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## MURSILIS' NORTHWESTERN CAMPAIGNS - ADDITIONAL FRAGMENTS OF HIS COMPREHENSIVE ANNALS CONCERNING THE NERIK REGION

Retrospective texts¹ from the thirteenth century B. C. bear witness to the fact that earlier kings and among them Mursilis II had been unable to reconquer and resettle the country of Nerik, although they actually did reach that region in the course of their military undertakings². At the time of writing both E. Von Schuler and V. Haas based their contention of Hittite activities in respect to the Nerik region in general on textual evidence in the ,Deeds' and Mursilis' Annals³. New textual findings of more recent years have made it possible, however, to be somewhat more precise than was feasible at the time Von Schuler and Haas presented their evidence from those texts.

In his edition of the 'Deeds' Güterbock still classified 2 BoTU (2) 45=XXI 10 (1 or IV) as fragment 50 of the group of 'Isolated and Doubtful Fragments'; now, on the basis of the new duplicate KBo XXII 9 (1974), this piece may be included in the composition with certainty, and it may be assigned a position in the vicinity of fragment 33 (=2 BoTU (2) 42=XXXI 7 IV). XXI 10 is likely to precede the long campaign described in fragment 34 (=2 BoTU (2) 44+46=XIX 13+14 I). Fragment 33 mentions the Gasgaeans in 1. 2'; it is column IV of copy C for the 'Seventh Tablet'—a copy with long lines and many lines per column—starting in its first column with fr. 28 A i: 28; column I of KBo XXII 9 starts out with fr. 28 A i: 2 ff. Therefore both the new duplicate KBo XXII 9 IV and XXI 10 are likely to follow the fragments describing the murder of Zannanza and Suppiluliumas' reaction to that event (fr. 31-32)4.

Fragment 50 itself mentions [the co]untry of Nerik in l. 3', the country of Piggainare[ssa] in l. 19', and presumably [(the town of) Katti]ttimuwa in l. 20'.

<sup>(1)</sup> This contribution forms a sequel to my earlier articles in JNES 25 (1966), 162-191 and Anatolica I (1967), 44-61. The abbreviations used are those of J. Friedrich-A. Kammenhuber,  $HW^2$  1 (1975).

<sup>(2)</sup> Cf. with respect to Mursilis II XXI 8 II: 1'-5' = Haas, KN, 9-10 together with  $10^1 = \text{Cornil}$  and Lebrun, Hethitica I (1972), 17-18, 20-21; XXXI 14: 6'-10' = Haas, KN, 8 together with note 5 = Cornil and Lebrun, Hethitica I (1972), 16; and with respect to earlier Empire kings in general see e.g. XXI 19+III: 19'-25' = Haas, KN,  $9^1$ .

<sup>(3)</sup> Cf. Von Schuler, Kask (1965), 37-53 and Haas, KN (1970), 7-11.

<sup>(4)</sup> Cf. Güterbock, JCS 10 (1956), 47 (characterization of XXXI 7), 49-50 (comment on fr. 50), 107-108 (fr. 31-33), 117-118 (fr. 50) and Otten, KBo XXII (1974), Inhaltsübersicht, IV.

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To the list of 'helping Gods' in fr. 50: 16'-17' the new duplicate adds a reference to the Storm God of Nerik in its l. 7' and a first example of (the town of) Pi[ggainaressa] appears in its l. 9' (=fr. 50: 19').

In a number of campaigns to the north of Mursilis' first decade the king reaches cities which are mentioned in the military oracle V 15. During that period Hudupiyanzas was in charge of the defence of Pala. This governor is credited with a stubborn defence of Pala's borders, but apparently he did not dare to counterattack the Gasgaean enemies in their own homeland more to the north and the northeast<sup>6</sup>. To some extent more specific data in relation to the Nerik region, however, seem to be available for the second decennium of his reign for which the Comprehensive Annals constitute the only extant historical source. In the present contribution I should like to present a tentative treatment of two of the relevant campaigns which have not been included in Götze's text-edition of 1933. The conquest of Tummanna, Sapidduwa and Dahara River Land by Mursilis II in his sixteenth and seventeenth year now appears to have been preceded by renewed attacks on the broad surroundings of Nerik during the twelfth to fifteenth years of Mursilis' reign. The resulting historical parallel with the events from the time of Suppiluliumas I, just referred to, is very appealing indeed: in both cases conquests in the vicinity of Nerik seem to have formed a prelude to campaigns against Sapidduwa, Tummanna, the mountain of Kassu and Dahara River Land.

The first relevant piece to be placed between KBo IV 4 and KBo V 8 was XIV 20, brought over to that position as early as 1958 by Fr. Cornelius, although this scholar at a later date again retracted his proposition. The next and decisive step was the discovery (1967) and publication (1970) of KBo XIX 76 by Otten, the first column of which joins for its lines 14'—40' with XIV 20: 1'—27' on the left. Immediately after the discovery Souček drew Otten's attention to the fact that XIX 34 for its lines I: 4'(?)—13' was likely to be a duplicate of KBo XIX 76+I: 2'—8'10. The position of both these duplicates after KBo IV 4 and before XIV 24 rests securely on the introduction of the Mashuiluwas affair in KBo IV 4 IV: 56 ff. Both duplicates repeatedly refer to mÉ.GAL.PAP, the well-known conspirator, who played such an important role in this matter. Subsequently both G. F. Del Monte and I, myself, adduced XXIII 81, which had already been compared with

XIV 20 by E. Laroche, the recipient of this Volume de Mélanges. XXIII 81 was shown to be a duplicate of KBo XIX 76+I:  $8'-14'^{11}$ . In 1972 the final step was taken by Güterbock, who discovered the join between XIX 34 I and XXIII  $81^{12}$ . The same scholar had also shown at the date of his publication of KBo XIV 40 (1963) that this piece constitutes another duplicate of (KBo XIX 76+) XIV 20 I: (23'=) 10'-(36'=)  $23'^{13}$ .

In a forthcoming treatment of the Mashuiluwas affair I hope to show that the problems with the vassal-state of Mira did not drag on for a considerable part of the second decade of Mursilis' reign. It can be proven, I think, that S. Heinhold-Krahmer's cautious suggestion in her recent book on the history of Arzawa that XIX 39 II might follow immediately on KBo XIX 76+I is essentially correct<sup>14</sup>: in all likelihood XIX 39 forms part of the same tablet. Decisive for the constitution of the composition as such is the fact that the personal name mÉ.GAL.PAP, the leader of the Anti-Hittite coalition with whom Mashuiluwas after his initial faithfulness had started to conspire, can be found in XIX 39 II: 16 as mÉ.GAlL.PAP in the same way as this name also occurs in KBo XIX 76+I, its duplicate XIX 34+I, and KBo XIX 76+II<sup>15</sup>. The transliterations of Forrer and Götze should be corrected accordingly. The argumentation that KBo XIX 76+, XIX 39 and XIV 24 all three belong together, the first two being parts of one and the same tablet, will be reserved for this later treatment of the Mashuiluwas affair. The historical consequences of this direct continuation of the composition as such from KBo XIX 76+I on to XIX 39 II for the reconstruction of Mursilis' northwestern campaigns during the second decade of his reign are twofold: first, it becomes apparent that the

<sup>(5)</sup> Cf. Von Schuler, Kask, 45-46 and 47: the towns concerned are Kamma(m)ma. D/Tasmaha, Piggainaressa, Taptina and Hursa(m)ma. See with respect to these place names in V 1 the index of A. Ünal, THeth 4 (1974), 208-211 and the edition of V 1, ibidem, 32-102.

<sup>(6)</sup> Cf. KBo V 8 II: 14-40 = AM, 152-5, continued by KBo XVI 8+14 II: 15'-27' (for the latter see Kammenhuber, Or 39 (1970), 548-549).

<sup>(7)</sup> Cf. A. Götze, Die Annalen des Mursilis (MVAeG 38), Leipzig (1933), reprinted, Darmstadt (1967)

<sup>(8)</sup> XIV 20 = 2 BoTU (2) 64 = AM, 194-7 had not been assigned a fixed position by either Forrer or Götze. Cornelius put forward this suggestion in Or 27 (1958), 233², but in his Geschichte der Hethiter (1973), 213 and 334³7 he used KBo XIX 76+XIV 20 I for a later phase of Mursilis' reign (wrong equation of Malazziya = Malatya; mistaken ordering of the text before KBo II 5 I which may have been influenced by Von Schuler's treatment of KBo II 5 I: 1 ff. and XIV 20 in combination with the military oracle XXII 25, cf. Von Schuler, Kask, 49-52).

<sup>(9)</sup> Cf. Otten, AfO 22 (1968/69), 113 (tentative translation of KBo XIX 76 + I: 14'-35') and KBo XIX (1970), Inhaltsübersicht, VI.

<sup>(10)</sup> Cf. Otten, AfO 22 (1968/69), 11312.

<sup>(11)</sup> Cf. Laroche, Cat<sup>1</sup> (RHA XIV fasc 59 (1956)), 86, no 153 and Cat<sup>2</sup> (1971), 13, no 61 III 3; Del Monte, OrAnt 13 (1974), 35-37 (with a treatment of both KBo XIX 76+I: 6'-16' and XXIII 81: 3'-8') and the author apud Laroche, Premier Supplément Cat<sup>2</sup>, RHA XXX (1972), 95, no 61 III 2, and—with respect to the position in the composition and the duplicate XXIII 81—BiOr XXX (1973), 78-79 (in my review of Von Schuler, Kask).

<sup>(12)</sup> Personal letter of August 15, 1972: "XXIII 81 (Bo 337) joins Bo 9334 (XIX 34) at the lower end of "Vs 1?" and forms a back-to-back join with Bo 6668+Bo 9334 (XIX 34 "Rs IV?")." The following year I received by courtesy of Professor Otten a photograph of the new join made by Chr. Rüster.

<sup>(13)</sup> In a wider context, namely a general survey of the available source material for both types of Mursilis' Annals published in 1969 and thus for all practical purposes before KBo XIX 76 became known, Professor Kammenhuber put forward some new proposals with respect to the tablets describing Mursilis' reign from his twelfth year onwards (i.e. those following KBo IV 4, which mentions the spring of the twelfth year in IV: 56 = AM, 140-1), cf. Athenaeum XLVII (1969), 168-172; see, too, her remark in Or 39 (1970), 548. One of these proposals has now become untenable, i.e. her assumption of just a small gap between KBo IV 4 IV and KBo V 8 I, but to my knowledge she was the first to suggest that XIX 39 should be moved forward in the composition: in her opinion it would be the fifth tablet of the Large Series, beginning in its first column with a description of the thirteenth year. Del Monte and S. Heinhold-Krahmer also dealt with the tablets intervening between KBo IV 4 and KBo V 8 in connection with their treatments of the Mashuiluwas affair, as described in KBo XIX 76+1, II, XIX 34 (I and) IV and XIV 24, cf. Del Monte, Or 43 (1974), 355-368 and Heinhold-Krahmer, THeth 8 (1977), 86-88, 179-199, 301-306 (edition of XIX 34+I; KBo XIX 76+II; XIX 34+IV; XXIII 22 and KBo IX 144).

<sup>(14)</sup> Cf. Heinhold-Krahmer, THeth 8, 192271 and also—but less exact—Del Monte, Or 43 (1974), 367.

<sup>(15)</sup> Cf. XIX 34+I: 4', [11']; KBo XIX 76+I: 6'; II: 16', 18' and see Heinhold-Krahmer, op. cit., 371 in addition to Laroche, NH, no 1738.

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place names mentioned in KBo XIX 76+I are to be localized in the vicinity of Tapapa[nuwa] (XIX 39 II: 6) and Hatenzuwa (XIX 39 II: 7 and 8); secondly, it is highly likely that Mursilis II was able to reach the city of Hatenzuwa during the month July or August of presumably the twelfth year of his reign, being in his own words the first Hittite king since the time of Telebinus able to do so.

The second tablet to be treated here, XXIII 36+XXXI 35, was recognized as a join by Meriggi in 1962<sup>16</sup> and was added in 1971 by E. Laroche to his enumeration of isolated fragments of Mursilis' Comprehensive Annals<sup>17</sup>. The fact that XIV 19 -fragment X of my earlier article on Mursilis' northwestern campaigns in JNES 25 (1966)—18 will here be shown to be a duplicate of XXIII 36+III: 12'—21' for its lines 2'—8', continuing the text of the composition for another five broken lines, may perhaps serve to strengthen this attribution. The fragments of XXIII 36+ describe a campaign in which the king concerned starts out early in the spring from a city the name of which is still missing, whence he reaches Sapinuwa and Istahara (I). Both in II: 9-15 and III: 11'-20' the king apparently finds himself in the direct vicinity of the Black Sea. In the first of these passages the king explicitly says that he came near to the sea for the first time in his life in these surroundings and that the region as such was 'terra incognita' for the Hittites. In the second, Ti(k)ku-(k)kuwa is twice mentioned (III: 13' and 16'), while the fragment may refer to the city of Nerik in III: 10'. Even if Laroche's attribution of XXIII 36+ to Mursilis' Comprehensive Annals (strengthened perhaps by the new duplicate just mentioned and the proposals for text-restorations presented in this tentative treatment) should prove correct, then the relative positions of these fragments in the composition as a whole would still need to be determined. At the moment I am inclined to think that they form part of the description of the second decade of Mursilis' reign in his Comprehensive Annals<sup>19</sup>. Be this as it may, the tablet certainly merits renewed attention because of its possible relevance for the localization of Nerik. In a recent archaeological approach to this moot problem A. M. Dincol and J. Yakar argued for a position to the north of the triangle Kargi-Duragan-Osmancik, i. e. above the line Boyabat-Durağan-Vezirköprü between the Kızılırmak (Halys) in the east and the western continuation of the Isfendiyar mountain range in the west<sup>20</sup>. The fact that, during those parts of the campaign which are described in the second and third columns, the Hittite king mentioned in this text finds himself in the direct vicinity of the Black Sea might be used as a textual argument in support of such a localization, especially since Nerik may possibly be mentioned in III: 10'.

	A.	Transliteration, KBo XIX 76+I
8′	[	
9′	LÚKÚR (URUG)]a-aš-	$ga$ - $a$ š- $ma$ $e$ - $da$ - $a$ š $\mathrm{UD.K}[\mathrm{AM.HI.A}$ - $a$ š]
9	t(i-ia-at)]	
10′	[nu GIM-an DUTU-kuruGa-aš-g]a pa-ra-	ŠI e-ni-iš-ša-an AŠ-ME (nu-kán A-NA) KUR.KUR.MEŠ
11'	[la-aḥ-ḥi-ḥa-u-an-zi	(pa-a-un nu I-NA KUR $^{ ext{\tiny URU}}Ma$ -la-a)z-zi-i̯a $^{ ext{\tiny RU}}Ma$ -la-az-z[i(-i̞a)]
12′		-BI-IA) ku-it ku-u-ru-ur e-eš-ta nu KUR uruḤA-AT-TI
13′		-ha-at GIM-an-ma uruMa-l(a-az-zi-ia-az) EG]IR-pa
14'/1'		u Hur.sa(gKu-wa-ti-el-ša-aš ki-ša-at) na-aš
15′/2′	nu-kán ku-it-ma-ar nu UD. KAM-az [i	$u$ -n $[i$ $ ext{ tensure}^{ ext{ tensure}} Ku$ -wa-t $i$ -e $l$ - $\check{s}i$ ? $an$ -d $a$ $a$ $]-[ar-bu-u-un$
16′/3′		-ma-ká[n ša-ra-a pa-a-un nu ne-ku-u]t-ta
17'/4'		-ti-el-ša [š]a-an][-aḥ-ḥu-un (?) nu-mu ke-e-ez š ki-iz-za-ma-mu
18′/5′	URU Iš-du-pi-iš-ta-aš	$ki$ - $iz$ - $ma$ - $mu$ [LÚ . MEŠ $^{ ext{URU}}Pi$ - $it$ - $ta$ - $ga$ - $la$ - $i\check{s}$ - $\check{s}a$ EŠ $^{ ext{URU}}Ma$ - $la$ - $az$ - $zi$ - $ia$ - $p\acute{a}t$
19′/6′		uš-ki-ir nu <-za $>^{\mathrm{D}}[\mathrm{U} \ \mathrm{NIR.GAL} \ \mathrm{EN-}\mathrm{IA} \ pa-r]a-a$
20′/7′	nu-mu u-ni-uš ku-	i-e-eš LÚ.MEŠ URUŠu-u-nu-pa-a[š-ši LÚ.MEŠ URUIš-du- EŠ URU Pi-it-ta-ga-la-iš-ša
21′/8′	ŠEŠ.MEŠ LÚ.ME	$\check{\mathbf{S}}^{\text{URU}}Ma$ -la-az-zi-ja tu-u-wa-a[z uš-ki-ir na-at-ká]n > $L\check{U}$ . $ME\check{S}^{\text{URU}}Ma$ -la-az-zi-ja
22'/9'		an ar-ha Ú][-UL pé-e-te-e]r nu-kán <sup>lú</sup> KÚR
23′/10′		un I-N $A$ uru $P$ i-i $t$ - $t$ a- $g$ a- $t$ [ $a$ -i $\check{s}$ - $\check{s}$ a s $e$ - $e$ ( $r$ $t$ )] $u$ -
24′/11′	KARAŠ.HI.A-ma	pa-wa-ar <-ri>-it-ta <nu-za> DU NIR.GÁL EN-IA -an-da&gt;-tar nam-ma te-et-ku-uš-nu-ut!</nu-za>
25′/12′		a-an-da-an ḥé-e-u-wa-ni-eš-ki-[it IM-BÁ-A-RU-ia
26′/13′		hur Ú-UL a-uš-ta nu-kán <sup>10</sup> KÚR Ú-UL pár-aš-ta

<sup>(16)</sup> Cf. P. Meriggi, WZKM 58 (1962), 80 (introduction), 82-83 (tentative translation of XXIII 36+II: 9-17 and remarks on the place names in II: 16-18 and III: 10'-16'), 83 (transliteration and translation of I: 1-8); see, too, the remarks by Von Schuler, Kask, 21-22 together with note 33.

<sup>(17)</sup> Cf. Laroche, Cat² (1971), 13,  $n^o$  61 III 4; see, too, my own remarks JNES 25 (1966), 166° and BiOr XXX (1973), 78.

<sup>(18)</sup> Cf. JNES 25 (1966), 164, 173, 181 and 188; this piece was first characterized as a possible fragment of Mursilis' Annals by its editor Götze, cf. KUB XIV (1926), Vorwort. Perhaps XIV 18 (= 2 BoTU (2) 67 and part of my fr. VIII, ibidem, 164, 172, 180, 187-188) also deserves renewed study, as far as its position in the composition is concerned.

<sup>(19)</sup> The tablet seems to describe a campaign in the course of which Mursilis, if he be the king referred to, penetrated more deeply into the northwestern Gasgaean regions than hitherto stated in any undisputed part of the Comprehensive Annals. This is the reason why I hesitate to view it as the corresponding part in the Comprehensive Annals of that passage in the Ten Years Annals (third year) which describes another (?) campaign against Ti(k)ku(k)kkuwa and D/Tasma[ha], KBo XVI 1+2 (+3?) II: 51' ff. = MIO III (1955), 163.

<sup>(20)</sup> Cf. Dingol and Yakar, Belleten XXXVIII, fasc. 152 (1974), 563-572 (Turkish), 573-582 (English); see especially 569 (578) and 571 (580). The authors are apparently undecided whether Nerik should be sought for to the west or to the east of the Kızılırmak; Von Schuler, Kask, 196 pleaded with good arguments for a position to the east of the river.

102	Thinks in the wifter that start
27'/14'	GIM-an-ma lu-uk-kat-ta nu-za DU NIR.GÁL, EN-IA pa-ra-a ḥa-an-da-a-tar nam-ma-pát te-et-ku-uš-nu-ut
28′/15′	ka-ru-ú-wa-ri-wa-ar-ma hu-u-da-ak $IM$ - $B\acute{A}$ - $_{L}A_{J}[-RU\ kat$ - $t]a$ ú-da-a-aš nu-mu-kán KARAŠ $[.\mbox{HI}].$ A- $\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$
29'/16'	$IM$ - $BA$ - $RU$ - $U$ $da$ - $a$ - $i$ š $nu$ - $k$ á $n$ $ku$ - $it$ - $ma$ $<$ - $an$ $> I-NA] [KUR ^{URU}Ma-t]a-az-zi-ia kat-ta-an-da i-ia-ah-ha-at$
30′/17′	nu-mu $A$ - $NA$ KARAŠ . HI . A $IM$ - $B\acute{A}$ - $RU$ $p\acute{i}$ - $ra[$ - $an$ $ki$ ]- $\check{s}a$ - $at^!$ nu $^{\iota\dot{0}}$ KÚR $\acute{U}$ - $UL$ - $p\acute{a}[t]$ $a$ - $u\check{s}$ - $ta$
31'/18'	GIM-an-ma-kán I-NA KUR URUMa-la-az-zi-ja [kal-ta-a(n-da)] ar $<$ (-hu)>-un nu-mu IM-BÁ-R[U] pí-ra-an ar-ha
32'/19'	pé-e-da-aš nu-mu <sup>16</sup> KÚR ku-iš Ú-UL ša[(-ak-t)a nu-z]a <sup>16</sup> KÚR hal-ki-uš wa-ar-šu-u-wa-an-zi
33'/20'	ar-ḥa tar-na-an ḥar-ta nu KUR uruMa-la-az[-zi-ṭa kat-ta] a-ša- an-da-an ú-e-mi-ṭa-nu-un
34'/21'	na-at wa-al-ḫu-u-un na-at IŠ-TU NAM.R[A.ḤI.A GUD.ḤI].[A UDU. ḤI.A
	an-da AṢ-BAT KUR-e-ma ar-ḥa
35′/22′	wa-ar-nu-nu- na-at ar-ha har-ni-in[-ku-un na]m-ma-aš-ša-an
00   22	$\dot{u}$ -wa-an-nu-un $I$ -NA $^{\mathrm{URU}}Ma$ -la-zi- $e$ $^{\mathrm{sic}!}$
36′/23′	še-er lu-uz-zi-ja-nu-un lu-uk-kat-ta-ma [KUR <sup>uru</sup> ]Ka-ta-ab-du-wa
00 /20	U KUR URU Ta-aš-ši-na-al-Ita ar-ha
37'/24'	wa-ar-nu-un LÚ . MEŠ $^{\text{uru}}Ta < -a\check{s} > -\check{s}i$ -na-at-ta-ma-za $I\check{S}[-TU\ \check{S}]A$
	DUTU-ŠI ku-it ki-ša-an-da-at na-at-mu kat-ta-an
38′/25′	ú-e-er < nu-mu > me-mi-e-er BE-LÍ-NI-wa ku-u-uš LÚ. MEŠ чки Ma-la- az-zi-ja har-ni-ik-ta GIM-an-ma-wa
39′/26′	BE-Lf-NI uru $Ha$ -at-tu-ši $X$ ar- $ha$ $X-X$ [ $X$ ]
,	$\ldots$ ]-[zi nu-wa]-[an-na-aš ar-ḫa
40′/27′	$[har-ni-in-ku]_{-L}u_{J}_{-L}an_{J}-z[i]$ $BE < -L\hat{I} > NI  nu-u\hat{s}-ma-a\hat{s}  _{L}EGIR_{J}_{-L}an_{J}$
41'	[ti-ia-nu-un
101 101	]X X[]X
42'-43'	As far as preserved illegible.
44'	[
45′	[
46′	[za-aḥ-ḥi-ia ti-ia-at nu-mu DINGIR.MEŠ pi-ra-an ḥu-u-i-e-er] PIM NIR.GAL EN-IA PUTU URUA-ri-in-na GAŠAN-IA
47′	PIM URU HA-AT-TI PLAMA URU HA-AT-TI PU KARAŠ nu-za ERÍN. MEŠ- ŠU]-NU
	tar-aḥ-ḥu-un na-an-kán ku-e-nu-un
48′	[]X $U \text{ KUR } ^{\text{URU}}Ku$ -iš-ga-ni $ar$ - $ha$ $_{\text{L}}wa_{\text{J}}$ - $_{\text{L}}ar_{\text{J}}[-nu]$ - $_{\text{L}}un_{\text{J}}$

Translation
[]. But the [G]asgaean [enemy] began in those days [to destroy a great number of Hittite towns].
[When I, my majesty, heard of this], I set out [to campaign] a second time, too, against
[the Gasg]aean [countries]. And I [went] to the country of Mala[z-ziya. Since] the afore-mentioned country of Malazz[i]ya
[had been hostile] during the time of my father and used to attack [Hittite territory],
[I marched during the night. But when] day was breaking from afar behind (?) [(the town of) Mal]azziya,
[(the mounta]in of) Kuwatelsa rose up before [me: it is hi]gh and inaccessible.
During the time [it took me to reach] the afore-mentioned [(mountain of) Kuwatelsa], it became mid-day.
During the time [it took me to climb (that mountain), the night f]ell and [I] sear[ched]
for a bivouac (?) on (the mountain of) Kuwatelsa: [at one side of me was (the town of) Sunup]assi, on another side
(the town of) Isdum/pista, (and) on a third [the inhabitants of (the town of) Pitta(g)gala(i)ssa, br]ethren of in fact the inhabitants of (the town of) Malazziya.
They all saw me from afar. [The mighty Storm God, my lord,] showed his divine guidance:
the afore-mentioned inhabitants of (the towns of) Sunupa[ssi, Isdum/pi]sta and Pitta(g)gala(i)ssa,
brethren of the inhabitants of (the town of) Malazziya, who [all saw] me from afar, thereafter [di]d no[t convey]
the message to the inhabitants of (the town of) Malazziya and did not induce the enemy to flee.
I, my majesty, went (and) encamped high in (the town of) Pitta(g)gala(i)ssa. As soon as
the army had chosen bivouac (?), the mighty Storm God, my lord, again showed his divine guidance:
he (?) rained continuously during the whole night and he laid down a mist (with the result that) thereafter the enemy
did not see the fire(s) of the camp and the enemy did not flee.
As soon as it dawned, the mighty Storm God, my lord, yet again showed his divine guidance:
in the early morning he suddenly brought [dow]n a mist and he cast the mist
upon me and the troops. And during the time I marched down into [the country of Mal]azziya,

30/1	
	that) the enemy saw nothing at all.
31/1	But as soon as I came [do]wn into the country of Malazziya, he removed
32/1	9 the mist in front of me. The enemy who was totally unaware of me
	had gone off
33/2	in order to harvest the crops. So I found the country of Malaz[ziya] settled [in their homestead]
34/2	
	cattlee (and) sheep. The countryside
35/2	I burned down and destroy[ed. The]reafter I came (and) encamped high in (the town of) Malazziya.
36/2	
1	and the country of Tassinatta.
37/2	
	[with] my majesty, they came
38/2	
,	of (the town of) Malazziya! But when,
39/2	
40/2	27 [not] to [destroy] us! [
	Our lord!" And [I attended] to them. [
41	to them. []
42-4	Too much broken to be translated.
44	[] And I
	continuously broke his
45	[] and I [w]ent to [].
40	And the enemy [took position]
46	[for battle] against me in (the town of) Uppassitta. [And the Gods
	helped me], the mighty Storm God, my lord, the Sun Goddess of
47	Arinna, my lady,
47	[the Storm God of Hatti, the Protective Deity of Hatti, the Storm
40	God of the Army and I defeated [the]ir [troops] and slew them.
48	[ And] I burned down [the country of
	] and the country of Kuisgani.
	IND. WIN BOLD 1 10 II 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	KBo XIX 76+I ends with the description of the king's return (?) to a region

KBo XIX 76+I ends with the description of the king's return (?) to a region where he has been before (cf. l. 49': ...]...nam-ma EGIR-pa  $\dot{u}_{\perp}^{12}$ [-wa-nu-un]). After a description of the natural surroundings of his next target in the campaign (cf. l. 52' . . . . NA] $p\dot{e}$ -e-ru-na-an-za [ . . . ]), the composition in all likelihood immediately continues with XIX 39 II: 1 ff.=AM, 162 ff.: as soon as the Gasgaeans see the king [at a distance (?)], they all come to the rescue of their compatriots and block [the (mountain) road] in front of the king. After Mursilis has defeated them, he proceeds to Tapapa[nuwa] (II: 6) and Hatenzuwa (II: 7 and 8), going from there to Katteshissa (II: 13 ff.).

I	B. Transliteration XXIII 36+	
1 2 3 4 5	[ $ma$ - $ah$ - $ha$ - $an$ - $ma$ $ha$ - $me$ - $e\check{s}$ - $ha$ - $an$ ]- $za$ $ki$ - $\check{s}a$ - $at$ [ $nu$ - $za$ ERÍN.MEŠ ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ $ni$ - $ni$ - $in$ ]- $ku$ - $un$ $nu$ - $za$ $nam$ - $n$ [ $I$ - $NA$ $u^{RU}$	<b>;</b>
7	[i-ia-aḥ-ḥa-at]. ḤI.A uruŠa-pi-nu-wa	A
8	$\llbracket \dots \rrbracket$	]
II		,
3	NAM.RA <sup>1</sup> Š $A$ ? [	. ]
$\frac{4}{2}$	nu-mu me-mi-an ú'[-te-er NAM.RA.HI.A-wa-za-kán]	
5	EGIR-pa e-ep-pir [nu "UTU-ŠI I-NA]	
6	A- $NA$ NAM.RA.HI.A EGIR- $an$ - $[da]$ [ $pa$ - $a$ - $un$ ]	
7	nu-kán NAM.RA. HI.A ta-ma][-aš-šu-un]	
8	na-aš an-da e-ep-pu-un []	
9	nu-za-kán a-ru-ni ku-it kat[-ta Ú-UL ku-wa-pí-ik-ki]	
10	ti-i-ja-an ḫar-ku-un nu-uš-ša [-an a-ru-ni]	
11	pa-ra-a pa-a-un nu-za KASKAL.MEŠ KUR [URU pu-nu-uš-šu-un]	
12	nu LÚ uruḤA-AT-TI ku-it ke-e-d[a-aš-pát]	
13	$[A-N]A$ KUR. KUR. MEŠ $U-UL$ ku-i $\hat{s}$ -ki pa-a-a $[n$ -za $e$ -e $\hat{s}$ -ta $]$	
14	$[nu-za^2]$ a-ru-ni pa-ra-a KASKAL-an $U-U[L]$	
15	$[ku-i\check{s}-\check{k}]i\ \check{s}a-a-a\check{k}-ta\ \mathrm{nu}\ \mathrm{uru}\mathrm{Tap-p}[i-\ldots\ an-da]$	
16	[EGIR-pa wa]-[ah-nu-nu-un nu $I$ - $NA$ uru $Ha_1^{??}$ []	
17	[EGIR-pa] $[\dot{u}$ -wa]- $[nu]$ -un $nu$ URU $\mathcal{H}a$ - $i$ []	
18	$[^{\text{URU}}, \dots]$ X-mu-wa-an $[^{\text{URU}}$ Ta-X $[$ ]	
19	[ar-ḥa wa-ar-nu-nu]-un IŠ-TU NAM][.RA-ma-as]	
20	[GUD. MEŠ UDU. HI. A URU $Ha$ -at-t] $u^2$ -ša-aš ša-a- $r[u^2$ -wa-it]	
21	$\begin{bmatrix} p_{d}-r_{d}-q_{-}m_{d} & u_{RU} & h_{d}r_{-}n_{1}-h_{U-}n_{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{d}-r_{d}-q_{-}m_{d} & u_{RU} & h_{d}r_{-}n_{1}-h_{U-}n_{1} \\ h_{d}r_{-}n_{1}-h_{U-}n_{1} & h_{d}r_{-}n_{1}-h_{U-}n_{1} \end{bmatrix}$	
22	$[pa-ra-a-ma \ ^{URU} \ har-ni-in-ku-un] \ na-an \ ar-ha \ [wa-ar-nu-nu-un] \ [$	
23	[GUD.MEŠ UDU. HI.A URU Ha-at-tu-ša-aš ša]-[a-ru-wa-it]	
III		
4' 5'	[	. НІ. А]
6' 7'	[ EGIR-pa ú-wa[-X-X] [ ] KARAŠ-[Į]A	
8′	$[ga-na-an \ [X(X)]X]$	
9'	$[\dots \dots ] = [ya - ha - uh] \times [x(X)] \times [\dots \dots ] = [ya - ha - uh] \times [x(X)] \times [\dots \dots ]$	
10'	$[\dots \dots n]^{r} hat-tat pa-a-tat$ $[\dots \dots -u]^{n} A-NA  URUNe^{2}-r[i-ik^{2}-X]$	
	1.0 .[	

166	PHILO H. J. HOUWINK TEN CATE
11' 12' 13' 14'	
15′ 16′ 17′ 18′	$[\dots  \text{EGIR-}pa  ap-pa-an-zi]-p\acute{a}t  \acute{U}-UL-wa-ra-a[t  pa-ra(-a^2  e-\check{s}a-an-te)-e\check{s}]\\ [\dots \dots \dots ]  X  \text{uru} Ti-ik-ku-ku][-wa-a\check{s}  \text{uru} \dots \dots ]\\ [\text{uru} \dots\check{s}-\check{s}(a  I-NA  \text{\underline{H}^{UR}.s})]^{\text{AG}}Ka-ni-i\check{s}-ta-X[\dots \dots \dots ]\\ [\dots \dots \dots  \check{s}a-r]a-a  ki-\check{\iota}a-an-da][(-at  nu-u\check{s}-ma-as  \text{KI}])\dots ]$
19' 20' 21' = 8'	[]X-za ḤUR.SAG [] EGIR-az(-za-ma-as a-ru-n)]a-aš na-at [(IGI)] []X ki-ia[(-an)-da-(-at nu-za LUGAL-uš ki)-iš-ša-an] [X-X-X (ki)]-ia-an-ta-at nu-za LUGAL-uš ki[-iš-ša-an
9′	$[i\mathring{s}-hi-\acute{u}]-la-ah-hu-un$ nu $I\mathring{S}-TU$ ANŠE.KUR.RA[.MEŠ
10'	$[EGIR-an-wa]-ra-a\dot{s}-za$ $\dot{s}e-e\dot{s}-ha-mi$ $ma-ah-ha-an-wa-r[a-at$ $\dot{s}e-e\dot{s}-ha-an-te-e\dot{s}$
11'	[nu-kán ku-i]t-ma-an i-ja-ha-at ERÍN.MEŠ pa-ra-ša-an-ta-an [
12′	$[\text{EGIR-}an \ te^2]-eb-bu-un \ nu \ \text{ERÍN.MEŠ} \ pa-ra-ša-an-za-ma(-)X[\dots\dots\dots\dots]$
13′	$[\ldots\ldots] \ X \ X \ X \ X \ X \ X \ X \ [\ldots\ldots\ldots]$
	]
Ť	Translation
I 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	

15	towards the sea. So I [tu]rned about
16	[in] (the town of) Tappi[] and I [re]turned
17	to (the town of) Ha[] and I [burned down]
18	(the town of) Hai[, (the town of)]muwa,
19	(and) (the town of) Ta[]. Including the inhabi[tants],
20	[the cattle (and) the sheep the Hit]tites plu[ndered them].
21	[And furthermore I destroyed (the town of) ] and [burned] it down.
22	[ Inclu]ding the inhabitants,
23	[the cattle (and) the sheep the Hittites pl]undered i[t].
III	
4	[ the inhabit]ants
5	[
6	[ they] bro[ught] back [to my camp].
7	[ m]y camp
8	[
9	[] I went down [to the se]a (?).
10	[]. to (the town of) Ner[ik (?)].
11	[ I went] for[ward] towards the sea.
12	[] and I []. And they brought me the message:
13	["The troops of (the town of) Ti(k)ku](k)kuwa [
14	[ those] inhabitants [which] actually [do occupy] for [tres] ses
15	[in (the mountain of) Kanista], are they not in an exposed position,
16	[], (the town of) $Ti(k)ku(k)ku[wa, (the town of)$
17	and [(the town of)]?" [The inhabitants] lay (there) high (?)
18	[] in (the mountain of) Kanista[.]. And they had a fort[ified camp]
19	[ the mountain [].
20	[Behind] them (was) the sea and they [
21 = 8	[] lay (there) and I, the king [instru]cted []
9	[] th[us] and with the charioteers [
10	"I shall assign them [to the rear]. When they are [in order
10	
11	[And as lo]ng as I marched, I [pl]aced the 'flying column' [
	in the rear]
12	[of the]. But the 'flying column' [
	].