

NEWSLETTER FOR ANATOLIAN STUDIES

Billie Jean Collins, Editor



ISSN 8755-0997

Vol. 7/1 Spring 1991

1. COMMUNICATIONS

archive thus seems to represent a provincial replica of the main archives at Hattuša for local usage in cultic and administrative matters. The texts have been unearthed in some rooms of a huge edifice which at first sight reminds one of the cyclopic walls of the Great Temple at Hattuša. Future work will show whether it is a temple or a palace. The geographic position of the city (three days march from Boğazköy-Hattuša and lying in a topographically and strategically important landscape, thus guarding the Hittite territories from Kaskaean raids) and the dates of the texts fit very well for the ancient city of Hakmiš/Hakpiš, which has been known since Arnuwanda I-Ašmunikal (ca. 1420 B.C.) as a substitute cultic place for the Storm God of Nerik.

Ahmet Ünal.

2. Recent Finds

During the summer of 1990 the Museum of Çorum acquired two fragments of Hittite tablets which allegedly came from Ortaköy, 55 km south of Çorum. The ancient city, the find spot of the tablets, is a huge, sprawling settlement on a terrace on the right side of a subsidiary creek of Çekerek Suyu (Scylax River) on the southern slopes of a mountain which protects the region against the cold northern winds. The rescue excavations conducted by the Museum of Çorum during August and September 1990 yielded some 2000 Hittite tablets, all from the 14-13th centuries B.C. The content of the texts is almost identical with those found at Hattuša: letters, festival texts, also with Hurrian passages, rituals, oracles and inventories. The
