

Shapinuwa, the Hurrians, Hurrian and Hittite Rituals

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CARLO CORTI, *From Mt. Hazzi to Šapinuwa. Cultural Traditions in Motion in the First Half of the 14th Century BC* p. 3

ABSTRACT: This article describes the content of one of the (late) Middle-Hittite tablets which make up the “Festival for Mount Hazzi”, a celebration previously known mostly by its name. A careful reconstruction of this composition reveals that many elements of Hurrian tradition from North-western Syria were conveyed to Anatolia primarily through the newly founded capital Šapinuwa, during the first half of the fourteenth century BC. Thanks to this manuscript, and other recently published texts, it is now possible to show that the Hittite King Tuthaliya II/III began conquering North-western Syrian territories including Kizzuwatna, Mukiš (with its capital Alalah) and, probably, Aleppo, well before what had been previously assumed. The cultural and religious traditions of these territories deeply influenced this king. Evidence includes references to two hypostasis of Tešub together with the god Šarrašiya, to the mythological compositions of “Teššub’s Cycle” as well as to the parade of the weapons of the deities, which strongly recall the scene depicted in Chamber A of Yazılıkaya.

KEYWORDS: Hittite festivals; Hurro-Hittite mythology; Šapinuwa; Tuthaliya II/III; Mt. Hazzi; Mukiš; Aleppine tradition.

STEFANO DE MARTINO, *The Composition and Transmission of the itkalzi Ritual* » 21

ABSTRACT: This essay deals with the transmission of the *itkalzi* ritual, its original recension and the derived “fill in the blanks” editions. We assume that said ritual was performed for the first time, when Tuthaliya II married Tadu-Ḫeba, with the aim of assuring the well being of the royal couple and the fertility of the queen.

KEYWORDS: *itkalzi*-ritual; Hurrian; Ancient Anatolia; Šapinuwa.

SEBASTIAN FISCHER, *Erste Ergebnisse einer Untersuchung der hurritischen Emar-Texte* » 31

ABSTRACT: The paper presents some initial results of an ongoing study of the Hurrian texts from Emar which might also be of interest beyond the scope of Hurritological studies. In particular, it will examine the syllabaries used and re-evaluate Salvini’s proposed division of the texts in two groups. While the Hurrian omens generally show the same structural features known from Akkadian omens, some characteristics specific to the Hurrian texts emerge. These include a sentence which seems to bridge the protasis and the apodosis, a blessing formula written at the end of four tablets, and some schematic features.

KEYWORDS: Hurrian language; oracles; Emar

DANIEL SCHWEMER, *Rites of the AN.DAḪ.ŠUM Festival in Ḫattuša* » 55

ABSTRACT: The contribution offers an edition of the Hittite festival fragment 1234/z. The tablet represents a ‘day tablet’ of the Empire period spring festival (AN.DAḪ.ŠUM festival). Due to its fragmentary state it cannot be assigned to a specific day with certainty. The rites described on the tablet took place in Ḫattuša after the return of the king from Arinna and may belong to the event called the ‘great assembly’.

KEYWORDS: Hittite spring festival; Arinna; Hittite religion.

AYGÜL SÜEL, *Workshops Found at Tepelerarası Area of Ortaköy-Šapinuwa* » 65

ABSTRACT: The results of the most recent archaeological excavation conducted at Ortaköy/Šapinuwa in the area of Tepelerarası and Ağılönü. The existence of workshops in these regions supports the assumption that these materials were not only produced for this city but were also sent to a vast geographic area ruled by the Hittites. In this article, the focus will be on workshops that were excavated in the ‘G’ region of Tepelerarası. These excavations began in 2014 and are still in continuing.

KEYWORDS: Ortaköy/Šapinuwa; Tepelerarası; Ağılönü; Workshops.

GERNOT WILHELM, *Synchronic Variety and Diachronic Change in Hurrian* » 75

ABSTRACT: The Hurrian language is attested in texts that cover a period of about one millennium and come from several places in the vast geographical area between the Mediterranean in the west and the Zagros Mountains in the east. From this, it follows that synchronic variety and diachronic change can be expected. The essay gives an outline of the history of research on this problem and describes some examples including hitherto overlooked evidence.

KEYWORDS: Hurrian language; historical linguistics.

ALI AL-IBADI, *The Scheme of Kassite Housing*..... » 87

ABSTRACT: The article is a general presentation of research on residential architecture of the Kassite period. I began with the approach of understanding the Kassites as foreign people in relation to Babylonia to verify whether they present new ethnographic traits, and if such could (if existent) affect the style of dwelling construction. For a wider understanding of the Kassite's residential architecture, I compared their building techniques with those of the Hurrian, middle-Assyrian and middle-Elamite periods. The summary presents a new division of Kassite houses into two types (with a central courtyard and linear houses) as per their location on the Babylonian map and a discussion that takes into account older analyses.

KEYWORDS: Kassite period; dwelling architecture; household; Kassite houses; linear house; house with central courtyard.

CLAUDIA POSANI, *Some Reflections about the Links between Rhetoric and Iconography in the inscriptions of Yariris* » 103

ABSTRACT: The main purpose of this article is to produce an integrative reading of the epigraphic and iconographic sources concerning the figure of the Karkemiš regent Yariris. The focus of the text analysis consists of examining figures of speech, particularly those which are linked with the visual-imaginative component, in the attempt to identify possible relationships between rhetoric choices and iconographic aspects of the support on which inscriptions are carved. The results of this study contribute to highlight some socio-cultural aspects related to the concept of education and to the expectations that the audience must have had towards the role of the future king's master.

KEYWORDS: Karkemiš; Yariris; metaphor; childhood; protection; education; master; knowledge.

LUDOVICO PORTUESE, *Concealed Paternalism of the Assyrian king: which Audience?* » 111

ABSTRACT: Among the different roles in which the Assyrian king is depicted, the most unusual is the king as 'shepherd', shown holding a long staff. This image, which throughout the Assyrian royal inscriptions can be read as the metaphor of the shepherd who cares for his flock, is most frequently represented in peaceful scenes. However, very few academic studies have focused on this specific and unusual image. This paper fills part of this gap by analysing the king as shepherd depicted on the figurative programmes of the Neo-Assyrian kings, from Assurnasirpal II up to Sargon II. The paper will 1) examine the subtleties within such image, 2) scrutinise the related architectural context(s) and 3) present a 'reconstruction' of the steps by which the viewer would have approached, perceived and 'consumed' the images, the aim being to outline the identity of the expected audience.

KEYWORDS: Neo-Assyrian bas-reliefs; shepherd king; long staff; audience.

SILVIA DI CRISTINA - VALENTINA GALLERANI - GIUSEPPE LEPORE, *Europos on the Euphrates: Continuities and Discontinuities at an Oriental Classical City*..... » 129

ABSTRACT: Classical and Late Antique literary sources mention the Seleucid colony called Europos, which we are now able to identify as the descendant of Karkemish on the right bank of the Euphrates river, at the modern Turkish-Syrian border. In the light of the past British Museum excavations, the relative archival records and the new data collected within the Turco-Italian Joint Expedition, we are now able to outline some general aspects of the settlement from the 3rd century BC to the 10th century AD, while the pottery studies contributed to the more specific definition of the chronology. We obtain a picture of Europos as a long-lasting, monumental and prosperous settlement during the Classical period. The urban plan mostly retraces the one of the Iron Age and has its main features in the acropolis, the squared agora, a colonnaded street and an orthogonal grid of streets in connection with the city gates.

KEYWORDS: Europos; Karkemish; Middle Euphrates; Turkey; British Museum Excavations; Turco-Italian Expedition; urban plan; Hellenistic; Roman; Byzantine; pottery.

FILIBERTO CHIABRANDO - CARLO LIPPOLIS - VITO MESSINA - SARAH SCIACCA, *Topography and settlement of al-Mada'in. New observations* » 151

ABSTRACT: This paper presents some results of a study on the topography and settlement of the area of Al-Mada'in, in central Mesopotamia, one of the largest and most important complexes of ancient settlements in the world. Research was conducted following a multi-temporal approach in which photo-interpretation of remote-sensing data is interpolated with the analysis of previous information of different nature (published and unpublished), collected during on-site surveys and excavations. Settlement models, connectivity and hypotheses on the location of ancient mega-sites are particularly addressed. Further studies on the area will considerably advance our knowledge of environmental planning, impact assessment, land use and settlement of Central Mesopotamia in the centuries preceding the Muslim conquest.

KEYWORDS: Al-Mada'in; settlement models; remote sensing; GIS.

ROBERTO PARAPETTI, *The lost Mirjaniya Madrasa of Baghdad: Reconstructions and Additional Notes* » 173

ABSTRACT: The reconstruction of the Mirjaniya madrasa prayer hall inside the Iraq Museum of Baghdad is one of the most important actions among those that the Italian government has carried out in the last fifteen years for the

museographic restoration of the artistic and cultural heritage of Iraq - of the splendid architectures in particular - severely damaged and partly lost in April 2003, thanks to the contribution of scientific competence and knowledge of CRAFT and Monumenta Orientalia operating in that country for almost fifty years.

KEYWORDS: Madrasa; musalla; waqf; muqarnas; girih.

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