

Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie

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(Schiff* und Boot) or overland by donkeys (Esel*), horses (Pferd*), mules (Maultier*), camels (Kamel*, Trampeltier*), wagons (Wagen*) and sledges (Schlitten*). The use of manpower in connection with boats and sledges is depicted on reliefs from the time of Sennacherib: a colossal bull on a sledge (SSWP no. 143–144, 147, 150, 152–153) or a huge block of stone lying on a boat (ibid. no. 135–136, 535–536) are pulled by a large group of workmen.

See in general Reisen* § 1. A monograph on the donkey, the most important t. animal: Way K. C. 2011: Donkeys in the Biblical world: ceremony and symbol.

§ 3. Transport goods. The Akk. word for transport goods is *šū/ēbultu* or (only Old Ass.) *luqūtu*. All trade goods are t. goods. See, e.g., for the Old Ass. period Annäherungen 5, 82–88: tin (Zinn*), textiles (Stoff*, Textilien*), lapis lazuli (Lapislazuli*), iron (Eisen*, Metalle*), antimony, copper (Kupfer*), bronze, wool (Wolle*), grain (Getreide*), gold (Gold*). Annäherungen 4, 889 mentions goods mainly transported overland: oil (Sesam*), bitumen (Teer*), timber (Holz*), barley, raisins, metals, gems (Schmuck*), textiles, meat (Fleisch*), salt (Salz*).

§ 4. Transport in law. T. contracts are known especially from the extensive trade between Assyria and Anatolia in the Old Ass. period. M. T. Larsen, Old Assyrian caravan procedures (= PIHANS 22, 1967) 65 summarizes his discussion of various types of t. contracts (ibid. 44–65) as follows: “a C(onsignor) entrusts a S(hipment) to a T(ransporter) for transportation of S to one or more R(ecipients)”. Some texts add “the figure of the O(wner) as distinct from the C, so here we get the pattern: C entrusts S, which belongs to (C and) O, to T for transportation to R”. EL 1–2, p. 121–130 distinguishes four different types of t. contracts according to keywords: “to entrust and bring” (*paqādu* and *wabālu*), “to bring” alone, “to lead (the donkeys)” (*radā'u*) and “to go overland (said of a shipment)” (*eqla etēqu*). Annäherungen 5, 74 n. 316 also counts the contracts called “de-

posit” in EL 1–2, p. 96–121 among the t. contracts; most of these texts use *paqādu* alone.

T. contracts are also known from the Old Bab. period. The transporter might get rations for the journey. The contracts specify penalties for late delivery of the transport goods. CH § 112 imposes a five-fold penalty on the transporter for misappropriation of the t. goods.

Leemans, Foreign Trade 57–76; HANEL 413.

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Trappe (bustard). The following species of the family *otididae* are found in mod. Iraq (Douglas Van Buren 1939, 86 and fig. 37(?); Salonen, Vögel 55f., 84, and drawings Taf. IX): *Otis tarda*, great b.; *Otis tetrax*, little b.; *Chlamydotis undulata*, houbara b. Cf. Layard 1853, 566f.: “The marshes and the jungles near the rivers are the retreats of many kinds of wild animals ... Wild fowl, cranes, and bustards abound”. No Akk. or Sum. word has been identified with b.

Douglas Van Buren E. 1939: The fauna of ancient Mesopotamia as represented in art (= AnOr. 18). – Layard A. H. 1853: Discoveries in the ruins of Nineveh and Babylon.

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Traum, Traumgottheiten. A. In Mesopotamien.

T. können im antiken Mesopotamien als Botschaften der Götter, als „Wort Gottes“ gelten, durch welches man Einblicke in die Zukunft zu erhalten hofft. T.-Berichte und -Erzählungen sind unterschiedlich auf die verschiedenen Epochen altoriental. Geschichte verteilt; der früheste Beleg eines altoriental. T. ist aus dem 2. Jh. überliefert (sum. „Geierstele“), der jüngste datierbare ist achämenidenzeitl., wohl aus dem 4. Jh. (Zgoll 2006, 17–19).

§ 1. Begrifflichkeiten für „Traum“ und „Träumen“. – § 2. Moderne und antike Kategorien von Träumen. – § 3. Traumtheorie und Traumgottheiten. – § 4. Traumpraxis.

§ 1. Begrifflichkeiten für „Traum“ und „Träumen“. Im sum. wie im akk.