

chen (Metalle* und Metallurgie A. II. § 2). Interessant dabei ist die explizite Nennung des Berges Taggata als Herkunftsort des Kupfers in dem Bauritual KBo. 4, 1: 39f. (m. Dupl., s. Beckman, AOAT 366 [2010] 86 § 9). Neben Kupfer und den oben (§ 2) genannten Beutegütern sind in den heth. Texten gelegentlich noch Textilien aus Alašija belegt: s. dazu de Martino 2008, 251, Vigo 2010. Für ein Kupferderivat als Augenmedizin importiert aus Alašija vgl. Puhvel 2004, Vigo 2010, 298–302.

Beckman G. et al. 2011: The Ahhiyawa texts (= SBL WAW 28). – Bryce T. 2009: The peoples and places of ancient Western Asia. – Güterbock H. G. 1967: The Hittite conquest of Cyprus reconsidered, JNES 26, 73–81. – Jasink A. M./Marino M. 2010: The kingdom of Alashiya and the Kouris river valley: a project on an unsolved historical-archaeological question, in: A. Süel (ed.), Acts of the VIIth International Congress of Hittitology, Çorum, August 25–31, 2008, 417–430. – Lebrun R. 2004: Le monde hittite et les Îles de la Méditerranée orientale: le cas chypriote, Res Antiquae 1, 359–364; id. 2010: Syro Anatolica Scripta Minora VIII, Le Muséon 123, 1–6; id. 2016: Poussée anatolienne vers l’Egée, ActOrBelg. 29, 85–90. – de Martino S. 2007: Il trattato tra Hatti e Alašija, KBo XII 39, Fs. B. u. A. Diñol 483–492; id. 2008: Relations between Hatti and Alašija according to textual and archaeological evidence, in: G. Wilhelm (ed.), Hattuša – Boğazköy (= CDOG 6), 247–263. – Puhvel J. 2004: Darkness in Hittite, ZVS 117, 194–196. – Vigo M. 2010: Linen in Hittite inventory texts, 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), 290–322.

Th. van den Hout

Zypresse (cypress).

§ 1. Botany. – § 2. Terminology and identification. – § 3. Origin. – § 4. Descriptions. – § 5. Prices. – § 6. Use.

§ 1. Botany. Botanical name *Cupressus sempervirens*, family *Cupressaceae*. Varieties: *fo. horizontalis*, *pyramidalis* (the latter is likely an old cultivar). Native to the coastal belt of Turkey and the Levant, E Taurus and N Iran. “In dryer places, the Mediterranean cypress ... forms open woodlands with maquis undergrowth” (Gilbert 1995, 156). C. are up to 50 m in height and over 3 m in girth.

Erhard et al. 2002¹⁷, 341; Townsend et al. 1966, 94; Willcox 1992, 2. For c. in N Iran s. also Rowton 1967, 268 with n. 46. Illustrations and photos: BSA 6, 162; Zohary 1983, 106.

C. remains have been identified in Ur, Ziqqurat of Nabonidus (Kuniholm 1992, 98; Moorey/Postgate 1992, 197), and in Ḥasanlū (Moorey 1994, 361).

§ 2. Terminology and identification. Sum. šu-úr-me/mîn, Akk. *šurmēnu*, *šur’înu*, “now fairly generally identified with cypress” (Postgate 1992, 184).

The identification is based on etymology, s. CAD Š/3, 353: Arab. *šarbîn*, Aram. *šurbînā*, *šarwaynā*, Old Pers. *tarmi*, *saru*, considered as loans from Akk.

In Ebla: ^{gis}ŠU.ME = *ša-mi-nu*, *šè-rî-mi-nu* VE 379 (MEE 4 p. 242).

M. Krebernik, ZA 73 (1983) 15; M. Civil, ARES 4 (2008) 103 ad l. 217.

In the *Nippur list of trees* (Veldhuis 1997, 151–167), šu-úr-mîn in l. 53 follows *eren* “cedar” and precedes *za-balum* “juniper”; both trees are elsewhere associated with c.

CAD Š/3, 349 *šurmēnu* lex. section; Išme-Dagan A + V 270, s. ETCSL 2.5.4.1. BPOA 1, 1064 between cedar and juniper; MVN 4, 61: 4; MVN 15, 127: 3; Nišaba 26, 33: 3 after cedar and juniper. The spellings ŠU.ME.EREN, EREN.ŠU.ME and ŠU.ER=EN.ME (ePSD) also show that c. and cedar were seen as related trees.

Since *šurmēnu* is equated with the rarer word *ḥašūru* in CT 37, 27: 17, the latter also has been identified with c. (AHw. 1, 335 s.v. *ḥašūrum*, *ḥašurru* “eine Zypresenart”). Rowton 1967, 268 thinks that *ḥašūru/ḥa.šur* is the genuine older word, later replaced by *šurmēnu*, considered by him as a loan. The identification remains, however, uncertain.

CAD Ḥ 147 s.v. *ḥašūru*, “a kind of cedar”. The use of *ḥašūru* is similar to *šurmēnu*: timber, aromatic. There is a Ḥašūr mountain, identified by Rowton 1967, 268 with E Taurus. This is, however, a region in which the c. does not grow – an argument against the identification of the tree with c.

§ 3. Origin. C. do not naturally grow in Mesopotamia. Therefore, they had to be imported. Ass. royal inscriptions, lex. and lit. texts of the 1st mill. mention Amanos*, Lebanon (Libanon*, esp. § 3.1) and Sirara* (I) as sources of c., alongside other conifers, especially cedar (Zeder* A). These top-

onyms refer to the mountains of (Anti-) Lebanon, N Syria and S-E Turkey.

CAD Š/3, 349f. s. v. a 1'; Postgate 1992, 184.

In ARM 1, 7 Qaṭna* in N Syria is mentioned in connection with an import of c. (Kupper 1992, 167). Mount Arandu, the "cypress mountain", prob. refers to the Arantu "Orontes*" (Rowton 1967, 270).

The "upper land" as source of c. in Gudea Cyl. A xii 5 refers to the West in general. Logs of c. are joined to form a raft (Gudea Cyl. A xv 29) and transported on the Euphrates to Mesopotamia. The expression "cedar mountain and the boxwood mountain" in an inscription of Yaḥdun-Lîm (Kupper 1992, 167; Postgate 1992, 189; CAD Š/3, 349 s. v. a 1') also refers to the West.

Ass. kings cultivated c. in royal parks (Paradies*; CAD Š/3, 350 s. v. a 2'). Saplings (*ziqpu*) of cedar and c. were acquired in Nēmed-Ištar* (SAA 1, 227: 7-9).

§ 4. Descriptions. The c. has "leaves" (*bašbastu*, PA; CAD Š/3, 350 s. v. a 3'). In Akk. texts c. are described as *damqu* "good", *ša irissun tābu* "whose scent is sweet" (refs. in CAD Š/3, 350).

§ 5. Prices. In Ur III prices are frequently mentioned, e.g.: 1 mina of c. costs 1/6 shekel of silver (BPOA 6, 200: 3f.); 5 talents of c. cost 14 shekel silver (BPOA 6, 1243: 5f.). Old Bab. period: 186 kg of c. cost 148.7 g of silver (UET 5, 665: 3; Van De Mieroop 1992, 160). Late Bab.: 11 minas of c. cost 1 shekel of silver (Jursa 2009, 170).

§ 6. Use.

§ 6.1. Wood for building purposes and for objects. The c. wood imported by the Neo-Ass. kings was used for doors, roof-beams, columns and panels in palaces.

Postgate 1992, 184; 189; CAD Š/3, 350f. s. v. b2'.

Late Bab.: used by the *naggāru* "carpenter", Jursa 2009, 165.

Writing board: KAR 151 r. 68, s. CAD Š/3, 351 s. v. b3'.

§ 6.2. As aromatic. C. used as aromatic (*giššim*, e.g. MVN 6, 123: 1; *riqqū*, CAD Š/3, 351 s. v. c1') is measured by weight (cf. Zeder* A. § 8.2).

In Mari: Kupper 1992, 167. LB: Jursa 2009, 165; CAD Š/3, 351f. s. v. c. Frequently in Ur III, e.g., 4 minas of c. (BPOA 1, 1064: 2); 10 5/6 minas (MVN 4, 61: 4); 10 minas (MVN 6, 123: 3); 18 minas (MVN 15, 127: 3); 15 talents (NATN 355: 3). In cookery: YOS 11, 25: 10 (J. Bottéro, Mes-Civ. 6, 35).

It may be burnt as incense (CAD Š/3, 351f. s. v. c3') or used for perfuming oil (§ 6.3), the latter in the form of a powder (KU = (?) *sīktu*, s. CAD S 260a).

CAD Š/3, 353 s. v. e; s. a. *ḥašālu* "to crush" CAD Š/3, 351 s. v. c2'.

§ 6.3. Cypress oil (*šaman šurmēni*) is oil perfumed with c. (Parfüm(rezepte)*). It is used for anointing, in rituals and in medicine.

CAD Š/3, 352f. s. v. d. MVN 1, 64: 1 mentions *ī-dūg-ga* "sweet oil", perfumed by cedar (l. 2), juniper (l. 3) and c. (l. 4). In Mari: J. Joannès, MARI 7 (1993) 268f.

§ 6.4. Cypress resin (?) is not mentioned explicitly in any texts. However, c. exceptionally measured by volume in AMT 55, 1: 11 (CAD Š/3, 352 s. v. c 4'), by analogy with cedar (Zeder* A. § 8.2), probably refers to c. resin.

Erhardt W. et al. 2002¹⁷: Zander: Handwörterbuch der Pflanzennamen. – Gilbert A. S. 1995: The flora and fauna of the Ancient Near East, CANE 1, 153-174. – Jursa M. 2009: Die Krallen des Meeres und andere Aromata, Gs. A. Sima 147-180. – Kuniholm P. I. 1992: Dendrochronological wood from Anatolia and environs, BSA 6, 97f. – Kupper J.-R. 1992: Le bois à Mari, BSA 6, 163-170. – Meiggs R. 1982: Trees and timber in the ancient Mediterranean world, 416-420. – Moorey P. R. S. 1994: Materials. – Moorey P. R. S./Postgate J. N. 1992: Some wood identifications from Mesopotamian sites, BSA 6, 197-200. – Postgate J. N. 1992: Trees and timber in the Assyrian texts, BSA 6, 177-192. – Rowton M. B. 1967: The woodlands of ancient western Asia, JNES 26, 261-277. – Townsend C. C./Guest E./al-Rawi A. 1966: Flora of Iraq 2. – Van De Mieroop M. 1992: Wood in the Old Babylonian texts from southern Babylonia, BSA 6, 155-162. – Veldhuis N. 1997: Elementary education at Nippur: the lists of trees and wooden objects (Diss. Univ. of Groningen). – Willcox G. 1992: Timber and trees: ancient exploitation in the Middle East: evidence from plant remains, BSA 6, 1-32. – Zohary M. 1983: Pflanzen der Bibel: vollständiges Handbuch.

M. P. Streck