

Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie

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Redaktion
T. Blaschke · S. Ecklin · J. Fechner · S. Pfaffinger

Band 13 · 5./6. Lieferung

Susa. B – Telipinu. B

2012

Sonderdruck

De Gruyter

nun von insgesamt vier Arzawa-Ländern sprach (Friedrich, *Verträge* 2, 70–73: § 17), erschien T. unter den Königen dieser Vasallenstaaten nicht mehr. Der dort neben den Herrschern von Wiluša, Mira und (wahrscheinlich) Šeḫa erwähnte König namens Uraḫadduša* wurde meist als ein Nachfolger des T. betrachtet (s. Heinhold-Krahmer 1977, 153 Anm. 176 [mit früherer Literatur], 237f.; Hawkins 1998, 16 Anm. 68), was jedoch nicht definitiv bewiesen werden konnte.

Güterbocks Vorschlag (1967, 66–68), den Namen auf der inzwischen zerstörten Hieroglyphen-Inschrift Karabel C 1 als Targašna-lli zu deuten, wurde zu Recht sehr bald wieder verworfen (hierzu Hawkins 1998, 8f. [mit Literatur], 11 [Zeichnungen und Foto]).

Del Monte G. F. 2008: *Le gesta di Suppiluliuma*. – Güterbock H. G. 1967: Das dritte Monument am Karabel, *IstM* 17, 63–71. – Hawkins J. D. 1998: Tarkasnawa king of Mira: 'Tarkondemos', Boğazköy, sealings and Karabel, *AnSt.* 48, 1–31. – Heinhold-Krahmer S. 1977: Arzawa: Untersuchungen zu seiner Geschichte nach den hethitischen Quellen (= *THeth.* 8). – Korošec V. 1931: Hethitische Staatsverträge: ein Beitrag zu ihrer juristischen Wertung.

S. Heinhold-Krahmer

Tarḫān. Ṭ. in the Kūh-e Dašt district of Luristān* province, West-Iran, consists mainly of a narrow, about 3 km wide valley between NW-SE lying mountain ridges along the northern side of the Šeimare river. At about 1000 m.a.s.l., the valley floor is part of the quarters to which nomads from NE Luristān retreated in winter. A narrow road through the mountains at the NW end of the valley leads to the ruined early Islamic bridge across the Šeimare at Sefaleh (Stein 1940, 236–240, fig. 73–75). Ṭ. is still badly known although important finds were reported (Calmeyer 1969, 145) and several plundered BA and IA cemeteries are still visible (personal observation 2003). Stein was the first explorer to travel through Ṭ. and locate mounds and tombs (Stein 1940, 221–223, pl. IX). In 1962–1964 followed a survey by P. Mortensen and H. Thrane (Danish National Museum). The British archaeologist Goff surveyed Ṭ. in 1963–1967. Uruk pottery was observed

at Ṭ. Central Mound and Čegā Pahān (not to be confused with Čegā Pahn in Kūh-e Dašt valley) (Goff 1971, 139–145, fig. 4f.). A small natural mound called Tepe Ġarālī had remains of buildings along its slopes and two BA gabled roof tombs (Thrane 1965, 161–168, fig. 8–10, 12f.; id. 1968, 24–26, fig. 22; Goff 1971, 146). Although plundered, one of them could be re-excavated. It measured 4.80 m by 1.35 m and was said to have held six skeletons. Only a bronze pin and early 3rd mill. sherds remained (Haerinck 2011, 66–70, pl. 17). Individual IA graves, unfortunately with few burial goods, were excavated at Dereḫt-e-Tabir and at Kül Voim (Thrane 1965, 163–165, fig. 11).

Calmeyer P. 1969: Datierbare Bronzen aus Luristan und Kirmanshah (= UAVA 5). – Goff C. L. 1971: Luristan before the Iron Age, *Iran* 9, 131–152. – Haerinck E. 2011: Painted pottery of the first half of the Early Bronze Age (late 4th–first centuries of the 3rd millennium BC) in Luristan, W-Iran, *IrAnt.* 46, 55–106. – Stein A. 1940: Old routes of Western Irān, narrative of an archaeological journey carried out and recorded by Sir Aurel Stein. – Thrane H. 1965: Archaeological investigations in Western Luristan: preliminary report of the second Danish archaeological expedition to Iran, *ActArch.* 35, 153–169; id. 1968: Bronzerne fra Luristan: og et dansk pionerarbejde, *Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark*, 5–26.

B. Overlaet

Tarḫulara. King of Gurgum*/Marqas*, attested in the inscriptions of Tiglath-pileser III and Sargon II, c. 743–711. The name is written ^mTar/Ta-ar-ḫu/(ku²)-la-ra/rilru; Tiglath-pileser and Sargon call him (KUR) *Gurgumayya*, Sargon also (URU) *Marqasayya*.

T. participated in the Urartian-backed anti-Ass. alliance of Matī'ilu* of Arpad, and after its defeat in 743 in Kummuh* he faced Ass. attack but submitted and was pardoned; Tadmor, *Tigl. III.* 100–103 (Stele I B: 21'–42'); 50–53 (Ann. 17, less well preserved); 166–169 (Summ. 7, Nimrud tablet – the other summary inscriptions recording this event do not mention T., Summ. 1: 20–25; Summ. 3: 15'–26'). T. subsequently appears in the list of tributaries of the year 738 (Tadmor, *Tigl. III.* 265–268, Supplementary Study D).