

MESOPOTAMIA LVIII - 2023

SØREN WEIDEMANN - COSTANZA COPPINI - JESPER EIDEM, *The 2008 Survey at Qala'at Halwanji (NW Syria)*» 1

ABSTRACT: This article presents the results of a surface survey carried out at the site of Qala'at Halwanji in 2008. Qala'at Halwanji is located high on a cliff above the Sajour river in Northwestern Syria, and was occupied for brief periods in the late EB and MB II periods. The survey, which covered ca. 40 % of the 4 ha site, produced more than 12.000 ceramic sherds, and a few scores of objects, mostly from the MB II period, plausibly the 18th cent. BC, when the site apparently functioned as a fortress. The article provides a short introduction to the site, a typological overview of the ceramics, a catalogue of other objects collected, and some comments on the chronological, functional, and distributional patterns of the materials, also as they relate to the results of the test excavations carried out at the site 2008-9.

KEYWORDS: Qala'at Halwanji, Syria, surface survey, MB period, ceramics

CRISTINA TONGHINI - JACOPO BOSCHINI - BEKAS J. HASAN - VALENTINA VEZZOLI, *The Production of Ottoman Smoking Pipes: the Evidence from Tell Zeyd, Northern Iraq* » 39

ABSTRACT: In 2022 a new research programme was launched by the Ca' Foscari University of Venice, in cooperation with the Dohuk Directorate of Antiquities and Heritage, Kurdistan Region, Iraq: *Zeyd Archaeological Project (ZAP)*. Focusing on the sample-site of Tell Zeyd, this project aims at investigating settlement dynamics, land use, resource management, material culture, production, and trade in the northern hinterland of Mosul in a *long durée* perspective, with a specific focus on the Islamic period (7th-early 20th c.). A first season of excavations was carried out in autumn, 2022. This article presents the evidence that emerged with the excavation of a test trench (S1) that testifies to manufacturing activities for the production of clay smoking pipes at the site in the Ottoman period.

KEYWORDS: Ottoman tobacco pipes, Ottoman pipe workshops, Ottoman archaeology, Ottoman material culture

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP

From Names to Persons, from Persons to Society: Case Studies from Hatti, Babylonia, and Assyria.
Torino, June 5th, 2023

CARLO CORTI, *Mr. 'Rain Man'. A Scribe of the Hittite Imperial Period (with an excursus on the personal name Šaušgaziti)* » 57

ABSTRACT: As part of my work related to the project “Ricerche di prosopografia ittita dell'Età Imperiale e compilazione del data base prosopografico”, I focused on the personal name Šaušgaziti. During my research, I realized that, contrary to previous interpretations, several attestations believed to refer to Šaušgaziti in cuneiform script (^{mD}ŠUR-LÚ/^DINANNA-LÚ) might actually make reference to a different personal name. On the basis of this new reading, I propose identifying the scribe mentioned in the colophons of the tablets KUB 13.9+ and KBo 13.62, as Ningaziti and not Šaušgaziti.

KEYWORDS: Šaušgaziti, Ningaziti, Hittite scribes, colophons

STEFANO DE MARTINO, *Alalimi: One Name, How Many Officials?* » 63

ABSTRACT: The Hittite personal name Alalimi is documented from several texts as well as seals and sealings. We propose distinguishing among different state officials who bore this name. The two most important individuals were, respectively, Alalimi “cup bearer”, who lived at the time of Ḫattušili III and reached the position of “Chief of the cupbearers”, and another homonymous official active in the first years of the reign of Tuḫaliya IV. The latter was among the dignitaries mentioned in the court proceeding that refers to a conspiracy organized against Tuḫaliya IV.

KEYWORDS: Hittites, state officials, administration, Alalimi

CLELIA MORA, *Three People, Three Places, and Two Different Periods of Time* » 71

ABSTRACT: This paper is about two historical phases in ancient Anatolia. It examines eminent figures and the way they are spoken of in the preserved documents. The first part introduces two people who held high positions at the Hittite court and in the Syrian province during the final phase of the Hittite empire (second half of the 13th century BCE). The last part moves, both geographically and chronologically, into the neo-Hittite world (8th century BCE) to examine some epigraphic documents found in Kululu.

KEYWORDS: Taprammi, Laheia, Ruwas, II Millennium BCE, I Millennium BCE

GIULIA TORRI, *The List of Workers KUB 31.62, between Prosopography and Sociography* » 79

ABSTRACT: This article presents an edition of the list of workers KUB 31.62 in order to analyze the function of the list and the temple personnel mentioned in it: cupbearers (^{LÚ.MEŠ}SAGI.A), treasurers (^{LÚ.MEŠ}ŠÀ.TAM), table attendants (^{LÚ.MEŠ}GIS.BANŠUR) and cooks (^{LÚ.MEŠ}MUḪALDIM).

KEYWORDS: Cupbearer, treasurer, table attendant, cook, Ḫatti

ABSTRACT: This paper describes the application of Semantic Web and Linked Data technologies to represent, publish and study prosopographic data from the Late Bronze Near East. Starting from two case studies concerning the Hittite and Kassite kingdoms, the methodological aspects implied by these technologies will be illustrated and discussed, arguing that the benefits do not only rest only on data interoperability and accessibility, but also in the modeling process accomplished by domain experts and data representation experts, which enables the application of novel techniques for the study and exploration of data.

KEYWORDS: Ontologies, knowledge graphs, semantic modeling, RDF vocabularies, prosopographic data modeling

ABSTRACT: The publication of the Labarna letter and the Ḫabiru prism by Mirjo Salvini in the 1990s revealed a first glimpse into a period that is referred to as the “Dark Age” due to large gaps in the historical tradition. These two texts belong to the archive of king Tunip-Teššup of Tigunani, a contemporary of Ḫattušili I at the end of the 17th century that provides new insights to the socio-political situation of a kingdom situated in the Upper Tigris region maintaining contacts along the old trading routes with Ḫatti in the west and Assyria in the east. This paper offers a first prosopographical study in identifying the *ḫabiru* listed on the prism with the individuals attested in the archival texts and their possible role in the formation of Mittani.

KEYWORDS: City elders, chronology, Dark Age, *ḫabiru*, Kassites, Mittani

ABSTRACT: Cuneiform tablets from Kassite Babylonia record the names of thousands of individuals who interacted at different levels with the institutions that produced these texts. A useful criterion to recognize, among them, those who had an active role in the resource management is looking for personal names that follow the term “hand” (Akk. *qātum*), which in this context signifies authority and control over goods and individuals. The paper offers a detailed study of the data about Mudammiq-Adad, a scribe whose “hand” played a significant role in the administrative system recorded by the texts from Dūr-Enlilē. By analyzing his activities and interactions with other individuals, this study sheds light on a network of closely interacting agents, offers new insights into the role of scribes within the administration and highlights the collaborative rather than hierarchical nature of their participation in the operational dynamics of the economic organization they worked for.

KEYWORDS: Prosopography, scribes, administrative system, Kassite Babylonia, Dūr-Enlilē

ABSTRACT: This paper explores the life and role of Ninurta-zākir-šumi during the Middle Kassite period, focusing on his position as an official in the Nippur countryside. Identified in sources from Nippur published between 1904 and 1922, his name has gained prominence with the recent publication of the ex-Rosen tablets. While previous studies have touched on his story briefly, the ex-Rosen documents offer a more detailed and nuanced perspective on his activities in the administration of Dūr-Enlilē and neighboring towns. The paper conducts a comprehensive reconstruction of his family lineage, establishing connections to the House of Enlil-kidinnī, *šandabakku* of Nippur. Through this exploration, the aim is to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of Ninurta-zākir-šumi’s life and his role in the managements of resources in the Nippur countryside.

KEYWORDS: Kassite administration, prosopography, Dūr-Enlilē, Middle Babylonian, managements of resources

ABSTRACT: Text corpora with a limited range can offer interesting insights into onomastics and prosopography. The article provides an insight into the data material of the Middle Assyrian palace administration from Dūr-Katlimmu on the Habur (13th century BC)

KEYWORDS: Middle Assyrian, Assyria, generations, onomastics, šiluḫlu

ABSTRACT: The boatmen who operated in the river transport system that served the Middle Assyrian kingdom represent an important category of mobility agents in the economic space centred on the Tigris River system and the port of the capital city as its terminal and directional centre. This study analyses the prosopographical data of a number of boatmen attested in Archive M4 of the city of Assur. Based on a smaller number of boatmen who were active during the period preceding the reign of Tiglath-pileser I and that of this king’s reign, it is possible to reconstruct the individual dossiers regarding their professional relationships with the regular offerings administration and transportation activity during different eponymates of the Middle Assyrian period. This analysis

also enables some reflections on boatmen's work, the river transport system and the socio-economic relations that characterised this professional milieu.

KEYWORDS: Prosopography, boatmen, Middle Assyrian, river transport, Ginā'u tax, socio-economic relations

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