb *mar(a)*-, ‘to order’. If so, then the translation of this section will be: “And Katuwa orders (as follows):”.

unexpected sequence of father-grandfather in KARKAMIŠ A27u can be resolved by restoring the text as follows:

... [¹*Ka-tú-wa/i-sa* |FILIUS.NI-za-sa
¹*Su-hi*]-si-sa |FILIUS.NEPOS
¹*Á-sa-tú-wa/i-la-ma-za-sa* [(FILIUS.NEPOS)*ha-ma-su-ka-la-sa* ...

‘... [PN, son of **Katuwa**,]
 grandson of **Suhi (II)**,
 [great-grandson] of **Astuwalamanza** [...’

The author of this inscription was probably the same Suhi (III) of SĪLSĪLE 2, the latest member of the House of Suhi (see Table 2 below).

Sapaziti (c. 1025)	
Ura-Tarhunza	House of Suhi
	Suhi I (c. 1000)
	Astuwalamanza (c. 975)
Tuthaliya II	Suhi II (c. 950)
Katuwa (c. 925)	
Suhi III (c. 900)	
House of Sangara	
Sangara (c. 875-848)	
Isarwila-muwa	
Kuwalana-muwa	
Astiru(wa) I (c. 810)	Yariri (c. 810-785)
Kamani (c. 790-760)	Sastura (c. 785-755)
House of Sastura	
Sastura	
Astiru II (c. 755)	
Pisiri? (c. 738-717)	

Table 2. Iron Age Rulers of Karkemish

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY

(LOGOGRAM +) FULL PHONETIC

<i>alaman</i> (n.)	‘name’	
A. sing.	á-[lá/i]-ma-[z]a	Cat. 19
<i>ama/i-</i> (poss.pn.)	‘my’	
N.-A. n. sing.	ma-za[-*a	Cat. 5 § 1
N. c. plur.	á-mi-zi	Cat. 16 § '1
		Cat. 23
<i>amu</i>	‘I’	
N. sing.	á-mu	Cat. 12
	see EGO	Cat. 9
<i>amura</i> (n.)	‘funerary-feast’	
N.-A. sing.	(PANIS.PITHOS)á-mu+ra/i	Cat. 5 § 1
<i>apa-</i>	‘that; he’ (dpron.)	
D. sing.	pa]-ti	Cat. 15
	p[a-ti-	Cat. 19
<i>asharmis</i> (n.)	‘blood offering, living sacrifice’	
N.-A. sing.	(“]L350”)á-sa-ha+ra/i-mi-sà-za	Cat. 13
<i>istra/i-</i> (c.)	‘hand’	
A. sing.	(“MANUS”)i-[sà]-tara/i-na	Cat. 4
Abl.-Inst.	see MANUS	Cat. 11
<i>kutasara/i-</i> (c.)	‘orthostat’	
N.-A. plur. / D. plur.	(“SCALPRUM”)ku -t[a-sa ₅ +ra/i]-z[a/i	Cat. 6
A. plur.	(SCALPRUM)ku-tá-sa ₅ +ra/i-z[i	Cat. 12

<i>nimuwiza-</i> (c.)	‘son’	
N. sing.	(FILIUS) <i>ni-mu(wa/i)-zi/a</i>	Cat. 2 § 1
	(FILIUS) <i>ni-mu(wa/i)-za</i>	Cat. 2 § 1
	(FILIUS) <i>ni-mu(wa/i)-za</i>	Cat. 2 § 8
	(FILIUS)[<i>ni</i>]- <i>mu-wa/i-za-sa</i>	Cat. 3
	(FILIUS) <i>ni-mu-wa/i-za-sa</i>	Cat. 10
	(FILIUS) <i>ni-m[u]-wa/i-i-[za-sa</i>	Cat. 21
	see FILIUS	Cat. 20
<i>salhant</i> (n.)	‘power; greatness; succession’	
A. sing.	(LIGNUM) <i>sà-la-ha-za</i>	Cat. 4
<i>uni-</i>	‘to know’	
	(LITUUS) <i>u-[ni-</i>	Cat. 22
<i>usa/i-</i> (c.)	‘year’	
D. sing.	(ANNUS) <i>u-si-i</i>	Cat. 4
<i>za-</i> (dpron.)	‘this’	
N. n. sing.	<i>za</i>	Cat. 8
A. n./c. sing./plur.	<i>z[a-</i>	Cat. 17

LOGOGRAM (+ PHONETIC COMPLEMENTS/INDICATORS)

AEDIFICARE	‘to build’	
Pret. sing. 1	AEDIFICARE+ <i>MI-</i> [Cat. 17
<i>ARHA</i>	‘away, forth; completely’	
	<i>ARHA</i>	Cat. 2 § 2
	<i>ARHA</i>	Cat. 11 § '2
	<i>ARH[A]</i>	Cat. 18
	<i>AR[HA]</i>	Cat. 19
BONUS	‘dear’	
part. N. c. sing.	BONUS- <i>sa-mi-sa</i>	Cat. 2 § 7
BOS ₃ .CURRUS ₂	‘wagon, heavy cart’	
	BOS ₃ .CURRUS ₂ (-) <i>mu-x[</i>	Cat. 7
BRACCHIUM	‘right arm’	
A. c. sing.	BRACCHIUM- <i>ru-li</i>	Cat. 2 § 5
	BRACCHIUM- <i>ru-li</i>	Cat. 2 § 5

CAPERER		‘to take’	
Pres. sing./plur. 3	CAPERE- <i>ti-i</i>		Cat. 11 § 2
CUM		‘with, from, for’ (postpos.)	
	CU[M- <i>ni</i>]		Cat. 18
DARE		‘to give’	
Pret. plur. 3	DARE		Cat. 2 § 4
DEUS		‘god’	
N. c. plur.	DEUS- <i>ni-zi</i>		Cat. 30 § 2
DOMINUS		‘lord’	
poss.adj. N. c. sing.	DOMINUS- <i>i-sa</i>		Cat. 20
	DOMINUS		Cat. 24
EDERE		‘to eat’	
inf.	EDERE- <i>na</i>		Cat. 30 § 2
EGO		‘I’ (ppn.)	
N.	EGO		Cat. 9
	EG]O		Cat. 31
EXERCITUS		‘army’	
A. n. sing.	EXERCITUS - <i>la/i/u</i>		Cat. 2 § 3
	EXERCITUS- <i>la/i/u</i>		Cat. 2 § 3
FILIUS		‘son’	
N. c. sing.	“FILIUS”.N[<i>Í-w</i>]a/i-z[<i>a</i>]- <i>sá</i>		Cat. 20
	see <i>nimuwiza-</i>		
FORTIS		‘mighty’	
N. c. sing.	FORTIS		Cat. 2 § 4
A. c. sing.	FORTIS		Cat. 2 § 4
FRONS		‘before, against’	
	FRONS- <i>ti</i>		Cat. 2 § 3
FULGUR		‘lightning, victory’	
N. c. sing.	FULGUR- <i>ha-sa^a</i>		Cat. 16 § 1
HEROS		‘Hero’	
N. c. sing.	HEROS		Cat. 2 § 1

INFANS		‘child’	
	N. c. plur.	[INFANS]- <i>ni-zi</i>	Cat. 23
IUDEX		‘ruler’	
	N. c. sing.	IUDEX- <i>ní</i> IUDEX- <i>ni</i>	Cat. 2 § 7
LEPUS ₂		‘governor’	
	N. c. sing.	LEPUS ₂ + <i>RA/I</i> ¹	Cat. 8
LIS		‘dispute’	
	N. c. sing.	LIS- <i>la/i/u</i>	Cat. 2 § 2
	A. c. sing.	LIS- <i>na</i>	Cat. 2 § 6
MAGNUS.REX		‘Great King’	
	N. c. sing.	MAGNUS.REX	Cat. 2 § 1
MALLEUS		‘to erase; to remove; to destroy’	
	Pres. sing. 3	MALLE[US]- <i>i</i>	Cat. 19
MANUS		‘hand’	
	A. sing.	MANUS- <i>sà-tara/i</i> -[see <i>istra/i</i> -	Cat. 14 § '1 Cat. 4
	Abl.-Inst.	“]MANUS”- <i>sà-tara/i-ti-i</i>	Cat. 11 § '1
NEG ₃		‘not’ (proh.)	
		NEG ₃ - <i>sa</i>	Cat. 11 § '2
OMNIS		‘all, every’ (adj.)	
		OM[NIS]- <i>M[I/-mi-</i>	Cat. 14 § '3
PANIS		‘food’	
	A. c. sing.	PANIS- <i>ni-na</i>	Cat. 30 § 2
PONERE		‘to put’	
	Pret. sing. 3	PONERE	Cat. 2 § 3
	Pret. plur. 3	PONERE- <i>wa/i-ta</i>	Cat. 2 § 3
POST		‘afterwards’ (adv.)	
		POST+ <i>ra/i-ti</i>	Cat. 14 § '3
PUGNUS		‘to raise; to pick up; to take’	
	Pret. sing. 1	PU[GNUS]-[<i>ri</i>]+ <i>i</i> -[<i>ha</i>	Cat. 4 § '2

REGIO.DOMINUS	‘Country-Lord’	
N. c. sing.	REGIO DOMINUS	Cat. 2 § 7
	REGIO.DOMINUS- <i>ia-sa</i>	Cat. 10
poss.adj. N. c. sing.	REGIO- <i>ni</i> -DOMINUS- <i>ia-i-sa</i>	Cat. 10
REL	‘which’ (rel.pron.)	
D. sing.	REL- <i>a-ti</i>	Cat. 3
	REL- <i>a-[ti]-i</i>	Cat. 4
	‘wherefore, so that’ (conj.)	
	REL- <i>ti</i>	Cat. 12
REX	‘king’	
N. c. sing.	REX	Cat. 2 §§ 4, 7
SACERDOS	‘priest’	
N. c. sing.	SACERDOS- <i>sa</i>	Cat. 2 § 7
SIGILLUM	‘seal’	
N. n. sing.	SIGILLUM !- <i>zi</i> or SIGILLUM- <i>zi_x</i>	Cat. 8
SOL	‘blessed of the Sun(-god)’	
G.	[(DEUS)]SOL[- <i>wa/i+ra/i-m</i>] <i>a-sa</i>	Cat. 22
SPHINX	‘to come’ (rebus writing)	
Pret. sing. 3	SPHINX	Cat. 2 § 1
STELE	‘stele’	
A. n. sing.	“STELE”- <i>za</i>	Cat. 23
URCEUS	‘jug’	
N. sing.	URCEUS	Cat. 24
L273	‘protection’	
A. c. sing.	L273	Cat. 2 § 4
L402	as det.	Cat. 18
L462	‘relative’	
N. c. sing.	L462- <i>sa</i>	Cat. 2 § 7

PROPER NAMES

Ara/ikuwani or Zirakuwani [?] /Zikurawani [?]	Cat. 8
Arnusuni	Cat. 2 § 7
Huhawarpi	Cat. 21
Kamani	Cat. 20
Karkamisa	Cat. 2. §§ 1, 7
Katuwa	Cat. 9, 12
Kubaba	Cat. 2 §§ 4, 7, Cat. 15
Sapaziti	Cat. 2 § 1
Suhi (I)	Cat. 2 § 7
Suhi (II)	Cat. 10
Sura	Cat. 2 § 2
Surawa(ni) [?]	Cat. 21
Tarhunt	Cat. 2 § 4, Cat. 27
Tarhunta-walwi	Cat. 25
Ura-Tarhunza	Cat. 2 §§ 1, 4
Zirakuwani [?] /Zikurawani [?]	Cat. 8

APPENDIX 2

CITED INSCRIPTIONS

ALEPPO 6	Cat. 29
ALEPPO 7	Cat. 2
ARSUZ 1-2	Cat. 2, 3, 4, 24
ASSUR letter g	Cat. 5, 30
BEIRUT	Cat. 28
BULGARMADEN	Cat. 21
CEKKE	Cat. 15, 21
GELB (b) seal	Cat. 8
HİSARCIK 1	Cat. 12
JISR EL HADID frag. 3	Cat. 2
KARABURUN	Cat. 12
KARAHÖYÜK-ELBİSTAN	Cat. 24
KARATEPE 1	Cat. 12, 16, 22
KARKAMIŞ A1a	Cat. 2, 18
KARKAMIŞ A2	Cat. 9
KARKAMIŞ A4a	Cat. 28
KARKAMIŞ A5a	Cat. 8, 22
KARKAMIŞ A6	Cat. 12, 19, 20, 29
KARKAMIŞ A11a	Cat. 6, 11, 12, 29
KARKAMIŞ A11b	Cat. 3, 9, 10, 13, 29
KARKAMIŞ A11c	Cat. 6, 28
KARKAMIŞ A12	Cat. 2, 13
KARKAMIŞ A14a	Cat. 28
KARKAMIŞ A15a	see SİLSİLE 1
KARKAMIŞ A15b	Cat. 2, 20, 22, 29
(+) KH.15.O.566	

KARKAMIŠ A15 <i>c</i> (+) YU.12.O.3	see YUNUS 3
KARKAMIŠ A18 <i>a</i>	Cat. 31
KARKAMIŠ A18 <i>f</i>	Cat. 8
KARKAMIŠ A18 <i>e</i>	Cat. 18
KARKAMIŠ A18 <i>h</i>	Cat. 8, 30
KARKAMIŠ A19 <i>a</i>	Cat. 30
KARKAMIŠ A23	Cat. 9, 11, 29
KARKAMIŠ A25 <i>b</i>	Cat. 28
KARKAMIŠ A28 <i>e</i>	Cat. 21
KARKAMIŠ A29 <i>h</i> 3 = KH.13.O.1413	Cat. 13
KÖTÜKALE	Cat. 8
KULULU 1	Cat. 5
KULULU 2	Cat. 18, 22, 30, 31
KULULU 3	Cat. 30, 31
MARAŞ 1	Cat. 2, 22
MARAŞ 2	Cat. 31
MARAŞ 11	Cat. 21
MEHARDE	Cat. 18
SİLSİLE 1	Cat. 2
SİLSİLE 2	Cat. 2
SULTANHAN	Cat. 2
SUVASA B	Cat. 24
TELL AHMAR 6	Cat. 21
TELL TAYINAT 2	Cat. 2
TİLSEVET	Cat. 8, 23
TOPADA	Cat. 14
TULEIL 2	Cat. 15
YUNUS 1	Cat. 2, 8
YUNUS 3	Cat. 31

APPENDIX 3

CONCORDANCE OF EXCAVATION NUMBERS WITH CATALOGUE NUMBERS

EXCAVATION No.	CAT No.	AREA
KH.11.O.9	26	B
KH.11.O.65	8	B
KH.11.O.301	27	B
KH.11.O.326	1	Surface
KH.11.O.400	2	Surface
KH.12.O.35	21	Surface
KH.12.O.345	14	C
KH.12.O.512	28	C
KH.12.O.570	11	C
KH.12.O.595+	3B	C
KH.12.O.646	3A	C
KH.13.O.1	4	Surface
KH.13.O.2	22	Surface
KH.13.O.464	15	Surface
KH.13.O.848	16	H
KH.13.O.852	5	C
KH.13.O.945	6	Surface
KH.13.O.1228	13	Q
KH.14.O.37	17	C
KH.14.O.451	9	C
KH.14.O.520	23	C
KH.14.O.862	12	C
KH.14.O.933	24	C
KH.14.O.1014	25	C

EXCAVATION NO.	CAT NO.	AREA
KH.15.O.40	10	C
KH.15.O.249	18	C
KH.15.O.272	19	C
KH.15.O.508	7	H West
KH.15.O.546	29	H West
KH.15.O.566	20	C
YU.12.O.2	30	Yunus
YU.12.O.3	31	Yunus

APPENDIX 4

REMARKS ON THE ICONOGRAPHY OF YU.12.O.3

by Nicolò Marchetti

Among the inscriptions published in the present volume, only two of them bear a sculptural decoration. The iconography on the top part of stele KH.11.O.400 (Cat. 2) has already been discussed in its original publication (Dinçol et al. 2014a: 144-147) and needs not to be repeated here. The other sculpted fragment (YU.12.O.3, Cat. 31) was found at the western end of the fields at the foot of the Yunus hilltop (cf. pl. XXXVI sub 31). It represents a hand 10 cm large with a thumb not incised and three surviving fingers (of the fourth one only an edge remains) with nails represented by two incised lines above a curving one. The notches of the fingers visible in profile (the relief is 3.3 cm high) are rendered with three parallel incised lines. The hand holds a double rounded rod, which most probably continued also below the hand, but the breakage occurred too high to show any trace of it. The hand was found near the fragment of an offering table in basalt, the less frequent and better finished type of table known at Yunus.¹⁴

A single relief was found by the British Museum Expedition at Yunus, a stele in basalt representing the lower part of a figure striding towards the left (Woolley and Barnett 1952: 273, pl. AC: A15c; Hawkins 2000: 189, II.51, pl. 70; Orthmann 1971: pl. 37: Karkemis L/3), dressed with an elaborate garment and with a scabbard at its waist. Both sides of the stele are preserved towards its bottom part (after inspection of the piece in the gallery of the Anatolian Civilizations Museum in Ankara, where it carries the inventory number 88), so we can be certain that the field in front of the right leg was actually an empty one. We have no real precisions as to where the stele was actually found, but the original photograph published by Hawkins (2000: pl. 70 left) shows that it lay in a field at the foot of the Yunus hilltop, thus somewhere close to YU.12.O.3. If we hypothesize that they both originally belonged to the same monument, a further hint may be represented by the fact that the relative proportions of hand and lower body part are compatible (see pl. XXXV).

¹⁴ We documented over thirty complete or fragmentary offering tables at Yunus. For a preliminary typology, one can see for the time being Woolley 1921: 94, fig. 27; 1939: pl. III: 1.

This hypothesis can be further verified by scaling, against the two Yunus pieces, complete representations of standing figures with one frontally-stretched arm holding vertical sticks: the general resemblance is quite striking. However, one important issue regards the nature and function of the insignia held in those hands. The majority holds a vertical stick slightly protruding above the hand and reaching down the feet level.¹⁵ This is clearly a different kind of insignia in respect of the one in YU.12.O.3, which is a double one and certainly does not extend down to the feet area. Actually, the best parallel is represented by one of the latest reliefs of Karkemish, from the head of the Great Staircase and dating to the developed 8th century BC. It is an inscribed orthostat with a standing personage, most probably a ruler, perhaps Astiru II (cf. Chapter 3, p. 49 Table 2 in this volume), who holds a short insignia made by two rods (cf. pl. XXXV for a mirrored image of it used for reconstructing the relative position of the Yunus pieces). Its garment is different from the Yunus stele, however, and it is likely that the latter belongs to an earlier period, that of the regency of Yariri on Kamani on the basis of the dress of the latter on the Royal Buttress, dating from around 800 BC., as Orthmann (1971: 39, 517 sub Karkemis L/3) had already correctly understood.

Thus, although no firm conclusion can be reached on the identity of the figure on the Yunus stele, it seems likely that he is a very high-ranking official, possibly of princely stature.

¹⁵ Cf. Orthmann 1971: pls. 35: Karkemis K/28 (ruler Katuwa), 45: Maras B/16 (cf. Hawkins 2000: 252-253, pls. 106-107 for its identification with a ruler), 57: Zincirli B/5. These examples are all quite early (10th to 9th centuries BC.) representations of rulers.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.	Accusative
adv.	Adverb
Abl.-Inst.	Ablative-Instrumental
amsl	Above mean sea level
c.	Common gender
CLuw.	Cuneiform Luwian
conj.	Conjunction
D.	Dative
det.	Determinative
diam.	Diameter
dpron.	Demonstrative pronoun
G.	Genitive
ht.	Height
HLuw.	Hieroglyphic Luwian
inf.	Infinitive
L	Followed by numeral = Catalogue number of hieroglyphic sign in Laroche 1960
n.	Neuter gender
N.	Nominative
npt.	Neuter particle
part.	Participle
Pl(s).	Plate(s)
plur.	Plural
PN	Personal name
poss.adj.	Possessive adjective
ppn.	Personal pronoun
Pres.	Present
Pret.	Preterite

proh.	Prohibitive
rel.pron.	Relative pronoun
sing.	Singular
th.	Thickness
v.	Verb
w.	Width

SYMBOLS OF TRANSLITERATION

<i>-a</i>	Space filler <i>a</i>
<i>-*a</i>	Initial- <i>a</i> -final
I	Personel determinative
X	Broken/undeciphered logogram
<i>x</i>	Broken/undeciphered syllabogram
§	Section, clause
	Word-divider
	Line-end
[]	Broken text
< >	Ommited text

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PLATES



1 Cat. 1, KH.11.O.326



2 Cat. 1, KH.11.O.326, detail of the inscribed area.



Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400 and KARKAMIŠ A4*b* brought at the same scale.



1 Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, line 1.



2 Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, line 2.



3 Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, line 3.

Pl. IV



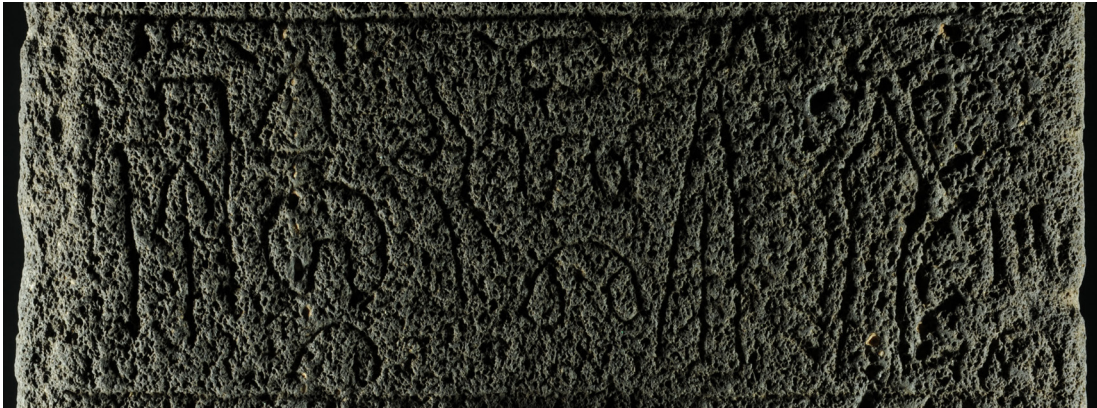
1 Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, line 4.



2 Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, line 5.



3 Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, line 6.



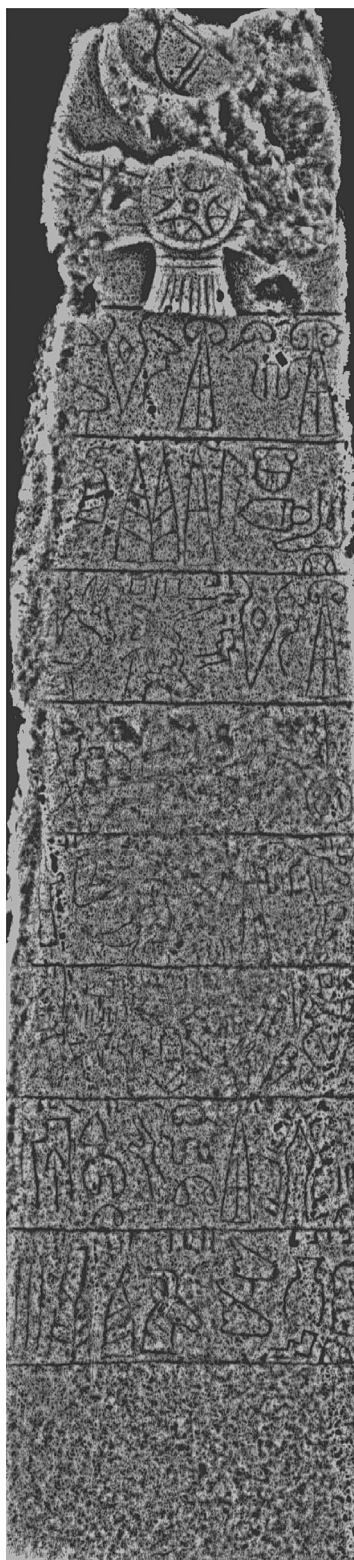
1 Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, line 7.



2 Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, line 8.



3 Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, collation LIS-*la/i/u* on line 4.



Cat. 2, KH.11.O.400, 3D scan image.



- 1 Cat. 2, KARKAMIŠ A4b, collation LIS-*la/i/u* on line 3.



- 2 Cat. 2, KARKAMIŠ A4b, collation EXERCITUS-*la/i/u* on line 4.



- 3 Cat. 2, KARKAMIŠ A4b, collation BRACCHIUM-*ru-li* on line 5.



- 4 Cat. 2, KARKAMIŠ A4b, collation *wa/i-ti-*a* on line 6.



Cat. 3, KH.12.O.646 (+) KH.12.O.595



Cat. 4, KH.13.O.1

Pl. X



Cat. 5, KH.13.O.852



Cat. 6, KH.13.O.945

Pl. XII



Cat. 7, KH.15.O.508



1 Cat. 8, KH.11.O.65, seal.



2 Cat. 8, KH.11.O.65, impression.



1 Cat. 9, KH.14.O.451



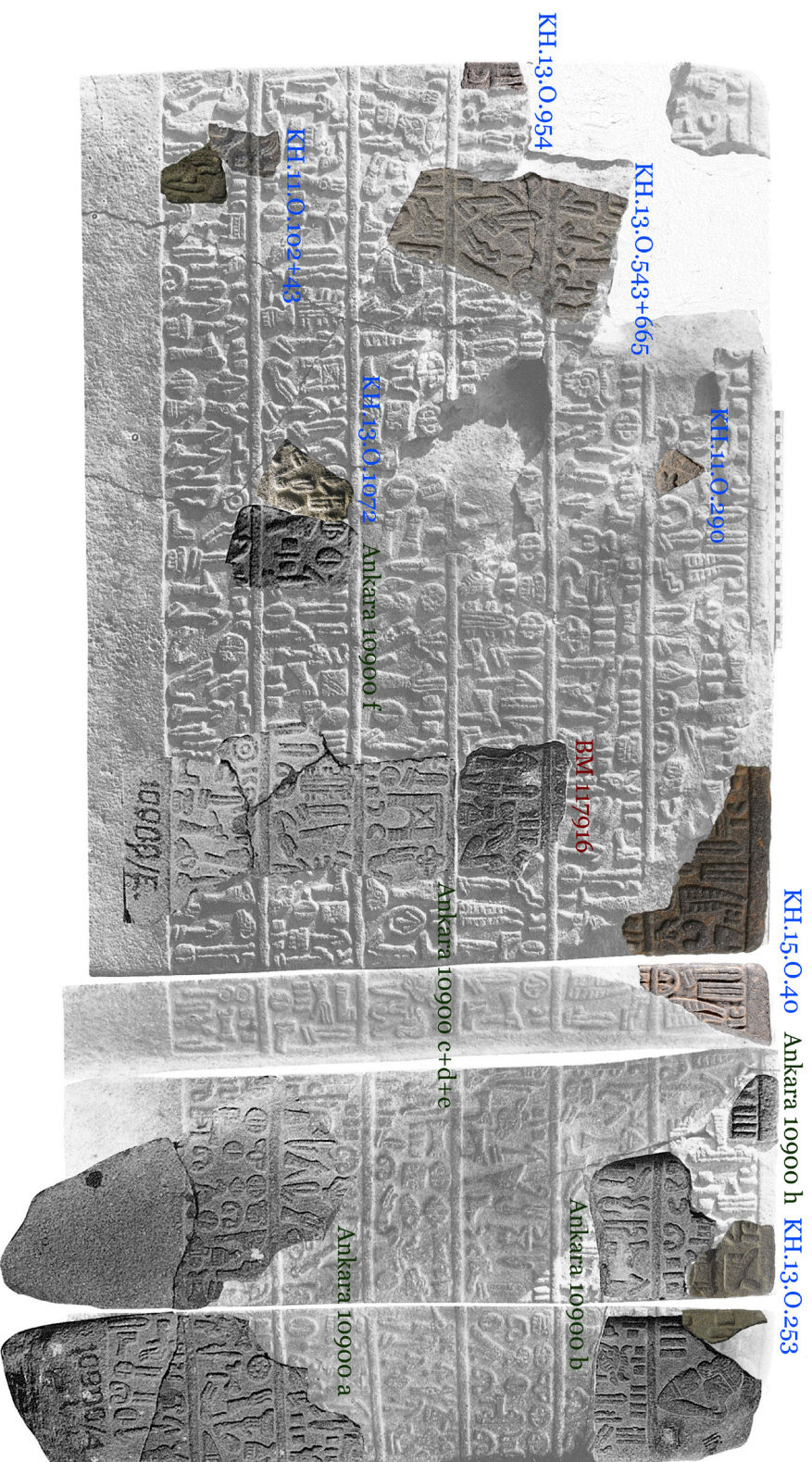
2 Cat. 9, KH.14.O.451, corner view.



1 Cat. 10, KH.15.O.40, left and right sides.



2 Cat. 10, KH.15.O.40, corner view.



Cat. 10, KH.15.O.40 with the surviving and rediscovered fragments of KARKAMIŠ A11a superimposed on an old excavation photo (Hawkins 2000: pl. 10).



1 Cat. 11, KH.12.O.570



2 Cat. 11, KH.12.O.570, corner view.



Cat. 12, KH.14.O.862



1 Cat. 13, KH.13.O.1228



2 Cat. 13, KH.13.O.1228, corner view.

Pl. XX



Cat. 14, KH.12.O.345



Cat. 15, KH.13.O.464



1 Cat. 16, KH.13.O.848, left and right sides.



2 Cat. 16, KH.13.O.848, corner view.



Cat. 17, KH.13.O.464



1 Cat. 18, KH.15.O.249



2 Cat. 19, KH.15.O.272



Cat. 20, KH.15.O.566



1 Cat. 21, KH.12.O.35



2 Cat. 21, KH.12.O.35, inscription detail.



Cat. 22, KH.13.O.2



1 Cat. 23, KH.14.O.520



2 Cat. 23, KH.14.O.520, under a different light.



1 Cat. 24, KH.14.O.933



2 Cat. 24, KH.14.O.933, detail.

Pl. XXX



1 Cat. 25, KH.14.O.1014



2 Cat. 26, KH.11.O.9



1 Cat. 27, KH.11.O.301



2 Cat. 28, KH.12.O.512

Pl. XXXII



1 Cat. 29, KH.15.O.546



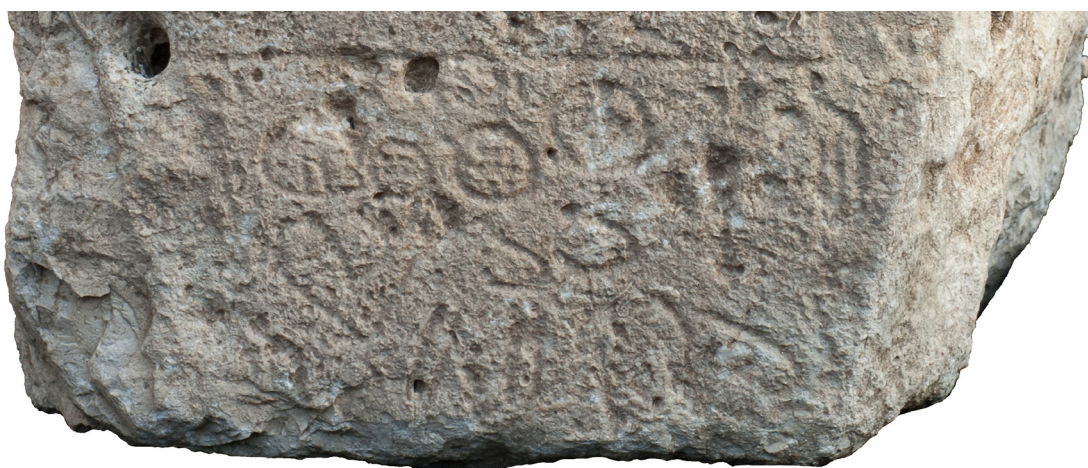
2 Cat. 31, YU.12.O.3



Cat. 30, YU.12.O.2



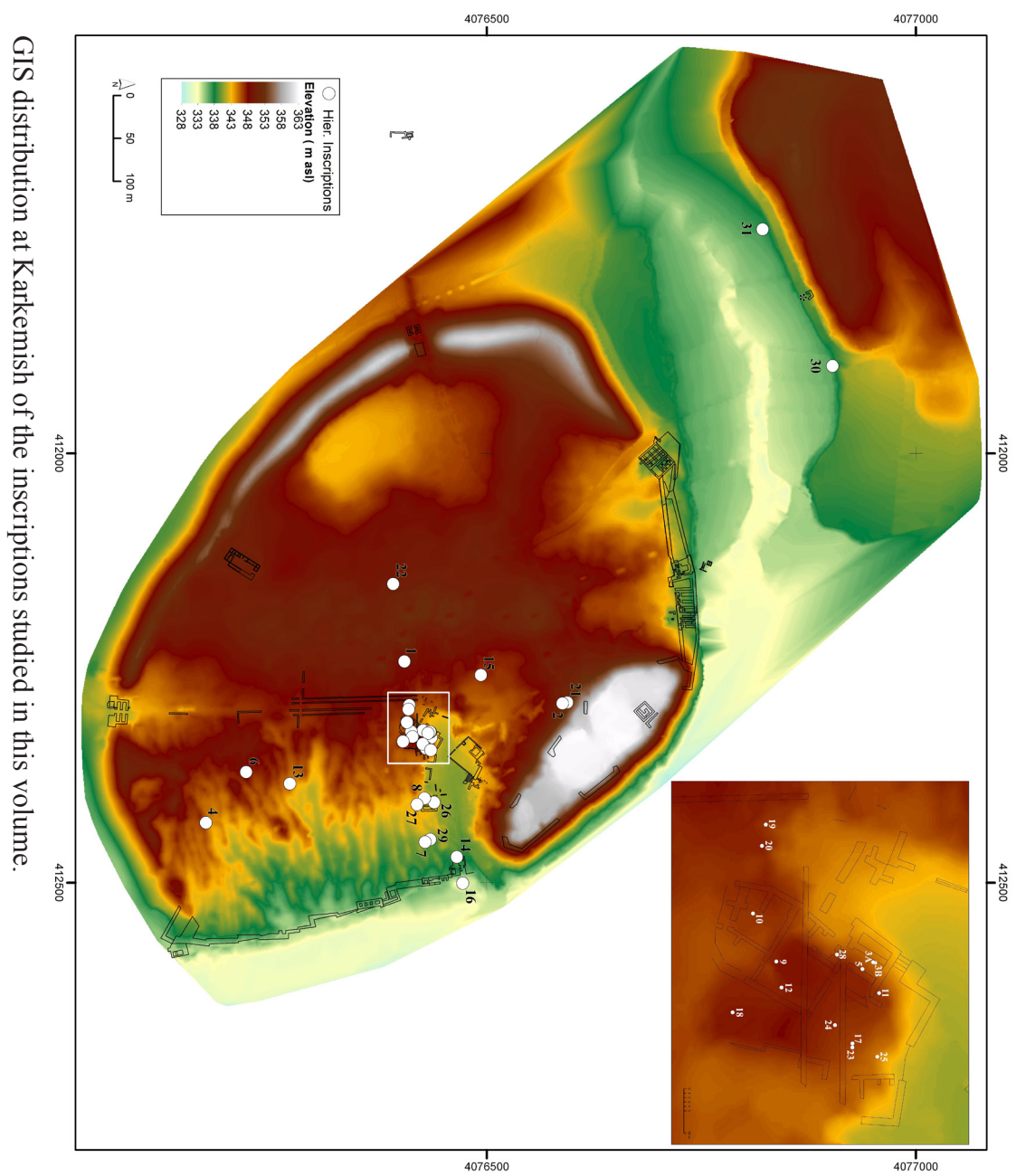
1 Cat. 30, YU.12.O.2



2 Cat. 30, YU.12.O.2, under a different light.



Cat. 31, YU.12.O.3 (+) KARKAMIŠ A15*c*/inv. 88 at the same scale superimposed in the background to KARKAMIŠ A21*b*/WA125003 as a model (mirrored).



GIS distribution at Karkemish of the inscriptions studied in this volume.