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Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie

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that Muršili had set out to deal with Mašhu-iluwa's misdeeds and arrived at Š., from where he wrote his vassal commanding him to appear before him, which he refuses to do, choosing instead to flee to Maša*, events that recall to a degree those recounted in the third year of Muršili's annals.

Little is known about the cult in Š. In Muwatalli*'s Prayer to the Assembly of Gods (KUB 6, 45 ii 36f.; ed. I. Singer, Muwatalli's Prayer to the Assembly of Gods Through the Storm-God of Lightning (CTH 381), 1996) are invoked 'Zanduza of Š., the lord, the storm-god of Š., the male gods, the female gods, the mountains and rivers of Š.' The 'gods of Š.' receive one sheep as an offering in a fragment of the AN.DAḤ.ŠUM festival (KBo. 4, 13 i 40').

D. F. Easton et al. 2002: Troy in Recent Perspective, AnSt. 52, 75–109, esp. 94–101. – M. Forlanini/M. Marazzi 1986: Anatolia: L'impero hittita (= Atlante storico del Vicino Oriente antico 4.3). – J. Garstang/O. R. Gurney 1959: The Geography of the Hittite Empire. – G. Laminger-Pascher 1996: Zur frühgeschichtlichen Geographie Kleinasien, Anzeiger der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, phil.-hist. Kl. 133, 1–10. – J. G. Macqueen 1968: Geography and History in Western Asia Minor in the Second Millennium B.C., AnSt. 18, 169–185. – S. de Martino 1996: L'Anatolia occidentale nel medio regno ittita (= Eothen 5) esp. 56–58 (cites [p. 56] del Monte 1993 as locating Sallapa at Afyon, but in fact he locates it near Sivrihisar; it is Aura that he seeks between Afyon and Akşehir). – G. F. del Monte 1993: L'annalistica ittita, 79 and ns. 20f. (in n. 20 read 'Sehriya' instead of 'Aštarpa').

J. L. Miller

S/Šallat(u). Tukultī-Ninurta II. zieht im Jahr 885 von Sippar* nach ^{uru}Sa-la-ti/te am Euphrat und schlägt dort sein erstes Nachtlager auf (RIMA 2, 174: 54f.). Von S. sind es laut Inschrift zwei weitere Tagesmärsche bis Rapiquum*. Dieses Itinerar gibt einen ungefähren Anhaltspunkt für die Lage von S.; vgl. die Karte bei Parpola/Porter 2001, 10. 625 im Monat Ajjaru (ii) plündern die Assyrer ^{uru}S/Šal-lat. Drei Monate später belagert Nabopolassar* die Stadt, kann sie aber nicht einnehmen und muß sich vor den erneut heranmarschierenden Assyrern

zurückziehen (ABC = TCS 5, 89: 20–24). S. wird in spätbab. Texten aus der Zeit Nebukadnezars II. mehrfach erwähnt: Nach zwei Texten werden aus S. Ziegel nach Babylon bzw. Uruk geliefert: ^{uru}Šal-la-ta BIN 1, 126: 4, 6 (682), ^{uru}Ša^r-al-la^r-ta AUWE 5, 130: 5 (ohne Jahr); in BIN 1, 122: 12f. (ohne Jahr) wird ein *šangû*-Tempelverwalter von ^{uru}Šal-lat genannt; ^{uru}Šal-latum wird außerdem in CT 56, 368 r. 6 (672) erwähnt.

Ein Großteil der in AOAT 6, 300 verzeichneten Belege gehört zu Raqamātu* (Lesung *Raq-mat*). Zur Etymologie des Namens S./Š. s. Zadok 1985, 285 XXI und XXX (unsicher).

S. Parpola/M. Porter 2001: The Helsinki Atlas of the Near East in the Neo-Assyrian Period. – R. Zadok 1985: RGTC 8.

M. P. Streck

Sallu. Name einer Stadt, stets als Bestandteil des mittelass. und früh-neuass. Toponyms Ugār-S. (wörtl. „Ackerland der Stadt S.“) belegt (Aqarsallu, Armanaqarsali u. Salum in S. Parpola, NAT 21f., 30 u. 300, gehören hierher; vgl. R. Borger, ZA 62 [1972] 135). Ugār-S. (geschr. A.GAR-sa-al-lu/sa-li, A.GAR-^{uru}sa-al-lum/sa-lum, ^{uru}A.GAR-sa-al-lu) bezeichnet seinerseits sowohl ein Gebiet als auch eine Stadt in diesem Gebiet. Die Lage wird östl. des Tigris und südl. des Kleinen Zab gesucht, im Grenzbereich zwischen Assyrien und Babylonien (A. K. Grayson, TCS 5, 264; Kh. Nashef, RGTC 5, 270). Alle Erwähnungen hängen mit ass. Feldzügen nach Babylonien zusammen: Adad-nērārī I. (1295–1264) siegt in Kār-Ištar von Ugār-S. über den Kassitenkönig Nazi-Maruttaš* und die Stadt Arman von Ugār-S. wird in der neuen Grenzregelung erwähnt (TCS 5, 160: 25' u. 30'). Aššur-dān I. (1168–1133) erobert Ugār-S. zusammen mit den Städten Zabban* und Irrija* (TCS 5, 162: 11). Tiglatpileser I. (1114–1076) erobert die Stadt Arman von Ugār-S. (RIMA 2, 43: 38; 53: 37; vgl. TCS 5, 165: 22'). In den Annalen Adad-nērārīs II. (911–891) findet sich die einzige Erwähnung aus neuass. Zeit (RIMA 2, 148: 28: Bericht in summarischer Form über die Eroberungen in Babylonien).

B. Faist

Šallum. OB king of Kisurra*. Contemporary of Ur-Ninurta* of Isin or Sumu-el* of Larsa. Only one year-name has been preserved, "year in which Šallum has built the wall of Kakkulātum" (FAOS 2, 46). The mention of the city-wall of Kakkulātum*, a town on the Tigris near the mouth of the Diyālā is remarkable. Two other tablets from Kisurra, Santag 9, 162 and 166, contain a year-name referring to Š.'s death. Along with those of Ubāja* and Zikrū*, his short rule must be situated between the reigns of Itūr-Šamaš* and Manabalti'el*.

A. Goddeeris

Šalmā, Šalmija. Name of two towns in the city-state of Ugarit. The variant Šalmija (once also Salimā) is only attested for the first town. The meaning is perhaps "(the) safe/peaceful (town)".

1. Town in the north, not far from the border with Mukiš* (alph.: *Šlmy*, gentilic: *Šlmy(m)*, *Šlmn*, cf. PN *Šlmy*, *Šlmn*; syll.: ^{uru}Ša-al-ma, ^{uru}Šal-ma(-a), ^{uru}Ša-al-mi-ia, ^{uru}Šal-mi-ia, ^{uru}Sa-li-ma-a, gentilic: *Šal-mi-yu*, cf. PN ^mŠa-al-[m]i-yu, ^mŠal-mi-yu).

Northern Š. is mentioned in the treaties between the Hittite kings and the kings of Ugarit concerning the northern border (Belmonte Marín 2001, 406, 408; van Soldt 2005, 54). It is mentioned directly after Ḥalbu Nanā, otherwise known as Ḥalbu Šapuni/Ḥazi (Šapunu*), and must have been close to the Anticasius (Nanā). According to KTU 4.68 Š. formed an administrative unit with Yakuna'mu and 'Alullu, both of which are probably more to the east. The letter Ug(aritica) 5, 26 mentions a mayor (*ḥazannu*) of Š., who perhaps had jurisdiction over the inhabitants of neighboring Paneštāyu. Bordreuil (1997, 62) has proposed to connect the name with the modern spring of Šalmi close to the Anticasius.

2. Town in the southwest, probably south of the capital Ugarit (alph.: *Šlmy*, cf. PN *Šlmy*, *Šlmn*; syll.: ^{uru}Ša-al-ma, gentilic: *Šal-me-yi*, cf. PN ^mŠa-al-[m]i-yu, ^mŠal-mi-yu).

Southern Š. is associated with the coastal towns Ra'šu* and Ma'ḥadu (RSOu. 7, 4: 48–50; RSOu. 14, 41) and it is attested in a list of harbor towns south of Ugarit (PRU 6, 79). Therefore Š. was probably also located near the coast and it may have had a harbor. It formed part of the so-called metropolitan district which also included the capital (Astour 1970, 116f.; van Soldt 2005, 142f.).

M. C. Astour 1970: Ma'ḥadu, the Harbor of Ugarit, JESHO 13, 113–127; id. 1975: Place Names, in: L. R. Fisher (ed.), Ras Shamra Parallels II (= AnOr. 30) 251–369, esp. 330, 364f. – J. A. Belmonte Marín 2001: RGTC 12/2, 260f. – P. Bordreuil 1997: Sources et forêts: à propos de la géographie physique et humaine de l'Ougarit, in: A. Sérandour (ed.), Des Sumériens aux Romains d'orient. La perception géographique du monde (= Antiquités Sémitiques 2) 59–66. – W. H. van Soldt 2005: The Topography of the City-State of Ugarit (= AOAT 324) 42f., 62 (town 1), 143f. (town 2), 184. – W. G. E. Watson 2001: The Lexical Aspects of Ugarit Toponyms, AulaOr. 19, 109–123, esp. 121.

W. H. van Soldt

Salmanassar I. (Shalmaneser, Salmānu-ašarēd), king of Assyria 1273–1244. Written ^{md}SILIM-ma-nu-a-šā-re-di/^{md}SILIM-ma-nu-SAG/^(m)SILIM-ma-nu-MAŠ/^dSILIM-ma-an-SAG/^{md}SILIM.MA-MAŠ; note that the former customary reading of the theophoric element as Šulmānu has been superseded by Salmānu* (Radner 1998).

§ 1. Sources. – § 2. Military campaigns. – § 3. Other deeds. – § 4. The Hittite letter. – § 5. Later tradition.

§ 1. Sources. The Assyrian King List records that S., son of his predecessor Adad-nērārī (I) (Adadna(i)rārī*) and father of his successor Tukultī-Ninurta* (I), reigned for thirty years (Königslisten* und Chroniken p. 110 § 45). His name is possibly to be restored in a fragmentary exemplar of the Synchronistic King List (Königslisten* und Chroniken p. 122 iii 12).

§ 2. Military campaigns. The military campaigns of S. were directed to the northern and north-western frontiers of Assyria, where he achieved significant terri-