



**University of
Zurich**^{UZH}

**Zurich Open Repository and
Archive**

University of Zurich
University Library
Strickhofstrasse 39
CH-8057 Zurich
www.zora.uzh.ch

Year: 2012

Tegaram(m)a

Gander, M ; Barjamovic, G

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich
ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-71820>
Book Section
Published Version

Originally published at:

Gander, M; Barjamovic, G (2012). Tegaram(m)a. In: Streck, Michael P. Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie. Lieferung 5/6. Berlin: De Gruyter, 503-504.

nebi Tepe, Turkey, Paléorient 25/1, 67–82. – Woolley L. 1934: The royal cemetery (= UE 2); id. 1939: The Ziggurat and its surroundings (= UE 5); id. 1955: The early periods (= UE 4).

M. Iamoni

Tegaram(m)a (*Tē-ga-ra-ma* at Kültepe, ^{uru}*Ta/Tel/Ti-ga/ka/qa/ra-(am)-ma* at Boğazköy). T. designates both an urban centre and its surrounding territory or administrative province. It appears in OA and Hitt. texts.

§ 1. Location. – § 2. History and economy. – § 3. Religion.

§ 1. Location. T.'s location cannot be determined with any precision, but it can be assigned to a geographical region by combining evidence dated to both periods. OA texts associate T. with the Euphrates' crossing at Zalpa*, and connect it to a route leading east of Kaniš* into Central Anatolia, as well as to the state of Mamma near modern-day Maraş. Its association with Išuwa*, Talpa, Şupa(ni)* and Tiburziya in various texts seems to place the city somewhere along the Upper Euphrates, apparently in a mountainous region and on or near the frontier with Išuwa/Sophēnē. The choice of the T. province as an assembly point for the Hitt. army prior to Šuppiluliuma* I's attack on Murmuriga* (J. D. Hawkins, AnSt. 33 [1983] 135f.), a town belonging to the territory of Karkamiš*, as well as during Muršili II's intended expedition from Karkamiš to Ḫayasa (Goetze, AM 124–127), suggests that it must have been placed in a rich agricultural zone on an established route from Syria to the north and northeast, perhaps in the region of modern-day Malatya (M. Forlanini, SMEA 49 [2007] 263ff.; Barjamovic, CNIP 38 [2011] 122–133, 218, 246, 410f.).

§ 2. History and economy. T. appears to have been an important trading centre during the OA period, and the city held a permanent merchant colony (*kārum*) in the 19th cent., but the archival distribution of the Ass. texts from Kültepe suggests that only a selected number of families spe-

cialized actively in its trade, and by the 18th cent. the Ass. community had shrunk into a station (*wabartum*). In addition to tin and textiles, a traffic in wool, slaves and wine is mentioned in connection with T. (Barjamovic, CNIP 38 [2011] 132f.); alongside the fact that part of its territory was mountainous (cf. CTH 521.7; KBo. 12, 140 rev. 8'), this may be suggestive for the economic foundations of T.'s agricultural hinterland. The reference in KBo. 4, 4 iii 17–22 (CTH 61) to Muršili II coming from Karkamiš and meeting with his general Nuwanza (probably coming from Ḫayasa) and “all the lords” in T. underlines the political and strategic importance of the city.

A reference in the Šattiwazza treaty (KBo. 1, 1 obv. 13, 20 // KBo. 1, 2 obv. 1', CTH 51.1; G. Wilhelm (ed.), www.hethiter.net/: CTH 51.1) to a rebellion involving “half the land of T.” may suggest that at least a part of the population was temporarily or permanently itinerant.

The earliest reference (1870 +/- 10, Middle Chronology) to a political incident involving T. is found in the OA text kt. 83/k 129 (cf. R. Kuzuoğlu, Bell. 71/262 [2007] 795–809), which mentions the ruling couple and states that the land is in revolt.

The supposed reference to T. in the Anitta-text (E. Neu, StBoT 18 [1974] 21) can now probably be abandoned (cf. O. Carruba, StMed. 13 [2003] 99f.).

Instead, the first Hitt. reference is KUB 31, 64 ii 37'/52; iii 11', a text usually dated to Muršili I or (less often) to Ḫantili I (cf. S. de Martino, StMed. 12 [2003] 158f. with n. 437 and 438; O. Soysal, AoF 25 [1998] 28–33).

Because of its fragmentary nature, it is difficult to determine the exact contents of the text. The city took part in the wars against the Hurrians, and seems to have been besieged during the campaigns, s. iii 11' ^{uru}*Ta-ga-ra-ma-an x* [...] 12' *kat-ta-an e-ša-ti x* [...]. T. is mentioned again in the time of Ḫantili* I, when the king upon his arrival in T. is said to have felt guilty for his crimes committed against Muršili I.

The importance of T. at this time could be further corroborated by reading ^{uru}*Ta-ga-ra-ma* in KBo. 3, 67 ii 6' (following I. Hoffmann, THeth. 11 [1984] 23), and thus understanding the city as the destination of the family of the murdered queen, but the duplicate KBo. 1, 27 obv. 9 reads [^{uru}*Ta-ga*^(?)]-*la-ha ub-lu-šu-mu-ti*, and thus seems to speak against the suggestion (cf. A. Götz, JCS 11 [1957] 56).

Troops from T. are mentioned in the MHitt. instructions for the ^{lu.meš}BĒL MAD-GALTI of Arnuwanda I (KUB 13, 2 iii 33) together with the forces from Kaššija*, Ĥimuwa (Ĥemuwa*) and Išuwa.

Instead of these provinces forming a continuous frontier (G. Torri, AoF 32 [2005] 396), it seems more probable that the text refers to individual garrisons stationed around the empire (R. Beal, THeth. 20 [1992] 75f., 265).

In KBo. 6, 28 obv. 6-15, Ĥattušili III reports that T. was destroyed by the "enemy of Išuwa" in the course of the so-called "concentric invasions", probably during the reign of Tudḫaliya III. The rebellion in which "half of the land of T." rose against Tudḫaliya III mentioned in the Šattiwazza* treaty (see above) may relate to the same event. This underlines the strategic importance T. had gained as a frontier province of the empire. Suppiluliuma I defeated the insurgents during his time as prince, but had to intervene again during his own reign. He claims to have brought back the country under the suzerainty of Ĥatti (KBo. 1, 1 obv. 20, 22 // KBo. 1, 2 obv. 1'f.).

These events are probably the same as mentioned in KUB 34, 23 i 13'-17' // KUB 40, 8 i 5'-9' in the fragments of the "Deeds of Šuppiluliuma" (cf. G. F. Del Monte, *Le gesta di Suppiluliuma* [2008] 71-75 with n. 49; H. Klengel, *OrAnt.* 7 [1968] 66-70; Išuwa*).

A later episode during the Second Syrian (or: Hurrian) War is mentioned in the texts KBo. 5, 6 ii 27, 30, 38 // KBo. 14, 10: 9'. They refer to the assembly of troops in T. and the following battle against the Hurrians, in which Arnuwanda and Zita* took part.

In the archives of Ortaköy, the name of T. does not appear (pers. comm. by A. Süel, 20. 10. 2011). This may of course be due to chance, but it is nevertheless surprising, given the fact, that the city is mentioned in several sources dating to the reigns of Tudḫaliya III and Šuppiluliuma I.

After the time of Muršili's campaign to Karkamiš, T. only occurs in religious texts, and no longer appears in political or historical contexts. Its strategic importance was probably reduced by the annexation of Išuwa by Šuppiluliuma I as a new frontier province, and in later Hitt. history the em-

pire turned its military focus toward Northern Syria and Western Anatolia.

§ 3. Religion. In the great prayer of Muwatalli II, the storm-god of T. is mentioned among the gods of the lands together with the male deities, the female deities, the mountains and the rivers of T. (KUB 6, 45 ii 66f. // KUB 6, 46 iii 33 [CTH 381]; ed. Singer, *Muwat. Prayer* 18).

In KBo. 12, 40, which is a list of deities probably dated to Tudḫaliya IV (F. Imparati, *SMEA* 18 [1977] 50f.), the mountains of T. (rev. 8') are mentioned alongside those of the otherwise unknown town of Miyara. In the ritual fragment KUB 58, 75 rev. 7', 9'-10' the deity of T. is taken out of the temple for the performance of sacrifices. The gods of T. appear also in the context of the festival for Teššup and Ĥebat of Lawazantiya (KBo. 53, 216 obv. i 1' ^{uru}Te-ga-r[a-ma]; possibly also i 13' ^{uru}Te^(KAR)-ga-ra-ma). Finally, T. is mentioned in a broken context in KUB 50, 91 iv 17', a text classified as a KIN-oracle.

G. Barjamovic - M. Gander

Tehip-tilla. Prominentestes Mitglied einer bedeutenden Familie in Nuzi* des 15./14. Jhs., die üblicherweise nach ihm benannt wird.

Mit über 1000 Keilschrifturkunden ist das Archiv der Familie eines der größten Privatarchive des Alten Orients überhaupt, gefunden in Villen der nördl. Vorstadt von Nuzi, die T. bzw. seinem Enkel Tarmi-tilla gehörten; weitere Texte von Tarmi-tillas Bruder Zige und beider Vater Šurki-tilla stammen aus illegalen Grabungen und sind nicht sicher lokalisiert.

Die Familie gehörte der Schicht der Streitwagenfahrer an und hatte enge Beziehungen zum Königshaus. Etwa drei Dutzend Familienmitglieder über fünf Generationen geben zusammen mit den Schreiber-genealogien das Gerüst für die relative Chronologie des ganzen Landes.

Die Mehrzahl der Archivtexte handelt vom Erwerb oder Tausch von Immobilien. Bereits T.s Vater Puḫi-šenni, Sohn von Turi-šenni, erwarb für die Söhne seiner Frau Winnirke allein 100 Homer Land (180 ha; Maße* und Gewichte. § II C.6. S. 487f.) in Natmani (Tall 'Alī am Kleinen Zāb), zusätzlich zu Land bei Turša (Tall Māḫūz am