Alfonso Archi, Hethitische Orakeltexte, Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköy, 49. Berlin, Akademie Verlag, 1979.

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Alfonso Archi is one of the leading authorities on Hittite oracle texts. His articles "Il sistema KIN della divinazione ittita"[1] and "L'Ornitomanzia ittita"[2] are the standard works on the KIN and bird oracles. In the two volumes under review he has made available hand copies of oracle texts from the Winckler excavations, thereby continuing the publication of these texts begun by Arnold Walther in KUB 5, 6, 16, 18, and 22. KUB 49 and 50 are a valuable contribution to our growing understanding of these recondite texts which had long been neglected by scholars.[3] KUB 49 begins with two snake oracles. Two-thirds of the volume is then devoted to bird oracles. In the remainder of KUB 49 and in KUB 50 the other oracle types are distributed in a more random fashion.

My remarks are arranged first according to the sections of the introductory material, and then according to the individual texts, which are cited by volume and text number.

Comments on the introductory material

Oracle types. KUB 49 39 is also KIN (ii 4'-14', iii 11-16). KUB 49 49 ii 9'-21' is a bird oracle and may contain a brief snake oracle (MUŠ-kán ⌜pa⌝¹-it, "a snake went," in ii 21'). KUB 49 52 is also KIN: [IŠ-TU] SAL.ŠU.GI IR-TU[M QA-TAM-MA-pát . . . / šal-li w]a-aš-túl URU-an-n[a   (rev. 25'-26'). The SAL.ŠU.GI, "old woman," performs the KIN oracles, and *šalli waštul*, "the big sin," and URU-*an*, "the city," are symbolic names which occur in these oracles. KUB 49 83 is listed as SU but it is unclear; it could also be MUŠEN ḪURRI. All that remains of the oracle report is EGIR-*m*]*a* NU.⌜SIG₅⌝-*du* IGI-*z*[*i*   (obv. 4'), "Let the second (oracle) be unfavorable. The first (oracle). . ." Both SU and MUŠEN ḪURRI oracles are sometimes taken in pairs. KUB 49 93 is also MUŠEN (LÚ.IGI.MUŠEN-*ya*, "and the augur," in line 15).[4] KUB 49 94 is also KIN (ii 18'-23'). KUB 49 96 is also KIN (obv.) KUB 49 98 is also SU (⌜ŠÀ⌝.DIR, "intestinal convolutions," in iii 2'). KUB 50 13, 18, 26, and 42 are only KIN (they are listed as KIN and SU). KUB 50 38 is also KIN (line 6').

1. OrAnt 13 (1974) 113-44.

2. SMEA 16 (1975) 119-80.

3. In addition to Archi's articles cited above, the basic works on the Hittite oracle texts are E. Laroche, "Lécanomancie hittite," RA 52 (1958) 150-62, and "Sur le vocabulaire de l'haruspicine hittite," RA 64 (1970) 127-39.

4. See the comments to KUB 50 6, below.

Divine names: Add ᵈ]EN.LÍL, KUB 49 32 left col. 2'. ᵈḫariwa, KUB 49 30 obv? 6' may be ᵈḫari+wa (quoted speech). The preceding trace could be *nu me-mi-i*]*r*, "they said," as in lines 16' and 21'. Add perhaps ᵈḪ]*aʔ-aš-ša-a*[*m-mi-li* , KUB 49 99 ii 2'. ᵈIŠTAR URU.Šamuḫa, KUB 49 17 iv 13' should be iv 12'.

Personal names: ⌜Azmaššiškiša, KUB 49 103 obv. 7' (questioned by Archi) is not a proper name. Read rather SA[L]-*az-ma-aš-ši iš-ki-ša* DÙ[- and compare obv. 16': [*i*]*š-ki-ša* DÙ-*mi.* ᵐᵈ LAMA does not occur in KUB 49 5 i 15'. ᵐ*Mašturijandu* probably also occurs in KUB 49 48 obv. 1': ᵐ*M*]*aš-*⌜*du-ri*⌝-*y*[*a-an-du* .   ]*x-x-ja-al-li-iš*, KUB 49 6:3' is probably to be read ⌜*tar*⌝-*u-ja-al-li-iš* (not a proper name). ⌜*Pišulawija*, KUB 50 103 rev. 3' should be read ⌜*Kaššulawija*.

Geographical Names: After *A*[*ḫ-   *, KUB 49 70 rev? 14', *Azzi*, KUB 49 70 rev? 20', and *Zallara*, KUB 49 70 rev? 13', there should be some indication that each of these place names occurs twice in those lines. *Ḫa*]*kmiš*, KUB 49 34 rev. i', should read *Ḫa*[*kmiš*; that is, the square bracket is facing the wrong way. On the meaning of ŠUTI in KUB 49 7 i 8' and 11 ii 21', see Hoffner, Studia Mediterranea 1 (1979) 261-66 and CHD *latti-*.

Comments on the individual texts

KUB 49 1 and 2 are snake oracles. Snake oracles are the least frequent of the oracle types attested at Boghazköy and unlike the SU, KIN, MUŠEN, and MUŠEN ḪURRI oracles they seem never to have been standardized. Two other texts in these volumes which may contain snake oracles are KUB 49 49 and 50 72; see the comments under "Oracle types," above.

KUB 49 1. In iv 12' Archi suggests both MUŠ AN.TAḪ.ŠUM (without a question mark) and MUŠ ᵈḪepat (with a question mark) for the same set of traces. MUŠ ⌜ᵈ⌝Ḫ[*é*]-*pd*[*t*] fits the traces in the hand copy better. The citation after MUŠ URU.Nerik *ḫarpiuš*, i 7, should read i 17.

KUB 49 4. Perhaps a letter about bird oracles. Note *ḫa-at-ra-a-eš*, "you wrote," in i 11'.

KUB 49 6. ḫandandu, "let (the oracle birds) be favorable," is usually written SIXSÁ-*an-du* in oracle texts, but it is spelled out in this text (*ḫa-an-da-a-an-du*, line 7') as well as in KUB 18 30:2' and 17' (*ḫa-an-ta-an-du*), and in KUB 50 1 iii 11' (*ḫa-an-da-an-du*).

KUB 49 9 ii 23. Read probably *pt-a*[*n*] *a*[*r-ḫ*]*a pa-it*!

KUB 49 23:6'. Another example of *I-DI*, "checked" or "witnessed"[5] at the end of a SU oracle is KBo 16 99 i 9:   T]*A-PAL* SU.MEŠ NU.SIG₅ ᵐ*Ki-li-*ᵈ*U-up-aš I-DI*.

KUB 49 30. Note the unusual oracle result in rev? 22:   S]IG₅-*an-te-eš-*

5. For this definition see Kempinski and Košak, Tel Aviv 4 (1977) 88.

wa-ra-at zi-la-aš-wa nu-u[-*wa*? [6], "They (the oracle birds) are favorable. The oracle is sti[ll . . .]." It is probably the augur who is being quoted (-*wa*).[7]

KUB 49 34. In the left column lines 10′ff. are misnumbered.

KUB 49 36. Although the term GUN-*an* occurs in line 9′ and it is otherwise found only in bird oracles, this does not appear to be an oracle text. The entire text, insofar as it is preserved, is in the present tense, whereas bird oracles are always described in the preterite.

KUB 49 49. Note the initial *za* of *za-al-zi-ma-an* in ii 4′. Laroche[8] compared *a-al-zi-ma-an* in KUB 16 65 iv 7′ and *za-al-zi-ma-an* in KUB 22 67 12′ with Hurrian *alzi-* and concluded that the spelling with *za* was a scribal error. This additional occurrence with initial *za* indicates that the spelling with *a* is likely to be the scribal error and that this oracle term has nothing to do with Hurrian *alzi-*.

KUB 49 51. This may not be an oracle text. It has a few characteristic phrases of oracles such as *UM-MA* ᵐ⌈A⌉-*wa*[, "*Awa*[. . .] said," in ii 4′ (not *Awauwa* as listed in the index of personal names) and NU.SIG₅-*du*, "let it be unfavorable" in iv 5′, but no descriptions of oracles. NU.SIG₅-*du* in oracle texts is followed by a description of the oracle and its result but it is not followed by that in this text.

KUB 49 56. The obverse contains questions about oracle birds. In line 13′ the *maršanašši*-bird is mentioned before the oracle report is introduced in line 16′ and it must therefore be part of the question. Similarly the *pattarpaḫi*-bird in line 5′ is mentioned before the oracle report is introduced, although in this paragraph the introduction has been lost:

5′. *pát-tar-pal*[-*ḫi-*
      mar-ša-na-aš-š[*i-*
   2 Á.MUŠEN.ḪI.A-*ma* [
      Á.MUŠEN-*ma-*⌈*kán*⌉ EG[IR
      ta-ma-⌈*iš*⌉-*ma-kán* [
10′. *ar-ḫa pa-it* EG[IR
      Á.MUŠEN *zi-an ku*⌈-*uš*
      UM-MA ᵐ*Ma-wi-r*[*i*

   u-ni-iš ku-iš mar-ša-na[-*aš-ši-iš*
   ku-uš pa-it ma-a-an-ma a[*n-*
15′. *ku-it-ki uš-ki-ši ku-u-uš*[
      nu MUŠEN.ḪI.A *ar-ḫa pé-eš-ši-y*[*a-an-du*
      ⌈*na-aš*⌉-*za tar-li*ₓ-*an da-ga-a*[-*an*
                   ]x-x[

6. The reading NU.S[IG₅, "unfavorable," is also possible.
7. See KUB 49 62 and note 12, below (at KUB 49 79).
8. RHA 54 (1952) 38 and RA 64 (1970) 137, followed by Kammenhuber HW² 66.

We may compare the bird oracles KUB 5 22 and KUB 18 57 iii 7-22, which also contain questions about oracle birds and the taking of oracles.[9] Another example of an oracle question about an oracle report is the SU oracle KUB 22 56 rev. 11′-12′:

11′ GIŠ.ŠÚ.A *ú-wa-az*? *pí-*⌈*da*⌉-*i* NU.ŠE-*du zul-*⌈*kiš*⌉ BABBAR

12′ *zul-*⌈*kiš*⌉ BABBAR *ku-iš* GIŠ.⌈TUKUL⌉ KUR.KUR URU.ḪAT-
      TI KAR!-*zi* NU.ŠE-*du*

Line 12′ asks a question about the *zulkiš* BABBAR which was described in line 11′.

KUB 49 61:9′. Read probably IGI.ḪI.A-*aš* <*ú*>-*wa-a-tar*, "sight of the eyes," rather than IGI.ḪI.A-*aš wa-a-tar*, "water of the eyes."[10]

KUB 49 62:15′. Read probably *UM-MA* L]Ú.MEŠ MUŠEN.DÙ NU.SIG₅-*wa-r*[*a-at*], "The augurs said: 'They (the oracle birds) were unfavorable'." Usually an unfavorable outcome in a bird oracle is expressed by *arḫawa peššir*, but see NU.SIG₅-*wa*, KUB 18 3 left col. 13′, and see also KUB 49 30 rev? 22, cited above.

KUB 49 70. For the reading of the King of Mira in the Table of Contents, see Archi, SMEA 22 (1980) 354.

KUB 49 74 22′. Read *zi* GAR!-*ri* 12 <ŠÀ>.⌈DIR⌉, but there are no exclamation marks in the hand copy.

KUB 49 77 iii 2′. One expects *iš*!-*t*[*a-an-t*]*a-iz-zi*, as in line 6′, but again there is no exclamation mark in the hand copy.

KUB 49 78 ii 6. 16 ŠÀ.*DIR* is a new record for most ŠÀ.*DIR*. Even 14 is very rare (KBo 16 97 rev. 35, KBo 24 126 rev. 20′).[11]

KUB 49 79 i 5′. The phrase *ḫu-pa-zi-iš* RA-*an-za*, "the *ḫupazi-* is beaten," occurs only here but is perhaps to be restored in KBo 16 99 i 29′:]-*zi-iš* RA-*an-za*. In i 15′-22′ there is a KIN oracle followed by the phrase *UM-MA* SAL.ME[Š.ŠU.GI], "the old women said (line 19′, restored following i 10′), and part of the same KIN oracle is repeated in quoted speech:

15′. [*nu* K]IN NU.SIG₅[-*du* x-x] GUB-*ir* KASKAL LUGAL ME-
               ir nu-ká[*n*
      [*INA* U]D[.2].KAM SIG₅ ME-⌈*an*⌉ *na-at* DINGIR.MAḪ-*ni*
               SUM-[*an*]
      [*INA* U]D.3.KAM SUD-*li*ₓ-*an-za* ŠA LÚ.KÚR DU₈.ḪI.A ME-
               aš nu x[

9. On the latter passage see Archi, SMEA 16 (1975) 124-25.
10. For other examples of this phrase see Archi, OrAnt 13 (1974) 136.
11. The apparent 1[8] in ABoT 14 iv 3′ is probably a scribal error since the duplicate KUB 50 32 iii 1 has a clear 12.

[4? *ú*]*r-kiš* [DINGIR.MA]Ḫ GUB-*iš* PAP-*nu-mar* KASKAL
URU.ḪAT[-*TI*
[*n*]*a-an* A-NA LÚ.MEŠ URU.ḪAT-*TI pa-*ʳ*iš*ˈ UM-MA SAL.
ME[Š.ŠU.GI
20′. [DI]NGIR.MAḪ GUB-*iš nu-wa* PAP-*nu-mar* KASKAL URU.
ḪAT[-*TI*
nu-wa-ra-an A-NA LÚ.MEŠ URU.ḪAT-ʳ*TI*ˈ *pa-iš*[
a-pé-e-da-ni KASKAL-*ši pí-ra-an* x-x UR[U

In i 6′-12′ there is a KIN oracle followed by UM-MA SAL.MEŠ.ŠU.G[I], "the old women said" (line 10′). One might expect that lines 10′-12′ would be another KIN oracle repeated in quoted speech. The lines are fragmentary and they may be a KIN oracle, but they don't repeat anything. There are a few examples of addenda in quoted speech which follow the result of an oracle,[12] but there seem to be no other examples of an oracle report which is repeated in quoted speech.

KUB 49 82. Obv. ii? describes cult activities. Rev. iii? contains KIN oracles but with no indication of the outcomes (favorable or unfavorable).

KUB 49 86. See the comments on KUB 50 32, below.

KUB 49 89. In the Table of Contents read line 12, not line 11.

KUB 49 93. See the comments on KUB 50 6, below.

KUB 49 96. Note the consistent spelling *an-ta* for usual *an-da*, "in," and add this text to the examples in Kammenhuber HW² 99.[13] Another unusual spelling is *dam-maš-ta* in obv. 5.

KUB 49 100. Lines 6′-15′ contain a KIN oracle (12′-13′) to which a ŠU oracle was later added (14′-15′). A few other oracle texts with changes of handwriting are listed in Berman, "Some Hittite Oracle Fragments,[14] including KUB 49 33, 39, and KUB 50 81 from the volumes under review.

KUB 49 103. In rev. 15′-16′ read probably IGI-*zi* S[U.MEŠ[15] SIG₅-*ru* / EGIR-*m*]*a* NU.SIG₅-*du* (erasure) 5-ʳŠU¹ *ar-ḫa* ʳÚ¹[-*UL ap-pa-at-ta-at*]. Cf. KBo 2 2 i 21-22 (*ki-i ku-it ku-u-uš* MUŠEN ḪUR-RI ʳ*kaĺ-la-ra-an-ni ar-ḫa ap-pa-an-ta-at*), ii 41-42 (3-ŠÚ Ú-UL *ar-ḫa ap-pa-at-ta-at*), and KUB 16 58 obv. 11 (3-ŠU *ar-ḫa* Ú-UL; line 12 is lost).[16] See also *ar-ḫa* DIB-*ta-at* in

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12. KUB 5 13 i 5: [U]M-MA *ᵐKa-du-ú* DINGIR-*LUM-wa* IŠ-TU EME ʳTAˈ É.DINGIR-LIM *pa-aḫ-ḫu-na-a*[*z*? ; KUB 6 14 rev. 10′-10′b: UM-MA ʳWa-ti[...] *ta-pa-aš-*ʳ*ša*ˈ-*aš-wa te-pu-uš e-eš-*ʳ*zi*ˈ; KUB 22 51 obv. 9′: *šu-lu-pé-eš-ma ku-iš* GÙ.<UN>-*liš* Á.MUŠEN-*ma tar-li,-an* GÌR.ʳḪIˈ.A *kán-qa-nu-ut nu-wa* GÙB-*a*[*n*]; and KUB 49 30 rev? 22 (see above).

13. Several of the examples given by Kammenhuber are wrong or doubtful. KBo 2 2 ii 22 should probably be read *kat-ta* (Hrozny, BoSt 3 [1919] 40 n. 3). KBo 13 134 rev. 15 is fragmentary and could also be read [*ka*]*t-*[*t*]*a*. KUB 25 23 left edge a 2 has a clear *kat-ta* in the hand copy.

14. See above, pp. 94-98.

15. The reading ʳ*TE*ˈ.M[EŠ] is also possible.

16. See Neu, StBoT 5 (1968) 24.

KUB 49 103 obv. 9′, where the preceding signs are fragmentary.

KUB 50 1. The oracle bird *zamnašši-* (ii 11′, iii 13′) also occurs in KBo 24 130 i 18′, 19′, and, with the spelling *za-am-ma-na-aš-š*[*i-* , in KUB 49 47:13′. The results of the oracles are introduced in an unusual way. Note for example in ii 14′ *ku-u-uš* MUŠEN.ḪI.A ᵐḪ*u-u-ḫa-šar-pa-aš* LÚ.MUŠEN. DÙ *a-uš-t*[*a* , "Ḫubašarpa the augur saw these birds," rather than the usual UMMA ᵐḪubašarpa, "Ḫubašarpa said."

KUB 50 6 + KUB 16 32.[17] In this text the descriptions of the oracle procedures are omitted. The oracle takers are listed and the results are given; for example, obv. ii 46′-47′: IŠ-TU SAL.ŠU.GI LÚ.ḪAL LÚ.IGI.MUŠEN-*ya* SIG₅, "by the old woman, the diviner, and the augur, favorable." Other examples of this arrangement include KBo 2 2 ii 20; KBo 8 57, KUB 5 6 + KUB 18 54 passim, KUB 5 8, KUB 6 15 ii 2, KUB 18 23, KUB 18 36, KUB 22 12, KUB 22 35, KUB 49 93, and KUB 50 24:7′. The use of GIŠ.TUKUL in the meaning "oracle procedure," noted by Archi in the Table of Contents, was also discussed by Moore.[18]

KUB 50 7. This may be a *šašta*-oracle (CTH 576). In oracles, ZAG-*uš* (line 2′) occurs only in *šašta*-oracles, such as KUB 18 48 obv? 3′ and KUB 18 49:5′, 12′, and 15′.[19]

KUB 50 28:6′ and 50 44 ii 10′. LI.TAR-*en* for the usual *punuššuen*, "we asked," may be added to LI.TAR-*u-e*[*n*] in the unpublished oracle text Bo 1644:2 cited by Ehelolf.[20] LI.TAR-*en* also occurs in the deposition KUB 31 76 obv. 17′. Cf. ̄ L]I.TAR-*zi* (=*punušzi*), "he asks," in KUB 44 18 obv. 12′, and LI.TAR-*kán* (=*punuškan*), "repeatedly asked," in IBoT 2 129 obv. 30.

KUB 50 32, 33, 34, and 82. These are all fragments of CTH 568, an oracle text dealing with festivals, of which several copies are preserved. KUB 50 33 contains the beginning of the text, which is lost in all the other copies. CTH 568 includes the following exemplars:

A. ABoT 14 + KBo 24 118.
B. KUB 22 27 i 6′-19′ = A ii 1-28; iii 40′-44′ = A v 2′-8′; iv 21-39 = A vi 1′-30′.
C. VBoT 131:2′-5′ = A iii 22-26.
D. KBo 24 119 iii 1-16 = B i 26′-34′.
E. KUB 50 32 ii 4′-iii 10 = A iv 1′-20′.
F. KUB 50 33 + 34 ii 2-6 = A iii 1-9.
G. KUB 50 82 = A vi 3′-25′ and B iv 22-36.
H. LAAA 3 (1910) pl. 28 no. 9 = A v 12′-20′.
I. JCS 24 (1972) 176 no. 78: colophon?

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17. Haas in Archi, SMEA 22 (1980) 25 n. 15.

18. JNES 40 (1981) 49-52.

19. See the comments to KUB 50 90 below.

20. ZA 43 (1936) 192.

CTH 568 is unusual in the number of exemplars it has. Duplicates of oracle texts are rare. The following examples have been reported in the literature: KUB 19 19 = KUB 40 106,[21] IBoT 2 129 = 898/v +KUB 16 35 (+?) KBo 22 139,[22] KUB 18 18 = KUB 18 19 + KUB 50 107,[23] KUB 16 40 = KUB 18 11,[24] and KUB 34 48 = KUB 49 86.[25] Several of these examples require further comment. KUB 19 19 = KUB 40 106 contains an itinerary of a military campaign similar to the oracle text KUB 22 25,[26] but the oracle report, if any, has been lost. Therefore it may belong under CTH 824, itinerary fragments (?), rather than with the oracle texts. KUB 16 40 and KUB 18 11 are šašta-oracles,[27] but they are not duplicates. Only the formulaic parts of the oracles duplicate each other. In KUB 34 48 the left column has SU oracles and the right column describes a festival. KUB 49 86 right column is a duplicate of KUB 34 48 right column. The left column of KUB 49 86 has only the ends of a few lines and it is not possible to determine what type of text it contains. Therefore the only genuine examples of oracle texts with duplicates are CTH 568, IBoT 2 129 = 898/v + KUB 16 35 (+?) KBo 22 139, and KUB 18 18 = KUB 18 19 + KUB 50 107. There are also at least two examples of oracle questions or parts of oracle questions which occur in two different texts. KUB 18 36:7'-9' is a duplicate of KUB 6 9 ii 1-4, and KUB 22 51 obv. 10'-13' is a duplicate of KUB 50 108:7'-10'. In these texts the oracle reports diverge. I have not made a systematic search for such quasi-duplicates, so there may be more of them.

KUB 50 44 ii 5'. Read DIR! IZKIM. This symbolic name, whose meaning is unknown, also occurs in KUB 6 30:5', KUB 16 21 obv. 8', KUB 16 36:15', and KUB 50 30 obv. 7, and is to be restored in KUB 49 89 right column 11'. See also above in the comments to KUB 50 28 about LI.TAR-*en* (ii 10').

KUB 50 46 rev. iii 4'-16'. This paragraph contains two oracle questions and two MUŠEN ḪURRI oracles:

13'.   ]MUŠEN ḪUR-RI SIG₅-*ru* NU.SIG₅
       "Let the ḪURRI-bird be favorable. Unfavorable."

16'.   MUŠEN ḪUR-]RI SIG₅-*ru* SIG₅
       "Let the ḪURRI-bird be favorable. Favorable."

Another example of an oracle text with more than one question per paragraph is KUB 5 7.

21. Klengel, MIO 8 (1963) 15.
22. Otten and Rüster, ZA 62 (1972) 106, and Hoffner in Berman, "Some Hittite Oracle Fragments," above, pp. 94-98.
23. Walther KUB 18, see below for the join.
24. Laroche CTH 576. KUB 18 1 in CTH 576 is a typographical error for KUB 18 11.
25. Otten, StBoT 15 (1971) 23.
26. See Klengel, MIO 8 (1963) 15.
27. See below in the comments to KUB 50 90.

KUB 50 47. This fragment mentions oracles (SIXSÁ-*at*, "it was determined by oracle," in i 3', 4', 7', and iv 5, and GAM-*ma a-ri-y[a]*-x[in ii 7') but it does not contain oracle questions, descriptions of oracles, or oracle results. In rev. iv it appears from the hand copy that the top of the tablet is preserved, so the line numbers should have been written without prime marks.

KUB 50 48. Note *an-dur-aš-ma* BAL, "domestic insurrection," in iii 2' and ⌈*a*⌉-*ra-aḫ-zé-na-aš-ma* BAL, "foreign insurrection," in iii 3'. Cf. KUB 54 i 33: BAL *an-dur-za ku-iš-ki* DÙ-*ya-zi*, "will anyone make an insurrection internally," and i 35: *nu* BAL *a-ra-aḫ-za-ma ku-iš-ki* DÙ-*zi*, "or will anyone make an insurrection externally?" *an-dur-aš* also occurs in KUB 50 22:6' and probably in KUB 42 49 obv. 7 (*an-dur!-aš*). It is not listed in Kammenhuber HW². In KUB 50 48 ii 1' read probably *u-nil-uš.*

KUB 50 77. If we restore *ḫu-]i-nu-ut* in the left column this may be a šašta-oracle (CTH 576). This verb is very frequent in those oracles. See the comments to KUB 50 90 below.

KUB 50 79 obv? 5'. Note the abbreviation *pa-u-i* used as a symbolic name in a KIN oracle. This probably stands for *pangaui*, the locative of *panku-*, "all." The accusative *pa-an* occurs in KUB 5 1 ii 69 and iii 34 and appears to be an abbreviation of a different, *a*-stem word.

KUB 50 80. The lines are numbered as if line 8' were the end of a paragraph, but there must have been an oracle result (SIXSÁ-*atwa*, "favorable," or *arḫawa peššir*, "unfavorable") that has been lost at the beginning of the following line before the paragraph divider.

KUB 50 82. See the comments to KUB 50 32, above.

KUB 50 87 obv? 2. Read AN-NU-⌈*Ú*⌉-*TI* ⌈LÚ.MEŠ⌉, "these men," and compare AN-NU-UT-TI LÚ.MEŠ URU.Ku-lu-up-pa, "these men of Kuluppa," KBo 16 65 i 16. Note [*I*]Š-*TU* SAL.ENSI SIXSÁ-*at*, "it was determined by oracle by the SAL.ENSI" in rev? 13'. The SAL.ENSI is mentioned in a number of oracle texts (KUB 5 6 ii 21'; KUB 6 13 + KUB 18 62:5'; KUB 16 69 obv? 18'; KUB 18 29 i 4', 5', 9'; KUB 22 40 iii 6', 13', 21', 24'; KUB 22 65 i 12'; and KUB 50 91 iv 12'), but her role in taking oracles is unclear.[28]

KUB 50 90. Extispicies preceded by observation of the behavior of the sacrificial animal before it is slaughtered.[29] Laroche (CTH 576) calls this "Clinomancie" from Greek *klíne* "couch, bed." The source of this term is Hittite *šašta-*, which occurs frequently in these oracle,. Note especially KUB 16 40 obv? 12': *ša-aš-ta-an-kán iš-tar-na ar-ḫa a-ri-u-e[-en]*, "We took šašta-oracles." *šašta-* probably refers to straw or hay used for the animals' bedding and so could be translated "litter"; see, for example, *š]a-aš-du-ša-*

28. Cf. Kammenhuber, THeth 7 (1976) 32 and 146.
29. Kammenhuber, THeth 7 (1976) 13.

aš-ma-aš ŠA IN.NU, "litters of straw for them (the horses)," KUB 29 40 ii 18'. Other examples of this type of oracle besides the ones listed in the Table of Contents are KUB 18 45; KUB 18 48 (+?) 49; KUB 50 121; 136/r, 191/s; and perhaps KUB 50 7, KUB 50 77; 722/t, and 1245/u.[30]

KUB 50 96.   Note the unusual spelling *ḫi*-LAM-*ši-ma-an* for *ḫilipšiman* (line 13'), and see my discussion of the spelling of this word in JCS 30 (1978) 122-23. GUR-*iš* for *damaiš*, "other" (line 14'), is a late spelling. It occurs only in oracle texts[31] and in historical texts of Suppiluliuma II.[32]

KUB 50 107.   Lines 6-9 are a direct join to KUB 18 19:1'-4'.

KUB 50 108:7'-10'.   These lines are a duplicate of KUB 22 51 obv. 10'-13'. See the discussion of KUB 50 32, above.

KUB 50 121 iii 3-5.   These lines are a *šašta*-oracle (CTH 576). See the discussion of KUB 50 90, above.

KUB 50 122.   This does not appear to be an oracle text.

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   30. I wish to thank Hans Güterbock for his permission to cite these unpublished tablets here.
   KUB 16 2 is listed by Kammenhuber, THeth 7 (1976) 13, as a *šašta*-oracle because of *IŠ-TU* UDU, "by means of a sheep," in iii 9', but it appears to be a series of MUŠEN *ḪURRI* oracles. Note KI.MIN *nu* MUŠEN *ḪUR-RI* SIG₅-*ru*, "ditto, let the *ḪURRI*-bird be favorable," in iv 8' and 13'; it is also to be restored in iii 10'. The phrase *IŠ-TU* UDU does not occur in the *šašta*-oracles.
   31. KUB 6 39 obv? 5', VBoT 136 obv. 11', AT 454 i 27, iii 32.
   32. KBo 4 14 iv 61', KUB 26 32 i 5, and KUB 23 44 rev! 7' (GUR-*da-ni*); the last two fragments are part of the same tablet.

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CORRECTIONS TO JCS 33 (1981):

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P. 229 n. 29: read "Alster" for "Larsen."
P. 232 top: the following stemma was inadvertently omitted: