

The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia

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Annual Review

of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project



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The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia

Greater accessibility to primary sources has long been a *desideratum* in Assyriology. It is the purpose of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project to locate, collate, edit, and publish in standard format all known royal inscriptions from ancient Mesopotamia.

Thousands of tablets preserving many kinds of literature are housed in institutions scattered around the world. The fraction of these that have been published often prove difficult to find. Of particular interest for historical studies are the inscriptions of the Mesopotamian kings. These texts commemorate the accomplishments of the ancient rulers.

The work of the RIM Project is being carried out by an international team of scholars who are pooling their expertise to produce a multi-volume work of lasting value. After two years of propaedeutic work, the Project began in earnest on 1 July 1981 with funding from the Social Services and Humanities Research Council of Canada, with additional support provided by the University of Toronto.

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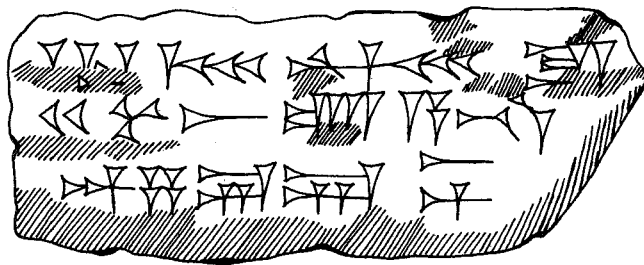
Der Tempel des Gottes Zababa in Assur

HANNES D. GALTER
University of Toronto

Am. 25. April 1910 berichtete Walter Andrae in einem an die Deutsche Orientgesellschaft gerichteten und später publizierten Brief über den Fund eines Hellanblockes 'vor dem linken Turme des Südosttores' des Aššurtempels¹ (iB3iv SO). Der Fund bekam die Nummer Ass.17182 (= Ass.Ph.5890), und die darauf befindliche Inschrift Sanheribs berichtet vom Bau eines Tempels für den Gott Zababa:²

aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach die zwischen hE4v und hD4i gelegene parthische Oststoa, da von der Rückmauer der Südstoa nur schwache Spuren erhalten geblieben waren.⁴ Das Grabungsphoto 2209 zeigt einen Abklatsch der Inschrift, die mit der oben angeführten fast identisch ist.

Ass. 17182



᠖ana-ku ᠗^mXXX-PAP^{meš}-SU
šar₄ KUR AŠ É a-na
᠔za-ba₄-ba₄ DÜ

'Ich, Sanherib,
der König von Assyrien, habe einen Tempel für
den Gott Zababa erbaut.'

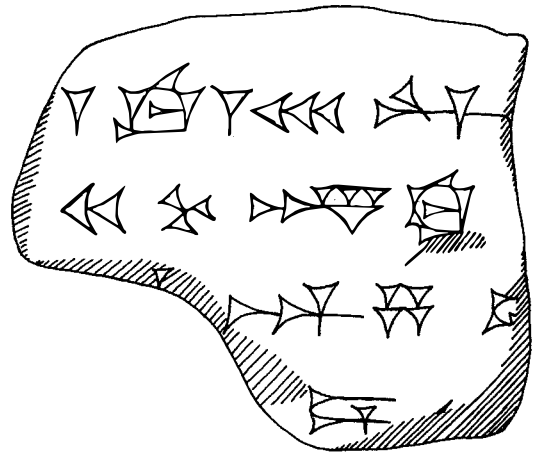
Schon früher wurde ein ähnlicher Block
(Ass.3999a) 'in der Stoarückwand über dem Tem-
pelhof³ im Planquadrat h4 gefunden. Gemeint ist

¹MDOG 44 (1910), S.29.

²Vgl. die von Andrae ebda. gebotene Umschrift. Die hier beigefügten Kopien wurden nach den Grabungsphotos angefertigt. Für die Erlaubnis, sie zu publizieren und für das Entgegenkommen und die Unterstützung während meines Aufenthaltes in Berlin danke ich den zuständigen Stellen des Vorderasiatischen Museums zu Berlin, vor allem Fr. Dr. Jakob-Rost und Fr. Dr. Klengel, recht herzlich.

³So laut Fundjournal.

Ass. 3999a



ana-ku ᠗^mXXX-PAP^{meš}[-SU]
šar₄ KUR aš-šur^{K1} [É]
᠖ana ᠗^dza-b[a₄-ba₄]
[(x x)] DÜ-u[š(?)]

Der Unterschied zwischen den beiden Inschriften besteht darin, daß für die zweite mehr Raum zur Verfügung stand, was zu einer großzügigeren Anlage des Textes führte. Ob in Zeile 4 vor *ēpuš* noch irgend ein Zusatz gestanden hat, läßt sich nicht mit Sicherheit sagen. Raum für mindestens zwei Zeichen wäre vorhanden.

Eine flüchtige Kopie der Inschrift im Fundjournal zeigt das *ba₄* in Zeile 3 noch deutlicher. Hingegen enthält sie keine Zeichenspuren hinter dem *DÜ*.

Über den Verbleib der beiden Hellanblöcke ist leider nichts bekannt.

⁴Vgl. W. Andrae u. H. Lenzen, Partherstadt, S.63.

Weitere Belege für den Zababa-Tempel in Assur sind selten.⁵ Die Tafel Ass.1418 (= VAT 8883)⁶ enthält auf der 'VS' die Aufzählung von 41 Personen, die für Bauarbeiten(?) dem Gott Zababa übergeben wurden. Auf der 'RS' befindet sich der Vermerk über eine Orakelanfrage, aller Wahrscheinlichkeit nach den Bau des Zababa-Bau-Tempels betreffend, und die daraufhin erfolgte positive Antwort.⁸ Die von E. Ebeling (Stiftungen, Sn.10ff.) vorgenommene Vertauschung von 'VS' und 'RS' wird durch die äußere Form der Tafel, 'VS' ist die konkave und 'RS' die konvexe Seite, gestützt, ist aber von geringer Bedeutung, da es sich offensichtlich um zwei getrennte, in sich abgeschlossene Eintragungen handelt und nicht, wie Ebeling annahm, um einen zusammenhängenden Text.⁹

Eine im Januar 1984 durchgeführte Kollation der Tafel bestätigte im wesentlichen O. Schroeders Kopie bis auf die folgenden Korrekturen: 'VS' Zeile 15 endet mit *i-šal-liṭ*. Dahinter steht nichts mehr. Der Schluß von Zeile 16 dürfte ^{lu}[SA]G lauten. Nach dem *lu* ist Raum für ein Zeichen, und am Rand ist der Rest eines waagrechten Keils zu sehen. Am Beginn von 'RS' 3 sind die Reste eines A zu erkennen.

Aus Sultantepe stammt ein durch das Fehlen wichtiger Textpassagen schwer verständliches Schriftstück (su 51/117),¹⁰ das von Opfern anlässlich der Weihe eines Zababa-Bau-Tempels, Landschenkungen an diesen Tempel und der Überstellung eines *šangû* vom Adad-Tempel in Assur handelt. Es ist nicht klar, ob sich der genannte Zababa-Bau-Tempel ebenfalls in Assur befindet.

BM 121206¹¹ führt Zababa und Bau dreimal in Götteraufzählungen (v 2',14',ix 32'), zweimal davon in Zusammenhang mit der *akitu*-Prozession.¹²

Schießlich erhalten in Ass.13956bq¹³ aus der Zeit Asarhaddons die *šangû* von Zababa und Gula Zuteilungen.

Auf Grund dieser wirklich spärlichen Belege, interessanterweise scheint keiner aus der Zeit vor Sanherib zu stammen, dürfte ein Versuch einer Lokalisierung des Zababa-Bau-Tempel wohl verfrüht sein. Brigitte Menzels Identifizierung mit dem Gula-Tempel¹⁴ ist trotz fehlender Beweiskraft diskussionswürdig. Sie hilft aber in Bezug auf die Lage des Tempels nicht weiter, da der Gula-Tempel, obzwar öfter belegt,¹⁵ ebenfalls nicht lokalisierbar ist.

Die Fundorte der Hellanblöcke Sanheribs sowie die Formulierung der Orakelanfrage in Ass.1418: 'RS' 2': *umma d^azababa mār aššur šū*, 'ist Zababa der Sohn Aššurs?' könnten auf eine Lage innerhalb oder zumindest nahe des Aššur-Tempelkomplexes hindeuten.

⁵Siehe B. Menzel, Tempel, Sn.81f. sowie E. Unger, RLA 1, S.183. Die von Menzel in Fn.728 vorgenommene Identifizierung von *d^aa-š-šur* in J.N. Postgate, Royal Grants, Nr.32:25 und G. van Driel, Aššur, S.200,21 mit Zababa ist zumindest sehr fragwürdig, da der erste Text in Zeile 34f. für dieselbe Gottheit das korrekte *d^aš-šur* bietet, und da der Vergleich mit KAR 143:19 wegen der dortigen Schreibung *DUMU d^aš-šur* und dem Kontext, der keine Verbindung mit Zababa oder Ninurta zuläßt, entfällt. Zu KAR 143 vgl. jetzt T. Frymer-Kensky, JAOS 103 (1983), Sn.131-41.

⁶KAV 39; vgl. E. Ebeling, Stiftungen, Sn.10ff. und J. N. Postgate, Royal Grants, Sn.122f.

⁷Für die Bedeutung von *qatinnu* vgl. K. Deller, Or.Ns 34 (1965), Sn.476f. und H. Freydank, AöF IV (1976), Sn.124ff.

⁸Ähnliche Passagen finden sich bei J.N. Postgate, Royal Grants, Nr.36, K. Deller, a.a.O., Sn.469 und E. Weidner, Tn., Nr.25.

⁹Man beachte die Zeichendehnung und den freien Raum unterhalb der letzten Zeile auf der 'RS' der Tafel.

¹⁰O.R. Gurney, STT 44; vgl. J.N. Postgate, Royal Grants, Nr.40, K. Deller, a.a.O., Sn.467f. und B. Menzel, Tempel, Sn.81f.

¹¹G. van Driel, Aššur, Sn.74ff.; vgl. W.G. Lambert, Or.Ns 40 (1971), Sn.90f., W. Farber, BiOr 30 (1973), Sn.433ff. und B. Menzel, Tempel, Text Nr.35.

¹²Die parallelen Aufzählungen VAT 13596 (B. Menzel, Tempel, Text Nr.36): I lff. und K 1356 (D. Luckenbill, Senn., Sn.139ff.): RS 10ff. erwähnen die beiden nicht. Ob sich die Nennung Zababas in dem Täkultu-Ritualtext VAT 10126 (R. Frankena, Täkultu, Sn.25ff.: II 26) auf seine Verehrung in Assur bezieht, ist unklar.

¹³E. Weidner, AfO 13 (1939/40), Sn.213f. und Tf.xiv.

¹⁴B. Menzel, Tempel, S.82.

¹⁵Siehe E. Unger, RLA 1, S.186, R. Frankena, RLA 3, S.696 sowie B. Menzel, Tempel, Fn.1078

A New Wife for Šu-Sîn*

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In the collection of the Université Laval (Quebec City) is an economic tablet dating to the Third Dynasty of Ur. Although many such texts are known, this one deserves particular attention because it contains a reference to a previously unknown wife of the king Šu-Sîn. The matter of the royal women of the Ur III period is a topic which has been much discussed of late and this document is published here to add some new data to the discussion.

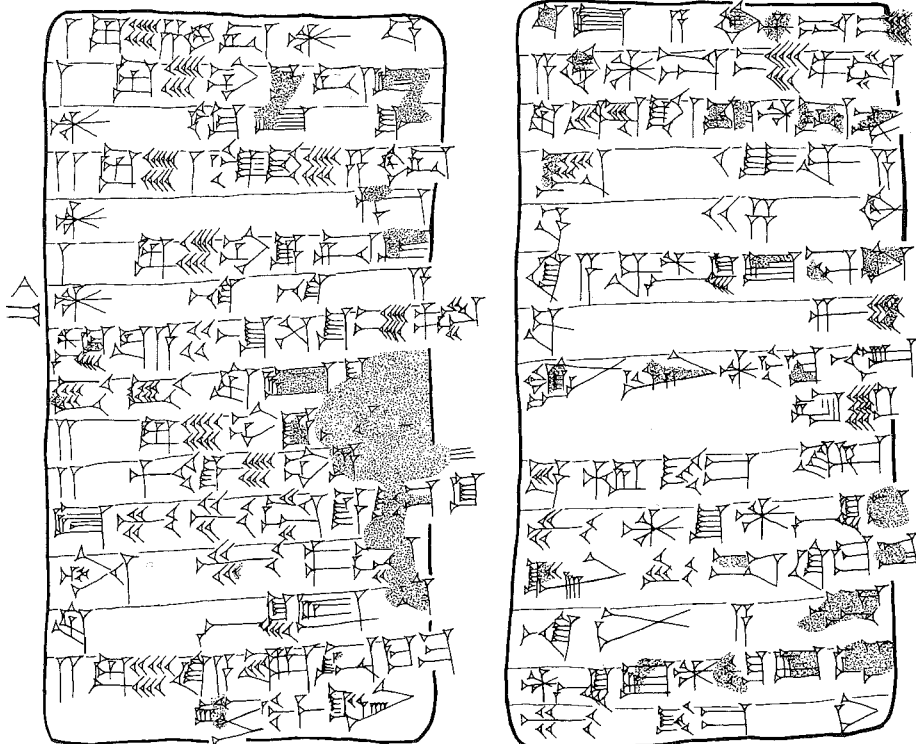
The text, the sole cuneiform tablet in the collection of the Université Laval, bears the museum number L. 544 and was recently acquired from an antiquities dealer. Thus, there is no information on its actual provenance although the contents of the text suggest that it came from Drehem (ancient Puzriš-Dagan). It measures 10.2 × 5.7 cm and is in a good state of preservation. The document is dated to the twenty-fourth day of the fourth month of the sixth year of Šu-Sîn, king of Ur (i.e., 2032 BC according to the generally used chronology), and records the dispersal of twelve sheep and goats for various purposes.

L.544

1. 1 udu-niga 4-kam-ús^dutu
2. 1 udu-niga gud-^{re}é^l-ús-^{re}sa^l
3. ^dnin-^{re}é^l-gal
4. 2 udu-niga 1^máš-gàr-niga 4-kam-ús
5. ^di[n]anna
6. 1 udu-niga gud-e-ús-^{re}sa^l
7. ^dna-na-a
8. ^dEN.ZU-a-bu-šu sagi maškim
9. sískur šà ^{re}é^l-ga[l]
10. 2 udu-niga gud-^{re}e-ús-sa^l
11. 2 máš-gal-niga gud-^{re}e^l-[ús-s]a
12. é-muḫaldim mu-kaš₄-e-^{re}ne^l-šè
13. árad-mu mašk[i]m
14. šà nibru^{ki}
15. 2 udu-niga ki-a-nag tá-ku-ma-tum lukur lugal
16. ^{re}šà^l é a-^{re}mur-DINGIR^l rá-gaba
17. a-^{re}mur^l-DINGIR^l rá-gaba maškim
18. šà PUZUR₄-^{re}iš^l-^dda-gan^l
19. á-gi₆-ba-a
20. ud 24-kam

21. ki a-ba-^den-^{re}líl-gin₇-ta^l
 22. ba-zi
 23. gir lú-^dnin^l-šubur dub-sar
 24. iti u₅-bí-kú
 25. mu ^dšu-^dEN.^{re}ZU^l lugal uri₅-^{ki}ma-^{re}ke₄^l
 26. na-rú-a ^{re}maḫ^l
 27. ^den-líl ^dnin-líl-ra^l
 28. mu-ne-dù
- L.e. 12

1) One fattened, fourth-grade sheep (for) the god Utu; 2) one, fattened, gud-e-ús-sa-grade sheep 3) (for) the goddess Ninegal; 4) two fattened sheep (and) one, fattened fourth-grade female kid 5) (for) the goddess Inanna; 6) one fattened, gud-e-ús-sa-grade sheep 7) (for) the goddess Nanaya; 8) Šin-abušu, the cupbearer, (was) the requisitioner. 9) The sískur-ceremony in the palace. 10) Two fattened, gud-e-ús-sa-grade sheep (and) 11) two fattened, gud-e-ús-sa-grade he-goats 12) (for) the kitchen, on behalf of the runners;



13) Aradmu (was) the requisitioner. 14) In Nippur.
 15) Two fattened sheep (for) the libation place of Takum-matum, the wife of the king, 16) in the house of Amur-ili, the mounted messenger; 17) Amur-ili, the mounted messenger, (was) the requisitioner.
 18) In Puzriš-Dagan. 19) The nocturnal offering.
 20) On the 24th day. 21) From Aba-Enlilgin 22) disbursed.
 23) Responsibility of Lu-Ninšubur, the scribe. 24) Month Ubiku; 25) the year Šu-Sîn, the king of Ur, 26) built the great stele 27) for the gods Enlil and Ninlil. 1.e.) Twelve (sheep and goats).

The basic arrangement of the text is standard, resembling that of numerous other Ur III documents.² The persons mentioned are all known from other Drehem texts,³ with the exception of the wife of Šu-Sîn mentioned in line 15 and possibly Amur-ili who appears in lines 16 and 17. The name Amur-ili occurs in various Ur III documents,⁴ but never, as far as I am aware, with the profession of mounted messenger (*rá-gaba*).

The most interesting section of the document is the reference to sheep being disbursed for the libation place of a previously unknown wife of the king. The name of the woman in question is written *tá-ku-matum* and is presumably to be read Takum-matum (*takūn-mātum* 'The-Country-Is-Loyal').⁵ She becomes the fourth wife attested for Šu-Sîn, the others being Kubatum, A.AB.BA-bašti and Išdu-kin. Kubatum was the main wife of the king and is known to have borne the title *nin* 'queen' on occasion. The others were given the title *lukur*, which apparently could be applied to any of the king's wives; scholars have variously translated this title as 'priestly wife,' 'junior wife' and 'concubine'.⁶ Details

of the cult of deceased kings of the Third Dynasty of Ur are not completely clear; however, involved with the worship of these rulers was the delivery of livestock to the *ki-a-nag*, 'libation place', of each.⁷ The only royal women of this period besides Takum-matum for whom libation places are known are an unnamed queen of Ur-Nammu,⁸ Šulgi-simti (a queen of Šulgi), Geme-Ninlila (possibly a wife, *lukur*, of Šulgi),⁹ and Abi-simti (a queen of Šulgi or Amar-Sîn).¹⁰ Thus, although we know nothing about Takum-matum beyond the fact that at one time she had been one of Šu-Sîn's wives, she must have been highly esteemed during her lifetime since offerings were made to her after her death.

*Thanks must be expressed to Professor J. des Gagniers of the Université Laval for permission to publish this text.

¹As shown by Gomi (BiOr 34 [1977] pp.275-81) and Whiting (ZA 69 [1979] pp.6-33), beginning with the fourth year of Šu-Sîn this was the fourth, not the third, month of the year.

²Kang, SACT 1 no.176, which is dated in the seventh year of Šu-Sîn, is particularly similar.

³For text references, see Limet, *Anthroponymie* pp.363, 440 and 485-6, and Schneider, Or. 23 (1927) no.990. For Lu-Ninšubur and Sîn-abušu, see particularly the seal published with Jones/Snyder, *Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty* no.115 and UET 3 no.1134:3' respectively.

⁴See, for example, Schneider, Or. 23 (1927) no.172 for text references.

⁵See Stamm, *Die Akkadische Namengebung* p.187; Gelb, MAD 3 p.138; and CAD K 162a.

⁶Text references for the mention of these ladies are given in Steinkeller, ASJ 3 (1981) pp.80 and 84 n.44; Steinkeller discussed the meaning and usage of the various titles given to the royal women of the Ur III period *ibid.* pp.81-2.

In a private communication, Steinkeller has suggested that another wife of Šu-Sîn may be mentioned on the seal impression found on a tablet from Nippur (David I. Owen, *Neo-Sumerian Archival Texts Primarily from Nippur* [Winoona Lake 1982] no.768). He tentatively reads: 1. šag-ta(?)-[kug(?)]-zu(?) 2. dumu-SAL l[ugal] 3. lukur-gal dšu-

[dEN.ZU] 4. kur-ra-á-ḫ1-[x] 5. rá-gaba árad-zu 'Šagta [kug-zu(?)], the princess, the retired (?) *lukur* of Šu-Sîn; Kur-ra.[.], the mounted messenger, is your servant.' Steinkeller points out that the text 'adds some new interesting twists to the *lukur* problem, since, firstly, the woman in question was a 'princess,' and secondly, she used the title *lukur-gal*, which is not so far attested in connection with royal *lukurs*. Whether *lukur-gal* should be translated as 'former/retired *lukur* (of Šu-Sîn)' depends on the date of the text; unfortunately, the date-formula is not preserved.'

⁷The most recent discussion of the *ki-a-nag*, with references to previous discussions, is found in Michalowski, Or.n.s 46 (1977) pp.220-5.

⁸UET 3 no.21 rev.3-4.

⁹See Michalowski, Or.n.s 46 (1977) pp.221f. Šulgi-simti bore the title *nin* in MVN 8 no.97:10; for a discussion of the position of Geme-Ninlila, see Michalowski, JCS 31 (1979) pp.171-6.

¹⁰Steinkeller, ASJ 3 (1981) p.92 A 5503:5; a discussion of Abi-simti's husband is given *ibid.* pp.79-80. It is not inconceivable that Šulgi-simti and Abi-simti could both be called *nin* during the reign of Šulgi (see, for example, Michalowski, ASJ 4 [1982] p.136 for a similar case).

Since a sheep was issued for the 'new statue of Kubatum' in Šulgi's eighth year (BiOr 9 [1952] p.173 lines 15-16), she too may have been the subject of a cult after her death (see Steinkeller, ASJ 3 [1981]: 80).

An Index of the Royal Inscriptions from Nineveh

Copied by R. Campbell Thompson

GRANT FRAME
University of Toronto

R. Campbell Thompson led four archaeological expeditions to Nineveh on behalf of the British Museum between 1927 and 1932. During these four seasons (1927-8, 1929-30, 1930-1 and 1931-2) a large number of items bearing cuneiform inscriptions — almost exclusively royal (tablets, prisms, clay cones, bricks, etc.) — were discovered at the site and Thompson made many of these available to the scholarly world in a series of publications. Since he published most of these before they had been accessioned into museum collections, only rarely are the museum numbers given. For this reason it has often been difficult to locate them. The publication in 1968 of the second supplement to the catalogue of the Kuyunjik collection in the British Museum by W.G. Lambert and A.R. Millard facilitated matters since it included many of the Thompson pieces. However, because this work did not have a reverse index arranged by place of publication one was required to hunt through the whole volume in order to discover if any particular piece was to be found in it. In his review of the work in *OLZ* 68 (1973) pp.34-6, R. Borger provided such a reverse index, thus greatly aiding the searcher. Since that time, a number of other pieces have been located and identified by scholars, in particular by A.R. George among the texts in the collection of the Birmingham City Museum and by C.B.F. Walker among the bricks in the British Museum.

In 1981, while the author was working with the Old and Middle Assyrian royal inscriptions in the British Museum for the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project, six boxes of *sikkatu* fragments from Thompson's excavations at Nineveh were brought to his attention by Walker. Although five boxes bore the label 1932-12-10 and one 1929-10-12, the individual pieces had never been registered or given BM numbers. An examination of the pieces showed that approximately fifty of them had been published by Thompson. In view of the identification of these pieces (and of several others communicated to me by J.E. Reade and C.B.F. Walker) and the fact that at present one must search through several publications in order to determine if any particular Thompson piece has been located, it has been thought useful to present here an index of the pieces copied by Thompson.¹ Many texts can still

not be located; however, it has been decided to list these here in order that the reader might add the pertinent information as more identifications are made. Persons knowing the present whereabouts of additional pieces are kindly requested to communicate the information to the author so that addenda to this index may be presented in some future issue of the Annual Review.

The texts are arranged here according to their place of publication and by the number assigned to them by Thompson. Where a composite copy has been presented, the individual exemplars are cited according to their findspots. For pieces in the British Museum, both the modern BM number and the older registration number is given if both are known. Only the first plate and page upon which a text is first copied and/or discussed by Thompson is cited; however, if it is discussed on non-continuous pages both are given. The following abbreviations are used in order to indicate that the piece is catalogued or discussed in the respective work:

G: A.R. George, 'Cuneiform Texts in the Birmingham City Museum,' *Iraq* 41 (1979) pp.121-40.

L-M: W.G. Lambert and A.R. Millard, *Catalogue of the Cuneiform Tablets in the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum. Second Supplement* (London 1968).

W: C.B.F. Walker, *Cuneiform Brick Inscriptions in the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, the City of Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery, the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery* (London 1981). [The numbers following the W indicate the number of the inscription under which the piece is recorded in Walker's book.]

In the last column is given either the name of the king (abbreviated) for whom the text was composed (in the case of royal inscriptions) or the genre of the inscription.

This index is intended merely to serve as a tool for locating texts found by Thompson's excavations at

help in the preparation of this index. A list of the un-inscribed pieces from Thompson's excavations at Nineveh is being prepared by Reade.

¹I would like to express my thanks to J.E. Reade and C.B.F. Walker of the British Museum for their advice and

Nineveh and subsequently copied by him. For more complete information on the pieces the reader must consult the three works mentioned above and R. Borger's Handbuch der Keilschriftliteratur.

It is worth noting here that at least two of the pieces did not come from Nineveh. Nos. 72 and 93 of *Archaeologia* 79 (1929) pls. 79 and 80 are stated to have come from 'Tag, near Ain Sefna' and 'Beisan, about 1 hour's walk N. of Kouyunjik, left bank', respectively.

A.	Archaeologia 79 (1929)	pl.	p.	
1		41	117	TN. II
	(Two unnumbered photos in Campbell Thompson photo album in the British museum [back of p.14, before negative no.94])			
2		41	118	Asn. II
	(May join AAA 19 [1932] no.306)			
3		41	118	incantation
4		41	118	Asn. II
5		41	118	Asn. II
6		41	118	Asn. II
7		41	118	Asn. II
8		41	118	Asn. II
9		41	118	Asn. II
10		41	118	Asn. II
11		41	119	
12	BM 121149 1929-10-12,158	42	119	Adn. II
	(Possibly the piece shown on Campbell Thompson negative no.90)			
13		42	119	Adn. II
14		42	119	Adn. II
15		42	119	Adn. II
16		42	119	Adn. II
17		42	119	Asn. II
	(Reverse on Campbell Thompson negative no.78)			
18		42		
19		42	117	
20		42	119	Adn. II?
21		42		
= 27				
22		42	119	
23		42	119	Asn. II
24		42		
25		42	119	
26		42		
27		42		
= 21				
28		42		Sar. II?
29	Birmingham 226'78	42	119	G Sar. II
	(Campbell Thompson negative no.77)			
30		42		
31		42	119	Senn.
32		42	120	

33		42			
34		42	120		Asn. II
	(Campbell Thompson negative no.79)				
35		42			
36		42			
37		42			
38		42			
39		42	120		Shalm. III
40		42			
41		42	120		Sar. II
42		42	120		Asn. II?
	(Campbell Thompson negatives nos.78-9)				
43	BM unregistered	42	120		Sar. II/Senn.?
	(Campbell Thompson negative 81)				
44		43	120		Asb.
	(Composite copy made from about eighty complete exemplars, among which may be Birmingham 568'31)				
45	BM 121147	1929-10-12,156	43	121	Au. I?
	(Part of same inscription as no.46 and 1932-12-10,19 [no BM number])				
46	BM 121148	1929-10-12,157	43	121	Au. I?
	(See no.45)				
47		43			Škš.? ²
	+ Lehmann-Haupt, Materialien, no.2				
	+ BM 98917 + 1905-4-9,423 (CT 32 pl.5)				
	(+)BM 98919 (+)1905-4-9,425 (see art. by Frayne below)				
	(+)BM 98918 (+)1905-4-9,424 (CT 32 pl.5)				
	?(+)BM 128215 ?(+)1929-10-12,871 (see art. by Frayne below)				
48		43	121		Esar.
49		43	118;121		
	(Nos.49-53 on the reverse of several pieces from nos.4-10)				
50A		43			
50B		43			
	(On back of no.6)				
51		43			
52A		43			
52B		43			
53		43			
'53'	BM 137479	1929-10-12,191	43	122	W-141 Tigl. I
	(There are two texts given the number 53. What is called 53 here is a fragment of an Ashurnasirpal relief [pl.43, lower middle]; no.'53' is a brick fragment of Tiglathpileser I [pl.43, middle right])				
54A		43	122		Tigl. I
54B	BM 137477	1929-10-12,189	43	122	W-138 Tigl. I
	(Thompson states that this is a composite copy made up from two fragments; Walker indicates that the two pieces join)				
55	BM 137472	1929-10-12,184	43	122	W-139 Tigl. I
	(Variants from an unpublished duplicate are also given)				
56		44	122		Asn. II
	Composite copy made from the following exemplars, cited by findspot:				
	XX C 16: BM 137457 1929-10-12,167			W-148	
	XX C 19:				
	XXI B 8:				
	Surface:				
57		44	122		Asn. II
	Composite copy made from the following exemplars, cited by findspot:				
	XIX C 26: ?BM 137461 1929-10-12,171			W-148 ³	
	XX C 17:				
	Surface:				
	XIX C 13:				
	XIX C 18:				

² See the article by D.R. Frayne elsewhere in this issue.

³ Walker states that the findspot of the BM piece is XX C 26. May we assume Thompson made a mistake in citing the findspot?

	XX C 18:				
	XIX C 15:	BM 137475	1929-10-12,187		W-148
56/57	The following texts, cited by findspot, are said to be duplicates of either 56 or 57 on pl.44:				
	X 12:				
	XIV B 13:				
	XVI B 15:				
	XIX C 10:				
	XIX C 19:	BM 137460	1929-10-12,170		W-148
	XX B 17:				
	XX B 18:				
	XX C 21:	BM 137454	1929-10-12,164		W-148
	XXI B 8:				
	XXV B 12:				
	XXIX:				
	Surface:				
	Surface:				
58			44	122	Asn. II
	(Findspot: XIX C 20)				
	Nine duplicates are cited on pl.44 by findspot:				
	XII B 11:				
	XIX C 9:				
	XIX C 10:				
	XX B 16:				
	XX C 20-25:	BM 137458	1929-10-12,168		W-149
	XX C 21:				
	XXVIII B 11:				
	XXIX:				
	Surface:				
59			44	122	Asn. II
	Composite copy made from nine exemplars cited by findspot:				
	XIV 8:				
	XIV B 11:				
	XIX C 20:				
	XIX C 26:				
	XX 6:				
	XX 7:				
	XXXII 5:				
	XXXIV 11:				
	LI 4:				
60			44	122	Asn. II
	Composite copy made from five exemplars cited by findspot:				
	XIX C 20:				
	XX C 20:				
	XXIII A 4:				
	LXXIII 3:				
	Surface:				
61			44	123	Asn. II
	(Findspot XX B 15)				
	Six duplicates are cited by findspot:				
	VII A 2:				
	XI B 8:	Ashmolean 1930.717a			W-151
	XIX C 12:				
	XIX C 17:	BM 137456	1929-10-12,166 + 183		W-151
	XX B 20:	Ashmolean 1930.717b			W-151
	XX C 20:				
62			44	123	Shalm. III?
63			44	123	
64	BM 137462		1929-10-12,172 + 174		
			44	123	W-155
	One duplicate is cited by findspot:				
	XXII B 17:	?BM 137455	1929-10-12,165		W-155 ⁴
65	BM 137465		1929-10-12,176	44	123
					W-154
					Shal. III

⁴Walker states the findspot of the BM piece is actually XXI B 17.

66	44	123	Adn. III
	Composite copy made from six exemplars cited by findspot:		
	XVII 9:		
	XVIII B:		
	XIX 10:		
	XXI B 10:		
	XXII:		
	XXX 8:		
67	44	123	
68	44	123	Adn. III
	Composite copy made from two exemplars cited by findspot:		
	VII B 3:	BM 137466 1929-10-12,177	W-162
	XL 5:		
69	45	124	Sar. II
	Composite copy made from limestone slabs (see Campbell Thompson negatives nos.76 [cf. BM 121150 1929-10-12,159] and 80). In addition, twenty-eight bricks have the same inscription and are cited by findspot:		
	IV 5:		
	V 7 (3"):		
	V 7 (4 5/8"):		
	VIII 7:		
	XI B 8:		
	XIII 3:		
	XVI 10:		
	XVII 9:		
	XVIII C 12:		
	XVIII C 13:		
	XIX 1:		
	(?)XXI 10:		
	XXII 9:		
	XXII 10:		
	XXIII B 10:		
	XXVI 9:		
	XXVII 12:		
	XXVIII 12 (3"):		
	XXVIII 12 (3 1/4"):		
	XLII 10:		
	LXV 9:		
	LXVI 11:		
	LXVII:		
	LXVIII 8:		
	LXXIV 5:		
	LXXVII 6:		
	XC 2:		
	XCII B 14:		
	(For these exemplars, cf. Campbell Thompson negative no.80.)		
70	45	124	Sar. II
	Composite copy made from various exemplars, including the following which are cited by findspot:		
	XX C 20:		
	LXXVII 5:		
	LXIX 7:		
	XXVI 8:		
71	45	124	Sar. II
72	45	124	Sar. II
	(Composite copy made from two exemplars)		
73	45		
74	45	124	Sar. II
75	45	125	Senn.
76	45	125	Senn.
77	45		Senn.
78	45	125	Senn.
79	45	125	Senn.
	(May join no.83)		
80	45	124	Sar. II

81			45	125		Senn.
82	?Birmingham 338'79		45	125	W-172	Senn.
	Three duplicates are cited by findspot:					
	VII A 4:					
	XX 7:					
	XXVI B 8:					
83	BM 137478	1929-10-12,190	45	125	W-181	Senn.
	(May join no.79)					
84			45	125		Senn.
	Duplicate(?) in poor condition cited.					
85	BM 137473	1929-10-12,185	45	125	W-183	Senn.
86			45	126		Senn.
87			46	125		Senn.
	(Three pieces possibly from the same brick)					
88			46	125		Senn.
89			46			Senn.
90			46			Senn.
91			46	125		Senn.
92			46	125		Senn.
93			46	126		Senn.
94			46	125		Senn.
95A			46	125		Senn.
95B			46	125		Senn.
96			46	125		Senn.
97	BM 137470	1929-10-12,181	46	125	W-182	Senn.
98	BM 137476	1929-10-12,188	46	125	W-183	Senn.
99	BM 137469	1929-10-12,180	46	126	W-178	Senn.
100			46	181		
101	BM 137474	1929-10-12,186	46	125	W-183	Senn.
102	BM 137471	1929-10-12,182	46	126	W-180	Senn.
103			46	126		Shalm. I
104			46	126		Shalm. I
105			46	126		Shalm. I
106			46	126		Shalm. I
107			46	126		Shalm. I
108			46	126		Shalm. I
109			46	126		Shalm. I
110			46	126		Shalm. I
111			46	126		Shalm. I
112			46	126		Shalm. I
113			46	125		Senn.
114			46	123		ŠA. V
115			46			Sar. II
116			46	126		Shalm. I
117			46			Tigl. I
118			46	125		Senn.
119			46	123		ŠA. V
120			46	125		Senn.
121			46	125		Senn.
122			46			Sar. II
122A	BM 121033	1929-10-12,29	47	126	L-M	TN. I
	(+ AAA 20 [1933] no.107)					
122B	BM 121131	1929-10-12,140	47	134	L-M	Asn. II
122C	BM 121145	1929-10-12,154	47	134	L-M	Asn. II
122D	BM 121136	1929-10-12,145	47	133	L-M	Sar. II
122E	BM 121141	1929-10-12,150	47	134	L-M	Asn. II
122F	BM 121133	1929-10-12,142	47	133	L-M	Sar. II
122G	BM 121139	1929-10-12,148	47		L-M	Asn. II?
122H	BM 121140	1929-10-12,149	47	134	L-M	Asn. II
122I	BM 121137	1929-10-12,146	47	134	L-M	Shalm. I
122J	BM 121142	1929-10-12,151	47		L-M	Asn. II
122K	BM 121132	1929-10-12,141	47	134	L-M	Asn. II
122L	BM 121144	1929-10-12,153	47	134	L-M	Asn. II
122M			52	135		Senn.
122N			52	135		Senn.

122O	BM 121134	1929-10-12,143	52	133	L-M	Sar. II
122P	BM 121135	1929-10-12,144	52	135	L-M	Asn. II?
122Q	BM 121138	1929-10-12,147	52	134	L-M	Asn. II
B.	AAA 18 (1931)		pl.	p.		
1				93		Asn. II
2				93		Asn. II
3				93		Asn. II
4				93		Asn. II
5				93		Asn. II
6			17	93		Asn. II
7				93		Asn. II
8	Birmingham 229 ⁷⁸		17	93	G	Asn. II
9	Birmingham 230 ⁷⁸		17	95	G	Asn. II
10			17	95		Asn. II
11			17	95		Shalm. III?
12			17	95		
13			17	95		
= 18						
14	Birmingham 225 ⁷⁸		17	95	G	Shalm. III
15	Birmingham 347 ⁷⁹		17	95		
16	IM ?		18	95		Senn.
17			18	98		Senn.
18			18	98		
= 13						
19			18	98		Shalm. III
20			18	98		
21			18	98		
22	IM ?		18	98		Asn. II
23	IM ?		18	98		Asn. II
24			19	98		Shalm. I
	Composite copy made from eight exemplars cited by findspot:					
	A 6:	Birmingham 343 ⁷⁹			W-130	
	A 9:					
	A 11:					
	A 18:	Birmingham 348 ⁷⁹			W-130	
	B 12:					
	C 16 (wall):	?Birmingham 346 ⁷⁹			W-130 ⁵	
	Pavement:	Birmingham 342 ⁷⁹			W-130	
	B 19:					
25			19	98		Tigl. I
26			19	99		Asn. II
27			19	98		Tigl. I
28	Birmingham 360 ⁷⁹		19	98	W-141	Tigl. I
29	Birmingham 325 ⁷⁹		19	99	W-147	Asn. II
30			19	99		Asn. II
	Composite copy made from two exemplars cited by findspot:					
	A 10:					
	A 8:					
31	Birmingham 101 ³³		19	99	W-158	Shalm. III
32	Birmingham 349 ⁷⁹		19	98	W-129	Shalm. I
33	Birmingham 350 ⁷⁹		19	99	W-147	Asn. II
34			19	98		Tigl. I
35			19	99		Shalm. III
36			19			
37			19			Sar. II
38			19			Asn. II?
39			19	100		Adn. III
	Composite copy made from two exemplars cited by findspot:					

⁵ The Birmingham piece has the findspot 'C 11 wall' on it.

	C 24:					
	Chamber VII:					
40			19			Senn.
41			19	99		Shalm. III
42			19			Senn.
43			20			Asn. II
44			20	100		ŠA. V
	Composite copy made from five exemplars cited by findspot:					
	A 8:					
	A 22:	Birmingham 354'79			W-161	
	B 22:					
	C 18:	Birmingham 353'79			W-161	
	H 8:					
45			20			
46			20	100		Senn.
47			20	100		Senn.
48			20			Adn. III
	Composite copy made from two exemplars cited by findspot:					
	C 16:	Birmingham 355'79			W-164	
	Ch. III:					
49			20	100		Senn.
50	Birmingham 218'78		20		G	ŠA. I
51			20			
52	Birmingham 356'79		20	98	W-143	TN. II
53			20	100		Senn.
	Composite copy made from various exemplars, including three cited by findspot:					
	D 8:					
	D 12:					
	H 2:					
54			20			
55			20	99		Asn. II
56			20			Asn. II
57	Birmingham 100'33		20	99	G	Asn. II
58			20	99		Asn. II
	Composite copy made from four exemplars cited by findspot:					
	A 15:					
	G 15:					
	H 9:					
	H 15:					
	(One of these is Birmingham 203'78 and possibly 202'78)					
Note also the following:						
1	IM ?		26			Asn. II?
	(Campbell Thompson negatives nos. 223-4)					
7	IM?		29			Asn. II
8	IM?		29			Asn. II
1			30			
1	IM?		32			
C.	AAA 19 (1932)		pl.	p.		
1	BM 128343	1932-12-10,600	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
2	BM 139247	1932-12-10,701	69	99		Asn. II
3	BM 139252	1932-12-10,706	69	99		Asn. II
4	BM 128339	1932-12-10,596	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
5	BM 139253	1932-12-10,707	69	99		Asn. II
6	BM 128377	1932-12-10,634	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
7	BM 139254	1912-12-10,708	69	99		Asn. II
8	BM 139255	1932-12-10,709	69	99		Asn. II
9	BM 134511	1932-12-12,506	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
10	BM 123495	1932-12-10,438	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
11	BM 123447	1932-12-10,390	69	99	L-M	Asn. II

12	BM 139321	1930-5-8,234	69	99		Asn. II
13	BM 139256	1932-12-10,710	69	99		Asn. II
14	IM?		69	99		Asn. II
15	BM 139246	1932-12-10,700	69	99		Asn. II
+ 45			70	100		Asn. II
16	BM 128374	1932-12-10,631	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
17	IM ?		69	99		Asn. II
18	BM 139257	1932-12-10,711	69	99		Asn. II
19	BM 128360	1932-12-10,617	69	100	L-M	Asn. II
20	BM 128338	1932-12-10,595	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
21	BM 139258	1932-12-10,712	69	99		Asn. II
22	BM 139259	1932-12-10,713	69	99		Asn. II
23	BM 139260	1932-12-10,714	69	99		Asn. II
24	BM 128344	1932-12-10,601	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
25	IM ?		69	99		Asn. II
26	BM 128366	1932-12-10,623	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
27	BM 139261	1932-12-10,715	69	99		Asn. II
28	BM 139262	1932-12-10,716	69	99		Asn. II
29	IM ?		69	99		Asn. II
30	BM 139263	1932-12-10,717	69	99		Asn. II
31	BM 123519	1932-12-10,462	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
32	BM 139264	1932-12-10,718	69	99		Asn. II
33	BM 128347	1932-12-10,604	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
34	BM 139322	1930-5-8,235	69	99		Asn. II
35	BM 128378	1932-12-1,635	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
36	BM 139265	1932-12-10,719	69	99		Asn. II
37	BM 128361	1932-12-10,618	69	99	L-M	Asn. II
38	BM 139266	1932-12-10,720	69	99		Asn. II
39	BM 139267	1932-12-10,721	69	100		Asn. II?
40	BM 139268	1932-12-10,722	69	99		Asn. II
41	BM 139269	1932-12-10,723	70	99		Asn. II
42	BM 123507	1932-12-10,450	70	99	L-M	Asn. II
43	IM ?		70	99		Asn. II
44	IM ?		70	99		Asn. II
45	BM 139246	1932-12-10,700	70	100		Asn. II
+ 15			69	99		Asn. II
46	BM 122672	1930-5-8,105	70	100	L-M	Asn. II
47	BM 128380	1932-12-10,637	70	100	L-M	Asn. II
48	BM 128389	1932-12-10,646	70	99	L-M	Asn. II
49	?BM 139270	1932-12-10,724	70	99		Asn. II
50	BM 139271	1932-12-10,725	70	100		Asn. II
51	IM ?		70	100		Asn. II
52	?BM 139272	1932-12-10,726	70	99		Asn. II?
53	BM 128340	1932-12-10,597	70	100	L-M	Asn. II
54	BM 128395	1932-12-10,652	70	100	L-M	Asn. II
= 61						
55	BM 122668	1930-5-8,101	70	100	L-M	Asn. II
56	BM 123501	1932-12-10,444	70	100	L-M	Asn. II
57	BM 123503	1932-12-10,446	70	99	L-M	Asn. II
58	BM 122665	1930-5-8,98	70	99	L-M	TN. II/Asn. II?
59	BM 122667	1930-5-8,100	70	99	L-M	Asn. II
60	BM 139273	1932-12-10,727	70	100		Asn. II
61	BM 128395	1932-12-10,652	70	100		Asn. II
= 54						
62	BM 128348	1932-12-10,605	70	99	L-M	Asn. II
63	BM 128362	1932-12-10,619	70	99	L-M	Asn. II?
64			70	100		Asn. II
65	BM 139274	1932-12-10,728	70	99		Asn. II?
66	BM 139275	1932-12-10,729	70	98;99		TN. II?
67	BM 128356	1932-12-10,613	70	99	L-M	Asn. II
68	BM 139276	1932-12-10,730	70	104		Shalm. III?
69	BM 128390	1932-12-10,647	70	100	L-M	Asn. II
70	BM 139277	1932-12-10,731	70	99		Asn. II?
71	BM 122662	1930-5-8,95	71	99	L-M	Asn. II
72	BM 139278	1932-12-10,732	71	100		Asn. II

73	BM 122681	1930-5-8,114	71	99	L-M	Asn. II?
74	BM 122683	1930-5-8,116	71	99	L-M	Asn. II?
75	BM 122682	1930-5-8,115	71	10	L-M	Asn. II
76	BM 122678	1930-5-8,111	71	99	L-M	Asn. II?
77	BM 139279	1932-12-10,733	71	100		Asn. II
78	BM 128407	1932-12-10,664	71	100	L-M	Asn. II
79	BM 122676	1930-5-8,109	71	100	L-M	Asn. II?
80	BM 139280	1932-12-10,734	71	100		Asn. II
81	BM 138281	1932-12-10,735	71	100		Asn. II
82	BM 139282	1932-12-10,736	71	99		Asn. II
83	BM 128384	1932-12-10,641	71	95	L-M	Ari. I
84	BM 128392	1932-12-10,649	71	95	L-M	Ari. I
85	BM 122680	1930-5-8,113	71	100;102	L-M	Asn. II?
86	BM 139283	1932-12-10,737	71	100;104		Asn. II?
87	BM 128402	1932-12-10,659	71	100;104	L-M	Asn. II?
	(May be part of same piece as no.128)					
88	BM 139284	1932-12-10,738	71	104		Asn. II?
89	BM 128351	1932-12-10,608	71	102	L-M	Asn. II?
90	BM 128406	1932-12-10,663	71	100;104	L-M	Asn. II?
91	BM 122664	1930-5-8,97	71	102	L-M	Shalm. I
92	BM 122673	1930-5-8,106				
	+ BM 122674	+ 1930-5-8,107	71	94	L-M	Shalm. I
93	BM 128364	1932-12-10,621	71	102	L-M	Asn. II
94	BM 128367	1932-12-10,624	71	94	L-M	Shalm. I
95	BM 128170	1929-10-12,826	71	100;102	L-M	Asn. II?
96			71	100		Asn. II
97	BM 128154	1929-10-12,810				
	+ BM 128155	+ 1929-10-12,811				
	+ BM 128156	+ 1929-10-12,812	72	100	L-M	Asn. II
98	BM 128153	1929-10-12,809	72	100	L-M	Asn. II
99	BM 139285	1932-12-10,739	72	104		Asn. II
100	BM 122670	1930-5-8,103	72	94	L-M	Shalm. I
101	BM 123467	1932-12-10,410	72	102	L-M	EAd. II?
102			73	103		Sar. II
103	BM 128371	1932-12-10,628	73	102;104	L-M	Asn. II
104	BM 128396	1932-12-10,653	73	95	L-M	Ari. I
105	BM 128408	1932-12-10,665	73	104	L-M	Shalm. I?
106	BM 122666	1930-5-8,99	73	94	L-M	Shalm. I
107	BM 128379	1932-12-10,636	73	103	L-M	Shalm. III?
108	?BM 139286	1932-12-10,740	73	104		Asn. II?
109	BM 128401	1932-12-10,658	73	104	L-M	Asn. II?
110	BM 128357	1932-12-10,614	73	103	L-M	Sar. II
111	BM 139287	1932-12-10,741	73	103		Sar. II
112	BM 128365	1932-12-10,622	73	95	L-M	Ari. I
113	BM 128350	1932-12-10,607	73	95	L-M	Ari. I
114			73	102		Asn. II
115	BM 139288	1932-12-10,742	73	104		Asn. II
116	BM 139289	1932-12-10,743	73	104		Asn. II?
117	BM 122677	1930-5-8,110	73	104	L-M	Shalm. I
118	BM 128387	1932-12-10,644	73	104	L-M	ŠA IV
119	BM 128341	1932-12-10,598	73	96;102	L-M	Shalm. I
	(Part of same <i>sikkatu</i> as no.120 [BM 128376], no.227 [BM 123511], and no.252 [BM 123473])					
120	BM 128376	1932-12-10,633	73	104	L-M	Shalm. I
	(See no.119)					
121	BM 123496	1932-12-10,439				
	+ BM 123499	1932-12-10,442	74	100	L-M	Asn. II
122	BM 123497	1932-12-10,440	74	100	L-M	TN. II
123	BM 128404	1932-12-10,661	74	100;104	L-M	Asn. II?
124	BM 128382	1932-12-10,639	74	100	L-M	Asn. II
125	BM 128372	1932-12-10,629	74	100;104	L-M	Asn. II?
126	BM 122660	1930-5-8,93	74	100	L-M	Asn. II?
127	BM 128394	1932-12-10,651	74	102	L-M	Asn. II?
128	BM 128160	1929-10-12,816	74	102	L-M	Asn. II?

(May be part of same piece as no.87)						
129	BM 128383	1932-12-10,640	74	102	L-M	Asn. II
130	BM 128386	1932-12-10,643	74	95	L-M	Ari. I
131	BM 128353	1932-12-10,610	74	100	L-M	Asn. II
132A	BM 123449	1932-12-10,392	74	103	L-M	Sar. II
133			74	99		Asn. II
133A	BM 139323	1930-5-8,236	74	99		Asn. II?
134	BM 123464	1932-12-10,407	74	95	L-M	Ari. I
135	BM 128388	1932-12-10,645	74	104	L-M	Shalm. I
135A	BM 139324	1930-5-8,237	74			Asn. II?
136	BM 128405	1932-12-10,662	74	100	L-M	Asn. II/AD III?
137	BM 139325	1930-5-8,238	74	104		Asn. II?
138	BM 128359	1932-12-10,616	75	95	L-M	Ari. I
139A	BM 122675	1930-5-8,108	75	95	L-M	Ari. I
140	BM 128403	1932-12-10,660	75	95	L-M	Ari. I
141	BM 123469	1932-12-10,412	75	95	L-M	Ari. I
+ 169A	+ BM 123502	+ 1932-12-10,445	76		L-M	Ari. I
142	BM 128370	1932-12-10,627	75	95	L-M	Ari. I
143	BM 128385	1932-12-10,642	75	95	L-M	Ari. I
(Part of same <i>sikkatu</i> as no.161 [BM 128381])						
144	BM 139290	1932-12-10,744	75	104		Shalm. I
145	BM 139291	1932-12-10,745	75	104		Sar. II
146	BM 128177	1929-10-12,833	75	95	L-M	Ari. I
147	BM 139292	1932-12-10,746	75	104		
148	BM 123460	1932-12-10,403	75	96;103	L-M	Asn. II
149	BM 128409	1932-12-10,666	75	104	L-M	Ari. I
150	BM 122679	1930-5-8,112	75	104	L-M	
151	BM 122661	1930-5-8,94	75	98	L-M	ŠA. IV
152	BM 123485	1932-12-10,428	75	103	L-M	Sar. II
153	BM 122658	1930-5-8,91	75	98	L-M	Ari. I?
154	BM 139293	1932-12-10,747	75	104		
155	BM 123457	1932-12-10,400	76	103	L-M	Sar. II
156	BM 128363	1932-12-10,620	76	103	L-M	Sar. II
157		non-existent?				
158	BM 128400	1932-12-10,657				
159	BM 123448	1932-12-10,391				
160	BM 134510	1932-12-12,505				
161	BM 128381	1932-12-10,638				
(Part of same <i>sikkatu</i> as no.143 [BM 128385])						
162	BM 128352	1932-12-10,609	76	103	L-M	Sar. II
163	BM 139294	1932-12-10,748	76	104		Asn. II?
164			76	104		Ari. I
165	BM 123528	1932-12-10,471	76	104	L-M	Ari. I
= 213						
166	BM 123451	1932-12-10,394	76	103	L-M	Sar. II
167	BM 128354	1932-12-10,611	76	103	L-M	Sar. II
167A			76			Asn. II
168	BM 123515	1932-12-10,458	76	102	L-M	Asn. II
169	BM 139326	1930-5-8,239	76	99		Asn. II
169A	BM 123502	1932-12-10,445	76		L-M	Ari. I
+ 141	+ BM 123469	+ 1932-12-10,412	75	95	L-M	Ari. I
169B	BM 123508	1932-12-10,451	76	99	L-M	Asn. II
170			77	93		Shalm. I
Composite copy made from three exemplars cited by findspot:						
	MM 10:	BM 128337	1932-12-10,594		L-M	
	K 6:	BM 123455	1932-12-10,398		L-M	
	F 7:					
171			77	113		Asn. II
172	BM 122659	1930-5-8,92	77	98	L-M	ŠA. IV
173		non-existent?				
174	BM 123461	1932-12-10,404	77	98	L-M	TN. II
175	BM 128185	1929-10-12,841	77	104	L-M	Shalm. I
176	BM 123462	1932-12-10,405	77	100	L-M	Asn. II
176A	BM 139327	1930-5-8,240	77	104		
177	BM 139295	1932-12-10,749	77	104		

178	BM 123450	1932-12-10,393	77	100	L-M	Asn. II
179	BM 128391	1932-12-10,648	77	100	L-M	Asn. II/Adn. III?
180	BM 122669	1930-5-8,102	77	104	L-M	Shalm. J
181	BM 123526	1932-12-10,469	77	94;104	L-M	Shalm. I?
= 228						
182			77	113		Asn. II?
183	IM ?		77	107		ŠA.?
184	IM ?		78	95		Shalm. I
185	BM 128358	1932-12-10,615	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
186	BM 139248	1932-12-10,702	78	95		Shalm. I
	(No.186 is erroneously identified on pl.78 as being BM 122663; BM 122663 is no.187)					
187	BM 122663	1930-5-8,96	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
188	BM 128345	1932-12-10,602	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
189	BM 139249	1932-12-10,703	78	95		Shalm. I
190	BM 128346	1932-12-10,603	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
191	BM 128399	1932-12-10,656	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
192	BM 139250	1932-12-10,704	78	95		Shalm. I
193	BM 123470	1932-12-10,413	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
194	BM 128336	1932-12-10,593	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
	(May be part of the same piece as nos.202 + 215)					
195	BM 128368	1932-12-10,625	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
196	BM 122685	1930-5-8,118	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
197	BM 122686	1930-5-8,119	78	98	L-M	Ari. I/Tigl. I?
198	BM 139251	1932-12-10,705	78	95		Shalm. I
199	BM 128375	1932-12-10,632	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
200	BM 128373	1932-12-10,630	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
201	BM 128393	1932-12-10,650	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
202	BM 128369	1932-12-10,626	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
+ 215	+ BM 123452	+ 1932-12-10,395	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
	(May be part of the same piece as no.194)					
203	BM 128397	1932-12-10,654	78	95	L-M	Ari. I?
204	BM 122687	1930-5-8,120	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
205	BM 122684	1930-5-8,117	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
206	BM 128342	1932-12-10,599	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
207	BM 128349	1932-12-10,606	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
208	BM 123454	1932-12-10,397	78	104	L-M	
209		non-existent?				
210	BM 124271	1932-12-12,1	78	107		Shalm. I?
211	BM 123471	1932-12-10,414	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
212	BM 123478	1932-12-10,421	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
213	BM 123528	1932-12-10,471	78	104	L-M	Ari. I
= 165						
214	BM 139328	1930-5-8,241	78	104		
215	BM 123452	1932-12-10,395	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
+ 202	+ BM 128369	+ 1932-12-10,626	78	95	L-M	Ari. I
	(May be part of the same piece as no.194)					
216	BM 123472	1932-12-10,415	78	95	L-M	Shalm. I
217	BM 123522	1932-12-10,465	78	104	L-M	Ari. I
218	BM 123458	1932-12-10,401	79	104	L-M	Shalm. I?
219	BM 128355	1932-12-10,612	79	103	L-M	Adn. III?
220	BM 128398	1932-12-10,655	79	104	L-M	Shalm. I?
221	BM 123466	1932-12-10,409	79	100	L-M	Asn. II
222	BM 123468	1932-12-10,411	79	104	L-M	ŠA. IV
223	BM 123474	1932-12-10,417	79	100	L-M	Asn. II?
224	BM 123492	1932-12-10,435	79	99	L-M	Asn. II
225	BM 123465	1932-12-10,408	79	95	L-M	Ari. I
226	BM 123529	1932-12-10,472	79	103	L-M	Sar. II
227	BM 123511	1932-12-10,454	79	104	L-M	Shalm. I
	(See no.119)					
228	BM 123526	1932-12-10,469	79	104	L-M	Shalm. I?
= 181						
229	BM 123453	1932-12-10,396	79	104	L-M	Shalm. I?
230	BM 123477	1932-12-10,420	79	100;102	L-M	Asn. II
231	BM 123506	1932-12-10,449	79	100	L-M	Asn. II
232	BM 139329	1930-5-8,242	79	104		

233	BM 123493	1932-12-10,436	79	104	L-M	Asn. II
234		non-existent?				
235	BM 123504	1932-12-10,447	79	104	L-M	Asn. II
236	BM 123505	1932-12-10,448	79	104	L-M	Asn. II
237			79	104		Asn. II
238	BM 123480	1932-12-10,423	80	99	L-M	Asn. II
239	BM 123513	1932-12-10,456	80	99	L-M	Asn. II
240	BM 123518	1932-12-10,461	80	99	L-M	Asn. II
241	BM 123516	1932-12-10,459	80	99	L-M	Asn. II
242	BM 123520	1932-12-10,463	80	104	L-M	Asn. II
243	BM 123521	1932-12-10,464	80	99	L-M	Asn. II
244	BM 123517	1932-12-10,460	80	99	L-M	Asn. II
245	BM 123523	1932-12-10,466	80	99	L-M	Asn. II
246	BM 123514	1932-12-10,457	80	99	L-M	Asn. II
247	BM 123530	1932-12-10,473	80	100	L-M	Asn. II
248	BM 139330	1930-5-8,243	80	99		Asn. II
249	BM 139331	1930-5-8,244	80	99		Asn. II
250	BM 123512	1932-12-10,455	80	99	L-M	Asn. II
251	BM 123446	1932-12-10,389	80	94	L-M	Shalm. I
		+ 56-9-9,181 (3 R 3 no.4)				
252	BM 123473	1932-12-10,416	80	94	L-M	Shalm. I
	(See no.119)					
253	BM 123475	1932-12-10,418	80	104	L-M	Asn. II?
254	BM 122671	1930-5-8,104	80	95	L-M	Ari. I
255	BM 123476	1932-12-10,419	80	99;104	L-M	Asn. II
256	BM 123456	1932-12-10,399	80	94	L-M	Shalm. I
257	BM 123510	1932-12-10,453	80	98	L-M	ŠA. IV
258	BM 123491	1932-12-10,434	80	100	L-M	Asn. II
259	BM 123479	1932-12-10,422	80	100	L-M	Asn. II
260A	BM 123341	1932-12-10,1	81	105		ŠA. I
+ F		+ 1932-12-10,14	84	105		ŠA. I
	(A photograph of no.260A is given on pl.51 as no.2)					
260B			84	105		ŠA. I
	Four sections of stone cylinders, some of which may be parts of the same cylinder:					
		1932-12-10,5				middle right of pl.84
		1932-12-10,6				bottom of pl.84
		1932-12-10,8				middle left of pl.84
		1932-12-10,17				upper left of pl.84
260C		1932-12-10,7	83	105		ŠA. I
260D		1932-12-10,15	84	105		ŠA. I
260E		1932-12-10,11	84	105		ŠA. I
260F	BM 123341	1932-12-10,14	84	105		ŠA. I
+ A		1932-12-10,1	81	105		ŠA. I
260G		1932-12-10,7a	83	105		ŠA. I
	+ BM 99332	1904-10-9,365				ŠA. I
260H			83	105		ŠA. I
260I			83	105		ŠA. I
260J			83	105		ŠA. I
260K		1932-12-10,13	83	105		ŠA. I
261			81	114		Senn.
262			81	114		Senn.
= 271						
263	Birmingham 221'78		82	114	G	
264	BM 123463	1932-12-10,406	82	95	L-M	Ari. I
265	Birmingham 220'78		83	113	G	
266	IM ?		83	107		Adn. II
267	BM 128410	1932-12-10,667	83	107		KE.
	(See Brinkman, мскн I p.134, no. J.2.8)					
268		1932-12-10,12	83	105		ŠA. I
269	IM ?		83	114		
270			83	107		Tigl. I?
271			84	114		Senn.
= 262						
272	Birmingham 118'32-1		85	107	G	Asn. II

(Some of the variants may come from the following pieces: Birmingham 222'78, 223'78, 224'78, and 227'78)

273			87	114		
274			87	114		
275	BM 137485	1932-12-10,27	88	114	W-133	TN. I
276	BM 137486	1932-12-10,28	88	114	W-134	TN. I
277	BM 137480	1932-12-10,22	88	114	W-132	TN. I
278	BM 137494	1932-12-10,669	88	115	W-136	Ari. I
279	BM 137484	1932-12-10,26	88	114	W-135	Ari. I
280	BM 137487	1932-12-10,29	88	114	W-135	Ari. I
281			88	115		Tigl. I
282	BM 137490	1932-12-10,34	88	114	W-134	TN. I
283	BM 137489	1932-12-10,33	88	115	W-138	Tigl. I
284			88	115		Tigl. I
285			88	115		Tigl. I
286	Birmingham 361'79		88	104	W-191	
287	BM 137488	1932-12-10,31	88	115	W-140	Tigl. I
288	BM 137492	1932-12-10,36	88	115	W-138	Tigl. I
289	BM 137483	1932-12-10,25	88	115	W-148	Asn. II
290			88	115		Asn. II
291			88	115		Asn. II
292			88	115		Asn. II
293			89	115		Asn. II
294			89	115		Asn. II
295			89	115		Shalm. III
296			89	115		Asn. II
297	BM 137340	1932-12-10,697	89	114	W-134	TN. I
298	BM 137481	1932-12-10,23 + 30 + 32	89	116	W-179	Senn.
299			89	115		Asn. II
300			89			
301	BM 137482	1932-12-10,24	89	116	W-188	Esar.
302		1932-12-10,9	89	113		Shalm. III
303	Birmingham 219'78		89	114	G	Asn. II
304			89	113		Asn. II
305			89	113		Asn. II
306			89	113		Asn. II

(May join Archaeologia 79 [1929], no.2)

Note also the following:

7	IM 45964?		62			
2	BM 136999	1932-12-10,670	63	92		

D. AAA 20 (1933) pl. p.

1-97			80	79		Asb.
	(These are fragments from three exemplars of one inscription which were reburied at Nineveh. See no.104)					
98	BM 122628	1930-5-8,17	88	115	L-M	Abk.
99-101			88	79		Asb.
	(See the comment for nos.1-97)					
102			89	116		Esar.
103	BM 138726	1932-12-12,1259	89	116		
104			90	79		Asb.
	(Composite copy made from about one hundred and twenty pieces, most of which had also been copied individually [nos.1-97 and 99-101]; the pieces were reburied at Nineveh.)					
105	IM ?		98	113		Adn. III
	+ BM 136974	81-2-4,29				
	(For the piece in the British Museum, see Reade and Walker, AfO 28 [1981-82] 117-8.)					
106			100	103		letter
	Destroyed; formerly in the possession of Sir Reginald St. Johnston					
107	BM 121033	1929-10-12,29	101	116	L-M	TN. I
	(+ Archaeologia 79 [1929], no.122A)					

There are two unnumbered hieroglyphic 'Hittite' texts copied on plate 105 and discussed on pp.78-9. The one on the upper part of the plate is given the number '108' here and the one on the lower part of the plate '109'.

'108'	BM 128335	1932-12-10,592	105	78	L-M
'109'	IM ?		105	78	

Note also the following:

1	BM 124340	1932-12-12,106	66		
42	BM 123343	1932-12-10,55	78		

E. Iraq 4 (1937) fig. p.

Seventy-nine fragments are published by Thompson on pages 43-6 (nos.1-38 on fig.1 [= p.44] and nos.1-41 on fig.2 [= p.45]). These pieces, and several others, all bear the Birmingham museum no.898'37. According to Thompson, these pieces appear to come from five separate inscriptions:

A	Nos. 2-38;		1	43	G	
	nos. 1-28, 31-		2	43	G	Asn. II?
	33, and 36-41					
B	No. 1		1	43		
C	No. 29		2	43		
D	No. 30		2	43		
E	Nos. 34 and 35		2	43		

For joins made involving the pieces of A, see A.R. George, Iraq 41 (1979): 139 and fig. 7 no. 72.

F. Iraq 7 (1940) fig. p.

1	BM 122614	1930-5-8,3				
	+ BM 122615	+ 1930-5-8,4	1	86	L-M	Sar. II
	(Possibly part of same piece as BM 98528)					
2	BM 134432	1932-12-12,427	3	89	L-M	Senn.
+ 3			4	89	L-M	Senn.
	+ BM 128333	+ 1932-12-10,590			L-M	Senn.
3	BM 134432	1932-12-12-427	4	89	L-M	Senn.
+ 2			3	89	L-M	Senn.
	+ BM 128333	+ 1932-12-10,590			L-M	Senn.
4	BM 134490	1932-12-12,485	4	93	L-M	Senn.
5	BM 128242	1932-12-10,499	6	94	L-M	Senn.
6	BM 134458	1932-12-10,453	10	94	L-M	Senn.
7	BM 121025	1929-10-12,21	15	94	L-M	Senn.
8	BM 134496	1932-12-12,491	13	95	L-M	Senn.
9	BM 134465	1932-12-12,460	5	95	L-M	Esar.
10	BM 134489	1932-12-12,484	9	96	L-M	Esar.
11	BM 134446	1932-12-12,441	16	96	L-M	Esar.
12	BM 122619	1930-5-8,8	18	96	L-M	Esar.
	+ K 1658 (Borger, Asarh., p.66, Nin G)					
13	BM 122618	1930-5-8,7	20	97	L-M	Esar.
14	IM 11528		6	98		Asb.
15	BM 123359	1932-12-10,302	8	99	L-M	letter
16	BM 134438	1932-12-12,433	9	99	L-M	Asb.
17	BM 134472	1932-12-12,467	10	100	L-M	Asb.
18	BM 134442	1932-12-12,437	10	100	L-M	Asb.
19	BM 134443	1932-12-12,438	11	100	L-M	Asb.
20	BM 134445	1932-12-12,440	12	100	L-M	Asb.
	+ BM 128306	+ 1932-12-10,563 (Iraq 30 [1968] pl.20)			L-M	
21	BM 121018	1929-10-12,14	12	100	L-M	Asb.
22	BM 134444	1932-12-12,439	13	102	L-M	Asb.
23	BM 134455	1932-12-12,450	13	103	L-M	Asb.
24	BM 134477	1932-12-12,472	14	103	L-M	Asb.
25	BM 134441	1932-12-12,436	15	103	L-M	Asb.
26	BM 134447	1932-12-12,442	14	105	L-M	Asb.
27	BM 134435	1932-12-12,430	14	105	L-M	Asb.
28	?BM 134488	1932-12-12,483	14	105	L-M	Esar.

29	BM 134431	1932-12-12,426	14	105	L-M	Asb.
30	BM 134439	1932-12-12,434	14	105	L-M	Asb.
31	BM 134462	1932-12-12,457	16	105	L-M	Asb.
32	BM 134437	1932-12-12,432	17	106	L-M	Asb.
33	BM 122616	1930-5-8,5	18	106	L-M	Asb.
	+ BM 127966	+ 1929-10-12,622 (See Iraq 30 [1968] pl.26)			L-M	
	(Possibly part of same cylinder as BM 122613 and BM 128073)					
'33'	BM 123400	1932-12-10,343	17		L-M	Asb.
34	BM 134436	1932-12-12,431	19	107	L-M	Asb.
35	BM 121027	1929-10-12,23	20	109	L-M	Asb.
36	BM 121032	1929-10-12,28	3	109	L-M	Esar.
37	BM 134504	1932-12-12,499	16	109	L-M	
	(Possibly part of same piece as BM 134503)					
38	IM ?		5	109		incantation
38A	BM 134604	1932-12-12,599	5	109	L-M	incantation
39/40	BM 134545	1932-12-12,540	14	110	L-M	syllabary
41	IM ?		17	111		incantation
42	BM 134569	1932-12-12,564	17	111	L-M	
43	BM 134590	1932-12-12,585	15	111		
G.	PEA		pl.	p.		
	BM 121005	1929-10-12,1	1	7	L-M	Esar.
	BM 121007	1929-10-12,3	1	7	L-M	Esar.
	(See AAA 20 [1933] p.127)					
	BM 121006	1929-10-12,2	14	29	L-M	Asb.

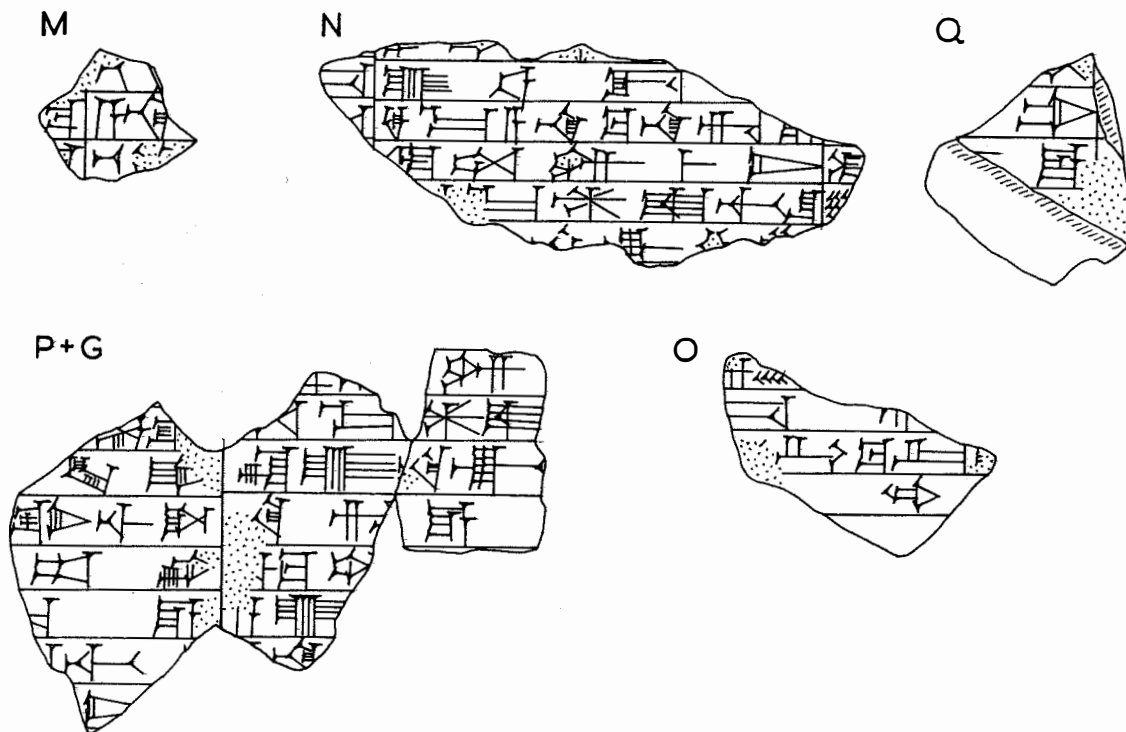
The Šamšī-Adad I Inscription from Nineveh

C.B.F. WALKER
British Museum

Examination of the Šamšī-Adad fragments from Nineveh, published by R. Campbell Thompson in AAA 19 (1932) pp.105-7 and pls.81-4 (nos.260 A-K and 268), most of which are in the British Museum, confirms the join no.260 A+F suggested by R. Borger (EAK 1 p.11). Three fragments, no.260 H, I and J, cannot at present be located in the British Museum and are perhaps to be found in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad. Part of no.260 G is also missing as is shown by the copy below. Five new fragments have now come to light, one of which comes from the excavations of Hormuzd Rassam, three from L.W. King's excavations, and one, overlooked by him in his publication, from Campbell Thompson's excavations. One of these also joins the previously published no.260 G. Continuing Campbell Thompson's alphabetical designations of the different fragments, and regarding no.268 as L, the new fragments are:

- M. Th. 1932-12-10, 20 (III 17-18, IV 17-19.)
- N. 80-7-19, 211 (II 19, III 17-22, IV 21-22)
- O. Ki. 1904-10-9, 364 = BM 99331 (II 13-15.)
- P. Ki. 1904-10-9, 365 = BM 99332 (II 17-22, III 20-26.)
- Q. Ki. 1904-10-9, 366 = BM 99333 (II 19-21.)

The provisional line numbering follows the forthcoming edition to be published by the RIM project, RIMA 1. An additional fragment (R) is published in YOS 9 no.70.



Une Inscription Royale Assyrienne

AMIR HARRAK
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La photographie publiée dans cet article a été prise au cours de l'année 1970 sur le site de Nimroud. L'objet qu'elle représente est une grosse pierre carrée percée d'un trou sur l'un de ses côtés. Elle porte une inscription cunéiforme dont voici la translittération et le commentaire:

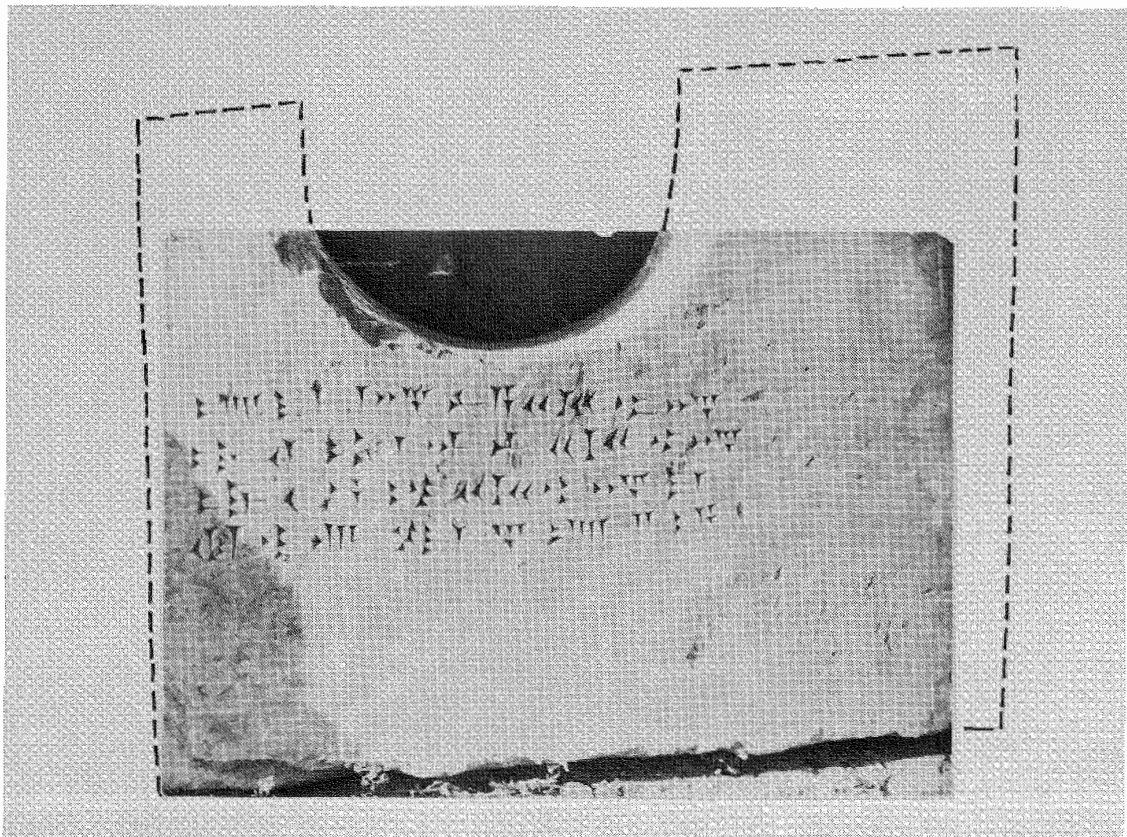
É.GAL ^maš-šur-PAP-A šar₄ šú šar₄ KUR aš-šur
DUMU GISKIM-^dMAŠ šar₄ šú šar₄ KUR aš-šur
DUMU U-ERÍN.TÁĤ šar₄ šú šar₄ KUR aš-šur-ma
ki-sir-tu šá é 2-e

Commentaire:

kisirtu: Ce terme définit précisément la nature et la fonction de la pierre en question. En effet, il veut dire: un pavé ou une dalle dont la fonction est de couvrir le sol ou le mur (CAD et AHW s.v.; voir aussi le verbe *kesēru*). Notre pierre portant l'inscription a été taillée de la sorte afin de couvrir le sol où le pivot du vantail de la porte se posait sur la crapaudine, celle-ci étant située nécessairement sous la dalle.

Cette explication contredit ce que certains pensaient de ces pierres comme étant les crapaudines elles-mêmes ou 'door-sockets' (Cf. V. Place, *Ninive et l'Assyrie* I pp.176-177, et III pl.35 n° 6; D. Oates, *Iraq* 21 (1959) p.109 et pl.xxvib). Certes, ce terme apparaît aussi en d'autres contextes; mais il semble improbable qu'on doive le traduire par barrage, quai (voir les exemples dans CAD et AHW).

bīte šanē: Bien que ce terme soit assez bien représenté dans les documents néo-assyriens, la structure, la localisation et la fonction du *bītu šanū* ne sont pas tout à fait claires. Ainsi, quelques textes de ADD (voir les références dans CAD B p.298) référerait cette 'maison' à un quartier d'habitation. L'expression LÚ šá é 2-e telle que rencontrée dans quelques tablettes de Nimroud, indiquerait une haute classe de personnes en relation avec le palais (J.V. Kinnier-Wilson, *The Nimrud Wine Lists* pp.84f.). D'autre part, D. Oates mentionne l'existence d'un *bītu šanū* qui était peut-être l'atelier de l'*ekal mašarti* (Iraq 24 (1959) p.22).



Notes on a New Inscription of Šar-kali-šarrī

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1. Introduction.

E. Sollberger has recently published a Neo-Babylonian copy of a royal inscription of the Old Akkadian king Šar-kali-šarrī in the British Museum.¹ Since the corpus of this king's inscriptions is not large nor his texts generally of great length, the new piece of seventy-one lines is a most welcome addition. We are thankful to Sollberger for his edition of this poorly preserved tablet.

One would be interested in finding the Old Akkadian original of this text, and an examination of some hitherto unplaced stone fragments of Old Akkadian date shows that the original text has in fact been known, at least in part, for some time.

What tipped off such an identification was the appearance in the Neo-Babylonian copy, col. iii 20-1, of a reference to the Upper Sea [t]i-a-am-tim ḡa-lī-tim. This recalled to the author the reference to the Upper Sea found in Lehmann-Haupt, *Materialien*, pp.6f. no.2, a stone fragment generally attributed to Narām-Sîn purchased at the mosque at Nineveh. To this piece Thompson, *Archaeologia* 79 pl.XLIII no.47, excavated at Nineveh, had already been joined.² The two joined pieces completely agreed with the Neo-Babylonian copy published by Sollberger, which was interesting, but since they were of a phraseology typical of several Narām-Sîn inscriptions there seem to be no proof that they were the original of the Sollberger piece. However, in checking more unplaced Old Akkadian stone fragments it was discovered that BM 98917 (CT 32 pl.5), also excavated by Thompson at Nineveh, joined the Lehmann-Haupt piece, the obverse of the BM piece being placed to the right of Lehmann-Haupt fragment. While the text of BM 98917 did not entirely agree with the transliteration of the Neo-Babylonian copy, it was easy to see how with a few minor modifications of the transliteration of this very poorly preserved portion of the tablet, it could be made to harmonize with it. Subsequent enquiries to the British Museum added two more unpublished stone fragments excavated at Nineveh by Thompson which probably belong to this tablet. The various

stone pieces duplicate perfectly twenty-three lines of the Neo-Babylonian copy, so there can be little doubt that they are the same text. I am very thankful to C.B.F. Walker for tracking down the new material for me and for offering a number of perceptive comments into the nature of the inscription as a whole.

The discovery of the original Old Akkadian pieces is important not only in its own right but also because it enables us to correctly read col.iv of the obverse, a section which is too badly worn on the Neo-Babylonian copy to give a reliable reading. In addition, I. Finkel kindly collated the end of the Neo-Babylonian copy and was able to offer some new readings for which I thank him.

2. Edition.

Text of Šar-kali-šarrī dealing with the construction of the Inanna temple in Zabala.

A. Exemplars.

A BM 38302 (80-11-12,184), Sollberger, *Diakonoff Festschrift* pp.345ff. (1-71 and colophon).

B₁ Thompson, *Archaeologia* 79, no.49 (2-4).

B₂ Lehmann-Haupt, *Materialien*, no.2 (9-12; 19-21).

B₃ BM 98917 (Th. 1905-4-9,423), King, *CT* 32, pl.5 (19-22; 28-33; 40-2).

B₄ BM 98919 (Th. 1905-4-9,425), published here³ (26-7).

B₅ BM 98918 (Th. 1905-4-9,424), King, *CT* 32, pl.5 (38-9).

B₆ BM 128215 (Th. 1929-10-12,871), published here⁴ (unplaced).

³See fig. 1. I would like to thank the trustees of the British Museum for permission to publish BM 98919 and BM 128215.

⁴See fig. 2. Unfortunately this piece cannot be made to fit the text as known from the Neo-Babylonian copy. Concerning it Walker writes (letter of 15 Dec. 1983) 'It seems to be in the same reddish stone with the same size of script and same vertical width between the lines.'

¹E. Sollberger, 'A New Inscription of Šar-kali-šarrī', *Societies and Languages of the Ancient Near East, Studies in Honour of I.M. Diakonoff*, pp. 345ff.

²See H. Hirsch, *AfO* 20 (1963) p.18 no.4.

B. Transliteration.*

A	B ₁		
	i		
	1 šar-kà-lí-šàr-rí	[...]	
	2 da-núm	[d]a-núm	
	3 lugal	[l]ugal	
	4 a-kà-dè ^{ki}	[a-k]à-dè ^[ki]	
	5 ba-dím	[...]	
	6 𒀭kù ^l -bára-𒀭x x ^l	[...]	
	7 é ^d -inanna ^l	[...]	
	B ₂		
	8 in zabala ^{ki}	[...]	
	ii		
	9 𒀭i ^l -nu	[i]-𒀭nu ^l	
	10 ki-𒀭ib ^l -ra-𒀭tum ^l	[ki-i]b-ra-tum	
	11 ar-ba-𒀭um ^l	ar-ba-um	
	12 iš-ti-ni-iš	iš-ti-ni-[iš]	
	13 i-𒀭kira ^x -ni-šu ⁴	[...]	
	14 𒀭i-nu-𒀭mi-šu ^l	[...]	
	15 [iš]-tum-ma	[...]	
	16 a-bar-ti	[...]	
	17 ti-a-am-tim	[...]	
	B ₂ + B ₃		
	iii		
	18 ša-píl-tim	[...]	
	19 a-dì-ma	𒀭a ^l -[dì]-𒀭ma ^l	
	20 [t]i-a-am-tim	t[i]-𒀭a ^l -am-[t]im	
	21 𒀭a-lí ^l -tim	a-lí-tim	
	22 ni-še ¹¹	[ni]-[š]e ¹¹	
	23 ù	[...]	
	24 ša-dú-e	[...]	
	25 kà-la-šu-nu-ma	[...]	
	B ₄		
	iv		
	26 𒀭a-na ^l	[...]	
	27 𒀭en-líl	[...] ^d en ^l -lí[l]	
	28 u-ra-iš	[u-ra]-[i]š	
	29 𒀭ù ^l	ù	
	30 š[ar-r]í-šì-in	šar-rí-šì-in	
	31 𒀭in ^l [kà-mé]-e	in kà-mé-e	
	32 u-sá-𒀭rí-ib ^l	u-sá-rí-ib	
	33 maḥ-rí-iš	𒀭maḥ-rí-iš ^l	
	34 𒀭en-líl	[...]	
	35 šar-kà-lí-šàr-rí	[...]	
	vi		
	36 da-núm	[...]	
	37 in [nam]-dag	[...]	
	B ₅		
	lim-𒀭nu ^l -ti		
i	38 𒀭en-líl	[...] ^d en ^l -lí[l]	

* Here the Neo-Babylonian copy is listed beside the original Old Akkadian fragments; š represents a sibilant which corresponds to š in post Old Akkadian times.

B ₃			
	39 in	REC 169	[i]n REC 169
	40 da-nū-ti	REC 169	𒀭da ^l -[nū-ti]
	41 ma-na-ma		ma-[na-ma]
	42 pá-ni-šu		pá-n[i-šu]
	43 ù-la		[...]
	44 𒀭ù ^l -[ba-a]l		[...]
	45 [...]		[...]
	vi		
	46 ḥa-𒀭ḥal [?] -la-áš		[...]
	47 na-gáb		[...]
	48 𒀭idigna.i ⁷		[...]
	49 ù		[...]
	50 NI-u-𒀭x ^l		[...]
	51 na-gáb		[...]
	52 𒀭UD ^l . [K]IB.NUN.𒀭i ⁷		[...]
	53 ik-šu-ud-ma		[...]
	54 𒀭er ^{is} -in ^l		[...]
	55 in 𒀭a-ma-nim ^l		[...]
	vii		
	56 ša-ba-qí-iš		[...]
	57 é ^d -inanna		[...]
	58 ib-tu-qù		[...]

As for the curse and colophon sections, lines 59–79, no change is noted except lines 72–3 which read:

a-na pí-i^{na4} na-rú-a ša^{na4} mar-ḥuš-a

‘According to a narua of marḥuša stone.’

C. Translation.

Šar-kali-šarrī, the mighty, king of Akkad, the builder of ..., temple of Inanna at Zabala.

When the four quarters as one turned hostile against him, at that time, from beyond the Lower Sea all the way to the Upper Sea, he smote for Enlil the peoples and mountains in their totality and brought their kings in before Enlil in fetters.

Šar-kali-šarrī, the mighty, among the enemies of Enlil, in fierce battles shows no mercy to anyone.

He reached the source of the Tigris ... and the source of the Euphrates rivers.

They cut down cedar in the Amanus [mountains] as an extension of the temple of Inanna.

3. Commentary

A. Text

13: Read *i-kira* (KIR)-*ni-šu*₄ from *nakāru* as T. Jacobsen, ‘Iphur-Kiši and His Times’, AfO 26 (1978–9), p.12, note 45, suggests.

31: This is the only occurrence of this noun *kamûm* derived from the verb *kamûm*, which CAD K p.128a suggests is to be translated ‘fetters’.

56: *ba-qí-iš* is presumably a participle from the poorly attested verb *baqāšu*. While the meaning of this verb is not certain, the lexical equation: e Ē = [ba]-qa-šú Diri I 169f. suggests that it means ‘to protrude’, one of the meanings suggested by CAD. The translation ‘extension’ for *bāqis* is based on this

understanding.

58: The form *ib-tu-qù* suggests the verb is plural but the change from previous singular subject is unexpected.

B. General Discussion.

I. The content of the piece.

Although a number of events are narrated, the text is basically concerned with the construction of the temple of Inanna in Zabala. This is the first deed mentioned in the text after the king's titles and seems to indicate the purpose for which the stone as a whole was inscribed. It may be compared with the bricks and brick stamps of Šar-kali-šarrī found in the Ekur complex in Nippur which read simply: *šar-kà-lí-šàr-rí lugal a-kà-dè^{ki} ba-dím é^d en-líl⁵ 'Šar-kali-šarrī, king of Akkad builder of the temple of Enlil.'* By analogy we might expect that the Nineveh tablet came originally from the Inanna temple in Zabala. The theme is taken up again at the end of the text which refers to the cedar in the Amanus range which was cut down in order to make an extension for the Inanna temple, presumably once again the Inanna temple in Zabala.

What is noteworthy in this text, as Sollberger has noted, is that everything that is narrated are deeds which Narām-Sîn of Akkad is known to have done; the construction of the temple of Inanna in Zabala,⁶ the crushing of the great revolt,⁷ the reaching of the sources of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers,⁸ and the travelling to the Amanus mountains.⁹ Is it possible that the Neo-Babylonian copyist had a broken original text of Narām-Sîn at his disposal with the royal name missing and he mistakenly restored the name of Šar-kali-šarrī in the lacuna? It is extremely unfortunate that the original stone pieces studied here do not provide us with the royal name.

II. The typology of the text.

As reconstructed here, the original text seems to have been a rectangular stone tablet about 29 × 25 × 7.7 cm. But what kind of object was it? The colophon indicates that the Neo-Babylonian copy was made

from a na-rú-a of mar-ḥuša stone.¹⁰ Marhuša stone is fairly well attested from textual sources,¹¹ but we do not know what kind of stone it was. CAD suggests a connection with Marḥaši, a land east of Elam.¹² The B stone fragments all have a distinct reddish hue, at least on one side,¹³ and therefore the term may have something to do with Sumerian ḥuša 'red'.¹⁴

Since the term na-rú-a can refer to either a monumental stele or a foundation tablet¹⁵ the question arises as to which one our piece was. Our reconstruction of the text is unlike most steles in that the inscription fills the entire stone with no reliefs or blank fields. The signs on the reverse are inscribed upside down with respect to those on the obverse. While it is true that the piece could have been displayed on its right edge, one reading the boxes down, as we find, for example, in the stele of the Hammurapi Lawcode, this would have entailed reading the 'columns' on the obverse from top to bottom and on the reverse from bottom to top. Such an arrangement is not found in any other stele that I am aware of and argues against the piece being a display stele.

A simpler explanation is to see the piece as a stone foundation tablet. In order to read the text one simply flips the stone as in reading a clay tablet. If the Nineveh text is in fact a foundation tablet, then this piece joins the small fragments in Leiden published by van Driel¹⁶ as the second example of an Old Akkadian foundation tablet.

III. The provenance of the text.

While the Lehmann-Haupt piece was purchased from the mosque at Nebi-Yunus, the other pieces were all excavated by Thompson from the Nabû temple at Nineveh.¹⁷ If the original text is indeed a foundation tablet from the Inanna temple in Zabala, the question arises as to what it was doing in Nineveh. Presumably the piece had been taken there from the south, possibly as booty, as a result of the action of some Assyrian king, such as Sennacherib who is known to have campaigned in the south.¹⁸ Its find is

⁵See Hilprecht, BE 1 no.3.

⁶Cf. RTC 86,106, 144: *in 1 mu^d na-ra-am-d^d EN.ZU uš-še¹¹ é^d en-líl in nibru^{ki} r^u7 é^d inanna in zabala^{ki} iš-ku-nu* 'In one year Narām-Sîn lay the foundation of the Enlil temple in Nippur and of the Inanna temple in Zabala.'

⁷For text references to this event see P. Michalowski, JCS 32 (1980), p.240, n. 19.

⁸See I. J. Gelb, MAD 1, nos. 231; 236: *in 1 mu^d na-ra-am-d^d EN.ZU na-gáb idigna.i; 'u buranun.i; ik-šu-dú REC 169 šè-nam-in-dá^{ki} èš-a-ru ...* 'In one year Narām-Sîn reached the source of the Tigris and Euphrates and defeated Šenaminda.' For the reading Šenaminda see B. Foster, ZA 72 (1982) p.15.

⁹See H. Hirsch, AfO 20 (1963) p.74, Narām-Sîn b5 col.1 21f.: *ù a-ma-nam ša-dú^{giš} erin ù ti-a-am-tam a-lí-tam i-qi-š-š[um]-ma* '[And Nergal] gave him the Amanus, the cedar forest and the Upper Sea ...'

¹⁰Lines 72-3 collated by I. Finkel.

¹¹See CAD M¹ p.281.

¹²On Marḥaši see most recently, P. Steinkeller, 'The Question of Marḥaši', ZA 72 (1982) pp.237ff.

¹³C.F.B. Walker, letter of 15 Dec. 1983.

¹⁴See B. Landsberger, JCS 21 (1967), pp.149f.

¹⁵See CAD N¹ pp.366f. sub *narú* 3a and 3b.

¹⁶See G. van Driel, Festschrift Böhl p.106.

¹⁷From sector v,7. See Archaeologia 79 (1929) pl.XLIII no.47 and pl.LXIII.

¹⁸We have, for example, a copy on a tablet from Nineveh of a royal seal taken from Babylon to Assyria by Sennacherib, see Grayson ARI 1 §§825-8.

paralleled by the discovery of a stone foundation tablet of Šulgi from Kutha also found at Nineveh.¹⁹

Whether Nergal-šumī-ibni made his copy from the original in the Nabū temple in Nineveh is not certain but seems a distinct possibility.

Fig. 1

B₄ = BM 98919

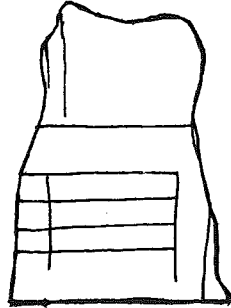


Fig. 2

B₆ = BM 128215

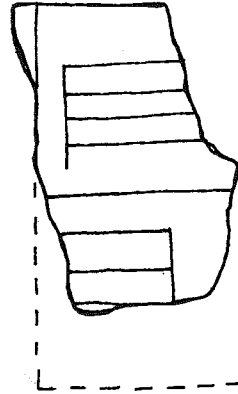
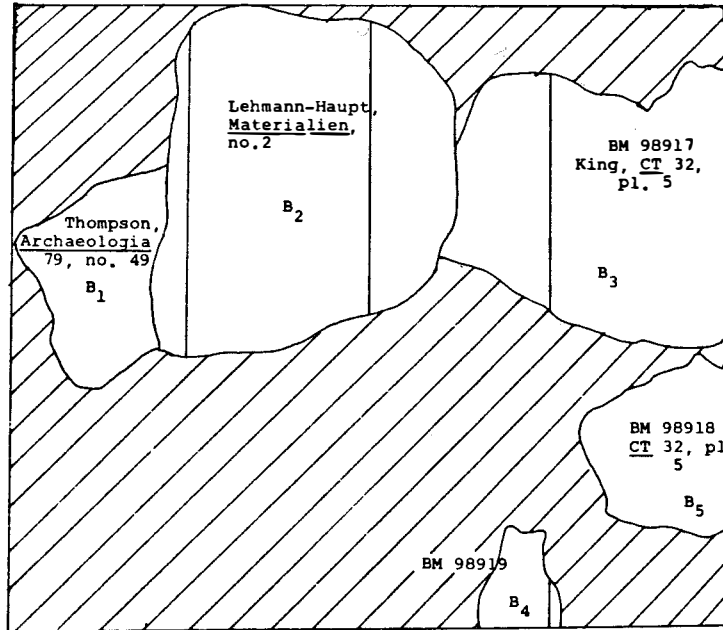
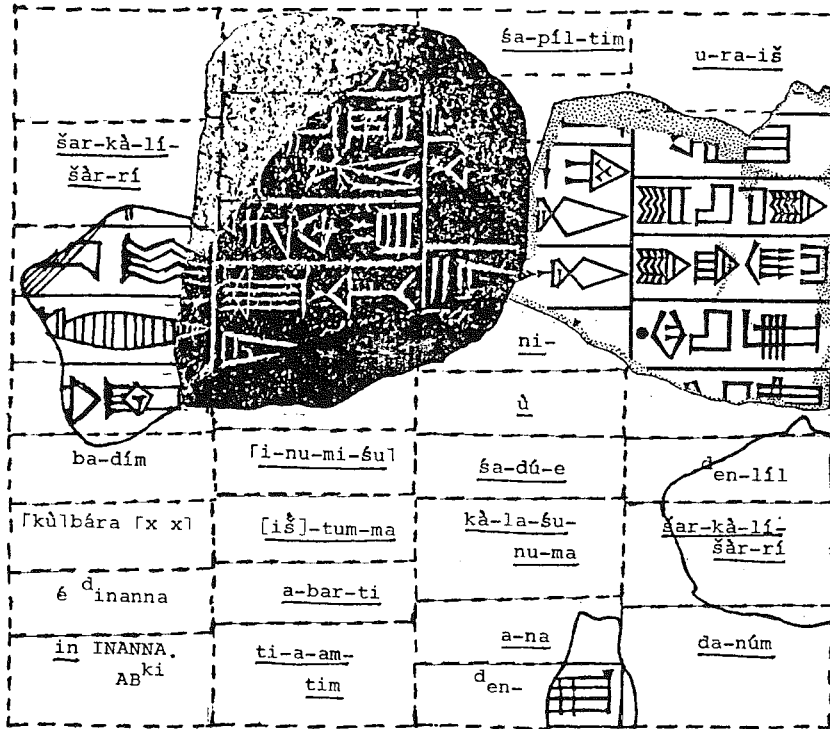


Fig. 3

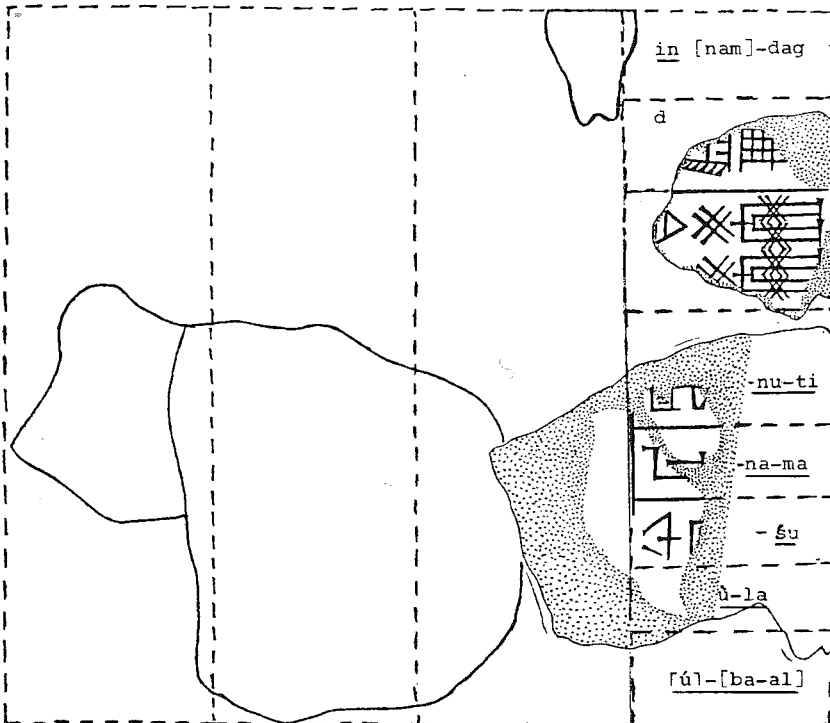


¹⁹See Amiaud, 'L'inscription assyrienne de Doungi', ZA 3, pp. 94-5 said to come from Nineveh. Corresponding to the Neo-Babylonian copy of the Šar-kali-šarrī original text in Nineveh studied here published by Sollberger there is also a late copy of the Šulgi foundation tablet originally from Kutha, see CT 9, pl.3, BM 35389.

Fig. 4 OBVERSE



REVERSE



Hammurapi and the Wall of the Cloister

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Ashmolean 1922.183 is a brick fragment inscribed in an early Old Babylonian monumental hand with the first 21 lines of a royal inscription. Langdon published a copy of this brick in OECT 1 pl.30c. Unfortunately, the provenance of the brick was not known when it was acquired by the museum. This, coupled with the fact that the beginning of the brick, where we would expect to find the name of the ruler responsible for the erection of the structure from which it came, is largely worn away, meant that the attribution of the brick, even to the extent of the dynasty to which it belonged, has been in doubt since its publication. Langdon made no suggestion in this connection.¹ W. Hallo, probably because of the mention of the sun god Utu in the text, suggested that it might be a text of the Larsa dynasty listing it in his bibliography² as text one of Rīm-Sîn. This designation was followed by I. Kärki, who provided the first transliteration of the text based on Langdon's copy.³ R. Borger, presumably noting what appears to be a -na in the first line of Langdon's copy suggested that the text might be one of Sîn-iddinam.⁴ However, Walker, having collated the text, noted⁵ that the script of the brick is quite different from the other bricks of Sîn-iddinam, thus throwing this attribution into doubt. Walker did note that the script was of an early Old Babylonian hand.

The content of the brick inscription itself available in Langdon's copy does give a general idea of an attribution of the piece. In lines 19–20 of the copy we read:

b[à]d-gá-gi₄-a ḫu-mu-dù
'I⁶ built the wall of the cloister.'

¹S. Langdon, OECT 1 p.60: '183- stamped brick with an inscription on the face'. The brick is actually inscribed. The inscription runs down the edge of the brick, although this would not be clear from the evidence available to Langdon.

²W. Hallo, BiOr 18 (1961) p.10.

³I. Kärki, Die Sumerischen Königsinschriften der Frühaltbabylonischen Zeit, p.71; Die Sumerischen und Akkadischen Königsinschriften der Altbabylonischen Zeit, pp.141–2.

⁴R. Borger, HKL 1 p.285: 'nach den Spuren in z. 1 möchte ich eher an Sîn-iddinam von Larsa denken.'

⁵C.B.F. Walker, Cuneiform Brick Inscriptions, p.129.

⁶That the text is in the first person is indicated by the reference to ^dutu lugal-mu 'Utu, my lord' in line 4.

Although gá-gi₄-a's 'cloisters' were not restricted just to the city of Sippar,⁷ the most famous gagia was that of the god Sāmaš in that city and virtually all our text references to gagia's refer to that structure. That the Ashmolean piece refers to the gagia in Sippar is now confirmed by the discovery of a duplicate of the brick in Istanbul, discussed below, which comes from Sippar. Bearing in mind the Old Babylonian script of the brick we might expect that the brick belongs to the first dynasty of Babylon, whose kings lavished a great deal of effort on the city of Sippar. Hammurapi claims to have built the wall of the gagia in his fourth year⁸ and Ammi-ditana in his eighteenth year.⁹ It is among these rulers that we would expect to ascribe the Ashmolean brick.

In collation work in Istanbul¹⁰ I luckily came upon an unpublished duplicate of the Ashmolean brick in the Museum of the Ancient Orient, EŞ 9044.¹¹ The Istanbul piece is also a fragment, containing the end of the inscription, and has a six line overlap with the Ashmolean piece in the middle of the complete text. Like the Ashmolean piece it is an inscribed brick with the text running down the edge of the brick. The width of the edge is completely preserved in both exemplars being 8.0 cm in the Ashmolean piece and 8.8 cm in the Istanbul example. Although the bricks are otherwise fragmentary the original dimensions were probably roughly the same. The Istanbul Museum Inventory lists EŞ 9004 as coming from Sippar and was presumably obtained through Scheil's excavations at the site, although the brick is not mentioned in his description of the finds.¹² This may

⁷See CAD G, sub gagû, discussion at the bottom of p.10b.

⁸See Ungnad, RLA 2 p.178 no.106. R. Harris, Ancient Sippar, p.3, claims that Immerum, an independent ruler of Sippar who preceded the Old Babylonian kings, also built the cloister, but the evidence cited for this, the date formula found on VAS 8 no.102 should probably be assigned to Hammurapi, as Horsnell, The Yearnames of the First Dynasty of Babylon [unpublished University of Toronto thesis] p.172, has done.

⁹See Ungnad, RLA 2 p.188 no.229.

¹⁰As part of the work of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project sponsored by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

¹¹I am thankful to the authorities of the Museum of the Ancient Orient, Istanbul for permission to publish this brick and to V. Donbaz, who kindly prepared a copy of it.

¹²See M. V. Scheil, Une Saison de Fouilles à Sippar, p.140. Here Scheil lists a number of bricks none of which is our

be because the attribution of the piece was not evident because of its fragmentary nature. I was also able to collate the Ashmolean piece anew.¹³ This collation revealed that the name of Hammurapi is indeed found in the first line of the Ashmolean brick, confirming the correlation of this royal inscription with the Hammurapi year formula. Herewith follows an edition of the text based on the two bricks.¹⁴

A Ash. 1922.183, inscribed brick, 22.0*x6.0*x8.0 cm

B Eš 9044, inscribed brick, 22.0*x7.8*x8.8 cm

* not complete original dimension

A B

1. ḫa^d-[am]-ḫmu^d-ra-ḫpi^d
2. lu[gal-kala-ga?]
3. lu[gal]-KA.DINGIR.RA^{ki?}
4. u^d ḫutu lugal-mu
5. x x x a
6. x x x x ni
7. x UD? x x x
8. dagal-e-dè
9. ḫinim^d in-ḫdu^d11-ga-a^d
10. ḫgiš^d in-tuk-ni-me-en
11. ḫù-ḫùl ma-an-dé
12. ḫá^d-bi ḫu-mu-da-an-ág
13. u^d-ba
14. igi-gál diri-dè
15. a-gàr a-gar-ra
16. e ḫu-mu-si-ga
17. úgu-ba
18. bàd gá-gi^d-a
19. ḫu-mu-dù
20. šà-ḫa
21. i^d-a-a-ḫé-gál
22. ḫu-mu-ba-al
23. a-nam-ḫé
24. ḫé-bí-dé
25. nam-bi-šè
26. a-a
27. nin-zimbir^{ki}
28. ḫé-[en]-ši-ḫùl-le
29. ki-^dutu
30. nita-dam-ni-da
31. ti-ḫu^d-sù^d-rá
32. ḫbala^d-[n]am-[...]
33. ḫsuḫuš^d? ḫé?-x x
34. [...] ḫé-en-ḫši^d-[...]
35. [...] sag-e-[éš]
36. [ḫa-ma-ab-rig^d-ge]

Hammurapi brick.

¹³Permission to examine this brick and to publish a new copy here is granted through the courtesy of the Visitors of the Ashmolean Museum.

¹⁴I would like to thank Professor M. Civil who made a number of suggestions to me for the reading of various lines.

Textual variants.

17: B omits this line.

21: A omits DINGIR in ^da-a.

Translation.

Hammurapi, [mighty king?], ki[ng? of Babylon?], when Utu, my lord, in order to widen his ..., I being one who heeds his spoken decree, spoke to me joyously, and commissioned me, at that time, in order to increase understanding, I piled up a dike in the flooded field and upon it built the wall of the cloister. In its [the field's] midst I dug the canal Aya-hegal and poured abundant water in it. On account of this may Aya, the lady of Sippar rejoice and with Utu her husband ... and gr[ant to me] a life of long days, a reign of [goodness?], and a [firm] foundation.

Commentary.

2f.: These are probably to be restored [lugal kala-ga] lu[gal KÁ.DINGIR.RA^{ki}] based on the standard epithets of Hammurapi found in other royal inscriptions.

6: This line was read x TE TE by Kärki based on Langdon's copy but the worn nature of the line makes any reading uncertain.

8: Although the DINGIR sign is really not clearly visible inside the slightly worn DAGAL sign the reading dagal seems reasonably certain since we expect a verb before the -dè ending.

9f.: These two lines both containing participial forms are a kind of parenthetical statement stressing that Hammurapi is one who obeys the commands of the gods. The Sumerian says literally 'I am his (Utu's) heeder of the spoken word.' The sign after the -tuk could be either -ni or another -tuk sign.

12: Although the á sign is not clear at the beginning of the line we can hardly expect anything different in connection with the -ág at the end. In the context the reading makes excellent sense. The traces at the beginning exclude a reading ki-.

14: Although the final horizontal of the IGI sign at the beginning of the line in A is missing, the sign can hardly be anything else.

16: Cf. Nabnitu xvi 64 (MSL xvi p.143) si-g[a]: šá-pa-ku šá i-ki 'to pile up a dike'.

18: This construction is commemorated in the name of Hammurapi's fourth year. Cf. for example mu bàd gá-gi^d-a gibil mu-[u]n-dù 'The year he built the wall of the new cloister', CT 8 18b. For a complete listing of the various examples of this year formula, see M. Horsnell, *The Yearnames of the First Dynasty of Babylon* (unpublished University of Toronto thesis, 1974) pp.171-3.

20: The šà-ba 'in its midst' presumably refers back to the flooded field not the wall of the cloister the immediate antecedent, since the latter would not make sense. This is supported by the fact that the canal ^daya-hegal is described in an early Old

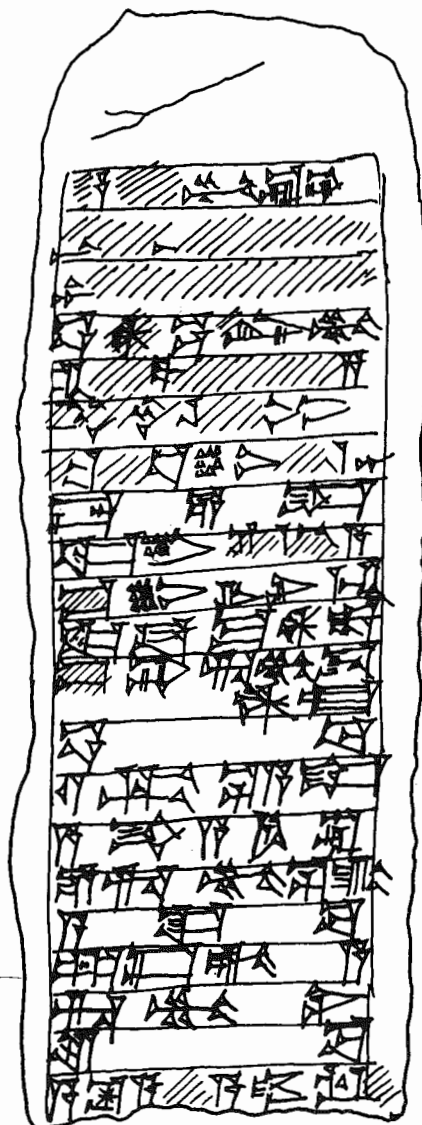
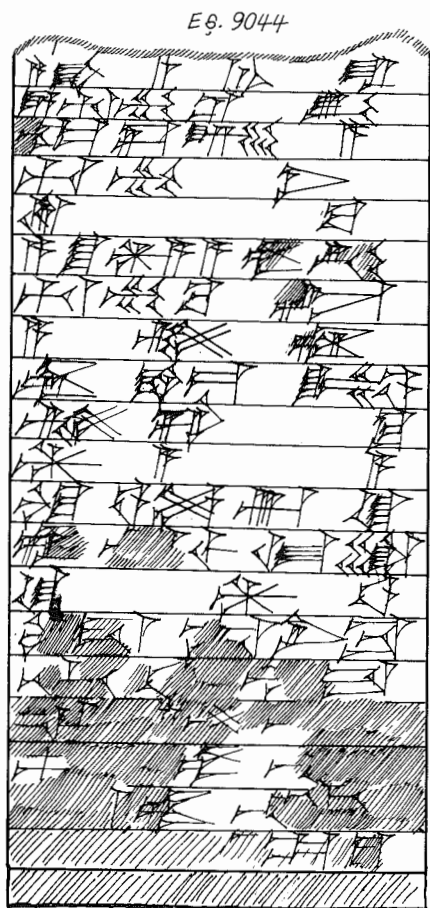
Babylonian source (RSO 2, p.539,1) as running beside the plain *i-na ba-ma-tim ita nār* ^da.a.ḫé-gál.

21: The digging of the Aya-hegal canal is commemorated in the name of the eighth year of Sîn-muballit, Hammurapi's father, cf. King LH 2 no.101 II:36' mu i, ^da.a.ḫé-gál mu-un-ba-al. This tells us that Hammurapi merely re-dug the canal to pile up the dike on which the cloister wall was built. This also tells us that the cloister at Sippar, at least in Hammurapi's time, fronted on the Aya-hegal canal.

23: Literally 'the water of abundance'.

34: Should we perhaps restore here [igi-ni] ḫé-en-šiṭ-[bar-rej]?

36: This line, restored on the basis of Warad-Sîn 4 l. 27, is merely a suggestion. The Warad-Sîn text, a stone tablet dealing with the construction of the wall of Ur, is quite similar to the Hammurapi brick although parallels could undoubtedly be found in a number of inscriptions.



Fragment of an Old Babylonian Royal Inscription

M. STOL

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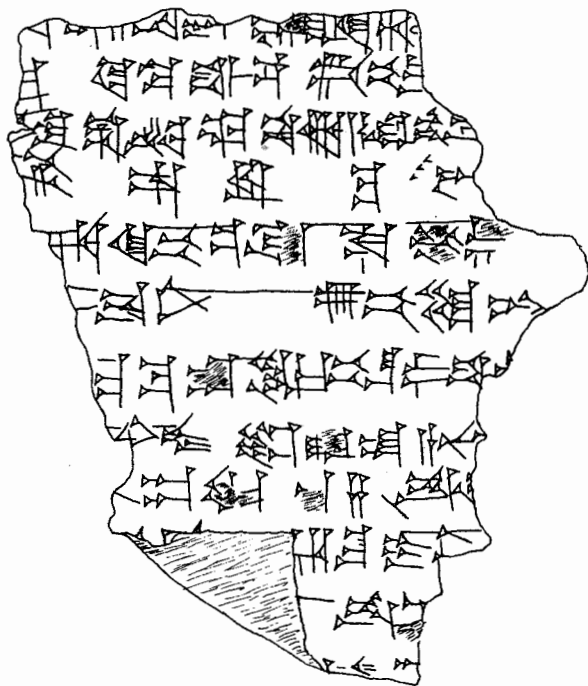
During my work on Old Babylonian letters in the University Museum (Philadelphia) I noticed a text that seems to be a fragment of a royal inscription of one of the kings of the First Dynasty of Babylon. The wording of this fragment is new to us and the identity of its royal author cannot be established.¹

The text is published here in copy and transliteration with the kind consent of Professor A. Sjöberg, Curator of the Babylonian Collection in the University Museum. The text, CBS 1501, is a fragment of a thick (3.5 cm) clay tablet, pinkish cream coloured; the clay is well levigated. Its dimensions are 7.1 × 6.1 × 3.5 cm. One may assume that the text originates from Sippar like all other early CBS texts.

Transliteration:

1.]x x a x ^{a)} x (x) ^{b)} K[Á.DING]IR.RA ^{ki} ri-[
2.]x ki-ma ša-me-e ú-ul-l[u-ú
3.]x x ša ^{d)}EN.ZU dub-ša-ar ha ra x x ^{c)}[
4.]GA? iš-ru-ku-šu[m
5.]x ^{d)} qí-bi-is-su iš-mu-ú [
6. p]a-da-ni ú-pé-tu-šum [
7. ni]-iz-ma-at li-ib-bi-šu ú-ša-a[k-ši-du
8. an-n]u-ni-tum šar-ra-at a-nu-x[
9. h]a-ab-lam x ZA ID x[
10.]x x [x] x ^{d)} šu i x[
11.]x ID x[
12.]x (x) x[

- a) na, or [š]a?
b) i-na?
c) am x, or N[E]?
d) [a]r, or ri



¹Cf. I. Kärki, Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften der altbabylonischen Zeit 2: Babylon (= Studia Orientalia 55 I Helsinki 1983).

List of Abbreviations

- AAA: *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology*, vols.1-28 (Liverpool 1908-48)
- ADD: C.W.H. Johns, *Assyrian Deeds and Documents*, 4 vols. (Cambridge 1898-1923)
- AfO: *Archiv für Orientforschung*, vol.3- (Berlin and Graz 1926-)
- AHw: W. von Soden, *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch*, 3 vols. (Wiesbaden 1959-79)
- AoF: *Altorientalische Forschungen*, vol.1- (Berlin 1974-)
- Archaeologia: *Archaeologia*, vol.1- (Oxford 1770-)
- ARI: A.K. Grayson, *Assyrian Royal Inscriptions*, 2 vols. (Wiesbaden 1972/76)
- ASJ: *Acta Sumerologica*, vol.1- (Hiroshima 1979-)
- BE: *Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Series A: Cuneiform Texts*, 14 vols. (Philadelphia 1893-1914)
- BiOr: *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, vol.1- (Leiden 1943-)
- Böhl Festschrift: *Symbolae Biblicae et Mesopotamicae F.M.Th. de Liagre Böhl Dedicatae*, ed. M.A. Beek (Leiden 1973)
- Borger, Asarh.: R. Borger, *Die Inschriften Asarhadons, Königs von Assyrien (=AfO Beih.9)* (Graz 1956)
- CAD: *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago* (Chicago 1956-)
- CT: *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum*, vol.1- (London 1896-)
- van Driel, Aššur: G. van Driel, *The Cult of Aššur* (Assen 1969)
- EAK 1: R. Borger, *Einleitung in die assyrischen Königsinschriften, Erster Teil: Das zweite Jahrtausend v.Chr.* (Leiden 1961)
- Frankena, Tākultu: R. Frankena, *De sacrale maaltijd in het Assyrische ritueel* (Leiden, 1953)
- HKL: R. Borger, *Handbuch der Keilschriftliteratur*, 3 vols. (Berlin 1967-75)
- JAOS: *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol.1- (New Haven 1893-)
- JCS: *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, vol.1- (New Haven, Cambridge 1947-)
- KAR: E. Ebeling, *Keilschrifttexte aus Assur religiösen Inhalts*, 2 vols. (Leipzig 1919/23)
- KAV: O. Schroeder, *Keilschrifttexte aus Assur verschiedenen Inhalts* (Leipzig 1920)
- Lehmann-Haupt, Materialien: C.F. Lehmann-Haupt, *Materialien zur älteren Geschichte Armeniens und Mesopotamiens* (Berlin 1907)
- LIH: L.W. King, *Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi*, 3 vols. (London 1898-1900)
- Limet, Anthroponymie: H. Limet *L'anthroponymie sumérienne dans les documents de la 3e dynastie d'Ur* (Paris 1976)
- MAD: I.J. Gelb, *Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary*, 5 vols. (Chicago 1952-70)
- MDOG: *Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft*, vol.1- (Berlin 1898-)
- Menzel, Tempel: B. Menzel, *Assyrische Tempel*, 2 vols. (Rome 1982)
- MSKH: J.A. Brinkman, *Materials and Studies for Kassite History*, vol.1 (Chicago 1976)
- MSL: *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon*, vol.1- (Rome 1937-)
- MVN: *Materiali per il vocabolario neosumerico*, vol.1- (Rome 1974-)
- OECT: *Oxford Editions of Cuneiform Texts*, vol.1- (Oxford, Paris, London 1923-)
- OLZ: *Orientalische Literaturzeitung*, vol.1- (Berlin, Leipzig 1898-)
- Or.: *Orientalia*, vols.1-55 (Rome 1920-30)
- Or.Ns: *Orientalia Nova Series*, vol.1- (Rome 1931-)
- Postgate, Royal Grants: J.N. Postgate, *Neo-Assyrian Royal Grants and Decrees* (Rome 1969)
- RIMA: *Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Assyrian Periods*
- RLA: *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, vol.1- (Berlin 1932-)
- RSO: *Rivista degli studi orientali*, vol.1- (Rome 1907-)
- RTC: F. Thureau-Dangin, *Recueil de tablettes chaldéens* (Paris 1903)
- SACT: *Sumerian and Akkadian Cuneiform Texts in the Collection of the World Heritage Museum of the University of Illinois*, vol.1- (Urbana 1972-)
- STT: *The Sultantepe Tablets*, 2 vols. (London 1957/64)
- UET: *Ur Excavations, Texts*, vol.1- (London 1928-)
- VAS: *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Königlichen Museen zu Berlin*, vol.1- (Leipzig, Berlin 1907-)
- Weidner, Tn.: E.F. Weidner, *Die Inschriften Tukulti-Ninurtas I. und seiner Nachfolger* (Graz 1959)
- yos: *Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts*, vol.1- (New Haven 1915-)
- ZA: *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, vol.1- (Berlin 1886-)

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