

Unqi über der Schulter liegend wiedergegeben (PKG 14, Abb. 209b). T. sind im 9. Jh. bekannt, sie könnten durchaus in Knüpftechnik, mit Sicherheit aber in Webtechnik hergestellt sein. Der T. aus Kurgan V im Pazyryktal greift die florale Ausarbeitung des Mittelfeldes mit Blütenkreuzen analog der ass. Stein-T. auf, die ab der zweiten Hälfte des 8. Jhs. als Türschwellen an bestimmten Eingängen in den Palästen neuass. Residenzen in den Boden eingelassen waren (Albenda 1978, 1–18; Motivbeschreibung s. ibid. 3–10). Lokale Motive wie die geschlossene und halb geöffnete Blütengirlande sowie Rosetten* werden im 8. und 7. Jh. im Bildfeld streng geometrisch platziert und scheinen in dieser Perfektion eher in Knüpf- als in Webtechnik hergestellt. Ebenso in königl. Umfeld zieren T. den Thronsitze achäm. Großkönige (H. Koch, Es kündigt Dareios der König: vom Leben im persischen Großreich [1992] Abb. 148).

Wann und wo die T.-Herstellung begann, versucht Dalley (1991, 118) anhand von Knüpfhaken(?) aus Turkmenistan (3. Jt.) und den akk. Termini *ka-midu* und *kāširu* (T.* A. § 4) zu erschließen, jedoch sind definitive Aussagen zur Entstehung der T.-Herstellung bislang nicht möglich (Dalley 1991, 117–135).

Albenda P. 1978: Assyrian carpets in stone, JNES 10, 1–18. – Barber E. J. W. 1991: Prehistoric textiles. – Böhmer H./Thomson J. 1991: The Pazyryk carpet, Notes in the History of Arts 10/4, 86–89. – Collon D. 1990: Subjective reconstruction: the Çatal Hüyük wall-paintings, Hali: The International Magazine of Fine Carpets and Textiles 53, 119–123. – Dalley St. 1991: Ancient Assyrian textiles and the origins of carpet design, Iran 29, 117–135. – Ellis R. 1981: Textiles and textile remains, in: R. S. Young (ed.), Three great early Tumuli: final reports (= The Gordion Excavations 1), 294–310. – Fairbairn A. 2004: Archaeobotany at Kaman-Kalehöyük 2003 (= Anatolian Archaeological Studies 13 = Kaman-Kalehöyük 13) 107–120. – Gellé O. 1997: Herstellung, Erhaltung und Restaurierung von Teppichen, in: V. Bérinstein (ed.), Teppiche: Tradition und Kunst in Orient und Okzident, 31–49. – Reifarh N. 2011: Die Textilien vom Bestattungstisch in Kammer 4: Vorbericht zu den mikrostratigraphischen und textiltechnologischen Untersuchungen, in: P. Pfälzner (ed.), Interdisziplinäre Studien zur Königsgruft von Qatna (= Qatna Studien 1), 499–526. – Reifarh N./Drewello R. 2011: Textile Spuren in der Königsgruft: Vorbericht zu ersten Ergebnissen und dem Potential zukünftiger Forschungen, in: P. Pfälzner, o.c. 469–482. – Seiler-Baldinger A.

1991: Systematik der textilen Techniken (= Baseler Beiträge zur Ethnologie 32). – Vogelsang-Eastwood G. M. 1999: Tutankhamun's wardrobe. – Völling E. 2008: Textiltechnik im Alten Orient: Rohstoffe und Herstellung. – Wisti Lassen A. 2010: Tools, procedures and professions: a review of the Akkadian textile terminology, in: C. Michel/M.-L. Nosch (ed.), Textile terminologies in the Ancient Near East and Mediterranean from the third to the first millennia B. C. (= Ancient Textiles Series 8), 272–282.

E. Völling

Tept(i)- s. Te(m)pt(i)-.

Tepurzi (veraltet Tedimzi). ^{kur}*Te-pur*₁₃-*zi* (RGTC 5, 260; RIMA 1, 236: 20; 240: 29; 244: 28; 251: 22'; 252: 35; 272: 36; 275: 30); vgl. ^{uru}*Te-pu-ur-zi-ia* im Vertrag zwischen Suppiluliuma* I. (§ 7.4) von Hatti und Šattiwazza* von Mittani (RGTC 6, 426; CTH 51).

T. wurde von Tukultī-Ninurta* I. zur Region Šubartu* gerechnet und zusammen mit den ebenfalls dort verorteten Ländern Alaia*, Bušše*, Katmuḫu*, Madani*, Paphū*, Mehri*, Mummu*, Niḫani* und Purulumzi* annektiert.

K. Lämmerhirt

Terebinthe (terebinth).

§ 1. Botany. – § 2. The terebinth in cuneiform texts.

§ 1. Botany (after Jeffrey 1980). The word t. may be applied to certain tree species in the genus *Pistacia* and to resin obtained from them. Both the small tree, *P. terebinthus*, which does not occur as far east as Iraq and Iran, and to a lesser extent the larger species (previously *P. atlantica* Desf. but now *P. eurycarpa* and *P. khinjuk*) which occur further east yield an oleo-resin from wounds in their trunks and branches.

On Chios a variety of a common shrubby species, *P. lentiscus*, is the source of mastic. This is a resin similar to t. which we need not discuss here in spite of some authors confusing them. The species *P. vera*, which yields what are today referred to as pistachio nuts, was on present evidence first intro-

duced into the Near East at the time of Alexander the Great (Stol 1979, 13).

Pistacia khinjuk Stocks. Deciduous tree 3–7 m high; compound leaves (imparipinnate) with 1–3 pairs of leaflets and a terminal leaflet, common stalk not winged, hairy; fruit (drupe) narrowly ovoid, 4–5.5 mm broad. Rocky places mainly in forest zone of Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and NW India; possibly also in Turkey and east Mediterranean area.

Pistacia eurycarpa Yalt. (in earlier literature *P. atlantica*). Deciduous tree 4–20 m high; compound leaves (imparipinnate) with about 2 pairs of leaflets and a terminal leaflet; common stalk, narrowly winged; almost hairless; fruit (drupe) broadly obovoid, 7–10 mm broad. Rocky places, mainly in forest zone of Iraq, Turkey, Caucasus, Iran and Afghanistan.

In N Iraq Guest (1966, 107) recognized a plant association *Pistacietum atlanticae* considered by M. Zohary as “the most important plant association of the Syrian Desert”. He also writes that “it is also found in many parts of the mountains, particularly in the vicinity of villages where the oak or pine trees of the original forest have been destroyed. ... One of the main reasons for the survival of the *Pistacia* trees in such localities is that they are prized by the local inhabitants for their economic products: the seed is used for soap-making and the gum is applied as an antiseptic to wounds”. The resin is also used as a mastic and for lacquer paint.

Pistacia fruits and resin, and charcoal (Willcox 1992) have been identified from pre-Classical excavations in Egypt (M. Serpico, Resins, amber and bitumen, in: P. T. Nicholson/I. Shaw [ed.], *Ancient Egyptian materials and technology* [2009], 434–436), Anatolia (Helbaek 1958; resin from Ulu-burun* shipwreck, Mills/White 1989) and the Levant (Tall Baiḍa, Neolithic, and Lachis, EBA [mixed in with grain], Helbaek 1958; Naḥal Mišmar, Chalcolithic, Zaitchek 1980, photo p. 227), N Iraq (Ġarmo, Neolithic). Not at present reported from later Mesopot. sites.

§ 2. The terebinth in cuneiform texts.

§ 2.1. Terminology. T. is in Akk. *buṭnu* / *buṭun/mtu* / *buṭuttu*, often used in the pl. *buṭ(u)n/mātum*.

AHw. 144f.; CAD B 358f.; Stol 1979, 9: masc. and fem. noun, pace CAD, “both have the same meaning”. *bu-uṭ-na-tum* in CT 18, 3 r. i 25 is probably a pl., too. – There also exists a *buṭuttu* that CAD B 359b *buṭuttu* B and C interprets as “cereal” but AHw. 145 as “Samenkorn der P.[istazie] in der Nuß”. ARM 12 p. 11: the Mari texts seem to distinguish the t. “*buṭumatum*, *buṭmatu* ou *buṭnatum*” (in fact pl.!) from the cereal *buṭumtum*, *buṭuttum*. K. Butz apud Stol 1979, 22f. suggests for the cereal “green seed”, and Stol, l. c., concludes that “*buṭumtum*, as a word denoting the green nut of the terebinth, could also be used for the green grains in cereals”. The *b.* cereal and probably not the t. is attested in J. Bottéro, *MesCiv.* 6 (1995) 98. – Note also the plant *buṭnānu* “the t.-like plant” (AHw. 144; CAD B 358, Thymian* §§ 1, 2.2).

Lex. texts provide the equation with Sum. ^{gis}LAM.gal from the 2nd mill. onwards (s. AHw., CAD, and Nuss* und Verwandtes. § 3).

For ^{gis}LAM.gal s. a. Veldhuis 1997, 152: 031, not translated (OB Nippur ^{gis}-list); CUSAS 12, 92: 16; 101: 3. Hitt.: Ertem 1974, 70f. Steinkeller/Postgate 1992, 60: ^{gis}lam.gal.gal in Sum. texts from the 3rd mill. = *luṭānu* “a type of nut”.

In Ebla, *ninda.LAM* is equated with *a-ga-lu bū-da-ma-tim* “t. bread”, and ^{gis}-LAM×KUR with *bu₁₆(NI)-du-du* (the latter followed by ^{gis}LAM without transl.).

MEE 4, 200: 32b, cf. M. Krebernik, ZA 73 (1983) 2; MEE 4, 251: 462. M. Civil, ARES 4 (2008) 103f., on ED Practical Vocabulary A 219. ARET 13, 21 r. iii 9 translates ^{gis}eš₂₂(LAM×KUR) as “t.”. In later texts, ^{gis}LAM×KUR is equated with *šiqdu* “almond” (s. Nuss* und Verwandtes. § 2).

For Sum. in the 3rd mill., Steinkeller/Postgate 1992, 58f. concludes that LAM×KUR (reading eš₂₂) is “t.” and lam “almond” (= *šiqdu*, *lammu*) (similarly Nuss* und Verwandtes. § 2). Differently Veldhuis 1997, 168: “there are two names for nut-bearing trees, the one /eš/, the other /lam/. The spelling of both vacillates between ^{gis}LAM and ^{gis}LAM×KUR”.

The Ebla evidence (see above) seems to favour Veldhuis’ conclusion. However, neither Veldhuis nor Steinkeller take the equation *ninda.LAM* = *a-ga-lu bū-da-ma-tim* into account (because they interpret

it as the *buṭuttu* “cereal”?, see above). Veldhuis 1997, 151: 023 translates ⁸¹⁸LAM “pistachio”, see also ARES 4, 103f. – For Hitt. *šamana-* and *liti-* see Nuss* und Verwandtes. § 1.

Stol 1979: *buṭnu* / *buṭuntu* is not *Pistacia vera* but *P. eurycarpa* (= *atlantica*, see § 1); Postgate 1987, 133f.: = *P. eurycarpa* / *khinjuk*; Nuss* und Verwandtes. § 3: = *P. eurycarpa* / *khinjuk* / *terebinthus* (the latter does, however, not occur in Mesopotamia, see § 1).

The lex. texts also know ⁸¹⁸LAM.tur = *šer'azu*, *tur'azu* (see AHW., CAD, and Nuss* und Verwandtes. § 3); further refs.: Veldhuis 1997, 152: 032; CUSAS 12, 92: 17; 101: 32; in context: TCL 10, 57: 1, 2 (cf. M. Van De Mierop, BSA 6 [1992] 159). For ⁸¹⁸LAM.tur.tur in Sum. texts see Steinkeller/Postgate 1992, 59f. Stol 1979, 12 n. 37 suggests an identification with *P. khinjuk*, doubted by Postgate 1987, 134; Nuss* und Verwandtes. § 3: = *P. lentiscus* (s. however § 1, above: not in Mesopotamia). In Hitt. texts there also exists ⁸¹⁸LAM.ḪAL (Ertem 1974, 71f.).

§ 2.2. *Origin and use.* See CAD B 359 *buṭuttu* A 1 for the mounts T/Dibar*, Gasar and Engisag as home of the t. Stol 1979, 29f. suggests identification of *Dibar* with Ḫabal 'Abd al-'Azīz.

The nut of the t. was eaten.

See the dictionaries and Stol 1979, 11f. New refs.: ARM 21, 153: 12; 155: 13; TCL 19, 57: 3; CTN 3, 87: 25, 41, 44, 49.

The t. bread (made from the fruits or the oil?) known from Hitt. sources (Stol 1979, 14) may be connected with the *akalu buṭ-mātim* in Ebla (see § 2.1. above) and the *bu-tū-ma-tum* that together with dates are the ingredients of a *mersum*-confection in ARM 11, 13: 1–3.

The wood was used for tables, handles, spoons (CAD B 359 *buṭuttu* A 2; Stol 1979, 12; SCCNH 12 [2002] 122) and fetters (CHD P 239 s.v. *patalḫa-* 3b). Ass. royal inscriptions mention t. timber for palaces or temples (CAD B 358 *buṭnu* b), according to Postgate 1992, 181 “probably used for panelling etc.; none of the texts mentions its use for beams or doors”.

For t. in medical use s. CAD B *buṭuttu* A b and Haas, MMMH 289–291.

For t. in aromatics s. Stol 1979, 15–21 and Parfüm(rezepte)* A. p. 336.

Ertem H. 1974: Boğazköy metinlerine göre hititler devri Anadolu'sunun florası. – Guest E. (ed.) 1966: Flora of Iraq 1. – Helbaek H. 1958: Plant economy in ancient Lachish, in: O. Tufnell (ed.), Lachish 4: the Bronze Age, 309–317. – Hepper F. N. 1987: Trees and shrubs yielding gums and resins in the Ancient Near East, BSA 3, 107–114; id. 1992: A corrective note on Pistacia trees and resin, BSA 6, 195f. – Howes F. N. 2002: Vegetable gums and resins. – Jeffrey C. 1980: Pistacia, in: C. Townsend/E. Guest (ed.), Flora of Iraq 4, 494–499. – Mills J. S./White R. 1989: The identity of the resins from the Late Bronze Age shipwreck at Ulu Burun (Kaş), Archaeometry 31, 37–44. – Postgate J. N. 1987: Notes on fruit in the cuneiform sources, BSA 3, 115–144; id. 1992: Trees and timber in the Assyrian texts, BSA 6, 177–192. – Steinkeller P./Postgate J. N. 1992: Third-millennium legal and administrative texts in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad (= MesCiv. 4). – Stol M. 1979: The terebinth and its products, in: id., On trees, mountains, and millstones in the Ancient Near East (= MEOL 21), 3–24. – Veldhuis N. 1997: Elementary education at Nippur (Diss. Groningen). – Willcox G. 1992: Timber and trees: ancient exploitation in the Middle East: evidence from plant remains, BSA 6, 1–32. – Zaitchek D. V. 1980: Plant remains from the Cave of the Treasure, in: P. Bar-Adon (ed.), The cave of the treasure: the finds from the caves in Naḫal Mishmar, 223–227.

J. N. Postgate – F. N. Hepper (§ 1) –
M. P. Streck (§ 2)

Terittituni s. Tarumu.

Terqa (Tall 'Ašāra; nA Sirqu).

§ 1. Présentation du site et historique des fouilles. – § 2. Les phases Terqa V et IV. – § 3. La phase Terqa III. – § 4. La phase Terqa II. – § 5. La phase Terqa Ib. – § 6. La phase Terqa Ia. – § 7. Les sites voisins: Tall Masā'ih, Ḫabal Maštale et Tall Marwānī.

§ 1. Présentation du site et historique des fouilles. Le tell d'Ašāra (34° 55' N, 40° 34' E), coupé et érodé à plusieurs reprises depuis l'antiquité par l'Euphrate, est situé sur la rive droite du fleuve, à environ 80 km au sud de Dēr az-Zōr. Il est aujourd'hui couvert par la partie la plus ancienne du bourg d'Ašāra et son élévation maximale, par rapport à la plaine cultivée,