

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 · M. Greiner · S. Heigl · N. Morello

Band 14 · 7/8. Lieferung
Ūt(a)-napišti(m) – Waša/ezzil(i)

2016

Sonderdruck

De Gruyter

died when, during the damming of a river, a mound of earth fell on him" (CT 51, 152 r. 16f.; KAR 422 r. 15; 433: 9; transl. E. Reiner, Fs. H. G. Güterbock, 260).

M. P. Streck

Utukkū lemnūtu s. Udug.

Ú.TUKU s. Ḥamazi; Ú.ḤŪB.

Utulu s. Ut(t)a'ulu, Ut(t)ulu.

Utulu-alim (^dUt-ūlu-a-lim). In einem Tempelritual aus Babylon erwähnte Gottheit, wohl eine Götterwaffe wie die drei folgenden, nicht identisch mit dem in der nächsten Z. genannten ^dUt-u₈-lu (Ut(t)a'ulu*, Ut(t)ulu), s. A. R. George, Fs. W. G. Lambert 293: 20 mit Komm. S. 298.

M. Krebernik

^dŪ.TU/LI.UD. Nach An = Anum I 76 (Litke, God-Lists 29) der zweite von sieben Ratgebern (GU₄.BALAĜ „Stierleier“) des An.

M. Krebernik

U'u. ED ruler of Umma*, father of Lugalzagesi*.

For the reading of his name, spelled Ú.Ú, s. Marchesi 2002, 171 n. 105; Steinkeller 2003, 621 n. 3.

U. is known from two texts of Lugalzagesi: an inscription on a foundation tablet of uncertain provenience (RIME 1, 376: 6), and an inscription on several vessel fragments from Nippur (RIME 1, 435 i 9; Wilcke 1990). These texts refer to U. as ruler (énsi) of Umma, lú-maḥ priest of the goddess Nisaba* (A. § 8; his personal deity), and father of Lugalzagesi, who inherited both positions from him (cf., e.g., RIME 1, 279 viii 11–13).

It has been suggested that there was a close relationship between the ruling fami-

lies of Umma and Uruk* (A. I.) at this time (Cooper 1983, 34), to the extent that Enšakušan(n)a* of Uruk could have intervened in the appointment of U. as ruler of Umma (Bauer 1998, 492–494). The problem of synchronisms between Lugalzagesi, Enšakušana, and Iri'inimgina (Urukagina*), and secondarily those between U. and the rulers of Lagaš and Uruk, has been a much discussed issue.

Cf., e.g., Bauer 1998, 479f., 493f.; Sallaberger 2004, 17–27; Marchesi/Marchetti 2011, 123–128.

It seems that U. ruled during the first years of Iri'inimgina, and possibly also during the rulership of his predecessor Lugalanda*.

Considering the fact that U. was the lú-maḥ priest of Nisaba, he probably also ruled over Ereš, the main center of Nisaba's cult and perhaps his original homeland (Steinkeller 2003, 624f.).

Bauer J. 1998: Der vorsargonische Abschnitt der mesopotamischen Geschichte, Annäherungen 1, 445–495. – Cooper J. S. 1983: Reconstructing history from ancient inscriptions: the Lagash-Umma border conflict (= SANE 2/1). – Marchesi G. 2002: On the divine name ^dBA.Ú, Or. 71, 161–172. – Marchesi G./Marchetti N. 2011: Royal statuary of Early Dynastic Mesopotamia (= MesCiv. 14). – Sallaberger W. 2004: Relative Chronologie von der späten Frühdynastischen bis zur altbabylonischen Zeit, in: J.-W. Meyer/W. Sommerfeld (ed.), 2000 v. Chr.: politische, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Entwicklung im Zeichen einer Jahrtausendwende (= CDOG 3), 15–43. – Steinkeller P. 2003: The question of Lugalzagesi's origins, Fs. B. Kienast 621–637. – Wilcke C. 1990: Orthographie, Grammatik und literarische Form: Beobachtungen zu der Vaseninschrift Lugalzagesis (SAKI 152–156), Fs. W. L. Moran 455–504.

M. Molina

U.U. Logogram with the reading Dadda (Dada* 4) or Daddi in NA texts, corresponding to Aram. *dd*. Faulty readings, e.g., Adad-milki, were in use for years. The NA eponym U.U-*i* is Daddi*.

Pedersén O. 1984–1986: The reading of the Neo-Assyrian logogram U.U, OrS 33–35, 313–315.

O. Pedersén