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 era's political history has been obtained. The Assyrian merchants, who only deal with commerce, never mentioned about Anatolia's political, historical and diplomatic events in their documents which doesn't interest and effect them.

The correspondence between the Kaniş and Mama kings, which have taken their historical place in the 2nd Level, shows us Anatolia's Colony Period in a most clearly form. 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 Kaniş and Neşa being in kind, while the Hitit's were yet beginning the Colony Age that is, the existence 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 rabī'um which has been recorded as the Puruṣḥattum Kingdom.

Riots has been seen in the cities which hasn't been mentioned in some published documents. 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 rabî sikkîtim showed to Puruşhattum, Waḥšušana and Uṣunala in Anatolia and in Šarla which the Šabûa’s arrested the Assyrian merchants by way-laying on the road.

2) On the 3-6. lines in the letter written from İdî-Ištar to Aššur-nađa says that, “kîma māt Puruṣhattim lu Waḥšušana sahatni aššiāti ana Waḥšušana lā ētiqma” (= Because of the riots in Puruṣhattum and Waḥšušana, I couldn’t pass to Waḥšušana..)³. It could be understood that riots have taken place in Puruṣhattum and Waḥšušana.

3) In the 12-15. lines of the Kt n/k 429 excavation inventory numbered collective delivery and deposit document, the sentence; “tō ma-na eri‘um KI Aššur-bānī mār Ḥazuzim īṣṭu nukurātim ša Kaniš 1 ma-na-TA šibtam uṣṣab” (= 10 minas of copper is with Aššur-bānī, the son of Ḥazu-zum. 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 lîmûm names “Šudâ, Āl-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 “rabî dajjālim” (= 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 dispute between the city states.

4) Balkan's, the letter from the Mama King Anum-Ḥirbi 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 has 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 Usupişkum to the persons Uşur-ša-Istar, Ikûn-pija and Adada, it states that; "ana ḫûn-pija qibîma şumma adini ina Kaniš wasbâti ana Wašhaniya ēṯqâma adî mıṭum iñûhu là terâbam" (Tell Ikûn-pija that; if you have been waiting in Kaniš until now, pass to Waşhaniya, 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 Usupişkum to Uşur-ša-Istar there is a sentence concerning a country which its name hasn’t been revealed, saying that; “mıṭum sahiat kima 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 informations about the death of Asu, the Luḫuzattiya 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 Elbistan which is ac-

5 F. del Monte-J. Tischler, Die Orts-und Gewassernamen der hethitischen Texte, p. 238.
cepted as Luḫuzattija 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 Kaniş-Puruḫattum-Waḫšušana in Mid-Anatolia and Wašhanija near Kaniş and in Luḫuzattija near Maraş. This means that this disorderliness and wars very valuable materials couldn't be found between archeological remnants. 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 appralsed for the first time by us.

_Kt n/k 1464_

* a-na Ū-šu-ur-ša-Ištar
* qī-bi-ma um-ma Ū-sū-pī-ḫu-ša
* i-nu-mi a-na-kam ta-ta-al-ku
* 5 me-at 60 ma-na URUDU

5 ú 8 TŪG Ṣ.A qa-at-kā
   Ė kā-ri-im na-ta-dī
   iš-tū ta-ta-al-ku
   1 TŪG. TA qa-tām i-di-û-ma
   qa-al-kā a-di-âma 40 ma-na URUDU

10 al-pu-ut-kā a-ḫa-ma

k. 1 ma-na. TA KŪ. BABBAR
   qa-tām i-di-û-ma

A.y. qá-at-kà a-di-ma
2 me-at URUDU i-na áb-na-tí-ni
15 i-na wa-ša-a URUDU i-na
šú-ḫu-—pi-im ta-lá-qí
Ĕ kà-ri-im al-pu-ut-kà
ni-kà-sú is-šu-šu-ú-ma
9 me-at 20 ma-na. TA URUDU

20 tá-tum ik-šu-ud
40 ma-na. TA a-na TÚGšu-šu-nu
i-na ni-kà-sí ḫe-šu-nu
 k. mi-šu ša ki-a-ma
té-er-ta-kà lá i-lá-kà-ni
s.k. 25 ma-tum sÀ-ḫi-at ki-ma
šú-li-mu ū-šu-šu
a-ma-kam e-kà i-na
šé-er šú-úḫ-ri-im
lù-lù-šik

(1-2) Tell Usur-ša-Ištar that Usupiškum says that; (3-6) The Kārum department stored your 8 rolls of cloth the day you 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 “tà-tum” 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.

Ki n/k 1251

a-na Ú-sur-ša-Ištar
I-ku-pi-a ú A-dù-àa
qi-bi-ma um-ma Ú-su-šu-šu-kù-ma
1 2/3 ma-na KÜ.GI

5 ša áb-ni-šu ku-nu-ki-a
(1-3) Tell Uşur-ša-Istar, Ikûn-piḫa and Adada that Usupiškum says that; (4-6) Adada is bringing you 1 2/3 minas of gold with his own weighing stone which is carrying my seal (7-9) When the news that Uşur-ši-Istar is returning reaches us, at that place, gold should be existed. (10-11) and let your correct news reach hear. (12-17) Tell Ikûn-piḫa that; if he is still residing (waitign) in Kaniš, pass to Wašhaniya, 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-šur 12 GİN KÜ. [BABBAR]
KI Ba-al-tu-šar DUMU Žu- [. . .]

5 IGI Ištar-pi-lá-aḫ 5 ma-na URUDU
KI Şi-li-Ištar 1/3 ma-na
zi-ga-ša-ri u 1/2 GİN KÜ-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 GİN KÜ-BABBAR KI Ū-šu- [. . .]
10 ma-na URUDU KI A-šur-ba-ni
DUMU Ḥa-zu-zi-im iš-tu
nu-ku-ra-tim ša Kā-ni-iš

15 1 ma-na. TA ši-tb-tám ú-š [a-áb]
IGI Šu-ma-bi-a IG [s]-zi-a
3 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR a-na ši-a-ma-tim
a-na- A-ba-tim a-di-in ú 1 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR
a-na UDÚ₇šů a-din-šum IGIGa-lim-A-šur

20 1 ma-na KŪ.BABBAR ni-is-ḥa-sú DIRIG
ša-du-a-sú ša-bu a-na ša ki-ma
i-a-ti 7 1/2 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR a-na
li-mi-im ša KŪ.BABBAR

k. 2 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR še-bu-ul-ti a-na

25 ša ki-ma i-a-ti 1 1/2 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR
a-na ma-ḥa-ti-a 1 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR a-na

A.y. Kā-lā-mur/ḥur 1/3 ma-na KŪ.BABBAR a-na
Šu-A-nim a-na be-a-lim a-din
2 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR a-na UDÚ₇šů mi-ma

30 a-nim a-na Šu-A-nim āp-qi-id
IGI Da-di-a IGIPuzur₄-A-šur IGI A-ḫu-ni
IGIDUMUDî-di-a 1 1/2 ma-na KŪ.BABBAR
KI Puzur₄-Ištar DUMU I-dî-Sû-en₆
2 GĪN.Ta a-na 1 ma-na-im ú-ša-áb

35 ITU.1.KAMŠi-ib-um li-mu-um Šu-da-a
13 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR KI A-šur-ba-n [i]
DUMU A-[šur-b]/e-el-a-wa-tim 1 1/2 GĪN.TA
a-n [a ma-na]-im ú-ša-áb ITU.KAM
be-el-tį.E.GALim li-mu-um

40 ša qa-ti Šu-da-a 11 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR iš- [tį]
Im-li-kā-a ki-ma a-wa-at kā- [ri-im]
ú-ša-áb ITU.KAMTI-i-na-tum li-/mu-um/
A-al-DŪG19 1/2 GĪN KŪ.BABBAR KI Šu-ma-bi₄-a
1 GĪN.TAU-ša-áb ITU.KAMĀb-ša-ra-nu

45 li-mu-um A-šūr-SIG₅ 12 ma-na URUDU
KI Ra-bi-im 1 ma-na. TA ú-ša-áb
ITU.1.KAMTI-i-na-tum li-mu-um
A-al-DÜG 50 ma-na URUDU KI Puzur, A-šur
1/3 ma-na 1 GİN KÜ.BABBAR KI d./.ba-ni

50
ki-ma a-va-at kà-ri-im ú-ša-áb
li-mu-um Šu-da-a [./.] ma-na
URUDU KI Ha-da-nim 3 [. . . . .]
ú-ša-áb ITU.KAM Ma-ḫu-/ur-DINGIR]
k. li-mu-um Šu-da-a [. . . . .]

55 KÜ.BABBAR KI Is-me-DINGIR DUMU Ü-. [. . . . .]
sk. 10 GİN KÜ.BABBAR KI En-nam-A-šur DUMU Ha-na-nim 1
GIN.TA ú-ša-áb
ITU.1.KAM Kân-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 șeqels of silver is with Zu [...], the son of Baltušar. (5-9) In the presence of Ištar-pilaḫ. 5 minas of copper is with Šilli-Ištar. 1/3 mina “zigasarrum” and 1/2 șeqel of silver is with Abija, 5 minas of copper is with Ḥada [...], the information chief. (10) 2 minas of copper is with Ḥad [...]. (11) 1 șeqel of silver is fifth Usu [...]. (12-15) 10 minas of copper is with Aššur-bâni, the son of Ḥazuzum. dating from the Kaništ war he will add one mina each as interest. (16) In the presence of Šumi-abija and [...]. (17-19) I gave it to Abatūm to buy 3 șeqels of silver and I gave 1 șeqel of silver for his sheeps. In the presence of Šallim-Aššur. (20-23) 1 mina of silver has been added to “nishātum” and “šaddu’ātum” has been saturated. I gave 7 1/2 șeqel of silver to my representative. (24-28) I gave 2 șeqel as sending money to my representative. 1 1/2 șeqel of silver to my aunt. 1 șeqel of silver to Kalamur/Hur. 1/3 mina of silver to Šü-Ānum to give it for him. (29-30) I gave 2 șeqels of silver to him (Šü-Ānum) for his sheeps. I delivered all of it to Šü-Ānum. (31) In the presence of Dadija, Puzur-Aššur and Aḫunu. (32-34) In the presence of the son of didija. 1/2 mina of silver is with Puzur-Ištar, the son of Idi-Su’en. He is going to add 1 mina as an interest to 2 șeqel each. (35) Šib’um month. Šudā’s limum. (36-38) 13 șeqels of silver are with Aššur-bâni, the son of Aššur-bēl-awātīm. He will add 1 mi [na] to one and half of șeqel as interest. Belti-ekallim month, Šudā’s limum of the representative. (38-43) 11 șeqels of silver are with Imlik-Ēa. According to Kārum’s decision he will add (one and half șeqel interest each). Ti’inātum month, Āl-tāb’s limum. (43-45) 19 1/2 șeqels of
silver are with Šumi-abija. He will add one šeqel each (interest). Abšarrânu month, Aššur-damiq’s limum. (34-48) 12 minas of copper are with Rabûm. He will add one mina each (interest). Tî’inâtum month, Āl-tâb’s limum. 50 minas of copper are with Puzur-Aššur. (49) 1/3 mina, 1 šeqel of silver is with d [ . . . ] -bâni. (50) He will add one and a half šeqel as interest according to Kârum’s decision. (51-54) Šudâ’s limum. X mina of copper is with Ḥadānum. He will add 3+x šeqel (interest). Mah [hur-ilî] month, Šudâ’s limum. [ . . . ] (55) Silver is with Išme-îlum, the son of U [ . . . ] (56) 10 šeqels of silver are with Ennam-Aššur, the son of Ḥanânûm. He will add one šeqel each (interest). (57) Kanbarta month, Aššur-damiq’s limum.
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H. Sever - S. Çeçen

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