

# Terms for Textiles, Clothing, Hides, Wool and Accessories in Ugaritic: An Etymological Study

Wilfred G. E. Watson – Northumberland UK

[After a brief survey of previous work (§1), all the Ugaritic terms for textiles, clothing, hides, wool, dyes and accessories together with their cognates in other Semitic languages and their equivalents in Afro-Asiatic, Indo-European and other language groups are set out in a series of subclasses: (§2) clothing and fabrics, (§3) leather and wool, (§4) sets of clothes, (§5) dyes and dyed material, and (§6) accessories. There are also sections on uncertain (§7) and (§8) incorrect terms, on composite expressions (§9), professions (§10) and tools (§11). There is a short section on verbs (§12). Tables set out the terms in Ugaritic, with equivalents in various languages (§13), the equivalents in RS Akkadian and syllabic spellings (§14), followed by statistics for distribution in terms of genre (§15) and language (§16) and finally there are some conclusions (§17).]

**Keywords:** Afro-Asiatic, comparative Semitics, clothes, composite expressions, etymology, Hittite, Hurrian, Indo-European, ornaments, textiles, Ugaritic.

## 1. Previous Studies

The two most comprehensive studies are *La terminologia dei tessili nei testi di Ugarit* by Ribichini – Xella (1985)<sup>1</sup> and “Textile Terminology in the Ugaritic Texts” by Vita (2010)<sup>2</sup>. In several ways *La terminologia dei tessili* was a pioneering work. After a brief introduction on materials and occupations relating to textiles, all the terms are set out alphabetically, with discussion of etymology and meaning, and in an appendix, a selection of relevant texts is provided, with translations<sup>3</sup>. This survey remains fundamental. The study by Juan Pablo Vita, part of a larger work on textiles in the ancient Near East<sup>4</sup>, also lists the relevant vocabulary and is also significant because it is up to date and includes the terms written syllabically.

Studies of isolated Ugaritic terms include Dietrich – Loretz (1971) on *ušpġt*, (1977) on *knd*, *kndpnt* and *pġndr*, (1990) on *äll*; Sanmartín (1977) on *üzr*; Margalit (1983) and Malul (1986) on

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1. Here abbreviated to *Tessili*. See the review articles by Durand 1990 and Sanmartín 1992, both of which discuss several Ugaritic terms for textiles.

2. See also Heltzer 1999, 452-453; Vita 1999, 486-487; Matoian – Vita 2014; Vita – Matoian 2009 and 2018 (in the press).

3. KTU 4.4; 4.46; 4.131-132; 4.144; 4.146; 4.152-153; 4.156; 4.166; 4.168; 4.182; 4.188; 4.190; 4.205-206; 4.270; 4.284; 4.337; 4.378; 4.630; 4.709:1-6. See now also KTU 4.165; 4.185; 4.192-193; 4.203; 4.316; 4.395; 4.402; 4.626; 4.707; 4.721; 4.738; 4.771; 4.780; 4.802.

4. For a review article see Llop-Raduà 2013.

*md* and *npyn*; Del Olmo Lete (1998) on *rp*; Tropper – Vita (2013) on *kpt*, *pld* and *šahartu* (*š<sup>c</sup>rt*); Vita on *kndwt* (2017); Vita – Watson (2016) on *mrdt*; Watson (1977) on *rt*, (1990) on *all* and *az*, (1995) on *mšrr(t)* and *tn*, (1998) on *rp*, (2000a, 2016) on *rt*, (2003, 2004b, 2006b) on *tprt*, (2005) on *pgū*, (2007a) on *alt*, (2007b) on *md*, *mks* and *npyn* (2010) on *azml*, *mkk*, *mškk*, *tn* and *tqn*, (2015b) on (*ū*)*hyt*, *hll* and *prqt*, (2017/8) on *mšlt*, *sgr* and *tprt* and (2018a) on *azml*. Since most of these studies discuss context, there is no need to repeat here what has been said there. In this paper, there is some overlap with similar surveys on Ugaritic terms relating to warfare (Watson 2017) riding tackle (Watson 2011) and professions (Watson 2018b)<sup>5</sup>. Dyes have been discussed by van Soldt (1990) and Dietrich (2010)<sup>6</sup>.

Here the focus is on etymology and the interconnections with terms in other languages and language families<sup>7</sup>. Where possible, the equivalents of nouns are provided. For comparative purposes, there is some reference to Egyptian, Greek and Hittite as representative of the Afro-Asiatic and Indo-European language groups as well as to Hurrian and other languages<sup>8</sup>. All the terms discussed (with selected cognates and corresponding terms in other languages) are given in a table (§13). Every occurrence has been listed so that the distribution by genre can be determined (§15). Note also that here, for the very first time, this selection of vocabulary is presented in classified sets.

## 2. Clothing and Fabrics

This is the broadest category, with the highest number of entries, and includes the various materials used for making clothes as well as the terms for the finished products.

▪ *all*, “garment” (KTU 1.6 ii 11; 1.12 ii 47; 1.19 i 37, 48; 4.168:9; 4.182:4-6, 21)<sup>9</sup>

– Hurr. *alāli*, “garment” (BGH, 15, 514-515)<sup>10</sup>.

▪ *ipd*, “garment” (KTU 1.5 i 5, 31; 1.5 v 2, 24; 1.136:1, 2, 10; 2.99:34; 4.275:3; 4.594:5; 4.707:11, 13, 22; 4.780:1-4, 7<sup>11</sup>)

– CS: Heb. *p(w)d*, “ephod, a cultic garb made of linen” (HALOT, 77)<sup>12</sup>; Syr. *pedtā*, “ephod, priestly garment” (SL, 1157); Akk. *epattu*, *epadātu*, “ein Gewand aus Talḥad” (AHw, 222; cf. CDA, 74b); “a costly garment” (CAD E, 183).

– IE: cf. Hitt. *ipandu*, “(cultic) garment” (Hoffner 1996, 156)<sup>13</sup>.

5. For terms in Phoenician see Xella 2010, and in Late Punic, see Schmitz 2010; on terms related to textiles in Hurrian see Richter 2005 and Klengel – Klengel 2009. See Bender 2008 and Ben-Yehuda 2017 on clothes and textiles in Hebrew, with some reference to other languages. For Qatna cf. Baccelli 2017 (esp. 312-313). For Hittite see Weeks 1985 and for Mesopotamia see Matsushima 1995, Wisti Lassen 2010a, 2010b, 2014 and Gaspa 2017. Also important are the collective works TT (2010, with the review by Llop-Radu 2013) and TTOME (2017). For Ebla see Pasquali 1997.

6. For Mesopotamia see Waetzoldt 2010.

7. Since Ugarit was an international trading port, cross-linguistic interference is not surprising.

8. Note the following language abbreviations: AA: Afro-Asiatic; Akk.: Akkadian; Alal.: Alalah; Arab.: Arabic; Bab.: Babylonian; (C/E/W)Chad.: (Central/East/West) Chadic; CS: Common Semitic; Cush.: Cushitic; Eg.: Egyptian; ES: East Semitic; Gk = Greek; Heb.: Hebrew; Hitt.: Hittite; Hurr.: Hurrian; IE: Indo-European; MA: Middle Assyrian; NA: Neo-Assyrian; Nab.: Nabataean; NB: Neo-Babylonian; (N)WS: (North-)West Semitic; (O)Aram.: (Old) Aramaic; OB: Old Babylonian; OSA: Old South Arabic; Ph: Phoenician; Pu: Punic; Syr.: Syriac; Ug.: Ugaritic.

9. First identified by Watson 1989, 52 n. 133; cf. Watson 1990 and 2010, 832; see also Dietrich – Loretz 1990.

10. See also perhaps, Hurr. *aliuhuli*-, “Weber(in)” (BGH, 16b). Less probably as Hitt. *alaluša*, “ein Tuch, Gewand” (for details see BGH, 15a).

11. See Bordreuil 2013, who discusses KTU 4.780 in detail, including the term *ipd*.

12. See Bender 2008, 211-220, 235-238

- AA: cf. Eg. *ifd*, “cloth” (FCD, 17)<sup>14</sup>.
  - *ušpġt*, “a garment” (KTU 1.43:4; 1.92:26; 1.148:21)
- CS: Nuzi Akk. <sup>TUG</sup>*us/špaḥḫu*, “ein Gewand” (AHw, 1438); *uspaḥḫu*, *ušpaḥḫu*, “(a garment)” (CDA, 428a)<sup>15</sup>.
  - Hurr. *us/špaḥḫu*, “(a garment)” (cf. BGH, 505b, 519a).
    - *uṭb*, “garment with a fringe” (KTU 4.337:11)<sup>16</sup>
  - ES: Akk. *edappātu /eduppātu*, “Kleibdorten” (AHw, 185a); “fringe of a towel” (CDA, 65b); *edapu*, “a type of fringed garment” (CAD E, 22)<sup>17</sup>; or: Akk. *edappātu*, *eduppātu*, *adapu*, “(a type of bandage)” (CDA, 4b); Akk. *adapu*, “eine Art Binde?” (AHw, 11a); “(a type of bandage)” (CDA, 4)<sup>18</sup>.
    - *prt*, “cloak” (KTU 4.780:9)<sup>19</sup>
    - CS: Syr. *prt*, “mantle, cloak” (SL, 1124b); Syr. *m<sup>c</sup>pr*, “cloak” (SL, 803b); “a cloak or hood” (CSD, 290a); Aram. *m<sup>c</sup>prh*, “type of cloak” (DJPA, 323a); Akk. *epartu*, “ein Gewand” (AHw, 222); “(a garment)” (CDA, 74b). Cf. Syr. *pr*, “to put on a cloak” (SL, 1124a; CSD, 422)<sup>20</sup>.
      - *rp*, “hooded (garment)” (KTU 4.721:2, 13 – as *lbšm<sup>c</sup>rpm*)
    - ES: Eth. *ta<sup>c</sup>ārafa*, “se couvrir mutuellement”<sup>21</sup>.
    - AA: cf. Eg. *rf*, “to enclose, contain, encompass” (DLE I, 72); “einpacken, umhüllen” (Wb 1, 210.23-211.2); “umschließen” (GHWb, 150a).
      - *blḥdr*, “spun cloth or garment” (KTU 4.4:6)
      - Hurr. *\*pilah(a)=t=are*, from Akk. *pilakku*, “spindle” (cf. BGH, 522a and §10 below).
      - *ġprt*, “a garment” (KTU 4.182:7, 24)
      - CS: Arab. *ġaffāra*, “cope” (DMWA, 678a); Arab. *ġifāra*, “kerchief for covering the head, headcloth” (DMWA, 678a); cf. Arab. *ġafara*, “he covered, veiled, concealed, hid it” (AEL, 2273); Mehri *ġfr*, “to hide” (ML, 135); Jibb. *ġfr*, “to hide” (JL, 84).
        - IE: Hitt. *ḫup(a)ar(a)-*, “(ein Gewebe oder Kleidungsstück, ‘Gürtel?’)” (Tischler HEG 2, 293-294).
          - *ḫtl*, “swaddling band” (KTU 1.12 i 19)
          - CS: Heb. *ḫwtl*, “swaddling bands” (HALOT, 364a); Aram. *ḫwtl*, “swaddling band”<sup>22</sup>; cf. Jibb. *ḫtl*, “to wrap st. up” (JL, 119); OAss. *ḫatlunum*, “a garment or object” (CAD H, 150); “(an object), attached to a garment ?” (CDA, 112b). Cf. Heb. *ḫtl*, pu. “to be swathed” (HALOT, 364a); Aram.

13. It occurs in the *Song of Kumarbi* (line 26) where it is “either made of silver or has silver ornamentation” (Hoffner 1996, 155) and in KBo 29.211 iv 6.

14. Discussions: Watson LSU, 136-137; 2006b, 718; 2011, 168; Vita 2010, 328; Bender 2008, 219.

15. Or “cord” (CAD U/W, 303), in which case it may derive from Akk. *šapu*, “to wrap, to fasten with laces, thongs” (CAD Š/1, 490). Alternatively, it may mean “military apparel, perhaps attached to the helmet” (Maidman 2010, 245 n. 67).

16. Unless it corresponds to Akk. *uṭuṭtu*, “household goods, belongings” (CAD U/W, 359).

17. As a Sum. loanword, borrowed through Akkadian; cf. Tropper UG, 175.

18. AA *\*tob-*, “leather strap”, as WChad. *twab-*, “loin cloth”, Omotic *\*tub-*, “hide used as a shroud” (HSED §2474; cf. CED §760 to cover) are most probably unrelated. The same applies to Aram. *ṭypy*, “fold, depression” (DJBA, 112b < *ṭp*); cf. Syr. *ṭypwt*, “garment” (SL, 1092a); Heb. *m<sup>c</sup>ṭpwt*, “outer garment” (HALOT, 612a) and Pun. *ṭph*, “covering” (DNWSI, 838).

19. Bordreuil 1987, 290: “vêtements *eparattu*”.

20. Eg. *pr*, “Kleid” (Wb 1, 181.13) is too uncertain for comparison here.

21. As cited by Del Olmo Lete 1998, 170. For *RP* as a metathetic form of *PR* and its relationship to *ĠPR* see *ibid.* 170-172.

22. 11QtgJob 30:7 = 39:9 (cited from CAL, accessed 26.03.2018).

*h̄tyl*, “string, mat or basket” (DNWSI, 413).

– IE: cf. Hitt. <sup>siG</sup>*huttulli-*, “strand (of wool)” (EDHIL, 351-352); “Wollbüschel, Wollflocke” (Tischler HEG 2, 320)<sup>23</sup>.

– AA: see perhaps Eg. *h̄tr*, “to bind together” (FCD, 181); Eg. *h̄tr*, “Strick, Seil” (Wb 3, 202.1)<sup>24</sup>. Possibly borrowed as Eg. \**h̄atala*, “basket” (SWET §327).

▪ *h̄ll*, “(woollen?) attire” (KTU 4.867:13): The Syriac cognate indicates it to be Semitic, but it may be connected to words for “wool”.

– CS: Syr. *hl̄lyā*, “a type of garment” (SL, 457); Neo-Babylonian *h̄illā/ētu*, “woollen cover” (CDA, 116a); cf. Akk. *h̄ullānu*, “(cloth) cover, wrap” (CDA, 119b)<sup>25</sup>; NA *h̄illu*, “covering” (CDA, 116a)<sup>26</sup>. See also Arab. *h̄ulla* (plur. *h̄ulal*), “clothing, dress, garb” (DMWA. 199a); “a dress consisting of two or three garments etc.” (AEL, 621).

– IE: cf. Hitt. *h̄ulana-*, “wool” (EDHIL, 356-358; Tischler HEG 2, 281-282) and Hitt. *h̄ulālije/a-*, “to entwine, enwrap”, which like *h̄ulana-*, derives from Hitt. <sup>ciS</sup>*h̄ulāli-*, “distaff” (see EDHIL, 357)<sup>27</sup>.

– Hurr.: cf. Akk. *h̄ullānu*, “(cloth) cover, wrap” (cf. BGH, 161b: loanword?).

▪ *h̄l̄pn*, “cloak, cape” (KTU 1.179:36; 3.29:2; 4.117:1; 4.192:2; 4.385:6; 4.630:5; 5.10:5)

– CS: OSA *h̄l̄fm*, “garment (in which divine statue is dressed)” (DOSA, 203). Cf. Akk. *naḥlaptu*, “Gewand, Mantel” (AHw, 715); “wrap, outer garment, cloak” (CAD N/1, 138-140); OAss. *naḥlapu*, “(a garment)” (CAD N/1, 140a); Akk. *naḥlaptu(m)*, *naḥlapu*, *naḥalaptu*, “garment, cloak, coat” (CDA, 232)<sup>28</sup>; also Akk. *h̄uluptu*, “(a cloth cover)” (CDA, 120a) and *h̄ulāpu(m)*, “(a wrapping)?” (CDA, 119b)<sup>29</sup>.

▪ *h̄ndlt*, “(type of (dyed) cloth)” (KTU 4.182:17)<sup>30</sup>

– IE: Hitt. <sup>siG</sup>*handala-*, “(Leinenverband)” (Tischler HEG 1, 154)<sup>31</sup>.

▪ *h̄pn*, “garment or accessory” (KTU 1.148:19<sup>32</sup>; 2.70:27; 2.103:18; 2.109:6; 4.4:4; 4.152:5, 9, 10; 4.156:3,5; 4.166:2; 4.168:1; 4.182:35, 57; 4.188:2-4, 9-10, 13, 15-16, 18, 20; 4.190:4; 4.270:7; 4.765:4; 5.11:16)<sup>33</sup>

– CS: Aram. *h̄pyy*, “covering” (DJPA, 212a); Aram. *h̄py*, “covering” (DSA I, 288a); cf. Mari Akk. *h̄āpu*, “to wrap up” ? (CDA, 106b); Heb. *h̄ph*, “to cover” (HALOT, 339a). Also, Akk. *h̄ubb/pputtu*, “Gewand” (?) (AHw, 351); “a garment” (CAD H, 215; CDA, 118b); Soq. *h̄af*, “vêtement”<sup>34</sup>. Ug. *h̄pn* is clearly Semitic.

23. Cf. Rabin 1963, 120-121. The root is Hitt. *h̄uit(tia)-*, “(to) draw, pull” (cf. Weeks 1985, 88 §6.22).

24. For the Egyptian words see Takács EDE I, 155.

25. Also used as a garment: see Gaspa 2017, 52b, with further details. It was “an upper garment with or without sleeves” (Postgate 2013, 229).

26. Or “wrapping (of sashes)” (Fales – Postgate 1992, No. 115: ii 16); cf. *ša h̄illānu*, “with wrappings” (MacGinnis – Monroe 2013-2014, 52).

27. See also Weeks 1985, 88 (§6.22), who mentions the verbal root \**h̄ula(a)-*, “(to) wind, twist”.

28. See Gaspa 2017, 56-58 for further details.

29. Note also the possible meaning of “reinforcing or strengthening” of Neo-Ass. *h̄alluptu* (Gaspa 2017, 66, 83, 84).

30. Probably purple: cf. Dietrich 2010, 48-49, with discussion.

31. Glossed “a special bandage” (Vigo 2010, 298 and n. 77). However, Dietrich (2010, 48 n. 33) argues that “in view of the “wool” determinative, it cannot mean “linen””.

32. Perhaps “protective padding” or “harness” for horses.

33. Note the specialised meaning of “harness” (KTU 4.363:3, 7; 2.87:18, 28) based on Hitt. *h̄app-*, “to attach” (cf. EDHIL, 298); “(to) join, attach” (Puhvel HED, 112-113) and Hitt. *h̄apputri-*, “leather part of harness” (EDHIL, 298); see also Jibb. *h̄ff*, “to bind an edge” (JL, 103); cf. Watson 2011, 161.

34. Cited by Rendsburg 1987, 628; for Egypt. see EDE I, 296.

- *kblm*, “pair of leggings” (KTU 2.87:18; 2.103:19; 2.109:7)
  - CS: Akk. *kaballu(m)*, “leggings” (CDA, 139a); “leg of the shoe, leggings” (CAD K, 2-3)<sup>35</sup>; cf. Aram. *kablā*, “chain, fetter” (DJBA, 550b); Syr. *kbl*, “chain, fetter” (SL, 596b).
  - *kdwtm* (KTU 4.152:6, 11; 4.205:19; 4.270:3; 4.337:24; 4.341:10); *kndwt*, “a garment” (KTU 4.4:2, 3)
    - ES: Akk. *kindabašše* (AHw, 480); “a garment” (CAD K, 384), MA *kì-da-pa-še*<sup>36</sup> and Emar *kì-da-bu-šú ša a-da-ta-wa-i*, “*k.* with ornaments(?)”<sup>37</sup>.
    - Hurr.: This word does not actually occur in Hurrian, so the only indication that it could be is provided by the ending (cf. BGH, 529-530).
    - *kst*, “robe or cloak (KTU 1.19 i 36, 47; 1.151:6; 1.168:7; 2.3:12; 4.206:5; var. *kšt*, 1.86:24)
      - CS: Akk. *kusītu*, “Gewand” (AHw, 514); “(an elaborate garment)” (CAD K, 585-587); Akk. *kusītu*, Bog. *kušītu*, “robe” (CDA, 170a)<sup>38</sup>; Ph. *kst*, “covering” (CSL, 148); OArām. *kst*, “covering, garment” (DNWSI, 526); Heb. *kswt*, “covering, clothing” (HALOT, 488-489)<sup>39</sup>; Arab. *kiswat*, “clothing” (DMWA, 828); cf. Akk. *kuššatu(m)*, “(a garment)” (CDA, 170b; cf. AHw 517); Akk. *kuššatu*, *kuššutu*, “(a garment)” (CAD K, 600); OSA *ksw*, “clothes, garments” (DOSA, 250); *kšw*, “clothes, garments” (DOSA, 254; cf. 251); Mehri *kəswēt*, “clothing, clothes” (ML, 216).
      - IE: a loan as Hitt. <sup>TUG</sup>*kušiši*, <sup>GAD</sup>*kušitti*, “(königliches) Festgewand, Talar” (HW, 120b), and as Gk *κασῶς*, “horse-cloth” (EDG I, 653; cf. Rosóř 2013, 46-47)<sup>40</sup>.
      - AA: borrowed as Eg. *\*kušīta*, “garment, covering” (Hoch SWET No. 505); see EDE III, 674 under *mkṭ.t* and cf. Chad. *\*kic-*, “plait” (HSED §1489).
      - *ktn*, “linen” (KTU 1.43:4; 2.79:9; 3.1:21, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37; 4.132:2, 4, 6; 4.203:7; 4.206:1; 4.284:1; 4.337:18; 4.363:1; 4.402:4; 4.738:3; 4.771:2; 4.779:7; 4.808:8; 4.867:15)<sup>41</sup>
        - CS: Heb. *ktnt*, “shirt-like tunic” (HALOT, 505); OArām. *ktn*, “tunic” (DNWSI, 548); Ph. *ktn*, “flax, linen” (CSL, 151); Akk. *kitū(m)*, “Flachs, Leinen” (AHw, 495); “flax, linen” (CAD K, 473-475); “flax; linen; linen garment” (CDA, 163a)<sup>42</sup>; OAkk. *kitinnu*, “(a textile)” (CAD K, 609b); OAkk., OAss. *kutānum*, *kuṭīnum*, “(a textile)” (CDA, 171a; cf. AHw, 930, 1585); Akk. *kutānum*, *qutānum*, “(a wool fabric of specific size and weave)” (CAD K, 607-608). Also Arab. *kattān*, *kittān*, “flax, linen” (DMWA, 815a).
        - IE: a loan as Gk *χιτόν* “chiton, body-garment, shirt” (EDG II, 1635)<sup>43</sup>; Linear B *kī-to*, “tunic” (DMG, 320)<sup>44</sup>.

35. “It is uncertain whether the word refers to an integral part of a shoe, possibly some legging ... or a separate garment as, for instance, stockings or hose reaching up to the knee or even the waist and kept up by a belt or the like” (CAD K, 3a). It may be a foreign word. It is an Akkadogram in Hittite (HW, 377b).

36. See Postgate 2013, 222. and Gaspa 2017, 75-76.

37. See Westenholz 2000, 52 and 53 (Text 20:8). This has not previously been compared with Ugaritic.

38. See now Gaspa 2017, 53-54.

39. See Bender 2008, 97-100.

40. Gk *κασῶω* “to stitch, sew together like a shoemaker” (EDG I, 655) is unrelated.

41. “It is not a finished garment but a piece of cloth which can be used to manufacture garments” (Van Soldt 1990, 332). See Vita 2010, 330.

42. See Gaspa 2017, 53a.: “The term generally designates a linen textile, a cloth and a garment, probably a tunic”.

43. Glossed: “a garment without sleeves, which was worn directly on the body” (EDG II, 1635); cf. Rosóř 2013, 105-107.

44. “The word is borrowed from the Semitic form ...; the basic *kitu*, *kitinnu* means ‘linen’ in Akkadian, but it is perhaps better to assume that the Mycenaean word was borrowed as the me of a specific garment” (DMG, 319-320). It is perhaps possible that this may be a loan as Hitt. *katanipu-*, “Leintuch (??)” (Tischler HEG 3, 544) but the ending remains unexplained.

- *lbš*, “garment” (KTU 1.179:36; 4.101:1-4; 4.146:1, 6; 4.156:4; 4.182:16, 21, 22; 4.185:9; 4.193:9; 4.337:14; 4.721:1)<sup>45</sup>
  - CS: Heb. *lbwš*, “garment” (HALOT, 516); OAram. *lbš*, “garment, piece of clothing” (DNWSI, 565); Akk. *lubūšu*, “Gewand” (AHw, 560); “clothing, wardrobe” (CAD L, 236-238); “garment, dress, outfit” (CDA, 184b); Arab. *libās*, *labūs*, “clothing” (AEL, 2648); Syr. *lbš*, “garment, clothing” (SL, 672a; CSD, 235b); Mand. *lbuša*, “garment, dress, covering, raiment” (DM, 228b); Mehri *labs*, “clothing, dress” (ML, 251). Cf. Akk. *lubuštu(m)*, “clothing, garment, dress” (CDA, 184b).
  - *lpš*, “cloak, outer garment” (KTU 1.5 vi 16, 31; 1.6 ii 10; 1.12 ii 46; 2.66:2; 2.79:2; 4.166:3, 6; 4.205:2; 4.867:10); see previous entry.
    - CS: Aram. *lbšw*, “garment” (DSA I, 426b); Akk. *libšu*, “Gewand” (AHw, 551); “garment, clothing” (CAD L, 181); “raiment” (CDA, 182a); Arab. *libs*, *libās*, “clothing, dress” (AEL, 2648); Eth. *lābs*, “clothes, garment” (CDG, 305); Akk. *lubāšu(m)*, “clothing” (CDA, 184a).
    - *mīzrt*, “garment, ritual tunic” (KTU 1.5 vi 17, 31; 1.17 i 15; 4.867:9)<sup>46</sup>
      - CS: Arab. *mi’zarat*, “a waist-wrapper” (AEL, 53); Syr. *mīzranā*, “belt” (SL, 751b); Mand. *mizara*, “waist-cloth” (DM, 266b)<sup>47</sup>; cf. Heb. *’ēzōr*, “loincloth” (HALOT, 27a)
      - *md*, “cape, covering” (KTU 1.4 ii 6; 4.182:55; 4.385:4)<sup>48</sup>
        - CS: Heb. *\*mad*, “gown, robe” (HALOT, 546), “kurzes Hemdgewand”<sup>49</sup>; Aram. *maddā*, “garment” (DJBA, 642a); Aram. *md*, “garment” (DSA II, 451a); Akk. *mudūm*, “(a garment)” (CDA, 214b)<sup>50</sup>.
          - IE: cf. Gk *μόδα* “anything spread or laid out for lying or sitting upon, mattress bed” (στροφάτα: Liddell-Scott GEL, 1140, 1656 [Hesychius]).
          - *mḥtrt*, “(garment)” (KTU 1.92:25; 4.152:4)
            - (a) “festive dress” – cf. Syr. *ḥtr*, “to become proud” (SL, 505-506); Syr. *mḥtr*, “proud” (SL, 744a); Mand. *htr*, “to show pride in one’s bearing, make a show, exult, rejoice, show pride or delight” (MD, 155b); Mand. *hitra*, “rejoicing, merry-making, exultation, vainglory, pomp” (DM, 147b)<sup>51</sup>.
            - (b) “perforated (i.e. embroidered?) garment, brocade”<sup>52</sup> – cf. Heb. *mḥtrt*, “break-in” (HALOT, 573a) borrowed as Aram. *mḥtrt*, “break-in” (DJBA, 658a), although the implied semantic shift seems forced<sup>53</sup>.
            - (c) “garment made of carded wool” – Nuzi Akk. *ḥatartu*, “(desig. of wool)” (CDA, 112); “eine Wollart” (AHw, 336; cf. CAD Ḥ, 149)<sup>54</sup>; perhaps explained by Syr. *ḥtr*, “carder” (SL, 444)<sup>55</sup>.

45. Note the specialised meaning “sail” (KTU 4.338:16-17) proposed by Márquez Rowe 1993, 103-105.

46. According to Durand (1990, 661): “il s’agirait d’un «caleçon» ... Il est possible que cela signifie simplement «habit en laine peignée»”, from the verb *mazāru*; in support he cites Mari Akk. *napšātu ma-az-ra-tum*.

47. Also glossed there as “a piece of cloth draped round waist and hips and brought over one shoulder”.

48. Alternatively, perhaps, “undergarment”: cf. Margalit 1983; Malul 1986; surveys: Watson 2002, 923; Vita 2010, 330.

49. Bender 2008, 122; see *ibid.* 118-125, 221, 246.

50. But Durand (1990, 661) points out that the Akkadian term is isolated.

51. Or else “chemise” (Dijkstra 1994, 120).

52. I.e. “veste traforata” (Ribichini – Xella *Tessili*, 48) or perhaps “veil” (De Moor 1985, 229). It is unlikely to mean “un ciseau” (Durand 1990, 661).

53. Whether there is any connection with Hitt. *ḥattara-*, “prick, awl” and *ḥattarai*, “to prick, incise etc.” (Puhvel HED, 263-266; Tischler HEG 2, 221-222; EDHIL, 333-334) is very uncertain.

54. Cited by Ribichini – Xella *Tessili*, 48.

55. Cf. also Akk. *ḥidāru*, “ein Wollart” (AHw, 344); “(desig. of wool)” (CDA, 115b < Hurr.) or Akk. *ḥidru*, “a native word for wool” (CAD Ḥ, 182); GADA!ḥi!-da-a-ri (Ugar. 5, 92:18 – cited in AHw, 1561a); cf. BGH, 160a.

- *mkk*, “carpet” (KTU 5.23:16)
  - CS: Aram. *mikākā*, “bolster, cushion” (DJBA, 676a); Syr. *mkk*, “covering, carpet” (cf. SL, 759) or “a rug” (CSD, 271b)<sup>56</sup>; cf. Akk. *makāku*, “to extend, spread out” (CDA, 191b; CAD M/1, 121-122).
- *mks*, “blanket” (KTU 1.4 ii 5)
  - CS: Heb. *mksh*, “overlay, cover” (HALOT, 581; Bender (2008), 96-97); Arab. *kisā*, “a garment” (AEL, 3000); Syr. *ksy*, “cover” (SL, 639) Aram. *kys*, “covering(?)” (DJBA, 576b); Aram. *kissū’ā*, “cover, garment” (DJBA, 576b); *k’sūtā*, “garment, covering” (DJBA, 590b); Mand. *kisuta*, “covering” (MD, 215a). Also, cf. Akk. *maksū(m)* and *maksūtu*, “bandage” (CDA, 192)<sup>57</sup>.
- *mlbš*, “cloak, luxurious cape” (KTU 2.79:10; 4.168:5-7; 4.182:3, 20, 61-62, 63; 4.257:5)
  - CS: Heb. *mlbwš*, “robe” (HALOT, 587); Aram. *malbūšā*, “garment” (DJBA, 677a); Mand. *malbuša*, garment, raiment, cov(ing)” (MD, 244a); Akk. *nalbašu(m)* (EA *malbašu*), “Mantel” (AHw, 724); “a fine cloak” (CAD N/1, 200); “cloak, coat” (CDA, 234b); Arab. *libās*, *malbas*, “clothing, dress” (AEL, 2648; DMWA, 855); Eth. *malbas*, “clothing, garment” (CDG, 305).
- *mrbd*, “bedspread, coverlet” (KTU 1.179:34; 4.127:7; 4.270:11; 4.385:9)
  - CS: EA Akk. *marbadu*, “Decke” (AHw, 1573); Heb. *mrbd*, “cover” (HALOT, 631).
- *mrđt*, “(a woven piece of material or a garment)” (KTU 1.123:19; 2.72:28 4.205:4, 6)<sup>58</sup>
  - ES: Akk. *mardatu(m)*, “Teppich” (?) (AHw, 611); “fabric woven with several colors in a special technique” (CAD M/1, 277-278); “rug, tapestry” (CDA, 197b)<sup>59</sup>.
- *mšrr(t)*, “wrap” or “turban” (KTU 4.270:9)<sup>60</sup>
  - CS: cf. Heb. *šrr*, “to wrap up, envelop” (HALOT, 1058); Heb. *šrwr*, “little pack, bag” (HALOT, 1054); Syr. *šrr*, “small packet; purse, bag” (SL, 1304-1305); cf. Akk. *šarāru*, “einpacken” (AHw, 1588); “to pack up” (CDA, 334b); Arab. *šarra*, “to bind, tie up” (AEL, 1671-1672); “to lace, cord, tie up, truss up, bind” (DMWA, 510b)<sup>61</sup>. See also Harsusi *mešār*, “turban” (HL, 116 – note the form *mšarr* in Omani Arabic cited there); Mehri *məšār*, “turban” (ML, 365).
- *mšlt*, “stitched garment” (KTU 1.148:19; 4.193:4; 4.337:14, 23)<sup>62</sup>
  - CS: cf. Neo-Punic *mšlt*, “stitchers”<sup>63</sup>; Aram. *šll*, “to sew together” (DJBA, 1150)<sup>64</sup> and Syr. *šll*, perh. “seam” (SL, 1565b, mng 1)<sup>65</sup>. Cf. Arab. *šalīl*, “an innermost covering for the body, worn

56. A connection with Eg. *mk*, denoting a type of cloth (see EDE III, 657-658) seems unlikely.

57. For Eg. *mkṯ.t*, “eine Kleidungsstück” (GHwB, 372) see EDE III, 674.

58. Possibly it may derive from the verb \**RDN*, “to weave”, but this is very conjectural; see Vita – Watson 2016 for survey and discussion.

59. On Akk. *mardatu* see Mayer 1977, Wisti Lassen 2010b, 279-280 (who argues that it is a tapestry) and Smith 2012 (a very detailed study). It is “a patterned cloth woven out of several colored wools and used to make sashes, cushions, bedclothes and other textiles” (Thavapalan 2018, 9-10).

60. Most probably not cognate with Aram. *mšr*, “to stretch” (DJBA, 701b).

61. Cf. Eg. \**ḏr* [< \*ḏr], “bundle of green stems, of flax” (EDE I, 257) and see HSED §455 for other possible AA equivalents.

62. Full discussion in Watson 2017, 35-38.

63. Schmitz 2010, 34.

64. The example quoted there is למישל קרעיהו “to sew together the torn pieces (of) their (garment)”.

65. Note also Aram. *šll*, “to chain” (DJPA, 553b). In fact, Gray (1978, 98 and n. 92) had translated Ug. *mšlt* as “chains (?)”.

beneath the coat of mail” (AEL, 1591); Arab. *mišall*, “a garment with which the neck is covered” (AEL, 1592)<sup>66</sup>.

- *mtr*, “saddlecloth” (KTU 4.127:8)
  - CS: Arab. *mītara*, “saddlecloth, blanket, drape” (DMWA, 1047); cf. Akk. *mašru*, “teased (of textile)” (CDA, 203a)<sup>67</sup>.
  - *mtyn*, “shawl” (KTU 4.146:5)<sup>68</sup>
    - CS: Heb. *mšy*, “fine cloth” (HALOT, 645); Akk. *maššiyannu*, “(a sash)?” (CDA, 203b); cf. Nuzi Akk. *aššiyannu*, “(desig. of a garment)” (CDA, 29a).
    - IE: Hitt. *maššiya*, “a garment” (EDHIL, 564; cf. CHD L-N, 205-206).
    - AA: possibly borrowed as Eg. *mss* ~ *msst*. “ein Kleidungsstück, Hemd” (Wb 2, 149.7-8); “apron, kilt, tunic, dress” (DLE I, 206); for a range of meanings and discussion see EDE III, 578-580<sup>69</sup>.
    - Hurr.: the ending =*nni* may perhaps indicate the origin of this word (cf. BGH, 534).
    - *npyn*, “(woven) tunic” (KTU 1.4 ii 5, 7)
      - CS: Pun. *mappa*, “tablecloth” (DNWSI, 673); Aram. *mph*, “napkin” (DJPA, 323b). See perhaps Iraqi Arab. *nafnūf*, “a woman’s dress” (DMWA, 988).
      - *pgū*, “(open? garment)” (KTU 4.117:1; 4.192:3; 4.721:1<sup>70</sup>)
        - IE: /peig-/, “kennzeichnen durch einritzen oder färben” (Pokorny IEW, 794-795)<sup>71</sup>.
        - AA: cf. perhaps Eg. *pg3*, “to open, reveal, be open” (FCD, 526)<sup>72</sup>.
        - *pg(n)dr*, “coverlet or cloak” (KTU 4.4:1-2 [*pgndrm*]; 4.270:10 [*pgdr*]);
          - Hurr.: *paḥandari*, “blanket, garment or textile” (cf. BGH, 536a, 287a) Campbell (2007), 427, 429
            - Akk. *paḥa(n)tar(r)u*, “eine Decke” (AHw, 810); “(a blanket or cover)” (CAD P, 20-21); . *paḥantarru*, *paḥattarru*, “(a blanket)” (CDA, 260b): a loan from Hurrian.
            - IE: cf. Myc. Linear B *pe-ki-ti-ra*<sub>2</sub>, “female textile workers who ‘combed’ wool by carding and/or perhaps extracting it”; “wool-carders” (DMG, 404a: a woman’s trade)<sup>73</sup>.
            - *pld*, “cloth; garment” (KTU 1.148:21; 4.4:4, 5; 4.146:7; 4.152:4, 7, 8; 4.205:1, 7; 4.270:8, 12; 4.363:8; 4.795:9; 5.23:4)<sup>74</sup>
              - ES: Akk. *palādu*, “ein Gewand” (?) (AHw, 812); “(a garment)” (CDA, 261b); *palidu*, “(a textile)” (CAD P, 66b: WS word)<sup>75</sup>.
              - *prqt*, “type of fabric” (KTU 4.205:3-4; 4.811:9)<sup>76</sup>

66. For a survey and critique of other proposals see Watson 2017.

67. See already Watson 2011, 165. On *mašārum*, “carder”, see Lackenbacher 1982, 142.

68. Discussion in Richter BGH, 54a.

69. “Whether the very same Near Eastern *Wanderwort* is represented by these terms is not at all evident” (Takács EDE III, 580). See also Rabin 1963, 129-130.

70. Vita 2004, 525-526.

71. cf. Ribichini – Xella *Tessili*, 38 n. 28; Watson 2005.

72. See the discussion in EDE II, 526-527 (esp. NB2).

73. Barber 1991, 283. See previously Heltzer 1987, 447.

74. “This term denotes a garment made of linen, wool or other material and in one text (KTU 4.363) it is specifically connected with horses and chariots. It would seem to be a general term for a textile that could also be used for horses” (Watson 2011, 163).

75. There seems to be no connection with Heb. *pldw* *hrkb*, which is of uncertain meaning (HALOT, 929-930).

76. For a different proposal see Watson 2015b, 34-35 – however, Nuzi Akk. *parakku* (cited there) means “(a stool upholstered in fleece or gold)” (CDA, 265a) rather than “sack” (CAD P, 153). .



– CS: Cf. Syr. *prq'*, “piece of cloth; fragment” (SL, 1252a); Syr. *prq'*, “seam (in tunics)” (SL, 1251-1252) and Syr. *prqwn*, “a little garment” (SL, 1252); “a strip, bandage, piece of cloth” (CSD, 465). Also cf. Nuzi Akk. *purāku*, “a fabric (for furniture etc.)” (CDA, 278b), “(an upholstery textile)” (CAD P, 517a); “eine Decke ?” (AHw, 880b), possibly a foreign word<sup>77</sup>.

▪ *psm*, “(garment)” (KTU 1.42:53; 4.205:5)

– (a) “veil, gauze” - Akk. *pussumu*, “verhüllt” (AHw 882f.); *pussunu*, “veiled” (CAD P, 537); “covered up, veiled” (CDA, 279b); Akk. *pusummu*, *pusumtu*, *pusūnum*, “veil” (CAD P, 537-538); “Schleier” (AHw, 883); “veil” (CDA, 280a).

– (b) “sleeved tunic”, Akk. *pusmu*, *pussu*, “sleeve” (CDA, 279b)<sup>78</sup>.

▪ *pūt*, “linen (fabric)” (KTU 1.92:25; 4.152:8, 9; 4.156:5; 4.168:11; 4.182:8; 4.190:4; 4.205:1, 4; 4.206:4; 4.247:22; 4.270:7, 9; 4.626:7; 4.863:11; 5.10:5; 7.84:3)

– CS: Heb. *pšt*, “flax, linen” (HALOT, 983); Ph. *pšt*, “flax” (CSL, 272).

– AA: not related to Eg. *psš.t*, “carpet, matting (of reeds)” (cf. EDE II 513-514: “Semantically improbable”, *contra* HSED §1975).

▪ *qš*, “hem” (KTU 1.6 ii 11)

– CS: Heb. *qš*, “end, border” (HALOT 1118-1119); Heb. *qsh*, “edge, end, extremity” (HALOT, 1120-1121); Ph. *qšt*, “end, border” (DNWSI, 1021); Pun. *qš'*, “edge” (CSL, 291); Syr. *qeššā'*, “end” (SL, 1395b); Aram. *qš*, “end” (DJPA, 500b)<sup>79</sup>. It corresponds in meaning to Akk. *qannu*, “fringe” (CDA, 284a).

▪ *qṭ*, “flax (fibre, seed)” (KTU 1.71:14; 1.72:26; 1.85:18; 4.166:4)

– CS: Syr. *qeṭaw*, “flax” (SL, 1348; CSD, 500a); Akk. *kitû*, “Flachs, Leinen” (AHw, 495); “flax, linen” (CAD K, 473-475; CDA, 163a), a loan from Sumerian.

▪ *śn*, “edge, hem” (KTU 1.6 ii 10)<sup>80</sup>

– ES: Akk. *sūnu*, “Tuch, Binde” (AHw, 1059); “a piece of clothing or part thereof” (CAD S, 388-390), “(a cloth trimming or sim.)” (CDA, 328b); a Sum. loanword.

▪ *sdn*, “blanket (for horses)” (KTU 4.595:2)<sup>81</sup>

– CS: Akk. *sšaddin(n)u*, “ein Hemd” (AHw 1001, 1123; cf. CAD S, 17); “a tunic” (CDA, 310). It is probably a non-Semitic word in Akkadian<sup>82</sup>.

– IE: Gk σινδών “fine woven cloth, fine linen, garment, blanket, etc. made thereof” (EDG II, 1333-1334). “Griech. σινδών ist wahrscheinlich aus den Ägyptischen entlehnt – ägypt. *šndwt* ‘Schurz (besonders Königsschurz), ägypt. demot. *šnt* ‘Schurz, tracht’ etc.” (Rosół 2013, 205)<sup>83</sup>.

▪ *sgr*, “raiment with a neckband” (KTU 4.166:6; 4.205:2)

77. It has no connection with Eg. *p3q.t*, “fine linen” (cf. EDE II, 401, 403).

78. Note that in CAD P, 536, the meaning is simply “a garment” for both *pusmu* and *pussu* (with separate entries). It may conceivably mean “(garment reaching the) hand”: cf. Syr. *pst'*, “palm of hand; sole of foot; rag; towel, napkin” (SL, 1215b; CSD, 451); Aram. *pšsetā'* *dīdā'*, “hand up to the wrist” (DJBA, 902b) and HSED §1974. On Heb. *ktnt psym* see Dewrell 2016.

79. The underlying verb is not \**qšš*, “to cut” but \**qšy*, “to end”; cf. Mehri *qšw*, “to end, finish” (ML, 241).

80. See already Watson 1980, 9.

81. See Watson 2011, 163-164.

82. Mankowski (2000, 109-110), though he makes no reference to Ugaritic; cf. also Heb. *sdyn*, “undergarment, ? vest” (HALOT, 743); Aram. *sdyn*, “sheet” (DJPA, 68a); *sedinā'*, “a cloth made of light material and worn by wrapping it around the body or head” (DJBA, 788) and Arab. *sadan*, “warp (of a fabric)” (DMWA, 404a). See now Gaspa 2017, 59-60; Ben-Yehuda 2017, 141-142.

83. Note his comment: “im Ägyptischen ist folgende Bedeutungsentwicklung zu beobachten: ‘Schurz’ → ‘Tracht’ → ‘Leinen’” (Rosół 2013, 205).

- CS: Heb. *sûgar*, “collar” (HALOT, 745a); Syr. *swgr*’, “collar, chain for neck” (SL, 976a)<sup>84</sup>.  
 ▪ *sk*, “coverlet, cloak” (KTU 1.16 ii 31; 1.148:19; 4.182:18; 4.270:6; 4.867:12; cf. 4.525:1)
- CS: Heb. *sokēk*, “mantelet” (HALOT, 754); cf. Syr. *skk*, “to cover over” (SL, 810b) and more remotely, Syr. *skk*, “scraps of leather” (SL, 1009b).  
 – AA: Eg. *st̄3*, “to weave, spin (yarn)” (FCD, 255; < \*sk’)<sup>85</sup>.  
 ▪ *sp*, “embroidered (garment)” (KTU 1.41:54)
- CS: Ug. *špy*, “to embroider etc.” (DUL, 778); Pun. *šph*, prob. “broad purple stripe” (DNWSI, 972); Akk. *šuppu*, “thick, compacted (said of textiles)” (CAD S, 248-249); “decorated, overlaid, clad, covered” (CDA, 341, also of textiles); Mehri *šfw*, “to sew (leather with an awl)” (ML, 374); Mehri *šff*, “to align, stitch roughly” (ML, 358); Jibb. *šff*, “to stitch with big stitches” (JL, 235); *šfw*, “to sew leather” (JL, 247); Harsusi *mešfif*, “edge of cloth tucked in, unsewn hem” (HL, 114). Or cf. Akk. *šuppatu*, “layer of combed wool” (CDA, 341a)<sup>86</sup>; Aram. *šwp*’, “wool” (DSA II, 727a); Mehri *sawf*, “wool” (ML, 353); Arab. *šūf*, “wool” (DMWA, 531a).  
 – AA: cf. Chad. \*çVp-, “to join, attach” (CED No. 75a) and Chad. \*çVpV(p)-, “to cover (oneself)” (CED No. 77).  
 ▪ *št*, “a garment” (KTU 1.17 i 13-14)
- ES: Akk. (w)*āšītu(m)*, “a garment (with sleeves?)” (CDA, 435, mng 9); Akk. (w)*ašitu*, “ein Ärmelgewand (?)” (AHw, 1475); “a garment” (CAD A/2, 355)<sup>87</sup>.  
 – AA: cf. perhaps Chad. çV’Vw/y-, “to weave, to plait”; Tigre *šawša* (*šwšy*), “to twist” (CED No. 60)<sup>88</sup>.  
 ▪ *š<sup>c</sup>rt*, “woollen textile” (KTU 4.28:6; 4.152:7, 10; 4.205:7; 4.270:8, 12; 4.341:3; 4.337:9; 4.721:14; 4.765:5) – see *š<sup>c</sup>r*, “fleece” and *š<sup>c</sup>rt*, “wool” below.  
 ▪ *štt*, “spun, woven” (KTU 4.337:9, as *š<sup>c</sup>rt štt*, “spun wool”)
- CS: Akk. *šuttūtu(m)*, “woven stuff, textile” (CDA, 391a); “Gewebtes” (AHw, 1293b); “(a textile)” (CAD Š/3, 408a)<sup>89</sup>; cf. Aram. *šty*, “to weave” (DJPA, 569); Syr. *šty*, “to weave” (SL, 1615); Akk. *šatū*, “geknüpft” (AHw, 1202a); “to weave, spin” (CAD Š/2, 217-218); “knotted, woven” (CDA, 363b); Arab. *satā* IV, “to dispose the warp of the garment” (AEL, 1306); Heb. *šth*, “to weave” (HALOT, 1667, 1669).  
 – AA: cf. WChad. \*šat-, “to spin” (HSED §2332); Eg. *stj*, “knüpfen” (Wb 4, 330.2-4; cf. EDE I, 228).  
 ▪ *tḡpt*, “felt” (KTU 4.183 ii10; 4.370:13; 4.609:36)  
 – Hurr. *taḥapšu*, “saddlecloth, blanket etc.” (BGH, 425-426; cf. 540).

84. See also perhaps Akk. *šigaru(m)*, *šigaru*, “(neck)-stock” for captives (CDA, 371a).

85. Cf. Wb 4, 355.4-5; EDE I, 76, 196-197.

86. See also Akk. *mušiptu*, an inexpensive garment used by common people which could be rolled up (as bedding), which derives from Akk. *šuppu*, “to dress (rub down) wool” (cf. Malatucca 2017, 113-116, 118-119). See also Gaspa 2017, 83, 84; Zawadzki 2010, 410-418.

87. Note that both Heb. *swt*, “garment” (?) (HALOT, 749) and Ph. *swt*, “garment” (DNWSI, 781), usually cited, have an initial /s/, not an /š/, and so are probably not cognates.

88. More remotely, perhaps, cf. Eg. *d3yt*, “robe, cloak” (DLE II, 261).

89. See also Emar TÚG.ša-ti-na, “woven textiles”, unless it is a form of *saddinnu*, “shirt” (cf. Westenholz 2000, 54 – note on Text 20 line 12)

– ES: a loan as Akk. *taḥapšu*, “felt; (felt-)rug” for horses, furniture (CDA, 393b); “(a woollen or linen blanket or stole) (CAD T, 40-41)<sup>90</sup>.

▪ *tprt*, “sewn (garment)” (KTU 4.146:4; 4.341:10; 4.867:8)<sup>91</sup>

– (a) “sewn (garment)” – cf. Aram. *tpr*, “to sew” (DJPA, 588b; DJBA, 1226) and Aram *tpyr*, “stitch” (DJBA, 1224-1225); “sewing” (DJPA, 588b)<sup>92</sup>; Heb. *tpr*, “to stitch” (HALOT, 1779b).

– (b) “woven (garment)” – cf. Akk. *išparu(m)/ušparu(m)*, “weaver” (CDA, 134a); “Weber” (AHw, 397, 1441); “weaver” (CAD I/J, 255-256).

– (c) “intimate (garment)” – cf. Akk. *šapru*, “thigh, female pudenda” (CDA, 358a); Arab. *tafr*, *tuf*, “vagina”<sup>93</sup>: Ug. *tprt* would denote the garment covering this part of the body.

▪ *tt*, “wool(len garment)” (KTU 4.205:3)

– CS: Akk. *šim/nṯu*, “ausgezupfte Wolle”, (AHw, 1239); “plucked wool” (CAD Š/3, 20; CDA, 373b); Akk. *šamṯu*, “(a fabric of *šim/nṯu* wool)?” (CDA, 354a); Aram. *šnṯ*, “some type of garment or dress” (DNWSI, 1175)<sup>94</sup>. Cf. Aram. *štt*, “hem fringe” (?) (DNWSI, 1123).

– AA: cf. Eg. *sd.w*, “Lendenschurz” (Wb 4, 365.7-9); Eg. *sd*, “garment, apron” (DLE II, 100).

### 3. Leather and Wool

The raw materials for garments and textiles etc. comes from the herds and flocks under the care of local farmers.

▪ *gdy*, “kid(-skin)” (KTU 4.150:3)<sup>95</sup>

– CS: Heb. *gdy*, “kid of goat or sheep” (HALOT, 178b); Pun. *gd'*, “kid” (CSL, 63); Arab. *ḡady*, “kid, a male kid” (AEL, 393); Syr. *gdy'*, “kid” (SL, 205a); Aram. *gdy*, “kid” (DJPA, 121a); *gadyā*, “young goat, kid” (DJBA, 260-261); Akk. *gadû*, “young goat” (CDA, 87b).

The context (KTU 4.140:1-3) indicates the meaning here:

<i>šr štpm bḥmš. šmn</i>	Ten treated skins <sup>96</sup> for five (jars of) oil;
<i>šrm. gdy [[x]] b.ḥmš. šmn</i>	twenty kid(-skins) for five (jars of) oil
<i>whmš ḫ dt</i>	and five measures.

▪ *msg*, “hide” (KTU 4.52:1, 5-9, 11, 13-19 4.53:2; 4.167:15)<sup>97</sup>

– CS: Akk. *mašku*, “Haut, Fell” (AHw, 627-628); “skin” (CAD M/1, 376-377); Heb. *mešek*, “leather pouch” (HALOT, 646a); Aram. “skin, hide” (DNWSI, 700); Syr. *mšk'*, “skin, hide” (SL, 846-847); Aram. *mšk*, “skin, leather” (DJPA, 334b), “hide, leather, skin” (DJBA, 714b).

90. See Postgate 2000, 284: it is “an unwoven woollen fabric used for some kinds of rugs, including horse blankets or saddles, and for padding yokes, armour, boots and hats, often in conjunction with leather. Later it seems that the word by itself could refer to a felt blanket or saddle used on horses”.

91. It had been explained with reference to Arab. *tafr*, “saddlestrap” (cf. DMWA, 103b: “crupper”), by Stieglitz 1979, 19 and 22 n. 42, but this was rejected by Ribichini – Xella *Tessili*, 69. Whether or not Akk. *našpartum* and *našparum*, both denoting garments (cf. CDA, 245b) are cognate is uncertain. According to Foster (2010, 139) Akk. *našpārum* means “garment bag”.

92. For Ug. *tl* as corresponding to Aram *tl* see Ug. *tkl* / Aram. *tkl*, “to be childless”; Ug. *tlt* / Aram. *tlt*, “three”; Ug. *tm* / Aram. *tm*, “then” (DSA II, 953); Ug. *tmn* / Aram. *tmn*, “eight”; Ug. *tny* / Aram. *tny*, “to repeat”; Ug. *tr* / Aram. *twr*, “bull” etc.

93. Cf. SED I No. 282 for the Arabic term and other cognates.

94. See also Eg. *šndyt*, “kilt, apron” (DLE II, 131).

95. An ellipsis ingeniously proposed in DUL, 292 (under Ug. *gdy*, “kid”); cf. Gen. 27:16: “she covered his hands and the hairless part of his neck with the skins of kids”.

96. See the entry on Ug. *štp*, below.

97. Or else “Gewebes” – cf. Aram. *nsg*, “to weave” (DJPA, 352b) – as proposed by Aartun 1991, 89-90.

- AA: cf. Eg. *msq*, *msk3*, “Haut, Fell eines Tieres; Leder” (Wb 2, 149.101-4; 2, 150, 3-5); “skin, leather” (FCD, 118)<sup>98</sup>.
- IE: borrowed as Gk μέσκος “skin, fleece” (EDG II, 934).
- *qrsú*, “fleece, skin” (KTU 4.705:4, 8);
- IE: Hitt. <sup>(kuš)</sup>*kurša-*, “Vlies” (Tischler HEG 4, 654-657).
- ES: cf. Akk./OAss. *gursā/ēnum* and cf. OB/MB *gusānu(m)*, *kušānu(m)*, “ein Ledersack” (AHw, 299); “a leather bag or cover” (CAD G, 142-143).
- *ršm*, “mohair (garment)” (KTU 4.4:4)
- (a) “(of) goat(-hair)” – Akk. *urīšu*, *urāšu*, “billy goat” (CAD U/W, 227-230<sup>99</sup>); Akk. *urīšu(m)*, Mari *urāšum*, “male goat” (CDA, 426a)<sup>100</sup>.
- (b) “embroidered” – if corrected to *rms* – cf. Aram. *rms*, “to weave in checkers, to variegate” (DTT, 1483)<sup>101</sup>; Akk. *ramāšu*, “einfassen (?)” (AHw, 950); “to enclose, mount”? (CDA, 297a)<sup>102</sup>.
- (c) “tough, first-rate” – Arab. *rašīna*, “firm stable, strong, solid, compact” (AEL, 1095)<sup>103</sup>.
- *š<sup>c</sup>r*, “hair(s), fleece” (KTU 1.19 ii 2, 6; 1.19 iv 37).
- CS: Heb. *š<sup>c</sup>r*, “hairiness, body hair” (HALOT, 1344); Syr. *sa<sup>c</sup>rā*, “hair” (SL, 1028); Arab. *š<sup>c</sup>r*, *š<sup>c</sup>ar*, “hair” (AEL, 1560); cf. Akk. *šu<sup>c</sup>ru(m)*, *šuh<sup>h</sup>urum*, “hairy” (CDA, 391).
- AA: WChad. *čaHar-*, “hair on the chest of a ram” (HSED §528).
- *š<sup>c</sup>rt*, “(sheep’s) wool” (KTU 1.49:10; 1.50:9; 4.46:4-14; 4.131:1; 4.144:6; 4.168:3; 4.182:2, 14, 19, 28, 30; 4.188:5, 7, 11, 14; 4.225:13; 4.270:5; 4.395:3; 4.378:2; 4.630:3, 4, 610, 13, 15; 4.705:1, 6; 4.707:16, 18; 4.709:9; 4.709; 4.709:1; 4.721:9)
- CS: Heb. *š<sup>c</sup>rh*, “individual hair” (HALOT, 1344-1345)<sup>104</sup>; Aram. *š<sup>c</sup>rh*, “hair” (DJPA, 572); Akk. *šārtu*, Bog. *šahratu*, “hair, pelt” (CDA, 361); “Haar(e)” (AHw, 1191-1192); “hair, goat hair” (CAD Š/2, 125-130); Arab. *š<sup>c</sup>ār*, “fur, pelt” (DMWA, 473b); Eth. *š<sup>c</sup>ərt*, “hair” (CDG, 525).
- AA: borrowed as Eg. \**ša<sup>c</sup>(ə)rata*, “wool” (SWET §359; cf. HSED §528).
- *š<sup>t</sup>p*, “prepared skin, hide” (KTU 4.150:1)<sup>105</sup>
- CS: cf. Syr. *š<sup>t</sup>p*, “plucking, skinning, flaying” (CSD, 573b) and Aram. *š<sup>t</sup>p*, “to wash, rinse” (DJPA, 545b; DJBA, 1129b; cf. DSA II, 888a)<sup>106</sup>.
- *tbk*, “tanned (leather)” (KTU 4.167:16)
- ES: Nuzi Akk. *tubku*, “tanned(?) hide” (CAD T, 446; cf. CDA, 408b); cf. Akk. *tubbuku(m)*, “of textile mng unkn.” (CDA, 408b).

#### 4. Sets of Clothes

There are only two items in this class:

98. However, Takács (EDE III, 585) notes “Most of the authors treat it as probable cognate of Sem. \*mašk- .... but the anomaly of Eg. -3 vs. Sem. \*-Ø is a serious hindrance”; see his discussion *ibid.* 584-586. Cf. HSED §1744.

99. Note especially CAD U/W, 230, section c): on hides, wool and hair.

100. Suggested by Watson 2006a, 448 n. 30.

101. Note: “you should embroider (*wtrmš*) a linen tunic and make a linen turban and a sash of embroidered work” (Targum Onkelos for Ex 28:39) – reference courtesy of CAL (accessed 10.04.2018)

102. Sanmartín 1992, 102.

103. Ribichini – Xella *Tessili*, 59 n. 92, 73: “eccellenti”, \**ršw*:y, “resistenti”. See furthermore Arab. *rašša*, “he made it firm and compact” (AEL, 1091; cf. DMWA, 342b) and MSA *ršš*, “to press down, compress” (HL, 107; JL, 215; ML, 328).

104. See Heb. *’drt š<sup>c</sup>r*, “cloak of hair-cloth” (HALOT, 1344-1345).

105. See discussion under *gdy*. For other meanings see DUL, 840.

106. Cf. also perhaps Eg. *š<sup>t</sup>p*, “(Fleischstücke) auflösen; (Schlachttier) zerlegen” (Wb 4, 336.3-13).

- *lbš*, “outfit” (KTU 4.182:4, 64)
  - ES: Akk. *lubūšu*, “wardrobe” (CAD L, 236-238); “outfit” (CDA, 184b); Akk. *lubūštu(m)*, “clothing, outfit, clothing allocation” (CDA, 184b).
    - *nps*, “(set of) clothes” (KTU 1.17 i 33; 1.17 ii 8, 23; 1.19 iv 44, 46; 1.104:16; 1.173:16; 3.13:16; 4.166:1)<sup>107</sup>
      - WS: cf. perhaps Syr. *pšt*’, “lot, portion” (SL, 1220a); “a measure of length; towel, clout” (CSD, 451)<sup>108</sup>.

### 5. Dyes and Dyed Material

Dyes come from animals (principally molluscs)<sup>109</sup>, plants and minerals.

- *iqnū* (a) “violet purple fabric” (KTU 1.23:21; 2.87:19, 21; 2.99:12; 3.1:23; 3.28:14, 17; 3.29:20, 26; 4.168:1; 4.182:2, 6, 7, 12, 15-17, 20, 31, 37, 39; 4.203:5; 4.247:28; 4.341:4; 4.738:5; 4.779:6; 4.867:17; cf. 1.1 ii 5; 1.4 vii 1)<sup>110</sup>; (b) “blue glaze” (KTU 4.182:8 as [š]pšg *iqnū*)
  - CS: Akk. *uqnū*, “Lapislazuli, Lasurstein, Türkis” (AHw, 1426-1427: “Wanderwort u. H.”); “lapis lazuli; lapis lazuli color” (CAD U/W, 195-202); Akk. *uqnū(m)*, *iqnū*, “lapis lazuli; turquoise?” (CDA, 424b); *uqniātum*, *uqnātu* (pl. tt.), “blue(-green) wool” (CDA, 424b); “a dark or blue-dyed wool; (a blue dye)” (CAD U/W, 193-195)<sup>111</sup>. See also Ug. *qnū* below.
    - IE: Hitt. <sup>NA</sup>*kuuanna(n)*-, “Kupfer; Kupferblau” (HW, 122b); borrowed as Gk κύανος, “name of a dark blue substance, ‘enamel, lapis lazuli, blue copper carbonate’” (EDG I, 793)<sup>112</sup>.
      - *irgmn*, “(purple)”: see below.
      - *ḡlp*, “sea snail” (KTU 1.19 i 42)<sup>113</sup>
        - CS: cf. Arab. *ḡilāf*, “sheath etc.” (AEL, 2284); Heb. *ḡlp* hitpa.: “to wrap oneself up” (HALOT, 836b).
          - *ḡrḡrt*, “crimson red (colour or dye)” (KTU 1.2 iii 13, used metonymically)

107. With the meaning “equipment”: KTU 2.31:51; 3.15:1; 4.9:1; 4.92:1; 4.107:1-8; 4.385:1; 4.624:1; 4.689:1; 4.706:4; 4.817:1.

108. Less probably cf. Aram. *nps*, “to hackle (wool)” (DJBA, 763b). For suits of clothes in Akkadian see Foster 2010, 136-139.

109. See De Moor 1968 and more extensively, Soriga 2017, who notes that malacologists and archaeologists have shown that “the most ancient production centres of purple dyes were situated along the coast of the Aegean and not in the Levant” (*ibid.* 80b).

110. Note especially in an Akk. text found in Ugarit (RS 25.129+25.456B obv. 32): [*labiš l]u-bu-ši ša ZA.GIN<sub>3</sub>.NA*, “[clad in garments of lapis lazuli]” (Márquez Rowe 2014, 56/58).

111. See most recently Soriga 2018, 83-84.

112. “The Mycenaean word *ku-wa-no* in the Linear B tablets (PY TA 714), may mean Egyptian blue; the word, if derived from the Hittite word *kuwanna*, must have been a Near Eastern loan word (as suggested by T.G. Palaima 1991, 278), that was originally imported into the Aegean together with the material. The *kyanos* of Homer (*Iliad*, kousXI 24, 35; *Odyssey*, XII 87), which must have derived from the Linear B *ku-wa-no*, is suggestive of the blue colour of lapis lazuli” (Panagiotaki – Tite – Maniatis 2015, 1770). See also Weeks 1985, 94 §6.72.

113. “In view of the meaning «to slip into something, to conceal oneself in something» of the root ḠLP, *ḡlp* could certainly also be a word with the meaning «shell» ... into which the purple snail could withdraw. Therefore *ḡlp* seems to denote both, the shell and the snail in it. From the point of view of preparing purple dye *ḡlp* could then be the Ugaritic word for a small snail, which was crushed to extract the secretion for dye” (Dietrich 2010, 43-44).» Instead, *ānhb* (KTU 1.3 ii 3; 1.3 iii 1; 1.3 iv 45) would seem to have been used for perfume, not dyeing, and cannot mean “murex” (see the apt comment by Wyatt RTU, 73 n. 16), but see Soriga 2018, 90-91. Instead, Del Olmo Lete (2018) proposes either “pomegranate” or “lotus” (“granado / loto”).

– CS: Akk. *hurhurātu*, “Kermes-Rot” (AHw, 359); “a red dye” (CAD H, 250-251); “(a red dye)” (CDA, 122a); cf. Heb. *hrhr*, “to set aglow” (HALOT, 357); Aram. *hrhrh*, “inflammation” (DSA I, 297). Eth. *harhar*, “multicolored” (CDG, 242a).

▪ *hndlt*, “(type of (dyed) cloth)”: see above.

▪ *knḥ*, “purple(?)” (KTU 4.176:2)

– ES: Akk. *kinahḥu*, “purple” (CDA, 158b)<sup>114</sup>.

▪ *npš*, “red wool” (KTU 4.91:13)

– ES: Akk. *nab/pās/šu*, “rote Wolle” (AHw, 697); “a red-dyed wool” (CAD N/1, 21-22); Akk. *nabāsu(m)*, *nabassu*, *nabāšu*, *napāsu*, “red(-dyed) wool” (CDA, 228a). See also Akk. *napšu(m)*, “plucked (of wool)” (CDA, 240a) and Akk. *nipšu*, “tuft (of wool)” (CDA, 254b); Syr. *nps*, “flock (of wool)” (SL, 932b).

▪ *phm*, “deep red purple, ruby purple (fabric)” (KTU 2.73:8-9; 3.1:22-24, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 39; 4.132:1, 4-5; 4.203:3 etc.)<sup>115</sup>

– CS: Heb. *phm*, “reddish-purple” (HALOT, 924); cf. Akk. *pendū*, “(a red<sup>2</sup> speckled stone)” (CDA, 272a, from *pēmtum* (etc.), “charcoal”) and Arab. *fāhim*, “black” (DMWA, 699a).

▪ *pwt*, “madder (*Madder tinctorum* L.)” (KTU 4.182:10; 4.626:6; 4.771:4)

– CS: Heb. *pw’h*, “puah, *Rubia Tinctorum*” (HALOT, 916 [PN]); Syr. *pūtō*, “madder” (SL, 1176); Eg. Arab. *fūwa*, “madder” (DMWA, 731a).

– IE: Hitt. *puwatti-*, “madder(?)” (CHP P, 369-370)<sup>116</sup>.

– AA: Eg. *jp3*, “madder” (DLE I, 25).

▪ *rṯ*, “dye (or garment)” (KTU 4.203:8; 4.206:2; 4.337:12)<sup>117</sup>

– (a) “dye” – Akk. *urṯū*, “Ginsterfarbstoff, gelbbläuliche Wolle” (AHw, 1434); “(a plant or its dye)” (CAD U/W, 256a); Akk. *urṯū*, *erṯū*, Nuzi *urṯā’iu*, “(a plant; a colour; a dye, dyed wool)” (CDA, 427a); Syr. *rṯ*, “type of plant” (SL, 98a); Arab. *arṯan*: “its roots are red, intensely red; its leaves are red like the red pomegranate and its fruit is also red” (Lane, AEL I, 49 cf. Eg. *jrt.w*, “rote Farbe (von Pflanzen)” (Wb 1, 116.10-11) “Farbe” (Wb 1, 116.13); “[ein blau-rotes Leinenzeug]” ā(Wb 1, 116.12).

– (b) “garment” – Arab. *rayṯ*, *rayṯa*, “any covering for the body ... (of) a single piece”; “any garment, or piece of cloth, that is thin and soft; mantle” (AEL, 1200)<sup>118</sup>.

▪ *šrp*, “reddish dye” (KTU 4.182:10, 27; 4.206:6; 4.626:10; 4.776:2; cf. 4.774:1 – as *ābn šrp*)

– CS: Syr. *šrpwn*, “scarlet dye” (SL, 1304a); cf. Akk. *šarāpu*, “(feuer)rot färben” (AHw, 1084); “to dye red, to dye” (CAD S, 104-105); Akk. *šerpu*, *šurpu*; Mari Akk. *šerpum*, “coloré en rouge” (ARMT 18, 279; ARMT 21, 414); “Rotfärbung” (AHw, 1588); also Syr. *šrāpā*, “alum” (SL, 1303); Eg. *d3f* (< \*çrf), “to burn, heat, cook” (cf. EDE I, 256)<sup>119</sup>.

114. Cf. BGH, 530a for references and brief discussion. See Astour 1965 and especially Soriga 2017, 82 (“the direct link between the place-name Canaan and *kinahḥu*-purple dye continue to be still questionable issues”).

115. “The word *phm* literally means “glowing charcoal”. It was also used to indicate a type of wool, probably red in color” (Van Soldt 1990, 342).

116. See Hoffner 1967; Giusfredi 2009.

117. Ribichini – Xella (*Tessili*, 62) mention Akk. *raddi/adu*, “ein Kleidungsstück” (AHw, 941); cf. Watson LSU, 54-55; 2016.

118. Cf. Renfroe 1992, 142. Cf. also Syr. *rwṯ*, “long thin branch of willow or poplar” (SL, 1447b). Less probable is a connection with Heb. *rfy*, “to wring or spin out (liquid) from flax” (Ben-Yehudah 2017, 134b).

119. Note Aram. *bnsrp*, “coloured/dyed stone” (DNWSI, 976). See also RS Akk. *šāripūtu*, “dyers” (Ugar. 5, 26:15) on which see Singer 2008, 22.

- šmt*, “reddish shade” (KTU 1.23:21; 4.168:1; 4.182:5, 17; 4.337:25; 4.341:7)<sup>120</sup>  
 – CS: Akk. *sāmtu*, “Röte” (AHw, 1019); “redness” (CAD S, 124-125); “redness, red wool” (CDA, 315b); Heb. *šmm* (*šmm*), “to paint the face, to colour” (HALOT, 760b)<sup>121</sup>.  
 – AA: \**cam-*, “yellow, red” as Chad. \**ci-cim-* “yellow” (Gude *šišima* etc.) (HSED §382).  
 ▪ *tn*, “crimson (cloth, wool, purple)” (KTU 1.23:22; 3.13:16; 4.146:8; 5.23:17)  
 – CS: Heb. *šny*, “crimson (thread, garment, colour)” (HALOT, 1603-1604)<sup>122</sup>; cf. Akk. *šinītu(m)*, “dyed textile” (CDA, 374b).

## 6. Accessories

This category includes items used for adornment or personal embellishment.

- *ādr*, “tie, strap” (KTU 4.4:2, 5)<sup>123</sup>  
 – CS: Akk. *idru* (or *itru*), “(a band, belt)” (CDA, 125a).  
 – AA: cf. Eg. *idr*, “Verband” (Wb 1, 154.17); “Gürtel, Gürtelschnalle” (GHWb, 118).
- *‘nq*, “necklace” (KTU 1.22 i 19)  
 – CS: Heb. *‘nāq*, “neck-chain” (HALOT, 859a); Akk. *unqu(m)*, *uqqu*, “ring” (CDA, 423b); cf. Arab. *‘nq* II: “to grab by the neck, to collar” (DMWA, 649b).  
 ▪ *bnn*, “bead, necklace” (KTU 4.247:27)  
 – ES: Akk. *pinnu*, “ein Knopf” (AHw, 864; CDA, 274).  
 – AA: Eg. *bnn*, “bead” (CDME, 83); “Kügelchen, kleine Perle” (Hannig GHWb, 254); “bead, pellet (FCD, 83)<sup>124</sup>. See WChad. (Tangale) *baana*, “bead(s)”; CChad. (Bura) *bara* (< \**bana*), “a bangle worn by ankles for dancing” or alternatively, see N. Berber (Figig) *bununu*, “collier” (all cited in EDE III, 227).  
 ▪ *gh̄t*, “sash” (KTU 4.127:5)<sup>125</sup>  
 – Hurr. *aguh̄hu(m)*, “Gürtel, Scharpe, ein Bekleidungsstück etc.” (BGH, 9b; cf. 513b).  
 – CS: as a loanword in Akk. *aguh̄hu(m)*, “sash, belt” (CDA, 6b; cf. AHw, 1542).  
 ▪ *hb̄š*, “girdle, belt” (KTU 1.3 ii 13; 1.5 iv 22; 1.13:6; 1.17 vi 8; 1.18 iv 17, 28)<sup>126</sup>  
 – CS: Akk. *abšu*, “eine Art Gurt” (?) (AHw, 7; cf. CDA, 3a); “a strap or band” (CAD A/1, 66); cf. Heb. *hb̄š*, “to saddle, wind round” (HALOT, 289); Syr. *h̄baš*, “to hold, keep together” (SL 410-411); Arab. *h̄abs*, “a place of confinement, restriction” (AEL, 501).  
 – AA: Cf. Eg. *h̄bs*, “bekleiden, kleiden” (GHWb, 523a); Eg. *h̄bs*, “Gewand, Kleid etc.” (GHWb, 523; cf. EDE I, 188, 305; Wb 3, 65.18-66.12).  
 ▪ *mškk*, “necklace” (KTU 5.23:18)

120. Or “color cornalina” (Sanmartín 1992, 102-133). For KTU 4.337:25 see Akk. *šummannu*, Ebla. *šummuttum*, “fastening, rope, tether”; Hitt. *šum(m)anza(n)-*, “rope” (Watson 2011, 165).

121. Note also Akk. *šumundu* for *šumuttu*, “(a red vegetable, phps) beetroot” (CDA, 385a) used to qualify a *mušiptu* – Zawadzki (2010, 418) notes: “Because in two texts the plant is compared to blood (CAD Š/3, 301) CAD tentatively suggest identifying it with beetroot. This is possible as the use of local plants for the dyeing of clothes is well established. If *šumundu* stands for *šumuttu*, this would be [the] first attested use of *šumuttu* as a dyeing substance”.

122. See Bender 2008, 60, 62.

123. Survey and discussion: Watson LSU, 136.

124. Discussion in Takács EDE III, 227-229.

125. This is probably different from Ug. *agḡ*, “(a container)” (cf. BGH, 513b), which may correspond to Akk. *giḥannu*, *giḥennu*, “(basket for wool)” (CDA, 92), a loan from Sumerian.

126. Possibly it means “arm” here, like EA *ḥa-ab-ši* (cf. Watson LSU, 140). Appositely, Wyatt (RTU, 285 n. 12) commented: “How one is supposed to put an eagle in one’s girdle it is hard to imagine”.

– CS: cf. Akk. *šakāku*, “to thread, string”, and note the meanings “to string beads” and IV: “to be strung with gems” (CAD Š/1, 113-116; cf. CDA, 348). Cf. also Akk. *šikkūtu*, “string of beads” (CAD Š/2, 435b; CDA, 372); *šikkatu*, “tassel, trimmings (on clothing); string of beads” (CDA, 372a; cf. CAD Š/2, 432-433) and Akk. *šakkukum*, “a belt” (CDA, 349b)<sup>127</sup>. Also Jibb. *skk*, “to sew” (JL, 226).

▪ *mdnt*, “sandal” (KTU 5.22:7)

– CS: Akk. *mešēnu*, *maš’anum*, *maš’enum*, “Sandale, Schuh” (AHw, 648; cf. CDA, 209a); “(a type of shoe)” (CAD M/2, 38); Syr. *msn’*, “shoe” (SL, 786b); Syr. *ms’n*, *ms’n’*, “a shoe, sandal” (CSD, 285b); Aram. *msn*, “shoe” (DJPA, 320b); *m’sā’nā’*, “shoe” (DJBA, 689b); *msn*, “shoe” (DNWSI, 665; DSA II, 559a); *mš’n*, “shoe (?)” (DNWSI, 697); Hatran *mšn*, “footwear” (DNWSI, 704).

▪ *qblbl*, “(type of fastener or strap)” (KTU 1.4 i 36)

– CS: Akk. *qablu*, “belt, girdle”? (CDA, 281b mng. 2)<sup>128</sup>; Syr. *qwpl’*, “band, chain” (SL, 1340a); Mand. *qubla*, “chain, fetter(ing)” (DM, 405b). Cf. Arab. *zimām*, “the thong called by others the *qibāl*” (AEL, 1249).

▪ *rks*, “belt” (KTU 1.5 i 4)

– CS: Akk. *riksu*, “Band, Bindung” (AHw, 984-985); “band, tie, sash, etc.” (CAD R, 347-355, mng 1); Mand. *rkašia*, “bindings, harnessings” (DM, 435a).

▪ *rtn*, “fringe?” (KTU 1.148:20; 4.247:32)<sup>129</sup>

– CS: somewhat remotely, cf. Heb. *rōtem*, “gorse, broom” (HALOT, 1300a).

– Hurr.: as Akk. *uritannu*, “Geweberand” (AHw, 1431a); “edge (of a textile)” (CAD U/W, 230b); “selvage, edge of textile” (CDA, 426a)<sup>130</sup>.

▪ *tdtt*, “toggle-pin” (KTU 4.609:35)

– ES: Akk. *tūdittu*, “(a dress-pin) on woman’s breast” (CDA, 408b); “pectoral” (CAD D, 168-170)<sup>131</sup>.

– Hurr. *tudiwale*, “pectoral etc.” (BGH, 479b).

▪ *tqn*, “adornment” (KTU 5.23:10)

– CS: Akk. *tiqnu*, “embellishment, ornament, insignia” (CAD T, 422-423), “ordentliche Ausstattung, Schmuck” (AHw, 1360-1361); “proper equipment, ornament” (CDA, 407a); Syr. *twqn’*, “augmentation” (SL, 1632a); or else cf. Akk. *tuqnu*, “a garment” (CAD T, 481a); “ein Kopfbund?” (AHw, 1372a) “a headband” (CDA, 410a).

## 7. Uncertain

The meanings of the lexical items listed here are (very) uncertain but they have been included for the sake of completeness.

▪ *ālt*, “(covering)” (KTU 1.2 iii 17; 1.6 vi 27)

127. See, perhaps, Heb. *mškw*, “bracelet” (HALOT, 646b) and Eg. *msktw*, “armlet” etc. (EDE III, 587).

128. Margalit 1980, 18-19: “belt”,

129. Or “coarse cords” De Moor 1996, 155. Aram. *ryt’*, “cord”, may be a loan from Neo-Persian (DJBA, 1083a) and so irrelevant.

130. Watson 2000b, 571; Richter BGH, 537b, 497b; Schneider-Ludorff 1998, 166 n. 20

131. “It is a kind of toggle-pin worn on the breast, which serves to fasten a woman’s dress and keep it in place” (Kouwenberg 2015, 166; cf. Klein 1983). A connection with Ug. *td*, “breast”, cannot be ruled out.



- CS: Akk. *i'lu*, “eine Binde” (AHw, 373); “a garment” (CAD I/J, 90); “band, binding” for chair etc. (CDA, 127b); as used in the expression *i'lu ša kussî*, “cloth for a chair/throne” (PRU 3, 184:12, 13 – written <sup>TUG</sup>SIG<sub>4</sub>.ZA for <sup>TUG</sup>GUZ.ZA)<sup>132</sup> corresponding to Ug. *ält tbt*, “throne-cover”. Cf. Akk. *e'ēlu(m)*, *a'ālu*, “to bind (on)”, “tie on to” (CDA, 66b)<sup>133</sup>.
- *āz*, “(a fabric)” (KTU 4.205:6)
  - Hurr. *aššiani* “sorte de broderie” (cf. BGH, 54a, 521b)<sup>134</sup>.
  - IE: cf. Myc. *a-ke-ti-ra<sub>2</sub>* / *a-keti-ri-ja* / *a-ze-ti-ri-ja*, “specialists for the decoration or finishing”<sup>135</sup>.
  - *ūzr*, “clothed” or “(in a robe)” (KTU 1.17 i 2, 7, 9-13, 21, 22)<sup>136</sup>
  - CS: Heb. *'zwr*, “loincloth”, *'zr*, “to put on the *'zwr*” (HALOT, 27, 28)<sup>137</sup>; Aram. *'yzwr*, “girdle, belt” (DJPA, 48); Syr. *'yzzr*, “belt” (SL, 33a); Arab. *'izr*, *'izār*, “a waist-wraper” (AEL, 52-53); Akk. *uzāru*, “(a garment)”<sup>138</sup>. See the entry on *mīzrt* below.
  - *bt*, “length (of cloth)” (KTU 3.13:16)<sup>139</sup>
  - CS: Heb. *bt*, “woven dress” (HALOT, 168); Arab. *batt*, “a garment” (AEL, 148)<sup>140</sup>.
  - *īrgmn*, “(purple)” (KTU 4.390:12, as *īrgm[n]*)<sup>141</sup>
  - CS: Akk. *argamannu*, “purple” (of textiles) (CDA, 23a); Heb. *'argāmān*, “wool dyed with red purple” (HALOT, 84b)<sup>142</sup>.
  - *ḥlqm*, “(chemise)” (KTU 1.3 ii 14, 28)<sup>143</sup>
  - CS: Aram. *ḥlwq*, “shirt” (DJPA, 202a)<sup>144</sup>; Mehri *ḥalēk/ḥāōwlak*, “cloth, Mehri dress; clothes” (ML, 441).
  - *ḥt*, “(sackcloth)” (KTU 4.396:17)
  - ES: Aram. *ḥt*, “sackcloth” (DJPA, 218a), unless it means “plank, beam”, Syr. *ḥt*, “beam of wood” (SL, 503b).
  - *kb*, “(garment/fabric)” (KTU 1.4 iii 4; 4.205:8)

132. For detailed discussion see Watson 2007c.

133. See also perhaps Hitt. (sīG)*ali-*, “(eine bestimmte Wolle und deren Fäden)” (Tischler HEG I, 16), probably of foreign origin.

134. Ribichini – Xella *Tessili*, 27; Xella 1990, 468-469.

135. Freo – Nosch – Rougemont 2010, 346; the comparison with Mycenaean Greek was first proposed by Heltzer 1987, 447.

136. For both these options see the discussion by Wyatt RTU, 251 n. 6 (he prefers “enrobed”).

137. See Bender 2008, 100-101, 103-106. On Heb. *'p(w)d* she concluded: “Der Bezug zum Bereich des Textilien findet sich regelmäßig auch in anderen Sprachen. Das ist jedoch wohl auch alles, was über *ipd* [sic!] herausgefunden werden kann” (*ibid.* 220).

138. As *t ú g . k u r . r a* in an apprenticeship contract: see Malatucca 2017, 116 and n. 79 for details.

139. Ribichini – Xella *Tessili*, 34-35. Cf. Akk. *betātu*, “strings(?)”, used to decorate clothing (Gaspa 2017, 79); cf. CDA, 43b; CAD B, 214-215.

140. For possible AA equivalents see HSED §240.

141. “It is difficult to understand how “tribute” would be sensible in what is otherwise an inventory of specific goods” (McGeough – Smith 2011, 176 n. 12; see discussion *ibid.*, 176-177).

142. Note: “Ein echtes hethitisches Lehnwort im Akkadischen stellt vielleicht *argamannu* “Purpur” dar, das kaum von heth.-luw. *arkamma(n)*- c. “Tribut” getrennt werden kann” (Schwemer 2005-2006, 224). See also Singer 2008, 22.

143. Usually translated “limbs” or the like, but there are no cognates.

144. Translated “pans de jupe” in TOug I, 159 n. p. Not to be confused with Akk. *ḥulāqu*, “worn-out garment” (CDA, 119b), which is derived from *ḥalāqu* – Ug. *ḥlq*, “to perish” (DUL, 388). It is very unlikely to mean “(ear)rings”: cf. Arab. *ḥalaq*, “rings, earrings” (DMWA, 202a).

- (a) “sewn” – Akk. *kubbû*, “benäht” (AHw, 497); “patched, sewn” (CAD K, 482); “sewn” (CDA, 164a).
- (b) “fabric” – Akk. *kīpu*, “piece of linen fabric” (CAD K, 401); “a linen cloth” (CDA, 159)<sup>145</sup>. Cf. Akk. *kīpu*, “(a linen cloth)” (CDA, 159b)<sup>146</sup>; Syr. *kbynt*, “cloak” (SL, 596a; CSD, 203b); also Syr. *kbyn*, “girded (in cotton cloth); clothed; enveloped” (SL, 596a; cf. CSD, 203b).
- *kpt*, “(turban)” (KTU 1.108:8)<sup>147</sup>
- ES: Akk. *kubšum*, “headcloth, turban” (CDA, 164); cf. Mand. *kupas*, “to tie, fasten(?) belt(?), girdle(?)” (MD, 208).
- *ššlmt*, “(a type of cloth)” (KTU 4.46:2, 3; 4.144:4; 4.378:11; 4.395:5)
- ES: Akk. *sa(s)sullu*, “ein Stoff” (AHw, 1033; cf. CDA, 319; CAD S, 197) only in Nuzi<sup>148</sup>.
- *ʿrt*, “(glove, gauntlet)” (KTU 1.18 iv 18, 19; 1.18 iv 45)<sup>149</sup>
- CS: Heb. *ʿr*, “sheath” (HALOT, 1770-1771); cf. Syr. *ʿry*, “to include, contain, receive” (SL, 1138), “to contain, hold” (CSD, 42b); Aram. *ʿry*, “to hold, attach” (DJBA, 881b); Mand. *yra*, “to contain” (DM, 193b)<sup>150</sup>.
- *tnt* (KTU 5.23:13)
- (a) “ornament” – Akk. *tenšû*, “ornament” (CAD T, 344) or “precious metal dress ornament” (CDA, 404a; cf. AHw, 1347b).
- (b) “garment” – Akk. *tunšû*, *tuššû*, *tunzu*, “(a ceremonial garment)” (CDA, 410a); “(a cover, mat, or drapery)” (CAD T, 473-474)
- *tgmî*, “(white) cloth(es) (?)” (KTU 4.19:24)
- From context: “une sorte de textile ou de vêtement”<sup>151</sup>. See perhaps Arab. *tāḡām*, “to be white” (DMWA, 103a); *tā’ḡām*, “A colour white like the *tāḡām*-plant” (AEL, 339); also, perhaps, Hitt. <sup>TUG</sup>*šiknu*, “Rock, Mantel (?)” (HW, 192a); <sup>TUG</sup>*šeknu*, *šekunu*, “cloak, robe” (CHD Š/3, 360-363).
- *tnt*, “(an item made of leather)” (KTU 4.203:9, 10, 11, 13; 4.402:5; 4.721:11, 12)
- ES: Akk. *šinuntum*, *šinunītum*, “(a type of leather or leather object)” (CDA, 375a)<sup>152</sup>.
- *tr* (KTU 4.205:1)<sup>153</sup>
- (a) “a mat” – Akk. *šēru*, “(a mat)” (CAD Š/2, 335a); “eine Matte” (AHw, 1219); “(a kind of mat)” (CDA, 368b); cf. Hitt. *šuri*, “Geflecht (??), Matte (??)” (HW, 200a; but cf. EDHIL, 792).
- (b) “ball of wool” – Hitt. <sup>(SIG)</sup>*šurita-*, “ball of yarn” (HW, 200a)<sup>154</sup>; cf. Hurr. *šuri*, “ball of yarn (?)” (BGH, 419).

145. *Tessili*, 40; however, Durand (1990b: 660) points out that it is NB and only occurs in one document, spelled with a -p- adding “est-il bon de le rapprocher d’un ougaritique *kb*?”.

146. Cited in connection with *kb* in *Tessili*, 40; cf. Durand 1990, 660: *kepûm*, “être courbe”.

147. For the various opinions see DUL, 448-449. See also Sanmartín 1992, 100-101; Vita 2010, 333 and Tropper – Vita 2013, 238 (with the equivalent <sup>TUG</sup>SAGŠU in PRU 6, 128:4).

148. Proposed by Ribichini – Xella (*Tessili*, 64-66) and accepted by Tropper (UG, 602) who differentiates it from the homonym *ššlmt*; cf. Sanmartín 1988, 267. See perhaps Aram. *salsēlā*, “a cloth of very fine texture” (DTT, 996a).

149. See Watson 1977, 72 and LSU, 14 and n. 96. For a possible equivalent in Hittite see Weeks 1985, 93 §6.58.

150. These cognates are new proposals. The etymologies proposed in HALOT, 1771 are inconclusive.

151. Vita 2004, 526, following Clemens 2001, 373.

152. Possibly these are “blinkers”, but they are expensive items; see the discussion in Watson 2011, 167.

153. According to DUL, 917, “a plant (?)”.

154. Or “braid(?)” (EDHIL, 792: “An exact meaning of this word cannot be established”).

8. *Incorrect*

The following probably do not belong to the categories under discussion: *adr* (KTU 4.158:8) means “poplar”<sup>155</sup>; *argmn* (KTU 1.2 i 7; 4.610 i 1 etc.) means “tribute” not “purple” (DLU, 96-97)<sup>156</sup>; *att* means “woman” in the expression *b<sup>cl</sup> att*, “married man” (lit. “lord of a woman”) (Sanmartín 1992, 97; cf. BGH, 521a) and does not refer to a textile of some kind; *izml* (KTU 4.284:2; 4.390:10; 5.3:7; 5.23:3) means “sack” (Watson 2018b) and is not a garment or textile; *rm* (KTU 1.169:13) probably means “naked”<sup>157</sup> and not “cloak”; *hlú* (KTU 1.91:12) may mean “cake” and not “woollen garment”; *\*knd* (KTU 4.4:2) is a ghost word<sup>158</sup>; *qnu* means “lapis lazuli” (KTU 2.73:7) and is not a dye (however *qnu*, may mean “dye” – see above) and *tq* (KTU 4.595:1, 3) probably means “bridle” or the like, rather than “sack(cloth)”<sup>159</sup>. Due to lack of context (in KTU 4.10:5), the meaning of *ksn* – “garment”, “saddle pad” or “reins” – remains uncertain<sup>160</sup>.

9. *Compounds*

Over forty composite expressions occur in the Ugaritic texts to denote various types of textile, garment or personal ornament. Unfortunately, many of them are difficult to translate.

- all iqni*, “purple cloak” (KTU 4.182:5)
- allm lbnm*, “white cloak” (KTU 4.182:5)
- all šmt*, “red cloak” (KTU 4.182:5)
- ušpġt tišr*, “battle garment” (KTU 1.92:26)<sup>161</sup>
- ‘nq smd*, “bead(?) necklace” (KTU 1.22 i 19)
- hlpnm pġam*, “open(?) garments” (KTU 4.117:1)
- hlpn pttm*, “linen garment” (KTU 5.10:5)
- hpn d iqni w šmt*, “a cape of violet and red” (KTU 4.168:1)
- hpnt dqt*, “fine capes” (K4.765:4)
- hpnt ptt*, “linen capes” (KTU 4.152:9; 4.156:5; 4.190:4; 4.270:7)
- hpnt ššwm*, “coverings of horses” (KTU 4.363:3, 7)
- hpnt š<sup>c</sup>rt*, “woollen capes” (KTU 4.152:10)
- ktn n<sup>c</sup>mm*, “elegant tunic” (KTU 2.79:9)<sup>162</sup>
- kt[n r]b*, “large tunic” (KTU 3.1:21)

155. Sanmartín 1992, 97: “su clasificaciòn en el campo textil es dudosa”.

156. Van Soldt 1990, 344 n. 164; cf. Dietrich 2010, 50-51 and Thavapalan 2018. However (RS) Akk. *argamannu* does mean “red purple” as does Ug. *irgmn* (see above).

157. See DUL, 180; Vita 2010, 328.

158. For the correct reading see Vita 2017.

159. Watson 2011, 163.

160. See the discussion in Watson 2011, 165 and cf. DUL, 458.

161. See Akk. *tūšāru*, *tūšaru*, *tīšaru*, *tūsaru*, “battlefield, etc.” (CAD T, 495); “pitched battle” (CDA, 411). Then *ušpġt tišr* would mean “battle-dress”, lit. “garment of the battlefield”, in line with the comment: “The *ušpġt* is a piece of mail protecting the neck” (De Moor 1985, 229). However, this meaning would not fit KTU 4.91:7; 4.158:4 or 4.780:15, where *tišr* is a tree, possibly “cypress”, Heb. *te’asšūr*, “cypress” (HALOT, 1677) although “a coat of cypress-wooden mail” (Dijkstra 1994, 117, 120) seems a feasible translation. It is not excluded that we are dealing with homographs here – much as Akk. *tūšaru* has three meanings (see CAD T, 495).

162. See DUL, 605; possibly *n<sup>c</sup>m* may correspond to Mehri *nə’áym*, *nəcáymət*, “soft, smooth” (ML, 278), Harsusi *ne’ém*, “soft, smooth” (HL, 93). The final *-m* (enclitic?) in the Ug. expression remains difficult.

- lbš ʔll*, “robe: a cloak” (KTU 4.182:21)  
*lbšm ʔllm lbnm*, “garments: white cloaks” (KTU 4.168:9)  
*lbš ʔnyt*, “sails” (KTU 4.338:16-17)<sup>163</sup>  
*lbšm ʔrpm*, “hooded garments” (KTU 4.721:2, 13)  
*lpš d sgr bh*, “raiment with a neckband on it” (KTU 4.166:6)  
*lbš pgi*, “open(?) garment” (KTU 4.721:1)  
*lbš psm rq*, “fine sleeved robe” (KTU 4.205:5)<sup>164</sup>  
*lpš sgr rq*, “robe (with) a fine collar” or “fine robe (with) collar” (KTU 4.205:2)  
*lbš ʔn*, “crimson garment” (KTU 4.146:8)  
*mḥtrt pʔtm*, “festive garments of linen” (KTU 1.92:25)  
*mrbd mškb*, “bedspread” (lit. “blanket of bed”) (KTU 4.385:9)  
*mrđt ʔz*, “woven drapery” (KTU 4.205:6)  
*mrđt prqt pʔt*, “drapery of linen fabric” (KTU 4.205:4)  
*msg d tdk*, “hide which is tanned” (KTU 4.167:16) cf. *mašku*, “leather (tanned)” (CAD M/1 378 b.1)  
*mšrrt pʔt*, “linen wrap” (KTU 4.270:9)  
*npš bt ʔn ʔll mʔt*, “set of pieces of crimson (cloth)” (KTU 3.13:16)  
*npš gʔz*, “warrior’s clothes” (KTU 1.19 iv 44)<sup>165</sup>  
*pld mḥ[trt]*, “festive garment” (KTU 4.152:4)  
*pld pʔt*, “linen garment” (KTU 4.152:8; 4.205:1)  
*pldm dādm*, “garment with fibulae” (KTU 4.4:5)  
*pldm ršmm*, “mohair(?) garments” (KTU 4.4:4)  
*pld(m dt) šʔrt*, “garment(s) of wool” (KTU 4.152:7; 4.205:7; 4.270:8, 12)  
*qnū šmt[ ]*, “violet and red (wool?)” (KTU 1.23:21)  
*qš ʔll*, “hem of a cloak” (KTU 1.6 ii 11)  
*rks ʔpd*, “belt of a tunic” (KTU 1.5 iv 5)  
*šʔrt ʔqnīm*, “wool(s) in violet purple” (KTU 4.341:3)  
*šʔrt štt*, “spun wool” (KTU 4.337:9)  
*ʔn dqm*, “fine crimson (garment)” (KTU 5.23:17)  
*ʔn npyn*, “double tunic” (KTU 1.4 ii 6)<sup>166</sup>  
*ʔt prqt*, “woollen garment” (KTU 4.205:3)

#### 10. Professions related to Textiles, Clothing, Hides, Wool, Accessories and Dyeing

Here the terms of occupations connected with textiles etc. are listed. Some of these have been discussed in previous studies<sup>167</sup>. Personal names have been included here, but there are no occurrences as place names.

*irgn/irgy*, “Weaver” (PN: KTU 4.129:9; 4.232:10)<sup>168</sup>

163. Márquez Rowe 1993.

164. Cf. Harsusi *rekék*, “fine, transparent, soft (cloth)” (HL, 104).

165. Cf. Mari Akk. *enūt tāhazim*, “warrior garments” (cited in Durand 1990, 660.)

166. Margalit 1980, 29: “fold”; cf. Arab. *ʔanya*, “fold, pleat, crease (in cloth)” (DMWA, 107b).

167. See Van Soldt 1990, 352-354 on *kbs/kbš*, *ksd*, *mḥš* and *yšḥ* (see Sanmartín 1987 on *yšḥ*).

- ūhyt* or *hyt*, “seamstress” (KTU 4.795:9)<sup>169</sup>  
*b<sup>l</sup>tdtt*, “maker of toggle-pins” (KTU 4.609:35)<sup>170</sup>  
*b<sup>l</sup>tḡpt*, “maker of felt” (KTU 4.183 ii 10; 4.224:6; 4.370:13; 4.609:36)<sup>171</sup>  
*btr*, “tailor” (KTU 4.382:1-2)<sup>172</sup>  
*ḡzl*, “spinner” (KTU 4.358:9; also as a PN: KTU 4.617 ii 6; 4.769:54 [as *ḡzly*])<sup>173</sup>  
*kbs/kbś*, “fuller, launderer” (KTU 4.71 iii 5; 4.99:7; 4.128:6; 4.125:19; 4.297:7; 4.332:13; 4.610 iv 4; 4.682:9; 4.836:19; 4.837:16; cf. 4.806:10)<sup>174</sup>  
*ksd*, “launderer” (KTU 4.99:16; 4.125:8; 4.126:15; 4.286:1, 9; 4.332:18; 4.837:19; also as a PN: KTU 4.69 ii 18; 4.807:24; 4.860:20)<sup>175</sup>  
*mḥš*, “weaver” (KTU 4.99:15; 4.103:57; 4.124:1; 4.128:5; 4.182:56; 4.187:1; 4.125:9; 4.332:14-17; 4.635:7; 4.837:22; 4.838:5; 4.868:5; 6.48:4)<sup>176</sup>  
*mly*, “Tailor” (PN: KTU 2.50:12; 2.73:11)<sup>177</sup>  
*mrḥš*, “cleaner” (KTU 2.88:10)  
*qnūy*, “lapis lazuli dyer” (KTU 2.73:17; 4.371:1)<sup>178</sup>  
*qty*, “Flax-maker” (PN: KTU 4.37:4; 4.103:19; 4.236:2)  
*strn, stry*, “Spinner” (PN: KTU 4.7:14; 3.28:14; 3.29:21)<sup>179</sup>  
*srpt*, “Dyer(?)” (KTU 4.63 i 46)<sup>180</sup>  
*šwy*, “Weaver” (PN: KTU 4.232:24)  
*šdy*, “weaver/spinner (KTU 4.868:4; also as a PN: KTU 4.51:2)  
*šty*, “Weaver” (PN: KTU 4.356:1; 4.360:13; 4.412 iii 3; 4.444:19; 4.667:1; 4.681:6)  
*tḡptn*, “Felt-maker” (PN: KTU 4.57:3)  
*yšh*, “furbisher” or “bleacher” (KTU 4.47:7; 4.68:67; 4.99:19; 4.105:2; 4.126:10; 4.147:5; 4.151 ii 1; 4.207:5; 4.395:18; 4.609:9; 4.626:1; 4.692:1, 8; 4.836:9; 4.837:8; 4.838:11)<sup>181</sup>

168. Ph. *'rg*, “weaver” (DNWSI, 102-103); cf. Xella 2010, 418; Heb. *'ōrēg*, “weaver” (HALOT, 84a); cf. Aram. *'rg*, “to weave” (DJBA, 164a) and perhaps Gk ἀρκάνη “thread with which the warp is intertwined, when they are setting up the loom” (EDG 1, 132).

169. See Aram. *'hy*, “to stitch together, attach” (DJBA, 104a) and Aram. *my'h*, “stitching” (DJBA, 663a); see also perhaps Aram. *hy*, *'hh*, “to unite; pi: to join, to sew together (with fine stitches), to mend by stitching” (cf. DTT, 40a) and Aram. *hyyt*, “bag” (DJBA, 454-455); also Aram. *ht*, “sackcloth” (DJPA, 218a); cf. Watson 2015b, 33-34.

170. If Ug. *tdtt* corresponds to Akk. *tūdittu*, “toggle-pin”, on which cf. Kouwenberg 2015.

171. Corresponding to Akk. *taḥapšuhuli*, “felt-maker” (CDA, 393); on Ug. *tḡpt* see above.

172. Cf. Arab. *bītar*, “tailor” (see AEL, 217).

173. To the cognates mentioned in DUL, 324 add Mehri *ḡzl*, “to spin” (ML, 148).

174. For Talmudic Hebrew see now Ben-Yehuda 2017, 135a.

175. “Although nothing is known about the etymology of this professional term, it may be linked with textiles in view of its frequent association with *mḥš*” (Van Soldt 1990, 353).

176. For Semitic cognates and a possible equivalent in Egyptian see EDE III, 866-867 (§8) under *mdh*.

177. See perhaps Syr. *mly*, “tailor, weaver” (SL, 770a); “seamster, mender, tailor” (CSD, 277a). Cf. already Cunchillos (TOu II, 417 n. 216): “tailleur”.

178. Also perhaps in KTU 4.371:1 (cf. DUL, 695). See Syr. *qn<sup>e</sup>*, “dyer’s woad” (SL, 1386a), and, in spite of the doubts expressed by Abraham – Sokoloff 2007-2008, 46 (§189), see Soriga 2018, 83-84. On Ug. *gzz*, “shearer” see Vita 2016 (cf. Ribichini – Xella *Tessili*, 19).

179. Cf. Aram. *str*, “to wind on a spindle” (DJBA, 85b).

180. See n. 119 above.

181. See van Soldt 1990, 353-354; Sanmartín 1987; DUL, 971.

11. *Tools*

There seem to be only two items in this category:

- *mdpt*, “type of carder” (KTU 5.22:11)<sup>182</sup>
  - ES: Arab. *nadafa*, “to card”, *mindaf*, “wooden implement with which he strikes the bowstring to loosen the cotton” (AEL, 3030); “teasing bow (for carding cotton)” (DMWA, 952a).
  - *plk*, “spindle” (KTU 1.4 ii 3-4<sup>183</sup>; 9:2<sup>184</sup>)
    - CS: Heb. *plk*, “spindle-whorl” (HALOT, 933); Ph. *plk*, “spindle” (DNWSI, 915-916); Akk. *pilakku/pilaqqu*, “Stilet, Spindel” (AHw, 863; cf. CDA, 274)<sup>185</sup>; “spindle” (CAD P, 371-374); Arab. *falkat<sup>m</sup>*, “whirl (of spindle)” (AEL, 2444).
    - IE: cf. Gk *πλέκω* “to braid, knit, twine” (EDG II, 1206-1207)<sup>186</sup>.
    - AA: cf. Eg. *p3d*, “Kugel” (Wb 1, 501.9-13); “ball or cone (of incense)” (FCD, 88); cf. EDE II, 410 §2.
    - Hurr. *pil-*, as *pilaḥi*, “spun (thread)”, *pilaḥšiliḥa*, “work of the spinster” and *pilaqquḥuli*, “female spinner” (BGH, 309-310). Ultimately it may be Sumerian.

12. *Related Verbs*

The following verbs are connected with clothing etc.: *’zr*, “to be girded, veiled”; *bt(t)*, “to cut (cloth)”; *ksy*, “to cover oneself”; *lš*, “to dress”; *mt<sup>c</sup>*, “to remove (clothing)”; *mz<sup>c</sup>*, “to tear (robe)”; *pdd*, “to wear out”; *rks*, “to tie”; *špy*, “to embroider” and *šns*, “to gird oneself”. Note also *gzz*, “to shear” (cf. Vita 2016).

13. *Table 1: Ugaritic and Comparative Linguistics*

The information collected above on alphabetic terms can be set out in simplified form as a table<sup>187</sup>:

Ug. word	Gloss	Semitic Cognates/Loans			Non-Semitic Equivalent		
		syll. Ug.	Arab.	Other	AA	IE	Hurr.
		(RS) Akk					
<i>ādr</i>	strap	<i>idru</i>			Eg. <i>idr</i>		
<i>āll</i>	garment						<i>alāli</i>

182. Dietrich-Loretz 1988, 190 n. 147.

183. Probably preferable to the meaning “soap, perfume” proposed in Watson 2007d. 678.

184. Sauvage-Hawley 2013, 365-390: “fusaïole”.

185. See also Akk. *palāku*, “aiguilleter” (Lackenbacher 1982, 142-143).

186. “The thematic root present *πλέκω* < \**plek-e/o-* has no parallels in other IE languages” (EDG II, 1207). See Freu – Nosch – Rougemont 2010, 361-362, 363; Watson 2013b, 175-176.

187. Abbreviations for table: A = Aramaic; AA = Afro-Asiatic; Ch = Chadic; Cu = Cushitic; E = Ethiopic; Em = Emar Akkadian; Eg = Egyptian; g. = garment; G = Ge’ez; H = Hittite; Hat = Hatran Aramaic; Hb = Hebrew; Hurr = Hurrian; IE = Indo-European; L = Luwian; LinB = Linear B; M = Mandaic; MSA = Modern South Arabian; Nb = Nabataean; OSA = Old South Arabic; P = Phoenician/Punic; Pm = Palmyrene; (Q)Hb = (Qumran)Hebrew; RS = Ras Shamra; S = Syriac; syll. = syllabic; Cu = Cushitic. Compounds (§9) have not been included.

## TERMS FOR TEXTILES, CLOTHING, HIDES, WOOL AND ACCESSORIES IN UGARITIC

Ug. word	Gloss	Semitic Cognates/Loans			Non-Semitic Equivalent		
		syll. Ug.	Arab.	Other	AA	IE	Hurr.
		(RS) Akk					
<i>ālt</i>	cover?	<i>i'lu</i>				H <i>ali</i>	
<i>āz</i>	fabric?					Myc <i>azetirija</i>	<i>aššianni</i>
<i>īpd</i>	garment	<i>epattu</i> <i>epadātu</i>		Hb <i>'p(w)d</i> S <i>pd'</i> E <i>'efud</i>	Eg <i>ifd</i>	H <i>ipantu</i>	
<i>īqnū</i>	violet	<i>uqnū</i> <i>uqnātu</i>		S <i>qn<sup>c</sup>'</i>		H <i>kuḡanna</i> κῶανος	
<i>īrgmn</i>	purple?	<i>arga</i> <i>mannu</i>		Hb <i>'rgmn</i>			
<i>ūšpḡt</i>	garment	<i>us/špahḡu</i>					<i>ušpahḡu</i>
<i>ūṭb</i>	fringed garment	<i>adapu</i> <i>edapu</i> <i>edappātu</i>					
<i>ūzr</i>	enrobed / in a garment	<i>uzāru</i>	<i>'izār</i>	Hb <i>'zwr</i> AS <i>'yz(w)r(')</i>			
<i><sup>c</sup>nq</i>	necklace	<i>unqu</i> <i>uqu</i>		Hb <i><sup>c</sup>nq</i> E <i><sup>c</sup>enq<sup>w</sup>e</i>			
<i><sup>c</sup>prt</i>	cloak	<i>epartu</i>		S <i>m<sup>c</sup>pr</i> E <i>mā<sup>c</sup>əfart</i>			
<i><sup>c</sup>rp</i>	hooded g.			E <i>ta<sup>c</sup>ārafu</i>	Eg <i><sup>c</sup>rf</i>		
<i>blḡdr</i>	spun cloth	[ <i>pilakku</i> ]					
<i>bnn</i>	bead	<i>pinnu</i>			Eg <i>bnn</i> Brb <i>bununu</i>		
<i>bt</i>	cloth?		<i>batt</i>	Hb <i>bt</i>			
<i>gdy</i>	kid (-skin)	<i>gadū</i>	<i>ḡady</i>	<i>gdy</i>			
<i>ḡht</i>	sash	<i>aguhḡu</i>					<i>aguhḡu</i>
<i>ḡlp</i>	murex		<i>ḡlp</i>	Hb <i><sup>c</sup>lp</i>			
<i>ḡprt</i>	garment		<i>ḡaffāra</i> JM <i>ḡfr</i>				
<i>ḡbš</i>	belt	<i>abšu</i>		<i>ḡbš</i>	(Eg <i>ḡbs</i> )		
<i>ḡlq</i>	chemise?		M <i>ḡalēḡ</i>	A <i>ḡlwq</i>			
<i>ḡrḡrt</i>	red dye	<i>ḡurḡurātu</i>		E <i>ḡarḡar</i> HbA <i>ḡrḡrh</i>			
<i>ḡt</i>	sackcloth			A <i>ḡt</i>			
<i>ḡtl</i>	swaddle bands	( <i>ḡatlunum</i> )	MSA <i>ḡtl</i>	Hb <i>ḡtwlt</i> A <i>ḡwtl</i>	(Eg <i>ḡtr</i> )	H <i>ḡuttulli</i>	
<i>ḡll</i>	attire	<i>ḡillu</i> <i>ḡullānu</i>	<i>ḡulla</i>	S <i>ḡlly'</i>		H <i>ḡulana</i> <i>ḡulāliḡe</i>	

Ug. word	Gloss	Semitic Cognates/Loans			Non-Semitic Equivalent		
		syll. Ug.	Arab.	Other	AA	IE	Hurr.
		(RS) Akk					
<i>hlpn</i>	cloak	<i>ḥulāpu</i> <i>ḥuluptu</i> <i>naḥlaptu</i>	OSA <i>ḥlfm</i>				
<i>ḥndlt</i>	(dyed) cloth					H <i>ḥandala</i>	
<i>ḥpn</i>	garment	<i>ḥāpu</i>	Sq <i>ḥaf</i>	Hb <i>ḥph</i> A <i>ḥpy</i>			
<i>kb</i>	sewn	<i>kubbû</i>					
	fabric	<i>kīpu</i>		S <i>kbynt'</i>			
<i>kblm</i>	leggings	<i>kaballu</i>		AS <i>kbl'</i>			
<i>kndwṭ</i>	garment	<i>kindabašše</i> Em <i>kidabušu</i>					<i>kindab-ašše</i>
<i>knḥ</i>	purple	<i>kinaḥḥu</i> <i>kunaḥi</i>					
<i>kpṭ</i>	turban?	<i>kubšû</i>		Md <i>kupas</i>			
<i>kst</i>	robe	<i>kušītu</i> <i>kuššatu</i>	<i>kiswat</i> OSA <i>kšw</i> MSA <i>kəswēt</i>	<i>kswt</i>	E <i>kušīta</i> Ch <i>kic-</i>	H <i>kušīši</i>	
<i>ktn</i>	linen	<i>kitû</i> <i>kutānum</i>	<i>kattān</i> <i>kittān</i>	<i>ktn(t)</i>		χιτών LB <i>kito</i>	
<i>lbš</i>	garment outfit	<i>lubūšu</i> <i>lubuštu</i>	<i>libās</i> <i>labūs</i> M <i>labs</i>	<i>lbwš</i>			
<i>lpš</i>	cloak	<i>libšû</i>	<i>libs</i>				
<i>mizrt</i>	ritual tunic		<i>mi'zarat</i>	S <i>mzr'</i> Md <i>mizara</i> Hb <i>'zwr</i>			
<i>md</i>	cape	<i>mudû</i>		Hb <i>md</i> E <i>mādāy</i>			
<i>mdpt</i>	carder		<i>mindaf</i>				
<i>mdnt</i>	sandal	<i>mešēnu</i>		A S <i>msn</i> E <i>šā'n</i>			
<i>mḥtrt</i>	party dress			S <i>mḥtr'</i> M <i>hitra</i>			
	brocade.			Hb <i>mḥtrt</i>			
	woollen g.	<i>ḥatartu</i> ( <i>ḥidru</i> ) ( <i>ḥidāru</i> )					
<i>mkk</i>	carpet	( <i>makāku</i> )		AS <i>mkk'</i>			
<i>mks</i>	blanket	<i>maksû</i>		Hb <i>mksḥ</i>			



Ug. word	Gloss	Semitic Cognates/Loans			Non-Semitic Equivalent		
		syll. Ug.	Arab.	Other	AA	IE	Hurr.
		(RS) Akk					
<i>mlbš</i>	cloak	<i>nalbašu</i> EA <i>malbašu</i>	<i>malbas</i>	Hb <i>mlbwš</i> A <i>mlbš'</i> E <i>malbas</i>			
<i>mrbd</i>	coverlet	<i>marbadu</i>		Hb <i>mrbd</i>			
<i>mrdt</i>	rug	<i>mardatu</i>		(S <i>RDN</i> )			
<i>msg</i>	hide	<i>mašku</i>		Hb <i>msk</i> S <i>msk'</i> A <i>mšk</i>	Eg <i>msq</i> <i>msk3</i>	μέσκος	
<i>mšrrt</i>	wrap turban	<i>šarāru</i>	MSA <i>mšr</i>	<i>šrr</i>			
<i>mškk</i>	necklace	<i>šikkūtu</i>					
<i>mšlt</i>	sewn g.		<i>šalīl</i> <i>mišall</i>	Pu <i>mšl</i> A <i>šll</i>			
<i>mṯr</i>	saddle- cloth	<i>mašru</i>	<i>mīṯara</i>				
<i>mṯyn</i>	shawl	<i>aššiyannu</i> <i>maššiy-</i> <i>annu</i>		Hb <i>mšy</i>	Eg <i>mss</i>	H <i>aššiya</i> <i>maššiya</i>	
<i>npš</i>	wardrobe			S <i>pšt'</i>			
<i>npš</i>	red wool	<i>nabāšu</i> <i>napāsu</i> <i>nipšu</i> etc.		S <i>npš'</i>			
<i>npyn</i>	tunic			Pu <i>mappa</i> A <i>mph</i>			
<i>pgū</i>	open? g.				Eg <i>pg3</i>	<i>peig-</i>	
<i>pg(n)dr</i>	cloak	<i>paḥantarru</i>				LinB <i>pekitira</i>	<i>paḥan</i> <i>-dari</i>
<i>pḥm</i>	purple- red	<i>pendû</i>	<i>fāḥim</i>	Hb <i>pḥm</i>			
<i>pld</i>	cloth (-ing)	<i>palādu</i>		[Hb <i>pldwt</i> ]			
<i>plk</i>	spindle	<i>pilakku</i> <i>pilaqqu</i>	<i>falkat</i>	Hb Ph <i>plk</i>		πλέκω	
<i>prqt</i>	fabric sack	<i>purāku</i> <i>parakku</i>		S <i>prq'</i>			
<i>psm</i>	veil	<i>pussum/nu</i>		Hb <i>ktnt</i>			
	sleeved	<i>pusmu</i>		<i>psym</i>			
<i>ptt</i>	linen			Hb <i>pšt</i>			
<i>pwt</i>	madder		<i>ḫūwa</i>	Hb <i>pw'h</i> S <i>pūtō</i>	Eg <i>jp3</i>	H <i>puwatti</i>	
<i>qblbl</i>	strap	<i>qablu</i>	<i>qibāl</i>	S <i>qwpl'</i> M <i>qubla</i>			
<i>qrsū</i>	fleece	<i>gursānum</i>				H <i>kurša</i>	

Ug. word	Gloss	Semitic Cognates/Loans			Non-Semitic Equivalent		
		syll. Ug.	Arab.	Other	AA	IE	Hurr.
		(RS) Akk					
<i>qš</i>	hem			<i>qš('h/t)</i>			
<i>qt</i>	flax	<i>kitû</i>		S <i>qṭw</i>			
<i>rks</i>	belt	<i>riksu</i>		M <i>rkašia</i>			
<i>ršm</i>	goat-hair	<i>urīšu</i>					
	tough		<i>rašuna</i> MSA <i>ršš</i>				
	adorned	<i>ramāšu</i>		A <i>rṃš</i>			
<i>rtn</i>	edge			Hb <i>rtm</i>			<i>writannu</i>
<i>rṭ</i>	dye	<i>urṭû</i>	' <i>arṭa</i> '	S ' <i>rṭ</i> '	Eg <i>jrt.w</i>		
	garment		<i>rayṭ</i>				
<i>šin</i>	hem	<i>sūnu</i>					
<i>sdn</i>	blanket	<i>saddin(n)u</i> <i>šaddin(n)u</i>				σινδών	
<i>sgr</i>	garment. with collar			Hb <i>swgr</i> S <i>swgr'</i>			
<i>sk</i>	cloak			Hb <i>skk</i> S <i>skk</i>	Eg <i>st3</i> ( <i>&lt; st'</i> )		
<i>sp</i>	embroid- ered garment	<i>šuppu</i>	JM <i>šff</i> M <i>šfw</i>	Pun <i>šph</i>	Ch <i>çVp-</i>		
<i>šrp</i>	red dye	<i>šerpu</i>		S <i>šrpwn'</i>			
<i>št</i>	garment	( <i>w</i> ) <i>āšītu</i>			Ch <i>çV'Vw/y</i>		
<i>š<sup>c</sup>r</i>	hair fleece	<i>šu'ru(m)</i> <i>šuhḫurum</i>	<i>ša<sup>c</sup>ar</i>	Hb <i>š<sup>c</sup>r</i> S <i>s<sup>c</sup>r'</i>	Ch <i>čaHar</i>		
<i>š<sup>c</sup>rt</i>	wool	<i>šārtu</i>	<i>šā<sup>c</sup>ār</i>	Hb <i>š<sup>c</sup>rh</i> E <i>šā<sup>c</sup>art</i>	Eg <i>ša<sup>c</sup>arata</i>		
<i>šmt</i>	red	<i>sāmtu</i>		Hb <i>šmm</i>	* <i>cam</i>		
<i>ššlmt</i>	cloth?	<i>sa(s)sullu</i>					
<i>šṭp</i>	hide			AS <i>šṭp</i>	Eg <i>stp</i>		
<i>štt</i>	spun	<i>šuttūtu</i>	<i>satā</i>	AS <i>šty</i> Hb <i>šth</i>	Eg <i>stj</i> Ch <i>šat-</i>		
<i>ṛrt</i>	glove? (sheath)			Hb <i>ṛr</i> AS <i>ṛry</i>			
<i>tbk</i>	leather	<i>tubku</i> <i>tubbukku</i>					
<i>tdtt</i>	pectoral	<i>tūdittu</i>					<i>tudiwa/e</i>
<i>tḡpt</i>	felt	<i>taḥapšu</i>					<i>taḥapšu</i>
<i>int</i>	ornament	<i>tenšū</i>					
<i>tqn</i>	adorn- ment	<i>tiqnu</i>				H <sup>TUG</sup> <i>šiknu</i>	
<i>ṭgmī</i>	(white) garment		<i>ṭāḡām</i>	S <i>twqn'</i>			

Ug. word	Gloss	Semitic Cognates/Loans			Non-Semitic Equivalent		
		syll. Ug.	Arab.	Other	AA	IE	Hurr.
		(RS) Akk					
<i>tprt</i>	sewn g.			HbA <i>tp̄r</i>			
	woven g.	<i>išparu</i>					
	intimate garment	<i>šapru</i>	<i>tafr</i>				
<i>tn</i>	crimson	<i>šinītu</i>		Hb <i>šny</i>			
<i>tn̄t</i>	leather item	<i>šinuntum</i> <i>šinunītum</i>					
<i>tr</i>	mat	<i>šēru</i>				H <i>šuri</i>	
	yarn					H <i>šurita</i>	<i>šuri</i>
<i>tt̄</i>	wool (-len g.)	<i>šim/n̄tu</i> <i>šam̄tu</i>		A <i>šnt̄'</i>	Eg <i>sd.w</i>		

14. Table 2: Akkadian and Syllabic Equivalents

Here the terms written in the alphabetic script are set out that have equivalents in syllabically written Ugaritic and/or in RS Akkadian. For terms occurring only syllabically see Vita 2010, 332-334.

alphabetic Ugaritic	syllabic Ugaritic	text(s)	RS Akkadian	text(s)
<i>ābn šrp</i>	<sup>NA</sup> 4KA.BI ( <i>aban šurru-pī</i> )	PRU3,208:7' PRU3,209:2'.7'		
<i>ālt</i> <i>ālt tbt</i>	<sup>TUG</sup> SÍG4ZA <i>i'lu ša kussī</i>	PRU3,184:12.13		
<i>iqnu</i>			<i>uqnā</i> <sup>NA</sup> 4ZA.GÌN SÍK.ZA.GÌN <i>ta-kil-tu4</i> SÍK.ZA.GÌN <i>ḥas-ma-na/i</i>	PRU4,224:11 etc. PRU3,187:5 etc. PRU3,187:6 etc.
		<sup>šipat</sup> <i>uqnā = ḥa-an-da-la-ti</i>		Ug5,48:9
<i>ḥrḥrt</i>	NUMUN <i>ḥur-ḥu-ra-ti</i>	PRU6,8:7.9		
<i>ḥlpn</i>			<sup>TUG</sup> GÚ.È (GADA)	PRU3,184:12 206:2-3 etc.
<i>ḥndlt</i>	SÍG.ZA.GÌN <i>ḥa-an-da-la-ti</i>	Ug5,48:9		
<i>ḥpn</i>			<sup>TUG</sup> GÚ.È	PRU3,128:1; 182:12 etc.
<i>kdw̄t</i>				
<i>knḥ</i>			<i>ku-na-ḥi</i>	Ug5,5:10.20
<i>kpt̄</i>			<sup>TUG</sup> SAGŠU <sup>MES</sup>	PRU6,128:4
<i>kst</i>			<sup>TUG</sup> <i>ku-u[š-ši-ti]</i>	PRU6,6:26
<i>ktn</i>			<sup>TUG</sup> GADA <sup>(MES)</sup> <sup>TUG</sup> GÚ.È GADA	PRU3,181B1 etc. PRU3,207:5

alphabetic Ugaritic	syllabic Ugaritic	text(s)	RS Akkadian	text(s)
<i>mizrt</i>	<sup>TUG.MEŠ</sup> <i>maza-ru-ma</i>	PRU6,126:4		
<i>mks</i>			<sup>TUG</sup> <i>ma-KI-ZU</i>	PRU3,206:4
<i>mrđt</i>	[ <sup>TUG</sup> <i>m</i> ] <i>ar-de<sub>4</sub>-tu</i>	PRU3,206:5		
<i>msg</i>	SU = <i>ma-aš-ku</i> = <i>aš-ḫé</i> = [ <i>u</i> <sup>2</sup> ]- <i>ru</i>			Ug5,130 ii 6
<i>mṭyn</i>			<sup>TUG</sup> <i>ma-aš-ši-ia-an-na</i> <sup>TUG</sup> <i>ma-ši-ya-an-nu</i>	PRU6,7:7 RS25.131:11
<i>npš</i>			SÍG <sup>MEŠ</sup> ḪÉ.ME.DA	PRU6,7 A 9
<i>pg(n)dr</i>	<sup>TUG</sup> <i>pa-ḫa-dar<sub>6</sub>-ru</i> GADA	PRU3,206:9		
<i>pld</i>	<sup>TUG</sup> <i>pa-li-du</i> <sup>TUG</sup> <i>pa-li-du-ma</i>	PRU6,129:5 PRU6,127:4 PRU6,128:3		
<i>plk</i>	BAL = <i>pí-la-ak-ku</i> = <i>te-a-ri</i> = <i>pí-lak-ku</i>			Ug5,137 ii 22
<i>ptt</i>			GADA <sup>(MEŠ)</sup>	
<i>pwt</i>	<i>pu-wa-ti</i>	PRU3,208:6'.10'		
	<i>pu-wa-ti</i> = <i>ḫu-re-tu<sub>4</sub></i>			PRU3,209:14'
<i>qblbl</i>	<sup>TUG</sup> MURUB <sub>4</sub> <sup>MEŠ</sup> (= <i>qablītu</i> )	PRU3,92a:8.10		
<i>sin</i>	<sup>TUG</sup> TÜN <sup>(!?)</sup> <sup>(!?)</sup> <i>su-nu</i>	PRU6,126:2		
<i>sk</i>	<sup>TUG</sup> ZU/SU- <i>ku</i> <sup>?</sup> - <i>ma</i> <sup>MEŠ</sup>	PRU6,127:6		
<i>š<sup>c</sup>rt</i>	<sup>TUG</sup> <i>ša-ḫar-tu</i>	PRU6,128:5	SÍG <sup>MEŠ</sup>	PRU6,165:4
<i>šmt</i>	SÍG.ḪÉ.ME.DA/TA SÍK.SA <sub>5</sub> ((SÍK) <i>tabarru</i> )	refs??	<sup>NA</sup> <sub>4</sub> GUG.KU.GU = <i>ši-im-tu<sub>4</sub></i>	MSL10,41:90
<i>štt</i>			<sup>TUG</sup> <i>še-ta-ti</i>	Ug5,46:1.6.10

### Distribution

With respect to the type of document in which the alphabetic terms occur (not including terms for tools or professions), the distribution is as follows:

- Literary texts only (KTU 1): (*ált*), *ušpğt*, *úsr*, <sup>c</sup>*nq*, *hbš*, (*ḫlqm*), *ḫtl*, *ḫrḫrt*, *mks*, *npyn*, *qblbl*, *qs*, *rks*, *š<sup>c</sup>r*, (*f<sup>c</sup>rt*) [total: 12 (15)]
- Letters only (KTU 2): *kblm*, *mlbš* [total: 2]
- Legal texts only (KTU 3): (*br*) [total: (1)]
- Economic texts only (KTU 4): *ádr*, *úṭb*, <sup>c</sup>*prt*, <sup>c</sup>*rp*, *bnn*, *gdy*, *gh̄t*, *ğprt*, *ḫll*, *ḫndlt*, *kdwṭm/kndwṭ*, *knḫ*, *mlbš*, *msg*, *mšrrt*, *mṭr*, *mṭyn*, *pg'*, *pg(n)dr*, *prqt*, *pwt*, *qrsú*, *ršm*, *sin*, *sdn*, *sgr*, *šp*, *šrp*, *št*, (*ššlmt*), *štt*, *štp*, *tbk*, *tdtt*, *tğpt*, (*tgmī*), *tprt*, (*tr*), *tt* [total: 36 (39)]
- Exercises only (KTU 5): *mđnt*, *mkk*, *mškk*, *tnṭ*, *tqn* [total: 5]
- Literary texts, letters, legal and economic texts only (KTU 1, 2, 3, 4): *iqnú*, *ktn* [total: 2]
- Literary texts, letters, economic texts and exercises only (KTU 1, 2, 4, 5): *ḫpn* [total: 1]
- Literary texts, letters and economic texts only (KTU 1, 2, 4): *ipd*, *kst*, *lpš* [total: 3]
- Literary texts, legal and economic texts and exercises only (KTU 1, 3, 4, 5): *ḫlpn* [total: 1]
- Literary and economic texts and exercises only (KTU 1, 4, 5): *mrđt*, *pld*, *ptt*, *tn* [total: 4]
- Literary texts and economic texts (KTU 1, 4): *áll*, *kb*, *lbš*, *mizrt*, *md*, *mḫṭrt*, *mrbd*, *mšlt*, *npš*, *ps(m)*, *qt*, *rtn*, *sk*, *š<sup>c</sup>rt*, *šmt* [total: 15]
- Letters, economic texts and exercises only (KTU 2, 3, 4) *pḫm* [total: 1]
- Legal and economic texts (KTU 3, 4): *npš* [total: 1]

Given the nature of the topic, not surprisingly, by far the maximum number of the occurrences is in the economic texts. Only a dozen or so are unique to the literary or mythological texts and slightly more are shared by the literary and the economic texts. This means that most of our information concerning textiles etc. comes from the administrative (economic) texts. Unfortunately, little can be gleaned from these texts about any of the actual processes involved in making textiles (collecting wool or flax etc., spinning, weaving, dyeing) or in using them to make garments and other items by sewing, embroidering etc.<sup>188</sup> In this respect, evidence from archaeology<sup>189</sup> can certainly supplement the written documents while evidence from elsewhere in the ancient Near East can also contribute considerably.

#### 16. Language: Cognates and Loanwords

Most of the 100 or so single words discussed here are Semitic. Of these, the following nine also have good equivalents in Afro-Asiatic, *adr*, *rp*, *bnn*, *kst*, *msg*, *pwt*, *sk*, *štp*, *štt* i.e. they may be Hamito-Semitic. In terms of language, the rest have the following distribution:

(a) Loanwords from

– Akkadian: *uṭb*, *tbk* (total: 2).

– Hurrian: *áll*, *áz*, *ušpḡt*, *ḡt*, *kdwt/kndwt*, *knḫ*, *pḡ(n)dr*, *rtn*, *tḡpt* (total: 9)

– Hittite: *hndlt*, *qrsu* (total: 2)

(b) Of uncertain origin

– Semitic or Hurrian: *pld* (total: 1)

– Semitic or Indo-European: *ipd*, *iqnú*, *hll*, *plk*, *sdn* (total: 5)

(c) Of mixed origin

– Hybrid nouns (Semitic + Hurrian): (*blḫdr* total: 1)

– Common to several language groups: *idr*, *kst*, *ktn*, *msg*, *pwt*, *š<sup>c</sup>r*, *š<sup>c</sup>rt* (total: 7)

In fact, borrowing was sometimes in the other direction: other languages –notably Egyptian (e.g. \*ša<sup>c</sup>(š)rata), Greek (e.g. κύανος, χιτών and perhaps πλέκω), Hittite (e.g. *kušiši*) and Hurrian (e.g. \*pilah(a)=t=are)– used Semitic terms, as documented above.

#### 17. Concluding Remarks

Almost 100 terms have been discussed here as well as nearly half as many again as used in compound expressions (with some overlap, of course). Here, new or additional cognates have been proposed for several Ugaritic words (e.g. *hlqm*, *hrḫrt*, *htl*, *hll*, *hlpn*, *kb*, *kblm*, *mkk*, *mškk*, *nps*, *pḫm*, *qblbl*, *rks*, *sk*, *šp*, *šrp*, *št*, *šmt* and *t<sup>c</sup>rt*) and new meanings have been suggested for *ht*, *mḫtrt*, *štp* and *tgmī*. However, several of the terms considered above remain uncertain: besides the eleven or so in §7, there are six elsewhere (*kb*, *mḫtrt*, *psm*, *ršm*, *rṯ* and *tprt*) with one or more options. There are some 15 terms for professions related to textiles etc. plus 6 that only occur as personal names

188. However, some information on Ugaritian administration relating to textiles can certainly be extracted from these texts; cf. Vita 2004 and 2007.

189. As documented in detail by Vita – Matošian 2009.

(§10). Table 3 shows the distribution of vocabulary according to semantic set as identified in eight previous surveys of this kind<sup>190</sup>.

Semantic Set	Number of Entries (approx.)
animals	100
plants etc.	135
containers etc.	90
family etc.	85
parts of body	65
military	65
professions etc.	200
textiles etc.	100

Therefore, there are approximately the same number of terms related to textiles etc. as for fauna, flora and containers, which to some extent indicates that these commodities had similar importance in Ugaritian society.

Verbs for tanning or for the preparation of hides do not seem to occur in Ugaritic. A single term refers to the preparation of wool (*mdpt*, “carder”). Similarly, there is only one word concerning the manufacture of textiles (*plk*, “spindle”) but there are no terms related to the confection of clothes (e.g. needle, thread, scissors or thimble), in spite of the many references to sewn and embroidered garments or to clothes with tassels, hems and (perhaps) sleeves. However, there are several words for professions in this field (felt-maker, flax-maker, seamstress, spinner, tailor, weaver –see §10) as well for aftercare (bleacher, cleaner, launderer –also in §10). Equally, there are almost a dozen terms for dyes and dyed material (§5), plus one for a dyer (*qnūy*, “lapis lazuli dyer”; see also RS Akk. *šāripūtu*, “dyers”), indicative of the importance of that industry in the Kingdom of Ugarit. Furthermore, while there are very few terms of headgear or footwear, there are several for personal adornment. It is also apparent that no differentiation is made between clothes for women or men<sup>191</sup>, with only a single word relating to age (i.e. *hṭl*, “swaddling band”).

As ever, our knowledge is restricted by (a) the number of tablets that have survived, (b) the tablets that have actually been excavated (and published, of course) and (c) the accuracy of philological and comparative analysis, so that these conclusions can only remain provisional.

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190. Watson 2004a, 2006a, 2007a, 2007b, 2011, 2013a, 2015a and 2018b.

191. A possible exception is Ug. *ṭprt* if it means “a woman’s underclothing” (see above). In Hittite, this distinction is provided by the determinative SAL to denote a woman’s dress (see Weeks 1985, 91 §6.42).

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19. *Abbreviations*

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- AHw W. von Soden, *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch*, vols I-III (Wiesbaden 1965-1981)
- BGH T. Richter, *Bibliographisches Glossar des Hurritischen* (Wiesbaden 2012)
- CAD I.J. Gelb *et al.* (eds), *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*, vols 1-21 (Chicago 1956-2010)
- CDA J. Black – A. George – N. Postgate (eds), *A Concise Dictionary of Akkadian* (Wiesbaden 2000<sup>2</sup>)
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