

The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia

PUBLICATIONS

(**published or in press *in preparation)

EARLY PERIODS (*RIME*)

Edmond Sollberger, Editor-in-Charge
Douglas R. Frayne, Assistant Editor

- 1 Pre-Sargonic Period (to 2334 B.C.)
 - 2 Sargonic and Gutian Period (2334-2113 B.C.)
 - 3 Neo-Sumerian Period (2112-2004 B.C.)
 - *4 Old Babylonian Period (2003-1595 B.C.)
 - 5 Addenda et Corrigenda
- Complete Indices to all Volumes

ASSYRIAN PERIODS (*RIMA*)

A. Kirk Grayson, Editor-in-Charge
G.J.P. McEwan, Assistant Editor

- *1 From the Beginning to Aššur-rēša-iši I (to 1115 B.C.)
 - 2 Tiglath-pileser I to Ashurnasirpal II (1114-859 B.C.)
 - 3 Shalmaneser III to Aššur-nārārī V (858-745 B.C.)
 - 4 Tiglath-pileser III to Sargon II (744-705 B.C.)
 - 5 Sennacherib (704-681 B.C.)
 - 6 Esarhaddon (680-669 B.C.)
 - 7 Ashurbanipal (668-627 B.C.)
 - 8 After Ashurbanipal to the End (626-612 B.C.)
- Addenda et Corrigenda
Complete Indices to all Volumes

BABYLONIAN PERIODS (*RIMB*)

John A. Brinkman, Editor-in-Charge
Grant Frame, Assistant Editor

- *1 Kassite Dynasty (1595-1155 B.C.)
 - 2 Second Dynasty of Isin to Kandalanu (1157-626 B.C.)
 - 3 and 4 Neo-Babylonian Dynasty (625-539 B.C.)
 - 5 Achaemenid to Seleucid Dynasties (538 B.C.-end)
 - 6 Addenda et Corrigenda
- Complete Indices to all Volumes

STUDIES (*RIMS*)

- **1 V. Donbaz and A.K. Grayson, Royal Inscriptions on Clay Cones from Ashur now in Istanbul, University of Toronto Press 1984

Printed in Canada

ISSN 0822-2525

Annual Review

of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project



VOLUME 4 / 1986

Cuneiform Tablets in the Collection of the Manitoba Museum of Man / 1

CELESTE A. PETERS

The Colossi of Sennacherib's Palace and their Inscriptions / 27

H.D. GALTER, L.D. LEVINE and J.E. READE

Foundation Records from the South-West Palace, Nineveh / 33

J.E. READE

A Seleucid Tablet in the Redpath Museum / 35

G.J.P. MCEWAN

A New Assurbanipal Brick Inscription from Nippur / 37

PAMELA GERARDI

List of Abbreviations / 39

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 Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, with additional support provided by the University of Toronto.

**The RIM Project is funded by the
Social Sciences and Humanities Research
Council of Canada and the University of Toronto.**

ANNUAL REVIEW STAFF

Editor: G.J.P. McEwan
Editorial Assistant: L. Cooper

The RIM Project
The University of Toronto
280 Huron Street, 4th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1
CANADA

Suggested abbreviation: *ARRIM*

Cuneiform Tablets in the Collection of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature

CELESTE A. PETERS
Winnipeg Manitoba

The cuneiform tablets in the collection of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature are an eclectic lot, ranging from standard Ur III economic texts to Neo-Babylonian loan contracts. The Museum also possesses six cylinder seals and seven Sassanian stamp seals.

Neo-Sumerian texts from the sites of Umma, Puzuriš-Dagan, Larsa and Ur constitute the largest portion of the collection. Among other items, these include receipts for delivery of livestock, temple records, ration disbursements, work orders and an archive label. Representing the Old Babylonian period there are several economic documents, a letter and three tablets from Uruk bearing nearly identical dedicatory inscriptions of Sin-kašid. Texts from the same site written more than a millennium later round out the collection. These come from the reigns of the Babylonian kings Nabopolassar, Nebuchadnezzar, Neriglissar and Nabonidus, and the Persian monarchs Cyrus and Cambyses.

The entire collection is the result of donations made by four individuals. The clay tablets came from the private collections of James McDiarmid, Gordon H. Hoover and Homer E. Bissel prior to 1940, when Museum accession files were set up. The cylinder and stamp seals were gifts from William Fitzgerald in 1946. Unfortunately, no information regarding the modern-day provenance of the material was obtained upon donation and the donors are long since deceased.

I would like to thank Dr E. Leigh Syms, Curator of Archaeology, for bringing to light the existence of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature's collection and making it available for publication. Translation of difficult passages in the texts was greatly assisted by the patient counsel of Gilbert McEwan and Douglas Frayne at the RIM Project, and Prof. R.F.G. Sweet of the University of Toronto. A special thanks goes to the RIM Project, headed by Prof. A.K. Grayson, for providing travel expenses and for allowing me access to the resources of the RIM Archives for research purposes. To this end, the knowledgeable assistance of RIM's Grant Frame saved me hours of reference hunting.

1. H3.5-54 3.2 × 2.8 × 1.4 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 ma-na urudu
2 kù-ta šám-a
3 ki lugal-giš-kiri₆-ta
4 1 ma-na urudu
5 lá-ni-ta su-ga
6 ki ḥa-ba-lu₅-ke₄
7 nu-bànda-gu₄
8 lú-bàn-da
9 šu-ba-ti
10 iti mìn-ěš
11 mu-ús-sa an-ša/-an-ki ba-ḥul

Translation

(1)1 mina copper (2)was bought with silver (3)from Lugal-kiri. (4)The 1 mina copper (5)repaid in arrears (6)by Ḥabaluke (7)the overseer of oxen (8)Lu-banda (9)accepted.

(10)The month Min-eš. (11)The year after the city of Anšan was destroyed.

Commentary

10 Month 7 of the Umma calendar.
11 Šulgi year 33 (c. 2062 B.C.).

2. H3.5-14 3.8 × 4.1 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 še gur-lugal
2 šà-gal anše-BAR.AN
3 a-kal-la
4 ki la-ni-mu-ta
5 lú^d-nin-šubur
6 šu-ba-ti
7 [šà] uri₅-ki/-ma
8 iti mìn-ěš
9 mu^dnanna kar/-zi-da a-rá 2-kam/ é-a-na ba-an-ku,
(Seal)
1 lú^d-nin-[šubur]
2 ir^dšara

Translation

(1)1 royal *gur* of barley (2)fodder (for) a work donkey (3)(belonging to) Akalla (4)from Lanimu (5)Lu-Ninšubur (6)accepted (7)in Ur.

(8)The month Min-eš. (9)The year Nanna of Karzida for the second time entered his temple.

(Seal) (1)Lu-Ninšubur (2)servant of Šara.

Commentary

2 For anše-BAR.AN see J. Zarins, *JCS* 30 (1978) pp. 11ff. ('mule') and K. Maekawa, *ASJ* 1 (1979) pp. 35ff. ('onager').

3 Ownership is the only function I can deduce for Akalla.

5 This is the earliest attestation of Lu-Ninšubur I have come across in Ur III texts.

8 Month 7 of the Umma calendar.

9 Šulgi year 34 (c. 2061 B.C.).

3. **H3.5-47** 4.0 × 4.0 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration

1 3 kuš gu₄

2 a-rá 1-kam

3 2 kuš gu₄ šeš-kal/-la ašgab

4 2 kuš gu₄

5 zi-ga ensí

6 mu-ús-sa é pu₄/-zur₈-da-gan ba-dù

(Seal)

1 [^d]šul-[gi]

2 nita kalag-ga

3 lugal uri₇/-ki-ma

4 lugal an-ub/-da limmu-ba

5 ur-^dli₉-[si₄]

6 ensí

7 umma^[ki]

8 ir-zu

Translation

(1)3 leather hides of oxen (2)for the first time (3)2 leather hides of oxen (to) Šeškalla the courier (4)2 leather hides of oxen (5)withdrawn by the governor.

(6)The year after the house of Puzur(iš)-Dagan was built.

(Seal) (1)Šulgi, (2)the mighty hero, (3)king of Ur, (4)king of the four quarters. (5)Ur-Lisi, (6)the governor (7)of Umma, (8)your servant.

Commentary

2 For use of a-rá 1-kam in tanning terminology see Sigrist, *JCS* 33 (1981) p. 149.

6 Šulgi year 38 (c. 2057 B.C.).

4. **H3.5-45** 3.2 × 3.0 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration

1 3 gu₄-niga-sig₅

2 2 áb-mu-2

3 40 udu-bar-gál

4 1 síla

5 maš-da-ri₆-a/ lugal

6 kišib ensí-ka

7 mu en ^dnanna (ŠEŠ/.KI) máš-e ì-pàd

Translation

(1)3 good grain-fed oxen (2)2 2-year-old cows (3)40 unplucked sheep (4)1 lamb (5)royal tribute (6)received by the governor.

(7)The year the high priestess of Ur chose the omen kid.

Commentary

7 Šulgi year 41 (c. 2054 B.C.).

5. **436Ae** 2.6 × 2.4 × 1.2 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 udu

2 1 u₈

3 1 máš-gal

4 ba-úš

5 [u₄]-12-kam

6 ki na-lu₇-ta

7 ur-ni₉-gar

8 šu-ba-ti

9 iti ezen me-ki-gal

10 mu si-mu-ru-ki/ lu-lu-bu-ki a-rá/ 9-kam-aš ba-ḫul

Translation

(1)1 sheep (2)1 ewe (3)1 full-grown goat (4)dead (5)day 12 (6)from Nalu (7)Ur-nigar (8)accepted.

(9)The month Ezen-me-ki-gal. (10)The year the cities of Simuru (and) Lulubu, for the ninth time, were destroyed.

Commentary

5 It is not entirely unlikely that there is another Winkelhaken preceding the visible one, making this day 22 instead.

7 According to Kang, *Drehem* p. 242, Ur-nigar was the only official at Puzuriš-Dagan involved in šu-ba-ti transactions until AS3. He was followed by Šulgi-urumu until the year ŠS4.

9 Month 11 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.

10 Šulgi year 42 (c. 2053 B.C.).

6. **436Ac** 3.4 × 3.2 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration

1 85 síla ì/-nun-ku₆

2 ì mu-ri₇

3 ensí

4 lú-gi-na/ ì-dab₅

5 mu si-mu-ru-um/-ki ba-ḫul

Translation

(1)85 síla fish oil(?) (2)oil delivered (3)(to) the city governor (4)Lu-gina received.

(5)The year the city of Simurum was destroyed.

Commentary

5 Šulgi year 42 (c. 2053 B.C.).

7. **H3.5-50** 3.9 × 3.0 × 2.1 cm.

Transliteration

1 pisan-dub!-ba
2 sag-ni-ga
3 ma-ni
4 ša gír-su-ki
5 i-gál
6 mu ki-maš-ki/ ba-ḥul

Translation

(1)The tablet basket (2)(where) the total sum of the accounts (3)(of) Mani (4)of the city of Girsu (5)are placed.

(6)The year the city of Kimaš was destroyed.

Commentary

6 Šulgi year 44 (c. 2051 B.C.).

8. **H3.5-42** Envelope 4.5 × 4.1 × 2.4 cm. Document 3.6 × 3.2 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration

1 60 še gur-lugal
2 urudu-da a-šám-a
3 ù esír a-šám-a
4 lá-ni-ta su-ga
5 ka-ma-rí-ki-ta
6 ki ir-ta
7 [kišib ur]-^ddumu-zi
8 [gir] x x x
9 mu ki-maš-ki ḥu-mur/-ti-ki ba-ḥul

(Seal)

1 ur-^ddumu-zi
2 dumu x x ZAR
3 dam-gàr

Translation

(1)60 (*šila*) barley by royal bushel (2)to buy copper with (3)and to buy bitumen with (4)in arrears was repaid (5)at Kamari (6)by Ir. (7)Received by Ur-Dumuzi. (8)Via . . .

(9)The year the cities of Kimaš and Ḥumurti were destroyed.

(Seal) (1)Ur-Dumuzi, (2)son of (?), (3)the merchant.

Commentary

5 The field of Kamari is well attested in Umma texts (see *Rép. géogr.* 2 p. 89). It is near Lagaš, one-day's journey from Umma.

8 This is an unusual place to find mention of a GĪR official.

9 Šulgi year 46 (c. 2049 B.C.).

Seal: This is the only seal of Ur-Dumuzi I have been able to find.

9. **H3.5-52** 3.8 × 3.4 × 1.8 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 gu₄
2 1 áb
3 1 amar-gu₄-ga
4 1 udu
5 1 u₈ ša-ru-mi-um-niga
6 4 u₈ lú-su-a
7 2 máš-gal
8 2 sila₄-ga
9 2 kir₁₁-ga lú-su-a
10 1 kir₁₁-ga ša-ru-mi-um
11 1 máš-ga bábbar
12 ba-úš u₄-21-kam
13 ki lú-dingir-ra-ta
14 ur-ni₉-gar
15 šu-ba-ti
16 iti šu-eš₅-ša
17 mu ḥa-ar-ši-ki ba/-ḥul

Translation

(1)1 ox (2)1 cow (3)1 young suckling calf (4)1 sheep (5)1 grain-fed *šarumium* ewe (6)4 *su* ewes (7)2 full-grown goats (8)2 suckling lambs (9)2 suckling *su* ewe-lambs (10)1 suckling *šarumium* ewe-lamb (11)1 suckling white goat (12)dead, day 21, (13)from Lundingirra (14)Ur-nigar (15)accepted.

(16)The month Šu-eš₅-ša. (17)The year the city of Ḥarši was destroyed.

Commentary

5 See *Rép. géogr.* 2, p. 178.

6 See *Rép. géogr.* 2, p. 174.

14 See commentary to 5:7.

16 Month 8 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.

17 Šulgi year 46 (c. 2049 B.C.).

10. **H3.5-26** 4.9 × 4.5 × 1.7 cm.

Transliteration

1 ½ guruš mu-
2 1 itu-8-šè
3 ki ur-giš-gigir-rà-ta
4 inim ensí-ka/-ta
5 ki ur-e₁₁-e/-ka
6 gub-ba-àm
7 mu ur-bí-^llum^l-ki ù ki-maš-ki/ ba-ḥul

(Seal)

1 ur-e₁₁-e
2 dub-sar
3 dumu ur-ni₉-gar

Translation

(1)½ male worker for 1 year (2)8 months (3)from Ur-gigirra (4)by order of the governor, (5)by Ur-e₁₁, (6)he is stationed.

(7)The year the cities of Urbilum and Kimaš were destroyed.

(Seal) (1)Ur-e²e, (2)scribe, (3)son of Ur-nigar

Commentary

1 ½ worker is not unusual but 1 year 8 months is the longest time span I have seen.

7 This combination of cities is unattested in Schneider, *Zeitbestimmungen* and Kang, *Drehem*. Could it be Šulgi year 46/47 (c. 2049 B.C.)?

11. **436Af** 2.7 × 2.4 × 1.3 cm.

Transliteration

1 8 udu
2 12 u₈
3 é-muḫaldim
4 u₄-9-kam
5 zi-ga
6 ki ur-kù-nun-na
7 iti šu-eš₅-ša
8 mu-ús-sa ki-maš/-ki ba-ḫul

Translation

(1)8 sheep (2)12 ewes (3)(for) the kitchen (4)on the 9th day (5)withdrawn (6)from (the account of) Ur-kununna.

(7)The month Šu-eš₅-ša. (8)The year after the city of Kimaš was destroyed.

Commentary

6 An Ur-kununna is listed as a lú-túg (laundry man) on tablet 18 dated six years later.

7 Month 8 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.

8 Šulgi year 47 (c. 2048 B.C.).

12. **H3.5-33** 8.3 × 4.9 × 2.2 cm.

Transliteration

1 8 (gur) 2 (pi) duḫ-sig₅ gur
2 16 (gur) duḫ-gin gur
3 ur-mes
4 5 (gur) duḫ-sig₅ gur
5 14 (gur) 1 (pi) 2 (bán) duḫ-gin gur
6 ur-^dba-ú
7 3 (gur) 1 (pi) 4 (bán) duḫ-sig₅ gur
8 15 (gur) duḫ-gin gur
9 ur-^dnin-giš-zi-da
10 4 (gur) 4 (bán) duḫ-sig₅ gur
11 12 (gur) 1 (pi) 1 (bán) 3½ sila duḫ/-gin gur
12 lú-igi-ma-šè
13 17 (gur) 1 (pi) 4 (bán) duḫ-sig₅ gur
14 41 (gur) 1 (pi) 4 (bán) duḫ-gin gur
15 ^dlamma-palil
16 14 (gur) 3 (pi) 2 (bán) duḫ-sig₅ gur
17 18 (gur) duḫ-gin gur
18 ur-é-ninnu
19 1 (gur) 4 (pi) 1 (bán) 3½ sila duḫ-sig₅ gur
20 10 (gur) 4 (pi) 2 (bán) duḫ-gin gur
21 ir₁₁ lunga

22 4 (pi) 2 (bán) 6⅔ sila duḫ-sig₅
23 14 (gur) 4 (bán) 6⅔ sila duḫ-gin/ gur
24 a-da-làl
25 duḫ-bi zi-ga
26 [lú(?)]-bappir ka é-gal/-é-ne
27 [x sila(?)] kaš a-gub-ba-šè/ ba-ab-du

Translation

(1)2520 (*sila*) fine bran (2)4800 (*sila*) ordinary bran (3)(to) Ur-mes. (4)1500 (*sila*) fine bran (5)4280 (*sila*) ordinary bran (6)(to) Ur-Bau. (7)1010 (*sila*) fine bran (8)4500 (*sila*) ordinary bran (9)(to) Ur-Ningišzida. (10)1240 (*sila*) fine bran (11)3673⅓ *sila* ordinary bran (12)(to) Lu-igimaše. (13)5200 (*sila*) fine bran (14)12400 (*sila*) ordinary bran (15)(to) Lamma-palil. (16)4400 (*sila*) fine bran (17)5400 (*sila*) ordinary bran (18)(to) Ur-Eninnu. (19)553⅓ *sila* fine bran (20)3260 (*sila*) ordinary bran (21)(to) Ir, the brewer. (22)266⅔ *sila* fine bran (23)4246⅔ *sila* ordinary bran (24)(to) Adalal. (25)Their bran withdrawn (26)for the brewer of the palace (?). (27)x *sila* beer made from good water (?).

13. **H3.5-27** 8.0 × 4.6 × 2.2 cm.

Transliteration

1 2 gu₄ na-ap-la-núm
2 u₄-7-kam
3 1 gu₄ na-ap-la-núm
4 u₄-8-kam
5 1 gu₄ é-muḫaldim
6 1 áb-min an-nu-ni-tum
7 u₄-13-kam
8 4 gu₄ é-muḫaldim u₄-14-kam
9 šà uri₅-ki-ma
10 4 gu₄ u₄-21-kam
11 1 áb u₄-22-kam
12 14 gu₄ 6 áb ^den-líl
13 10 gu₄ ^dnanna
14 5 gu₄ ^dinanna
15 5 gu₄ ^dnin-ḫur-sag
16 3 gu₄ nam-ḫa-ni
17 1 gu₄ ur-mes nar
18 u₄-23-kam
19 1 gu₄ 1 áb u₄-24-kam
20 1 gu₄ 3 áb u₄-25-kam
21 6 gu₄ 1 áb u₄-26-kam
22 1 gu₄ 1 áb u₄-28-kam
23 2 gu₄ 2 áb u₄-30-kam
24 é-muḫaldim-šè
25 10 gu₄ 7 áb ba-úš
26 ur-ni₉-gar šu-ba-ti
27 šu-nigin 71 gu₄
28 šu-nigin 23 áb
29 zi-ga ki ^den-líl-lá
30 iti mašda-kú
31 mu ^damar-^dsuen/ lugal
(Side)
32 94

Translation

(1)2 oxen (to) Naplanum (2)the 7th day. (3)1 ox (to) Naplanum (4)the 8th day. (5)1 ox (to) the kitchen, (6)1 2-year-old (?) cow (to the god) Annunitum (7)the 13th day. (8)4 oxen (to) the kitchen the 14th day (9)in the city of Ur. (10)4 oxen the 21st day. (11)1 cow the 22nd day. (12)14 oxen 6 cows (to) the god Enlil, (13)10 oxen (to) the god Nanna, (14)5 oxen (to) the god Inanna, (15)5 oxen (to) the goddess Ninḫursag, (16)3 oxen (to) Namḫani, (17)1 ox (to) Ur-mes, the singer, (18)the 23rd day. (19)1 ox 1 cow the 24th day, (20)1 ox 3 cows the 25th day, (21)6 oxen 1 cow the 26th day, (22)1 ox 1 cow the 28th day, (23)2 oxen 2 cows the 30th day, (24)for the kitchen. (25)10 oxen 7 cows dead (26)Ur-nigar accepted. (27)Total: 71 oxen. (28)Total: 23 cows. (29)Withdrawn by ^dEnlil-la.
(30)The month Maš-dù-kú. (31)The year Amar-Suen became king.
(32)94 (animals in total)

Commentary

1 Naplanum is often designated as the 'Amorite' (MAR.TU). See Kang, *Drehem*, 6:11 and Sweet, *ARRIM* 1 (1983) p.25.
17 Ur-mes is well attested but this is the only time he has been designated as a 'singer' to my knowledge.
26 See 9:14 commentary.
30 Month 1 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
31 Amar-Suen year 1 (c. 2046 B.C.).

14. **H3.5-37** 3.9 × 3.5 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration

1 [...]
2 [...]
3 [...]x
4 x[...]x
5 x[...]
6 [...]
7 ur-^damma ensí/ gír-su-ki ì-dab,
8 gír ka,-a-mu
9 iti ezen me-ki-[gal]
10 mu ^dgu-za ^den-
11 líl-lá ba-dím

Translation

(1-6)[...] (7)Ur-Lamma, governor of the city of Girsu, received (8)via Ka^amu.
(9)The month Ezen-me-ki-gal. (10)The year the throne of (11)Enlil was fashioned.

Commentary

9 Month 11 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
10-11 Amar-Suen year 3 (c. 2044 B.C.).

15. **H3.5-43** 4.2 × 4.4 × 1.7 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 dùr giš
2 kù-bi 4! gín
3 giš x [...] x
4 lú-dingir-ra engar ì-dab,
5 ugula lugal-kù-zu
6 ki lú-kal-la-ta
7 kišib ur-^dšara
8 mu (erasure) gu-za ^den-líl/-lá ba-dím
(Seal)
1 ur-^dšara
2 dub-sar
3 dumu lugal-nanga

Translation

(1)1 x(?) foal (2)its worth 4 shekels (3)(?) (4)Lu-dingirra, the ploughman, received. (5)Foreman: Lugal-kuzu. (6)From Lu-kalla (7)received by Ur-Šara.
(8)The year the throne of Enlil was fashioned.
(Seal) (1)Ur-Šara, (2)scribe, (3)son of Lugal-nanga

Commentary

5 A Lugal-kuzu accepted gold on Keiser, *BIN* 3, no. 338.
8 Sign under erasure looks like a gu₄ written accidentally for the gu sign. Amar-Suen year 3 (c. 2044 B.C.).

16. **H3.5-48** 3.2 × 2.9 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration

1 17 udu-niga
2 4 udu-a-lum-niga
3 3 gukkal-niga
4 2 máš-gal-niga
5 1 síla
6 u₄-8-kam
7 ki ab-ba-ša₆-ga/-ta
8 na-lu,
9 ì-dab,
10 iti ezen an-na
11 mu en-maḫ-gal/-an-na en ^dnanna/ ba-ḫun
(Side)
12 27

Translation

(1)17 barley-fattened sheep (2)4 barley-fattened, 'alum' sheep (3)3 barley-fattened, fat-tailed sheep (4)2 barley-fattened, full-grown goats (5)1 lamb (6)the 8th day (7)from Abba-šaga (8)Nalu (9)received.

(10)The month Ezen-an-na. (11)The year Enmaḫgalanna, the high priestess of Nanna, was installed.

(12)27 (animals in total).

Commentary

10 Month 10 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
11 Amar-Suen year 4 (c. 2043 B.C.).

17. **H3.5-16** 2.8 × 2.5 × 1.3 cm.

Transliteration

1 4 udu
2 u₄-27-kam
3 ki ab-ba-ša₆-ga/-ta
4 na-lu₅
5 ì-dab₅
6 iti u₅-bí-kú
7 mu-ús-sa gu/-za ^den-líl-lá ba/-dím
(Side)
8 4

Translation

(1)4 sheep (2)the 27th day (3)from Abba-šaga (4)Nalu
(5)received.
(6)The month U₅-bí-kú. (7)The year after the throne
of Enlil was fashioned.
(8)4 (animals in total).

Commentary

6 Month 3 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
7 Amar-Suen year 4 (c. 2043 B.C.).

18. **H3.5-46** 4.9 × 4.2 × 1.7 cm.

Transliteration

1 10 še gur
2 šug ^dnanna-ḫé/-gál santana
3 3 gur šug ur-kù/-nun-na lú-túg
4 3 gur šug in/-x x
5 6 gur šug pù-zur₈/-^dKAŠ₄ rá-gaba
6 ki ip-^{qú}-ša-ta
7 ba-zi
8 mu en ^dinnana/ ba-ḫun

(Seal)

1 ^dšul-gi
2 nita-kala ga
3 lugal uri₅/-ki-ma
4 lugal an-ub/-da [limmu]-ba
5 lú-du₁₀-ga
6 dub-sar
7 dumu ni₉/-ki-du₁₀
8 ìr-zu

Translation

(1)10 gur barley (2)rations of Nanna-ḫegal the abori-
culteur (3)3 gur the rations of Ur-kununna the laun-
dry man (4)3 gur the rations of In-(?) (5)6 gur the
rations of Puzur-Lasimu the rider (6)from (the
account of) Ipquša (7)were expended.
(8)The year the high priestess of Innana was
installed.

(Seal) (1)Šulgi (2)the mighty man (3)king of Ur
(4)king of the four quarters. (5)Lu-duga (6)the scribe
(7)son of Nikidu (8)your servant.

Commentary

3 This is the only mention of Ur-kununna being a
lú-túg that I am aware of.
4 in-x + profession?
6 Ipquša is listed as a merchant in ŠS9 on Keiser *BIN*
3, no. 463 seal.
8 Amar-Suen year 5 (c. 2042 B.C.).

(Seal)

6 Lu-duga is referred to as dubsar on seal impressions
from Umma (see Kang, *Umma* seals 31, 32, 33, 34,
35).

19. **H3.5-18** 3.1 × 2.9 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration

1 4 guruš
2 ugula da-du-mu
3 2 guruš
4 1 guruš á ½
5 ugula lugal-é-maḫ-e/ šeš a-ab-ba
6 u₄-1-šè
7 é-kikkén dingir-ra-ta
8 zì má-a si-ga
9 gír nì-du₁₀-[ga]-mu
10 [u₄-x]-kam
11 é-duru₅-^dIB(?)[...]
12 iti pa₄-ú-e mu [ḫu]/-ḫu-ri-ki ba-ḫul

Translation

(1)4 male workers (2)foreman: Dadumu, (3)2 male
workers (4)1 male worker at ½ wage (5)foreman:
Lugal-emaḫe, brother of A'abba, (6)for 1 day
(7)from the millhouse of Dingirra (8)loaded a boat
with flour. (9)The gir official was Nidugamu (10)the
xth day (11)(at) the village of (?)

(12)The month Pap-ú-e. The year the city of Ḫuḫuri
was destroyed.

Commentary

The reverse right-hand edge of this tablet appears to
have been sheared off while the clay was still wet.

5 Lugal-emaḫe is also designated as A'abba's
brother on Keiser *YOS* 4, no. 42:6 from Šulgi year
57.

12 Month 11 of the Umma calendar. The pa₄ should
actually be a pa₅. Amar-Suen year 7 (c. 2040 B.C.).

20. **H3.5-58** 4.8 × 4.4 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 u₈
2 1 udu-nitá
3 ri-ri-ga
4 ki nì-du₁₀-ga-mu-ta

5 kišib lú-kal-la
 6 iti múrub
 7 mu bí-tum-ra-bí/-um-ki ba-ḥul
 (Seal)
 1 lú-kal-la
 2 dub-sar
 3 dumu ur-e₁₁-e kuš₇

Translation

(1)1 ewe (2)1 male sheep (3)dead of natural causes (4)from Nidugamu (5)received by Lu-kalla.
 (6)The month Murub (7)The year the city of Bitum-rabium was destroyed.
 (Seal) (1)Lu-kalla (2)scribe (3)son of Ur-e'e the equerry.

Commentary

6 Month 4 of the Umma calendar.
 7 Amar-Suen year 7 (c. 2040 B.C.).

21. **H3.5-59** 4.2 × 3.6 × 1.4 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 udu-niga
 2 ki šu-kab-tá-ta
 3 ur-^dnin-gubla
 4 ì-dab₅
 5 iti ki-síg ^dnin/-a-zu
 6 mu ḥu-úḥ-nu/-ki ba-ḥul
 (Seal)
 1 ^damar-^dsuen
 2 nita kala-ga
 3 lugal uri₅/-ki-ma
 4 lugal an-ub/-[da] limmu-ba
 5-6 [...]
 7 x x [...]
 8 [...] x [...]

Translation

(1)1 grain-fed sheep (2)from Šu-Kabta (3)Ur-Ningubla (4)received.
 (5)The month Kisig-Ninazu. (6)The year the city of Ḥuḥnu was destroyed.
 (Seal) (1)Amar-Suen (2)the mighty male (3)king of Ur (4)king of the four quarters (5-8)[...]

Commentary

A large clump of light-grey material, perhaps clay, has adhered to the reverse side of this tablet partially covering the final line of text and a seal impression.

5 Month 4 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
 6 Amar-Suen year 7 (c. 2040 B.C.).

(Seal)

5 This should be the seal of Ur-Ningubla.

22. **H3.5-55** 2.9 × 2.7 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 túg-nì-ŠID-du₁₀
 2 ^dšara-kam/ dumu ur-mes engar
 3 nu-bandà-gu₄ šeš/-kal-la
 4 inim ur-^d/nun-gal
 5 ša₁₃-dub-ba-ta
 6 iti ^ddumu-zi/ mu en eridu-ki ba-ḥun

Translation

(1)1 fine woven garment (2)(to) Šara-kam, son of Ur-mes the ploughman (3)(from?) the overseer of oxen Šeskalla. (4)By order of Ur-Nungal (5)the archivist.
 (6)The month Dumuzi. The year the high priestess of Eridu was installed.

Commentary

1 For ŠID see Waetzoldt, *Textilindustrien* pp. 123ff.
 2-3 Ur-mes is listed as foreman for a field being ploughed the previous year (Kang *Umma* no. 121). Šeskalla is attested as 'the overseer of oxen' on Keiser *BIN* 3, no. 493:12.

6 Month 12 of the Umma calendar. The ezen sign is missing before ^ddumu-zi. Amar-Suen year 8 (c. 2039 B.C.).

23. **436Ag** 2.3 × 2.1 × 1.3 cm.

Transliteration

1 4 udu
 2 ba-úš
 3 u₄-16-kam
 4 ki en-dingir-mu-ta
 5 ^dšul-gi-uru-mu
 6 šu-ba-ti
 7 iti šu-eš₅-ša
 8 mu en ^dnanna/-kar-zi-da ba-ḥun

Translation

(1)4 sheep (2)dead (3)the 16th day (4)from Endingirmu (5)Šulgi-urumu (6)accepted.
 (7)The month Šu-eš₅-ša. (8)The year the high priestess of Nanna of Karzida was installed.

Commentary

7 Month 8 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
 8 Amar-Suen year 9 (c. 2038 B.C.).

24. **H3.5-19** 4.0 × 4.0 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 lugal-a-ì/-ša₆ muḥaldim
 2 a-ru-a lugal-iti-da
 3 muḥaldim-še
 4 lú-uru ì-dab₅
 5 mu má ^den-ki ba/-ab-du₈

Translation

(1)1 Lugal-a²iša the cook (2)a gift for Lugal-itida
(3)as a cook (4)Lu-uru received.
(5)The year the boat of Enki was finished.

Commentary

5 Šu-Sin year 2 (c. 2036 B.C.).

25. **H3.5-39** 5.0 × 3.9 × 1.7 cm.

Transliteration

1 32 udu-máš-ḫá
2 kišib ^dsuen-ba-zi
3 120 máš! kišib ur-^dba-ú/ šabra é-amar
4 mu ^dš^u-^dsin lugal
5 20 udu kišib lú-^dnanna/ šabra ^dutu
6 120 udu-máš-ḫá
7 kišib ur-^dba-ú šabra
8 60 udu kišib lú(?)-pi-pi-ti
9 119 udu-máš-ḫá
10 kišib ensí ká-dingir-ki
11 mu má-dàra-ZU.AB ba-ab/-du₈
12 ki ur-mes-ta ba-zi

Translation

(1)32 sheep and goats (2)received by Suen-bazi
(3)120 goats received by Ur-Ba²u the (?) (4)The year
Šu-Sin became king. (5)20 sheep received by Lu-
Nanna the priest of Utu (6)120 sheep and goats
(7)received by Ur-Ba²u the priest (8)1 sheep
received by Lu-pipiti (9)119 sheep and goats
(10)received by the governor of Babylon. (11)The
year Madara-abzu was finished. (12)Expended from
(the account of) Ur-mes.

Commentary

This tablet shows traces of a seal impression now
almost completely worn off.

4 Šu-Sin year 1 (c. 2037 B.C.).

11 Šu-Sin year 2 (c. 2036 B.C.).

12 Ur-mes is Ur-Ba²u's father according to Loding,
UET 9 no. 919 rev. 11.

26. **H3.5-36** 4.9 × 4.2 × 1.9 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 sila₄ u₄-29-kam
2 8 sila₄
3 1 máš
4 u₄-30-kám
5 ki in-ta-è-a/-ta
6 du₁₁-ga ì-dab₅
7 iti šeš-da-kú
8 mu-ús-sa má-dàra/-ZU.AB ba-ab-du₈
(Seal)
1 ur-mes
2 dumu la-na-ab

Translation

(1)4 lambs the 29th day (2)8 lambs (3)1 goat (4)the
30th day (5)from Inta²e'a (6)Duga received.
(7)The month Šeš-da-kú. (8)The year after Madara-
abzu was finished.

(Seal) (1)Ur-mes (2)son of Lanab.

Commentary

7 Month 2 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.

8 Šu-Sin year 3 (c. 2035 B.C.).

27. **H3.5-32** 3.1 × 2.9 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration

1 5 gu₄-niga sá-du₁₁
2 20 duḫ-gin-ta
3 2 áb-ga-za-pi
4 12 sila duḫ-gin-ta
5 6 amar-gu₄ mu-ri₇
6 6 sila duḫ-gin-ta
7 u₄-30-šè
8 šu-nigin 16 duḫ-gin gur
9 iti ezen ^dšul-gi
10 mu bàd MAR.TU ba-dù

Translation

(1)5 grain-fattened oxen for the regular offering (2)20
(*sila*) of ordinary bran each. (3)2 suckling cows (?)
(4)12 *sila* of ordinary bran each. (5)6 young calves
delivered (6)6 *sila* of ordinary bran each. (7)For 30
days. (8)Total: 16 *gur* of ordinary bran.

(9)The month Ezen-Šulgi. (10)The year the western
wall was built.

Commentary

3 For áb-ga-za-pi, see *Orientalia* 22, 46, 26.

9 Month 7 of the Puzuriš-Dagan and Lagaš calen-
dars and month 10 of the Umma calendar.

10 Šu-Sin year 4 (c. 2034 B.C.).

28. **H3.5-25** Cone 4.4 (high) × 4.5 (at base) × 2.5
(at top) cm.

(Side 1)

1 118 sila kaš-sig₅
2 1 158 sila kaš-gin gur
3 120 kaš-ú-sa gin 20-ta
4 21 kaš-ú-sa gin 10/-ta
5 2 174 sila ninda gur
6 40 še šà-gal anše/-BAR.AN

(Side 2)

7 4 sila 18 gín ì-giš
8 3 sila 8 gín tè
9 155 sa-sum-kum-kum (?)

10 sá-du₁₁ kas₄
11 gír kù-ga-ní
12 kišib ur-e₁₁-e

(Side 3)

13 iti šu-numun
 14 mu ^dšu-^dsîn
 15 lugal uri₅-ki-ma-
 16 ke₄ bàd MAR.TU
 17 mu-ri-iq ti-
 18 id-ni-im mu/-dù
 (Seal)
 1 ur-e₁₁-[e]
 2 [...]
 3 [...]

Translation

(1)118 *sila* fine beer (2)1 *gur* 158 *sila* ordinary beer
 (3)120 (*sila*) weaker ordinary beer, 20 each (4)21
 (*sila*) weaker ordinary beer, 10 each (5)2 *gur* 174 *sila*
 loaves (6)40 (*sila*) barley fodder (for) the mule (7)4
sila 18 *gin* sesame oil (8)3 *sila* 8 *gin* seed-seasoning
 (9)155 braids of crushed onions (?) (10)the offering
 of the messenger (11)via Kugani (12)received by Ur-
 e₂.
 (13)The month Šu-numun. (14)The year Šu-Sin
 (15)king of Ur (16)the west wall (17)(called) *Muriq-*
 (18)*tidnim* built.
 (Seal) (1)Ur-e₂e (2-3) [...]

Commentary

3-4 *gin* each? See Keiser, *BRM* 3, 2 for same
 apportionment on 'messenger offering' bullae.
 8 naga read tè in Sigrist, *JCS* 34 (1982) p. 247.
 9-10 See same Keiser bulla as above.
 13 Month 6 of the Umma calendar.
 14-18 Šu-Sin year 4 (c. 2034 B.C.).

29. H3.5-34 2.6 × 2.6 × 1.2 cm.

Transliteration

1 5 *sila* kaš 3 *sila* ninda 3 *gin* sum 3 *gin* ì 2 *gin*/ tè
 2 Ur-^dšul-gi
 3 5 *sila* kaš 3 *sila* ninda 3 *gin* sum 3 *gin* ì 2 *gin*/ tè
 4 šeš-šeš-mu
 5 5 *sila* kaš 3 *sila* ninda 3 *gin* sum 3 *gin* ì/ 2 *gin* tè
 6 ad-da
 7 5 *sila* kaš 3 *sila* ninda 3 *gin* sum 3 *gin* ì 2 *gin*/ tè
 8 ma-áš
 9 3 *sila* kaš 2 *sila* ninda 3 *gin* sum 3 *gin* ì/ 2 *gin* tè
 10 ur-^dšul-pa-è
 11 3 *sila* kaš 2 *sila* ninda 3 *gin* sum 3/ *gin* ì 2 *gin* tè
 12 šu-^dim
 13 šu-nigin 26 *sila* kaš šu-nigin 16 *sila* ninda
 14 šu-nigin 18 *gin* sum šu-nigin 18 *gin* ì/ šu-nigin 12
gin tè
 15 u₄-19-kam iti šu-numun
 16 mu-ús-sa ^dšu-^dsîn/ lugal uri₅-ki-ma/-ke₄ bàd
 MAR.TU/ mu-ri-iq ti-ni/-ti-ni-im mu/-dù

Translation

(1)5 *sila* beer, 3 *sila* loaves, 3 *gin* onions, 3 *gin* oil, 2
gin seed-seasoning (2)(to) Ur-Šulgi (3)5 *sila* beer, 3
sila loaves, 3 *gin* onions, 3 *gin* oil, 2 *gin* seed-

seasoning (4)(to) Šeššešmu (5)5 *sila* beer, 3 *sila*
 loaves, 3 *gin* onions, 3 *gin* oil, 2 *gin* seed-seasoning
 (6)(to) Adda (7)5 *sila* beer, 3 *sila* loaves, 3 *gin*
 onions, 3 *gin* oil, 2 *gin* seed-seasoning (8)(to) Maš
 (9)3 *sila* beer, 2 *sila* loaves, 3 *gin* onions, 3 *gin* oil, 2
gin seed-seasoning (10)(to) Ur-Šulpa^e (11)3 *sila* beer,
 2 *sila* loaves, 3 *gin* onions, 3 *gin* oil, 2 *gin* seed-
 seasoning (12)(to) Šu-Im. (13)Total: 26 *sila* beer.
 Total: 16 *sila* loaves. (14)Total: 18 *gin* onions. oil.
 Total: 12 *gin* seed-seasoning. Total: 18 *gin*

(15)The 19th day. The month Šu-numun. (16)The
 year after Šu-Sin, the king of Ur, built the western
 wall (called) *Muriq-tidnim*.

Commentary

This tablet is a typical example of a 'messenger text'.
 See R. McNeil, *The 'Messenger Texts' of the Third
 Ur Dynasty*, (Dissertation, University of Pennsyl-
 vania, 1970; Ann Arbor, University Microfilms,
 1971). McNeil contends the term 'messenger texts' is
 a misnomer and what is actually recorded is the
 expenditures of small quantities of foodstuffs to large
 numbers of minor officials and functionaries of the
 crown.

According to McNeil, the individuals receiving
 ration payments beginning with 5 *sila* of beer were
sukkals, while those whose payments began with 3
sila were *maškims* or persons of equivalent rank.

1 naga read tè in Sigrist, *JCS* 34 (1982) p. 247.
 Translated 'cardamon' by some.
 12 Šu-Adad (?)
 15 Month 6 of the Umma calendar.
 16 Šu-Sin year 5 (c. 2033 B.C.). McNeil's texts from
 this year have the same formula, which is unlisted in
 Schneider, *Zeitbestimmungen*.

30. H3.5-60 4.7 × 4.1 × 1.9 cm.

Transliteration

1 pisan-dub-ba
 2 ni-ka₉-ag
 3 i-din-ir-ra
 4 iti še-gur₁₀-ku₅-ta
 5 iti ezen-^dme-ki-gál-šè
 6 u₄-12-kam
 7 mu ^dšu-^dsîn/ lugal uri₅-ki/-ma-ke₄
 8 ma-da za-ab-ša/-li-ki mu-ḥul
 9 ì-gál

Translation

(1)The tablet basket (in which) (2)the balanced
 account (3)(of) Iddin-Era (4)from the month Še-
 gur₁₀-ku₅ (5)to the month Ezen-me-ki-gal (6)the 12th
 day (7)the year Šu-Sin, king of Ur, (8)the city of
 Zabšali destroyed (9)are placed.

Commentary

4 Month 12 of the Puzuriš-Dagan and Ur calendars.
5 Month 11 of the Puzuriš-Dagan and Ur calendars.
7-8 Šu-Sin year 7 (c. 2031 B.C.).

31. **H3.5-29** 5.6 × 4.2 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration

1 [x(?)] 346 1/5 še gur
2 še^{gis}è-a
3 155 še gur
4 gir a-ḫi-ma
5 ki šeš-kal-la
6 3 x/5 3 še gur
7 še zi-ga
8 gir lú-kal-la
9 23 4/5 še gur
10 še zi-ga
11 gir^dšara-[x]
12 ki-dul-su, ḏur-bar-tab
13 iti^dli₉-si₄
14 mu^dš_u-^dsīn lugal/ uri₅-ki-ma-ke₄ na/-rú-a-maḫ^d
en-líl-ra/ mu-ne-dù

Translation

(1)x + 346 1/5 gur barley (2)winnowed barley (3)155 gur barley (4)via Aḫima (5)from Šeš-kalla (6)3 x/5 gur 3 (sila) barley (7)grain withdrawn (8)via Lu-kalla (9)23 4/5 gur barley (10)grain withdrawn (11)via Šara-x (12)at the mound of the threshing floor of Ur-bartab.
(13)The month Li-si. (14)The year Šu-Sin, king of Ur, the lofty stele for the god Enlil erected.

Commentary

13 Month 2 of the Lagaš calendar.
14 Šu-Sin year 6 (c. 2032 B.C.). The ra sign is, to my knowledge, elsewhere unattested in this year formula.

32. **H3.5-15** 2.6 × 2.5 × 1.4 cm.

Transliteration

1 22 guruš ḫun-gá
2 ú-numun sig₇-a 12 sar/-ta
3 ugula ur-^dšul/-pa-è
4 a-ša^dnin-ur₄/-ra
5 [kurum_x-ag (?)] u₄-15-kam
6 iti é-iti-ḫ
7 mu é^dšara/ ba-dù

Translation

(1)22 hired male workers (2)cut 12 sar grass each.
(3)Foreman: Ur-Šulpa'e, (4)in the field of Nin-Urra.
(5)Inspected on the 15th day.
(6)The month é-iti-6. (7)The year the temple of Šara was built.

Commentary

2 ú-numun may also be translated as 'weed' (see Kang *Umma*, footnote 58).

4 The Nin-Urra field is well attested in Umma texts (see Kang *Umma* 35:14; 43:2; 114:5; 128:8; 132:8).

6 Month 8 of the Umma calendar.

7 Šu-Sin year 9 (c. 2029 B.C.).

33. **436Ab** 3.6 × 3.6 × 1.3 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 máš
2 ki lugal-ezen/-ta
3 du₁₁-ga ì-dab₅
4 iti ezen me-ki-gál
5 mu^di-bí/-^dsīn lugal
(Seal)

1 du₁₁-ga dub-sar
2 dumu lú-^dnin-gír-su
3 sipa na-kab-tum

Translation

(1)1 goat (2)from Lugal-ezen (3)Duga received.

(4)The month Ezen-me-ki-gal. (5)The year Ibbi-Sin became king.

(Seal) (1)Duga the scribe (2)son of Lu-Ningirsu (3)the shepherd of the *nakabtum*.

Commentary

4 Month 11 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.

5 Ibbi-Sin year 1 (c. 2028 B.C.).

34. **H3.5-30** 4.3 × 4.4 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration

1 251 sa/-gi-zi
2 ki ur-é-maḫ-ta
3 kišib a-lu₅-lu₅
4 lú-du₁₀-ga
5 u₄-9-kam
6 iti ezen^dšul/-gi
7 mu^di-bí/-^dsīn lugal
(Seal)

1 a-lu₅-lu₅
2 dumu inim-^dšara
3 kuruš(da)^dšara-ka

Translation

(1)251 fresh reed bundles (2)from Ur-Emah
(3)received by Alulu (4)Lu-duga

(5)the 9th day. (6)The month Ezen-Šulgi. (7)The year Ibbi-Sin became king.

(Seal) (1)Alulu (2)son of Inim-Šara (3)stock breeder of the god Šara.

Commentary

4 The name Lu-duga seems to be anomalous in this position.

6 Month 7 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar and month

10 of the Umma calendar. Since Alulu and Ur-Emah are attested primarily at Umma, this tablet likely is an Umma text.

7 Ibbi-Sin year 1 (c. 2028 B.C.).

Seal The only other place I have seen this seal is Schneider, *An Or.* 7, 254. Of the two, the Manitoba Museum's imprint is more complete. It is interesting that Alulu's father, Inim-Šara, the *kurušda*, delivered stock 38 years earlier in Šulgi year 29, on Kang, *Dreher* no. 197.

35. **H3.5-49** 3.1 × 2.7 × 1.4 cm.

Transliteration

1 1 gi-(gur) ninda 2 sila ninda-i-dé-[a]
 2 NIN(?) -bi
 3 1 giš-ma še-er-gu
 4 da-da-ga
 5 1 giš-umbin
 6 lú-^dnin-šubur
 7 2 sila i-giš
 8 13 (sila) i ur-^dba-ú
 9 mu-túm ša-bi-ta
 10 1 ha-bu é-mu-šè
 11 1 sila i 1 sila ^dnanna
 12 10 gín kù 10 gín kù(?) -gi(?)
 13 ha-dùg-ga
 14 zi-ga
 (Left edge)
 15 5 ha-nun é-mu/ 2 mušen

Translation

(1)1 reed basket bread, 2 *sila* leavened cake (?)
 (2)(to) (?) (3)1 fig (?) (4)(to) Dadaga (5)1 wheel
 (6)(to) Lu-Ninšubur (7)2 *sila* sesame oil (8)13 (*sila*)
 oil (to) Ur-Ba^u. (9)Delivery therefrom (10)1 *bu*-fish
 for the kitchen (11)1 *sila* oil, the 1 *sila* (to) Nanna.
 (12)10 shekels silver, 10 shekels gold (13)Hādugga
 (14)expended. (15)5 spawn of fish (for) the kitchen, 2
 birds.

Commentary

This undated tablet is probably from the later years of Šulgi's reign due to the names attested thereon and the use of the term *zi-ga*, which during the Ur III period was used exclusively in his reign. The names are of no assistance in determining provenance of the tablet, as Limet, *Anthroponymie* lists Dadaga only at Umma and Ur-Ba^u only at Puzuriš-Dagan. Lu-Ninšubur is common to both sites.

1 For 1 gi-(kaskal) ninda, see Kang, *Umma* no. 202:2. Labat gives *ninda-i-dé-a* = *mersu* as a pastry.

2 NIN most probable value.

3 For giš-ma *še-er-gu* see Gelb, *MAD* 3, pp. 284f.

5 One wheel doesn't make a lot of sense here, where most of the other commodities are foodstuffs.

10 See Salonen, *Fischerei*, pp. 194f for ha-BU-x.

13 A name makes better sense here than 'home of the fish' or 'rebellious fish'; see Salonen, *Fischerei*, p.

195.

15 For ha-nun = agargara = *binītu* = 'spawn of fish', see Salonen, *Fischerei*, p. 243.

36. **436Aa** 3.2 × 3.2 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration

1 5 sila kaš
 2 2 sila ninda
 3 lugal-^{giš}gigir-re
 4 agà-uš ab-ba-mu
 5 a-pi₅-sal₄-ki-ta
 6 ^dnin-gal-šè i/-im-gin-na-a
 7 ur-ki-ág-mu/ maškim

Translation

(1)5 *sila* beer (2)2 *sila* loaves (3)(to) Lugal-gigirre
 (4)messenger of Abbamu (5)(for when) from the city
 of Apisal (6)to Nin-gal (he) was departing. (7)Ur-
 ki^uagmu requisitioner.

Commentary

6 The temple of Nin-gal in Ur.

37. **436Ad** 3.7 × 3.4 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration

1 55 20/ še gur-si-sá
 2 še-ur₅-ra-gál/-la
 3 inim-^dšara/-ka
 4 sukkal lugal

Translation

(1)55 regular *gur* 20 (*sila*) barley (2)the interest-
 bearing loan (3)for Inim-Šara (4)messenger of the
 king.

Commentary

2 See Jones and Snyder, *Econ. Texts* pp. 249ff.

38. **H3.5-24** 4.4 × 4.5 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration

1 3 udu-níta é-^dutu
 2 1 udu é-^diškur
 3 1 u₈ é-^dinnana
 4 1 u₈ é-^dna-na-a
 5 1 udu-níta é-^dnè.iri₁₁-gal
 6 7 u₈.udu.ḫi.a
 7 ki! *im-lik-um*
 8 ba-zi
 9 kišib ša-tam-e-ne
 10 iti gan-gan-è u₄-6-kam
 11 mu ma-da áš-nun-ki/ ba-ḫul

Translation

(1)3 rams to the temple of Utu (2)1 sheep to the temple
 of Iškur (3)1 ewe to the temple of Innana (4)1
 ewe to the temple of Nanaja (5)1 ram to the temple

of Nergal (6)(a total of) 7 sheep (7)by Imlikum (8) were given out. (9)Received by the *šatammu* officials.

(10)The month Gan-gan-è. The 6th day. (11)The year the land of the city of Ašnun was destroyed.

Commentary

This unbaked clay tablet from the Larsa archives was used as a tag, as is evidenced by the string holes in the upper and lower left corners and the string marks on the top edge. The text lists livestock offerings to the various gods of the city of Larsa. For nearly identical texts see Goetze, *JCS* 4(1950), pp. 83ff.

The entire surface of the tablet is covered in very poorly preserved seal impressions (at least 3) of the *šatammu* officials.

2 This should be a ram, since Iškur is a male deity.

7 Imlikum was the shepherd delivering the livestock.

10 Month 9 of the Larsa calendar.

11 Sin-iddinam year 6 (c. 1844 B.C.).

39. **H3.5-40** 6.6 × 5.1 × 2.1 cm. (top and bottom broken off)

Transliteration

1' x[...šà]-gal RI[x(?)]
 2' 10 baneš šà-gal nar(?)
 3' 10 zì-gu *ba-na-a-x*(?)
 4' 10 še šà-gal RI x
 5' 10 zì-gu *en-nam*-^d*ištar*
 6' 10 dabin KA ZU NA
 7' 10 zì-gu KU PI x KIN(?)
 8' 10 še šà-gal x
 9' 12 sila dabin šà-gal nar(?)^{-x}
 10' 11 sila zì-gul^{mi}šū(?)^{-x}
 11' 10 še *amīl-SAR*[x(?)]
 12' [11(?)] sila zì-gu *nu-úr-A*(?)^[x(?)]
 13' [x +]8 sila zì-gu^{mi}x^[x(?)]
 14' [x] sila nì-àr-[ra]
 (Reverse)
 15' [nì]-àr-ra[]r^{ga}l(?)
 16' [x] zì-gu 1 sila nì-àr-ra
 17' *itti* 24 DUG(?) *ma-a-di-ia*
 18' 10 zì-gu 1 sila nì-àr-ra *itti* 23(?) DUG(?)
 19' *hi-iš-ša!-a-tum* ù *a-a-la/ád-x*
 20' 3 3/5 GAL 4 sila *zá/-[gi]-na*
 21' [ki *šu-m*]*i-a-hi-ia* ba-zi
 22' [iti ne]-ne-gar u₄-28-kam/ [mu ma]-*da áš-nun-ki*/
 [ba]-*hul*

Translation

(1')[...]rations (?) (2')10 *baneš* rations (to?) (?) (3')10 (*sila*) pea flour (to) Bana-x (4')10 (*sila*) barley rations (to?) (?) (5')10 (*sila*) pea flour (to) Ennam-Ištar (6')10 (*sila*) barley flour (to) Kazuna(?) (7')10 (*sila*) pea flour (to) Kupi-x-kin(?) (8')10 (*sila*) barley rations (to?) [...] (9')12 *sila* barley flour rations (to?) (?) (10')11 flour (to) Šu-x *sila* pea (11')10 (*sila*) barley (to) Amīl-SAR-

x(?) (12')[x] *sila* pea flour (to) Nūr-A(?)^{-x}(?) (13')[x +]8 *sila* pea flour (to) x-x(?) (14')[x] *sila* fine flour (15')[x(?)] fine flour x (16')[x] (*sila*) pea flour 1 *sila* fine flour (17')with 24 baskets (to) Madija (18')10 *sila* pea flour 1 *sila* fine flour with 23(?) baskets (19')(to) *Hiššatum* and *Ajala-x*(?) (20')3 3/5 large (*gur*) 4 (*sila*) at normal weight (21')by Šumi-a₄ia were expended.

(22')The month Abu, day 28. The year the land of Ašnun was destroyed.

Commentary

19' For the feminine name *Hiššatum* see Feigen *YOS* 12 no. 141:17. Note the *hi* sign is written differently here than in line 21'.

21' See Goetze, *JCS* 4 (1950) p. 109 YBC 4311:33 and several occurrences of name in Stol, *JCS* 34 (1982) pp. 127ff.

22' Month 5 of the Larsa calendar. Year 6 of Sin-iddinam (1844 B.C.)

40. **H3.5-41** 7.5 × 5.5 × 2.5 cm.

1 ^dEN.ZU-*ga-ši-id*
 2 nita-kalag-ga
 3 lugal unug-ki-ga
 4 lugal am-na-nu-um
 5 ú-a é-an-na
 6 u₄ é-an-na
 7 mu-dù-a
 8 é-gal
 9 nam-lugal-la-ka!-ni
 10 mu-dù

Translation

(1)Sin-kašid (2)the mighty male, (3)king of Uruk, (4)king of the Amnanum, (5)patron of the Eanna temple. (6)(On) the day the Eanna temple (7)he built, (8)the palace (9)for his kingship (10)he built.

Commentary

This dedicatory text of Sin-kašid was found at Uruk. According to *CAH* I/2 p. 636, Sin-kašid was contemporary with Sabium of Babylon c. 1844-1831 B.C.

4 The Amananu was the strongest of the Amorite tribes which brought about the downfall of the Ur III dynasty in southern Sumer and probably the tribal group to which the Hammurapi dynasty was most closely connected. See Finkelstein, 'The Genealogy of the Hammurapi Dynasty,' *JCS* 20 (1966), pp. 95ff.

41. **H3.5-21** 7.8 × 5.2 × 2.5 cm.

Transliteration

1 ^dEN.ΓZUΓ-*ga-ši-id*
 2 nita-kalag-ga
 3 lugal unug-ki-ga
 4 [lugal] am-na-nu-[um]

5 ú-a é-an-[na]
6 u₄ é-an-[na]

Translation

(1)Sin-kašid, (2)the mighty male, (3)king of Uruk, (4)king of the Amnanum, (5)patron of the Eanna temple. (6)(On) the day the Eanna temple...

Commentary

Only the obverse of this tablet remains intact. For the full text and commentary see no. 40 above.

42. **436Ah** 9.6 × 6.3 × 2.6 cm.

1 ^dEN.ZU-ga-ši-id
2 nita-kalag-ga
3 lugal unug-ki-ga
4 lugal am-na-nu-um
5 ú-a
6 é-an-na
7 é-gal
8 nam-lugal-la/-ka-ni
9 mu-dù

Translation

(1)Sin-kašid, (2)the mighty male, (3)king of Uruk, (4)king of the Amnanum, (5)patron (6)of the Eanna temple. (7)The palace (8)for his kingship (9)he built.

Commentary

For complete text and commentary see no. 40 above.

43. **H3.5-61** 2.7 × 3.3 × 1.5 cm.

1 1½ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR
2 si-it-ti! KÙ.BI ½ x 2 x
3 šU.TI!.A ap-lum DUMU i-bi-^dGIR
4 KI wa-tar-^dUTU

Translation

(1)1½ shekels silver (2)the remainder of the money ½ [...] (?) (3)Loan (to) Aplum son of Ibbi-Sumuqan (4)from Watar-Šamaš.

Commentary

3 Aplum son of Ibbi-Sumuqan is found in Stol, *JCS* 34 (1982) p. 182. Text 34, in which he is mentioned, is dated mu ^dtaš-me-tum, i.e. Hammurabi year 41. 4 Watar-Šamaš is also attested in Stol's texts.

(It seems likely that nos. 44 and 45 belong to the same text due to the similarities of material and writing.)

44. **H3.5-51b** 3.3 × 2.0 × 0.9 cm. (fragment)

Transliteration

1' [...]IM(?) x [...]
2' [...]x x [...]
3' [...]x E RI [...]

4' [...]x GEME₂[...]
5' [...]x x[...] [...]

45. **H3.5-51a** 2.8 × 3.3 × 0.9 cm. (fragment)

Transliteration

1' ʾIGI tap-pá-we-di-[im]
2' ʾIGI a-na-^dUTU-tak-[la-ku]
3' ʾIGI warad-UR-ĪI(?)[....]
4' ʾIGI ^dšîn-ma-gir
5' ʾIGI a-ĥu!(?)-um-ki-[nu-um](?)
(Seal)
1 ... DINGIR
2 ... x NA BI
3 ... x A GA

Translation

(1)Witness: Tappa-wedim (2)Witness: Ana-Šamaš-taklaku (3)Witness: Warad-(?) (4)Witness: Sin-magir (5)Witness: Aĥum-kinum

Commentary

1' See Finkelstein *YOS* 13 no. 533:1 for the same name. His tablet is from the reign of Ammiditana (1683–1647 B.C.). 2' See Finkelstein *YOS* 13 no. 195:4, i.e. (date lost). 4' Sin-māgir is a very common name in the corpus of texts from Old Babylonian Larsa dealt with by Stol in *JCS* 34 (1982) pp. 127ff.

46. **H3.5-53** 4.0 × 3.6 × 1.8 cm.

Transliteration

1 kaš ba-x(?)
2 kaš lú-dug
3 kaš ur-dingir-ra x
4 x NA(?) NI/DÛ(?)
5 iti ezen ^dizi(?) GĀL
6 mu ZĒ(?) x DA(?)
7 [...]x[...]
8 šu-nigin! kaš-ĤAL-SAL/MÍ-NI/DÛ
9 [...]19 sila
10 x[...]x[...]
11 ur-^dnin-zu

Translation

(1)Beer (to) Ba-x (2)Beer (to) Lu-dug (3)Beer (to) Ur-dingirra x (4)(?) (5)The month (?) (6)The year (?) (7)(?) (8)Total beer (of some sort) (9)19 sila. (10)(?) (11)Ur-Ninzu.

Commentary

8 Is this a certain type of beer? *ĥal* is a type of basket. 9 Ur-Ninzu is found on both Umma and Puzuriš-Dagan documents during the Ur III period.

47. **H3.5-56** 6.4 × 4.4 × 2.3 cm. (broken bottom)

Transliteration

- 1 a-na zi-id-x(?)
 2 qí-bí-[ma]
 3 um-ma ib-qú-^dna-bi-um
 4 ^dUTU ù (^dAMAR.UTU li-ba-al-[li-tú-ka]
 5 [aš-šum] ṭuppi ša ta-pin-x(?)
 6 [x] ṭup-pí-ta-am
 7 Z/ŠAR(?) RA(?)
 8 x KI x

Translation

- (1)To Zi-id-x(?) (2)say (3)thus (says) Ipiq-Nabium:
 (4)May Šamaš and Marduk cause you to live.
 (5)Concerning the tablet which you (?) (6)(?) of each
 tablet (?) (7)(?) (8)(?)

Commentary

This fragment of an Old Babylonian letter follows the standard formula found in Kraus, *Altbabylonische Briefe*. The tablet is most likely from Sippar, as this is where the god Šamaš was the chief deity (and thus is named first in the invocation).
 3 *ib-qú* = *ipiq*, see Feigin, *YOS* 12, pp. 40f.

48. **H3.5-57** 8.7 × 5.0 × 2.3 cm.

Transliteration

- 1 50 a-na KAŠ
 2 10 a-na KAŠ
 3 20 a-na KAŠ ŠU(?) H̄U(?)
 4 60 a-na H̄U MUR/HAR LA(?) A MA/ŠĀ
 5 10 KAŠ
 6 60 KAŠ LUGAL(?) KA(?) NI
 7 [x] KAŠ KA(?) NI
 8 [x] 20 ZÌ.DA
 9 [] (?) ŠĀ.TAM
 10 [] KAŠ
 11 [] MÍ.NAR
 12 [x] ŠĪLA I NU LÚ EN KÁ
 13 6 ŠĪLA I NU PA ŠU ŠĀ ŠĀ/KI/BA
 14 ŠU-NIGIN 240 10 5 ŠĪLA DUḤ.BI
 15 x x x ŠĀ.TAM

Translation

(1)50 (*šila*) for beer (2)10 (*šila*) for beer (3)20 (*šila*) for x(?) (4)60 (*šila*) for x(?) (5)10 (*šila*) beer (6)60 (*šila*) beer x(?) (7)[x (*šila*)] beer x(?) (8)[x (*šila*)] 20 (*šila*) flour powder(?) (9)[x (*šila*)] (?) (to) the *šatammu* official (10)[x (*šila*)] beer (11)[x (*šila*)] (to) the lady singer (12)[x] *šila* (?) (to) the man of the lord of the gate(?) (13)6 *šila* (?) (to) 255 *šila* their bran (15)x x the *šatammu* official. (?) (14)Total:

Commentary

- 3 Is this a type of beer?
 4 What commodity?
 12 LÚ EN KÁ = *bēl bābi*? What commodity is I-NU?
 13 UGULA *šu-ša-ki* = foreman of the city of Šuša?

49. **H3.5-44** 3.4 × 4.8 × 1.7 cm.

Transliteration

- 1 *suluppu šá* ^{LÚ}NU ^{GIŠ}KIRI^{ME} *šá ká*
 2 ^{ITI}šabātu ūmu 24^{KAM} šattu 14^{KAM}
 3 [erasure] 2 (*pānu*) 2 (*sūtu*) ^mšá-ri-du
 4 1 (*kūr*) 2 (*pānu*) 4 (*sūtu*) 2 (*qa*) ^mšá-^dnabū-šu-u
 5 1 (*kūr*) 2 (*pānu*) 3 (*sūtu*) 1 (*qa*) ^maḥu-tú
 6 1 (*kūr*) 2 (*pānu*) 4 (*sūtu*) ^mišar-pí-^šu(?)
 7 1 (*kūr*) 1 (*sūtu*) 3 (*qa*) re-[eḥ(?)^{iti}-ti(?)]
 8 4 *kūr suluppu ina qāti* ^{iti}-[šū]
 9 *šá ina* ^{ITI}ululu ^{md}marduk-eṭir ina šú^{II}
 10 ^marad-^dinanna^{na} ittašu u ina ki-niš-ti!
 11 a-na é-an-na e-te-eṭ-ir
 12 ^{ITI}šabātu ūmu 24^{KAM}
 13 šattu 14^{KAM}
 14 ^dnabû-apla-úšur
 15 šar babil^{KI}

Translation

(1)The dates belonging to the gardeners of the gate.
 (2)24 Šabaṭ year 14. (3)2 (*pānu*) 2 (*sūtu*) (to) Šaridu
 (4)1 (*kūr*) 2 (*pānu*) 4 (*sūtu*) 2 (*qa*) (to) Ša-Nabu-šu
 (5)1 (*kūr*) 2 (*pānu*) 3 (*sūtu*) 1 (*qa*) (to) Aḥutu (6)1 (*kūr*) 2 (*pānu*) 4 (*sūtu*) (to) Išar-pi-šu (7)1 (*kūr*) 1 (*sūtu*) 3 *qa* the remainder (yet to be paid). (8)The 4 *kūr* dates in his hands (9)which in the month Ululu Marduk-eṭir from the hand of (10)Arad-Ištar withdrew and in the collegium (11)to Eanna has paid.
 (12)24 Šabaṭ (13)year 14 (14)Nabopolassar (15)king of Babylon.

Commentary

This tablet is from Uruk according to the Museum's accession card.

3 This originally read 1 *kūr* 2 *pānu* 2 *sūtu*, however the 1 *kūr* appears to have been crossed out. This is in agreement with the total distribution of 4 *kūr* dates given in line 8 plus the remainder owing listed in line 7.

12 January–February.

13 612 B.C.

50. **H3.5-20** 10.8 × 6.2 × 2.6 cm.

Transliteration

- 1 1 ma-na kaspu šá 4 (*kūr*) [...^mba-la-tu]
 2 apil ^mni-qu-du[...]
 3 šá epennētu ina x[...]
 4 2 šiglu kaspu a-na x LÍL(?) x[...]
 5 ^mdu-um-mu-qu apil ^mgu-za¹-nu
 6 1 šiglu kaspu a[-na x] *kūr suluppu i-na kurummati-šú*
 7 ^mgu-za-nu ṭapil¹ [^mx]-ti-^dmarduk reṣu sattukku
 8 ul-tu ūmu 20^{KAM} šá ^{ITI}kislimu šattu reš šarrūti
 9 ša u₄-mu 1 *kūr* 1 (*pānu*) 3 (*sūtu*) uṭṭatu 1 *kūr* 1 (*pānu*) 4 (*sūtu*) billatu
 10 ki-is-sa-ti šá 40(?) GU₄.KÙ^{ME} 1 (*pānu*) 4 (*sūtu*) 4-ú qa(?) billatu (KAŠ-Ú-[SA])

11 *ki-is-sa-ti šá* 16 *alpī ru-uḫ-ḫu-tu*
 12 *i-na pa-ra-si [šá]* ^{III}*addaru a-di ūmu [x]*^{KÁM} *šá*
^{III}*nisannu*
 13 *ul-tu ūmu* 2^{KÁM} *šá* ^{III}*kislimu šá u₄-mu* 5 (*pānu*)
uṭṭatu ki-is-sa-ti
 14 *šá* 30 *immerī a-di [ūmu x]*^{KÁM} *šá* ^{III}*kislimu i-tak-lu*
 15 *ul-tu ūmu* 11^{KÁM} *šá* [^{III}*kislimu*] *šá* *u₄-mu* 2
 (*pānu*) 4 (*sūtu*) 4 *qa uṭṭatu*
 16 *ki-is-sa-ti [šá x]* *immerī i-na guqū^ú*
 17 *šá* ^{III}*addaru a-di [ūmu x]*^{KÁM} *šá arḫi i-tak-lu*
 18 3.IGI.4.GÁL.LA[.ME] 2(?) *gi-re-e ḫurāšu ir-bi*
 19 *šá* ^m*ba-la-tu apil* ^m*ni-qu-du*
 20 ^{III}*kislimu ūmu* 11^{KÁM} *šattu rēš šarrūti*
 21 [^m]^d*nabū-kudurri-ušur šar babil^{KI}*
 22 []GUN MUN^{HL.A} *ina* MUN^{HL.A} KI.MIN(?)
 23 [] *x a* [^{LÚ}]^{MUN}^{HL.A} *šú(?) IGI(?) DÙ(?)*
 24 [] *šiqḫu kaspu (a-na(?))* 17 *immerī* ^m*gimillu*
 25 [] *ina libbi* 10 *a-na u-ru-ú*
 26 [] *a-na sattukki ina pāni* ^m*gu-za-nu rē'u sattukki*
 27 1 *šiqil 4-tú a-na libnātī a-na e-pe-šú*
 28 *šá bīt nuḫatimmī šá ina é-tūr-kalam-ma na-din*
 29 20 *biltu šipātu šá a-na uṭṭati a-na* ^{md}*na-na-a-erēš*
 30 *apil* ^m*gimillu nadna-ma nikkassū it-ti-šu in-ne-ép-*
šu
 31 *i-na lib-bi*
 32 53 *kūr a-na* 2 (*biltu*) 55 *ma-na* ^[m]*x-DU-x apil*
^m*na-din*
 33 2 (*kūr*) 1 (*pānu*) 4 (*sūtu*) *a-na* 7 *ma-na* ^[m]*itti-anu-*
balaṭu apil ^m*ardi-ia*
 34 1[(*kūr*) x (*pānu*) 1(?) (*sūtu*)] *a-na* 3 *ma-na*
^m*nadna-a apil* ^m*im-bi-ia*
 35 6 (*kūr*) *suluppu a-na* 15 *ma-na* ^m*ana-ni-din-ti apil*
^m*ibni-bēl* ^m*šad-din-nu*
 36 11 (*kūr*) *u[ša]tu a-na* 33 *ma-na* ^m*arad-d marduk*
apil ^{md}*márduk-šuma-erēšu*
 37 10 *biltu šipātu šá* 3½ *ma-na kaspu šá ūmu* 28^{KÁM}
 38 *šá* ^{III}*ajjaru* ^m*ú-ba-ru apil* ^m*ina-qí-bi-bēl a-na*
kurummatī
 39 *šá širkē id-di-nu* ^{md}*anu-aḫa-iddin apil* ^{md}*nabū-*
nadin-šumi
 40 30 *ma-na a-na* 1 *kūr* 1 (*sūtu*) 4 *qa šamaššammi*
idīn-na
 41 20 *ma-na a-na* 3 *kūr* 1 (*pānu*) 4 (*sūtu*) *ina*
kurummati-šú ^m*balātu apil* ^{md}*nabū-ušallim*
 42 20 *ma-na mašḫatu-šú* ^{md}*šamaš-aḫa-iddin awīlum*
šá kurummati šarri
 43 3[+ x] *biltu šipātu[...ma]-na kaspu šimu* x
 44 *šá kurummati šarri[...]*
 45 2(?) (*kūr*) *uṭṭatu šá[...]*
 (Top edge)
 46 ^{md}*nabū-ku(?)[...]*
 47 3 *kūr a-na[...]*
 48 LÚ.GIŠ.AŠ.LA(?) [...]
 49 2 (*kūr*) *uṭṭatu[...]*
 (Left edge)
 50 1 *kūr a-na* 3 *ma-na* KIMIN ^{md}*a-nu-ibni*
 51 [...]⁶ *ma-na* KIMIN ^m*gimillu* 1 *kūr a-na* 3 *ma-na*
 KIMIN ^{md}*šamaš-uballit*
 52 [... x] *biltu šipātu* 3 (*pānu*) 1 (*sūtu*) 4 *qa*

šamaššammu ana maš-šar-ti
 53 [...]^m*a-nu-ibni šāḫitu* 2 *pānu* ^m*ukīn-apli awīl bīt*
ḫi-il-šu
 54 ^{III}*kislimu ūmu* 12^{KÁM}

Translation

(1)1 mina silver which 4 *kur*...[Balaṭu] (2)son of Niqudu... (3)which seed ploughs... (4)2 shekels silver for... (5)(to) Dummuqu son of Guzanu. (6)1 shekel silver for x *kur* dates from his rations (7)(to) Guzanu son of x-ti-Marduk the shepherd of the regular offering. (8)From the 20th day of Kislimu (in) the year of accession, (9)per day, 1 *kur* 1 *pānu* 3 *sūtu* barley 1 *kur* 1 *pānu* 4 *sūtu* beer (10)the fodder of 40(?) castrated bulls 1 *pānu* 4 *sūtu* ¼ *silā*(?) beer (11)the fodder of 16 oxen remaining (12)from the division of the herd which took place in the month Addaru until day x of the month Nisannu. (13)From day 2 of Kislimu, per day, 5 *pānu* barley the fodder (14)of 30 sheep until day x of Kislimu (the sheep) ate. (15)From day 11 of Kislimu, per day, 2 *pānu* 4 *sūtu* 4 *qa* barley (16)the fodder of x sheep among the monthly offering (17)of Addaru until day x of the month ate. (18)5/6 shekel gold the income (19)of Balaṭu son of Niqudu. (20)Kislimu day 11 of the accession year (21)of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. (22)x talent(s) salt from the salt DITTO (23)...the salt merchant ... (24)... x shekels silver for 17 sheep (to) Gimillu (25)...therefrom 10 for the stable (26)...for the regular offering at the disposal of Guzanu the shepherd of the regular offering. (27)1¼ shekel for bricks for the building (28)of the kitchen, which is in the Eturkamma, was paid. (29)20 talents of wool which was for barley to Nana-erēš (30)son of Gimillu was paid and his written settlement of accounts was computed (31)therein. (32)53 *kur* for 2 talents 55 minae (to) (?) son of Nadin. (33)2 *kur* 1 *pānu* 4 *sūtu* for 7 minae (to) Itti-Anu-balaṭu son of Ardija. (34)1 *kur* x *pānu* 1(?) *sūtu* for 3 minae (to) Nadna son of Imbija. (35)6 *kur* dates for 15 minae (to) Ana-nidinti son of Ibni-Bel (and?) Šaddinnu. (36)11 *kur* barley for 33 minae (to) Arad-Marduk son of Marduk-šuma-erēšu. (37)10 talents wool for 3½ minae silver which on day 28 (38)of Ajjaru Ubaru son of Ina-qibi-Bel for rations (39)for the temple slaves paid (to) Anu-aḫa-iddin son of Nabu-nadin-šumi. (40)30 minae for 1 *kur* 1 *sūtu* 4 *qa* sesame he paid to me. (41)20 minae for 3 *kur* 1 *pānu* 4 *sūtu* in rations (to) Balaṭu son of Nabu-ušallim. (42)20 minae (for) his fine flour (to) Šamaš-aḫa-iddin the king's rationer. (43)3(+ ?) talents wool... x minae silver the price (+ ?). (44)of the king's rations... (45)2 *kur* barley which... (46)Nabu-ku(?)... (47)3 *kur* for... (48)(?) (49)2 *kur* barley... (50)1 *kur* for 3 minae DITTO (to) Anu-ibni (51)...6 minae DITTO (to) Gimillu. 1 *kur* for 3 *mina* DITTO (to) Šamaš-uballit. (52)x talents wool ...3 *pānu* 1 *sūtu* 4 *qa* sesame for the staples set aside in the household (53)...(to) Anu-ibni the oil presser. 2 *pānu* (to) Ukin-apli the man of the *ḫilšu* house.

(54)Kislimu day 12.

Commentary

- 1 For restoration of ^mba-la-tu, see line 19.
 4 What is the commodity being purchased here?
 8 November–December, 604 B.C.
 10 For GU₄.KÙ^{ME} see *MSL* 8/1, pp. 73f.
 12 Addaru = February–March. Nisannu = March–April.
 13 November–December.
 15 November–December.
 17 February–March.
 20 November–December, 604 B.C.
 26 For *ina pāni* = at the disposal of, see McEwan, *ROMTC* 2, 39:12.
 30 For *nēpušu* + *nikkassū* = to compute, see *CAD* *epēšu* 2c.
 32 We need to find a son of Nadin with structure ^mx-DU-x.
 48 What is a LÚ.GIŠ.AŠ.LA?
 54 November–December.

51. H3.5-22 4.2 × 6.1 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration

- 1 *uṭṭatu šá* ^{md}šamaš-šuma-ukīn
 2 *šá ina lib-bi 2 kūr!* 2 (*pānu*) *uṭṭatu(?)*
 3 5 *kūr šá* 10 ^{LÚ}ummānāti^{MES}
 4 *šá a-na muḥḥi gaz-za šáp-[ru]*
 5 ^mbani-ia *apil* ^mapla-a *ittaši*
 6 4 (*kūr*) 4 (*pānu*) 3 (*sūtu*) 3 *qa ina kurummatī šá*
^{ITI}arāḥsamna *u* ^{ITI}kislimu
 7 ^mše-el-li-bi *u* ^{md}ištar-aḥa-iddin
 8 ^{LÚ}mu]šandū^{MES} *it-ta-šu-ú*
 9 ^{ITI}tašritu *ūmu* 17^{KAM} *šattu* 1^{KAM} ^dnergal-šarra-ušur
 10 *šar babilī*^{KI}

Translation

(1)Barley belonging to Šamaš-šuma-ukīn (2)out of which 2 *kur* 2 *pānu* barley (3)5 *kur* for(?) 10 workers (4)who were sent for shearing (5)Banija, descendent of Aplaja, withdrew; (6)4 *kur* 4 *pānu* 3 *sūtu* 3 *qa* from the rations of the months Araḥsamna and Kislimu (7)Šellibi and Ištar-aḥa-iddin, (8)the bird catchers, withdrew. (9)Tašritu, day 17, year 1 of Neriglissar (10)king of Babylon.

Commentary

The text on this tablet, listed as being from Erech on the Museum's accession card, appears to begin on the top edge.
 1 Šamaš-šuma-ukīn is also attested in McEwan *ROMTC* 2, 10:17 during the reign of Neriglissar.
 9 September–October, 559 B.C. See R.H. Sack, 'Nergal-šarra-ušur, King of Babylon, as seen in the Cuneiform, Greek, Latin and Hebrew sources,' *ZA* 68 (1978) pp. 129–49.

52. H3.5-28 3.6 × 4.5 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration

- 1 5 *šiqlu kaspu namkūru bēlet šá uruk*^{KI}
 2 *u* ^dna-na-a *šá qātē*^{TI} ^{md}šamaš-aḥa-iddin
 3 *apil-šú šá* ^{md}nergal-dan-nu *ina muḥ-ḥi*
 4 ^{md}nabū-šuma-lišir *apil-šú šá* ^{md}bēl-aḥḥe^{MES} *-iqiša*^{šá}
 5 *ūmu* 10^{KAM} *šá* ^{ITI}tašritu *kaspa-a*₄
 6 5 *šiqlu ina qaqqadi-šú i-nam-din*
 7 ^{LÚ}mu-kin-nu ^mnūr-e-a
 8 *apil-šú šá* ^mibni-^dinanna *apil* ^mḥu-un-zu-ú
 9 ^mna-din *apil-šú šá* ^mbabilī^{KI} *-aja*
 10 ^mzēr-ia *apil-šú šá* ^{md}nabū-mukīn-apli
 11 *u* ^{LÚ}túpšarru ^{md}nabū-zēra-lišir *apil-šú šá*
 12 ^{md}in-nin-zēra-ušabši^{SI} *uruk*^{KI}
 13 ^{ITI}ulūlu *ūmu* 12^{KAM} *šattu* 11^{KAM}
 14 ^dnabū-nā'id *šar babilī*^{KI}

Translation

(1)5 shekels silver, the property of the Lady of Uruk (2)and the goddess Nana, in the possession of Šamaš-aḥa-iddin (3)son of Nergal-dannu against the account of (4)Nabu-šuma-lišir son of Bel-aḥḥe-iqiša. (5)On day 10 of the month Tašritu, the silver, (6)5 shekels in its capital amount, he will repay. (7)Witnesses: Nurea (8)son of Ibni-Inanna descendent of Ḥunzu, (9)Nadin son of Babilaja, (10)Zerija son of Nabu-mukīn-apli, (11)and the scribe Nabu-zera-lišir son of (12)Innin-zera-ušabši. Uruk. (13)The month Elulu, day 12, year 11, (14)Nabonidus, king of Babylon.

Commentary

- 5 September–October.
 13 August–September, 544 B.C.

53. H3.5-23 3.3 × 4.0 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration

- 1 2 *kūr* 3 (*sūtu*) *uṭṭatu šá* ^{md}ea-šarra-bul-liṭ
 2 *apil-šú šá* ^{md}bēl-aḥa-ušur *ina muḥ-ḥi*
 3 ^miqiša^{šá} *-a apil-šú šá* ^mšú-ma-a
 4 *ina* ^{ITI}ajjaru *uṭṭata-a*₄ 2 *kūr* 3 (*sūtu*)
 5 *ga-mir-ti ina uruk*^{KI}
 6 *ina bāb ka-lak-ku i-nam-din*
 7 ^{LÚ}mu-kin, ^mardi-ia *apil-šú šá*
 8 ^{md}šamaš-šuma-ukīn *apil* ^mman-di-di
 9 ^{md}anu-zēra-ibni *apil-šú šá*
 10 ^{md}ba-ú-aḥa-iddin *apil* ^mrīm-anu
 11 ^{LÚ}túpšarru ^{md}šamaš-šuma-iddin *apil-šú šá*
 12 ^mkal-ba-a *uruk*^{KI} ^{ITI}addaru
 13 *ūmu* 12^{KAM} *šattu* 6^{KAM}
 14 ^mku-ra-āš *šar babilī*^{KI}
 15 *šar mātāti*

Translation

(1)2 *kur* 3 *sūtu* barley belonging to Ea-šarra-bullit (2)son of Bel-aḥa-ušur against the account of (3)Iqiša son of Šuma. (4)In the month Ajjaru, the barley, 2 *kur* 3 *sūtu*, (5)the full amount in Uruk (6)at the gate

of the storehouse he will repay. (7)Witnesses: Ardija son of (8)Šamaš-šuma-ukin descendant of Mandidi, (9)Anu-zera-ibni son of (10)Ba'u-aḥa-iddin descendant of Rim-Anu, (11)the scribe Šamaš-šuma-iddin son of (12)Kalba. Uruk. The month Addaru, (13)day 12, year 6, (14)Cyrus, king of Babylon, (15)king of the lands.

Commentary

1 Ea-šarra-bullit appears in McEwan *ROMTC* 2,5 in the same year.

4 April–May (534 B.C.).

12 February–March.

13 533 B.C.

54. **H3.5-38** 4.3 × 5.2 × 1.8 cm.

Transliteration

1 9 kùr suluppu imitti eqli
 2 bīt (erasure) rit-tum šá^{md} nabû-iq-bi
 3 apil-šú šá^{md} nérgal-šuma-ibni makkūr bēlti šá uruk^{K1}
 4 u^d na-na-[a šá] sūti šá^m ardi-ia
 5 apil-šú šá^{md} nabû-[bāni]-aḥi apil^m re-mut-ea
 6 ina muḥ-ḥi re-mut-ili apil-šú <šá>
 7^{maḥ(?)} ḥi-im!-me-e u^{md} a-nu-ik-šur
 8 apil-šú šá^m im-bi-ia ù^f banī-tum-^dINNIN!-na
 9 ummu-šú ina^{ITI}[x] ina ḥa-ša-ri
 10 ina muḥ-ḥi 1-^fet(?)^frit^l-tum itti 1 kùr
 11 bil-tum tu-ḥaḥ-lu lib-lib-bi
 12 ù man-ga-ga 1 (sūtu) 7½ qa ki-šir
 13 e-si-it-ti u balātu a-na^dbēl i-nam-din
 14 3 kùr sissinnu eṭ-ru-'u
 15 1-en pu-ut 2-i na-šu-ú
 16^{LÜ} mu-kin-nu^{md} marduk-šāpik-zēri apil-šú šá^m balātu (apil)
 17^mmi-šir-a-a^m mu-še-zib-^dbēl apil-šú šá
 18^mba-laṭ-su apil amīl-^dea
 19^{LÜ} tupšarru^{md} nabû-šuma-úktin apil-šú šá
 20^mnadin-aḥi apil^m ga-ḥú!
 21 bi-it-qa-šá-^{md}bēl-eṭir
 22 šī-i-ḥu šá^dbēlti šá uruk!^{K1} ITI (erased?)
 23 ina^{ITI} addaru šattu 2^{KAM}
 (Left edge)
 24^mkam-bu-zi-ia
 25 šar babilī^{K1} šar mātāti

Translation

(1) 9 kur dates the estimated yield of the field (2) bīt ritti of Nabu-iqbi (3)son of Nergal-šuma-ibni which is the property of the lady of Uruk (4) and the god Nana, the rent due to Ardija (5) son of Nabu-bani-aḥi descendant of Remut-Ea (6) against the account of Remut-ili son of (7) Aḥḥimme and Anu-ikšur (8) son of Imbija and Banitum-Ištar (9) his mother. In the month x in the enclosed area for delivery of dates (10) all at one time together with the tax of 1 kur's (11) worth of baskets of palm leaves, palm leaflets (12) and bast, 1 (sūtu) 7½ qa the (13) esittu tax and

the (tax called) 'life of Bel' he will repay. (14) 3 kur tax on date fronds they paid. (15) Each acts as guarantor for the other.

(16) Witnesses: Marduk-šāpik-zeri son of Balaṭu (descendant of) (17) Miširajja, Mušezib-Bel son of (18) Balassu descendant of Amil-Ea

(19) The scribe Nabu-šuma-ukin son of (20) Nadin-aḥi descendant of Gaḥul. (21) In the village of Bel-eṭir, (22) the domain of the Mistress of Uruk. (23) In the month Addaru, the second year, (24) Cambyzes (25) king of Babylon, king of the lands.

Commentary

This baked clay tablet is from Erech according to the Museum's accession card. The fact is backed up by the occurrence of the *esittu* tax (in line 13) which is found only on contracts from Erech.

2 bīt ritti is a type of property in leasehold from the temple.

4–5 For Ardija son of Nabu-bani-aḥi descendant of Remut-Ea see *ADOG* 20 pp.87 and 104; *YOS* 7, 136; *BIN* 1, 102; *TEBR* pp. 153ff.

6–8 Note same lack of m before Remut-ili in *ROMTC* 2, 11:20. *TEBR* 18:4 gives Remut-ili son of Aḥ-ḥi-i-me-e. See *BIN* 1, 102, 6 for Anu-ikšur son of Imbija.

13 See *CAD* under *esittu* B. This is a standard formula for tax on date orchards found only at Uruk.

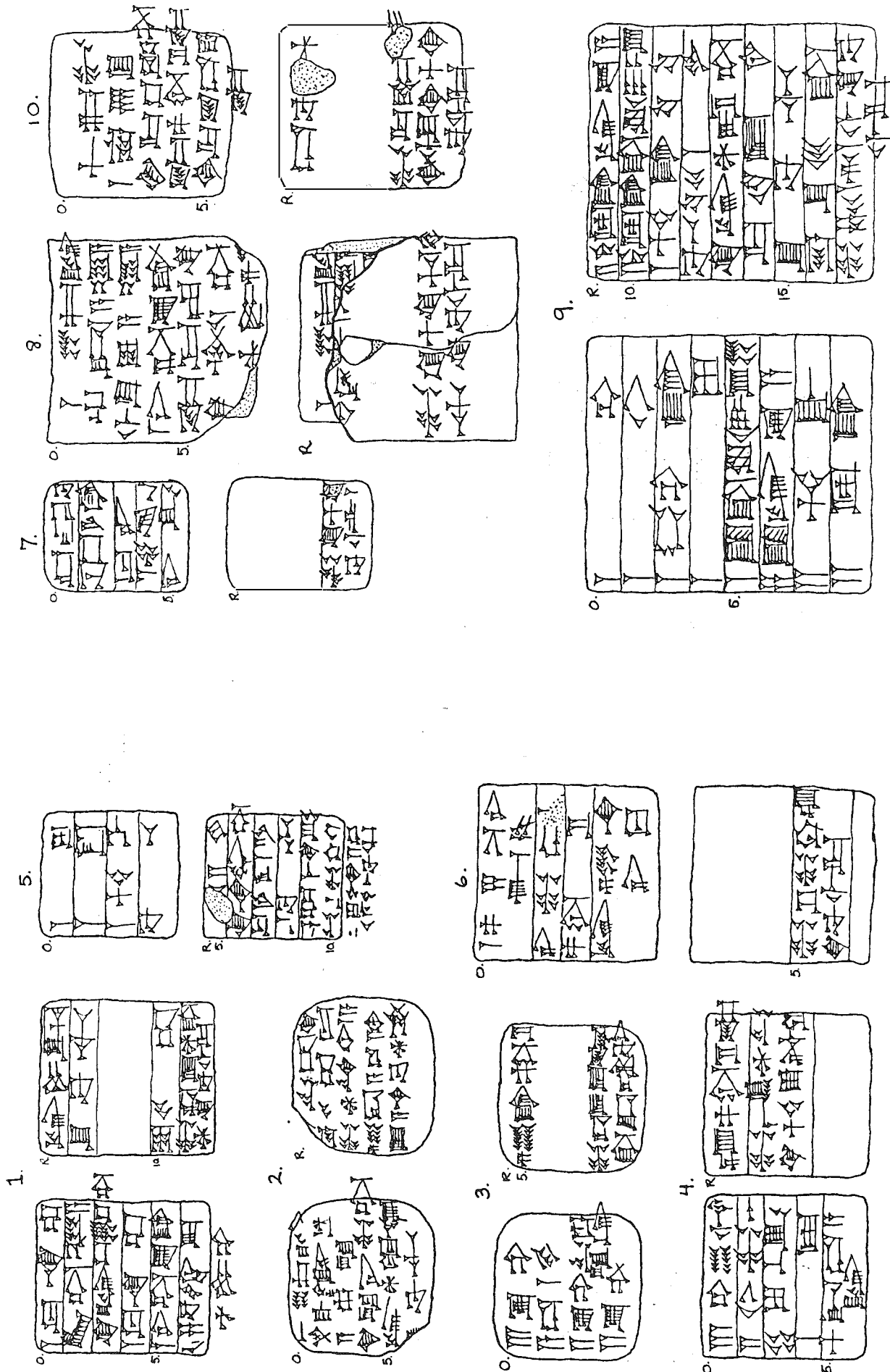
16 For Marduk-šāpik-zeri son of Balaṭu see *ADOG* 20, p. 117.

17 See *ADOG* 20, p. 107.

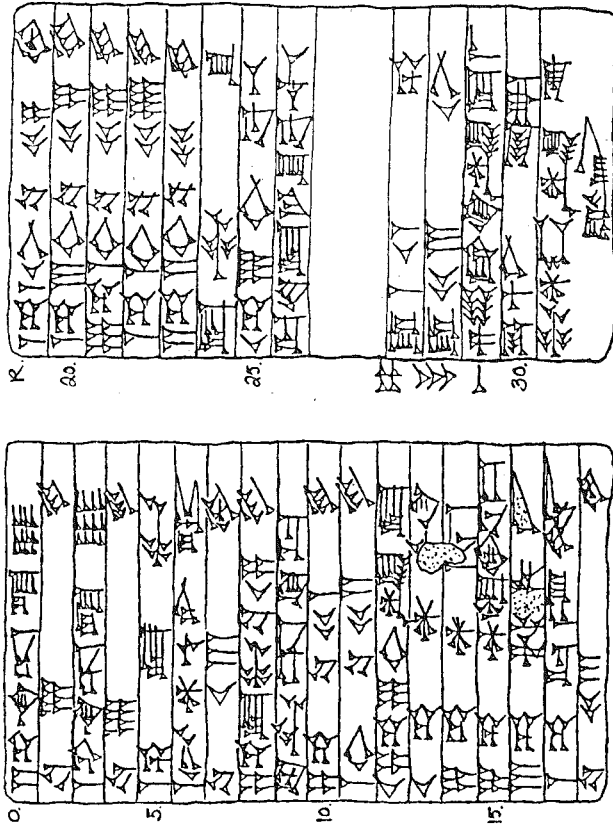
19 See *ADOG* 20, p. 121.

22 See *BIN* 1, 103:19. There appears to be an (erased?) ITI at the end of the line.

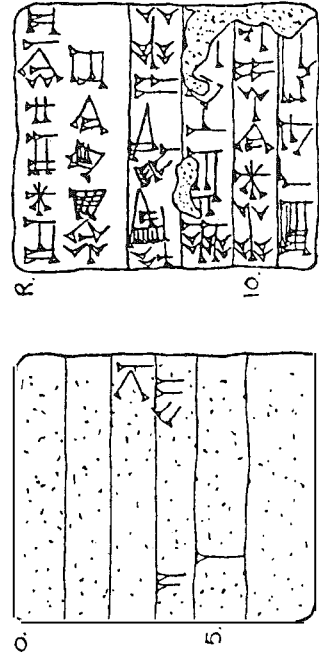
23 February–March, 528 B.C.



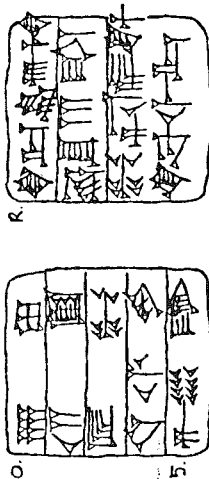
13.



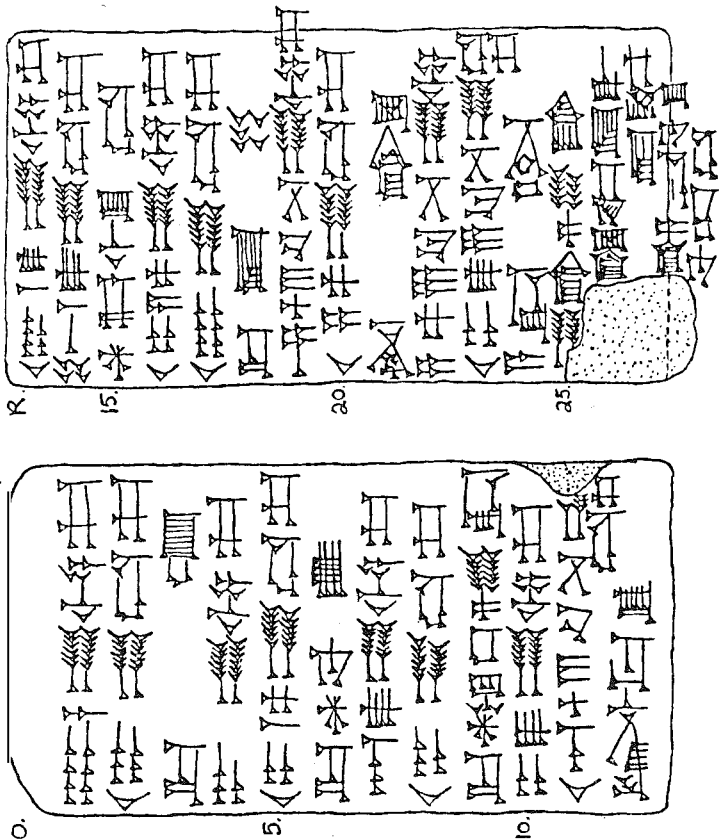
14.



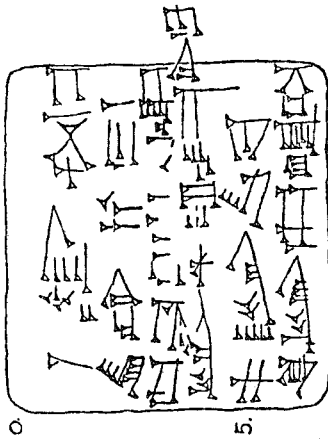
11.



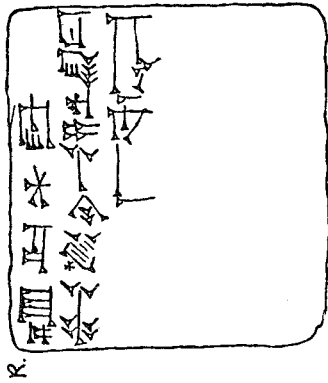
12.



15.

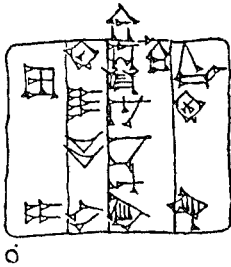


5.

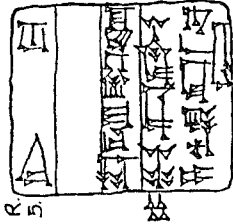


* ERASURE

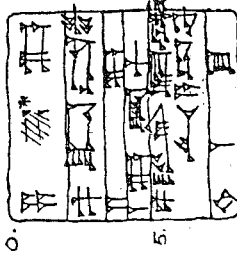
17.



R.



19.



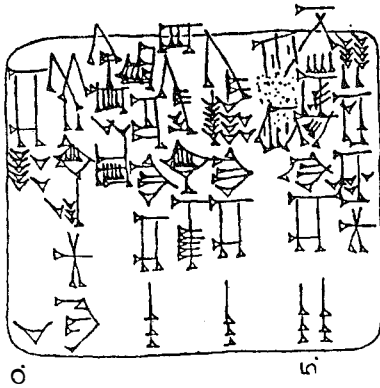
5.

* ERASURE

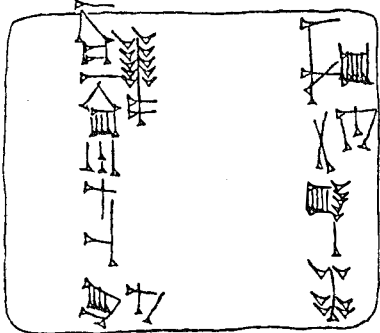
R.



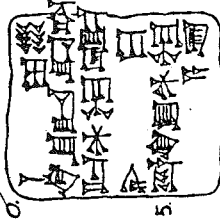
18.



5.

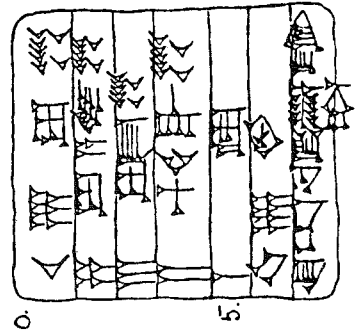


21.

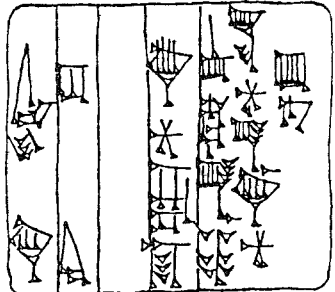


5.

16.

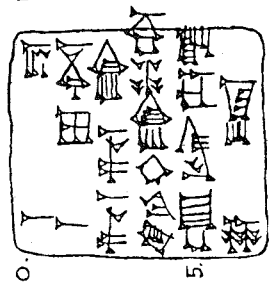


5.



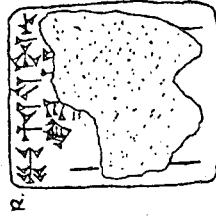
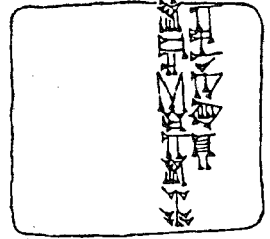
10.

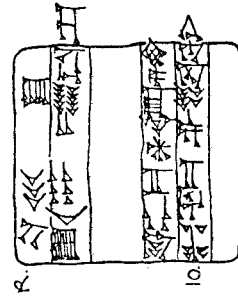
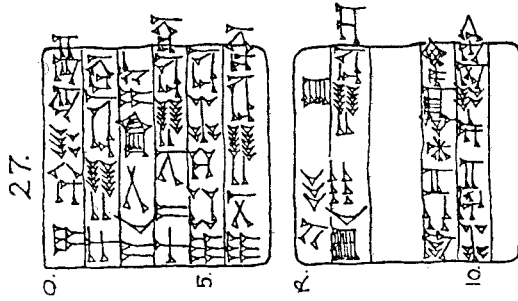
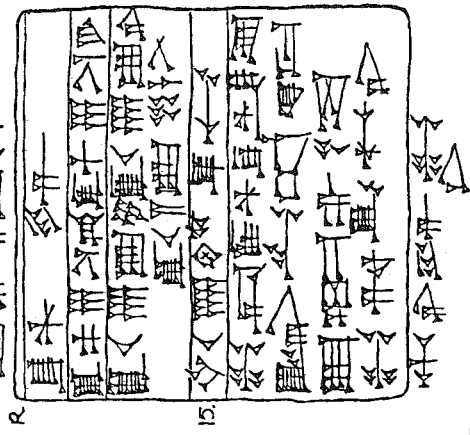
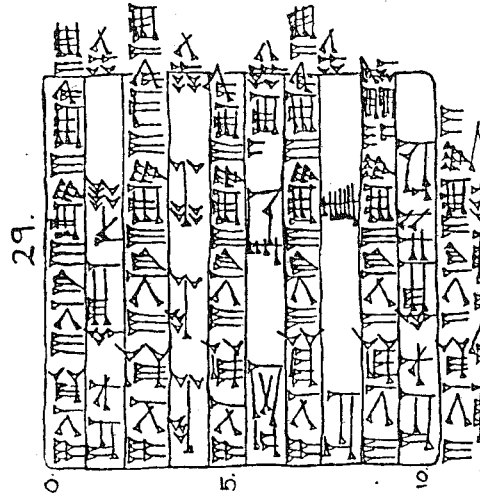
20.



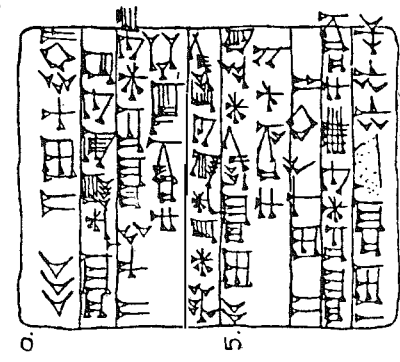
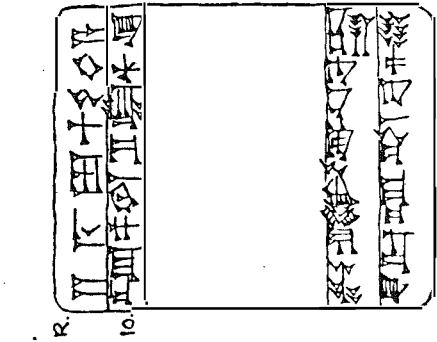
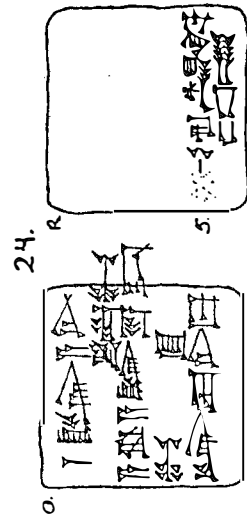
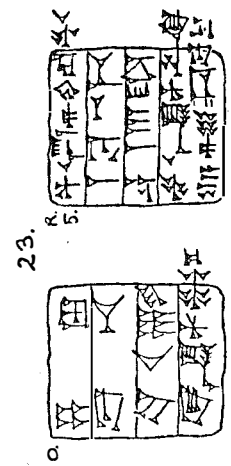
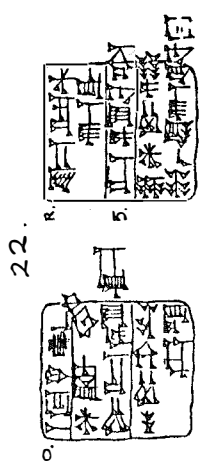
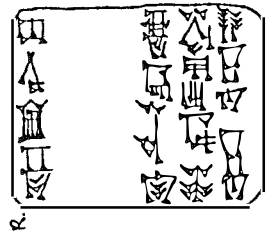
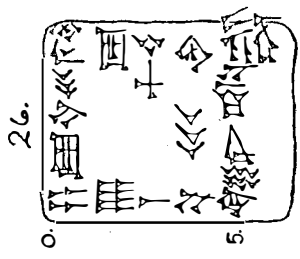
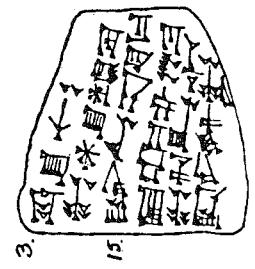
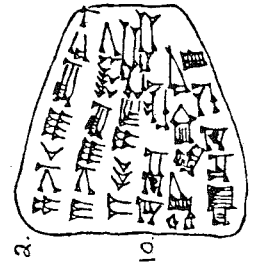
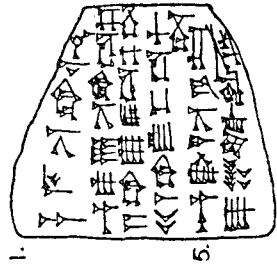
5.

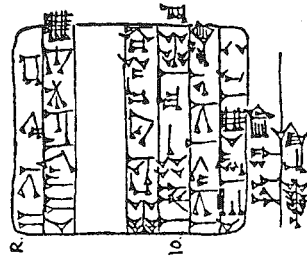
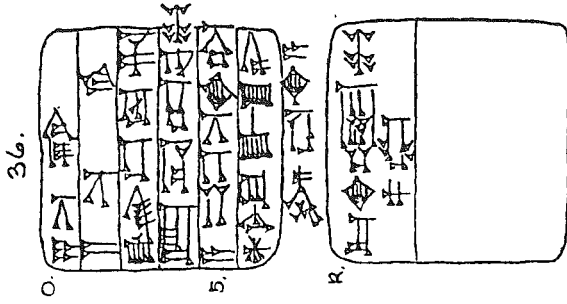
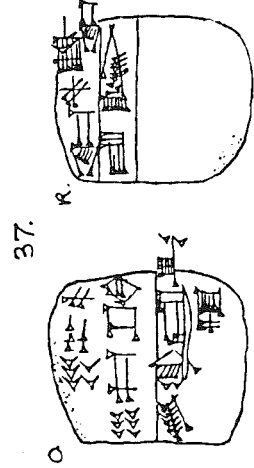
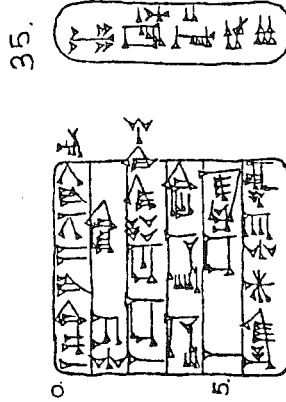
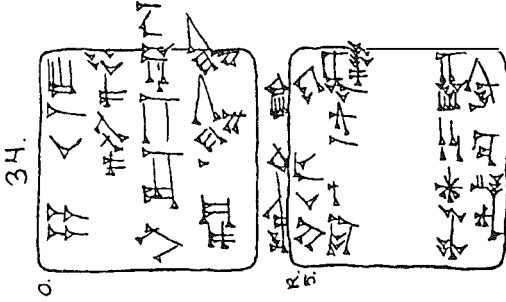
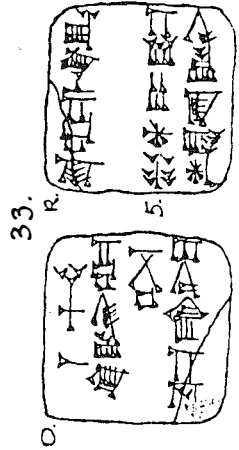
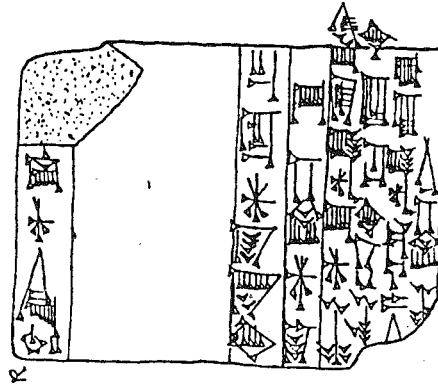
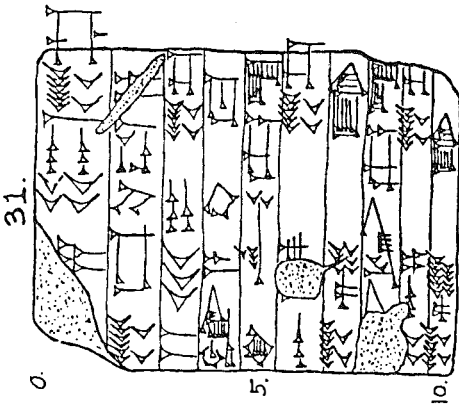
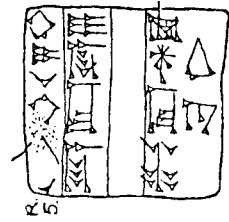
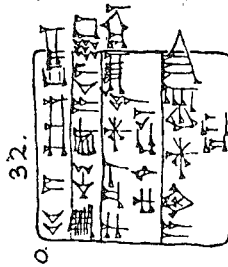
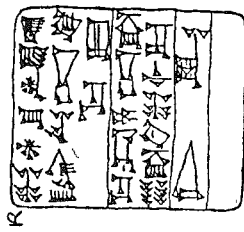
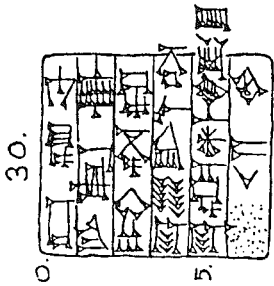
R.

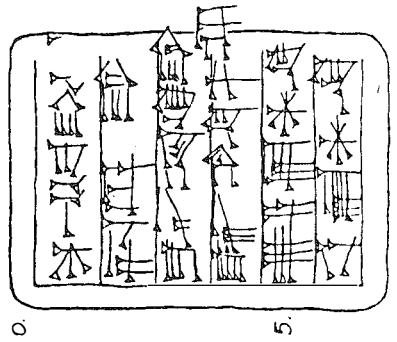
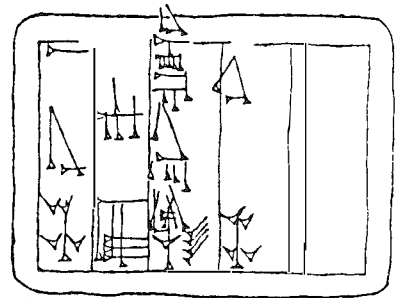
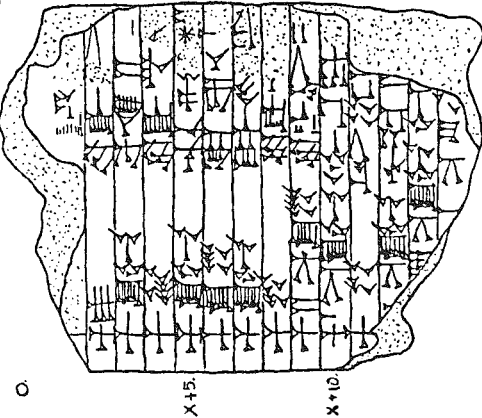
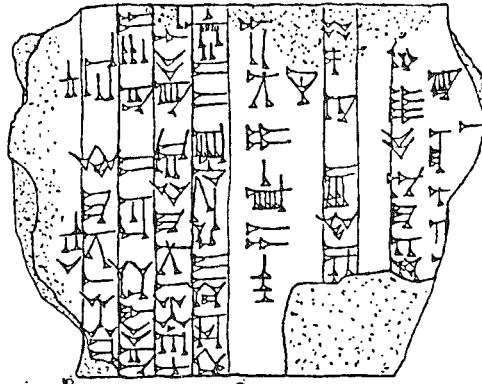
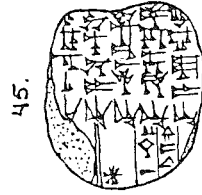
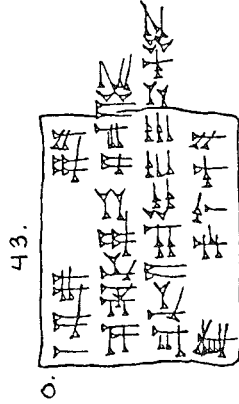
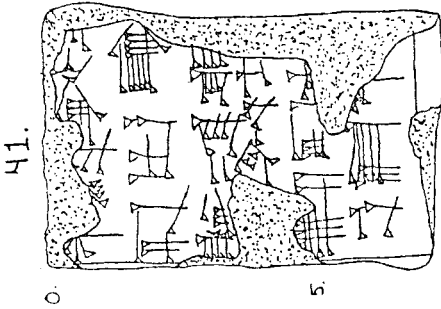
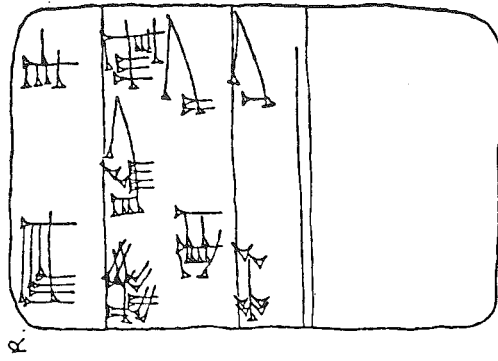
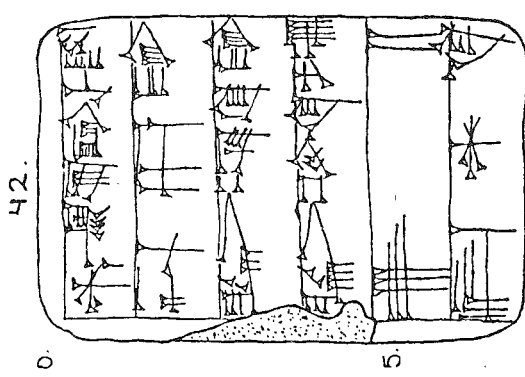


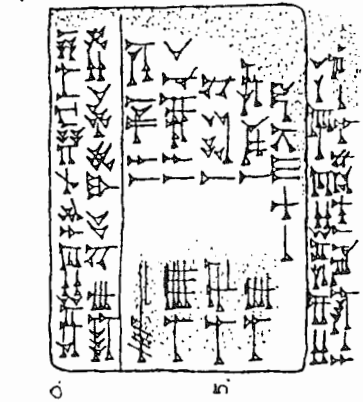
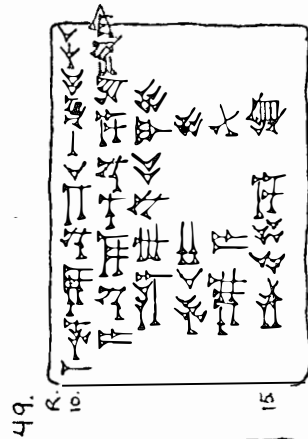
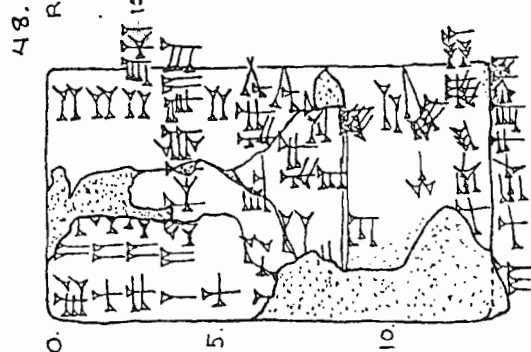
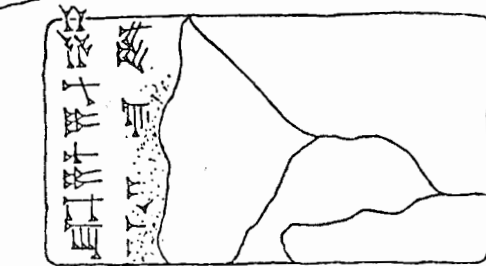
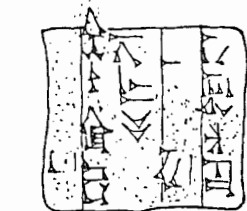
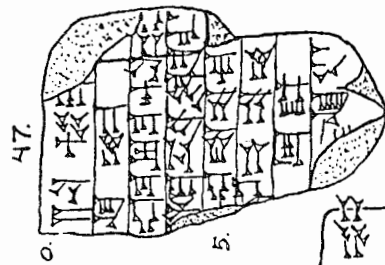
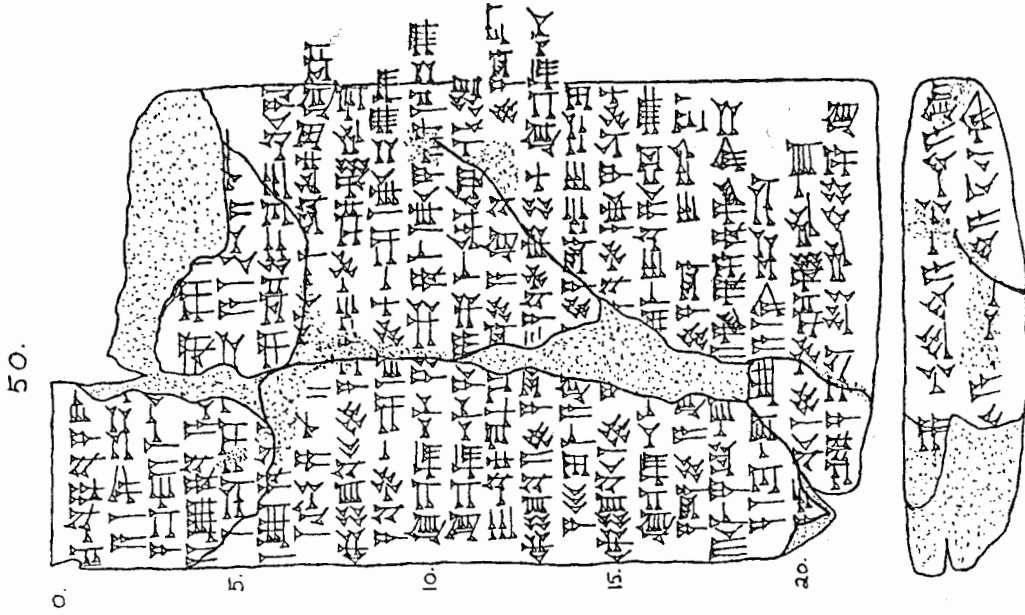


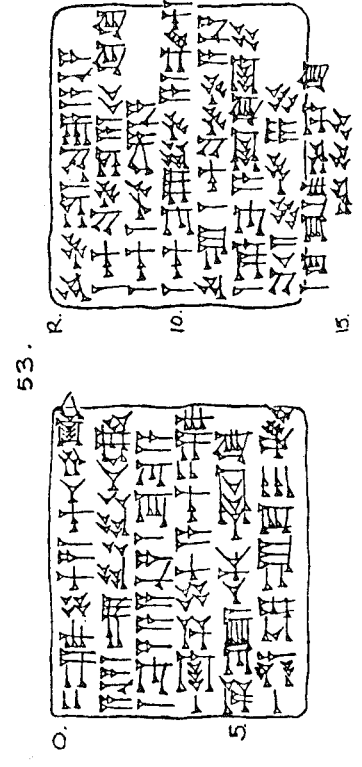
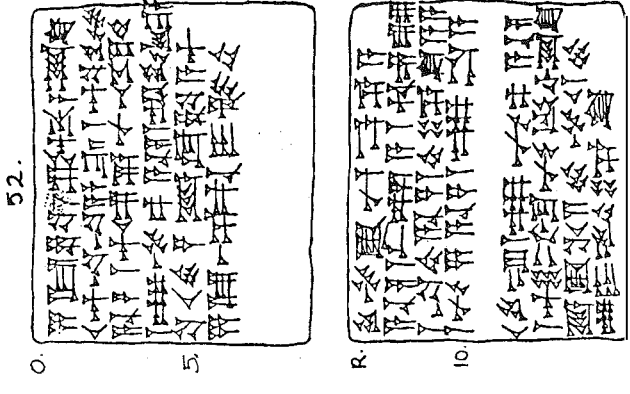
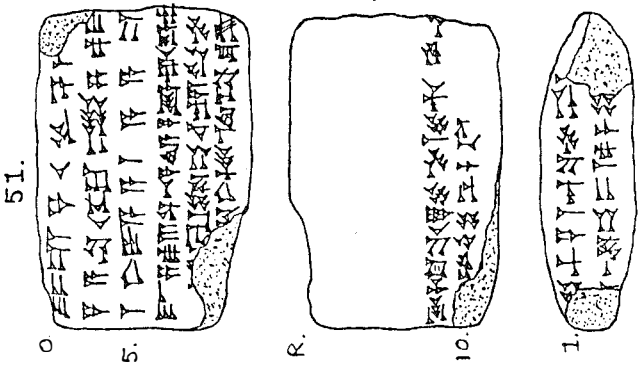
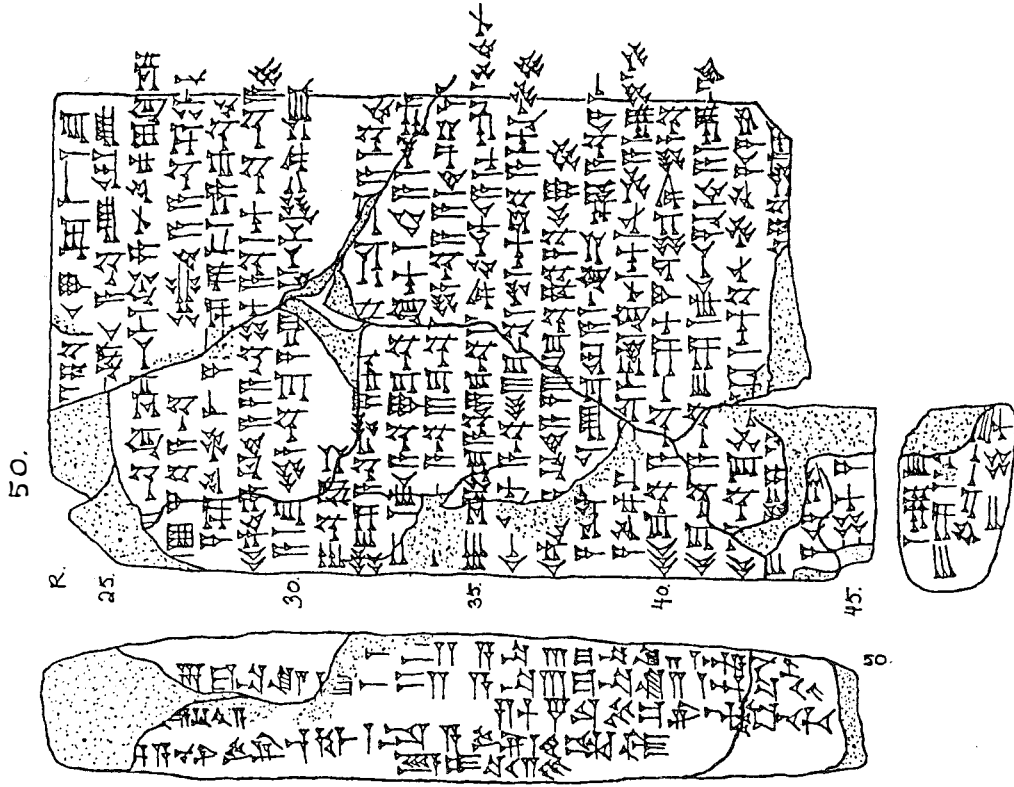
28.

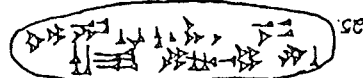
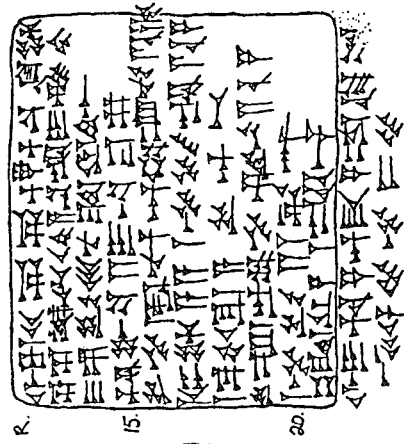
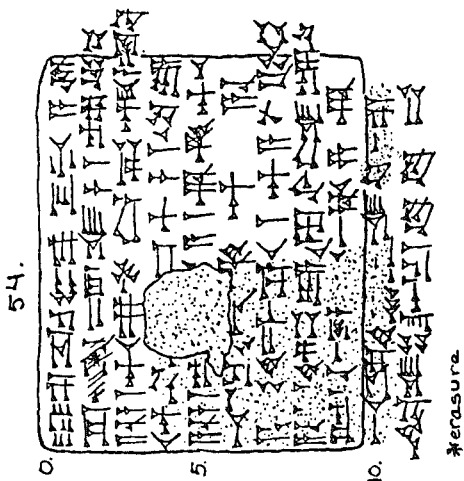
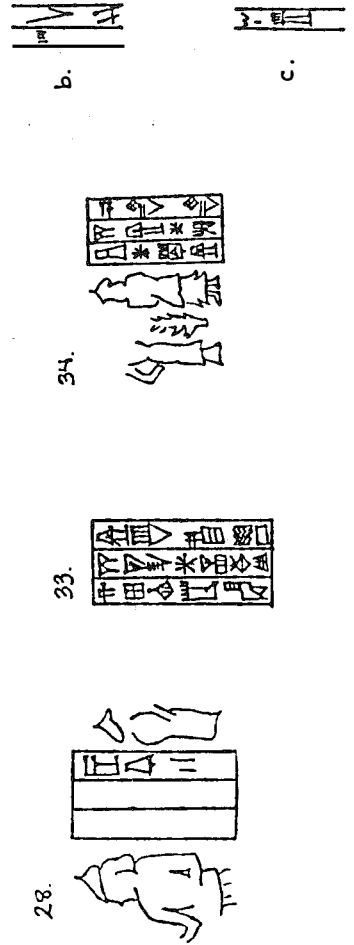
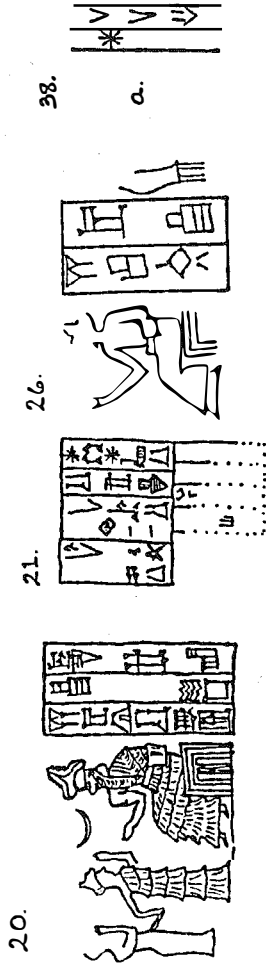
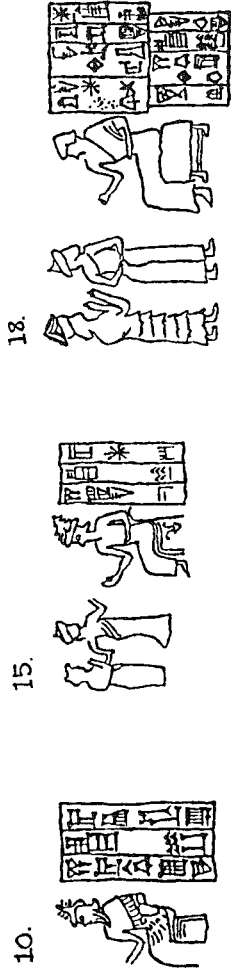
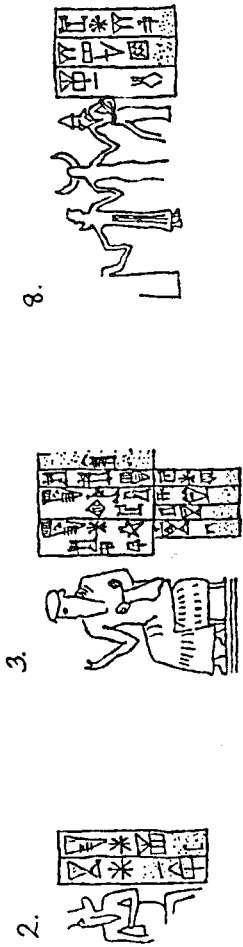












The Colossi of Sennacherib's Palace and their Inscriptions

HANNES D. GALTER

Universität Graz

LOUIS D. LEVINE

Royal Ontario Museum

JULIAN READE

British Museum

The uncovering of Sennacherib's palace at Kouyunjik was largely the result of British sponsored excavations in the nineteenth century. This herculean task was accomplished over a long period of time, and the excavations and their recording were done with varying degrees of care, as all who have tried to work with the results quickly learn. The purpose of this short paper is to take two classes of information, inscriptional and architectural, and recombine them, specifically with reference to the inscribed colossi that flank the doorways of many of the rooms in the palace.

A few words of explanation are in order justifying what may seem an unnecessary venture into the obvious. The locations of the colossi are marked on the published plans of the palace, and the so-called 'bull inscriptions' are published in Luckenbill's standard edition of Sennacherib. Thus, on the face of it, the subject seems adequately covered in the literature. In working with the plans, however, and trying to integrate them with Luckenbill, it became clear that the obvious was not quite so, and the untangling of the diverse clues as to what appeared in each inscription, and where that inscription originally was located, proved to be a complex task. Even now, we have only partly succeeded in this venture, and what we present here is done so that this same ground need not be covered once again by other researchers.

As is usually the case with work on Nineveh, we begin with Layard, and as is again usually the case, one is greatly impressed by the care and accuracy with which he recorded his work. On his plan of the palace in *Nineveh and Babylon* (opposite p. 67), Layard records finding nineteen pairs of colossi, while his text (p. 645) mentions five more at the west entrance. Three of the five appear on his plan as restored, while two are absent. Six more pairs are restored on the plan with varying degrees of justification. There is also one pair of plinths on which colossi may have stood, and two pairs of restored plinths. These variations account for discrepancies in the total.¹ Of the twenty-four posi-

tively recorded pairs of colossi, nineteen are human-headed bull colossi (*lamassu* or *aladlammu*), four are human-headed lion colossi (*apsasātu*), and one is undesignated. Their locations and the type of figure (bull or lion) are indicated by number on the accompanying plan (Fig. 1). Restored colossi have their number enclosed in square brackets. Many of these sculptures were found in very bad condition, and most were left in situ. Some remain there, while others have or may have disappeared.

It appears that all the colossi were meant to carry inscriptions, although it is unclear how many actually did. This ambiguity can be attributed to a number of causes. First, not all of Layard's copies have been published, and some of the copies made by him seem to be missing. Some copies were available to Hincks, but have not been found among his papers in Oxford (Griffith Institute) or Dublin (Trinity College). Second, these texts have been treated in rather cavalier fashion by their various editors. Often the inscription was considered as something disembodied and unrelated to the object on which it was carved. This attitude led to publications which do not indicate from which sculpture the inscription derives, or that separate the building and military accounts of the same text, or that conflate different texts from different colossi into one. The final indignity in this tale is that an extensive series of paper squeezes or impressions made by Layard from the original inscriptions and deposited in the British Museum, were ordered destroyed by the late Sidney Smith on the grounds that they had outlived their usefulness.²

The only more or less completely preserved inscriptions (see nos. 1 and 5, below) start under the belly of the left colossus as one is facing the sculptures, continue between the hind legs, then take up between the hind legs of the right colossus, and end

lion-sphinxes.⁷

² There are numerous cuneiform copies in the notebooks of Henry Rawlinson and George Smith in the British Library (Department of MSS); these have not been searched and could prove useful. There may also be further useful archaeological information in Layard's notebooks in the British Library.

¹ For example, in *N&B*, 589, Layard mentions finding 'twenty-seven portals, formed by colossal winged bulls and

under its belly. While one might have expected this arrangement to be standard for all of the colossi, this does not appear to be the case (see nos. 2-3, below). Just why this is so is not clear.

All of the inscriptions originally began with the king's titulary, and all originally ended with an account of building in Nineveh. Some of the colossi also contained a description of military activity between the titulary and the building account. Details of what was contained in each inscription are included in the catalogue which follows.³

1 Bulls from room I, door a (= Court H, slabs 6 and 7). *N&B*, 136-47

Despite confusion and inconsistencies in the nineteenth century evidence, these bulls are the ones from which inscriptions were cut for removal to England. The BM numbers of the fragments are 118815 A+B (3 R 12, slab 1), from under the belly of bull moving left; 118821 (3 R 12, slab 2), from between the hind legs of same; 118819 (3 R 13, slab 3), from between the hind legs of bull moving right; 118817 (3 R 13, slab 4), from under the belly of same. There is also a squeeze of most of BM 118815, probably made before the bull was cut. The sawn-off bases of these bulls remain in position at Nineveh.

The text contains the titulary, a long annalistic account of *girru* one through five and the opening events of *girru* six, and a building inscription.⁴

The titulary and military account were edited by G. Smith (*History of Sennacherib*) as Bull Inscription 4 (= *OIP* 2, text F1). The building account has been edited only as variants to the text of no. 5 (= *OIP* 2, text I/1).

2-3 Bulls on the facade of Court H, (= Court H, slabs 1 and 3, and slabs 10 and 12). *N&R* II, 137; *N&B*, 135-47, with drawings of slabs 10-12 on pp. 135 and 137. The originals of 10 and 12 may survive in part, from indications on the modern

plan (*Sumer* 23 [1967], English section, pl. ix following p. 81).

There were two pairs of human-headed winged bulls, back to back, with a large figure of a 'hero grasping a lion' between each pair, flanking the 'grand entrance'. 'On the four bulls of the facade were two inscriptions, one inscription being carried over each pair, and the two being of precisely the same import' (*N&B* 138). No surviving copies or squeezes of these two pairs of bulls are known, but it is clear from the statements in *N&B*, and in Hincks's notebook in the British Library (Add. MS 22097), that the text was 'a compendium of the annals on the great bulls' (No. 1).

Unfortunately, there are a number of mysteries surrounding the texts which appeared on these colossi. G. Smith published the titulary and military section of a summary inscription from three 'bulls' that fits the description of 'a compendium of the annals of the great bulls.' That three texts are involved is clear from the label to the titulary section, 'Bull Inscription, Nos. 1, 2, and 3' (*History of Sennacherib*, p. 3). Luckenbill republished these, giving them the single number F2. As Layard had published a virtually identical text in *ICC* 59-61, we must assume that Smith used *ICC* 59-61 as one of his texts. Smith used Bull 3 as the main text, starting with the events of the first *girru*, and running through the sixth, as the line numbers run consecutively, and only Bull 3 preserved the description of the sixth *girru*. Since the *ICC* text ends after the description of the events of the fifth *girru*, it cannot be Smith's Bull 3. The remainder of the military account, which includes the description of the events of *girru* one through five is consistently labelled as deriving from Bulls 2 and 3. In this text, variants are indicated in parentheses, and these variants, which must derive from Bull 2, do not correspond to the *ICC* text. Furthermore, Smith's Bulls 2 and 3 include the two campaigns led by Sennacherib's generals, and these, too, are absent in Layard.⁵ Thus, it would seem that *ICC* 59-62 must be Smith's Bull 1.

Unfortunately, the situation is not that simple. The line numbers of the titulary section run from 1-10, while the line numbers of the continuation of the text begin with line 7. As the titulary is the only section to use Bull 1, it might be argued that the numbering is that of Bull 1. But it can also be argued that the numbering derives from Bull 2, and that all of the bulls are listed because all of the inscriptions were damaged and no two by themselves gave the entire titulary.

³ All room and doorway designations follow the numbering of the plan in *N&B*. When appropriate, this is followed by the numbering originally assigned in *Nineveh and its Remains*. Layard was not always consistent in the way in which he numbered the doorways to the rooms and courtyards, and the printer of *N&B* seems to have compounded the problem by mislabelling some of the doorways. Where the logic of the numbering appears clear, it is followed regardless of which direction the colossi face. When the numbering scheme is ambiguous, the room number given is the one onto which the colossi face.

⁴ For a discussion of annalistic accounts versus chronological summaries, see Levine, (in *History, Historiography and Interpretation*, ed. H. Tadmor and M. Weinfeld [1983] 64-5). For the sixth *girru*, see Levine, *JCS* 34 (1982), 41-8 and J.A. Brinkman, *Prelude to Empire* (1984), 61. This inscription ends before the revolt of Nergal-ushezib related in the standard annals text (*OIP* 2, 38, line 46).

⁵This last point is not as telling, however, as Smith lists the texts as fragmentary at this point (p. 79), and Bull 2 may have been broken before the end of the account.

Kouyunjik

Palace of Sennacherib

After Layard (1853) and Madhloum (1967)

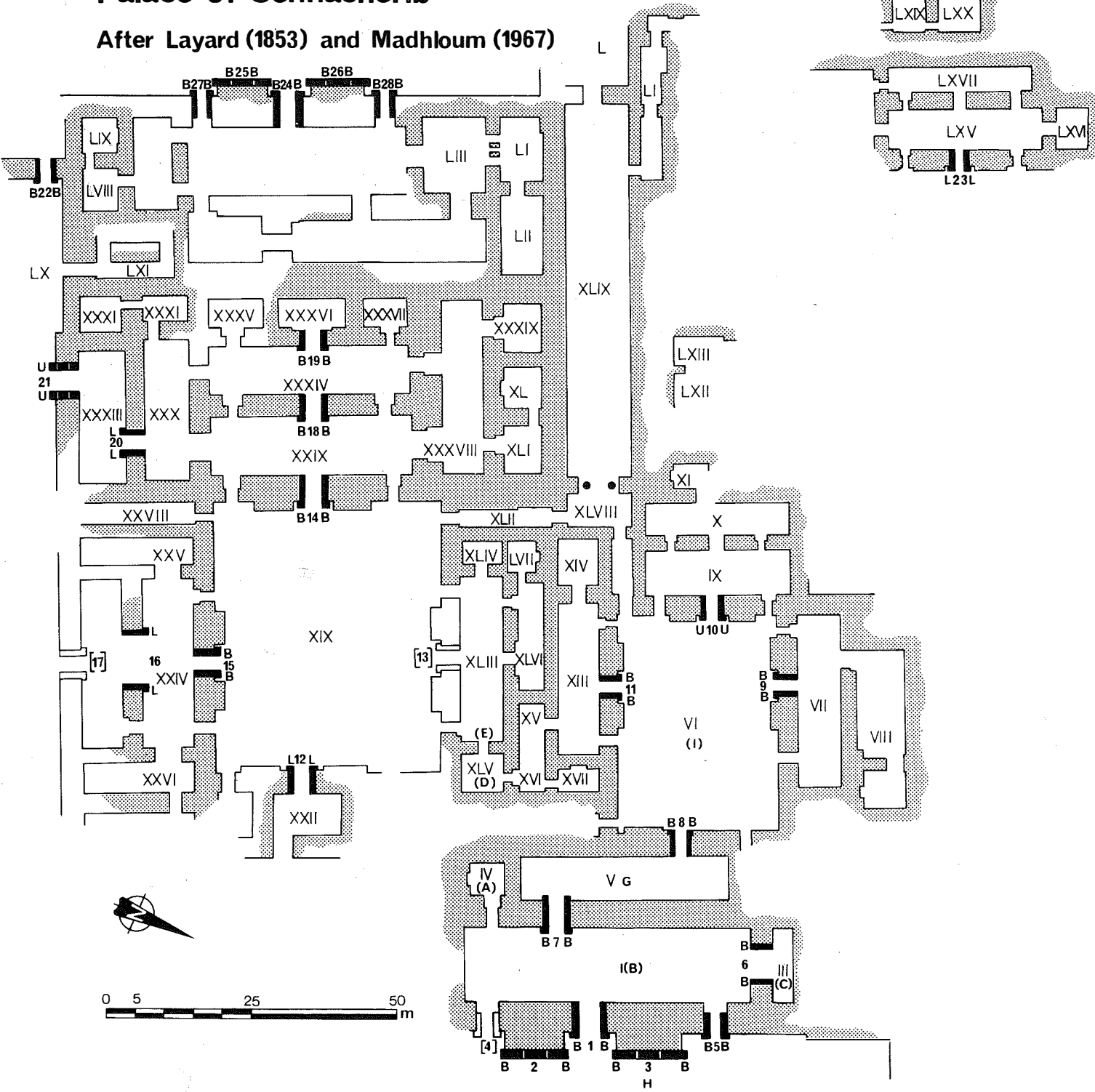


Figure 1
 The South-west Palace (Palace of Sennacherib) at Kouyunjik.
 Note that the position of the facade with Bulls 24–28 is not certain.

In summary, we are dealing with three texts. Bull 1, which had been published by Layard, was only used to fill in missing portions of the titulary, but not otherwise utilized by Smith. This text contained the titulary, a summary military account through the end of the events of the fifth *girru*, and a building inscription. The text appears on colossus 6 (see below), and so is not of further concern here. Bull 2, which contained most of the titulary, was used for the numbering of that section, but then only included as variants to the main text of Bull 3. It continued at least into the campaigns to Tilgarimmu and Cilicia and may have had the sixth *girru* (or more) as well. Bull 3 probably preserved little of the titulary, as it could not even be used to set the line divisions for this part of the text. It continued through at least part of the events related to the sixth *girru*, and it was used as Smith's main text.

Unfortunately, this does not dispel all of the mystery. If the inscription is read left to right, one would have expected it to start under the belly of the left bull, whichever pair of bulls it derived from. But the line lengths of the titulary on Bull Inscription 2 are so short that one is tempted to suggest that they were between the front legs of one of the bulls. This, however, would be a unique arrangement, and the question must remain unresolved. Furthermore, as John Russell (*Sennacherib's 'Palace Without Rival'* [Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania diss., 1985], 31-3) has recently pointed out, Bull 3 also contained less signs per line than expected.

When we try to place Smith's Bulls 2 and 3, Layard's observation that the two pairs of bulls on the facade were identical and of 'precisely the same import' as Bull 1 may or may not mean that both were from the facade. If one must choose, then Bull Inscription 3 with its account of the events of the sixth *girru* seems the more likely candidate, for Layard was usually not cavalier in the way he noted such matters. Thus, Smith's Bull 3 probably represents the text of our colossus 2, since the end of colossus 3 is shown as damaged in Layard's drawings.

- 4 Bulls from Room I, door b. This is a conjectural reconstruction, as no bulls were found by Layard or Madhloom. It seems beyond doubt, however, that a pair of bulls originally flanked this doorway.
- 5 Bulls from Room I, door c (originally Room B, door c). *N&R* II, 129-30. The text was copied by Layard, MS A, 141-8, and published as *ICC*, 38-42. The sculptures are still partly preserved (*Sumer* 21 [1965], Arabic section, fig. 2 following p. 9).

The text contains the titulary and a building inscription. It was edited by Luckenbill as *OIP* 2, text I/1.

- 6 Bulls from Room I, door d (originally Room B, door b). *N&R* II, 128. Two of Layard's copies, MS A, 136-41, a very defective version of which was published as *ICC*, 59-62, and MS A, 148-51, are labelled as having come from the pair of bulls in this doorway. It seems likely that MS A, 136-41, is the correct one, the other being the inscription on number 8. The bulls were still partially preserved when King re-excavated the area but now seem to have disappeared altogether (*Eretz Israel* 9 [1969], pl. II, fig. 1).

The text contains the titulary, the chronological summary up to the end of the fifth *girru*, but not including the campaigns to Tilgarimmu and Cilicia, and a building inscription. Luckenbill assigned the titulary and chronological summary the number E2, not understanding that this was the same as Smith's Bull 1, which he had included in his number F2. The military account ends with p. 77, l. 23 of *OIP* 2.

- 7 Bulls from Room I, door e (originally Room B, door a). *N&R* II, 126. The 'much defaced' inscription is found in Layard MS A, 135-6 (unpublished). Layard also noted the existence of a short text with Sennacherib's name and titles on the reverse of these bulls; this is presumably the one in Layard MS B, 29, published as *ICC* 75D (= *OIP* 2, 127f).⁶ The bulls are still partly preserved (see *Sumer* 22 [1966] Arabic section, Figs. 4-5 following introduction).

The copy includes only the building inscription starting on the second bull. The line numbering corresponds exactly to number 6, and so presumably this inscription had the summary inscription through to the end of the fifth *girru*, but did not include the campaigns to Tilgarimmu and Cilicia.

- 8 Bulls from Room v, door a (originally Room C, door b). *N&R* II, 132. They are described by Layard as 'very dilapidated'. At least one of these bulls is still partly preserved, and the inscription corresponds to MS A, 148-51, which is one of two labelled 'Entrance b, Chamber B' (see number 6, above). Layard compared the text of parts 1 and 2 to the inscription on number 5, and copied only line 7 of part 1 and lines 12ff. of part 2 (MS A, 151). MS A 148-51 is mostly the copy of parts 3 and 4 of the inscription. The text was published in *ICC* as variants to colossus 5.

⁶ In his catalogue, Luckenbill states that text I/14 is from 1 R 6, vma. That text, which is from Nebi Yunus rather than Kouyunjik, is identical with the *ICC* text, except for a minor orthographic variant.

From the line arrangements, it appears that this text contained only the titulary and the building inscription.

- 9 Bulls from Court vi, door d. *N&B* 229. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.
- 10 Unspecified colossi from Court vi, door g. *N&B* 228. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.
- 11 Bulls from Court vi, door k. *N&B* 71. Layard notes that the inscription was 'nearly entire', but there is no copy.
- 12 Lions from Court xix, door a. *N&B* 230. Layard describes these as made of 'coarse limestone' with the inscription 'nearly illegible'. There is no copy recognized, but Layard MS C, 58 recto, 'fragment on part of yellow bull at entrance', might be considered. This rough pencil copy contains only eight broken lines, not yet identified.
- 13 Colossi conjecturally restored along the north side of Court xix, door d.
- 14 Bulls made of 'fossiliferous limestone' from Court xix, door h. *N&B* 445. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed. On the stone, see number 20, below.
- 15 Bulls from Court xix, door l. *N&B* 442. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.
- 16 Lions from Room xxiv, door c. *N&B* 442. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.
- 17 Colossi conjecturally restored along the south side of Room xxvii.
- 18 Bulls from Room xxix, door l. *N&B* 445. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.
- 19 Bulls from Room xxxiv, door b. *N&B* 445. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.
- 20 Lions or 'sphinxes' made of fossiliferous limestone from Room xxxiii, door p. *N&B* 445-6, 459. There is no information as to whether the front of these colossi was inscribed. On the rear, however, was the inscription Layard, MS C, 66 recto, which is labelled 'fragment behind lion no. 1, entrance 1, Ch. BB, Kouyunjik', published with variants in 1 R 7 E (= *OIP* 2, 127, 1/9).⁷

Layard (*N&B* 459) says that 'the inscriptions behind the winged bulls ... will, consequently, enable us to determine the Assyrian word both for the colossi and for the stone of which they were made.' The text identifies the lion-sphinxes as *apsasāte*, and tells of their being made of a stone written as NA.4.ŠE.TIR, which was imported from

the region of the Judi Dagh. The reading of the stone in Akkadian is unclear in this context, but it is probably not to be read *pindu* (*CAD*, A/2, 451-2; *Iraq* 34 [1972], 111). This stone, which was used to panel Rooms xxix, xxx, and xxxiii, and for the bulls discussed as number 14, may have been imported after Sennacherib's fifth *girru* to the Judi Dagh in 697 B.C.

- 21 Blocks of plain limestone from Room lx, door c, 'which may, however, have been the base of a sphinx or other figure'. *N&B* 445.
- 22 Bulls from Room lx, door a. *N&B* 460. Layard, MS C, 56 verso-57 verso. This text, which is part of the inscription from between the hind legs and under the belly of the bull on the north side of the doorway, is labelled as coming from Chamber WW. The caption on WW slab 2 (MS C, 57 verso) is the one that refers to Bit Kubatti (*N&B*, 460, 'Bit-Kubitalmi'; Paterson, *Palace of Sennacherib*, 12 = *OIP* 2, 157, 1/39) and serves to identify Chamber WW with Room lx.
- The text from the bulls is unpublished, but contains the building account, as would be expected from the second of a pair of bulls. The building account, however, omitted the section describing the royal park (*OIP* 2, 124f, 40-51). It would appear from the line distribution that the text contained a chronological summary.
- 23 Lions from Room lxv, door a. *N&B* 584. Layard, MS C, 55 verso-56 verso. Parts of the inscription from both lions are preserved. The copy is labelled as from the door to 'Chamber EEE', known to correspond to Court lxiv, since unpublished *Original Drawings* iv, 32 and 33, showing carved panels from EEE, reappear as engravings of panels from Court lxiv in Layard, *Monuments of Niniveh* II, Plates 30 and 27.

The text preserves only the building account, but it is clear from the spacing that there was no chronological summary. Of special note is the new passage which occurs at the end of this text, replacing *OIP* 2, 124f, 40-53, and which dedicates this part of the palace to Tashmetum-sharrat, the wife of Sennacherib. Not only does this identify the northwest chambers as the residence of the queen, it presents us with an unparalleled text, one that is touching, sensitive and revealing of a side of Sennacherib's character hitherto hidden from us. The new lines are given as Appendix 1 to the article.

- 24-28 Bulls from the west facade. Found by Layard, who described the facade as consisting of 'five pairs of human headed bulls, and numerous colossal figures, forming three distinct gateways.' (*N&B*, 645). The area was apparently re-excavated by King, who seems to have found one pair of the facade bulls (R. Campbell Thompson, *A Century*

⁷ For the identification of Chamber BB with Room xxxiii, see Gadd, *Stones of Assyria*, 181.

of *Exploration at Nineveh* [1929], 61). Layard and King do not agree on the location of this facade, King locating it further to the southwest.

It is unknown if they were inscribed.

While all of the known colossi from Sennacherib's palace have been mentioned in the preceding list, the discussion cannot be concluded without mention of some further information. There are a number of texts which float incorporeal in the literature. One of these, the text represented by Smith's Bull 2, has been mentioned in the preceding discussion. The others are listed below. In each case, the original location cannot be ascertained with the information currently available. The texts are:

A A piece cut from a large object, presumably a colossus, now in the Kestner Museum, Hannover (Inventory number 1891, 12; 27.5 × 12.3 cm.). The piece was 'brought from Maskat in 1860 and presented to the Museum, said to be from Nineveh' (information courtesy of Dr Ulrich Gehrig, Director of the Museum). A photograph of the piece was published by E. Unger (*RLV* 4, pl. 61b).

The text, insofar as it is preserved, is a duplicate of Smith's Bull 3 (see numbers 2-3, above). It is not, however, the same exemplar as Smith's Bull 3, as the preserved lines are twice the length of the ones published by Smith.

B Meissner and Rost (*Die Bauinschriften Sanheribs*) copied and published portions of building inscriptions found on two squeezes in the BM. These they describe as 'zwei unnummerierte Abklatsche ... welche die dritten Slabs zweier Stierinschriften repräsentieren.... Abk. St. (= Abkürzung Stier) 4; 5'(p. 3).

The fact that they were squeezes found in the British Museum might be taken to indicate that they derived from the same colossi as did the squeezes utilized by Smith for his Bulls 2 and 3, but Russell (1985: 33-40) has recently argued that it is likely that the second squeeze is from the fourth part of an inscription, and that neither squeeze comes from the facade of the throne room. Their original position remains unknown.

D Two fragments which join (21 × 22 cm., 21 × 12.3 cm.) now in the Vatican Museum, presented to Pope Pius IX by G. Bennhi in 1855 (Pohl, *RPARA* 19 [1942/43], 250, n. 16; *Or. n.s.* 16 [1947], 459ff.).

The text preserves part of the building inscription, with the line distribution the same as that in the second unnumbered squeeze of Meissner-Rost (see number 2-3, above).

Appendix 1

Layard, MS C, 55 verso &- 56 verso, slab 4. See number 23, above.

15. *ù a-na* ^{fd}*taš-me-tum-šar-ṛat* MUNUS.É.GAL *hi-ir-tu na-ram-ti-ia*

16. *ša* ^d*be-lit-DINGIR*.MEŠ UGU *gi-mir* MUNUS.MEŠ *ú-šak-li-la nab-ni-sa* É.GAL *ru-a-me hi-da-a-ti*

17. *ù ri-ša-a-ti ú-še-piš-ma* ^fAB.ZA.ZA-a-ti NA₄.*pi-i-li pe-ši-i ina* KÁ.MEŠ-*ša ul-ziz*

18. *i-na qí-bit* ^dAŠ-*šur* AD DINGIR.MEŠ *ù iš-tar šar-ra-ti i-na tu-ub* UZU *ù hu-ud lib-bi*

19. *qé-reb* É.GAL.MEŠ *ši-na-a-ti ki-là-la-an* UD.MEŠ *liš!-ša-ri-ka lí-iš-ba-a*

20. *bu-a-ri* ^dALAD *dum-qí* ^dLAMMA *dum-qí i-da-at* É.GAL.MEŠ *ša-ti-na*

21. *da-a-riš lit-tas-ḫa-ru a-a ip-par-ku-ú i-da-a-ši-in*

'And for Tashmetum-sharrat, the queen, my beloved wife, whose features Belit-ili has made perfect above all women, I had a palace of loveliness, delight, and joy built and set *apsasātī* of white limestone in its doorways. At the command of Ashur, father of the gods, (and) of Ishtar, the queen, may she be granted days of health and happiness within both these palaces, may she have her fill of well-being, may the favourable *šēdu* and the favourable *lamassu* turn to these palaces forever and never leave them.'

Comments: The translation is based on the *CAD* in almost all cases. For *ekal ruāmē* and *buāru*, compare *AHW*, p. 991a and 135a. In line 19, the verbal form has to be *liššarika*, in spite of the fact that Layard copied the first sign as NU.

Although this is the only new passage in this text, the copy shows that previously known sections of Sennacherib's building inscriptions are arranged in an order that has no exact parallel among the other Sennacherib texts.

Foundation Records from the South-West Palace, Nineveh

JULIAN READE
British Museum

Records of Sennacherib's work on the South-West Palace at Nineveh date from about 702 B.C.¹ to about 693 B.C.² or possibly later.³ Plans for the building expanded as the work progressed, and this is partly reflected in the different dimensions given, for the entire palace, in successive texts; its final shape is uncertain,⁴ but it is plain that only about half has been excavated.

Record documents were being buried in the foundations by 702 B.C., and that is where one such as the Bellino Cylinder⁵ might have been placed. Other cylinders were buried in the walls, and some of these were found in position by Hormuzd Rassam, or his nephew Nimroud Rassam, during systematic clearance of all remains (above floor level) of part of the South-West Palace,⁶ in the course of the British Museum excavations of 1878–82. As there has been some confusion about these cylinders,⁷ they are listed below in their apparent order of discovery.

BM 22501 (79-7-8, 302). *Senn.*, p. 20, text C3. This cylinder, like those to follow, is a truncated bicone, of pale-brown terracotta, hollow, with a small central perforation at each end. Length 25.6 cm; maximum diameter at middle 13.9, at end 11.1. Since it reached the British Museum in mid-1879, this must be the cylinder found by Hormuzd in December 1878, in 'the solid brick pillar ... between entrances g and h of Chamber IX' (BM Central Archive, Original Papers, 1878 P 782).

BM 22503 (80-7-19, 1). *Senn.*, p. 20, text C1. Length 26.3 cm; maximum diameter at middle 14.1, at end 10.7. This was the first cylinder found by the

nephew, Nimroud. According to an Arabic label attached to it, it was found on 25 October 1879, in the 'first foundations' of Chamber VII. Hormuzd, who will have received details of the find direct from his nephew, says that it was found in the 'small pillar at the entrance', i.e. between doors d and e (BM, Western Asiatic Correspondence, H. Rassam to S. Birch, letter of 4 December 1879, including a rubbing of the text).

BM 22504 (80-7-19, 2). *Senn.*, p. 20, text C2. Length 25.9 cm; maximum diameter at middle 13.9, at end 10.8. This was Nimroud's second cylinder. According to its Arabic label, it was found on 22 November 1879, in the 'second foundations' of Chamber VII. These 'second foundations', contrasted with those in which BM 22503 was found, may be the wall between doors c and d. A rubbing of part of this was apparently made later by Nimroud (BM, Western Asiatic Correspondence, Annie Rassam to S. Birch, letter of 7 April 1880).

Istanbul (formerly BM 80-7-19, 3). Not listed in *Senn.*; a copy of part of this text, from line 65 to the end, is bound into the BM Western Asiatic Departmental copy of G. Smith's *History of Sennacherib*; the cylinder's size is given in the Department's register as 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ by 5 by 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, or about 24.5 by 12.7 by 10.5 cm. This was Nimroud's third cylinder, which was found, according to a note on the envelope in which rubbings of it were sent to London, on 20 January 1880, in the 'foundations', or surely the wall, between Chambers VII and VIII (BM Central Archive, Original Papers, 1880 P 2053).

BM 22500 (81-2-4, 42). *Senn.*, p. 20, text C4. Length 25.9 cm; maximum diameter at middle 14.1, at end 10.1. This was apparently found before December 1880, when it is likely to have been dispatched to England from Baghdad, and we may presume that it too was found in a wall, but I have not located any reference to its excavation.

The four BM cylinders, and probably the Istanbul one, are so like one another that they were clearly produced according to one scheme, but there are slight differences between them. Thus the surface of 22504 is less well smoothed than that of the

¹ *Senn.*, p. 20, text A1.

² *Senn.*, p. 21, texts F1–2.

³ Reade, *JCS* 27 (1975) p. 193.

⁴ Reade, *RA* 72 (1978) p. 54, Fig. 4.

⁵ *Senn.*, p. 20, text B1.

⁶ H. Rassam, *Asshur and the Land of Nimrod* (1897) p. 222: 'I aimed not only to clear out all the chambers of the debris, but actually to break down every wall that seemed likely to contain relics of the past.'

⁷ They were published as a group by B.T.A. Evetts, *ZA* 3 (1888) pp. 311–31, with a note about provenance on p. 327. The accounts given by R.D. Barnett, *Sculptures from the North Palace of Ashurbanipal* (1976) p. 23, nn. 12, 14, and p. 24, text and n. 10, are inconsistent.

remainder, and more chaff is visible in its clay. The ends of 22501 are very slightly convex, whereas those of the others are very slightly concave. These two were almost certainly written, as Dr Finkel confirms to me, by two different scribes, while a third scribe is likely to have been responsible for 22500, 22503, and (to judge by the rubbings) the Istanbul piece. Obviously many others were manufactured at the same time.

All the cylinders are dated in the month of Ayaru during the eponymy of Mitunu, governor of Isana, the precise day not being specified; this corresponds roughly to May 700 B.C. So we may deduce that some of the mudbrick walls of Chambers VII-IX, in the area on the north and west sides of Court VI of the South-West Palace, were being constructed at or after this date.

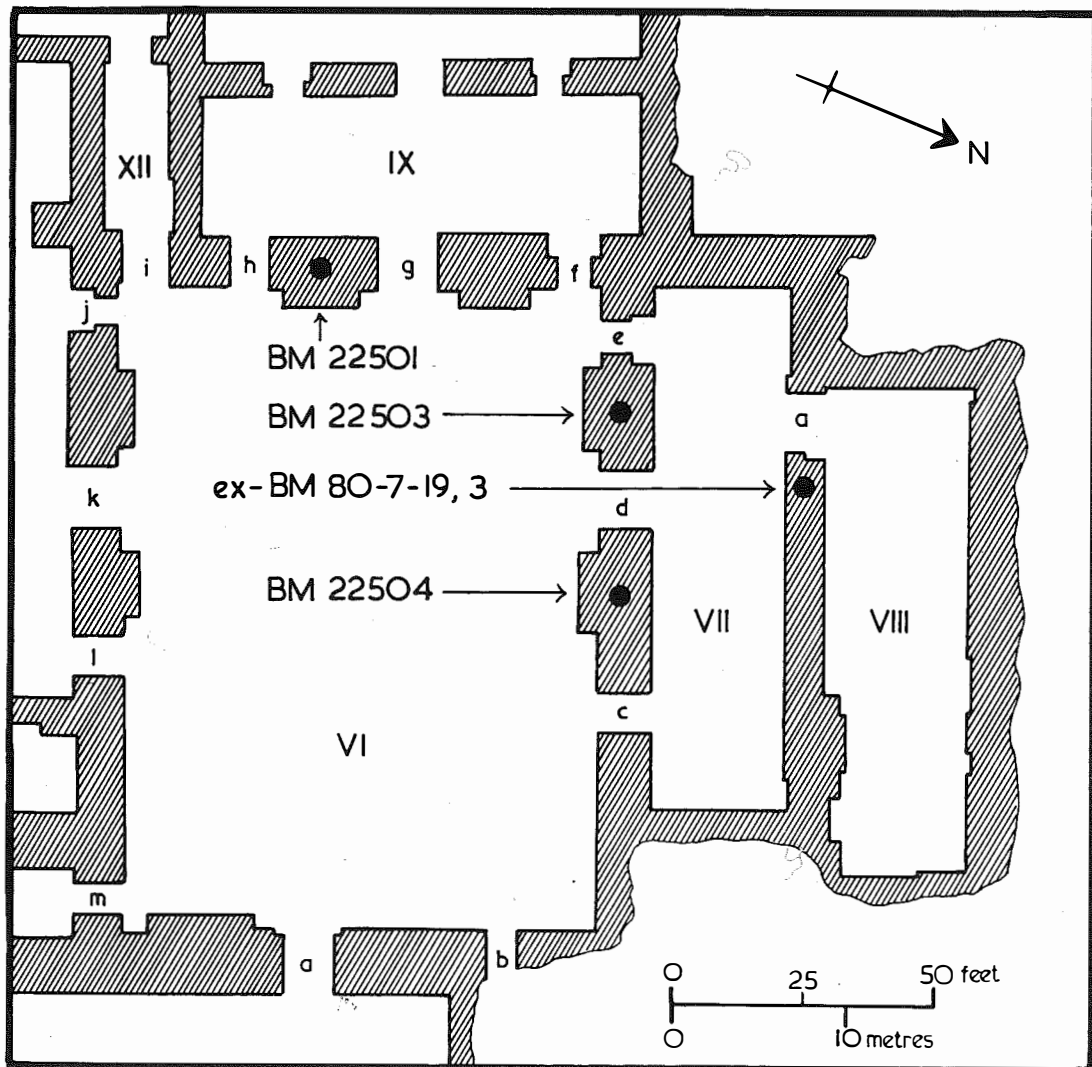


Figure 1
Part of the South-West Palace, Nineveh,
with suggested positions of foundation cylinders. Redrawn by Ann Searight.

A Seleucid Tablet in the Redpath Museum

G. J. P. MCEWAN
University of Toronto

The text published here is one of some sixteen tablets and clay cones in the collections of the Anthropology/Ethnology Division of the Redpath Museum of McGill University in Montreal sent to the R.I.M. Project for study and publication.* It measures 9.0 × 8.0 cm. and bears no museum accession number.

The tablet is dated on or after 16/6/143 of the Seleucid Era† (cf. line 7) in the reign of Antiochos IV Epiphanes—the date mentioned being the earliest cuneiform attestation of the sole rule of Antiochos IV after the ending of the co-regency. The text is a memorandum from Anu-mukin-apli, the city prefect of Uruk, to the otherwise unknown Anu-mara-ittannu giving an account of a legal claim argued in the presence of the city prefect and contains several interesting Aramaicisms.

Transliteration

- 1 T[A mu]h-*hi* md60-GIN-A LÚ GAL LÚ SAG URU-a] šá
UNUG^{KI} a-n[a]
2 md60-DUMU-MU-nu šeš-ia x x x x šá ri-*har*(?)^Lra
ina bi-rit
3 mri-*hat*-d60 A šá mBÁRA(?)^L-d60(?)^L à a-na mNU.TÉŠ
u m^{ina}-E-d60
4 A^{MEŠ} šá md60-^LŠEŠ^{MEŠ}-MU^L A mBÁRA-d60 a-na muh-*hi*
GIŠ.ŠUB.BA
5 LÚ TU-É-ú-tú u LÚ MUŠ.GÍR-ú-tú šá AN-e ina ri-*šap*(?)^L-
la(?)^L-nu(?)^L
6 šá riM(?)^L.DUB(?)^L áš(!)-ta-*tár-ka* áš-šú šá ti-du-ú
7 UD 16^{KÁM} šá^{III} KIN šá MU 14(?)³KÁM m^{an-ti-²}i-ku-su
LUGAL
8 ina a-šá-ab šá md60-GIN-A LÚ GAL^L <LÚ SAG> URU-a
šá UNUG^{KI} A šá mNU.TÉŠ A m^{hun-zu}-ú
9 šá DU-^Lra^L ina bi-rit mri-*hat*-d60 u a-na mNU.TÉŠ u
[^m]-ina-E-d60 A^{MEŠ}

*The writer is grateful to Professors J.C. McLelland, Dean of the Faculty of Religious Studies of McGill University and Michael Bisson, Honorary Curator of Ethnology of the Redpath Museum for permission to publish the text. The tablet is one of a series of cuneiform texts in Canadian collections being published by the R.I.M. Project as part of its mandate from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

† 2nd October 169 B.C. according to R.A. Parker and W.H. Dubberstein, *Babylonian Chronology* 626 B.C. – A.D. 75, p. 41.

- 10 šá md[60]-^LŠEŠ^{MEŠ}^L-MU ana muh-*hi* sa-ma-nu-ú ina
GIŠ.ŠUB.BA LÚ TU-É-ú-tú
11 u^L[U]M[UŠ.GÍ]R-[ú-t]ú šá AN-e šá ina UD 16^{KÁM} UD
1[9]^{KÁM} šá^{III} KIN
12 šá š[ul(?)]-*l*u(?)^L-m[at(?)^L] ina MU šá
m^{ri}NI.G.SUM^L.MU-d60 a šá md60-AD-^LURU ina šU^{II}
13 md[60-DI]N(?)^L-su A šá mGAL-d60 A m^é-kur-za-kir
14 [M]U 130^{III} AB UD 29^{KÁM} šá i-tam-mu-ú mri-*hat*-
[d60]
15 [a]-^Lra UGU(?)^L šá GIŠ.ŠUB.BA an-nu-tú-^Lma^L i-du-
ú šá mBÁRA-d60 AD]
16 AD-k[a i]m-*hur-šú-nu-tú* ina šU^{II} mGAL-d60 A šá
md^{na-na-a}-M[U]
17 u il-^Lta^L-kan-nu MU DINGIR^{MEŠ} mri-*hat*-d60 a-ga-a
18 lib(?)^L-bu-ú mim-ma šá DU-^Lra^L u mim-ma dib-bi
^LDI^L.KU^s u ra-ga-mu
19 šá mNU.TÉŠ u m^{ina}-E-d60 A^{MEŠ} šá m[d60-šEŠ^{MEŠ}]-MU
KI
20 mri-*hat*-d60 a-na muh-*hi* [GIŠ.ŠUB.BA šuati] a-na
u^a-mu ša-a-tú
21 ia-a-nu
22 [...]-d60 UNUG^{KI}
23 [...] UD 16^{KÁM}^L [MU^L 1 ME 10[+ x]^{KÁM}^L m^{an}-^L-
ti-²-^Li-ku-su LUGAL^L

Translation

(1) From Anu-mukin-apli, the noble, the city prefect of Uruk, to Anu-mara-ittannu, my brother. (Concerning) that which was disputed(?) between Riḫat-Anu, son of Kidin-anu(?) and Labaši and Ina-qibit-Anu, sons of Anu-aḫḫe-iddin, son of Kidin-Anu, concerning the prebend of the temple-enterer and the engraver(?) of the baldachin—I have written you below on the tablet so that you might know.

(7) Day 16 of Elul of year 143, Antiochos, king. In the presence of Anu-mukin-apli, the noble, (the city prefect) of Uruk, son of Labaši, descendant of Ḫunzu:

(9) That which was disputed(?) between Riḫat-Anu and Labaši and Ina-qibit-Anu, sons of Anu-aḫḫe-iddin, concerning the one-eighth in the prebend of the temple-enterer and the engraver(?) of the baldachin, which is in day 16 and day 19 of Elul, which is completely transferred to the name of Nidintu-Anu, son of Anu-aba-ušur, from Anu-uballissu(?), son of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir.

(14)Year 130, month Tebet, day 29: That which Riḫat-Anu swore concerning(?) these prebends: 'They know that Kidin-Anu, your grandfather, purchased them from Rabi-Anu, son of Nana-iddin.'

(17)And they made that Riḫat-Anu swear and oath according to everything that was disputed(?).

(18b)And Labaši and Ina-qibit-Anu, sons of Anu-aḫḫe-iddin, have no claim, case, or suit with Riḫat-Anu concerning these prebends for perpetuity.

(22)(PN, scribe, son of x)-Anu. Uruk, (month x), day 16, year 110(+ x), Antiochos, king.

Commentary

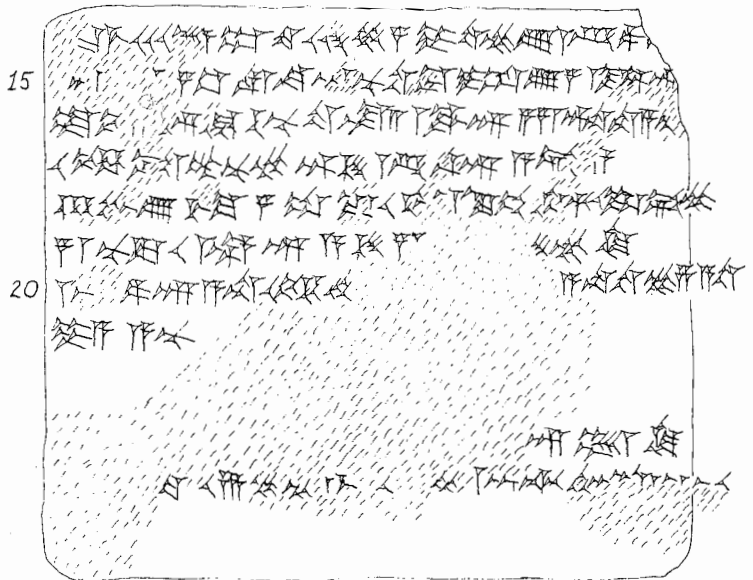
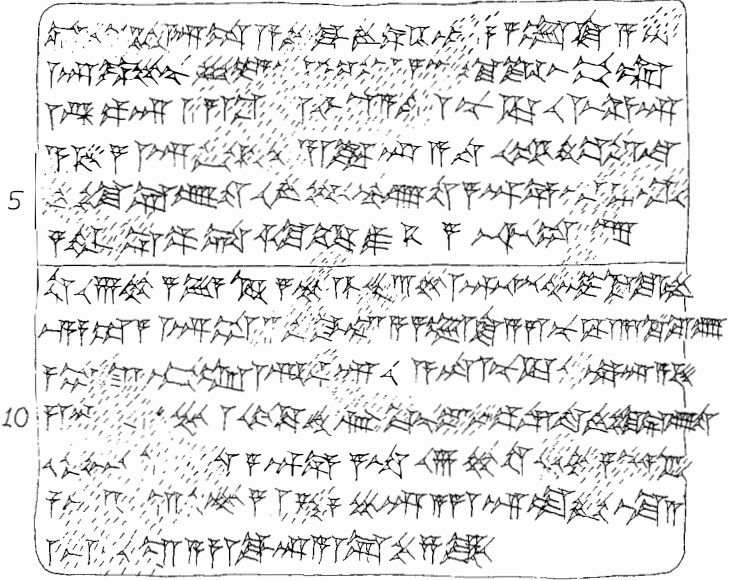
1 Anu-mukin-apli, the city prefect, is also found in OECT 9,63,33, dated to year 163+ of the Seleucid Era, where the name is to be restored according to the present occurrence. Among the Aramaicisms in the text are the introductory *ultu muḫḫi* PN corresponding to *mīn* PN, the use of the Aramaic determinative marker (^{LU}SAG URU-a), and the phrase *ina birit* PN₁ *u ana* PN₂ in lines 2f. corresponding to the Aramaic *bēn* PN₁ (u) PN₂, cf. M. Jastrow, *Dictionary of the Targumim*, p. 163.

2 The phrase *šá ḡi-ḫar(?)l-ra* (or *ḡi-tu(?)l-ra*) corresponds to *šá DU-ra* in lines 9 and 18. The meaning seems assured by context, but the verb is not. Based on meaning the verb suggested here is the Aramaic *arāra*, 'to claim, contest', which occurs in Akkadian as a loanword—usually in a nominal form, though occasionally as a verb (OECT 9, 38, 20). The form *DU-ra* would presumably be a logogram with phonetic complement. Needless to say no certainty is claimed for this suggestion.

5 The form ^{LU}MUŠ.GÍR-ú-tú (= **muššarūtu*) presumably arises from phonetic confusion with **muššarūtu* < ^{LU}MU.SAR, rendered by CAD M/2 p. 279b as 'craft of the engraver'. The pair here, *ērib bītūtu* + **muššarūtu* seems to be comparable to the *ērib bīt pirištūtu* + *kutimmūtu* 'enterer into the secret house and goldsmith' found in similar texts, cf. FAOS 4 pp. 81ff. The ^{LU}MU.SAR occurs in lexical lists together with the ^{LU}kabšarru 'stone-cutter', the latter being closely connected in turn with the ^{LU}kutimmu. The *šamū* 'baldachin' is common to both prebend types.

12 For the proposed restoration cf. BRM 2, 31, 11 as read by Krückmann, BRVU p. 80 n. 2.

15-16 The statement sworn by Riḫat-Anu is unclear, but it obviously had the effect of establishing his case since his two opponents subsequently issued a quitclaim in his favour.



A New Assurbanipal Brick Inscription from Nippur

PAMELA GERARDI
University of Pennsylvania

UM 84-26-12, an inscribed brick, was discovered in the basements of the University Museum during an inventory of bricks from Nippur and Ur.¹ It is a well-head brick presumed to have come from Nippur.² The brick measures 360/200 × 235 × 75 mm. and contains a 16 line inscription of Assurbanipal on its outer edge. The text is in Sumerian and is written in an archaic script. It is the third inscription of Assurbanipal found at Nippur.³

Transliteration

- 1 ^den-lil₂-la₂
- 2 lugal dingir-re-e-ne-ke₄
- 3 nir-gal₂ an-ki-a
- 4 nun nam-tar-tar-ra
- 5 lugal-a-ni-ir
- 6 AN.ŠAR₂-DU₃-DUMU x UŠ
- 7 sipa še-ga-bi
- 8 lugal kalag-ga
- 9 lugal ki-sar₂-ra
- 10 a-pil₂
- 11 ša₃ e₂-hur-sag-galam-ma-ke₄
- 12 pa-pa-ḫi nam-lugal-a-ni
- 13 libir-ra-bi-ta!
- 14 galam-bi
- 15 sig₄-al-ur₃-ra
- 16 mu-un-na-du₃

Translation

For Enlil, king of the gods, hero of heaven and earth, prince of destiny, his king Assurbanipal, his

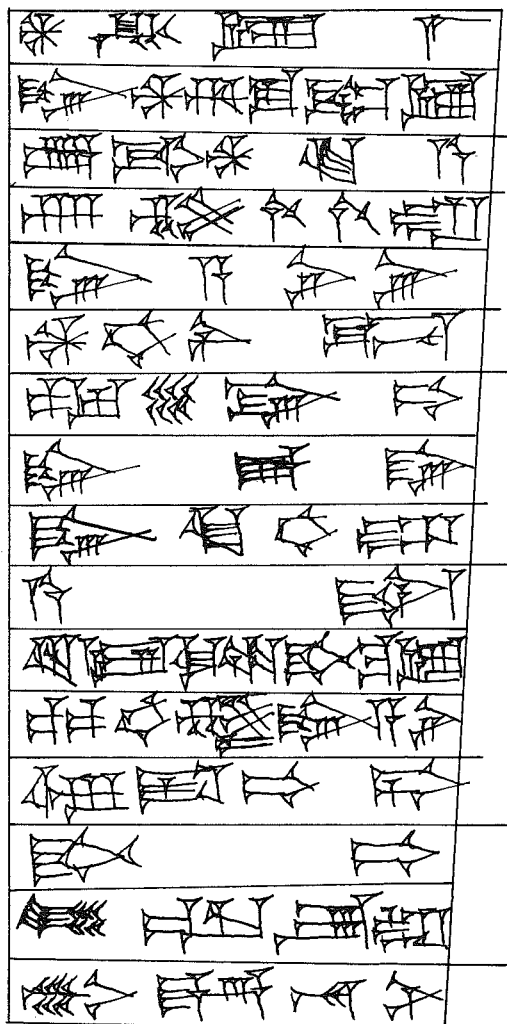
¹ Behrens, *JCS* 37 (1985) 240 no. 55.

² The inscription is partially parallel to the brick inscription CBS 8644 (*PBS* 15 74) known to have come from Nippur, also inscribed. Lines 10–11 of our inscription would also seem to indicate that it came from Nippur; the Eḫursaggalamma is a name for the ziggurat at Nippur (cf. *RLA* 2 304 and *TCS* 3 50), which Assurbanipal is known to have restored (Hilprecht, *Explorations in Bible Lands* [Phila.:1903] 312, 352, 370–1, 375, 376, 460–2 and Peters, *Nippur II* [London: 1897] 126–7, 152, 157).

Neither Hilprecht nor Peters mentions any well-head or trapezoidal bricks found at Nippur though they do mention stamped/inscribed bricks of Assurbanipal (Hilprecht, *op.cit.* 312, 371; Peters, *op.cit.* 126–7, 152, 157).

³ The other two inscriptions are CBS 8632 pub. in Walker, *CBI* no. 80 with duplicates and CBS 8644 pub. in *PBS* 15 74.

obedient shepherd, the strong king, king of the world, heir⁴ within the Eḫursaggalamma, has artfully built his royal cella of old of baked brick.



1 cm.

11

⁴ This line is the only word of the inscription written in Akkadian. The epithet *apil libbi eḫursaggalamma* is unique among the epithets of Assurbanipal; but similar is the epithet *mār šarri rabū ša bīt redūti* (Streck, *Asb.* Ai2; Aynard, *Asb.* il and cf. Seux, *Épithètes* 160. For other epithets of the type *māru TN* see Tallqvist, *Götterepitheta* 121.



List of Abbreviations

- ADOG:** *Abhandlungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft* (Berlin)
20: H.M. Kümmel, *Familie, Beruf und Amt im spätbabylonischen Uruk* (1979)
- AHw:** W. von Soden, *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch*, 3 vols. (Wiesbaden 1959-79)
- AnOr:** *Analecta Orientalia* (Rome)
7: N. Schneider, *Die Drehem- und Djoha-Texte* (1932)
- Anthroponymie:** H. Limet, *L'anthroponymie sumérienne dans les documents de la 3^e dynastie d'Ur* (Paris 1968)
- ARRIM:** *Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project*, vol.1- (Toronto 1983-)
- Asb.:** M. Streck, *Assurbanipal und die letzten assyrischen Könige bis zum Untergang Ninivehs* Vorderasiatische Bibliothek, Band 7 (Leipzig 1915)
- ASJ:** *Acta Sumerologica*, vol.1- (Hiroshima 1979-)
- BIN:** *Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of J.B. Nies* (New Haven)
1: C. Keiser, *Letters and Contracts from Erech Written in the Neo-Babylonian Period* (1917)
3: C. Keiser, *Neo-Sumerian Account Texts from Drehem* (1971)
- BRM:** *Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan*, (New Haven, New York 1912-23)
2: A.T. Clay, *Legal Documents from Erech dated in the Seleucid Era (312-65 B.C.)* (1913)
3: C. Keiser, *Cuneiform Bullae of the Third Millennium B.C.* (1914)
- BRVU:** O. Krückmann, *Babylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungs-Urkunden aus der Zeit Alexanders und der Diadochen* (Weimar 1931)
- CAD:** *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago* (Chicago 1956-)
- CAH:** *Cambridge Ancient History*, 12 vols. (Cambridge 1922-)
- CBI:** 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)
- CT:** *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum*, vol.1- (London 1896-)
- Drehem:** S.T. Kang, *Sumerian Economic Texts from the Drehem Archive* (Urbana, Chicago and London 1972)
- Econ. Texts:** T.B. Jones and J. Snyder, *Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty* (Minneapolis 1961)
- Épithètes:** M.-J. Seux, *Épithètes royales akkadiennes et sumériennes* (Paris 1967)
- Eretz-Israel:** *Eretz-Israel, Archaeological, Historical and Geographical Studies*, vol.1- (Jerusalem 1951-)
- FAOS:** *Freiburger Altorientalische Studien* (Freiburg)
4: G.J.P. McEwan, *Priest and Temple in Hellenistic Babylonia* (1981)
- Fischerei:** A. Salonen, *Die Fischerei im alten Mesopotamien nach sumerisch-akkadischen Quellen* (Helsinki 1970)
- Götterepitheta:** K. Tallqvist, *Akkadische Götterepitheta, mit einem Götterverzeichnis und einer Liste der prädikativen Elemente der sumerischen Götternamen* (Helsinki 1938)
- ICC:** A.H. Layard, *Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character from Assyrian Monuments* (London 1851)
- Iraq:** *Iraq*, vol.1- (London 1934-)
- JCS:** *Journal of Cuneiform Studies*, vol.1- (New Haven, Cambridge [Mass.] 1947-)
- MAD:** *Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary*, 5 vols. (Chicago 1952-70)
3: I.J. Gelb, *Glossary of Old Akkadian* (1957)
- MSL:** B. Landsberger, et al., *Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon*, vol.1- (Rome 1937-)
- N&B:** A.H. Layard, *Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon* (London 1853)
- N&R:** A.H. Layard, *Nineveh and its Remains* (London 1849)
- OECT:** *Oxford Editions of Cuneiform Texts* (Oxford, Paris, London)
9: G.J.P. McEwan, *Texts from Hellenistic Babylonia in the Ashmolean Museum* (1982)
- OIP:** *Oriental Institute Publications* (Chicago)
2: D.D. Luckenbill, *The Annals of Sennacherib* (1924)
- Orientalia:** *Orientalia Series prior*, 55 vols. (Rome 1920-30)
- PBS:** *Publications of the Babylonian Section, University Museum, University of Philadelphia*, 15

- vols. (Philadelphia 1911-26)
 15: L. Legrain, *Royal Inscriptions and Fragments from Nippur and Babylon* (1926)
- R:** *Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia* (Rawlinson), 5 vols. (London 1861-84)
 1: H.C. Rawlinson and E. Norris, *A Selection of Historical Inscriptions of Chaldea, Assyria and Babylonia* (1861)
 3: H.C. Rawlinson and G. Smith, *A Selection from the Miscellaneous Inscriptions of Assyria* (1870)
- RA:** *Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale*, vol.1- (Paris 1886-)
- Rép. géogr.:** *Répertoire géographique des textes cunéiformes* (Wiesbaden)
 2: D.O. Edzard and G. Farber, *Die Orts- und Gewässernamen der Zeit der 3. Dynastie von Ur* (1974)
- RLA:** *Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, (Berlin 1932-)
RLV: *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* (Berlin 1924-32)
- ROMCT:** *Royal Ontario Museum Cuneiform Texts* (Toronto)
 2: G.J.P. McEwan, *The Late Babylonian Tablets in the Royal Ontario Museum* (1982)
- RPARA:** *Rendiconti della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archaeologia*, vol.1- (Rome 1921-)
- Senn.:** D.D. Luckenbill, *The Annals of Sennacherib*, (Chicago 1924)
- Sumer:** *Sumer, A Journal of Archaeology and History in the Arab World*, vol.1- (Baghdad 1945-)
- TEBR:** F. Joannès, *Textes économique de la Babylonie récente* (Paris 1982)
- Textilindustrie:** H. Waetzold, *Untersuchungen zur neusumerischen Textilindustrie* (Rome 1972)
- UET:** *Ur Excavations, Texts* (Oxford, London and Philadelphia)
 9: D. Loding, *Economic Texts from the Third Dynasty* (1979)
- Umma:** S.T. Kang, *Sumerian Economic Texts from the Umma Archive* (Urbana, Chicago and London 1973)
- YOS:** *Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts* (New Haven)
 4: C. Keiser, *Selected Temple Documents of the Ur Dynasty* (1919)
 7: A. Tremayne, *Records from Erech, Time of Cyrus and Cambyses (538-521 B.C.)* (1925)
 12: S.I. Feigen, *Legal and Administrative Texts of the Reign of Samsu-iluna* (1979)
 13: J.J. Finkelstein, *Late Old Babylonian Documents and Letters* (1972)
- ZA:** *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, vol.1- (Berlin 1886-)
- Zeitbestimmungen:** N. Schneider, *Die Zeitbestimmungen der Wirtschaftsurkunden von Ur III* (Rome 1936)

The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia

Director: A. Kirk Grayson (Toronto)
Editor-in-Chief: Ronald F.G. Sweet (Toronto)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Rykle Borger (Göttingen)
John A. Brinkman (Chicago)
Veysel Donbaz (Istanbul)
Paul Garelli (Paris)
Liane Jakob-Rost (Berlin)
Fawzi Rashid (Baghdad)
Edmond Sollberger (London)
Technical Adviser: Louis D. Levine (Toronto)

EDITORS-IN-CHARGE

Assyrian Periods: A. Kirk Grayson
Babylonian Periods: John A. Brinkman
Early Periods: Edmond Sollberger

ASSISTANT EDITORS

Grant Frame
Douglas Frayne

Project Manager: Katherine Glaser
Project Secretary: Hope Grau
Editorial Assistant: Lisa Cooper
Other Assistants: Lynne George, Na'il Hannon, Amir Harrak, Ron Westerby