

Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie

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Ein altbab. Text aus Kiš erwähnt einen SANGA der U. (BIN 7, 211: 3), was sich durch Kulturtransfer aus Uruk unter Samsuiluna erklärt (Charpin 1986, 403–405). Nach Charpin 1986, 404, wäre U. auch die akk. Lesung von AN.^dINANNA(-Unu^{ki}). Šamši-Adad* V. nennt U. unter den von ihm deportierten Gottheiten von Dēr (RIMA 3, 190 iii 45'). In neubab. Zeit war U. zu einer selbständigen Gestalt geworden, die in Uruk* (A. III. § 4) neben Ištar verehrt wurde.

Beaulieu P.-A. 2003: The pantheon of Uruk during the Neo-Babylonian period (= *CunMon.* 23), bes. 255f. – Charpin D. 1986: Le clergé d'Ur au siècle d'Hammurabi (XIX^e–XVIII^e siècles av. J.-C.) (= *HEO* 22), bes. 402–404.

M. Krebernik

Urkunde ([administrative] document). Cuneiform texts can be divided into three major genres: archival texts (recording day-to-day activities), monumental texts (mainly royal inscriptions), and canonical texts (scholarly and literary texts).

Oppenheim, *AncMes.* 13 and 22; Hallo (ed.), *Context* 1–3; M. Jursa, *Die Babylonier* (2004) 15f.

“Urkunden”, “(administrative) documents”, in French “documents”, are traditional, ill-defined terms in Ancient Near Eastern studies for all archival texts which are not letters. In fact, they comprise at least three different subgroups: private contracts (*Geschäftsurkunden**; also “*Rechtssurkunden**”, English “legal documents”, French “documents juridiques”) of a broad range of contents, characterized by witnesses (*Zeuge**) and seals (*Siegelpraxis** A) or other forms of authentication such as imprints of fingernails (*Finger**); court documents and related text genres involving legal cases (*Prozeß**, esp. A. § 1 for further definition); and economic texts, accounts, or receipts of different kinds (sometimes “administrative texts” in a narrower sense, in German “*Wirtschaftsurkunden**” or “*Verwaltungsurkunden**”, in French “documents économiques”). Thus the use of “U.” and “document” in Ancient Near Eastern stud-

ies differs from normal German, English and French language use.

M. P. Streck

Ur-Lama. Governor of Girsu*/Lagaš* during the Third Dyn. of Ur.

U. succeeded Lu-kirizal* (attested from Š 25 to Š 30) in the governorship of the province. He ruled from Š 32 (BPOA 1, 15, etc.) to AS 3/xi (ARRIM 4, 14; ASJ 9, 255 no. 38), with an interruption from Š 39 (MVN 22, 23) to Š 40/iv (CT 9, 38 BM 13657, etc.), and possibly also during Š 38. For uncertain reasons, it was Alla* who assumed the governorship of the province in those years.

U. came from a family of the local aristocracy, whose members accumulated considerable wealth and occupied high offices during Šulgi*'s reign, as did U.'s wife and sons Ur-Bau, Lugal-zuluḥu, Dudu, and Lu-Ningirsu. This has been considered by Maekawa (1996; id. 1997) to be the origin of tensions with king Amar-Suen, which led to the confiscation of their properties, and perhaps to their execution (for a different interpretation of the transfer of their belongings, s. Heimpel 1997).

U.'s succession was indeed a thorny matter, as is shown by the five-month overlap with the rulership of Nanna-zišagal. This was the *zabar-dab₅* of the king who simultaneously assumed, at least since AS 3/vi (PDT 1, 537), the governorship of Lagaš, probably as Amar-Suen's response to the difficult political situation. U.'s memory seems to have been rehabilitated under Šu-Suen*, when he received offerings, possibly in his *ki-a-naḡ*, together with Gudea* (p. 679 h; ITT 5, 6823 [ŠS 8/vi]).

Heimpel W. 1997: Disposition of households of officials in Ur III and Mari, ASJ 19, 63–82. – Maekawa K. 1996: Confiscation of private properties in the Ur III period: a study of *é-dul-la* and *nig-GA*, ASJ 18, 103–168; id. 1997: Confiscation of private properties in the Ur III period: a study of *é-dul-la* and *nig-GA* 2: supplement 1, ASJ 19, 273–291. – Waetzoldt H. 2006: Zu den Siegeln der Vorsteher der Opfer-schauer Nannazišagal und Enlilzišagal, ZA 96, 178–184.

M. Molina