RE-EXAMINATION OF THE KÜLTEPE TABLET
(Kt. g/t 42+z/t 11)

(SUMMARY)

The first fragment (g/t 42) of the tablet (Kt. g/t 42+z/t 11), which is
to be the subject of study here was found in the palace of Waršama during
the excavations of 1955 at Kültepe. This fragment together with the other
two tablets (g/t 36, h/t 33o), found also at the same place, was published
by E. Bilgiç in the Anatolia VIII (1965) under the title "Kültepe
Hüyükünde Çıkan Üç Tablet".

I recognized the second missing part of the fragment (z/t 11), which
had been found during the excavations of 1972, while I was occupied in
the work of joining the fragments of the Kültepe tablets at Ankara Mu-
seum of the Anatolian Civilizations. I think that it would be of great use
to re-examine the tablet as a whole, since it also contains the names of
persons, places and a certain title all of which we meet first in the texts of
Cappadocia.

Although the number of the tablets we posses are substantial, yet our
knowledge of the administrative structure and institutions of the states,
either big or small, of which the exitence and political activities in Ana-
tolia during the period of Old Assyrian Colonies we know to some extent,
is poor, due to the fact that their contents are mainly commercial.

The shortage of official documents in this field involves us to infar, as
far as possible, certain ideas from their right interpretations.

This tablet, containing the names of men under certain magistrates,
as understood, the titles of some of whom have been given and containing
also the names of towns where these civil servants were sent to, is a kind
of official document of, either registration, or distribution of civil servants
to magistrates. What is of the highest importance to us here is the fact
that this distribution of men was made directly from the palace of Kaniş.

It is remarkable that it shows us a large variety of jobs and the extent
of the administrative arrangement and economic activities. These as
a whole, give us, though not solid, yet some evidence that at the begin-
ning of historical ages in Anatolia there was a state well organized for
central governing.

I do not hesitate to say that, a wider and solid knowledge will be
gained in some near future through the examination of thousands of
other tablets in hand, not yet published and scrutinized.