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'*amitié héroïque*'? *Enquête littéraire et historique à travers les récits de 1-2 Samuel (1-2 Règnes)*. Nihan diskutiert die verschiedenen zu dieser Geschichte existierenden Rezensionen sowie ihre Entstehung und Entwicklung. Außerdem wird der Charakter der Freundschaft zwischen David und Jonathan untersucht und mit jenem der Freunde Gilgameš und Enkidu sowie Achill und Patroklos verglichen.

Mit dem Beitrag von D. Jaillard *Entre mort et gloire impérissable. Achille et Patrocle en miroir* wird das Spektrum dieses Bandes über den Vorderen Orient hinaus auf die griechische Welt erweitert. Jaillard thematisiert den maßlosen Zorn und die Trauer Achills nach dem Tod des Freundes, die Funktion, die Patroklos als Freund des Helden zu Lebzeiten für Achill hatte, sowie die Bedeutung dieses Verlustes für die Vollendung des eigenen Heldentums von Achill.

Der Band wird abgeschlossen mit einem Index aller in den Beiträgen zitierter Autoren sowie einem Index der zitierten Bibelstellen, ein Index der zitierten und besprochenen außerbiblischen Quellen, der die Benutzung komfortabler hätte gestalten können, fehlt leider. Insgesamt läßt sich sagen, daß *Le jeune héros* einen interessanten und sehr informativen Überblick über dieses vielschichtige Thema bietet, wobei der Schwerpunkt auf der Literatur des ersten Jahrtausends v. Chr. liegt, Beispiele aus der sumerischen Literatur wurden nicht aufgenommen. Die Tatsache, daß die Autoren immer wieder Beziehungen zwischen den einzelnen Texten und Textgruppen herstellen, zeigt die enge Verbindung der verschiedenen Kulturen des Vorderen Orients und regt an, bei der Lektüre altorientalischer Quellen den Blick zu weiten für den größeren Gesamtkontext, in dem einzelne Werke entstanden sind.

Frauke Weiershäuser (München)

Huh, Su Kyung: *Studien zur Region Lagaš. Von der Ubaid- bis zur altbabylonischen Zeit*. Münster: Ugarit-Verlag, 2008 (Alter Orient und Altes Testament 345). xii + 916 S. ISBN 978-3-86835-003-6. 146,00 €.

A systematic and comprehensive overview of excavations undertaken in the area of Lagaš, one of the most significant regions in early Mesopotamian history, has long been wanting. The volume reviewed here attempts to fill that void, and to describe the findings from excavations at Tello (Girsu), Al-Hiba (Lagaš), Surgul (Nina) and Medain (ancient name unknown). Anyone who has worked with 19th century or early 20th century excavation reports will appreciate the work put into this volume. The original publications comprise over a dozen volumes, and many dozens of articles, forming particular studies on the materials. Some of the merits of the volume will be laid out in the following, along with some issues that have stood out in the eyes of this reviewer.

Chapter 1 (pp. 1-21) offers brief introductions to the excavation history of the Lagaš area and the basis for its geoeconomic importance. The goal of the author (p. 21) is to provide a supplement to the work of André Parrot,¹ and a close study ("Annäherung") of the Lagaš material complex. Huh makes no claim to offer the

¹ A. Parrot, *Tello: Vingt campagnes de fouilles (1877-1933)*, Paris 1948.

final word in the study of the material remains from this ancient state formation. But the volume represents a very good starting point, essential for such an undertaking.

In the four subsequent chapters Huh looks at the finds from campaigns to the three main sites. Chapter 2 (pp. 23-219) is devoted to excavations at Tello, performed over 20 seasons in the years 1877-1933 – with a 20-year gap between 1909 and 1929. Chapter 3 (pp. 221-240) concentrates on the American-led expedition to Al-Hiba under Donald P. Hansen, and work done on the site by Robert Koldewey, beginning in late March 1887. In chapter 4 (pp. 241-246) the two-and-a-half month stint to Surgul by Koldewey early in 1887 is described (see also Appendix 4). Chapter 5 (pp. 247-248) focuses on Roman Ghirshman's work in late 1930 at Medain; while Chapter 6 (pp. 249-252) relates the findings of the expeditions to Al-Hiba, Surgul and Medain to a stratigraphic and chronological sequence.

Chapter 7 (pp. 253-322) draws upon the materials from the previous chapters to construct a chronological ordering of material and textual evidence, shedding light on the development of the urban centers of the Lagaš state in relation to developments in southern Mesopotamia in general. This chapter is bound to be appreciated by archaeologists and philologists alike.

The main part of the tome is taken up by appendices, totalling just under 550 pages. Appendix 1 (pp. 367-500) offers comprehensive cross-references between museum numbers and French excavation numbers with notes on the publication of individual objects.

Appendix 2 (pp. 501-712) comprises a find catalogue from the excavations of de Genouillac; again with cross references to museum numbers.

Appendix 3 (pp. 713-744) assigns G(irsu) numbers to objects lacking excavation numbers, with publication references, and in some cases an attribution to a museum collection, or museum numbers. While generally this section is very helpful and accurate, some mistakes have slipped in. For instance, on p. 736, G 239 has the note "EŞ?". The correct EŞ number 2517 is given on p. 401, under AO 04464 (Lummatu-Tafel II, Fragment c). EŞ 2517 does not have a discrete entry in the find catalogue on p. 455, but both G 239 and EŞ 2517 are found in the index, referring to different pages. Similarly, on p. 744: 'G x' (missing in index p. 895) should be cross-referenced to AO 191.

Appendix 4 (pp. 745-832) is a much welcome addition recounting the findings of Robert Koldewey's expedition to Surgul and Al-Hiba in 1886-87. It consists of a re-working of a manuscript by Arndt von Haller, with a contribution by Burkhard Kienast, updated by main author Huh. The manuscript of von Haller dates to the late 1950's and having it included in this work is a very valuable addition in and of itself to the study of the sites in the Lagaš region; but the work of Kienast on the inscriptional material (pp. 765-772) is unfortunately somewhat dated.

In all, the volume contains 81 illustrations, 36 plates and 3 foldout inserts, all in black and white.

For all its usefulness, to this reviewer, the book has one minor shortcoming: the index section. The index supplies references to the first 320 pages of text, and is organized according to subject matter, historical and recent personas, names of places, channels and bodies of water, and finally names of divinities and temples. The indices must have been assembled using an automatic function in a word processor. This

approach has some general advantages as well as some downsides. A few examples of the latter are enumerated in the following.

In the Sachregister references for the same object type or phenomenon are on occasion listed in two separate places. See for instance the references to 'Königsfriedhof von Ur' and 'Ur Königsfriedhof' (pp. 866 and 874, respectively), referring to two distinct pages in the book.

It would furthermore have been helpful to have a lead word which could then be divided into, for instance, object type, material, distinguishing traits, period, or association with a specific ruler. As it now stands, one runs the risk of overlooking a specific reference due to the overall organizational scheme of the index. A case in point are some equid figurines (pp. 67, 203 fn. 1012), missing from the index, which could either have been conflated with the sole reference to a 'Pferdeterrakotte', (p. 869), to form an entry *Equidenterrakotte, or be subsumed under the heading 'Tierterrakotte' (p. 873).

Meidan, so characterized by de Genouillac, a point between Tells K and U – not more than 200 meters apart – is listed under geographical names and names of waterways (p. 883), when it arguably would have been more at home in the 'Sachregister', which lists the different tells – locally and regionally – mentioned in the volume (pp. 872-873).

Geographical names are sometimes found both under their ancient and their modern names, like Uruk and Warka (pp. 883 and 884); and Bad-Tibira and 'WS 451 (Tell el-Medain)' (not to be confused with the Medain excavated by Ghirshman, see the reviewed work, pp. 247, 310 fn. 1543).

Some inconsistencies between the citation form of the index and the main body of text appear. For instance, the divine name Ba-ú in general has been rendered Baba (Ba-ba₆), but in discussing the ereš-diĝir of this goddess the author refers to the *nin-dingir-ba-ú* (p. 287, fn. 1439; same in index p. 885).² The énsi Ur-a'aba is represented by three distinct entries, 'Ura'aba', 'Urabba', and 'Urayabba/Urabba' (all p. 877), and once, two of these citation forms appear on the same page of the work (p. 302). A bit more consistency in citation forms, when not part of direct quotations, would have been welcome.

Minor corrections and additions: The geographical coordinates of the centers of the ruin mounds of Girsu, Al-Hiba and Surĝul are given, using *Google Earth*, along with information from earlier publications (p. 14, fn. 71). Huh's coordinates for Al-Hiba very precisely mark the center of that mound; whereas those given for the other two mounds are inaccurate or incorrect. The coordinates for Surĝul mark a point on the southern outskirts of the mound; and the coordinates for Girsu match exactly the ones given for Surĝul! For Girsu, read instead: 31° 33' 40.80" N – 46° 10' 37.85" O.³

² For the different views of the reading of this feminine divine name, see G. Marchesi, "On the Divine Name ^dBA.Ú", *Orientalia NS* 71 (2002), 161-172; G. Rubio, "Reading Sumerian Names I: Ensuĝkešdanna and Baba", *Journal of Cuneiform Studies* 62 (2010), 29-43.

³ A wealth of ancient and modern place names can be found using the ANE.kmz file for *Google Earth* assembled by Olof Pedersén, Uppsala: http://www.lingfil.uu.se/staff/olof_pedersen/Google_Earth/.

On p. 171, the name ‘Utukamugula’ (in quotation marks) is a personal name ‘Utu-kam followed by the designation ugula. It is listed in the index on p. 885 as a divine name.

Unfortunately, many installations designed to lead water or other liquids (e.g. Abflußanlage, Abwässerungsanlage, Entwässerungsanlage, Wasserabfluß, Wasserzulauf, etc.), are not found in the index. They are given here for the sake of completeness: pp. 42, 55 fn. 261, 98, 140 with fn. 726, 144, 159-160, 169-171, 174, 177 fn. 896, 184-185, 187, 191-192, p. 194 fn. 967, 196-197, 201, 204, 211 fn. 1059, 233, 235, 237-238, 240, 268-269, 271. Wells *‘Brunnen’ are missing from the index, apart from those associated with Eanatum (p. 862).

For all the remarks made above, Dr. Huh has excelled in terms of organizing and making good sense of a variegated and often unwieldy material. The book is logically structured and well-written, and will prove helpful for future syntheses of south-eastern Sumerian urbanities and their archaeological evidence. More work of course remains to be undertaken in the future, like for instance publishing a complete catalog, along with editions of all the Girsu texts in Istanbul, supported by photos and hand copies; along with those kept outside of Turkey. Huh’s Chapter 7 with its manifold references is a good starting point. And while there is some way to go, with Huh’s work on hand the work will be quite a bit less troublesome.

This reviewer thinks it fair to say that the author has fully achieved her goal to provide a supplement for Parrot’s 1948 publication. Lengthy discussions and an abundance of ideas and critical suggestions make this book a very useful in-depth study of the complexities of the excavated Lagaš urbanities; and one which will be a required reading for anyone with an interest in material remains of early Mesopotamian cities and states.

Jakob Andersson (Uppsala)

Mühl, Simone: Siedlungsgeschichte im mittleren Osttigrisgebiet. Vom Neolithikum bis in die neuassyrische Zeit. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2013 (Abhandlungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft 28). XV + 293 S., 119 Tafeln. ISBN 978-3-447-06905-2. 112,00 €.

This very recently published volume represents the printing of the Author’s PhD dissertation defended at the Ruprecht Karl University, Heidelberg. Possibly because Simone Mühl worked on this and related themes in the same region for a long time – already in the frame of her M.A. thesis – she was successful in committing her efforts to printed matters rather quickly. The central part of the Tigris and its extension to the east – along both shores of the Lower/Lesser Zab river – is one of those regions in the Near East that was long neglected by archaeological research. Therefore this editorial choice is very much to be commended.

This oeuvre is even more welcome as it deals with an area stretching mostly along the western part of the modern province of Kirkuk and partially to the north