

pographie du royaume d'Ugarit in: M. Yon/M. Szymer/P. Bordreuil (ed.), *Le pays d'Ougarit autour de 1200 av. J.-C.* (= RSOu. 11) 66. – Belmonte Marín J. A. 2001: RGTC 12/2, 239. – Huehnergard J. 1987: Ugaritic vocabulary in syllabic transcription (= HSS 32). – van Soldt W. H. 2005: The topography of the city-state of Ugarit (= AOAT 324) 35, 100, 124, 147, 180. – Watson W. G. E. 2001: The lexical aspects of Ugaritic toponyms, *AulaOr.* 19, 119.

W. H. van Soldt

Sîn-balāssu-iqbi. Governor (*šakkanakku*) of Ur c. 660, who came from a family of governors: his father, Ningal-iddin, had served in that post and his brothers Sîn-šarra-ušur and Sîn-tabni-ušur succeeded him in the office.

S. stands out among other governors of Ur* of this time for his notable building activity and reverence for tradition. His title of *šakkanakku* was more grandiose than the simpler *šakin tēmi* or *šaknu* (variant: *šakin māti*) which earlier Neo-Bab. governors had employed (*šandabakku* being traditionally reserved for the governor of Nippur); and, in one of his inscriptions, he claimed rule not only over Ur, but also over Eridu and the Gurasimmu* tribe. S. carried out the most extensive building program at Ur since the time of Kurigalzu I, seven centuries earlier: evidence of his work has been found around the ziggurat and most major temples of the temenos, as well as at the Nebuchadnezzar gate. Most of his building inscriptions were written in Sumerian, and it is recorded that he searched for an older ground plan of the Egišnugal and had a copy made of an old inscription of Amar-Suena recovered by the excavations.

Like his father before him, S. was careful to cultivate good relations with Assyria, even at the expense of his nominal suzerain, Šamaš-šuma-ukīn*, king of Babylon. S. dedicated some of his construction work to Ashurbanipal (none of it to the Bab. king) and is known to have visited the Ass. court.

It is possible that some of the financial support for his building enterprises may have come from Assyria, which found it expedient to foster direct relations with the old southern city, surrounded as the latter was by an otherwise hostile Chaldean and pro-Bab. population. Šamaš-šuma-ukīn at one time

advocated the detention of S. with a view to further investigation; but there is no evidence that Ashurbanipal granted his request.

The exact dates of S.'s term in office are unknown. Two Bab. legal documents list him as governor in 658 and 657; but it is likely that he acceded to the office somewhat earlier, perhaps even during the reign of Esarhaddon. Though the evidence is inconclusive, his administration seems to have ceased either before or shortly after the outbreak of the Bab. rebellion in 652.

G. Frame, *Babylonia* 125f., 278; id. *RIMB* 2, 230–247. – Brinkman, *Or.* 34 (1965) 248–253; id., *Or.* 38 (1969) 336–342. – H. Baker, *PNA* 3/1 (2002) 1129–1130 (Sin-balāssu-iqbi, no. 3).

J. A. Brinkman

Sind. A. Philologisch.

“India”, more specifically a province of the Achaemenid empire, probably to be located on the lower Indus river (modern Sind) (Vogelsang 1990, 102; D. H. Bivar, *CAH* 4 [1988] 203f. with reservations), mentioned in Neo-Bab. texts as *Indû* and in Elam. and Old Pers. texts as (*H*)*induš* with variations. For spellings and references see RGTC 8, 181; 11, 97f.

Achaemenid royal inscriptions mention S. next to other Indian provinces: Gandara*, Sattagydien*, Thatagush and Maka (Vogelsang 1990, 99–101). The Persepolis fortification texts (Persepolis* § 11.2 p. 408f.) often list rations for travellers between S. and western parts of the Achaemenid empire (Vogelsang 1990, 101f.). An Old Pers. inscription from Persepolis (Herzfeld, *API* p. 47 no. 24: 13) identifies a dais-bearer as “this is an Indian” (Vogelsang 1990, 97f.).

In the Neo-Bab. Murašû*-texts a “superintendent of the Indians” (*šaknu Induwāja*) sometimes occurs. According to M. W. Stolper, *Entrepreneurs and empire* (1985) 78f., these Indians are probably occupants of bow land grouped in a *baṭru*-association.

Whether the word qualified as *si-in-da-a* in the inscriptions of Sennacherib (*AHw.* 1046 and *CAD* S 284 s. v. *sindû*; instead of the var. *si-in-du* read with

R. Borger, ARRIM 6 [1988] 5 *t[a]-ti-du*) refers to S. is quite unclear.

Vogelsang W. 1990: The Achaemenids and India, Achaemenid History 4, 93–110.

M. P. Streck

Sind. B. Archäologisch.

Modern name for the southeasternmost province of Pakistan (capital Karachi), through which the Indus River flows (Industalkultur*), from Sanskrit *Śindhu-* (hydronym > toponym), “river (general sense), Indus River”. S. has a sub-tropical climate and covers approximately 141,000 sq. kms., bordering Baluchistan on the west, Punjab on the north, Rajasthan on the east and Gujarat and the Arabian Sea on the south. It has been settled since the Early Palaeolithic (Shar 1995; Negrino/Kazi 1996). Many of the most important sites associated with earlier Indian prehistory are located in S., including the pre- or early Harappan sites of Amri (Casal 1964) and Kot Diji (Khan 1965); and the Harappan cities of Mohenjo-Daro* (Jansen 1994), Chanhu-Daro (Mackay 1943) and Allahdino (Fairervis 1976). Important quarry sites for Harappan stone tools and banded chert weights are located in the Rohri Hills between Kot Diji and Sukkur (Biagi/Cremaschi 1991; Biagi 1995; Negrino et al. 1996).

Biagi P. 1995: An AMS radiocarbon date from the Harappan flint quarry-pit 862 in the Rohri Hills (Sindh-Pakistan), Ancient Sindh 2, 81–84. – Biagi P./Cremaschi M. 1991: The Harappan flint quarries of the Rohri Hills (Sindh-Pakistan), Antiquity 65, 97–102. – Casal J.-M. 1964: Fouilles d’Amri. – Eilers W. 1982: Geographische Namengebung in und um Iran (= SbMünchen 5). – Eilers W./Mayrhofer M. 1960: Namenkundliche Zeugnisse der indischen Wanderung?: eine Nachprüfung, Die Sprache 6, 107–134. – Fairervis W. 1976: Excavations at the Harappan site of Allahdino: the seals and other inscribed material. – Jansen M. 1994: Mohenjo-daro, type site of the earliest urbanization process in South Asia, ten years of research at Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan, and an attempt at synopsis, in: A. Parpola/P. Koskikallio (ed.), South Asian Archaeology 1993 (Helsinki), 263–280. – Khan F. 1965: Excavations at Kot Diji, Pakistan Archaeology 2, 13–85. – Mackay E. J. H. 1943: Chanhu-daro excavations 1935–36. –

Negrino F./Kazi M. M. 1996: The Palaeolithic industries of the Rohri Hills (Sindh, Pakistan), Ancient Sindh 3, 7–38. – Negrino F./Ottomano C./Starnini E./Veesar G. M. 1996: Excavations at Site 862 (Rohri Hills, Sindh, Pakistan): a preliminary report of the 1995 and 1997 campaigns, Ancient Sindh 3, 67–104. – Shar G. M. 1995: Mehrano: a Lower Palaeolithic site in Sind, Journal of Central Asia 18, 110–117.

D. T. Potts

Šindalimēni, Šindaminni. Schwester des Udip-šarri und Ehefrau des Kešši* im Kešši-Lied. Die Namensform im hurr. Text ist ^tŠi-en-ta-mi-en/in-ni- (KUB 47, 2 = ChS 1/6, 27 iv 7', 8', 10'; KUB 36, 61 = ChS 1/6, 35: 2') Die heth. Fassung bietet ^tŠi-in-ta-li-me-ni (KUB 33, 121 ii 5'). Die zugrundeliegende Form ist wohl als *šind(i)=a=l-mēni „sieben sind die ...“ (weibl. Verwandtschaftsbezeichnung) anzusetzen; s. auch Šinandadugarni*, Šindalwuri*.

Wegner I. 1981: Gestalt und Kult der Ištar-Šawuška in Kleinasien (= AOAT 36) 82.

G. Wilhelm

Šindalwuri (^tŠi-in/en-ta-al-wu_u-ri KUB 27, 1 = ChS 1/3–1, 1 ii 57; KBo. 35, 179 Vs.² 4). Im Ritual für die Ištar von Šamuḫa (Šauška*) CTH 712 neben Šindalirdi (^tŠi-in/en-tal/ta-al-ir-ti/te(-) KUB 27, 1 ii 57 // KUB 47, 64 = ChS 1/3–1, 2 iii 6'; KUB 24, 7 i 13') beopfert Gottheit. Letztere erscheint in der hurr. geprägten Ištar-Hymne CTH 717 als eine der segensstiftenden SUḪUR.LAL-Frauen im Gefolge der Ištar. Die Namen sind wohl als šind(i)=a=l-furi „sieben sind die Augen“ bzw. „sieben sind die Zungen“ zu verstehen; s. auch Šindalimēni*, Šinandadugarni*.

Wegner I. 1981: Gestalt und Kult der Ištar-Šawuška in Kleinasien (= AOAT 36) 81f. – Zu *irdi* „Zunge“ s. Girbal Ch. 1994: *šummi* im Boğazköy-Hurritischen, AoF 21, 171–175, bes. 173. – Zu *furi* „Auge“ s. André-Salvini B./Salvini M. 1998: SCCNH 9, 22.

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Šin-erībam von Larsa. ^dEN.ZU-*eli-ri-ba-am* “Šin gave me a substitute” or “Šin replaced for me”; tenth (Amorite) king of