

Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie

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reference to a Syr.-style *būt ḫilāni* in NA. The same inscription contains a detailed description of the construction of T.'s palace; others mention T.'s construction of two other royal palaces (ibid. 42f. [Ḫumut/Kār-Aššur], 166f. [lands of Ulluba and Ḫab-ḫu]).

Ahmad A. Y./Postgate J. N. 2007: Archives from the domestic wing of the North-West Palace at Kalhu/Nimrud (= Edubba 10). – Al-Rawi F. N. H. 2008: Inscriptions from the tombs of the queens of Assyria, in: J. E. Curtis et al. (ed.), *New light on Nimrud: proceedings of the Nimrud Conference 11th to 13th March 2002*, 119–138. – Barnett R. D./Falkner M. 1962: The sculptures of Aššur-našir-apli II (883–859 B. C.), Tiglath-pileser III (745–727 B. C.), Esarhaddon (681–669 B. C.) from the Central and South-West Palaces at Nimrud. – Fadhil A. 1990: Die in Nimrud/Kalhu aufgefundenen Grabinschriften der Jabā, *BagM* 21, 461–470. – Fuchs A. 2003: Ein Inschriftenfragment Tiglatpileser III., *Fs. H. and M. Tadmor 49^{er}–54^{er}*. – George A. R. 1997: *Rev. of Tadmor 1994*, *BSOAS* 60, 124f. – Grayson A. K. 1993: Assyrian officials and power in the ninth and eighth centuries, *SAAB* 7, 19–52. – Kamil A. 1999: Inscriptions on objects from Yaba's tomb in Nimrud, in: M. S. B. Damerji, *Gräber assyrischer Königinnen aus Nimrud*, 13–18. – Oates J./Oates D. 2001: Nimrud: an Assyrian imperial city revealed. – Radner K. 2008: *Rev. of Tadmor 2007²*, *JCS* 60, 137–140. – Reade J. E. 2002: The ziggurat and temples of Nimrud, *Iraq* 64, 135–216. – Russell J. M. 1999: The writing on the wall (= *MesCiv.* 9). – Tadmor H. 1994/2007²: *Tigl. III.* – Thomas F. 1993: Sargon II., *der Sohn Tiglat-pileser III.*, *Fs. K. Bergerhof 465–470*.

H. D. Baker

Tigranokerta. Capital of the Armenian empire founded by Tigranes in the 1st cent. BC. Neither the identification of T. with Miafarkain, modern-day Silvan, nor the identification of cuneiform Nihrija* with Miafarkain (RGTC 9, 60; M. Salvini, in: R. Biscione/S. G. Hmayakyan/N. Parmegiani [ed.], *The north-eastern frontier: Urartians and non-Urartians in the Sevan Lake Basin 1: the southern shores* [= *Documenta Asiatica* 7, 2002] 47 n. 60) are certain.

Plontke-Lüning A. 2002: Tigranokerta, *Der Neue Pauly* 12/1, 567f.

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Tigris. A. 3. bis Mitte 2. Jahrtausend.

§ 1. The Tigris bird sign. – § 2. Etymology. – § 3. Names. – § 4. Tigris as divinity. – § 5. Course. – § 6. Major settlements along the Tigris. – § 7. Textual evidence.

§ 1. The Tigris bird sign. Entry 104 in the ED bird list (N. Veldhuis, *CunMon.* 22 [2004] 160) can be read *Idigna^{mušen}*, spelled ¹⁷*IDIGNA^{mušen}* in source YBC 4613, *Idigna^{mušen}-x = Ī-di-gi-ra-um* in the Eblaite version (MEE 4, 84 viii 17f.). The sign in the Fāra source SF 58 is LAK 63, which corresponds to the reconfigured compound *MAŠ.GŪ.GĀR = MesZL 124*.

In OB lex. tradition, *MAŠ.IDIGNA* was understood as diri compound and logogram for Akk. *šū-pūm*, which implies the Sum. reading *dalla* (MSL 15, 30: 7:27).

The sign for the T. bird can be traced back to the archaic sign ZATU 261 which depicts a bird that is likely the T. bird of the ED bird list. The Uruk IV form of ZATU 261 shows a bird with spread wings that emerge from above the body, the bird being seen flying above or before hitting the water in a dive. W 19577g (*fig. 1a*) and W 6759 (*fig. 1b*) show a flat circular impression in place of the head. The forward attachment appears to be the open beak. In W 9579dm (*fig. 1c*) the head is turned and the beak seen sideways. In the more linear Uruk III script, the beak survives as two parallel lines (e.g. W 20274,24 and MS 2862/06; *fig. 1d*). The sign form can be traced from Uruk III (W 21225,1) to ED word list F 6 (CUSAS 12, 231). The ED forms of the sign are OIP 99, 43 i 5f.: without head, oblique crosses on wingends, cross between wingends = MS 4592 i 5f. (CUSAS 12, 240); head one wedge, wings reduced to one wedge = MS 4155 a 5f. (CUSAS 12, 241); head detached cross “MAŠ”, wingends and space between row of four winkelhaken. The form in MS 4592 closely resembles LAK 63. M. Civil (CUSAS 12, 231) transliterates DALLA.

The possibility of the similar sign ZUBI being a variant of the sign IDIGNA, considered by F. R. Kraus, *ZA* 51 (1955) 63 on the basis of PBS 1/2, 15, and reflected in RGTC 1, 227; 2, 296; 3, 316, is