

# Reallexikon der Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie

Begründet von  
E. Ebeling und B. Meissner

fortgeführt von  
E. Weidner, W. von Soden und D. O. Edzard

herausgegeben von M. P. Streck

unter Mitwirkung von  
G. Frantz-Szabó · M. Krebernik · D. Morandi Bonacossi  
J. N. Postgate · U. Seidl · M. Stol · G. Wilhelm

Redaktion  
T. Blaschke · J. Fechner · S. Heigl

Band 14 · 1./2. Lieferung  
Tiergefäß – Tukultī-Ninurta I.

2014

Sonderdruck

De Gruyter

werden Gobryas (Gubaru\*) und Hystanes als „Statthalter von Babylon und T.“ eingesetzt. In der folgenden Zeit wird T. die Bezeichnung einer Verwaltungseinheit, zu der u. a. das ehem. Reich Juda (so in Esra 4: 16; 6: 13; 7: 21 und 25) und die phön. Küstenstädte gehören. Nach heutigem Kenntnisstand ist eine exakte geogr. Abgrenzung des Gebietes der T. nicht möglich. Auch das Verhältnis von den Satrapien einerseits zu der Region der „T.“ andererseits bleibt unklar.

Briant P. 2002: From Cyrus to Alexander. – Elayi J./Sapin J. 1998: Beyond the river: new perspectives on Transeuphratene (= JSOT Suppl. 250). – Lemaire A. 2006: La Transeuphratène en transition (ca. 350–300), in: Briant/F. Joannès, La transition entre l’empire achéménide et les royaumes hellénistiques (= Persika 9), 405–441.

W. Röllig

**Transhumanz** (transhumance) is the seasonal movement of herds between different pastures (Weide\*). Nomadism implies t. but is not identical with t. The definition of nomadism requires that substantial parts of the population move with their livestock, whereas in non-nomadic t. only the herders (Hirt\*) necessary for tending the herds travel. Furthermore, nomadic t. is less fixed than non-nomadic t. and, if necessary, shifts more easily into new zones.

The definition above follows R. Cribb, Nomads in archaeology (1991) 19, quoted in: Streck 2002, 157f. Similarly M. Bollig, Transhumanz, in: W. Hirschberg (ed.), Wörterbuch der Völkerkunde (1999), 381. Definitions, however, notoriously vary; e. g., S. Calkins, Transhumanz, in: A. Nippa (ed.), Kleines abc des Nomadismus (2011), 216, restricts t. to seasonal and vertical movement between different climatic zones.

Nomadic t. is well attested in OB Mari\*.

Nomaden\* § 2.2. – Streck 2002, 159–168. – Kärger B. 2010: Leben in der amurritischen Welt: Nomaden und Sesshafte im Reich von Mari (19./18. Jh. v. Chr.) (unpubl. Diss. Leipzig).

Although it is highly likely that part of the Arameans in Mesopotamia in the 1<sup>st</sup> mill. had a nomadic life-style, t. cannot be demonstrated unequivocally. Arameans “come from” (*wašû*) Uruk (SAA 17, 140: 7)

or “cross” (*ebēru*) the Tigris (SAA 15, 186: 10–12), but we might be dealing here with military expeditions rather than t.

Streck M. P. 2013: Chap. 9.3: Babylonia, in: H. Niehr (ed.), The Aramaeans in ancient Syria (= HdOr. 1/106), 297–318, esp. 317.

Non-nomadic horizontal t. is attested in OB Mari: The sheep of “commoners (*muškēnim*) from the bank of the Euphrates”, tended by eleven herders, cross the river (ARM 5, 81: 5–29), and the herders of the king of Andariq have pastures “at the wells” (ARM 27, 48: 3’–14’). In both instances, herds and herders of sedentaries are clearly distinguished from nomadic livestock.

Streck M. P. 2000: Das amurritische Onomasikon der altbabylonischen Zeit (= AOAT 271/1) 58 § 1.59; id. 2002, 158 and 185.

Streck M. P. 2002: Zwischen Weide, Dorf und Stadt: sozio-ökonomische Strukturen des amurritischen Nomadismus am Mittleren Euphrat, BagM 33, 155–209.

M. P. Streck

**Transmesopotamien** s. Transeuphratene.

**Transport** (transport, shipment).

§ 1. Definition and terminology. – § 2. Means of transport. – § 3. Transport goods. – § 4. Transport in law.

§ 1. Definition and terminology. T. can be defined as travel (Reisen\*) in order to convey goods (Handel\*). In Sum. and Akk., t. is expressed by words for “to bring, carry” (*de<sub>6</sub>*, *íl*, *našû*, *wabālu*, *zabālu*), “to send” (*šapāru*) or “to lead” (*redû*).

General lit.: Old Ass.: Annäherungen 5, 79–90. Old Bab.: Annäherungen 4, 888–893. Middle Ass.: Faist B. 2001: Der Fernhandel des assyrischen Reiches zwischen dem 14. und 11. Jh. v. Chr. (= AOAT 265) 145–149, 194–199. Middle Bab.: Sassmannshausen L. 2001: Beiträge zur Verwaltung und Gesellschaft Babyloniens in der Kassitenzeit (= BagF 21) 116. Neo-Ass.: Favaro S. 2007: Voyages et voyageurs à l’époque néo-assyrienne (= SAAS 18) 73–91.

§ 2. Means of transport. Goods are transported on rivers and canals by ship

(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.

M. P. Streck

**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.

M. P. Streck

**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 2.5. 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.