

Contents

List of Tables	IX
Foreword	XI
Note on Transliteration	XII
Abbreviations	XIII
1 Introduction	1
1.1 General Background	1
1.1.1 Logograms, Ideograms, Allograms	3
1.1.2 “Sumerograms” and “Akkadograms” in Hittite Texts	10
1.2 Questions of Schooling	13
1.2.1 The Roads to Hattusa: Questions of Influence	18
1.3 Previous ideas about the logogram in Hittite cuneiform	30
1.4 Purpose of Work	38
1.5 Tools of Study	41
1.5.1 Hittite Palaeography	42
1.5.2 Scribal Habits and Textual Criticism	52
2 Writing at Hattusa. Scribal Education and Environment	57
2.1 The Origin of Hittite Cuneiform Writing	57
2.1.1 The Historical Background	58
2.1.2 The Oldest Hittite Cuneiform Writing	62
2.1.3 The Syria Hypothesis and Alalah VII	65
2.1.4 Labarna's Letter and Tiginānum, Uršum Text	70
2.1.5 Land-Grants	77
2.2 Hittite Scribal Education and Scribal Institutions	81
2.2.1 Scribal Environment	81
2.2.2 Lexical Lists at Hattusa	91
2.2.3 𒀠AR.RA (ur ₅ .ra) = <i>hubullu</i>	108
2.2.4 Lexical Lists — Summary	129
3 A Selection of Hittite Logograms	133
A.A	133
ABU	136
^{LÚ} ABUBITUM	139
AHU	140
^{LÚ} ALAM.ZU ₉	142

AMA.....	144
^{LÚ} AMA.A.TU.....	145
^{MUNUS} AMA DINGIR-LIM.....	146
AMAR.MAḤ.....	149
AN.BAR.....	152
^{LÚ.MEŠ} AN.BAR.DÍM.DÍM.....	154
ANNIYAM.....	156
ANŠE.KUR.RA.....	157
^{LÚ(MEŠ)} APIN.LÁ.....	159
^{A.ŠÀ} A.GÀR, A.ŠÀ.....	160
^{NA4} AŠ.NU ₁₁ .GAL.....	161
AZ.....	162
BÀD.KARAŠ.....	164
BÁḤAR, BAḤAR ₅ : potters, hares and deserts.....	166
BAL in its more unusual uses.....	167
^{GIŠ} BANŠUR.....	169
BAR and MAŠ.....	170
^{TÚG} BAR.DUL ₅ (= TÚG).....	170
^{TÚG} BÁRA.....	171
BE “if”.....	174
Akk. <i>BĒLU</i> , Sum. EN.....	175
<i>BIBRŪ</i>	178
<i>BIRTU</i> “fort, garrison”, <i>ḤALŠU</i> “district”.....	179
^{GIŠ} BUBŪTU.....	183
BŪLUG.....	184
<i>DABĀBU</i>	184
^{GIŠ} DAG.....	185
Sum. DAM, “wife”, Akk. <i>AŠŠATU</i> , Hitt. a-stem.....	186
^{LÚ} DAM.GÀR.....	187
DÀRA.....	187
Sum. DINGIR Akk. <i>ilu</i> , Hitt. <i>siu</i> -.....	188
DI, <i>DĪNU</i> , = <i>ḥannessar</i>	193
DU ₆	195
DUB.....	196
DUGUD.....	198
DUMU, DUMU.MUNUS etc.....	199
É.....	213
EGIR.KASKAL(-NI).....	214
EN KUR-TI.....	215
EN <i>MADGALTI</i>	218
ÉRIN ^{MEŠ}	218
ÉRIN ^{MEŠ} ANŠE.KUR.RA ^{MEŠ/HI.A}	220

GA.KALAG.GA/GA <i>DANNU</i>	224
GA.KIN.AG	225
(TÚG)GAD.DAM	226
LÚGAD.TAR	227
GAL	230
GIŠGAN.KAL/GIŠKANNUM	230
GEŠTIN ĤAD.DU.A	232
GI.DUR ₅	232
GIŠ/URUDUGÍR	234
GIŠ.ĤUR	234
GIŠ.KIN.TI ^{HLA}	237
GUD.APIN.LÁ	239
(UZU)GÚ.ĤAL	239
GUR	239
DUGĤAB.ĤAB = DUGGUR ₄ .GUR ₄	240
<i>Ĥattusa</i> , KUR ^{URU} ĤATTI	244
LÚIGI.MUŠEN	250
GIŠ ^(D) INANNA	252
IR	253
LÚIŠ, LÚKARTAPPU, ŠA ^{KUŠ} KIR ₄ .TAB.ANŠE?	254
DUGKAB.KA.GAG/DÙ	258
KA.GÌR	259
KAxIM = BÚN	261
(UZU)KAxU	262
^D KAL = ^D LAMMA: Stag-god or Tutelary Deity?	263
KAŠ.GEŠTIN	268
KU ₇	271
KUR ^{URU} GN	273
LÍL	274
LÚÉ.ŠÀ	277
LÚ.LU ₇ ^{LU}	279
LÚUR.GI ₇ etc.	284
LÚ ^(MEŠ) URUGN	291
LÚNAM.NUN.NA- <i>iš</i>	298
MÁŠ = <i>ĥassatar</i>	299
(KUŠ/GIŠ)(É).MÁ.URU.URU _{6/7}	301
ME (= LÁ)	303
MU	309
^{NA4} MUL	310
MUŠEN ĤUR-RI	311
UZUNÍG.GIG	312
(URUDU)PAD	314

LÚ/MUNUS ^{MEŠ} SÌR.....	315
ŠU.AN	316
ŠU.GÁN	317
^{GIŠ} ŠU.I.....	318
^{GIŠ} ŠU.NAG.NAG etc.....	319
ŠU.ŠÈ.LÁ	320
NA ₄ TI	321
TUKU.(TUKU)	321
UDU.SÍG+SAL	322
UH ₇	323
^{LÚ} UKU.ÚS	323
MUNUS/LÚ.MEŠ ^U MMEDA	326
URU	327
UZ ₆	332
4 Summaries and Conclusions	333
4.1 Evidence for Phonetic Readings of Logograms	333
4.1.1 Aspects of the Akkadian of the Akkadograms	336
4.1.2 In what language are we to conceive of Hittite logograms?.....	352
4.1.3 Reflections on the Relationship between Ductus and Orthography	359
4.1.4 Phonetic Complements and Dating	366
4.2 Anomalous Writings and Lines of Transmission	370
4.2.1 The Different Logograms	376
4.3 Hittite Cuneiform.....	382
Bibliography	385
Appendix	429
Indices	657

Foreword

This book is a revised version of the PhD dissertation I submitted to the University of London in September 2007, entitled “*Hittite Logograms. Studies in their Origin and Distribution*”. It has benefited from the criticism of the examiners to a considerable degree, and to these, Professors J.N. Postgate and J. Klinger, I am sincerely grateful. The book has also benefited from useful comments from the editor of this series, Professor Gernot Wilhelm.

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This is a large topic, and where I have run into difficulties I have not been afraid to ask. I have benefited from discussion with numerous scholars on the topics treated here during the last six years, all of whom have been generous with their time and unpublished research. Among these I would like to thank in particular R. Akdoğan, G. Barjamovic, Y. Cohen, S. Gordin, Th. van den Hout, S. Košak, H.C. Melchert, J.L. Miller, J. Pringle, T. Scheucher, I. Singer, A. Süel, J. Taylor, W. Waal, M. Worthington and N. Veldhuis. Any mistakes or misinterpretations are of course my own responsibility.

I visited the Forschungsstelle Hethitologie of the Akademie der Wissenschaften in Mainz four times during the course of this work to use the card catalogue and the photo collection, and am very grateful to G. Wilhelm, S. Košak, J.L. Miller, and Chr. Rüster for their hospitality during my stays. One of these visits was paid for by a grant of £500 from the Central Research Fund of the University of London.

I also visited the Vorderasiatisches Museum in Berlin three times in order to collate tablets and to look at photos, and would like to thank J. Marzahn and his team for their facilitation of my visits. Thanks are also due to the staff of the British Museum Middle East Reading Room, especially Christopher Walker, Irving Finkel and Jon Taylor, for their help during numerous visits.

A further resource that has been available to me is the card catalogue of O.R. Gurney, which J.D. Hawkins kindly allowed me to use. This covers Hittite words from publications up until the Second World War.

After the completion of the PhD, a significant amount of re-writing and revision was achieved within the framework of my post-doctoral research post at SOAS, which is funded by the British Academy. It is also within the framework of this research position that I was able to make numerous collations relevant to the present work while visiting the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations in Ankara in Spring 2009. For permission to conduct this research I would like to thank Melik Ayaz of

the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism. For facilitating my work in Ankara with much hospitality I am very grateful to Melih Arslan, the director of the Ankara Museum of Anatolian Civilisations, as well as to the staff of the tablet section in the museum, Dr Rukiye Akdoğan, Mine Çifçi, İsmet Aykut and Dr Şerife Yılmaz. A number of collations relevant to this work were performed during October 2009 at the Archaeological Museum in Antakya. I am most grateful to acting director Demet Kara and the head of the tablet section, Ömer Çelik, for their help during this period.

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Note on Transliteration

Bound transcriptions of Hittite words use *s* for graphic *š*, but retain *h*. Transcriptions of names in English sentence contexts only use *s* and *h*. Akkadian words and names are transcribed using *š* and *h*. Transliteration of Akkadian is distinguished from transcription. In the former the simpler sign-values are used for the syllables involving stops: *šu-ub-du* for *šubtu*, *tu-tu* for *dūtu*.

Akkadograms in Hittite texts are written in italic capitals, as are partially logographic place and personal names. Sumerograms in Hittite texts are written in regular capitals. Sumerograms in Akkadian texts are usually written in regular minor case, as opposed to italic minor case for phonetic Akkadian.

The standard work used by Hittitologists in matters of transliteration orthography is Rüster and Neu 1989, *Hethitisches Zeichenlexikon*, commonly abbreviated as HZL. This book in no way intended to replace the standard transliterations presented there as a basic frame of reference. In some cases, however, it was thought useful to transliterate differently for the purposes of this work, given that reference is frequently made to the Sumero-Akkadian understanding of logograms and their more usual Assyriological transliterations, rather than those which may be required by Hittitology: thus DUMU LUGAL, but ANŠE.KUR.RA.

Akkadographic phonetic complements are here not written superscript, with the exception of ^DUTU^š, which remains superscript for purely technical reasons.

The sign LÚ accompanying professional designations is sometimes understood as representing the Akkadian determinate relative pronoun *ša*, on other occasions it functions as a simple determinative indicating word-class. For the sake of clarifying Sumero-Akkadian grammatical relationships the former cases are written as logograms, e.g. LÚ *TE*₄-MI, "messenger".