

Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie

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Tukulti-Aššur-ašbat. Assurnasirpal II. konnte sich in den Jahren 881 und 880 während der Feldzüge zur Unterwerfung des Landes Zamua* ganz selbstverständlich auf die dort bereits vorhandene ass. Festung T. stützen, „die die Lullu(-Leute) Ar(r)akdi(a) nennen“ (RIMA 2, 205 ii 48, 77; 245 iii 23; 248 iii 102f.). Der Stützpunkt muss also schon zuvor entweder von Adad-nērārī II. oder von Tukultī-Ninurta* II. eingerichtet worden sein, die sich ihrerseits an der Eroberung von Zamua versucht hatten. Der ass. Name der Festung konnte sich auf Dauer nicht durchsetzen, denn gegen Ende des 8. Jhs. erscheint die Siedlung wieder unter ihrem früheren Namen Arrakdi (SAA 11, 14: 19, Rs. 4). T. dürfte südöstl. der heutigen Stadt Sulaimāniya in der Šahrezōr-Ebene* gelegen haben.

A. Fuchs

Tukulti-Emašmaš (^dTukul-ti-É-maš-maš) „Auf die das Emašmaš vertraut“. Ihrem Namen zufolge eine Schutzgöttin des Ištar-Tempels von Ninive (É-maš-maš*), die nach III R 66 v 39 im ass. Staatskult verehrt wurde, s. Frankena, Tākultu 7 und 117 Nr. 232.

M. Krebernik

Tukultī-Mēr. King of Ḫana* on the Middle Euphrates, known from an inscription on a green serpentine whetstone set in a bronze socket which is shaped in the form of a ram's head (BM 93077 = AH 82-7-14,1750; RIMA 2, 111). The object, according to its text, was dedicated to Šamaš; it was found during Rassam's excavations at Sippar (presumably in the Šamaš temple itself). According to the inscription, T. was the son of Ilī-iqīša (written ^mDINGIR-NÍG.BA), also a king of Ḫana.

T. is usually identified with T., a king of Mari mentioned in a broken passage in late Middle Ass. royal annals which have traditionally been assigned to Aššur-bēl-kala (1073–1056; RIMA 2, 89: 14'–16'). The context of this passage has been restored to suggest an Ass. campaign against Mari.

Weidner E. F. 1935: Tukulti-Mēr, in: *Miscellanea orientalia dedicata Antonio Deimel annos LXX complenti* (= AnOr. 12), 336–338. – Brinkman J. A. 1968: PHPKB 138 n. 830, 279, 281. – Walker C. B. F./Collon D. 1980: Hormuzd Rassam's excavations for the British Museum at Sippar in 1881–1882, TD 3, 93–114, esp. 104 (no. 72), 111.

J. A. Brinkman

Tukultī-Ninurta I. Ass. king, ca. 1243–1207 (or according to the Lower Chronology ca. 1233–1197; after H. Gasche et al., *Dating the fall of Babylon* [= MHEM 4, 1998] 63: 1240–1205).

§ 1. Sources. – § 2. Family. – § 3. Political history. – § 4. Building activities. – § 5. Death.

§ 1. Sources. T.'s reign is amply attested by his inscriptions, edited by A. K. Grayson in RIMA 1, 231–299 with the following additions: The best preserved exemplar of RIMA 1, A.o.78.1 was edited by Görg 1989 and studied by Streck 2007 and Wilcke 2010. New inscriptions from Kār-Tukultī-Ninurta* were published by Deller et al. 1994 and Talon 2005. Llop 2003 has shown that RIMA 1, A.o.83.1001, formerly ascribed to Aššur-dān I, is probably an inscription of T. For T.'s titles in his inscriptions s. Cifola 2004.

T. is mentioned in several king lists and chronicles: s. the index in *Königlisten** und *Chroniken*. B. p. 134.

The sack of Babylon is celebrated in the T. epic (Tukultī-Ninurta-Epos*). KAR 128+129 is a hymn of T. to Aššur (latest transl.: B. R. Foster, *Before the muses* [2005³] 318–323). A bil. literary text (Iraq 38, 90f.), in which a king speaks in the 1st person, has been ascribed to T. (Lambert 1976).

Administrative texts dating to the reign of T. have been excavated in Aššur*, Kār-Tukultī-Ninurta, Tall Šabīy* Abyaḍ, Tall Šaiḥ* Ḫamad, Tall Ḫuēra*, Tall ar-Rimāḥ*, Tall 'Alī, Tall Billa, Tall Faḫarīya (Fecherīje*), Tall 'Āmūdā and Ḫattuša*. Very few of them are letters written by T. (BATSH 4/1, 9; MARV 4, 8 and 10; KBo. 28, 61–64, letter of T. to a Hitt. ruler, s. C. Cancik-Kirschbaum, BATSH 4/1 [1994] 39; Freu 2003, 115 n. 85).

For the eponyms of T.'s reign s. H. Freydank, *Beiträge zur mittelassyrischen Chronologie und Geschichte* (= SGKAO 21, 1991) 194; id., *AoF* 32 (2005) 45–56; Bloch 2010.

§ 2. Family. According to the genealogies in his inscriptions and in the Ass. king list (*Königslisten** und *Chroniken*. B. p. 110 § 46), T. was the son of Salmanassar* I and the grandson of Adad-nērārī I (Adadna(i)-rārī*). In a literary text belonging to the so-called Kedorlaomer* texts, T. is called son of *Arad-Ē.TUŠ.A*, the second part of the name taken by Lambert 2004 as a cryptogram for *Esaḡil*, and of a slave girl. This is probably Elam. propaganda that sought to construct a Bab. origin for T. His successor was his son and (probably) murderer (cf. § 5) *Aššur-nādin-apli*.

§ 3. Political history. The Ass. King List reports that T. reigned 37 years (*Königslisten** und *Chroniken*. B. p. 110 § 46). T. acted on three fronts of his empire.

In the north-east and north, he fought against *Qumānu** (RIMA 1, A.o.78.1 with Streck 2007 and Wilcke 2010, i 37–iii 27), *Šarnida** and *Meḥri** (iii 28–37), *Katmuḥu** (iv 1–10) and *Šubartu** (iv 11–v 17). Thus he pacified the entire region from beyond the Little Zāb to the Euphrates.

In the north-west, a second front was directed against the Hittites. Although *Tuḥalija** IV sent friendly letters to T. and his magnates (CTH 178) at the beginning of T.'s reign, soon a confrontation between Assyria and *Ḥatti*, well documented by texts from Ugarit (RSOu. 7, 46) and *Ḥattuša* (KBo. 4, 14), culminated in the battle of *Niḥrija** (§ 2), in which the Hittites were defeated. After a peace treaty had been concluded in *Kumaḥu* (KBo. 18, 28+), the relations between Assyria and *Ḥatti* deteriorated again and a second conflict broke out between *Ḥanigalbat*, a satellite state of Assyria, and *Karkamiš**, a vassal state of *Ḥatti* (KBo. 18, 28+; 25(+); BATSH 10, 2), which was solved by negotiations between T. and *Tuḥalija* IV (KBo. 18, 28+; KUB 3, 73) and probably a new peace treaty. For this reconstruction of the events

s. M. Yamada 2011, esp. 213; cf. also Freu 2003.

In the south, T. struggled with Babylonia. He succeeded in capturing the Bab. king *Kaštiliaš(u)** IV. If the letter BATSH 4/1, 10 is correctly interpreted, *Kaštiliaš*, together with Kass. women, accompanied the Ass. king and his court when they visited the provincial capital of *Dūr-Katlimmu*. T. installed *Enlil-nādin-šumi** as puppet ruler of Babylonia, who was replaced by *Kadašman-Ḥarbe** II after 18 months and the latter in turn by *Adad-šum-iddin** again after 18 months. *Adad-šum-iddin* was deposed after six years for unknown reasons. T. destroyed the wall of Babylon, deported the *Marduk* statue and seems to have taken direct control of Babylonia by himself for seven years. For a discussion of the details of these events s. S. Yamada 2003; Jakob 2003; id. 2013.

Texts from *Ḥarbe* (Tall *Ḥuēra*) prove that messengers from *Ḥatti*, Egypt, Amurru and Sidon travelled to T. in *Aššur*, probably after his successful war against Babylonia (Jakob 2003).

For the provinces in T.'s realm s. Llop, *AoF* 39 (2012) 94f. The western border was roughly the Euphrates at *Tuttul* and the *Baliḥ*. For the Ass. pressure on the region south of the Little Zāb s. Llop 2011.

§ 4. Building activities. The royal inscriptions attest to the following building activities (RIMA 1, 231): *Aššur*: New palace (RIMA 1, A.o.78.1–10, 30; s. the discussion in Streck 2007, 156–158); *Ištar* temple (RIMA 1, A.o.78.11–16), temple of *Ninuaḫitu** (= *Ištar*; *ibid.* no. 17); *Sin-Šamaš* temple (*ibid.* no. 18); wall and moat (*ibid.* no. 19); *Aššur* temple (*ibid.* no. 26); the new capital *Kār-Tukultī-Ninurta** (*ibid.* nos. 22–25, 35–37); *Nineveh*: *Ištar* temple (*ibid.* nos. 33f.).

§ 5. Death. The chronicle in Grayson, ABC 176: 8–11 reports that after a Bab. rebellion that put *Adad-šum-ušur** (1) on the Bab. throne, a revolt of one of T.'s sons, *Aššur-nāšir-apli* (the name is probably a mistake for *Aššur-nādin-apli**, T.'s successor, s. S. Yamada 1998; Pedersén 1999),

and of Ass. magnates against T. led to his murder in Kār-Tukultī-Ninurta. The construction of this new capital had probably enraged the old-established elites of Aššur.

Bloch Y. 2010: The order of eponyms in the reign of Tukultī-Ninurta I, *Or.* 79, 1–35. – Cifola B. 2004: The titles of Tukulti-Ninurta I after the Babylonian campaign: a re-evaluation, *Fs. A. K. Grayson* 7–15. – Deller K./Fadhil A./Ahmad K. M. 1994: Two new royal inscriptions dealing with construction work in Kar-Tukulti-Ninurta, *BagM* 25, 459–472. – Freu J. 2003: De la confrontation à l'entente cordiale: les relations assyro-hittites à la fin de l'âge du Bronze (ca. 1250–1180 av. J. C.), *Fs. H. A. Hoffner, Jr.* 101–118. – Görg M. 1989: Ein weiterer Zeitgenosse: Tukultī-Ninurta I. von Assur, in: id., *Beiträge zur Zeitgeschichte der Anfänge Israels: Dokumente, Materialien, Notizen* (= *ÄAT* 2), 197–217. – Jakob S. 2003: Diplomaten in Assur: Alltag oder Anzeichen für eine internationale Krise?, in: P. A. Miglus/J. M. Córdoba (ed.), *Assur und sein Umland: im Andenken an die ersten Ausgräber von Assur* (= *Isimu* 6), 103–114; id. 2013: Sag mir quando, sag mir wann ..., in: L. Feliu et al. (ed.), *Time and history in the Ancient Near East* (= *CRRAI* 56), 509–523. – Lambert W. G. 1976: Tukulti-Ninurta I and the Assyrian king list, *Iraq* 38, 85–94; id. 2004: The enigma of Tukulti-Ninurta I, *Fs. A. K. Grayson* 197–202. – Llop J. 2003: Ein Fragment einer Königsinschrift Tukultī-Ninurtas I. zu seinen Babylonienfeldzügen (K 2667), *ZA* 93, 82–87; id. 2011: The boundary between Assyria and Babylonia in the east Tigris region during the reign of Tukulti-Ninurta I (1233–1197 BC), in: P. A. Miglus/S. Mühl (ed.), *Between the cultures: the central Tigris region from the 3rd to the 1st millennium BC* (= *HSAO* 14), 209–215. – Pedersen O. 1999: A problematic king in the Assyrian king list, *Fs. J. Renger* 369–373. – Streck M. P. 2007: Die große Inschrift Tukultī-Ninurtas I.: philologische und historische Studien, *WO* 37, 145–165. – Talon P. 2005: Une inscription de Tukulti-Ninurta I, *Fs. A. Finet*, 125–133. – Wilcke C. 2010: Die Inschrift „Tukultī-Ninurta I 1“: Tukultī-Ninurtas I. von Assyrien Feldzug gegen Gutäer und andere, nordöstliche und nordwestliche Feinde und der erste Bericht über den Bau seines neuen Palastes, *Fs. G. Wilhelm* 411–446. – Yamada M. 2011: The second military conflict between 'Assyria' and 'Ḫatti' in the reign of Tukulti-Ninurta, *RA* 105, 199–220. – Yamada S. 1998: The Assyrian king list and the murderer of Tukulti-Ninurta I, *NABU* 1998/23; id. 2003: Tukulti-Ninurta I's rule over Babylonia and its aftermath: a historical reconstruction, *Orient* 38, 153–177.

M. P. Streck

Tukultī-Ninurta II. König von Assyrien (890–884). T. war der Sohn und Nachfol-

ger König Adad-nērārīs II. (Adadna(i)rārī*) und der Vater Assurnaširpals II. (Aššurnâširapli*), welcher nach T.s Tod den ass. Königsthron bestieg. Der Thronname T. bedeutet „(In) Ninurta* ist meine Zuversicht“.

Die bedeutendsten Quellen für T.s Regierungszeit sind die von ihm hinterlassenen, stilistisch und phraseologisch stark an die seines Vaters anknüpfenden Königsinschriften (RIMA 2, 163–188; Tournay 1998; KAL 3 Nr. 19–22). Die Erwähnungen T.s in einer bab. Chronik (Glassner 2004, 286f.: 21'), der AKL (ibid. 144f. iv 18f.) und dem ass. Eponymenkanon (SAAS 2, 24) sind im Wesentlichen nur von chronologischem Interesse. Von Bedeutung ist jedoch eine Notiz in „King List 12“ (Königslisten* und Chroniken. B. S. 119 iii 16f.), wonach Gabbi-ilāni-ēreš*, Stammvater einer bedeutenden Schreiberdynastie, als T.s Chefgelehrter amtierte. Kurze Bezugnahmen auf T. finden sich ferner in den Filiationsangaben der Inschriften seiner Nachfolger Assurnaširpal II. und Salmanassar* III. Assurnaširpal verweist darüber hinaus auf ein von T. am Subnat*-Fluss angebrachtes Bildwerk (RIMA 2, 200f. i 104f.). Urkunden oder Briefe aus der Regierungszeit T.s liegen nicht vor.

T.s politisch-militärisches Hauptinteresse bestand darin, die von seinen beiden Vorgängern Aššur-dān* II. und Adad-nērārīs II. in die Wege geleitete Wiedereroberung der den Assyrern in den Jahrzehnten um 1000 verloren gegangenen Gebiete fortzusetzen und die ass. Macht über sie zu konsolidieren. Zu diesem Zweck unternahm der König eine Reihe von Feldzügen, über die uns die Quellen freilich nur bruchstückhaft und in sehr unterschiedlicher Ausführlichkeit unterrichten.

Als wichtigster Annalentext T.s darf RIMA 2, 169–179 gelten (weitgehende Duplikate: KAL 3 Nr. 19f., vgl. ferner das kleine Fragment KAL 3 Nr. 21). Der Text, der offenbar die Fortsetzung eines bislang nicht eindeutig identifizierten Berichtes über frühere Ereignisse repräsentiert, erzählt in Z. 1–10 von einem königl. Marsch in die Nairi*-Länder, von den Kämpfen des (offenbar proass.) Sohnes Amme-ba'ls (Amme-