

NEW DEVELOPMENTS ABOUT ANATOLIA'S SOCIAL HISTORY ACCORDING TO THE II. LEVEL DOCUMENTS IN KÜLTEPE*

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It is known that, as a result of Anatolia's entrance to the written period, with the documents belonging to the Assyrians, new information about the eras political history has been obtained. The Assyrian merchants, who only deals with commerce, never mentioned about Anatolias political, historical and diplomatic events in their documents which doesn't interest and effect them.

The correspondance between the Kaniš and Mama kings, which have taken their historical place in the 2 nd Level, shows us Anatolia's Colony Period in a most clearly form¹. Only this document can also give us an idea about the agreements and the disputes between Anatolia's native kings from time to time.

By the reason of Kaniš and Neša being in kind, while the Hitit's were yet eginning the Colony Age that is, the existance and the Hitit's were yet beginning the Colony Age that is, the existance and the disputes of the former Anatolia people should naturally be accepted. As a matter of fact, the subject of our declaration in the inscriptions belonging to the II. Level, shows us that the native kingdoms had problems and that revolts took place here and there.

The documents published and performed by the scientists in our area which is dated to the II. Level, has brought up to light that, besides the small city states, there were strong and powerfull states which the small states had united around. The best example for this is rubā'um rabi'um which has been recorded as the Puruṣhattum Kingdom.

Riots has been seen in the cities which hasn't been mentioned in some published documents². The records which hasn't mentioned names

* This communication was presented at XIth Turkish Congress of History.

¹ Kemal Balkan, Letter, 142 ff.

² CCT III 28a 29; KTH V 2a 8; BIN IV 34 2.

naturally doesn't give us a useful clue while reaching the historical and geographical concluding.

Now, we want to appraise the documents which mentions names and which gives us information about the political history of the period.

1) In the AKT I 78 numbered inscription which has been printed by the Turkish History Association, states that; The oath devotion which rabī sikkim showed to Puruṣḫattum, Waḫṣušana and Uṣunala in Anatolia and in Šarla which the Šabūa's arrested the Assyrian merchants by way-laying on the road.

2) On the 3-6. lines in the letter written from İdī-Ištar to Aššur-nada says that, "kīma māt Puruṣḫattim lu Waḫṣušana sahatni aššiāti ana Waḫṣušana lā ētiqma" (= Because of the riots in Puruṣḫattum and Waḫṣušana, I couldn't pass to Waḫṣušana..)³. It could be understood that riots have taken place in Puruṣḫattum and Waḫṣušana.

3) In the 12-15. lines of the Kt n/k 1429 excavation inventory numbered collective delivery and deposit document, the sentence; "10 ma-na erī'um KI Aššur-bāni mār Ḥazuzim ištu nukurātım ša Kaniš 1 ma-na-TA šibtam uṣṣab" (= 10 minas of copper is with Aššur-bāni, the son of Ḥazuzum. He will add one mina silver each as interest dating from the Kaniš war passes.

Because of this important event, we could frankly see that the Assyrian merchants used this event as the beginning of date in their documents. A war took place in Kaniš. But there is no sign about whom it took place between. But because of the limum names "Šudā, Âl-ṭāb and Aššur-damiq" it is impossible to date it to the II. Level.

Prof. Dr. Tahsin Özgüç, who has determined that gold, silver and other valuable things doesn't come out from the level that burned in Kaniš, says that the Assyrian merchants were prepared for an end like this, and they took their valuable things because they perceived this event. We wonder if the subject in this tablet is the Kaniš war, that pushed the Assyrian merchants to a preparation like this?

It is very important that the profession "rabī daijālim" (= information chief) passes for the first time in the 9. line in our tablet.

³ Julius Lewy, KTH 1.

We have determined that in Anatolia, the city states spied for their own states, and that they set up an evaluation service with a leader.

We think that there is enough evidence to show the importance of this profession name in consequence with the disputation between the city states.

4) Balkan's, the letter from the Mama King Anum-Ḫirbi to the Kaniš King Waršuma; and the paragraph which contains the sentence; "The time when Labarša gets hold of the kingdom" in p. 59 which is dated to the II. Level is suitable to take attention. Inar, Waršuma and Labarša are mentioned as the Kaniš King in the II. Level documents. Does the Kaniš war have a connection with the Labarša period? It is impossible to give an answer to these questions with the present documents.

5) Another event is seen in the Kt n/k 1251 excavation inventory numbered document. In the 12-17. lines of the letter from a merchant called Usupišikum to the persons Ušur-ša-Ištar, Ikūn-piija and Adada, it states that; "ana Ikūn-piija qibīma šumma adīni ina Kaniš wašbāti ana Wašḫaniija ētqāma adī mātum inūḫu lā terābam" (= Tell Ikūn-piija that; if you have been waiting in Kaniš until now, pass to Wašḫaniija, don't come here until the country calms down).

Because of their commercial anxiety, merchants found it necessary to record this important event in this document mentioned.

6) Again, in the 25-26. lines in the Kt n/k 1464 numbered letter from a person called Usupišikum to Ušur-ša-Ištar there is a sentence concerning a country which its name hasn't been revealed, saying that; "mātum saḫiat kīma išlimu ušiam" (= There is a riot in the country, come here when it's safe).

7) With the Kt n/k 76⁴ excavation inventory numbered inscription, which gives us information about the death of Asu, the Luḫuzattija King and which in the 12-16. lines in a debt contract done by the native people is used as a dating, we can understand that in Elbistan⁵ which is ac-

⁴ Veysel Donbaz, "Publication of the Kültepe Tablets Housed in Ankara" XXII. *Revue Assyriologique Internationale*. Münster.

⁵ F. del Monte-J. Tischler, *Die Orts- und Gewässernamen der hethitischen Texte*, p. 238.

cepted as Luḫuzattiya on the Kayseri-Maraş route, mentions a kings name for the first time.

The events above which we say belongs to the II. Level has been performed by H. Sever all over again in order. The number of the limum officials is already about 100⁶.

As a result we can understand that there has been riots and bloody incidents between Kaniš-Purušhattum-Waḫšušana in Mid-Anatolia and Wašḫaniya near Kaniš and in Luḫuzattiya near Maraş. This means that this disorderness and wars very valuable materials couldn't be found between archeological remmants. That's why the Assyrian merchants felt very uncomfortable and dispatched the valuable minerals to Assyria. This shows us that they have acted very cleverly.

We hope to give you documents equipped with more information.

We find it reasonable to give three of the documents transcription, translation and te copies which was appraised for the first time by us.

Kt n/k 1464

*a-na Ū-ṣú-ur-ša-Ištar
qí-bi-ma um-ma Ū-sú-pí-iš-ku-ma
i-nu-mi a-na-kam ta-ta-al-ku
5 me-at 60 ma-na URUDU*

*5 ú 8 TÚG^{HIA} qá-at-kà
É kà-ri-im na-ta-dí
iš-tù ta-ta-al-ku
1 TÚG. TA qá-tám i-dí-ú-ma
qá-at-kà a-dí-ma 40 ma-na URUDU*

10 al-pu-ut-kà a-ḫa-ma

*k. 1 ma-na. TA KÛ. BABBAR
qá-tám i-dí-ú-ma*

⁶ Hüseyin Sever, "The New Appraisal of the Assyrian Commerce Colony Age Cronology", I. Hititology Congress, Çorum-1990.

- A.y. *qá-at-kà a-dí-ma*
2 me-at URUDU i-na áb-na-tí-ni
- 15 *i-na wa-ša-a URUDU i-na*
šú-ḥu--pì-im ta-lá-qí
É kà-ri-im al-pu-ut-kà
ni-kà-sú i-šé-šì-ú-ma
9 me-at 20 ma-na. TA URUDU
- 20 *tá-tum ik-šú-ud*
40 ma-na. TA a-na TÚG^{ti}-šú-nu
i-na ni-kà-sí iš-ku-nu
- k. *mì-šú ša ki-a-ma*
té-er-ta-kà lá i-lá-kà-ni
- s.k. 25 *ma-tum sà-ḥi-at ki-ma*
iš-lì-mu ú-šì-am
a-ma-kam e-kà i-na
šé-er šú-ùḥ-ri-im
li-li-ik

(1-2) Tell Ušur-ša-Ištar that Usupiškum says that; (3-6) The Kārum department stored your 8 rolls of cloth the day yo left. (7-10) After you left, they stored a roll each and I stored your share and I noted down 40 minas of copper for you and (11-13) they also stored a mina of silver each, and I stored your share. (14-16)« You have to take the 200 minas of copper from the stock after weighing it on our stone. (17-20) I noted it down for you in the Kārum department. They calculated it and the amount of the “tātum” tax is 920 minas of copper. (21-22) They put on 40 minas of copper each on an account for their cloth. (23-24) Why is it like this and why can't I hear of you? (25-29) There is a riot in the country. Come here when it is safe. Let your eye be on your child there.

Kt n/k 1251

- a-na Ú-šur-ša-Ištar*
I-ku-pì-a ú A-du-da
qí-bi-ma um-ma Ú-sú-pì-iš-ku-ma
1 2/3 ma-na KÙ.GI
- 5 *ša áb-ni-šú ku-nu-ki-a*

A-da-da na-ás-a-ku-nu-ti
a-šar té-er-ti ša šé-ep Ú-šur-ši-Ištar
i-ba-ši-ú KÙ.KI-ma
éš-ra-kà-ma li-ib-ši

10 *ú té-er-ta-ak-nu*

k. *za-ku-tum li-li-kam*

Ay. *a-na I-ku-pi-a*
qí-bi-ma šu-ma a-dí-ni
i Kà-ni-iš wa-ás-ba-ti

15 *a-na Wa-ás-ḥa-ni-a*
et-qá-ma a-dí ma-tum
i-nu-ḥu lá té-ra-ba-am

(1-3) Tell Ušur-ša-Ištar, Ikün-piḫa and Adada that Usupiškum says that; (4-6) Adada is bringing you $1 \frac{2}{3}$ minas of gold with his own weighing stone which is carrying my seal (7-9) When the news that Ušur-ši-Ištar is returning reaches us, at that place, gold should be existed. (10-11) and let your correct news reach hear. (12-17) Tell Ikün-piḫa that; if he is still residing (waitign) in Kaniš, pass to Wašḫaniḫa, don't come here until the country calms down.

Kt n/k 1429

40 ma-na URUDU KI Iš-ba. [. . .]
20 ma-na URUDU KI A-mur-A-š [ur]
IGI Ša-lim-A-šūr 12 GÍN KÙ. [BABBAR]
KI Ba-al-tù-šar DUMU Źu- [. . .]

5 *IGI Ištar-pi-lá-aḫ 5 ma-na URUDU*
KI Ši-li-Ištar $\frac{1}{3}$ ma-na
zi-ga-ša-ri ù $\frac{1}{2}$ GÍN KÙ-BABBAR
KI A-bi-a 5 ma-na URUDU iš-ti
GAL da-a-lim Ḥa-da- [. . .]

10 *2 ma-na URUDU KI Ḥa-d [a- . . .]*
1 GÍN KÙ-BABBAR KI Ú-šú- [. . .]
10 ma-na URUDU KI A-šur-ba-ni
DUMU Ḥa-zu-zi-im iš-tù

nu-ku-ra-tim ša Kā-ni-iš

- 15 *1 ma-na. TA ší-ib-tám ú-š [a-áb]
IGI Šu-ma-bi-a IGI [.]-zi-a
3 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR a-na ší-a-ma-tim
a-na- A-ba-tim a-dí-in ù 1 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR
a-na UDU^{HI} -šu a-din-šum IGI Ša-lim-A-šur*
- 20 *1 ma-na KÙ.BABBAR ni-is-ḫa-sú DIRIG
ša-du-a-sú ša-bu a-na ša ki-ma
i-a-tí 7 1/2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR a-na
li-mi-im ša KÙ.BABBAR*
- k. *2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR šé-bu-ul-tí a-na*
- 25 *ša ki-ma i-a-tí 1 1/2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR
a-na ma-ḫa-tí-a 1 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR a-na*
- A.y. *Kā-lá-mur/ḫur 1/3 ma-na KÙ.BABBAR a-na
Šu-A-nim a-na be-a-lim a-din
2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR a-na UDU^{HI}-šu mi-ma*
- 30 *a-nim a-na Šu-A-nim áp-qí-id
IGI Da-dí-a IGI Puzur^A-A-šur IGI A-ḫu-ni
IGI DUMU Di-dí-a 1 1/2 ma-na KÙ.BABBAR
KI Puzur^A-Ištar DUMU Í-dí-Sú-en₆
2 GÍN. TA a-na 1 ma-na-im ú-ša-áb*
- 35 *ITU.1.KAM Ší-ib-um li-mu-um Šu-da-a
13 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR KI A-šur-ba-n [i]
DUMU A-[šur-b] e-el-a-wa-tim 1 1/2 GÍN. TA
a-n [a ma-na] -im ú-ša-áb ITU.KAM
be-el-tí.É. GAL^{lum} li-mu-um*
- 40 *ša qá-tí Šu-da-a 11 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR iš- [tí]
Im-li-kā-a ki-ma a-wa-at kā- [ri-im]
ú-ša-áb ITU.KAM Tí-i-na-tum li- [mu-um]
A-al-DÜG 19 1/2 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR KI Šu-ma-bi₄-a
1 GÍN. TA ú-ša-áb ITU.KAM Áb-ša-ra-nu*
- 45 *li-mu-um A-šur-SIG₅ 12 ma-na URUDU
KI Ra-bi-im 1 ma-na. TA ú-ša-áb
ITU.1.KAM Tí-i-na-tum li-mu-um*

*A-al-DÜG 50 ma-na URUDU KI Puzur₄-A-šur
1/3 ma-na 1 GĪN KÛ.BABBAR KI^d [. . .]-ba-ni*

50 *ki-ma a-wa-at kà-ri-im ú-ša-áb
li-mu-um Šu-da-a [. . .] ma-na
URUDU KI Ĥa-da-nim 3 [.]
ú-ša-áb ITU.KAM Ma-ḥu- [ur-DINGIR]*

k. *li-mu-um Šu-da-a [.]*

55 *KÛ.BABBAR KI Iš-me-DINGIR DUMU Ú- [. . .]*

sk. *10 GĪN KÛ.BABBAR KI En-nam-A-šur DUMU Ĥa-na-nim 1
GĪN.TA ú-ša-áb
ITU.1.KAM Kān-bar-ta li-mu-um A-šur-SIG₅*

(1) 40 mina of coppers is with Išba [. . .] (2) 20 minas of copper is with Amar-Aššur. (3-4) In the presence of ŠallimAššur. 12 šeqels of silver is with Zu [. . .], the son of Baltušar. (5-9) in the presence of Ištar-pilaḥ. 5 minas of copper is with Šilli-Ištar. 1/3 mina "zigašarrum" and 1/2 šeqel of silver is with Abija,. 5 minas of copper is with Ĥada [. . .], the information chief.¹⁰ 2 minas of copper is with Had [. . .].¹¹ 11 šeqel of silver is fith Usu [. . .]. (12-15) 10 minas of copper is with Aššur-bāni, the son of Ĥazuzum. dating from the Kaniš war he will add one mina each as interest. (16) In the presence of Šumi-abija and [. . .] zija. (17-19) I gave it to Abātum to buy 3 šeqels of silver and I gave 1 šeqel of silver for his sheeps. In the presence of Šallim-Aššur. (20-23) 1 mina of silver has been added to "nišhātum" and "šaddu'ātum" has been saturated. I gave 7 1/2 šeqel of silver to my representantive. (24-28) I gave 2 šeqel as sending money to my representative. 1 1/2 šeqel of silver to my aunt. 1 šeqel of silver to Kalamur/ḥur. 1/3 mina of silver to Šū-Ānum to gave it for him. (29-30) I gave 2 šeqels of silver to him (Šū-Ānum) for his sheeps. I delivered all of it to Šū-Ānum. (31) In the presence of Dadija, Puzur-Aššur and Aḥunu. (32-34) In the presence of the son of didija. 1/2 mina of silver is with Puzur-Ištar, the son of Idi-Sū'en. He is going to add 1 mina as an interest to 2 šeqel each. (35) Šib'um month. Šudā's limum. (36-38) 13 šeqels of silver are with Aššur-bāni, the son of Aššur-bēl-awātim. He will add 1 mi [na] to one and hafl of šeqel as interest. Belti-ekallim month, Šudā's limum of the representantive. (38-43) 11 šeqels of silver are with Imlik-Ēa. According to Kārum's decision he will add (one and half šeqel interest each). Tī'inātum month, Āl-tāb's limum. (43-45) 19 1/2 šeqels of

silver are with Šumi-abija. He will add one šeql each (interest). Abšarrānu month, Aššur-damiq's limum. (34-48) 12 minas of copper are with Rabūm. He will add one mina each (interest). Tī'inātum month, Āl-tāb's limum. 50 minas of copper are with Puzur-Aššur. (49) 1/3 mina, 1 šeql of silver is with^d [. . .] -bāni. (50) He will add one and a half šeql as interest according to Kārum's decision. (51-54) Šudā's limum. X mina of copper is with Ḥadānum. He will add 3+x šeql (interest). Mah [hurili] month, Šudā's limum. [. . .] (55) Silver is with Išme-illum, the son of U [. . .] (56) 10 šeqels of silver are with Ennam-Aššur, the son of Ḥanānum. He will add one šeql each (interest). (57) Kanbarta month, Aššur-damiq's limum.

Kt. n/k-1464

Çy.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, lines 1-4.

5.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, lines 5-9.

10.

K.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, lines 10-11.

Çy.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, lines 12-13.

15.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, lines 14-19.

20.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, lines 20-22.

K.

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, lines 23-24.

o. K. 25

Handwritten text in a rectangular box, lines 25-28.

kt. n/r-1251

Çy.	Handwritten text	
	Handwritten text	
	Handwritten text	Handwritten text
	Handwritten text	Handwritten text
5.	Handwritten text	
	Handwritten text	
	Handwritten text	Handwritten text
	Handwritten text	Handwritten text
10.	Handwritten text	
K.	Handwritten text	
Ay.	Handwritten text	
	Handwritten text	
	Handwritten text	
15.	Handwritten text	
	Handwritten text	
	Handwritten text	

Kt n/k 1429

5
 10
 15
 20
 k.
 25

The fragment contains 25 lines of text in a cuneiform script. The lines are numbered on the left side: 5, 10, 15, 20, k., and 25. The text is arranged in horizontal lines, with some lines starting with a vertical bar. The script consists of various geometric shapes like triangles, squares, and rectangles. The fragment is roughly rectangular with a jagged right edge.

Ay. 1
 30
 35
 40
 45
 50
 k
 55

75