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DAVID W. MYHRMAN

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SUMERIAN ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

DATED IN THE REIGNS OF THE KINGS OF

THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR

FROM THE

Temple Archives of Nippur

PRESERVED IN PHILADELPHIA

BY

DAVID W. MYHRMAN

Docent of Semitic Languages at the University of Upsala.

Seventy Plates of Autographed Texts and Twelve Plates of Halftone Illustrations

PHILADELPHIA

Published by the Department of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania

1910
To

Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison

with

Esteem and Gratitude

for

Her 'Interest, Generosity and Kindness
The texts published in this volume were copied during my sojourn in Philadelphia in 1907. They have since then been worked out at sundry hours, between the more immediately pressing work on other publications, especially my edition of the Arabic text of as-Subki’s kitāb mu‘īd an-nī‘am wa-mubīd an-niqām, as well as the routine work of teaching and lecturing in connection with my duties as Docent of Semitic Languages at the University of Uppsala. This together with unfortunate and hindering circumstances has caused a delay in publication, which I am the first one most keenly to regret. The volume was accepted by the Editor-in-Chief and the Committee on Publication, December 21, 1909, and went into the printers’ hand early in January, after the means for printing it had again been generously provided.

The title of the volume may call for an explanation. As can be gathered from the general survey of the contents of these texts, the documents included are legal and commercial as well as purely administrative. While it was desirable to give the volume as short a title as possible and yet to denote the general characteristics of the documents, the term administrative was selected on the suggestion of the Editor-in-Chief, as that term would include the different departments of the temple administration, to which these documents refer.

In regard to the general plan as well as minor details of the volume, I naturally have followed the principles characteristic of the Series, of which it forms a part. In the matter of footnotes, however, I have aimed to place whatever I may have had to say or argue in the text proper, reserving the footnotes merely for references, except, of course, in the Chapters of Translations and Names.

As this is the first volume of texts from the time of the second dynasty of Ur, published in this Series, I have judged it desirable, if not altogether necessary, to include a list of cuneiform signs, characteristic of this volume and the period in question.

At present there is a great variety of systems, or rather lack of systems, employed in regard to the transcription of cuneiform signs, which makes it almost
impossible to ascertain from a mere transcription, which particular sign on the cuneiform tablet is actually referred to. Hence I have also added the key to the system of transcription I have used, but for the time being only including signs or transcriptions of signs that actually occur in this volume.

The most pleasant task remains to avow my obligations to those, who in one way or another have promoted the creation of this volume. To Professor Hilprecht, the Editor-in-Chief of this Series, I am under great obligations for the confidence he showed me by entrusting the publication of these tablets into my hands, as well as for his still greater confidence in entrusting to me the publication of other texts, the copying, interpretation and translation of which would tax the working ability, scientific skill and experience of any Assyriologist to the very utmost. In every way he has also facilitated my work, and he has been kind enough to assist me in reading the proofs. In this way the volume has greatly been enriched by his knowledge and experience. Likewise I am under great obligations to Provost Harrison, whose wide-hearted scientific interest and generosity in a large measure brought about my coming to Philadelphia, and also made my prolonged sojourn here in 1907 possible. To Mrs. Harrison I am most grateful for her enthusiastic interest in this work. By her generosity my return to this city and my work here this time was and is made possible. As a small token of my great esteem and devotion I have taken the liberty to dedicate this volume to her. I also beg to express my high appreciation and my gratitude to Mr. Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., the men of Philadelphia, who, generously as ever, has sustained the heavy cost of printing. To Dr. Radatz I am indebted for many a valuable suggestion. I also wish to acknowledge my obligations to the authorities and officers of the University of Pennsylvania, of the University Museum and the University Library, who as courteously as effectively have facilitated my work. And last, and first, I beg to thank my many noble friends of this city, who by their kindness and hospitality have made their own Philadelphia a home city to me. As this has been a constant source of encouragement and support during weary toil, my friends have a large share in the creation of this volume. One and all, I beg graciously to accept my sincere appreciation and heartfelt gratitude.

David W. Myhrman.

Philadelphia,
February, 1910.
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I.

THE PLACE IN HISTORY OF THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

The chronological material, so far advanced, does not enable us to determine the exact date of the second dynasty of Ur with absolute certainty. A review of the principal arguments on the subject and an attempt approximately to place this dynasty may, however, not be out of place in an introduction to a volume of texts from this period.

On account of the publication of new and startling chronological material, a great deal has been written on the subject of old Babylonian chronology during the last two or three years. The discussion so far has shown a marked tendency to cut down old figures. The late Babylonian king Nabûna'id still holds his ground as the central figure in Babylonian chronology, only that the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction. On the tide of his authority old Babylonian dates once soared to swindling heights; the recent undermining of his trustworthiness tends to make the very foundations swerve. The high-water mark was reached by placing Sargon I at 3800 B.C. Eduard Meyer has reached the low-water mark by placing him 2500 B.C.¹ The one extreme was to take the round numbers of Nabûna'id's scribes in regard to earlier and later dates as definite numbers; the other extreme is now to round them off, so to speak, altogether. The truth, no doubt, will be found somewhere between.

Leaving the dates of Sargon I and Narâm-Sin, which stand rather isolated, there has been no lack of material in regard to Babylonian chronology from the beginning of the so-called first dynasty of Babylon down. But the difficulties, as well known, have been and are still in regard to the interpretation of the material at hand. At what widely different conclusions scholars have arrived from the study of the same material, can be gathered from the different dates assigned to the prominent figure of Hammurabi, as surveyed by King in his latest important book.²

¹ *Geschichte des Alt.*, I, Part 2, p. 345.
² *Chronicles*, I, pp. 83, 87.

[1]
Thus we note a difference as to the dates of that king between Winckler and Hommel of not less than 600 years, and between Hommel and Lehmann-Haupt of 500 years. Yet the calculations were made in the same year, 1898. To be sure, discrepancies are to be found in the statements of the Babylonian and Assyrian documents themselves, which tend to show, that the old Babylonian and Assyrian scribes, in their mode of interpretation and handling of the chronological material at their disposal, as well as in reaching different conclusions from it, almost vie with modern scholars.

The chief impulse to the recent activity in chronological research came from the publications by Hilprecht and King, which showed, as others long ago had assumed, that Babylonian dynasties overlapped each other. The consequences of this discovery affect the old Babylonian chronology in general, but especially and in the first place the date of the first dynasty of Babylon. On the more or less definite determination of the date of this dynasty depend almost exclusively the earlier Babylonian dynasties, and among them the second dynasty of Ur, which is the oldest dynasty of Babylonia that at present can be approximately placed, as its relation to the following or Isin dynasty is now exactly known by the new chronological tablet, published by Prof. Hilprecht, while the relation of this dynasty to the first dynasty of Babylon, on the other hand, can be very approximately determined.

On the ground of the new chronological material recently published by King, this scholar has placed the beginning of the first dynasty of Babylon at about 2100 B.C. Eduard Meyer has not only accepted the conclusions of King in full, but he seems to place even more reliance on doubtful or disputed details.

In regard to the second dynasty of Ur, King incidentally places the beginning of it at about 2320 or 2330 B.C.; Meyer places the whole dynasty 2304–2188 B.C.

Taking the conclusions drawn by King as a starting point, we note that his new construction of old Babylonian chronology principally rests on three stepping stones:

1. **The end of the third or Kassite dynasty;**

2. **The immediate succession of the third dynasty on the first, with the total elimination of the second dynasty, the dynasty of the Sea-land, and**
(3) The end of the dynasty of Isin.

Now, as for the end of the third or Kassite dynasty, King has placed this event 1160 R.C., but, as he also remarks, the exact date cannot be definitely established. Meyer, on the other hand, places it as high as 1185, while Thureau-Dangin gives the date 1186, not to speak of other most divergent dates advanced. Hilprecht and Hinke, however, have shown that, especially on account of the statement on the new boundary stone in regard to Nebuchadrezzar I, the end of the third dynasty is to be placed as low as about 1140 R.C.

The total elimination of the second dynasty, as far as the sequence of the first and third dynasties is concerned, and the assumption that the third dynasty followed immediately on the first, are, of course, questions of more important and far-reaching consequences in regard to the construction of earlier Babylonian chronology. King took the radical step to eliminate the second dynasty altogether. He did that in spite of the fact that Ea-gâmil, the last king of the second dynasty, according to the new chronological material he produced, is found to be a contemporary of Kaštiliaš, the Kassite. Rather than taking the most probable course of identifying this Kaštiliaš with the third king of the Kassite dynasty, he resorts to the extreme means of creating an entirely new set of later kings, to be placed in the gap of the Kings' list.

The chief reason for the elimination of the second dynasty, and an argument on which King lays a great deal of stress, is the absence so far of any positive statement that the kings of the second dynasty actually ruled over Babylon itself. Indeed he considers this, of course, quite negative proof of such importance, that the more positive arguments in favor of the identification of Kaštiliaš, the contemporary of Ea-gâmil, with the third king of the Kassite dynasty have to be set aside, and in this he is also supported by Meyer.

Now it is true that thus far we do not have any positive statement in the inscrip-

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1 Chronicles, I, p. 110.
2 Geschichte des Alti, I, p. 338.
3 Z., A., XXI, p. 185.
5 B. E., XXI, p. 44.
6 B. E., Scrips D., IV, p. 130ff.
7 Thus read the name with Thureau-Dangin, O. L., Z., XI, p. 31, and Hommel, O. L., Z., XII, p. 109, instead of King’s Bêtilisak.
9 Chronicles, I, p. 113.
10 Chronicles, I, p. 107.
tions and dated documents that any of the kings of the second dynasty actually ruled over Babylon, but, as a matter of fact, we know very little about these kings in any respect. It is a question, on which further excavations and new material no doubt will supply more definite information. As long as we have no positive proof to the contrary, the mere absence of a definite statement cannot, of course, constitute a proof that none of these kings controlled Babylon. On the other hand, as has been pointed out before, the very presence of this dynasty in a list, otherwise including only such dynasties as we know actually controlled Babylon, would be difficult to explain, if not at any time some one of these kings ruled in Babylon. But, of course, this does neither prove nor disprove the supposition that Babylon for a time at least was included in the domain of the second dynasty.

But I am inclined to think that too much importance has been placed on the question, whether this dynasty ruled in Babylon or not. In itself it does not solve the problem of the relation between the first and third dynasty. King2 and Meyer3 assume that the third dynasty followed immediately on the first. But in this respect they seem not only to have underestimated the Hittite invasion and conquest of Babylon, but have gone so far as practically to eliminate its consequence on the chronology altogether. It is most difficult to see, how an event of such importance really can be so lightly disposed of historically.

The conquest of Babylon, with the position this city had obtained in Babylonia during the first dynasty, as well as the overthrow of this dynasty, would naturally be an event of great consequence. It is therefore difficult to see, how the Hittites, according to the natural order of things, could have been content only to make such a conquest, and then immediately leave another people, the Kassites, to reap the advantages of the whole conquest, unless, (what has not been shown), the Hittites and the Kassites are identical. A people like the Hittites, being able to conquer Babylon and overthrow the ruling dynasty, would also be able to keep the conquered territory in their hands, at least for some time. The Hittites, moreover, were no marauding tribes that would only be content with plunder. A Hittite conquest and the overthrow of the native dynasty would naturally have as a consequence the establishment of Hittite rule. Hence some time must have elapsed between the end of the first dynasty and the beginning of the rule of the third over Babylon.

On account of the facts, set forth by Prof. Hilprecht, B. E., XX1, pp. 44, 45,

1 Poebel, Z. A., XXI, p. 165; also Hilprecht, B. E., XX1, p. 42.
2 Chronicles, I, p. 10.
3 Geschichte des AlL2, p. 341.
4 See new chronicle, King, Chronicles. II, p. 22.
5 See Jastrow's Hittites in Babylonia, R. S., XVIII (1910), pp. 87ff., just issued.
and Hinke, B. E., Series D, pp. 130ff., viz., that (Agum-)Kakrime “probably was the first emperor of Babylonia,” among the members of the Kassite dynasty, we possibly may have to bring down the dates, previous to the Kassite dynasty, some decades.

The only positive chronological data, so far known, by which we can be guided in an attempt to calculate the length of the apparent gap between the first and third dynasty, are the facts known in regard to the second dynasty itself. It has never been questioned that the Iluma-ilu, who according to the new chronicle was a contemporary of Samsu-iluna and Abi-ešu, is to be identified with the first king of the second dynasty. Thus the beginning of this dynasty and the very approximate length of time it was contemporaneous with the first dynasty can be determined. But, on the authority of the same material, the end of the second dynasty and the length of time it was contemporaneous with the third dynasty can also be fixed.

The identification of Kaštilias, the contemporary of Ea-gâmil, last king of the second dynasty, with the third king of the third dynasty is certain, as far as the material now at hand shows, unless we, like King, and more recently Hommel, postulate an entirely new set of kings, that would answer the conditions required. That Kaštilias, the third king of the third dynasty, answers the statement of the new chronicle, or that he was the son of Agum, not the father, as the kings’ list erroneously has it, is now established without a doubt by the emendation of V R., 33, col. I, according to King’s collations published by Hommel.

The passage relating to this special point runs as follows:

17 mārš Kaš-tiša-šu
18 aplu reš-tu
19 šā A-gu-um ra-bi-i
20 zērum el-šum zēr šarrūti(-ti)
21 ta-mi-ih šir-ri-ti
22 mārš Gān-di

The order of the three first kings of the third dynasty would thus be:

1 Chronicles, I, pp. 70, 93, 97, 147ff.; II, p. 15f.
3 O. L. Z., XII, p. 110.
5 The sign is TUR = māru, not i.
6 BI.BE., according to collation by King. See ibid., p. 109.
7 Also according to collation by King.
(1) Gandi or Gandaš,  
(2) Agum the great or first,  
(3) Kaštiliaš, his firstborn son.

Thus if we can within a few years determine to what extent the second dynasty overlapped the first and the third, the balance of the sum total of the years attributed to the second dynasty would, of course, denote the time that elapsed between the end of the first and beginning of the third dynasty. For this calculation, however, we depend entirely on the figures given by the kings’ list. The chief objection to this procedure has been the fact that these figures are unusually high. Still they are not impossible. Of eleven kings four ruled 60, 56, 55 and 50 years respectively, but others only 8, 15 and 20. That mistakes occur in the list is seen from the fact that that to Hammurabi are assigned 55 years, while according to the date lists he only ruled 43. But mistakes of reduction are also found. As Ammi-ditana is given only 25 years in the kings’ list, while he actually ruled 37; Abi-ēšu’ 25 instead of 28, and Samsu-ilana 35 instead of 38.² If subtraction has to be made from the sum total of these years, it would only be a question of a few decades. As long as we have no positive proof to the contrary, the safest course is to be guided by the figures given. As Thureau-Dangin³ has calculated, we would have a period of about 177 years to be accounted for between the first and third dynasty.

As for the fall of Isin and the overthrow of the Isin dynasty, King was inclined to join those two events and to identify them with the conquest of Isin in the 7th year of Hammurabi, rather than with the same event recorded as taking place in the seventeenth year of Sin-muballit.⁴ Whether the conquest of the city of Isin in any of those years mentioned also marked the end of the Isin dynasty or not has not yet been definitely proven. The dynasty might have been overthrown at some earlier unknown conquest. These are two events that will have to be distinguished and kept separate. But that the conquest of Isin in the seventh year of Hammurabi did not in any case, as was quite obvious for other reasons, refer to the conquest of Isin by Rim-Sin is absolutely certain from the date formula for that year:

\[ \text{mu} \ Unu(g)^{ki} \ u \ Ê-si-in^{ki} \ ba-an-dib,^{5} \]

which shows that Hammurabi took the city. We know for certain that Isin also was taken before that time by Sin-muballit in his seventeenth year.⁶

¹ See Thureau-Dangin, Z. A.; Poebel, Z. A., XXI, p. 75; B. E., VI, p. 42.  
² See Chronicles, I, p. 95.  
³ Z. A., XXI, p. 179.  
⁴ Chronicles, I, p. 100ff.  
⁵ See Poebel, B. E., VI, p. 57.  
⁶ See Pinches, C., T., VI, Pl. 9, Bu. 91-5-9, 284, O., 44; King, L. I. H., VIII, No. 101.
In what relation his conquest of the city really stands to the well-known conquest of Isin by Rim-Sin, and which must have occurred about the same time, is another question to consider. The conquest of Isin and the overthrow of its venerable dynasty, however, must have been an event of great consequence; and as for Rim-Sin, it was the occasion for instituting a new era. Whether the dynasty of Isin actually went down with the city in the seventeenth year of Sin-muballit we do not know, but it is the very latest date, at which we can place the end of this dynasty.

Thus by starting as low as possible, or placing the end of the third or Kassite dynasty as late as 1140, adding 577 years, the length of the third dynasty, 177 years to be accounted for between the third and first dynasty, 201 years up to the seventeenth year of Sin-muballit, 225½ years for the dynasty of Isin, and 117 years for the second dynasty of Ur, we would have to place the beginning of the last mentioned dynasty about 2408 B.C.

This calculation would place the beginning of the first dynasty about 2147 B.C., the reign of Hammurabi about 2045–2003. Hammurabi would then very well come within the round number of 700 years which, according to the scribes of Nabûna'id, separated him from Burnaburiash, whom even Meyer places about 1380–1375. Gulkišar would come within 696 years before Nebukadrezzar I, as he would at least have ruled down to 1780, which also is the date assigned to him by Meyer.

These dates suggested can also be reconciled with the more trustworthy new chronological material brought to light by the German excavations in Assyria. Šalmaneser I states that he rebuilt the temple of Aššur, which had once been built by Umba. It had fallen into decay, and Erešu rebuilt it. One hundred and fifty-nine years passed after the reign of Erešu and it fell into decay, and Šamši-Adad rebuilt it. During 580 years it grew old, fire broke out, and after that Šalmaneser I restored it. According to figures given, Erešu would have to be placed within 739 years of Šalmaneser I, who, according to Meyer, ruled about 1300 B.C. The father of Erešu was Ilu-šuma, who, according to the new chronological material published by King, was a contemporary of Šu-abu, probably identical with Sumu-abu, the first
king of the first dynasty. Hence the first dynasty of Babylon would have begun about 2040, the reign of Ereššu and Ilu-šuma, and also perhaps a part of the reign of Sumu-abu. But in addition to this we will also have to make allowance for the years the temple was fallen into decay. How long Ereššu and his father ruled we do not yet know, but the number of years these kings ruled and the years of the decay of the temple, and the uncertainties of other chronological figures used as a basis, may possibly make up for the discrepancy of about 100 years.

The approximate dates, as far as the chronological material at hand allows us to determine, for the kings of the second dynasty of Ur would be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>King</th>
<th>Reign</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ur-Engur</td>
<td>2408–2390 R.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dungi</td>
<td>2390–2332 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bur-Sin</td>
<td>2332–2323 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>2323–2316 B.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibi-Sin</td>
<td>2316–2291 B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. THE TABLETS.

The clay tablets, inscribed with old Babylonian cuneiform characters and written in the Sumerian language, now published for the first time in this volume, belong to the large and in many respects unrivalled collection of cuneiform tablets in The Free Museum of Science and Art of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. With two exceptions only, Nos. 132 and 155, they were excavated in the ruins of Nippur, in central Babylonia, during the first three expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania, vix., 1888–89, 1889–90 and 1893–96 respectively. The documents published in this volume, however, constitute only a part of the tablets from this period, preserved in the Philadelphia Museum. Documents of the same character, from the same period, and in part even found in the same mounds, were also excavated during the fourth expedition to Nippur. These tablets will be included in volumes to follow.

As could be gathered from the careful description of the tablets in The Catalogue of the Babylonian and General Semitic Section of the Museum, prepared by the Curator, Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, the larger part or 136 of the tablets, here published, were dug up during the second expedition to Nippur (1889–90). From the first expedition (1888–89) came only 8 tablets, Nos. 1, 5, 13, 66, 84, 91, 151, and 170; while from the third expedition thus far we have 25 tablets, namely, Nos. 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 29, 30, 36, 40, 41, 42, 46, 55, 70, 86, 95, 116, 125, 133, and 135. Two tablets were purchased in Nippur: No. 132 by Dr. Haynes during the third expedition and said to come from Yutka or Telloh; No. 155 by Dr. Peters from Mr. Noorian, the interpreter of the first two expeditions, during the second campaign. Worthy of notice is the fact, that most of the more interesting tablets in this volume, or the so-called "contracts," were unearthed during the first and third expeditions.

As the Nippur tablets, here treated, vary in contents, it would be of great interest to know the exact places of discovery in the many elevations and depressions of certain parts of the ruins of Nippur, and to ascertain, in what environments and under what general conditions they were found. Thus it would be interesting to learn, whether the so-called “contract” tablets were found in the same places as the tablets containing various accounts, and whether these two kinds of tablets were found apart from or intermingled with each other. But unfortunately, no Assyriologist being present during the second and third expeditions, no records of this kind could be kept by Dr. Peters and Dr. Baynes, who, moreover, at times worked at Nippur under very trying circumstances.

From the Catalogue of the Philadelphia Museum, which also states the different expeditions during which the tablets were found, from the descriptions of the excavations by Peters¹ and Hilprecht,² as well as from the large raised map of the ruins of Nippur³ in the University Museum, where by cuts or different colors the work of the four expeditions is designated, and also from personal information kindly furnished by Prof. Hilprecht, some facts at least can be gathered in regard to the mounds, where these tablets were dug up.

During the first campaign most of the tablets unearthed in Nippur, according to Peters,⁴ came from the so-called “Tablet Hill,” the site of the earlier “Temple Library,” the hill at present marked IV on the Museum map and Hilprecht’s reproduction of it,⁵ but V on the same plan given by Peters.⁶ This is the most southeast mound of the ruins of Nippur on the east side of the Satṭ en-Nil.

According to information from Prof. Hilprecht, no dated administrative documents from the second dynasty of Ur came from this section of the ruins during the first campaign, when he was at Nippur personally. The eight tablets then found came exclusively from the long trench cut in the southern slope of the long ridge on the west side of the Satṭ en-Nil, opposite “Tablet Hill.”⁷

While the few tablets of the second dynasty of Ur, discovered in a trial trench by the first expedition, evidently were found out of place in the general layer of that period, the second expedition reached the very rooms, in which they once had been

¹ *Nippur*, p. 259-568.
from the temple archives of nippur

stored, at a point marked E on the plan given by Peters, 1 for, according to Hilprecht’s
deciphering of the tablets, reported by Peters to have come from a certain level of
that section of the ruins, they were dated according to kings of the second dynasty
of Ur and according to events characteristic of their reigns. 2

During the third campaign Haynes also excavated thousands of tablets in the
same mound, VI (IX), on the west side of Šatît en-Nûl, 3 and among them again were
numerous tablets of the second dynasty of Ur. 4 According to Hilprecht, the mound
IV (V) or “Tablet Hill” was seemingly not touched at all, or only very slightly 5 by
Haynes during the third campaign. To judge from the colors on the map of the ruins,
provided by Mr. C. S. Fisher to indicate the work of the different campaigns, some
kind of excavations were indeed made in this mound during the third expedition,
but evidently without yielding any of the documents included in this volume.

As to size, shape, make-up and paleographic character, these tablets
share the peculiarities of similar documents from this period already published.
The comparative absence, however, of large many-columned account tablets, 6 which
occur in the Telloh collections frequently, 7 and also of round-shaped field accounts, 8
is to be noted.

As to their state of preservation, many of these tablets show evidence of
having been roughly handled by the vicissitudes that befell the ancient city with its
temple library and archives. In this respect the Telloh tablets, to judge from the
published texts, seem to have fared better. All the Nippur tablets with but one
exception are baked, but, like many similar Telloh tablets, there is a certain number
made from a kind of clay that now is crumbling.

Most of the smaller tablets, which no doubt originally were enclosed in cases
or envelopes, have seal impressions. A certain small group of tablets made of
the same kind of clay, similarly shaped and inscribed but not ruled, is covered with
seal impressions that mar the writing and make the decipherment a very difficult
task. These tablets had apparently never been enclosed in envelopes. As a rule
the seal impressions on the tablets of this volume are very faint and indistinct,

2 B. E., Series D, p. 343.
4 Ibid., p. 408.
5 Ibid., p. 431.
6 Cf. Th. S.-C. P. H., C., p. 287.
7 According to Hilprecht there are a number of large fragments of this class known to him among the uncat-
alogued material.
8 See especially the T. T. and H. L., G. editions.
9 See especially C. T., 1.
so that it is almost impossible to trace them satisfactorily. In such cases I have not undertaken to restore the seals, although this, of course, can easily be done from the names on the tablet. A few impressions, however, are clear and distinct, and these are reproduced. The seals represent the picture characteristic of the second dynasty of Ur. The moon god is sitting on his throne. A worshipper is led into his presence by a priest and is followed by another. In accordance with the contents and character of the tablets, most of the seals are *dub-sar seals*. One document has the seal of a *patesi*, while another has the seal of a judge.

As the title of the volume indicates, all these tablets were made and inscribed during the reigns of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur, or during the second half of the third millennium B.C. About half of the number are duly dated, and may thus be assigned to this period without the slightest hesitation, while the undated documents have to be classified principally on the basis of their paleographical characteristics, their proper names and contents. The sifting and cataloguing of the immense mass of material in the Museum is exclusively done by Prof. Hilprecht. With his unrivalled experience and skill in deciphering original cuneiform script, older and later, he also classified, catalogued and assigned to the proper historical period the tablets here published. After a careful examination and study of every tablet, I have no occasion to differ from his in this respect almost unerring judgment.

1 See No. 32. Cf. also the seals reproduced by Pinches in the *Amherst* volume.
2 See No. 13.
3 See No. 14.
III.

SIMILAR TABLETS.

In regard to their contents, these tablets will have to be classed together with other collections of tablets from the same period already published by others. But while they contain, of course, material of a character similar to that of the texts published before, they also, as will be found, furnish a great deal of new information of special interest for the time, to which they belong.

The first tablets of a similar character from this period of Babylonian history were published by Prof. Rilprecht. As early as 1893-96 he published the first ordinary clay tablets of the second dynasty of Ur, together with other older Babylonian inscriptions, in "B. E.," Vol. I, Parts 1-2. Cf. Nos. 124-127 and such other inscriptions from the Ur period as Part 1 (1893), Nos. 14 (a basalt tablet), 15 (an agate tablet), 16 (a soapstone tablet), 20, 21 (door-sockets), and 22 (a brick), and Nos. 121 (a door-socket) and 122, 123 (soapstone tablets).


The most recent contributions to the literature from the Ur period, and which have come into my hands only while reading the proofs, are by Delaporte, Empreintes de Cachets de la Collection Amherst, pp. 101-104; Genouillac, Tablettes d'Ur, pp. 137-141; and Huber, Die Altbabylonischen Dahrlehnstexte aus der Nippur-Xamm-
lung im K. O. Museum in Konstantinopel, pp. 189–222, all included in the magnificent Hilprecht Anniversary Volume (1909) just issued.

Complete collections of documents of the same special character as the tablets published in this volume began to be published in 1896. Thus we have to note the small collection published by W. R. Arnold in his dissertation for the doctorate at the Columbia University Ancient Babylonian Temple Records in the Columbia University Library, New York, 1896.

In the same year the British Museum commenced the publication of its Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum, of which Vols. I, III, V, VII, IX and X, copied by King, contain documents from the Ur period. Unfortunately, on account of the fact that at first the material submitted was not arranged or numbered, these otherwise excellently edited volumes are most difficult to handle. Hence it is most gratifying to note that this quite formal defect has been remedied in later volumes, and especially in the latest, or XXVI, where not only the texts, but also an extensive introduction, accompanied by translations and notes, as well as by beautifully made photographic reproductions, are presented. A study of these texts has recently been made by Deimel, Zeitschrift für Assyriologie, Vol. XXII, pp. 17ff.

As an appendix to his Early Babylonian History, Radau published The E. A. Hoffman Collection of Babylonian Clay Tablets in the General Theological Seminary, New York City, New York, 1900, which for the greater part belong to the period of the second dynasty of Ur.

Reisner published a large and well-edited collection of tablets of this character and period from the Königliche Museen, Berlin, in his Tempelurkunden aus Telloh (Mitteilungen aus den Orientalischen Sammlungen, Heft XVI), Berlin, 1901.

Thureau-Dangin published a collection of old Babylonian tablets from the Louvre, Paris, and the Imperial Ottoman Museum, Constantinople, in Recueil de Tablettes Chaldéennes, Paris, 1903. Of these tablets (a large number of which he had published before in Revue d’Assyriologie) a part of the 4th, the 5th and 6th series date from the Ur period.

Virolleaud edited a small volume of Ur texts, principally documents, of which the texts had been published before, but which he now transliterated and translated under the title Comptabilité Chaldéenne, Parts I and II, Poitiers, 1903, and in the same year another small volume of similar texts, likewise published before by Scheil and Thureau-Dangin, entitled Di-tilla, textes juridiques chaldéennes, Poitiers, 1903.

In 1905(?)—no date is to be found in the volume itself—Prof. Barton published the first part of his Haverford Library Collection of Cuneiform Tablets, being
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tablets from the Ur period, said to have been dug up at Telloh. To judge from the copies the Haverford Library possesses a collection of unusually large, carefully inscribed and well preserved tablets. Most unfortunately, however, this volume has been subjected to very severe criticism on account of the many mistakes in the copies as well as hasty and erroneous interpretations.

A more careful and reliable edition of Babylonian tablets, bought from dealers and presented to American institutions, is the collection of Ur tablets published by Lau in his Old Babylonian Temple Records, New York, 1906. The tablets published in that volume belong to the Columbia University. The collection was bought in 1896 from Noorian, formerly interpreter with the Babylonian expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania. The tablets are represented as coming from Telloh, but it is quite certain that at least some of them have come from Nippur.

Pinches published a beautifully made-up volume entitled The Amherst Tablets, London, 1908, “being an account of the Babylonian inscriptions in the collection of the Right Hon. Lord Amherst of Hackney, F.S.A., at Didlington Hall, Norfolk.” Among the tablets published in this volume more than a hundred are Ur tablets.

Pélagaud published in transliteration and translation, with an introduction, notes, indexes and in part the cuneiform texts, a revised edition of texts previously published and translated by Scheil, Thureau-Dangin and Virolleaud, in his Sá-tilla, textes juridiqves, etc., Babylonica, Tome III, 2, Paris, 1909.

Lastly, Barton has published a second part of his Haverford Library Collection of Cuneiform Tablets, Part II, Philadelphia (1909). This volume contains ninety-four tablets, all of which are from the second dynasty of Ur, and said to have come from Telloh. This second volume is done with more care than the first. Barton has also given a list of corrections in regard to his first volume. The list is not complete, however.

It is a cause of regret that I have not been able to get access to the volume of old Babylonian tablets preserved in the Eremitage, St. Petersburg, in order to ascertain whether it contains any tablets from this period.
IV.

THE SUBJECT MATTER.

As to the content or subject matter of the tablets, published in this volume, the comparatively large number of so-called "contract" tablets is to be especially noted. Tablets of this character from the second dynasty of Ur have so far been rather rare. Though about 1,500 tablets have already been published or described in catalogues, there are only about a score of "contracts" among them.

The Hoffman collection, containing about 165 tablets from this period and partly described and partly published by Räphael, has not a single contract. Among the 267 tablets published by the British Museum there is none, in spite of the term "contracts" in the preface to Parts I, III, V, VII. Nor is there a single "contract" among the 211 tablets published by Barton. Neither is there any one among the 254 tablets described or published by Lau, nor among the 120 Amherst tablets. Among Reisner's 310 numbers there is a single "contract," No. 51, probably a sale of sheep. Broken as it is, the true character of the document escaped even the otherwise so keen and observant eye of Reisner. The collection published by Thureau-Dangin, however, have among its 171 tablets from this period eight "contracts." With these few exceptions all these tablets are account, and receipts of various kinds.

The fact that among the tablets, excavated by the Philadelphia expeditions, there is a comparatively large number of these rare documents from the second dynasty of Ur will again tend to accentuate the interesting and valuable character of the Nippur collections.

1. Pfalzgraf has recently collected and practically republished all of them, twenty-two in number, in his Suttila Texts. See Chapter III.

2. For this and the following collections published see Chapter III.

3. The tablets which Barton represents and translates as "an appointment to a clerkship," H. L. C., I, p. 10, and "the establishment of a Food Office" (corrected to business), are only accounts. Cf. the similar tablets T. T., 164-6; Amtk., 121.

4. According to the Catalogue of the Morgan collection in New York, made by Johns, Nos. 49, 70, 71, 85, 86, 87, 88 and 108, all from this period, are "contracts." Some of them have been already published by Schefil, No. 108, in R. T., XVII, p. 38, and Nos. 70, 71 in R. T., YIX, p. 63.
Among the 171 numbers published in this volume about thirty are "contract" tablets. Some of them, however, are fragmentary and their specific character cannot be determined definitely. The balance are accounts of various kinds. The term "contract" I understand to mean a document recording a legal or business transaction, or some agreement between different parties, in regard to which a document is legally drawn up, signed and attested.

Into the collection here published has also strayed a very fragmentary tablet, No. 154, which is of special interest, as it is a fragment of a literary tablet, dating from this early period.

**Fragment of a Literary Tablet.**

```
5. [ ... ] dumu ama nu-tug [ ... ]
6. [ ... ] pi-pi ib-[ ... ]
7. [ ... ] u|m-mi dug-[ ... ]
8. [ ... ] xe ib-[ ... ]
9. [ ... ] eu [ ... ]
10. [ ... ] e|n [ ... ]
```

As easily seen, the fragmentary condition of the tablet renders any attempt of a translation or interpretation impossible, but that it is of a literary character seems certain. The ib at the end of the broken lines 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9 is, of course, a verbal prefix. The nu-tug, line 6, followed by dumu, "son," and ama, "mother," looks like a negative followed by the verb or "not" and some form of the verb "to be."

As far as paleographical and archaeological evidences tend to show, the tablet was written during the period of the second dynasty of Ur, and would thus form another link in the arguments as to the age of Babylonian literature, definitely showing, that literary documents existed as far back as in the period of the second dynasty of Ur.

1 For another tablet of this kind in the Nippur collections of the Imperial Ottoman Museum in Constantinople, cf. Huber in Hilprecht Anniversary Volume, pp. 220ff.
2 See P1, 67, No. 154, and Description of Tablets, Chapter XI.
As for a general survey of the subject matter of the tablets of this volume, the following may be noted:

**Court proceedings:**
- Legal documents in regard to slaves: Nos. 1 (I), 4 (II).
- Legal document in regard to an office: No. 2 (II).

**Contracts:**
- Agreements between parties: Nos. 4, 10.

**Documents of sale:**
- Deed of sale of palm grove: No. 14 (VII).
- Deed of sale of a male slave: No. 15 (VIII).
- Receipt of purchase money for a pair of slaves: No. 16 (IX).

**Loan documents:**
- Documents in regard to loans of silver: Nos. 19, 20, 21.
- Promissory notes: Nos. 11 (V), 13 (VI).
- Acknowledgments of loans of silver: Nos. 11 (V), 17-20, 22 (X), 29 (XIII).
- Acknowledgments of loans of grain: Nos. 23 (XI), 24 (XII).
- Acknowledgment of loan of dates: No. 31.

**A bond:** No. 7 (IV).

**Fragmentary "contracts":**
- Only parts of tablets remaining, the names of witnesses indicating the character of the documents: Nos. 3, 5, 8, 9, 12.

**Account of loans (or payments):** No. 56.

**Receipts:**
- Receipt for silver: No. 29 (XIII).
- Receipts for corn: Nos. 34, 37-39, 43, 45.
- Receipt for wheat: No. 36.
- Receipts for vegetables of various kinds: Nos. 47, 49, 53.
- Receipts for different kinds of beans: Nos. 44, 45.
- Receipt for dates: No. 31.
- Receipts for figs: No. 54.
- Receipts for provisions: No. 35.
- Receipts for straw: No. 48.

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1 For a more detailed description of the contents of every tablet see the Description of the Tablets, Chapter XI.
2 Some of these receipts may be acknowledgments of loans.
Accounts of income:

Accounts of the receipts for corn............................................. Nos. 37, etc.
Account of the receipts for bronze........................................... Nos. 71–74.

Accounts of supplies received and at hand:

Statement of silver, corn, oil, etc., received and at hand............. No. 151.
Statements of shiploads of grain delivered................................. Nos. 80, 66.
Statement of corn, wheat and vegetables delivered and at hand... Nos. 63, 65.
Statement of garments at hand.................................................. No. 143.
Statement of chairs on hand..................................................... No. 62.

Storehouse accounts:

Account of corn......................................................................... No. 119.
Account of corn and wheat......................................................... Nos. 67, 84, 100–104.
Account of grain........................................................................ No. 56, 58.
Account of beans.......................................................................... No. 68.
Account of vegetables................................................................... No. 169.
Account of figs, dates, etc............................................................ No. 105.
Account of bronze......................................................................... No. 71.
Account of grain received and paid out...................................... Nos. 57–59.

Unique account of a fruit harvest................................................. No. 76 (XVIII).

Cattle accounts:

A "round up" of cattle................................................................. No. 79 (XIX).

Field accounts:

Accounts of the cost of the tilling of fields, as wages, feed of oxen,
seed, etc.................................................................................. Nos. 83, 89, 90 (XX), 91 (XXI).

Renting of fields to different persons......................................... No. 144.

Account of fields, their measurements, condition, etc................ No. 91.

Inventories:

Enumeration of belongings, as implements, weapons, viertuals, silver,
cattle, skins, etc........................................................................ Nos. 76, 77 (XVIII).

Memoranda.................................................................................. Nos. 6 (XXIV), 155.

Accounts of expenditures:

Expenditures of corn................................................................... No. 135.
Expenditures of different kinds of grain................................... No. 129 (XXI).

Various expenditures of corn and wheat; among these are 1 gur wheat
for porphyry stone for a couch for the god Nusku...................... No. 117.

Expenditure of wool..................................................................... No. 134 (XXIII).
Assignments of garments. ...................... Nos. 137–142.
Expenditures of sesame. ........................ Nos. 134, 136.
Expenditure of sesame oil. ...................... No. 125.
Expenditure of straw. ........................... No. 161.

Special temple accounts:
Grant for the temple of En-lil ................... No. 131.
Grant for temple offerings ........................ No. 88.
Flour and grain for temple offerings .......... No. 132 (XXII).

Temple offerings and porphyry stone for couches for the deities ...... No. 133.

Accounts of expenditures of supplies to special persons named, as wages or
for sustenance :
Expenditures and distributions of grain ... Nos. 85, 93–95, 97, 147, 149, 165, 166.
Distribution of grain and vegetables .......... Nos. 53, 63, 65, 146, 148.
Distribution of fish .............................. No. 106.
Distribution of drink ............................ No. 120 (XX).

Pay-lists :
Lists of officials, employés, artisans and laborers, generally the amount
of wages being stated ............................ Nos. 88, 96, 107–110, 123, 170.

Various accounts:
Accounts, the character of which cannot be definitely determined on
account of the broken condition of the tablets ..................
Nos. 61, 69, 72, 86, 98, 111, 114, 145, 152, 171.

Fragments ........................... Nos. 157–159, 164.
V.

DATES.

One of the most valuable features of these documents, especially for the reconstruction of Old Babylonian history, are, of course, the dates. Of the 171 tablets, published in this volume, about 115 are more or less completely dated. Some have complete dates, giving year, month and day; others year and month, others year, and five give only month and day. The rest, or about 56, are either originally undated or the dates are broken away.

As for the dates themselves, most of them were, of course, known before, either as certain or uncertain dates, but there are also to be found entirely new dates, as well as new variations of previously known date formulas.¹

The certain and known dates represent the latter part of the reign of Dungi, from the 35th to the 53d year of his reign, with documents from every year mentioned except the 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d and 48th–52d years; the entire reign of Bur-Sin except his 4th year; the whole of Gimil-Sin, and the 1st year of Ibi-Sin, thus covering a period of at least 45 years. The dates found in this volume, giving year, month and day, are the following:

CERTAIN DATES.

Dates from the reign of Dungi.

35th:² \textit{mu Si-mu-ru-um} ki \textit{ba-hul}:

\begin{itemize}
\item \textit{itu Ezen-}\textit{Nin-a-zu}. \textit{No. 17.}
\item \textit{itu [Ezen-]mah}. \textit{No. 57.}
\item \textit{itu AB-}\textit{a}, ud \textit{X} \text{[}. \textit{No. 111.}
\item \textit{itu En-gar-du-}\textit{a}, ud \textit{XIX}. \textit{Nos. 23 (XI), 24 (XII).}
\item \textit{itu Se-kin-kud}, ud \textit{VIII}. \textit{No. 79 (XIX).}
\end{itemize}

¹ See \textit{New dates and New variations of known dates}, p. 27.
² For the identification and the chronological order of the dates see next chapter, \textit{Reconstruction of the Dates of the Second Dynasty of Ur}.
(No day) ................................................. No. 80.
itu Ezen[d]-Me-ki-gál, (no day) .................... .No. 81.

36th: mu uš-ša Si-mu-ru-unib[ba-húl]:
itu Bár-zag, (no day) ................................ .No. 44.

37th: mu Ha-ar-šib[ba-húl]:
itu Ezen-dun-gi ........................................ No. 156.
mu Ha-ar-šum[ba-húl]:
(No month) .............................................. Nos. 83, 84, 112.

40th: mu dumu-sal lugal pa-te-si An-ša[ba-an-tug]:
(Month broken off) ..................................... No. 140.
(No month) .............................................. No. 142.
mu dumu-sal lugal:
(No month) .............................................. No. 141.

41st: mu a-du II-kam Gán-ša[ba-húl]:
itu 4Ne-[šu] ............................................ .No. 115.
itu Ezen-An-na ........................................... .No. 34.
(No month) ............................................... Nos. 301, 100 :8, 49.

44th: mu An-ša-an[ba-húl]:
(No month) ............................................... Nos. 100 :71, 83.
itu še-sag-kud: ........................................... Nos. 100 :79.
itu še-kin-kud: ........................................... Nos. 100 :55, 56.

45th: mu uš-ša An-ša-an[ba-húl]:
(No month) ............................................... Nos. 100 :17, 72.

46th: mu 4Nannar Kar-zi(d)-da[ba-šu]:
é-an-na ba-an-tú(š): .....................................
itu še-kin-kud: ........................................... Nos. 64, 101: 19.

1This date formula must denote the same year as the formula mu Si-mu-ru-unib a-du II-kam-ma-ša ba-húl
(see next chapter) and must have been used until Simurum was captured the second time.
2Note in these cases the variation ba-an-tug instead of the usual ba-tug.
3Note the sign SAG instead of the usual KIN.
4Note omission of Ki.
5Note variation of šu for ai.
6Note variation for é-aša-tú(š).
7Ki wanting.
8Cf. T. T., 10414, IV, 9.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR.

53d:  \( \text{mu en } ^d\text{Innanna unu(g) } ^{máš-e} \text{ ni-pa(d)} : \)
      \( \text{itu Gán-gán.} \) ........................................... .No. 22 (X).
      \( \text{itu AB-a, ud III.} \) ........................................... .No. 56.

Dates from the reign of Bur-Sin.¹

1st:  \( \text{mu } ^d\text{Bur-Sin lugal-ám:} \)
      (No month). ............................................... .No. 55.

2d:  \( \text{mu } ^d\text{Bur-Sin-ge Ur-bí-lum} ^{kt} \text{ mu-bid-a:} \)
      \( \text{itu Azag-šim,} \text{ ud IX.} \) .............................. .No. 15 (VIII).

3d:  \( \text{mu } ^d\text{uš-sa Ur-bil-[l]um} ^{kt} \text{ ba-l[i][l]:} \)
      \( \text{itu Ne-[šá] } ^3 \) ....................................... .No. 35.
      \( \text{mu gu-zu} \text{ En-lil-lá ba-dím:} \)
      (No month). ............................................... .No. 36.
      \( \text{mu } ^d\text{uš-sa} \text{ ba-dím:} \)
      (Month broken off). ....................................... .No. 124.

5th:  \( \text{mu en am-gal An-na en } ^d\text{Innanna ba-tú-g-gá:} \)
      \( \text{itu Ab-è.} \) ............................................. .No. 41.
      (No month). ............................................... .No. 95.
      \( \text{mu en un(g)-gal } ^d\text{Innanna ba-tú-g-gá:} \)
      \( \text{itu AB, ud XI.} \) ....................................... .No. 11.
      \( \text{mu en un(g)-gal } ^d\text{Innanna ba-tú-g:} \)
      \( \text{itu Gán-gón, ud II.} \) .................................. .No. 47.
      \( \text{mu en bar-gal [ ]} \) .................................... .No. 18.

6th:  \( \text{mu } ^d\text{uš-sa en am-gal An-na en } ^d\text{Innanna ba-tú-g:} \)
      \( \text{itu A[zag(?)...].} \) ................................... .No. 42.

7th:  \( \text{mu } ^H\text{u-bú-nu-ri } ^{kt} \text{ ba-búl-a:} \)
      \( \text{itu Bár-zag, ud XXV.} \) ................................ .No. 4.
      \( \text{itu AB-a, ud XIV.} \) .................................... No. 8.

¹ From the important chronological tablet published by Prof. Hilprecht, B. E., Series A, Vol. XX, No. 47, li. 3; also p. 46, we know definitely that Bur-Sin ruled nine years. Tablets dated in every year of his reign except 4th and 6th occur in this volume.
³ Or Bil-bil-gar-ra.
⁴ mošt wanting.
⁵ See next chapter VI and IX.
⁶ Written ku.
8th: \( \text{mu en Eriduk\^{i}} \) ba-thy:

(Month broken off) ........................................... No. 3.
\( \text{itu Šu-ša-eš} \) ........................................... No. 46.

9th: \( \text{mu uš-sa en Eriduk\^{i}} \) ba-tūg:

\( \text{itu ĕNe-šú} \) ........................................... No. 54 (XV).
\( \text{itu Ezen-\^{i}Nin-a-zu} \) ................................ No. 32.
\( \text{itu Ki-kin-\^{i}Nin-a-zu} \) ................................ No. 45.
\( \text{itu Ezen-\^{i}Dun-gi} \) ..................................... Nos. 104, 157.

(No month) ..................................................... Nos. 59, 103.

\( \text{mu uk-sa en \^{i}En-ki Eriduk\^{i}} \) ha-thy:

\( \text{itu ĕNe-šú} \) ........................................... No. 134 (XXV).

\( \text{mu en \^{i}Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da ba-tūg} \):

\( \text{itu Šu-kul-a} \) ........................................... No. 60.

Dates from the reign of Gimil-Sin.

As for the chronological arrangement of the dates, see following chapter on reconstruction of the dates of this dynasty.

1st: \( \text{mu Gimil-Sin} \) lugal:

\( \text{itu Šu-kul, ud XXIII} \) ...................................... No. 62.
\( \text{itu Ab-ē} \) ................................................. No. 63.

2nd: \( \text{mu [má-dara]-zu-ab ba-ab-ba-dā} \) (Note form of date):

\( \text{itu Še-kin-kud} \) ............................................ No. 158.

3rd: \( \text{mu Si-ma-num} \) ba-kūd:

\( \text{itu Azag-šīmē} \) ........................................... No. 48.

4th: \( \text{mu bād mar-tu mu}-\text{rū} \):

\( \text{itu A-ki-ti} \) ................................................ No. 116.

5th: \( \text{mu us'-sa Gimil-Sin} \) lugal-e bād mar-ju \( \text{mu-ri-ik Ti-id-nu-im mu-[rū]} \):

\( \text{itu Šūq} \) ..................................................... No. 49.

\( \text{mu uš-sa bād mar-tu ba-ru} \):

\( \text{itu Še-kin-kud} \) ........................................... No. 1 (I).

1 New variation of date.

2 Written with sign \( \text{LUM} \), cf. \( E. B. II. \), p. 276. That the name is to be read \( \text{Si-ma-num} \) not \( \text{Si-ma-Zum} \) is evident from \( R. T. \) XIX, p. 57, No. 210, where it is written \( \text{Si-ma-num} \). Hence the sign \( \text{LUM} \) must also have the phonetic value of \( \text{NUM} \), known already from the door-sockets of Pargn and Narâm-Sîn of Nippur (Hilprecht, B. E., Series A, Vol. 1, Part 1, No. 1: 4; 2: 3, and Jensen in Schrader's \( K. B. \), Vol. 111, Part 1, p. 116, note 5); cf. No. 15: 1. Note also even here the omission of \( \text{Ki} \) after the name. Cf. \( E. B. II. \), p. 276, S. A. K. 1., p. 234.

3 New name of month. See Chapter VII.

4 To be noted is the use of \( \text{mu} \) as prefix of the verb. Otherwise \( \text{mu} \) is used when the active agent is given, and \( \text{ba} \) is prefix when not given. Cf. the form of date of 5th pear.
6th: \( \text{mu}^4 \text{Gimil}^4 \text{Sin lugal} \) Ur\( \text{ù-unu}^g(\text{g}) \)-ma-ge na\( \text{r}-\text{u}-\text{a}-\text{mah} \) \( \text{En-lil}^4 \text{Nin-lil-ra} \)

\( \text{mu-ne-dú} \):
itu Dir-Še-kin-kud. ........................................... No. 2 (11).

7th: \( \text{mu}^4 \text{Gimil}^4 \text{Sin lugal} \) Ur\( \text{ù-unu}^g(\text{g}) \)-ma-cla Za-ab-ša-li\( \text{g}^i \) \( \text{mu-hid} \):
itu B[\text{ár}]zag. ........................................... .No. 117.
itu Gu(d)-si .................................................. .No. 117.
itu Šig .......................................................... .Nos. 13, 49, 88.
itu Šu-kul, ud XXX ........................................... .No. 21.
(No day) ......................................................... .Nos. 75 (XVII), 117.
itu Bil-bil-gar-ra ................................................. .No. 126.
itu Dul-axag ....................................................... .Nos. 85, 128.
itu Engar-du\( \text{a} \), ud VII ........................................ .No. 37.
(No day) ......................................................... .No. 25.
itu Gân-gân-ê ..................................................... .No. 129.
itu AB .............................................................. .No. 117.
itu Še-kin-kud ................................................... Nos. 117, 153.
(No month) ......................................................... Nos. 90 (XX), 145.
(No month) ......................................................... .No. 152.

8th²: \( \text{mu}^4 \text{Gimil}^4 \text{Sin lugal} \) Ur\( \text{ù-unu}^g(\text{g}) \)-ma-gü-r-mah \( \text{En-lil}^4 \text{Nin-lil-ra} \)

\( \text{mu-dim} \):
itu Šig .......................................................... .No. 13 (VI).
itu Ezen-Me-ki-gal\( \) ²
itu Še-kin-kud ² ............................................. .No. 93.

\( \text{mu-ma-gü-r-mah ba-dim} \):
itu Gu(d)-si-zu .................................................. .No. 130.
itu Aš-a ........................................................... .No. 131.
itu Azag-Šin ...................................................... .No. 9.

**Gimil-Sin in seal** ................................................. No. 65.

**Dates from the reign of Ibi-Sin.**

1st: \( \text{mu}^4 \text{I-bi}^4 \text{Sin lugal} \):

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1. Ki omitted.
2. Must be na\( \), but looks like ki\( \). Note form na-rú-\( \text{a} \) instead of usual na\( \). Cf. next chapter.
3. See next chapter.
4. Of the twenty-five years of the reign of Ibi-Sin, according to the Hilprecht chronological tablet, **B. E., XX, Part 1, No. 47**; also **p. 46**, only two tablets are to be found in this volume, and one of them cannot yet be identified with a certain pear.
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 itu Gu(d)-si-zu. ........................................... .No. 16 (IX).
 itu Ezen-ši Nin-zu. ....................................... Nos. 82, 94.

UNCERTAIN DATES.
From the reign of Ibi-Sin.

mu I-bi-ši Sin lugal Si-mu-ru-umkī ba-hūl:
 itu Kin-ši Innanna. ........................................... No. 39.

UNCLASSIFIED DATES.

1. mu bhd-gal Nibrūki Urū-unu(g)kī-ma ba-rū:

2. mu uš-sa bhd-gal Nibrūki Urū-unu(g)kī-ma ba-rū:

3. mu m[a(?)]-da z[u(?)]... [u[e(?)]...... ]:
 itu Gu(d)-si-zu. ........................................... .No. 50.

4. mu Tu-ki-in-PA-mi-ig-rī-ša dumu-sal lu[gal pa-te-si Za-ab-ša-liki] ba-an-tug:
 itu Gān-gān-l. ........................................... No. 135.

FRAGMENTARY DATES.
Originally complete dates.


3. mu [ ....... ] z[u[... ]]
 itu Še-kin-kud, ud IX. ........................................ .No. 28.

4. [ ....... ] g[al[...... ]].
 itu Še-kin-kud, ud I. ........................................ .No. 31.

5. m[u] [...... ]
 itu [...... ].. ........................................... .No. 137.

6. m[u] [...... ] e[n[...... ]]
 itu Papp[e(?)] [...... ].. ................................... .No. 143.

Dated month and day only.

 itu Bil-bil, ud XVI. ........................................... .No. 163.
 itu Šu-eš-š[t][u(?)] m[u(?)] ud XV. ......................... .No. 53.

1 Note omission of a.
2 Cf. T. T., p. 31. Perhaps Dim-[kī]?
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPU.

 itu Ab-è, ud XVIII .................................................. . No. 52.
 itu Še-kin-kud, ud XV ................................................... . No. 159.

NEW VARIATIONS OF DATES.

1. mu uš-sa en dEn-ki Eriduki ba-túg.
   itu Nešû ................................................................. . No. 134.

NEW DATES.

1. mu bād-gal Nibrû ki Urû-unu(g) ki-ma ba-rú.
   No. 133.
2. mu uš-sa bād-gal Nibrû ki Urû-unu(g) ki-ma ba-rú.
   No. 133.

¹ Bur-Sin, 9th year.
² Unclassified dates, No. 1.
³ Unclassified dates, No. 2.
VI.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DATES OF THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.

The dates of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur, especially those of king Dungi and his followers, Bur-Sin and Gimil-Sin, have been more or less completely arranged chronologically by Radau1 and Thureau-Dangin.2 Both scholars encountered the difficulty, and in fact the impossibility, of a definite classification of these dates, owing partly to the gaps in the date lists, published long ago by Hilprecht,3 on which they principally founded the order of arrangement, and partly to the fact that the exact number of years the different kings ruled was yet unknown.

Recent material, and especially the new chronological list published by Hilprecht,4 will now enable us to reconstruct the dates of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur with more certainty. That a reconstruction of these dates according to the very latest chronological material at hand, such as I have undertaken, is not only justified but also necessary, can be gathered from the fact that scholars so far practically have overlooked the important bearing on the dates of the second dynasty of Ur, and especially on the dates of Dungi, which this new Hilprecht chronological list really has. Thus Thureau-Dangin makes no correction of the date lists in the German edition of his Les Inscriptions de Sumer et d’Akkad, although it was published in the year after the Hilprecht tablet was published. Pinches, in his Amherst Tablets, published in 1908, even reproduces a part of the new Hilprecht list,5 at the same time reproducing, translating and elucidating the date lists previously published by Hilprecht and Radau; but as for the identification of the years he still refers to Radau, who, of course, would he the first to disavow his former conclusions in face of all the new material published since.

1 E. B. H., pp. 252–287 (1900).
3 B. E., 125, 127.
4 B. E., XXIV, 47, also p. 46.
5 Amh., pp. xiii ff.
Pélagaud in his *Sá-tilla* texts still follows the figures given by Thureau-Dangin, by giving two dates of *Dungi* as the 30th and 46th year, though they should now be made the 43d and 58th respectively. Even Édouard Mayer follows Thureau-Dangin, although he remarks that the figures of the dates of *Dungi* ought to be raised by 12. Barton in his latest volume of *Ur* tablets (1909) likewise follows Thureau-Dangin.

In regard to King *Ur-Engur*, the founder of the second dynasty of *Ur*, we now know from the new Hilprecht chronological list that he ruled eighteen years. Of the date formulas of this king, however, we know for certain only one: *mu Ur-Engur lugal-e sig-ta igi-nùm-ša gur si-ne-si-a*. The formulas for the first and second years of his reign we may perhaps, with more or less hesitation, restore in accordance with the formulas used by the following kings of the dynasty. The dates *mu Ur-Ab-ba pa-te-si* and *mu en 4 Innanna Unu(g)3-*a dumu *Ur-Engur lugal-a mag-e ba-pa(d)-da*, given by Thureau-Dangin as belonging to the reign of *Ur-Engur*, may be the date formulas of the *patesi Ur-Abba* of *Lagaš*, just as well as the date *Gù-de-a pa-te-si*, etc., is given by the same author as the date formula of *Gudea*. The same may be the case with the fourth date given by Thureau-Dangin. What we know, however, is that *Ur-Ab-bn* was *patesi* of *Lagaš*, and that he was a contemporary of *Ur-Engur*.

The dates of *Dungi*, the second king of the dynasty, are those most affected by the new Hilprecht chronological list. Working on the basis of the material published or at hand at the time, Radau and Thureau-Dangin succeeded in establishing chronological order in the dates of *Dungi*, as far as the latter part of his reign is concerned, Thureau-Dangin, of course, having the advantage of more recent material.

As far as the last 45 years of *Dungi* are concerned, Radau and Thureau-Dangin have presented identical lists, not to mention differences in transcriptions and interpretations of the date formulas. The order of the last 45 (according to Thureau-Dangin 46) years is thus established with considerable certainty; but in regard to the identification of the date formulas with the respective years, the whole list was hanging in the air. That the chronological numbers given by Thureau-Dangin to these dates neither can nor were meant to represent the exact year is seen from the fact that he, in spite of the gap after the first year, begins anew with No. 1.

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1 *Babylonica*, III (1909), p. 82.
3 S. A. K. I., p. 228.
4 *R. t. C.*, 200, R. II, 8.
5 Ibid.
7 *R. T. C.*, 261, R. 11, 12.
The whole list, thus far constructed, can now be nailed down to its proper place, and every date formula can be exactly identified with the year which it represents. Thus we know from the new Hilprecht chronological list that Dungi ruled 58 years. We also know that the last date formula of the reign of Dungi was mu uš-sa Ha-ar-ši Ki-maški ʿHu-mur-tši ba-hūl, which would denote the same year as that in its later months have the date formula of the new king, or mu Ḫur-Sin lugal, both dates occurring during the pateshisp of Ur-Šamaš.

The last full year of Dungi would then have the formula mu Ḫa-ar-šiki Ḫu-mur-tši ki-maški ba-hūl, or the last date of the established list. Hence that formula would represent the 58th year of Dungi. Now by simply counting backward from this date we can establish the order of the known and certain dates of the last 46 full years of Dungi.

As for King Ḫur-Sin, the third ruler of this dynasty, we know from the same source that he ruled nine years. If the translation of a date given by Lau from an unpublished tablet is correct, we have ten date formulas from the reign of Ḫur-Sin, the last formula, mu uš-sa en Ḫanna Kar-xi(cl)-cla ba-tiik, denoting his last year, which is the same as the accession year of Gimil-Sin, while the preceding date formula, mu en Ḫanna Kar-xi(cl)-cla ba-tiik, would represent the last full year of the reign of Ḫur-Sin. Thus we have a complete list of the dates of this king.

In regard to Gimil-Sin, the fourth ruler of the dynasty, we now know from the new chronological list that he only ruled seven years. The perfectly clear cuneiform numbers, as can be seen from the photographic reproduction of the tablet, excludes every shadow of doubt. On account of certain date formulas, however, a larger number of years have been assigned to this ruler.

The chronological list, published by Hilprecht many years ago, gives the date formula mu ma-da Za-ab-ša-lši ba-hūl, or the recognized formula for the 7th year, as the last. The supposition that this is the formula for the 7th year is strengthened by the fact that the preceding date formula, mu na-mah Ḫe-lš-lā ba-rič, is in its turn preceded by an uš-sa-bi year of mu bād mar-tu ba-rū, denoting the 4th year. From the breaks of the tablet it would seem as if the date formula originally had

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1 B. E., XXI, 47; also p. 46.
2 See dates.
3 See dates.
4 O, B, T, R., No. 168, p. 68.
5 See dates.
6 B., E., XXI, Phototype illustrations, Pl. XV, No. 17, Rev.
8 B. E., I, 127, R.
been *mu bâd mar-tu bayu uš-sa-bi*. In any case this date formula cannot correspond to the following. Hence the two formulas must represent two different years or the 5th and 6th respectively.

But if the *Zu-ab-Ša-lî* formula is the 7th and last on the tablet, as is clearly shown by the uninscribed place below, it is not the last of the reign of *Gimil-Sin*. It is most likely that the very tablets were made in this year of *Gimil-Sin*, and thus naturally the following date formulas could not be given. We know two more date formulas from the reign of *Gimil-Sin*, for which there is no place except after the 7th year.2 Thus in fact we have date formulas for 9 years of *Gimil-Sin*, although this king, according to the new Hilprecht chronological tablet, ruled only 7 years.

There is, however, a very plausible explanation of this apparent discrepancy between the chronological list and the date formulas at hand. The chronicler only counted the full years of the king’s rule, while date formulas also for his first and last year, of which only a few months came within his rule, are to be found. His 1st year date formula would then designate the part of this year in which he ruled,3 the 2d year formula the 1st full year, the 8th formula would designate the 7th full year and the 9th the first part of the year in which he died, which year would be the same as the 1st year of his successor. Thus the seven years assigned to *Gimil-Sin* by the chronicler is a round number, only the full years being counted. As far as we know, he ruled at least eight years and three months in all. This tends to show that instead of the Babylonian chroniclers being apt to raise the length of the rules of their kings by giving round numbers,4 they were more apt to lower the total sum of the rule of a dynasty by only giving the number of full years.

An interesting case tablet bearing on the subject of the relation between the decession of *Bur-Sin* and the accession of *Gimil-Sin* has been published by Pinches.5 The tablet itself bears the date:

\[
\text{itu }^d\text{Dumu-xi} \\
\text{mu }^d\text{Gimil-Sin luyal};
\]

the case or envelope on the other hand:

\[
\text{itu Ezen-}^d\text{Ba-ú} \\
\text{mu en }^d\text{Nanna Kar-zí(}d\text{) ba-lug}.
\]

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1 Cf. the date formula of the 14th year of *Dungi*.
2 See dates of *Gimil-Sin*.
3 We know that *Gimil-Sin* had ascended the throne already in the month *Né-bû* or 4th month, C. *T.*, III, 16371, 7.
4 Thus we have one tablet dated in the 4th month of his 1st year, C. *T.*, III, 16371, 7, and another dated in the 6th month of his 9th year, R. *T.* C., 429, R. 2.
5 *Amh.*, p. xviii.
Thus the tablet is dated in the 7th month of the accession year of Gimil-Sin; but the envelope, as the text actually is transcribed by Pinches, is dated in the 9th month of the 9th year of Bur-Sin, that is ten months earlier, as we know, if Lau' gives an authentic translation, that the last or tenth year of Bur-Sin had the formula mu-us'-sa en Kar-zi(d)-da. Of course, the date on the envelope must have been made after the tablet was enclosed, hence later. In any case there must be some mistake on the envelope. Perhaps the scribe wrote mu for mu us'-sa. The explanation offered by Pinches, that the en Kar-zi(d)-da formula must designate the 2d year of Gimil-Sin, and has to be taken away from Bur-Sin, cannot be maintained. It would upset the whole order of dates.

If, however, the date of the envelope really is meant for the last year of Bur-Sin, i.e., the mu us'-sa en Kar-zi(d)-da, as is the most plausible explanation, this would show that a scribe in principle perhaps would continue to date according to the formula of a dead king even after the new king had been established, or possibly by ignorance of the change, or by mistake pure and simple, just as we in the beginning of a new year are apt to forget and continue to write the old accustomed year.

It will be noted that I have identified the formulas for the last year of Bur-Sin and the mu lugal of the first year of Gimil-Sin, as well as the last year of Gimil-Sin and the first year of Ibi-Sin, as denoting the same year respectively. This, to be sure, in spite of Kugler's very positive statement to the contrary. The only proof that Kugler advances for his dogmatic statement is the fact that the same years are designated by two date formulas. To my mind, and as long as no stronger proofs are presented, this fact proves the very opposite of what Kugler's "These" asserts.

Thus it is certain that a year, beginning at the New Year, was designated by a mu us'-sa formula of the date formula for the preceding year, until some event took place, which would make the occasion for the giving out of a new date formula. As far as the kings of the second dynasty of Ur are concerned, the last year of three of them is designated by a mu us'-sa formula. Naturally this formula would be used in the beginning of the year, which also, as of course could not be foreseen, proved to be the last year of the king. The accession of the new king would

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1 O. B. T. R., No. 168, p. 68.
2 That the mu en Kar-zi(d)-da does not designate the last year of Gimil-Sin is seen from the dating in this year even up to the month Dir-se-kin-kud, Amh., 118, 6.
3 Z. A., XXII, p. 65, i.e.: "These I. mu X lugal(-e) bezeichnet durchaus nicht das dnrrits-Jahr (accession year) des Konigs, sondern sein erstes volles Jahr."
4 Dungi, Bur-Sin and Gimil-Sin; see dates.
certainly be such an important event as to make it the occasion for the issue of a new date formula, which, according to ordinary usage, would serve as date formula for the rest of the year.

This view of the matter also explains satisfactorily the nine date formulas of Gimmil-Sin, while according to the new Hilprecht tablet he ruled only seven (full) years. As long as Kugler does not give more convincing proofs for his "These," it would also in this respect be safer to rely on the statement of the Babylonian chronicler.

In regard to Ibi-Sin, the fifth and last king of the dynasty, the new list has assigned twenty-five years to his rule. Of the date formulas of this king we know only two, the formula for his first year and another that cannot be identified with a certain year.

DATE FORMULAS OF THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UK.

1. CER\n
Ur-Engur.

1st: [mu Ur-d Engur lugal] (?)
2d: [mu uš-ša Ur-d Engur lugal] (?)
3d: [mu Ur-d Engur lugal-e sig-ta igi-nim-šû gûr si-ne-sá-a\n
CERTAIN:

[mu Ur-d Engur lugal-e sig-ta igi-nim-šû gûr si-ne-sá-a\n
Uncertain:

[mu Ur-Ab-ba pa-te-sî³\n
[mu en³ Iunuanna Unu(g)³i-a dumu lir-\n
[Engur lual-a maš-e ba-pa(d)-da³\n
[mu e³ Nin-sun-[na(?)] ba-rû-a⁴

\footnote{R. T. C., 261, R., 11, 14; 262, R., 11, 2; 263, R., 4.}
\footnote{R. T. C., 264, R., 11, 5.}
\footnote{R. T. C., 264, R., 11, 2.}
\footnote{R. T. C., 265, R., 111, 7.}
Dungi.

1st: *mu Dun-gi lugal*

2d: *(muui-sa Dun-gi lugal)(?)*

3d: [ ]

4th: [ ]

5th: [ ]

6th: [ ]

7th: [ ]

8th: [ ]

9th: [ ]

10th: [ ]

11th: [ ]

12th: [ ]

13th: *mu uš ē-Nin-ÍB ki-ba-a-gar*

14th: *mu uš ē-Nin-ÍB uš-sa*

*mu gir Nibr** [ ]

15th: *mu lugal-e Urù-unú(g) ki-ta Nibr* šu-in-nigîn*

16th: *mu má Nín-lil-lá ba-dá*

17th: *mu má Nín-lil-lá-ge uš-sa* "

*mu Nanna Kar-zi(d)-da ē-a ba-tú(r)"

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1 R. T. C., 273, R., 5

2 Restored by analogy and in accordance with the date formula for the second year of *Bar-Sin*. C. T., VII, 19775, 11:17; X, 19064, R., 20. Radu, E. B. H., p. 254, has suggested *mu šu(N) lam ba-ri* as a date formula that perhaps would come into this gap. Another hypothetical date formula could for good reasons be suggested from the new chronicle published by King, *Chronicles Concerning Early Babylonian Kings*, Vol. II, p. 11, 117, where it is stated (Reverse, lines 5-7) that *Dungi* plundered the treasures of *Ea* in *Babylon*. This must certainly have been an event of great notoriety and consequence. Hence it is in the highest degree probable that *Dungi* would date a year after such an event. The formula would, of course, be something like *mu Ka-dingir-raš* ba-šu.

3 On a tablet in the possession of Mr. Noorian, Sew York (see Radu, E. B. H., p. 254). Barton gives a date *mu temen E-nam* as a date of *Dungi*, but on what authority he does not state. The reading, however, is very doubtful. See H. L. C., 11, p. 81, No. 36.

4 R. T. C., 208, R., 8.

5 E. A. H., 109, R., 7; B. E. H., pp. 280, 420

6 R. T. C., 274, R., 5.

7 R. T. C., 275, R., 3.

8 B. E., 1, 125, R., 2.

9 B. E., 1, 125, O., 3; R. T. C., 277, K., 1.

10 B. E., 1, 125, O., 4.

11 R. T. C., 282, R., 4; 283, R., 3.

12 B. E., 1, 125, O., 5.
18th: *mu Š-bar-sag luyal ba-dū¹
   *mu E-bar-sag ba-dū²
   *mu Š-bar-sag³
19th: *mu dKA.DI bād-gal-AN⁴ é-a ba-tū(r)⁴
20th: *mu dNu-TŪG²-muš-da Ka-zal-lu⁵ 6-a ba-tū(r)⁶
21st: *mu Š-bal-bi lugal ba-dū²
22d: *mu "Nanna Nibr² 6-a ba-tū(r)⁸
23d: *mu en-ner-xl An-na en dNanna māš-e ni-pa(d)⁹
24th: *mu ₇ish-na(d)¹⁰ dNin-līl-lā¹¹
   *mu na(d) dNin-līl-š[^a]-[^b]-[^c]¹²
   *mu ₇ish-na(d) dNin-līl-lā uš-ša¹³
25th: *mu ₇ish-na(d) uš-ša¹⁴
   *mu en-ner-xl An-na en dNanna ba-tūg-gà¹⁵
26th: *mu Ni-alim-mi-da-Bu ḫumu-sal¹⁶ lugal nam-nim Mar-ḫa-ši-ki ba-ū¹⁷
27th: *mu UBARAg[kīs kī-bi ba-ab-gū¹⁹
28th: *mu ḫumu Urū-anū(g)¹⁸-ma galu-ḫiš-gud-šu ka-ba-ab-kes²⁰
29th: *mu ₇In-IB pa-te-si-gal dEn-līl-lā-ge²¹
30th: *mu ₇In-IB pa-te-si-gal dEn-līl-lā-ge²²
31st: *mu [ . . . . ] ba-du(g)-ga [ . . . . ]²³

¹ B. E., 1, 125, O., 6.
² R. T. C., 284, R., 6.
⁴ B. E., 1, 125, O., 7.
⁵ Left out in Randolph Eerens' tablets, Amh., p. xiv.
⁶ B. E., 1, 125, O., 8.
⁷ B. E., 1, 125, O., 9.
⁸ B. E., 1, 125, O., 10.
⁹ B. E., 1, 125, O., 11; E. A. H., 40; E. B. H., p. 256.
¹⁰ Radau reads *alam, E. B. H., p. 257, still followed by Pinches, Amh., p. 29; but the sign is no doubt na(d).
¹¹ T. T., 256, 8.
¹² B. E., 1, 125, O., 12.
¹³ T. T., 257, R., 2.
¹⁴ Amh., 16, 12.
¹⁵ B. E., 1, 125, O., 13.
¹⁶ This sign, on which every scholar has stumbled, is most likely alim, Br. 8582; R. E. C., 225. Cf. Sign List.
¹⁷ B. E., 1, 125, O., 14.
¹⁸ B. E., 1, 125, O., 15.
¹⁹ B. E., 1, 125, O., 16.
²⁰ B. E., 1, 125, O., 17.
²¹ B. E., 1, 125, O., 18.
²² B. E., 1, 125, O., 19.
32d: *mu uš [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
33d: *mu lugal [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
34th: *mu Gan-har₄ᴷⁱ ba-hú₄
35th: *mu uš -sa Gan-har₄ᴷⁱ ba-hú₄
*mu Si-mu-ru-um₄ᴷⁱ ba-hú₄
36th: *mu uš -sa Si-mu-ru-um₄ᴷⁱ ba-hú₄
*mu Ș[i]-m[u]-r[u]-u[m₄] [a]-du II-kam-ma-aš ba-hú₄
37th: *mu H[a-ar-š₂ᴷⁱ ba-hú₄
38th: *mu en Eridu₄ᴷⁱ-ga ba-tú₄-gā
39th: *mu uš -sa en Eridu₄ᴷⁱ-ga ba-tú₄-gā
40th: *mu duma-sal lugal pa-te-si An-ša₄ᴷⁱ ba-an-tú₄
*mu duma-sal lugal pa-te-si An-ša-an₄ᴷⁱ-ge ba-tú₄
*mu duma-sal lugal
41st: *mu Gan-har₄ᴷⁱ a-du II-kam-aš ba-hú₄
*mu a-du II-kam-aš Gan-har₄ᴷⁱ ba-hú₄
42d**: *mu Si-mu-ru-um₄ᴷⁱ a-du III-kam₄ᴷⁱ-aš ba-hú₄
43d: *mu uš -sa Si-mu-ru-um₄ᴷⁱ a-clu III-kam-aš ba-hú₄
*mu Gan-har₄ᴷⁱ a-du III-kam-aš ba-hú₄

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² B. E., 1, 125, R., 1.
³ B. E., 1, 125, R., 2.
To read the name as Sumerian.  It taken as Semitic, it is, of course, to be read Kar-har₄ᴷⁱ.
⁴ B. E., P, 125, R., 3; T. T., 237.
⁵ Amh., 17, IV, 6.
⁶ B. E., 1, 125, R., 4; Amh., 18, R., 5; also Dates of Dungi, preceding chapter.
⁷ C. T., N., 14, 48, R., 1; also Dates of Dungi, preceding chapter.
⁸ B. E., p, 125, R., 5.
⁹ Amh., 22, 7, has A-ar-š₂ᴷⁱ, and a fragment of the envelope has Ar-ši.  Note also the variation šum, Dates of Dungi, preceding chapter.
¹₀ B. E., 1, 125, R., 6; also reference in preceding note.
¹¹ B. E., 1, 125, R., 7.
¹² B. E., P, 125, R., 8; T. T., 121.
¹³ Dates of Dungi (Nos. 1, 4, 142).
¹⁴ B. E., 1, 125, R., 9; Dates of Dungi.
¹⁵ Dates of Dungi (No. 141).
¹⁶ B. E., P, 125, R., 10; Amh., 23, 7.
¹⁷ K., L., C., No. 99, has this form, not the one given by Radau.  E. B., H., p. 260.  See also Dates of Dungi.
¹⁸ A mu uš₄ᴷⁱ formula for this year is probably to be found in H. L. C., 11, P, 63, No. 31, R., 1.  See Unclassified Dates, No. 12.
¹⁹ K., L., C., 288, R., 10 adds ma.
²⁰ B. E., 1, 125, R., 11.
²¹ B. E., 1, 125, R., 12.
²² R. T., C., 142, left edge.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPU.

44th: \( \text{mu } \text{An-} \text{ša-an}^{k1} \text{ ba-} \text{hul}^{b} \)
45th: \( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } \text{An-} \text{ša-an}^{k1} \text{ ba-} \text{hul}^{b} \)
\( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } \text{An-} \text{ša-an}^{k1} \)
46th: \( \text{mu } \text{Nanna } \text{Kar-z} \text{zi}^{(d)}-\text{da}^{k1} \text{ a-du } \text{II-kam-} \text{ma-šu } \text{é-an-na } \text{ba} \text{-an-t} \text{úa(r)}^{t} \)
47th: \( \text{mu } \text{bád } \text{ma-da } \text{ba-rú}^{d} \)
48th: \( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } \text{bád } \text{ma-da}^{k1} \text{ ba-rú}^{d} \)
49th: \( \text{mu } \text{é-kú-ša-} \text{iš}^{d} \text{Da} \text{-yan-ge } \text{Dun-gi-ra } \text{ba-rú}^{a} \)
\( \text{mu } \text{sú-ša-} \text{iš}^{d} \text{Da-gán-ge } \text{Dun-gi } \text{ba-rú}^{a} \)
\( \text{mu } \text{é-kú-ša-} \text{iš}^{d} \text{Da-gán-na } \text{ba-rú}^{a} \)
50th: \( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } \text{é-kú-ša-} \text{iš}^{d} \text{Da-gían-na } \text{ba-rú}^{t1} \)
\( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } \text{é-ka-ša-} \text{iš}^{d} \text{Da-gic-na } \text{ba-rú}^{t2} \)
\( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } \text{é-sú-ša-} \text{iš } \text{Da-} \text{ba-rú}^{t4} \)
\( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } 6^{d} \text{Dun-gi-ra } \text{ba-rú}^{t1} \)
51st: \( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } \text{é-kú-ša-} \text{iš}^{d} \text{Da-gían-na } \text{ba-rú } \text{mu } \text{uš-sa-bi}^{a}^{10} \)
\( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } \text{é-sú-ša-} \text{iš}^{d} \text{Da-gían } \text{ba-rú } \text{mu-uš-sa-bi}^{a}^{17} \)
\( \text{mu } \text{uš-sa } \text{é } \text{mu } \text{uš-sa-bi}^{a}^{18} \)
52d: \( \text{mu } \text{Ša-} \text{aš-ru}^{k} \text{ ba-} \text{hul}^{b}^{19} \)

1 B. E., 125, R., 13; C. T., X. 18222, IV, 16; Amh., 24, 12; Dates of Dungi.
3 Amh., 25, 9.
4 B. E., 125, R., 15; (ba-šul(r)); Dates of Dungi (14).
5 B. E., 125, R., 15; T. T., 16, 10th, IV, 9; Amh., 26, 7; 27, R., 8; Dates of Dungi.
7 The sign occurs in different forms in these date formulas as KA + GAR = kšu, KA + SA = ša, and, if Lau is right, only KA. See O. B. T. R., No. 252, R., IV, 16. The signs are here transcribed as occurring in the different texts. Cf. the numerous proper names containing this element.
9 Amh., 29, 11.
10 B. E., 125, R., 18; R. T. C., 423, R., 3 (dingir before Da-gan wanting); C. T., 18437, R., 21 (nu wanting); X., 19007, R., 16 (na wanting): H. L. C., Pl. 33, No. 81, VIII, 13; O. B. T. R., 185, 5.
11 B. E., 125, R., 19; R. T. C., 411, R., 5; C. T., VII, 13165, R., 16; Amh., 31, IV, 13. Barton makes this a new date that he has not noticed elsewhere, H. L. C., I, p. 9.
12 O. B. T. R., 252, R., 16.
14 Amh., 30, 8.
15 R. T. C., 424, R., 4.
16 B. E., 125, R., 20; T. T., 26; C. T., V, 18358, VI, 5 (na wanting), etc.; O. B. T. R., 185; Amh., 32, R., 11.
17 C. T., VII, 12927, IV, 10.
18 C. T., V, 18358, I, 5.
19 B. E., 125, R., 21; C. T., V, 17752; VII, 12946; X. 18962, etc.; Amh., 35, 8 (ša-áš-ru-aum).
53d: mu en ḫNama maš-e ib-pa(ī)
mu en ḫNama maš-e ni-pa(ī)
mu en ḫNama ni-pa(ī)
54th: mu Ṣi-mu-ur-ru-umki Lu-lu-bu-umči a-clu X-lal-I-kam-āš ba-hūl
mu Ṣi-mu-ur-ru-umki Lu-lu-bu-umči
55th: mu ui-sa Ṣi-mu-ur-ru-umči Lu-lu-bu-umči a-clu X-lal-I-kam-āš ba-hūl
mu Ṣi-mu-ur-ru-umči Lu-lu-bu-umči ù Gan-hači a4 eš-šū sag + ši-giš šu-
gi-ra ḫm-mi-rač
mu Ur-biš-či ba-a-hūl
mu Ur-biš-či ba-hūl
56th: mu ui-sa Ur-biš-či ba-hūl
mu Ki-mašči Hu mūr-tči ba-hūl
mu Ki-mašči ba-hūl
57th: mu ḫDan-ĝi niša kala(g)-ga lugal Ur-i-unu(g)či-ča lugal an-ub-ba tab-ba-ye Ur-
bil-umči Si-mu-ru-umči Lu-lu-bu-umči ù Gan-hači a4 eš-šū sag + ši-giš šu-
gi-ra ḫm-mi-rač
mu Ur-biš-či ba-a-hūl
mu Ur-biš-či ba-hūl
58th: mu ui-sa Ki-mašči mu uš-sa-bišč
mu uš-sa Ki-mašči ù Hu-mūr-tči ba-hūl
mu Ha-ar-šči ù Hu-mūr-tči ba-hūl
mu Ha ar-ši ba-hūl

1 C. T., VII. 13164, B., 5; ḫmhr., 38, IV, 28.
3 This is a question whether this formula denotes the same year as the one above or the formula of ḫDan 23d or
38th.
4 E. A. H., 1, 2, 3; E. B. H., p. 263; R. T. C., 305, R., 18 (šar wanting); C. T., V, 12231, O., VII, 28 (adds a).
7 C. T., V, 12231, X, 15.
8 ḫmhr., 42, 7.
9 E. A. H., 4, 5; E. B. H., p. 264; C. T., VII, 12940, R., 19 (adds um); T. T., 299.
10 C. T., VII, 13138, R., 15; 18407, R., 18; T. T., 61.
11 C. T., III, 21340, VI, 160.
13 C. T., V, 18346, VIII, 6.
16 C. T., 17776, R., 15; 17785, R., 7; X, 14344, R., 10 (a wanting).
17 C. T., VII, 12932, IV, 11; 12934, VI, 6, etc.
18 C. T., III, 21338, VII, 162; ḫmhr., 21, 9 (p, 40).
59th: \( \text{mu} \ uš\text{-}sa \ Ha\text{-}ar\text{-}šīki \ Ki\text{-}maš\text{ši} \ ˘ı \ Hu\text{-}mur\text{-}tī\text{ši} \ ba\text{-}hūl} \)
\( \text{mu} \ uš\text{-}sa \ Ki\text{-}maš\text{ši} \ ˘ı \ Hu\text{-}mur\text{-}tī\text{ši} \ ba\text{-}hūl} \)

*Bur-Sin.*

1st: \( \text{mu}^4 \text{Bur}^d \text{Sin} \) lugal-\( \text{ám}^5 \)
\( \text{mu}^4 \text{Bur}^d \text{Sin} \) lugal\( ^6 \)

2d: \( \text{mu} \ uš\text{-}sa^4 \text{Bur}^d \text{Sin} \) lugal\( ^7 \)
\( \text{mu}^4 \text{Bur}^d \text{Sin} \) lugal-e \( \text{Ur}\text{-}bil\text{-}lum\text{ši} \) ba\text{-}hūl\( ^8 \)
\( \text{mu}^4 \text{Bur}^d \text{Sin} \) lugal \( \text{Ur}\text{-}bil\text{-}lum\text{ši} \) mu\text{-}hūl\( ^9 \)

3d: \( \text{mu} \ uš\text{-}sa \ Ur\text{-}bil\text{-}lum\text{ši} \) ba\text{-}hūl\( ^a \)
\( \text{mu} \ qū\text{-}za\text{-}mah \( ^* \text{En}\text{-}lil\text{-}lā\) ba\text{-}dim\( ^1^2 \)
\( \text{mu} \ qū\text{-}za^4 \text{En}\text{-}lil\text{-}lā \) ba\text{-}dim\( ^1^3 \)

4th: \( \text{mu} \ en \) gal\-mah \( An\text{-}na \) en\( ^d \)Nanna \( ba\text{-}tūg\)\( ^1^4 \)
\( \text{mu} \ en \) mah\-gal \( An\text{-}na \) en\( ^d \)Nanna \( ba\text{-}tūg\)\( ^1^5 \)
\( \text{mu} \ en \) mah\-gal \( An\text{-}na \) en\( ^d \)Nanna \( ba\text{-}tūg\)\( ^1^6 \)

5th\( ^1^8 \): \( \text{mu}^d \text{Bur}^d \text{Sin} \) nīta kala\( (g)\)-ga lugal an\-ub\-da tab\-ba\-ge \( \text{en} \) unū\( (g)\)-gal \( \text{d} \)Inanna \( in\text{-}tūg\)\( ^1^9 \)
\( \text{mu} \ en \) unū\( (g)\)-gal \( An\text{-}na \) en\( ^d \)Inanna \( ba\text{-}tūg\)\( ^2^0 \)

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1 Last year of Dungi and accession year of *Bur-Sin.*
2 Given by Scheil, R. T., XVII, p. 33, without reference made to original. The tablets *R. T. C.*, 291, 292, referred to by Thureau-Dangin, *S. A. K.*, I., p. 233, has the formula *mu*\( ^4 \text{Bur}^d \text{Sin} \) lugal.
3 *C. T.*, X, 14308, I. 7.
4 See Dates *Bur-Sin*, preceding chapter.
5 *B. E.*, I', 127, O. 1.
6 *E. A. H.*, 27-32; *E. B. H.*, p. 266; *R. T. C.*, 291, R. 3; 292, R. 8; *C. T.*, VII, 12915, IV, 4; 13140, R., 19; etc.; *Amh.*, 57, 12; 58, K., 17, etc.
7 *E. A. H.*, 33, 34; *E. B. H.*, p. 266; *C. T.*, VII., 11766, R., 15; 13391, R., 15, etc.
8 Note prefix *lu* with the name given.
9 *B. E.*, I', 127, O. 2; *E. A. H.*, 35-54; *E. B. H.*, p. 266; *C. T.*, VII, 12926, IV, 3; 18373, R., 20.
10 *Amh.*, 61, R., 11; 62, K., 8 (*lugal-\( \text{š} \)*).
11 *C. T.*, VII, 18407, R., 18; *Amh.*, 66, R., 15.
13 *Amh.*, 69, R., IV, 23.
14 *Amh.*, 70, 12; 71, 10; 72, 13; *I., L. C.*, P, 2, No. 300, It., 3. Barton makes this an altogether new date by translating the verbal infix *\( \text{a} \)* as meaning “for the second time.” I, p. 25.
15 *B. E.*, I', 127, O. 4; *E. A. H.*, 68-73; *E. B. H.*, p. 267; *C. T.*, VII, 12925, IV, 5; *X*, 12921, IV, 36; *Amh.*, 73, 9, etc.; 74, 12 (*ba\text{-}tūg wanting); 78, 5 (*ba\text{-}tūg-\( \text{a} \)*).
17 *H. L., C.*, P., 44, No. 232, R. 3; *I.*, T., 117, X, 7 (*ba\text{-}tūg wanting*).
18 For a discussion of the formula for the 5th year of *Bur-Sin*, see chapter IX.
20 *C. T.*, VII. 18370, R., 14.
SUMERIAN DOCUMENTS, 11. DYNASTY OF UR

mu en am-gal An-na en4 Innanna ba-túg4
mu en unü(y)-gal "Innanna ba-túg-gá3
mu en-nun-gal An-nu ki-ág4 Bur-Sin en Eridukí ba-túg5
mu en-nun-gal4 Bur-Sin ki-hg en Eridukí ab-túg6
mu en-nun-e4 Bur-Sin-ra ki-ág en Eridukí ba-túg6
mu en-nun-ní4 Bur-Sin-ra ki-ág ba-túg6
mu e n unü(y)-gal4 Innanna ba-túg4
mu en unü(y)-gal4 Innanna ba-túg4
mu en har-gal4 Innanna ba-túg5
mu en har-gal4 Innanna ba-túg5
mu en har-gal4 Innanna ba-túg5

6th\textsuperscript{2}: mu uš-sa en am-gal An-na en4 Innanna ba-a-túg\textsuperscript{14}
mu uš-sa en An-na en Innanna ba-túg\textsuperscript{5}
mu uš-sa en am-gal An-na ba-túg\textsuperscript{6}
m u4 Bur-Sin lugal-e ša-aš-rum̄ki ba-ḫûl\textsuperscript{18}
m u ša-aš-rum̄ki ba-ḫûl\textsuperscript{18}

7th: mu uš-sa ša-aš-rum̄ki ba-ḫûl\textsuperscript{19}
m u ū-ḫû-nu-rê\textsuperscript{20} ba-ḫûl-a\textsuperscript{21}
m u ū-ḫû-nu-rê\textsuperscript{22} ba-ḫûl\textsuperscript{23}

\textsuperscript{1} R. T. XIX, p. 60, No. 615; Dates of Bur-Sin (41 :8 ; 95 :34).
\textsuperscript{2} See Dates of Bur-Sin (11 :17).
\textsuperscript{3} C. T. 111,1606, R., 1.
\textsuperscript{4} H. L. C., P1. 78, No. 67, VII, 14.
\textsuperscript{5} T. T., 291; R. T. C., 303, R., 2; Amh., 102, R., 7.
\textsuperscript{6} H. L. C., P1. 50, No. 283, R., 5.
\textsuperscript{7} Amh., 104, 6.
\textsuperscript{8} R. T. C., 298, R., 5(?); Amh., 81, 10; Amh., 83, 13 (ba-a-túg); Dates of Bur-Sin (47 :7).
\textsuperscript{9} E. A. H., 74-77; E. B. H., p. 268; R. T. C., 298, R., 5.
\textsuperscript{10} Amh., 82, 6.
\textsuperscript{11} B. E., P, 127, O., 5.
\textsuperscript{12} Dates of Bur-Sin (18 :11).
\textsuperscript{13} For the dates of the 6th year of Bur-Sin see Chapter IX.
\textsuperscript{14} Amh., 84, 1, E.
\textsuperscript{15} Dates of Bur-Sin (42 :7).
\textsuperscript{16} T. T., 50, K., 3 ;76, I, E.
\textsuperscript{17} E. H. B., 78-86; E. B. H., p. 268.
\textsuperscript{18} B. E., P, 127, O., 6; Amh., 85, 7 (ša-aš-rum̄ki).
\textsuperscript{19} C. T., X, 19065, L. E. This date maps belong to Dungi. See Thureau-Dangin, S. A. K. I., p. 233.
\textsuperscript{20} Written ūnu.
\textsuperscript{21} Dates of Bur-Sin (4: 16).
\textsuperscript{22} The signs ūn and ū have changed places in B. E., P, 127, O., 7.
\textsuperscript{23} C. T., X, 12248, R., 12; Amh., 86, R., 2; 87, 11, etc. See preceding reference.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR.

8th:  
\[\text{mu} \ uš-	ext{sa} \ H\text{u}-\text{u̯-hû-na-rî} \ \text{ba-ḫûl}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ us-	ext{sa} \ H\text{u}-\text{u̯-nu-rî} \ \text{ba-ḫûl}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ é-gal \ Bu-r\text{u} \ \text{lei-cig} \ \text{en} \ E\text{ridu} \ \text{ba-tûg}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ \text{en} \ E\text{ridu} \ \text{ba-tûg-ğâ}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ \text{en} \ E\text{ridu} \ \text{ba-tûg}\]  

9th:  
\[\text{mu} \ uš-	ext{sa} \ \text{en} \ \text{En-ki} \ E\text{ridu} \ \text{ba-tûg}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ us-	ext{sa} \ \text{en} \ E\text{ridu} \ \text{ba-tûg}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ uš-	ext{sa} \ \text{en} \ E\text{ridu}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ \text{en} \ N\text{anna} \ Ker-zi(d)-da \ \text{ba-â-tûg}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ \text{en} \ N\text{anna} \ Ker-zi(d)-da \ \text{ba-tûg}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ \text{en} \ N\text{anna} \ Ker-zi(d)-da\]  

10th*:  
\[\text{mu} \ us-	ext{sa} \ \text{en} \ N\text{anna} \ Ker-zi(d)-da \ \text{ba-tûg}\]  

Gimil-Sin.

1st:  
\[\text{mu} \ G\text{imil-Sin kugâb}\]  

2d:  
\[\text{mu} \ m\text{á-dara-zu-ab} \ \text{ba-ab-ba-dû}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ m\text{á-dara-zu-ab} \ \text{ba-dû}\]  

3d:  
\[\text{mu} \ uš-	ext{sa} \ m\text{ci-dam zu-ab} \ \text{ba-dû}\]  
\[\text{mu} \ S\text{i-na-num} \ \text{ba-ḫûl}\]  

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1 C. T., X, 24959, R., E.  
3 C. T., I, 94–10–16, 5, E.  
4 Amh., 97, 14; 99, 14; 99, 11; 100, 14.  
5 E. A. H., 87; E. B. H., p. 560.  
6 B. E., 172, O., 8; Amh., 98, R., 2; Dates of Bur-Sin (3:7; 40:15).  
7 Dates of Bur-Sin (134:13).  
8 E. A. H., 88, E. B. H., p. 269; Dates of Bur-Sin (32; 45; 54; 59; 103; 104).  
9 Amh., 106, 8.  
10 Amh., 117, 5C.  
11 B. E., 117, O., 9; E. A. H., 89; E. B. H., p. 209; Amh., 107, 7; 109, 19; 110, 9; 112, 10; 114, 10; 116, 13; 118, 7; 121, 6; Dates of Bur-Sin (60:5).  
12 Amh., 119, 10.  
13 Last year of Bur-Sin, the same as the accession year of Gimil-Sin.  
14 D. B., 191, R., 169, according to the catalogue given by Lau, p. 68. The tablet is not published. I have given the Sumerian text according to the English translation by Lau.  
15 Dates of Gimil-Sin (158:7).  
17 T. T., 240.  
18 See note to Dates of Gimil-Sin, 3d year.  
19 R. T. C., 415, R., 4; Dates of Gimil-Sin (48:8).  
20
4th: *mu us'-sa Si-ma-numki ba-húl*<sup>1</sup>

*mu<sup>4</sup>Gimil<sup>4</sup>-Sin lugal Urú-unu(g)<sup>k1</sup>-ma-ge bád-mar-tu mu-ri-ik Ti-id-ni-im mu-d₄<sup>2</sup>

*mu bád-mar-tu<sup>k1</sup> ba-d₄<sup>3</sup>*

*mu<sup>4</sup>bád-mar-tu mu<sup>4</sup>-d₄<sup>5</sup>*

[ *mu(h)ád-mar-tu ba-du . . . . ] uš-sa-bī<sup>6</sup>

5th: *mu us'-sa<sup>4</sup>Gimil<sup>4</sup>-Sin lugal Urú-unu(g)<sup>k1</sup>-ma-ge bád-mar-tu mu-ri-ik Ti-id-ni-im mu-d₄<sup>9</sup>*

*mu uš-sa<sup>4</sup>Gimil<sup>4</sup>-Sin lugal-e bád-mar-tu mu-ri-ik Ti-id-ni-im mu-[d₄]<sup>10</sup>*

*mu uš-sa bád-mar-tu<sup>k1</sup> na-d₄<sup>11</sup>*

*mu us-sa bád-mar-tu ba-d₄<sup>12</sup>*

*mu uš-sa bád-mar-tu<sup>k1</sup> ba-dii mu uš-sa-bī<sup>13</sup>*

6th: *mu<sup>4</sup>Gimil<sup>4</sup>-Sin lugal urú-unu(g)<sup>k1</sup>-ma-ge na-rá-a-mah<sup>4</sup> En-lil<sup>4</sup> Nin-lil-ra mu-ne-d?*

*mu na-mah<sup>4</sup> En-lil-lá ba-d₄<sup>15</sup>*

7th: *mu<sup>4</sup>Gimil<sup>4</sup>-Sin lugal urú-unu(g)<sup>k1</sup>-ma-ge ma-da Za-ab-ša-li<sup>8</sup> hu-búl-a<sup>6</sup>*

8th<sup>17</sup>: *mu<sup>4</sup>Gimil<sup>4</sup>-Sin lugal urú-unu(g)<sup>k1</sup>-ma-ge má-gúr-mah<sup>4</sup> En-lil<sup>4</sup> Nūr-lil-ra mu-ne-dim<sup>18</sup>*

*mu má-gúr-mah ba-dim<sup>9</sup>*

---

<sup>1</sup> T. T., 76; R. A., 111, p. 144.

<sup>2</sup> C. T., III, 14608, R., 5.

<sup>3</sup> R. T., XVIII, p. 71.


<sup>5</sup> Note the prefix *mu*.

<sup>6</sup> Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (116:21).

<sup>7</sup> B. E., I, 127, R., 1.

<sup>8</sup> 2 omitted in R. T. C., 428, R., 7.

<sup>9</sup> R. T., XIX, p. 186; R. T. C., 428, R., 4.

<sup>10</sup> Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (49:9).

<sup>11</sup> R. T., XVIII, p. 71.

<sup>12</sup> Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (1:23).

<sup>13</sup> R. T., XVIII, p. 71.

<sup>14</sup> R. T. C., 295, O., 9; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (2:19, kī after urú-unu(g) is wanting).

<sup>15</sup> B. E., I, 127, R., 2.

<sup>16</sup> B. E., I, 127, R., 3; Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (a number of tablets).

<sup>17</sup> See above.

<sup>18</sup> R. A., III, p. 124.

<sup>19</sup> Dates of *Gimil-Sin* (9, 130, 131).
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR.

9th: mu $^d$Gimil$^d$Sin lugal uru-unu(g)$^b$-ma-ge $^d$Lagab + sig $^a$Gishub$^k$ mu-dii
mu $^d$Lagab + sig ba-dii

Ibi-Sin.

1st: mu $^d$I-bi$^d$Sin lugal
2d: mu $^d$Innanena ba-tiug
3d-25th: mu $^d$I-bi$^d$Sin lugal Si-mu-ru-um$^b$ ba-hu$l$3

2. Uncertain Dates.

Dungi.

1. mu $^d$Dun-gi-ra d-su(m)$^b$-ma
mu lugal-ra à [ . . ] su(m)$^b$-ma10
2. mu en-nam-X$^a$ Dun-gi-ra-ge ba-gub ba-tiug12

Ibi-Sin.

1. [mu] $^d$I-bi$^d$Sin lu[gal] uru-[unu(g)$^b$-ma-ge] Si-mu-ru-um$^b$ mu-hu$l$3
mu $^d$I-bi$^d$Sin lugal Si-mu-ru-um$^b$ ba-hu$l$4

3. Unclassified Dates.

1. mu bod-gal Nibiru$^b$ uru-unu(g)$^b$-ma ba-ru$^b$10
2. mu bod uru-unu(g)$^b$ ba-ru$^b$13

1 Last year of Gimil-Sin, the same as the accession year of Ibi-Sin. See above.
2 Barton simply copies the sign as GAL, H. L. C., I, Pl. 50, So. 144, R., 3, and translates, "the great god Gi-shu$^n$," p. 50; but this is no doubt a misinterpretation of the usual Lagab + sig sign.
3 R. T., C., 309, 4:429, R., 3; and reference in preceding note.
4 R. A., III, p. 144; R. S., p. 74. Lau, O. B. T. R., No. 206 (text not given) gives this date as "the year in which the temple of dunigisub$^f$ was built." He has probably overlooked the sign of the name of the deity.
7 Dates of Ibi-Sin (30, 7).
8 For uncertain dates of Ur-Engur see dates of that king.
9 See Dungi, 3d-12th.
10 R. T., C., 268, R., 8.
11 Sign R. E. C., No. 316.
12 E. A. H., 109, R., 7; E. B. H., pp. 280, 420.
14 Dates of Ibi-Sin.
15 Under this head would naturally fall the date given by Pinches, Amh., pp. 15, 16, as mu a-ba-gi, "Year the water returned," but the phrase is certainly no date at all. Under this head would also come the date given by Barton, H. L. C., II, p. 29, as "The year the king repaired the house." How Barton derived this meaning from the text is not easily seen, but he has copied last signs of the line. H. L. C., II, Pl. 50, No. 56, V, 7, something like in-ke-za, omitting the horizontal wedge at the bottom of the last sign. As it now stands, it has, of course, no meaning. The line no doubt has to be read mu lugal ge in-pa(d), "By the name of the king he (they) swore." It is no date.
16 New dates (133: 17). This may be a fuller formula for the following.
17 R. T., C., 269, R., 3. This may be a shorter formula for the preceding.
3. mu ₀S-sa bòd-gal Nibrûki₆ urû-unu(g)₆-ma ba-rû₄
4. mu id A₂Nîn-tu ba-ab₃
5. mu uš ₀Nin-BÁD + [₇] ki-ba-a-gar₄
6. mu luγaɿl-e ₀Nibrûki₆-ta₅
7. mu ₀S-sa Lu-lu-bu-umki₆ ba-hûl₆
8. mu en Ga-èskomki₆ ba-tug₇
9. mu enᵿ Innanna unû(g)₆-ga₈ màš-e ne-pa(d)¹⁰
    mu enᵿ Innanna unû(g)₆ màš-e i[b . . . . . . . . . . ]¹¹
10. mu m[l(?)]-da z[u(?)]-a[b(?) . . . . . . . . ] n[e(?) . . . . . . ]¹²
11. mu Tu-ki-in-PA-mi-ig-ri-Sa dumu-sal lagal pa-te-si Za-ab-sa-li₆ ba-an-tug¹³
    mu dumu-sal lagal pa-te-si Za-ab-sa-li₆ ba-tug¹⁴
    mu dumu-sal lagal pa-te-si Za-ab-sa-li₆ ba-an-tug¹⁵
    mu uš-sa₆-a-du II-kam-aš ba-hûl₆
12. mu Sibûmki₆ ba-hûl₆
13. mu Ḥudnuri₆ ba-hûl₆
14. mu Ḥudnuri₆ ba-hûl₆

¹ New dates (133 : 20).
² R. T. C., 270, R., 6.
³ The sign in R. T. C., 271, is BAD with a broken sign inside. May be R. E. C., No. 366, but not certain. Cf.
⁵ R. T. C., 271, R., 3.
⁶ R. T. C., 272, R., 3.
⁷ E. A. H., 106, 6; E. B. H., pp. 279, 428.
⁸ R. T. C., 378, R., 5.
⁹ un is wanting in No., 16 : 46.
10 T. T., 296, has ni-e.
11 Unclassified dates (22, tablet: 7 : 56 : 46).
12 Unclassified dates (22, cmiec: R., 2).
13 Unclassified dates (50 : 9).
14 R. T. C., 404, R., 21; Unclassified dates (135 : 42).
15 T. T., 237, R., 5; 276, R., 6.
16 T. T., 243, R., 6.
17 If, L. C., 11, 63, No. 31, R., 1. Barton translates: "The year the land was devastated a second time," p.
18 But the KZ is no doubt only the remaining postposition after the name of a country; the name itself being left out, whether by the old Babylonian scribe or by the American copyist, cannot be seen from the reproduced text. Both are possible, however. If this explanation is correct, the only known date formula that would answer all conditions, not considering the uš-sa, would be the formula for the 41st year of Dungi, mu Gám-burki₆-a-du II-kam-aš ba-hûl. This would be an uš-sa formula of the same and would designate the following or 42d year of Dungi, for which year no uš-sa formula has been found as yet. Hence we would have to read: mu uš-sa Gám-burki₆-a-du II-kam-aš ba-hûl.
19 Thus according to Lau in his catalogue, O. B. T. R., No. 147, but no text is given. Cf., however, the name Sabûm in connection with Ḥudnuri, Morgan, Scheil collection, No. 112.
20 Thus according to Lau, O. B. T. R., No. 71, but again no text is given. May be an error for Ḥudnuri,
VII.

THE NAMES AND ORDER OF THE MONTHS DURING THE SECOND DYNASTY OF UR.¹

In regard to the old Babylonian months of the year, there has been and is still a great deal of uncertainty. It is true that Kugler² recently proposed to brush away all difficulties in the matter by pointing out the fact that Gan-mas was the first month of the year. Unfortunately, however, even if this proposition be granted, there are still, as will be seen, other problems to be solved in a more satisfactory way.

First, then, we have to note the fact that not only two, as Kugler puts the case, but at least four different nomenclatures of the months are used at the same time during the second dynasty of Ur. And still there are names for months to be found that cannot as yet be identified with certainty, e.g., Mes-an-du and Azay-šim, etc.³ That other different nomenclatures of the old Babylonian months existed is clearly shown by the list in V R., 43., where six old Babylonian names are given for every name of the months written ideographically during later periods.

As for the time of the second dynasty of Ur, however, we know that at least four nomenclatures were used. Thus we find a list of names occurring at the time of Sargon I, and even before,⁴ still used during this later period. Although Kugler speaks with great authority and considers the order of months, he presents as definitely settled, the list of old Babylonian months in use at the time of Sargon I, which he gives as List A, is absolutely wrong.⁵


² Z. A., XXII, pp. 68 ff.

³ See Chapter IX.

⁴ See text-editions by Genouillac and De la Fuye.

⁵ Z. A., XXII, pp. 68 ff.
Disavowing the suggestion, made by Thureau-Dangin, that Mes-an-du is to be regarded as an intercalary month, he inserts it between Mu-šu-dû and Ezê-\textit{Amar-a-a-si}, thus not only bringing the whole list out of harmony with List B, but giving the list 13 months, without counting the intercalary month. Thus \textit{Amar-a-a-si}, for example, would be both the 10th and 11th month at the same time.

Now the order as well as the number of the months of this list, from Dumu-xi to \textit{Dir-Še-kin-kud}, are definitely fixed by \textit{R. A., IV}, Pl. XXVIII, No. 77. We have here not only the order and number of months given, but these are also checked by the summary at the end. Thus from Dumu-xi to \textit{Dir-Še-kin-kud} are seven months, the full month of those given always being counted. There is no place for \textit{Mes-en-du} in this list, and hence it has to be placed in some other list of nomenclatures. This list, marked I in the comparative list of nomenclatures, has to be constructed as given in the first column below. Then another list can be constructed, which by Thureau-Dangin is designed as being characteristic for this period,' and which has been marked II in the comparative lists. This is given in the second column below.

\begin{tabular}{ll}
I. & \textit{itu Exen-Gun-mag}, \\
II. & \textit{ itu Ezê-Gu(d)-du'ne-sar-sar}, \\
III. & \textit{ itu Ezê-Nu-ne-šû}, \\
IV. & \textit{ itu Šu-kul}, \\
V. & \textit{ itu Ezê-Dûm-kû}, \\
VI. & \textit{ itu Ezê-Dumu-zî}, \\
VII. & \textit{ itu Ur}, \\
VIII. & \textit{ itu Ezê-Ba-û}, \\
IX. & \textit{ itu Mu-šu-dû}, \\
X. & \textit{ itu \textit{Amar-a-a-si}}, \\
XIa. & \textit{ itu Še-kin-kud-du}, \\
XIIb. & \textit{ itu \textit{Dir-Še-kin-kud}}, \\
XII. & \textit{ itu Še-il-la}.
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{ll}
I. & \textit{ itu Gan-maš}, \\
II. & \textit{ itu Gu(d)-ne-sar-sar}, \\
III. & \textit{ itu Nu-ne-šû}, \\
IV. & \textit{ itu su-lcul}, \\
V. & \textit{ itu Dûm-kû}, \\
VI. & \textit{ itu Dumu-xî}, \\
VII. & \textit{ itu Ezê-Dûl-zi}, \\
VIII. & \textit{ itu Ezê-Ba-û}, \\
IX. & \textit{ itu Mu-šu-dû}, \\
X. & \textit{ itu \textit{Amar-a-a-si}}, \\
XIa. & \textit{ itu Še-kin-kud}, \\
XIIb. & \textit{ itu \textit{Dir-Še-kin-kud}}, \\
XII. & \textit{ itu Še-il-la}.
\end{tabular}

But we find even in this comparatively early period names, which are practically

\footnotesize

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1} \textit{R. A., IV}, pp. 83, 84.
\item \textsuperscript{2} See \textit{R. T. C.}, 403; \textit{T. T.}, 3.
\item \textsuperscript{3} Also written \textit{ra}, \textit{R. T. C.}, 337, edge; \textit{326}, \textit{R. S. 5}; and \textit{ta}, \textit{Amh.}, 53, 7.
\item \textsuperscript{5} For names see also \textit{R. T. C.}, 180; \textit{Amh.}, pp. xixff.
\item \textsuperscript{6} No. 136: 18.
\item \textsuperscript{7} Written \textit{itu Še-sag-kud}, Nos. 100, 117. See also \textit{Nos. 1}, \textit{14}, \textit{28}, 31, 79, 80, \textit{93}, 100, 158, 159.
\item \textsuperscript{8} No. 2.
\end{itemize}
identical with the names of the months, written ideographically, used during the time of Hammurabi and even at later periods, marked III in comparative lists:

I. itu Bär-zag-gar,¹
II. itu Gu(d)-si-zi,²
III. itu Šig-ga,³
IV. itu Šu-kul-a,⁴
V. itu Bīl-bil-gar,⁵
VI. itu Kin-a-Inanna,⁶
VII. itu Dal-azag,⁷

Lastly we have an altogether new and different list of nomenclatures from this period, given in the interesting but somewhat mysterious tablet of the E. A. H. collection No. 134, published by Radau,¹⁴ which begins with Še-kin-kud, marked IV in comparative lists:

Ia. itu Še-kin-kud,
Ib. itu Dir-Še-kin-kud,
II. itu Bar-azag-kū,²
III. itu Dun-da-kū,
IV. itu Ū-ne-ri-mū,²¹
V. itu Ki-šig-Šin-a-zu,²²
VI. itu Ezen-Šin-a-zu,²²

As far as the order of the months goes, these four lists are pretty well established. The difficulty lies in the identification of these different names with the particular months referred to. In some cases the names, although varying more or less, can be identified with each other, and the order is known. This gives starting points for the comparison of others; but in other cases we are still at a loss as to the reconciliation of these different nomenclatures.

The chief problem, however, is to determine which month in the different lists actually was the first month of the year. In the beginning of his study of old Baby-

¹ Nos. 4, 44, 51, 85, 117. ² Nos. 13, 49, 88. ³ Nos. 126, 163. ⁴ Nos. 86, 128. ⁵ Nos. 129, 135. ⁶ Nos. 8, 11, 56, 87, 111, 117, 131. ⁷ Nos. 100, 117. ⁸ No. 45. ⁹ Nos. 16, 50, 117, 130. ¹⁰ Nos. 21, 60, 62, 75, 117. ¹¹ Nos. 39, 86. ¹² Nos. 23, 24, 25, 37. ¹³ Nos. 41, 52, 63, 65. ¹⁴ E. B. H., p. 299. ¹⁵ Nos. 17, 32, 94. ¹⁶ Nos. 1, 14, 28, 31, 79, 80, 93, 100, 158, 159. ¹⁷ E. B. H., p. 299. ¹⁸ Nos. 81, 93.
lonian months, Thureau-Dangin placed *Gan-maš* as the second, *Še-ši-la* as the first month. Later he has been a staunch supporter of the view that *Gan-maš* was the first and *Še-ši-la* the last. This against Radau, who maintained the previous position taken. Radau, however, has found his followers as well as Thureau-Dangin.

As for the documents from *Telloh*, and as far as the lists I and II are concerned, the facts seem to support the view that *Gan-maš* was the first, *Še-ši-la* the last month of the year at this period. But there are difficulties yet to be surmounted, as will be seen later, in regard to the other lists. That accounts in the *Telloh* tablets run from *Gan-maš* to *Še-ši-la* does not prove the numerical order of these months in the slightest degree. Accounts run between any months in the same year, as well as from any month in one year to any other month in another year, as from *Še-ši-la* to *Dir-Še-ši-la-ši*, from *Še-ši-la* to *Gu(d)-ra-ne-sar-sar*, from *Gu(d)-du-ne-sar-sar* to *Še-ši-la-ši*, from *Gu(d)-si-zu* to *Bār-zag-gar-ra*, from *Gu(d)-si-zu* to *Šu-kul* the next year, from *Dīm-kū* to *Gan-maš*, and from *Amara-a-a-si* to *Amara-a-a-si* the following year. But, as has been asserted before, the summary of 62 months during 5 years in *C. T., V*, Pl. 44, No. 18358, V, 10, and also the summary of 15 months during 2 years in *O. B. T. R., 251, IV, 18*, would show that, as far as the methods used in *Telloh* are concerned, *Gan-maš* was counted as the first month and *Še-ši-la* as the last. But how are the lines *O. B. T. R., 251, III, 1–10, Še-ši-la-ši* | *mu-gu-za*, etc. | *itu XII-kam* | to be explained?

To these proofs may now be added *Amh., 31*, last col., 9–17, *itu Gan-maš* | *mu uš-sa ba-d-ma-da-lu* | *itu Še-ši-la* | *mu uš-sa e*, etc. | *itu di-ri nī-gal* | *itu-bi XXVII*. Thus from *Gan-maš*, as the first month of the 48th year of *Dungi*, to *Še-ši-la*, the last month of the 50th year, with one intercalary month, will make 27 months. Also, if *Še-ši-la* were the first month, we would expect an *uš-sa* formula when tablets were

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3 E. B. H., p. 2878.
7 *Amh.,* 53, 1–7.
9 No. 117.
10 No. 133.
11 T. T., 3.
dated in this month, as only in exceptional cases the event, on account of which a new date formula would be instituted, would occur in the very first month of the year. Thus $Amh.$, 81 and 86, are dated $itu \ Še-îl-la \ [\ mu \ en]$, etc., and $C.$ T., III, 14600, $itu \ Še-îl-la \ [\ mu \ Ur-bil-lum^k]$, and not $mu \ uš-sa^c \ "Bur-Sin\ bugal$, which was an earlier date formula for the same year. On the other hand, $Gan-maš$ has an $uk-sa$ formula, $mu \ uš-sa \ en-maš$, $Amh.$, 80, 8; but the later formula of the same year was $mu \ en \ am-gal$, etc., being the 5th year of $Bur-Sin$.

In $C.$ T., I, Pl. 1, Nos. 94–10–16, 59, R., 12, the phrase $itu \ X-kam$ takes the regular place of the name of a month immediately before the date formula of the year. By itself the phrase might perhaps mean "10 months" as well as "the 10th month." Still no summary of the months given above on the tablet will make 10 months. On the other hand, the last month of the accounts is $Amar-a-a-sî$, which is the 10th month of the year, if $Gan-maš$ is placed first.

The material and hence the findings in regard to $Gan-maš$ and $Še-îl-la$, however, are entirely confined to $Telloh$ tablets. Tu regard to the tablets excavated at $Nippur$, on the other hand, I have not found, as yet, a single tablet where the months $Gan-maš$ or $Še-îl-la$ are mentioned. From this fact it might be argued that the lists of which these two months form part, were used particularly at $Telloh$. Still other names of these lists, as $Gu(d)-du-ne-sar-sar$, $Ne-šû$ and $Dumu-zi$, are found on $Nippur$ tablets.

In regard to the lists III and IV, which seem to predominate on the $Nippur$ tablets, the burning question is also the numerical order of the months. Which were the first months? Unfortunately, this cannot be absolutely determined with the material at hand.

In the document published and discussed by Radae, the month $Še-kin-kud$ heads the list of months, while at the same time the order of the months is conclusively determined. This would point to this month as the first month of the year during some period of the second dynasty of $Ur$; but it does not, of course, by itself supply a conclusive argument for such a proposition. Another document from the same period, $Amh.$, 85, seems to support this view, however. The tablet in question is dated in the month of $Ezen-Ba-û$, but the envelope or case, in which it was originally enclosed, is dated in the month $Še-kin-kud$. The year, according to Pinches— the text of the envelope not being published in extenso—is the same on both

1 E. B. II., pp. 290ff.
2 See also No. 93: 8–10. $itu \ Še-kin-kud-la \ [\ itu \ Ezen \ Me-ki-gal-šû] \ itu-bî XII-a-an$, which establishes the order of the months.
3 $Amh.$, p. 156.
the tablet and the envelope, viz., the 52d year of Dungi' or the 6th year of Bur-Sin. As the tablet must have been made and dated before being enclosed in the envelope, and as the latter consequently must have been dated later than the tablet—but, if Pinches is right, in the same year—Še-ki-n-kud must precede Ezen-Bau, and thus be the first month of the year.

On the other hand, it is clear that Še-ki-n-kud could not very well be the first month. Tablets are dated in this month without an ub-sa formula, which would show that this month came later in the year. Still the Še-ki-n-kud of these tablets may belong to list I or II, where it was the 11th month, or to list III, where it perhaps was the 12th month, and would tend to prove that during the reign of the kings of the second dynasty of Ur the calendar was changed so as to make Še-ki-n-kud the 11th month of List I and II, the 12th month of List III and the 1st month of the list IV. This would also relieve us of the difficulty, otherwise arising, that although Hammurabi changed the calendar by inserting an extra month, the numerical order of the list III of the Ur dynasty would be the same as that of the Hammurabi period and of later Babylonian and Assyrian times. This would also satisfactorily explain, why the 7th month was called Â-ki-ti, the beginning month of the (half) year. Bár-azag-ki, it really is to be identified with Bár-zag-gar, will come a month later than in the list III, likewise Ezen-Dungi. Exen-Meki-gal would be the 12th month, to which there are no known obstacles. On the contrary, V R., 43, R., 7, places this month opposite Še-ki-n-kud, or the 12th month of List III. In any case, the customary identification of the old month of Dumu-xi with the later arhû Dw'uzu cannot be maintained.

Thus, as over against the certainty of Kugler, I still fully agree with such a careful and experienced investigator as Pinches, that "there is still much to learn concerning the calendar of this early period."

On the supposition that there were changes made in the calendar during this period, of which we still have no definite knowledge, or on the supposition that perhaps different nomenclatures were used in different Babylonian centres, and until fresh material will throw new light on the subject, I venture, provisionally, to harmonize the four different nomenclatures used during the second dynasty of Ur in the following comparative lists. In regard to list IV, however, I am not sure, whether it would not prove more harmonious simply to ignore the evidence which the E. A. H. tablet and Amh., 85, seem to furnish, and consequently make Bar-azag-ki the first, Še-ki-n-kud the last month.

1 In the 9th year of Bar-Sin, Še-ki-n-kud, according to the year formula, would not be the first month. See Amh. 116, 12. 2 H. L. C., I, PI. 45, No. 35; Amh., 116, Nos. 1, 14, 28, 31, 79, 90, 93, 158 and 159. 3 L. I. H., s. o. 14, 6. 4 Amh., p. XXII.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPU.

NOMENCLATURES OF OLD BABYLONIAN MONTHS
used during the Second Dynasty of Ur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I.</th>
<th>II.</th>
<th>III.</th>
<th>IV.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ia</td>
<td>itu Gan-maš</td>
<td>itu Gan-maš</td>
<td>itu Bcir-zag-gar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ib</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>itu Dir-Še-kin-kud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.</td>
<td>itu Gu(d)-du-ne-sar-sar</td>
<td>itu Gu(d)-ne-sar-sar</td>
<td>itu Gu(d)-ši-2u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.</td>
<td>itu Ezen-aššu</td>
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<td>XIIb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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VIII.

TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLATION OF SPECIMEN TABLETS.

In presenting these translations of specimen tablets, it hardly needs to be emphasized that some of them, especially the translations of the documents of court proceedings, necessarily must be more or less tentative. In some cases the texts will allow more than one rendering and interpretation grammatically and lexicographically possible. A number of terms stand either quite isolated or are used in a connection different from others known before. Hence a definite interpretation is not possible with the rather scant material at hand. As pointed out before, the so-called “contracts” have been rather rare from this period so far, but further publications of new texts will no doubt throw fresh light on many problems, which it has been impossible to solve satisfactorily in this book. The most tangible translation of the documents in question are here given, however, mostly with a view of calling attention to the difficulties and possibilities, and thus paving the way for a more definite and final interpretation of these and similar documents, which no doubt will come to light later.

I.

(TEAT, P. 1, No. 1; Halft., P alte 1, Nos. 1, 2.)

Court Proceedings.

A-la-la brings his slave Sir-ka into court, in order to have put on record that whenever Sir-ka runs away, he would be subjected to the treatment accorded to a runaway. His mother and his sister seem to be made responsible for his conduct.

1. Sir-ka

2. ār A-la-la-kam

3. A-la-la-i lg]-n]-ni- [lg]-i + gar4

A certain Sir-ka,

who is a slave of A-la-la,

A-la-la made
to appear.

1 Cf. igi-ni-gar-ar-ra, Sā-tilla, IX. 5; also p. 126. Here the phrase is causative and corresponds to the later karrubu, A. B. P. R., p. 125, or better ukkarrubu, A. D. D., No. 1, p. 262.
5. *mu* lugal [u]d-ba' ḤA + A² ḡé-

6. n[a]²-mā
7. ner-da ḫe-a²
8. ne-[i]n-du(g)⁸
9. Za-an-me-ni ama-ni
10. Ġin-²En-zu nin-
11. na-ni
12. šu-tū(r) nu-ḤA + A-da²

13. ba-an-gub-šē³
14. V Lugal-Lagab
15. V Nam-ha-ni
16. V Ur-E-gi-a²
17. V Šeš-kal-la
18. V Ẹ(_GU) + ner-e-ba-ul
19. V Uš-a-ni
20. V Pap-ni-mu
21. yalu-enirn-ma-bi-me
22. ibu Še-kīn-kud II

‘By the name of the king, on the day when an escape indeed
he will make,
a ner-da may he be,”
he said.
Zan-me-ni, his mother,
and Ġin-Šīn, his sister,
for (his) remaining(?), that he shall not
run away,
they shall stand.

Lugal-Lagab,
Nam-ha-ni,
Ur-E-gi-a,
Šeš-kalla,
E(_GU) + ner-e-ba-ul,
Uš-ani,
Pap-ni-mu,
witnesses.

Month Še-kīn-kud, second,

The inside of the sign preceding ba is broken away, but the outside lines seem to make the reading UD certain. It could be E, however. In any case the interpretation would be very much the same.

UD by itself might of course stand for ēnu, Br. 7741, besides i-na, also written i-out, 1. B. R. U., 121, 7: 137, 6.

The ba could possibly be verbal prefix to ḤA + A², cf. V R., 25, 166, but on account of the verb following it is better to take ḤA + A as an infinitive form. Thus I read ud-ba, “the day when.” Cf. C. T., XV, 21, 16; XXIV, 16, 17; also Radnì, Hilprecht Annu. p. 386.

The sign is ḤA enclosed by A²; cf. line 1% and No. 1 (111); 7. I take the sign as a composition of ḤA and A, which later were written separately. ḤA + A², and expressing the verbal meaning of ḫalēkû, Br. 11856. I take the form here as infinitive, followed by a finite verb expressed by MA². For the construction cf. Gudea, Cyl. A, XI, 14; B, IX, 2. See further Chapter IX.

NE could possibly be taken as postposition, also expressing the idea of “when,” cf. C. T., XV, 17, 15, 19, 21.
It could be overhanging vowel, ḍē, as it appears to be in No. 4 (111); 7. cf. R. H., No. 38, 1–3; C. T., XVII, 17, 8, 9; Gudea, Cyl. A, VIII, 2: XIV, 7. Still it seems better to take it as the emphatic ḍē, equal to ḫer, Br., p. 542.

The sign is badly broken, but it is most likely ma.

NER.DA may perhaps be taken as a term for a runaway slave, who is at the entire mercy of his master. See Chapter IX.

* Cf. Ša-dilla, XVI, 7: XVII, 10: XVIII, 2.
* ṢU.TÜ(ú) may be a phonetic writing for ṢU.DUR, i.e., TÜ(ú) for DUR = KU, ašḫu, Br. 10523. Cf. Gudea, Cyl. A, XXVI, 27. Cf., however, the term ṢU.DU-ma, B. T. N., 135, 28: S. C. N., p. 131.
* Du = kūnu, Br. 2884, or nāṣizu, Br. 4893, or šakōnu, Br. 4897.

Or Ur-Ma-gi-a.
23. mu uš-ša bād-maš-\(\text{a}^i\) year after westland-

24. tu ba-dû wall built.

11.

(Court Proceedings.

Lugal-iskim-zidda brings suit against Ur-Rammân in regard to a head office of the temple.

\begin{enumerate}
  \item \textit{nam-pa-žib-da}^i In regard to the head priestly office,
  \item Lugal-iskim-zidda concerning which Lugal-iskim-zidda
courts has brought suit against
  \item ki Ur-MI du\(\text{a}^i\) has brought suit against
  \item wi-gal-\(\text{a}^i\) Ur-Rammân, and
  \item Ur-MI la-ba-
to which Ur-Rammân
  \item a-dû-\(\text{a}^i\)-\(\text{d}^i\) has not given attention,
  \item Lugal-iskim-zidda
  \item [\(\text{m}^i\)]u Ur-Ba-\(\text{a}^i\) by the name of the king swore.
  \item Lugal-iskim-zidda son of Ur-Bau, [\(\ldots\)\(\ldots\)\(\ldots\)] Dun-pa-\(\text{e}^i\),
  \item \textit{Lul-a} \textit{du mu Ur-gu} son of \textit{Ur-gu},
  \item \textit{Â-ka-ka-mu}^i \textit{Â-ka-ka-mu},
\end{enumerate}

\(\text{Â-ka-ka-mu}\) might be thus an overseer of priests, a priestly head office.

\(^i\)The \textit{NAM.PA.ME}, as can be seen from the autograph and reproductions, is not very certain as far as the \textit{PA.ME} is concerned. The signs could possibly be read \textit{GUR} or \textit{PADē}. \textit{GUR} = kanukku, Br. 3362, and \textit{NAM.GUR} might denote the office of sealing, a "clerkship." \textit{GUR} also stands for bör, Br. 3367, and \textit{NAM.GUR} could thus mean "restitution." \textit{ME}, read \textit{žib}, on the other hand denotes a priestly office, as paššu, Br. 10375, rimmu, Br. 10376, šištu, Br. 10379, and terti, Br. 10380. See also H. W., p. 147a; K., B., VI, p. 463. PA always denotes a head officer, with others under his charge, or an overseer. See Radan, E., B., H., p. 413. Temple offices are always the object of bartering in the contracts and lawsuits. See, for example, Poebe, B., E., VI, Nos. 37, 39 and 66.

\(^i\)The \textit{nam-pa-žib} would must be an overseer of priests, a priestly head office.

\(^i\)For the reading of \textit{iskim}, \textit{IGLUB}, see M. 7142. CE Tallqvist, N. B. N., pp. xii, 333; also M. 7149.

\(^i\)\textit{Ku-\textit{mi-gal}} generally stands for \textit{rugumu}, Br. 612, with the preposition \textit{a-na}, see Urkunden, 117. 12, \(\text{a}^i\) or \textit{maš-bi}, S. P. C. N., p. 126; B. V., CXIII, 14; but the construction here would correspond to the \textit{it-ti}, R. V., CXIII, 16, used with \textit{dù} in similar connections.

\(^i\)The \textit{a} as a Sumerian negative is emphatic. \textit{a} expresses \textit{lu}. Cf. R. H., 80, 20; Halprich, Ann., pp. 400, 419.

The difficulty as to the translation of this document, aside from the exact meaning of the first term, is to be able to decide what definite meaning the verb \textit{KAK} here is employed. As it apparently is a question in regard to an office, \textit{epšu} with the meaning "to practice, exercise," may be suggested. The accused \textit{man} has not or shall not exercise that office. Also \textit{paššu} would express this idea. Another interpretation would be to take \textit{KAK} as meaning \textit{sanakku}, which also expresses the idea "to appear before the judge, to be summoned, also obey." Hence the document would be a second appeal for the dispute to be settled, the defendant having paid no attention to the first, or he having not been summoned.

\(^i\)\textit{MU} may be a title.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR.

14. Ba-ka-ka
15. Ur-Eng-xu
16. Ur-Engar-Utu
17. yalu-enim-ma-bi-me
18. Dir-Še-kin-kud
19. mu-Gimil-Sin bugal
20. Ur-unu(n)-ma-ye
21. na-rü-a-maḫ “En-lil
22. “Nin-lil-ra mu-ne-dû

Ba-ka-ka,
Ur-Sin
Ur-Engar-Šamaš,
witnesses.
Month Dir-Še-kin-kud,
Year Gimil-Sin, king
of Ur made the
great stele
for Enlil and Ninlil.

111.
(Text, Pl. 3, No. 4.)

Court Proceedings.

Galu-Enlil takes the oath that he will not run away from the house of Ur-Nusku.

1. Galu-En-lil-lá
2. dumu Galu-Ui(d)-du(g)-ge
3. Ur-PA.KU-ra
4. mu-ugal ni-ne-pa(d)
5. é-ra ga-gin³
6. ga-a-an-ta-@
7. [ba]-ra-ba-[A + A]-dé-šu⁴
8. [še(?)-in-n]a-du(g)
9. [ .. . ]-ē-el-la
10. Ba-la-an-gi
11. Šu-Ur-ra
12. ukšu-nita pa-al⁵

Galu-Enlil,
son of Galu-Üdug,
to Ur-Nusku
by the name of the king he swore:
“From thy house I will go,
I will indeed depart, (but)
not shall I run away.,”
he said.
[ .. . ]-ē-el-la,
Bu-lan-qi,
Šu-Ur-ra
the ukšu-nita of the pa-al.

¹ For the scheme of this document cf. the much later document of a similar nature, B, V., No. CXLV.
² Schorr makes the statement that the second person, as a pronoun or subject, is never found in old Babylonian contracts. Hilprecht Anm., p. 28, but this seems to be a clear case.
³ The two lines could perhaps also be translated: “Thy house I will conic to. From thy house I will go out,” i.e., lie would go in and out, but not run away.
⁴ Cf. No. 1 (i): 5, 12. See Chapter 1S.
⁵ For the sign see Code of Hammurabi, IS 60; L, I., H., No. 1, 19, 2%3, 7, 11; C. T, VI, 29, 5. In regard to the reading of MIR, UŠ, it will be noted that the explaining gloss stands between the MIR and the UŠ, and this would point to the reading ukšu, not uku, for MEB, thus for the group ukšu-šu, or better ukšu-nita. That the ukšu-nita in our text was in the service of a pa-al would tend to support the view expressed by Daiches, Z. A., XVIII, p. 222, that these officials, in some instances at least, did not hold positions of great trust. Cf. also Meissner, Z. A., XVIII, p. 393; and Langlotz, Babylonianu, 1, pp. 289, 290.
SUMERIAN DOCUMENTS. II. DYNASTY OF UR

13. galu-enim-ma-bi-me witnesses.
14. itu Bár-zag-gar-ra Month Bár-zag-gar-ra,
15. ud XXV-ba-nu day 15th,
16. mu ḫu-bā-nu-ri year when ḫubunuri
17. ba-húd-a devastated.

IV.
(Text, Pl. 4, No. 7; Half., Plate II, Nos. 5, 6.)

Bond.

In case Ur-Enlil does not pay the grain on his account, Ur-Da-mu shall do it.

1. tukund-bi\(^1\) In case
2. ša(g)\(^2\) on account of Ur-Enlil,
3. X še-gur 10Šur corn,
4. mu-ub-mā\(^3\) are not forthcoming,
5. še-bi Ur\(^4\) Da-mu-ge its corn Ur-Da-mu
6. ib-zu-zu\(^5\) shall bring in.
7. mu lugal-bi By the name of his king
8. nī-pa(d) he has sworn.
9. Ur-Šu-ma\(^6\) Ur-Šu-ma
10. Ad-da-kal-la, Ad-da-kal-la,
11. Kalam-ne-mu\(^7\) Kalarn-ne-mu,
12. Utu-ša(g)-ga Utu-šagga,
13. galu-enim-ma-bi-me witnesses.
14. Si-mu-ru-um Year Śimurum
15. ëba-húl. devastated.

V.
(Text, Pl. 5, No. 11.)

Promissory Note.

Elag-nu-a and Nār-ili has given Lugal-šālim 1 šekel \(\text{š}e\)kel of silver as a loan. On a certain day he promises to pay it back.

\(^1\) Perhaps to be read zol.
\(^2\) Errorously written ḫU.
\(^3\) Whatever particular verb \(ŠAR\) stands for, as \(\text{šu}, \text{Br. 4302}; \text{kāšu}, \text{4319}; \text{kub}, \text{4322}; \text{ša}, \text{4336}, \text{it must}
\) denote delivery or payment. Cf. \(\text{ib-}a-š=\text{u-ši}, \text{B. E.}, \text{VI}, \text{42, 6}; \text{Urukunden, V. A. Th.}, \text{4922}, \text{p. 32}.
\(^4\) ŠU in \(\text{zu}\) as causative form of \(\text{erēnu}, \text{cf. Br. 133}; \text{also al} = \text{zu}, \text{III}, \text{Br. 143, “cause to take, i.e., give, pay.” \ It}
\) would perhaps be possible to interpret the document in a different way by considering \(\text{Ur-Da-mu}\) as the \(\text{lender}, \text{not the}
\) bond-giver. The stipulation then would be that if the grain was not delivered, the creditor would \(\text{increase}, \text{i.e., place}
\) interest on the loan.
\(^6\) Or Uku-ne-ma.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR.

57

1. [E]-la-ag-nu-à
2. ī Nū-ār-ī-lī
3. dumu Da-ī-fī
4. ī gin azag-ad-la mu-sī(d)-dam
5. [Lu]gal-ša-līm-ra
6. [P]ad-da
7. mu lugal-
8. bi ni-pa(d)-da
9. īgi A-kal-la pa
10. īgi Galu-Ra
11. īgi Ur-Luh
12. īgi Ḥu-pī-pī šēš-gal-
13. nam'
14. īgi Ma-da-ī-lī
15. galu-enim-ma-bī-me
16. itu Āš ud XI ni-la'
17. mu en-am-umu(g)-gal-
18.  이야기 ba-tūg-gâ

Elag-nu-a,
and Nār-ilī,
son of Da-īlī,
1 šekel of silver have given
to Lugal-šālim
as a partial payment(?)

By the name of
his king he has sworn
before A-kal-la, the pa,
before Galu-Ra,
before Galu-Entil,
before Ur-Luh,
before Ḥu-pī-pī, his oldest
brother,
before Mada-ilī,
witnesses.

In the month of Āš, the 11th day, he
shall pay it.

Year when the high priest of
the great abode of Innanna appointed.

VI.

(Text, Pl. A, No. 13; Halft., Plate II, Nos. 7, 8; III, Nos. 9-11.)

Promissory Note.

At the making up of the accounts of the business transactions between Ur-Luh
and Galu-Utu there is found a surplus of 1 mana 10 šekel of silver. Galu-Utu receives
this amount as a loan, or as an investment and promises to pay it at a stated time.

1 The seal reads I-la-ag-nu-ā. Thus the name obviously is written phonetically and is Semitic as the following
Nu-ār-ī-lī.
2 Cf. the document of the same character, A. B. P., No. 19.
3 In later contracts azag pod-da is equal to šēbirta, Br. 9918, which Maissner explains as "die Nebenkosten beim
Kauffe"; also partial payment, Mass-Arnott, p. 1005b. Here it is something that has to be repaid, if ni-la, line 16, is
futurum, which seems to be the case.
4 Cf. T. T., 104.R., 8, šē-ša-na.
5 That ni-la is written phonetically for ni-lā is seen from C. T., VI, P., 34, 11; VIII, P., 39, 10, as Ranke has
pointed out, B. E., VI1, p. 19. Cf. ni-la-a, No. 13 (VI): 5, and ni-la, No. 15 (VIII): 17. That it stands for īkal,
not īkal, see the form ni-lā-e on tablet, but īša-ga-al on envelope, B. E., VI1, No. 61, 13. Cf. also A.R.U., 11, Nos.
6 See Chapter IX.
I ma-na X gin azaq-ud
2. si-ni-ib nig-šid-ag

3. ki Ur-Lüh-ta
4. Galu-Utu šu-ba-ti
5. itu šu-kul ud VII ni-la-a

6. si(m)-mu-da²
7. mu lugal in-pa(d)
8. tukuncli-bi
9. nu-na-an-si(m)
10. šib-tap-pi-a³
    mu lugal
11. in-pa(d)
12. īgi Lugal-axay-xu
13. [īgi]Lugal-itu-Da
14. [īgi]A-lul-a
15. [īgi] Ur²-Ma-mi
16. [ō]r. Sig 톡-ru ba-gar⁴

7. mana VIII
8. yin axay-ud-kic
9. 40 sar of a grove of palm trees,
10. for half a mana 8½ šekel of silver,
11. being a surplus, when the accounts
   had been made up,
12. from Ur-Lüh,
   Galu-Utu has received.
13. On the 7th day of šu-kul he shall
    pay it.
14. Concerning the payment,
    by the name of the king he swore.
15. In case
    he does not pay it,
    it shall be increased.
    By the name of the king
    he has sworn,
16. before Lugal-axay-xu,
    before Lugal-itu-Da,
    before A-lul-a,
    before Ur²-Ma-mi.
17. (In) the month of Sig, the document
    was drawn up;
18. year Gimil-Sin, king of Ur,
    built the great
19. ship of Enlil and

VII.
(Text. P], 8. No. 14; Half. Plate IV, Nos 15, 16.)

Purchase of a Palm Grove.

A commercial agent, Ur-Nusku, purchases a palm grove, 40 sar in area, on
behalf of En-lil-al-šuq, and he pays as purchase money ½ mana 8½ šekel of silver.

1. XI, sar ki-oššar-šu(g)
2. ¼ mana VIII ½ yin azag-ud-šu

1 Cf. No. 11 (V) 16.
2 The envelope adds ne-ku si(m) = xadīnu, Br. 4418
3 TAB = esepu, Br. 3762. "to add, increase, double," hence the term may simply designate the payment of interest. It may, however, have the meaning "to increase to the double amount." Cf. Code of Hammurabi, § 101.
124. The sign may, of course, also stand for šumā, Br. 3370. See Chapter IX.
4 For a-ru, cf. Ū-RA = šabātu, Br. 1435.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPU.

3. En-lil-lād-al-shā(g)  
4. clmu Lugal-nanga-šu  
5. Ur-4PA.KU dumu Ka-ka-ge  
6. in-ši-[sa(m)]  
7. igi Ur-dumu-zī(d)-[d]a  
8. di-kūd lugal-[k[a?]]-šu  
9. [?]n(?)-[pa(d)?]  
10. [gi(?)] [A]b(?)-gL[ . . . . . ]  
11. nU lugal-bi [in-pa(d)]  
12. Ȳ Lugal-itu-Da  
13. Ȳ Lugal-[ . . . . . . . . ]  
14. Ȳ [ . . . . . . . . . . ]  
15–20. [ ]  
21. [?] Ur-dum-u-m[u . . . . . ]  
22. [?] Ur-[ . . . . . . . . ]  
23. gau=en-im-ma-bi-me  
24. itu Še-kin-kud  
25. mu*Nanna Kar-zī(d)-[d]a  

26. a-du II-kam-ma-šu  
27. E-a-na ba-an-ī(u(r)

for En-lil-al-shāg,  
son of Lugal-nanga,  
Ur-Nusku, son of Ka-ka,  
has bought.  
Before Ur-Dumu-xi,  
judge of the king,  
they have sworn(?).  
Before Ab-gi [ . . . ]  
by the name of the king they swore.  
Ȳ Lugal-itu Da,  
Ȳ Lugal [ . . . . . . . . . . ],  
Ȳ [ . . . . . . . . . . ],  
[ . . . . . . . . . . ],  
[?] Ur-Da-m[u . . . . . . ],  
[?] Ur-[ . . . . . . . . . . ],  
witnesses.  
Month Še-kin-kud.  
year (when he) brought Nanna of  
Kar-xidclal 
into his temple  
for the second time.

VIII.  
(Text, P1, 9, No. 15.)  

Purchase of a Male Slave.

The commercial agent Ur-Nusku has bought a male slave for Ur-e-lugdani, the price being 11 šekel of silver.

1. 1 saq-ur*[mu-n]i LUM  
1 male slave, his name is called(?)

*al-šā(g) could possibly be a title, but also a part of the name, “Enlil is the gracious protector.” Cf. Ur-šā(g)-ga-al, P. K. U. N., p. 66b.  
2 For the reading sa(m), or sa-a, see M. 3235.  
3 Cf. No. 13 (IV) : 13.  
5 The sign is LUM, but this sign is interchanged with LAM, A. V., 2611, and ref., and often in this period with NUM. See especially the date formula for the 3d year of Gimil-Sin, p. 24. Here it may denote a verb or be a part of the name of the slave. LUM as well as LAM is also equal to uu-uu-bu, uš-su-bu, A. V., 2611. Br. 11186–11188, which Haupt, Hebrews, I, p. 219, derives from a stem anābu, “to spring,” hence annabu, “a hare,” “a jumper, springer.”
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[Luga]-IM

2. XI gin azag-ud-šú
3. Ur-É-lugal-a-ni-šú
4. Ur-PA.KU dam-kar
5. in-ši-saq[m] p
6. igi Gá-de-a MU-6-dub"n

7. igi Š[u-du](g)-ga-zi(d)-da iš-ku ċ

8–15. [ . . . . . . . . . . ]

8. gin-ud-šú
9. ur-É-a-ni-šú
10. in-šu-dú nun-nu
11. en-šu-dú(š)a-ni-šú
12. ia-zi(d)-da in-šu-dú(š)a-ni-šú

13. go-xickla
14. iš-ku-priest.
15. witnesses.

16. gal-enim-ma-bi-me
17. itu Azag-šim ud X-lal-I
18. mu-Bur-En-zu-ge
19. Ur-bil-lum ki mu-húl-a

Before Gudea, the MU-official of the tablet house before Šu-du(y) ga-zidda, the iš-ku-priest.

IS.
(Text, Pl. 9, No. 16.)

Sale of a Pair of Slaves.

Gimil-Tammuz acknowledges the receipt from Ázidda of one mana of silver, being the payment for a pair of slaves. The document was enclosed in an envelope.

1. I ma-na azag-ud
2. azaqû nam-galu-tab-ba-šú
3. ki Á-zi(d)-da-la

1 mana of silver,
the purchase money for a slave pair,
from Á-ziddu,

Muse-Arnott, p. 686. NUM, NIM, Br. 9011, is equal to šedu, read enim, Br. 9017. This sign also represents gur, C. T., XII, 30a; XIV, 1.34, which may denote "a runner." Moreover it stands for šekaš, which denotes some kind of servant, "cupsbearer," etc., of which "anšušab šaká is the head. See Muse-Arnott, p. 10906. The LUM may thus be a verb, referring to mu-ni, or a part of the name of the slave. Possibly LUM might also have the reading IM, mu-ni-im, "as his name."

1 Or Galu-IM. If LUM belongs to the name, G1:-u(?)-lugal(galu)-IM.
2 See Chapter IX.
3 See Chapter IX.
4 See Chapter X.
5 See Chapter X.
6 See Nos. 11 (V); 10; 13 (VI); 5.

Here azaq is equivalent to sa(m), "purchase money."
7 Nam.GALU = amšilatu, Br. 2200, i.e., the human race, but it is also used as collective for slaves, servants.
See Muse-Arnott, p. 576. Tab-la = šulpa, Br. 3762, "to increase, double," also šanâ, Br. 3770, "to double," hence here nam-galu-tab-ba is literally "a double slave-ship, a slave pair."
Receipt for a Loan.

Gír-úš-šúy acknowledges the receipt of half a mana of silver from Ur-Dun-pa-ê as a loan, on which he is to pay an interest of one šekel for five šekel, or at the rate of twenty per cent.

1. ½ mana of silver,
2. Gán-gán-e
3. month Gá-n-gán-e,
4. year the high priest of Innanna of Erech appointed.

Receipt for a Loan.

Išme-ilu acknowledges the receipt of three gur of grain from Ur-Dun-pa-ê as

1 MU may be a title, i.e., "baker." Cf. also MU-ê-dub, No. 15 (VIII) 9. It may also belong to the name.
3 Literally "Interest 5 gin 1 gin according."
4 The envelope has mu en 4 Innanna Unú(g) añ ša-ni-[pa(d)]

Gimil-Tammux has received.
Ab-yal-mu(?),
Ur-Dun-pa-ê,
Galu-Enlil,
Gir-ni-Kay,
Šesh-Da-da,
witnesses.
Month Gu(d)-si-zu,
year Ibi-Sin (became) king.
a loan, on which he is to pay an interest of 90 qa to a gur (300 qa), or at the rate of more than 30 per cent. *Ur-Dun-pa-ê* transacts another loan to another person on the same day.'

1. *III* Be-yur ba[r-šû]
2. màš l yur XG-tu
3. ki Ur-äDun-pa-
4. è-ta
5. Is-me-idu
6. Bu-ba-ti
7. itu Engar-dû-a
8. ud XIX-ba-ni
9. mu Ši-mu-ru-umk
   ba-hûl

3 gur corn ut interest,
interest for 1 gur 90 (qa),
from *Ur-Dun-pa-ê*

*Išme-idu*
has received.
Month *Engar dû-a*,
day 19th,
year *Simurum*
devastated.

XII.

(Text, Pl. 12, No. 21.)

**Receipt for a Loan.**

*A-bilalum* acknowledges the receipt of ten gur of corn from *Ur-Dun-pa-ê* as a loan, on which he agrees to pay an interest of 90 qa to a gur, or at the rate of more than 30 per cent.

1. *X* še-gur bar-šû
2. màš l yur XC-ta
3. ki Ur-äDun-pa-ê-
   tu
4. A-bil-la-um
5. šu-ba-ti
6. itu Engar-dû-a
7. ud XIX-ba-ni
8. mu Ši-mu-ru-umk
   ba-hûl

10 gur corn at interest,
interest (for) 1 yur 90 qa,
from *Ur-Dun-pa-ê*,

*A-bil-la-um*
has received.
Month *Engar dû-a*,
day 19th,
year *Simurum*
devastated.

---

¹ See next document translated.
² *HAR-šû*, as emended from No. 21 (SIT):1, may be taken as *ana šuballu*, cf. Br. 8536, “at interest,” thus referring to the nature of the loan transaction, or it may be taken as *ana akili*, “for food,” stating the object of the loan, as often is the case.
³ The name is no doubt Semitic.
⁴ Cf. No. 23 (XI). 1, as emended in analogy with this tablet.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPU.

XIII.
(Text, Pl. 13, No. 29; Half., Plate V, Nos. 17, 18.)

Receipt for Silver.

Â-zidda acknowledges the receipt of one šekel of silver from Lugal-Namtar.

1. 1 gin azag-ud
2. ki Lugal-Nam-tar-ri-ta
3. Â-zi(d)-da
4. šu-ba-ti
5. itu Še-kin-kud
6. mu en-am-gal
7. dInnanna ba-tûg

1 šekel of silver, from Lugal-Namtar,
Â-zidda has received.
Month Še-kin-kud, year the high priest of the
great abode of Innanna appointed.

XIV
(Text, Pl. 16, Nos. 11.)

Receipt for Grain.

Lugal-Namtar acknowledges the receipt of twenty yur of grain for cattle feed from Ur-Azag-šim.

1. XX še-gur
2. ša(g)-gal amar-ra
3. ki Ur-² Azag-šim-ta
4. Lugal-Nam-tar-ri
5. šu-ba-ti
6. dub Galu-³ En-uzu
7. itu Ab-è
8. mu en-am-gal An-na
9. en⁴ Innanna ba-tûg

20 yur of corn, feed for young cattle,
from Azag-šim
Lugal-Namtar has received.
Account of Amēl-Sin.
Month Ab-e,
year the high priest of Ana,
high priest of Innanna appointed.

XV.
(Text, Pl. 27, So. 75; Half., Plate VI, Nos. 23, 24.)

Account of a Date Harvest.

This tablet is unique both in regard to make-up and contents. It supplies

¹ Probably also a loan, but without a statement as to the interest to be paid. Still it may also be only a receipt.
² Note the transaction recorded in previous document in regard to the same man.
³ See Reisner, T., T., p. 3a.
It is an excellent illustration of the queer and laborious, but exceedingly exact and painstaking methods of classification employed by the Babylonian account makers. It is an account, or report in regard to the results of the harvest of a palm grove, stating:

1. Number of date palms yielding a certain amount of dates each.
2. Number of date palms from which the dates had already been taken away or plundered.
3. Total number of date palms, from which dates had been gathered.
4. Total of date palms plundered.
5. Total amount of dates gathered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of Abbreviation</th>
<th>Number of Date Palms</th>
<th>Date Yielded</th>
<th>Date Picked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VII gišša giššinmar²</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 gu[r-ta]²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II gišša</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>240 qa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI gišša</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>.180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI gišša</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>.150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV gišša</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>.120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI gišša</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII gišša</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII gišša</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V gišša</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX [II] gišša</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gišša</td>
<td>2[2]</td>
<td></td>
<td>.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXV gišša</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII gišša</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV gišša</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI gišša giššinmar</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka-lum šir¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ṣum-iqa CXC gišša giššinmar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ligg-a³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The fruit gathered is ka-lum, dates, hence gišša giššinmar must signify date palms.
² ṣu restored after the remaining part of lu at the end of line 2.
³ Of course gišša is only the determinative, but I have translated "trees" as a matter of convenience, to mark the mode of abbreviation employed by scribe.
⁴ Numerals is wanting, but according to the amount of fruit gathered the numeral 1 ought to be inserted, or it may be simply understood.
⁵ Bu must here designate nash[bu], "to tear out, take away, remove," Br. 7528, and hence it could also be read gišša and bu. No doubt this term designates the fact that the dates of these 40 palms had already been harvested or plundered. In any case these 40 trees stand in opposition to the 190 trees from which the dates are now gathered.
⁶ TUr-a is no doubt a verb form with the meaning of paḫ-urut, "to gather together." Cf. Br. 3220, 3222. Thus the term would denote harvesting, or the gathering of dates from these palm trees, in contrast to the 10, which had no fruit.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR.

17. šunigīn X 𒊲gišmarran sir Total: 40 date palms plundered.
19. itu Šu-[kul . . . . b]a-ni Month Šu-kul, day [ . . . . ] th.
20. mu ma-ū[a Zu-ab-š]a-li Year the co[untry of Zabš̱ali
[de]vastated.

XVI.
(Test, Pl. 29, No. 77.)

Inventory.

A list of implements, tools, furniture, skins, cattle, articles of food, etc., being the property of Šarrum-ilī of the city of Basime.

1. XLI 𒊲gid-da† 44 wooden gid-da,
2. V 𒊲ku-ma-ru² 5 wooden ku-ma-ru,
3. III 𒊲ba-tum³ 3 wooden nabaturn,
4. VII 𒊲ga-am-šu⁴ 7 wooden gamlu,
5. XIII 𒊲ša-ša-da⁵ 13 wooden dubbín keš-da,
6. XII 𒊲PA-uš-se⁶ 12 wooden staf(s)(?), second size (?),
7. I gu(d)-PA⁷ 1 ox goad(?),
8. IV uš [V]II māšuš 4 goats, 7 male lambs,
9. IV [ . . . . ]-uš 9 male . . . ,
10. III gai ni-giš⁸ 3 gaš of wood oil,
11. V gai ni-nun 5 gai of butter,
12. I gag-tur ni-nun 1 small gai of butter,

† GIS.GID.DA means redly long or heavy wood, or rather something made of wood, long or heavy, cf. Br. 7511, 7518, but it is no doubt here some special object or implement made of wood. Cf. the šēnu, Br. 7583. See also Z. A., VIII, p. 77, urudu šun-kal-lum = šēnu, weapon or instrument.
² Cf. šisk.KI = kašku, Br. 10529.
³ Seems to be Semitic word. Cf. nibhūtu, “rope, fetter, bond.”
⁴ Also Semitic; no doubt some instrument, implement or weapon. See Mass-Arnolt, p. 221.
⁶ GIS.PA = ṭatātu, “staff, scepter,” Br. 5573. UŠ-se means next, perhaps next in size to the regular ones.
⁷ Literally “ox staff,“
⁸ Perhaps gu(d)-uš, “male, i.e., virile oxen, Lulls.”
⁹ GIS seems to be a measure or jar. NL GIS wood oil, sesam.
13. I šu-gu(d) 10 hide,
14. ½ AN.DAH.ŠŪM ½ AN.DAH.ŠŪM,
15. LXX XVI ši-KÂB 86 ši of KÂB
16. XXX-lal-I šu-ḫâ 29 hides,
17. I šu dug-gâni 1 good(?), hide
18. Ti šiwaḫ banšu-ḫiš 2 wooden tables.
19. [ ] [d]ir mû-dub Account of the
20. niq-ga Šar-ru-um-i-li property of Šarrum-ili
21. ša(g) Bâ-si-meš ni-gâl in the city of Basime.

XVII.

(Account of Cattle Herds.)

A specific account given of four different herds of large and small cattle, entrusted to the keeping of Ur-ša-Dun-pa-ê, the son of Ur-Rammânen.

1. I ḡâr amâr rua-â 1 cow calf (new) born,
2. II ḡâr-amar-na(d)-â 2 cow calves of the fold,
3. IV ḡâr-al 4 full grown cows,

2 The sign ŠI, read ḡâr, may possibly be ḡâ. GÂN may stand for ēb. Cf. Br. 8261.
3 Of the sign that probably stood at the beginning of the line only traces of a vertical or slanting wedge can be distinguished. The following sign, SI, is not very clear, but on account of the following A, I am inclined to read the two signs dir. Besides malâ and atérû, which perhaps do not fit so well in this connection, dir also stands for abîzu, Br. 3721, and aṣirû, Br. 3725. which is a synonym of aṣirû, i.e., “to bind, enclose.” The IM.GIÂ = e-si-ro ša-duppî, II R., 48, 40, must signify the making up of a document: IM, read imi, standing for duppî, Br. 8360. Cf. ŠAM,ŠEBIR,ÂB,MU,SAR = uz-su-dub-la, A. V. 2022, Br. 8851.

The dir mû-dub may thus be an equivalent of eširî duppî, and signify the making up of a document. The mû-dub, generally written mb-dub-bn, really signifies some kind of receptacle of a tablet. It could possibly, among other things, be applied to the envelope or case of a tablet. The phrase sometimes apparently is employed to signify an office equal to the dûb-sûr. See Chapter IX.

4 That the Sumerian of the sign, usually given the value of LID, is to be read ḡâr, cf. Br. 8865, is clearly shown by the gloss to “LID” GU(D)-HI.A, ḡâ-ša-gu(d)-ba-a, R. M. A., PI. 25, No. 103. O. 11.
5 KAK-â = band. Br. 5298, is most likely to be considered as a synonymous term for tu(d)-da, lines 21, 23 and 30, which must stand for some form of ašîdu, and would then denote a (new) born calf, as a careful distinction always was made as to the age of cattle. Here the ṣa-dâ calves are distinguished from the na(d)-a calves, see next line. See also KAK,KAK-â = kalamu, Br. 5286, denoting mar or young offspring, especially of lambs; but the term can, of course, be applied to other animals. See Z. A., IV, p. 206; Musz-Arnold, p. 389. Of course, the term may also come from ḡâr, Br. 5257, “be strong”; gašûda, Br. 5263, “given in keeping”; našâ, Br. 52, “deposited,” etc.
6 Na(D) = rašîgu, našîlû, etc., with the meaning “to lie down, to rest,” hence couch, but here it must stand for rašîgu, Br. 8998, a place of rest and shelter, hence the fold. Calves of the fold would be those that were kept in special care, not being developed enough to go with the herd. Cf. “lamb of the fold,” line 19.
4. XI gu(d)-giš
5. I db-mu-III
6. I hb-mu-II
7. III db-mu-I
8. II gu(d)-mu-I
9. XXVIII gu(d)-db-ḫâ
gûr A-a-du-na(a(d)]
11. XXIV ganam
12. CCLXVIII udu-uš
13. XX sol-sîl-uz
14. XXIII māš-gal
15. māš-uš
16. CCCXL udu-māš-hâ
17. ki Ur-zag-è
18. CLIV ganam
19. ša(g)-ba X ganam-sîl-na(d)]
20. in-gub
21. CXXXV sîl tu(d)-da
22. XLV uč
23. XLV māš-tu(d)-da
24. CCCLXXXII udu-uz-mâš-
25. ki Da-bi-a
26. XLII ganam
27. VII udu-uš
28. LVIII sol-sîl-[u]z
29. XLI sîl-uš-uz
30. XXXVIII sîl-tu(d)-da
31. III uč

11 bulls,
5 cows 3 years (old),
1 cow 2 years (old),
3 cows 1 year (old),
2 oxen 1 year (old),
280 cattle,
gûr-officer Aa-du-na(d)]
24 sheep,
268 virile sheep,
20 female kid goats,
young ones grown up,
15 male offspring,
340 sheep (and) lambs,
from (with) Ur-zagè.
154 sheep,
among them 10 lambs of the fold,
are
135 young ones born.
48 goats,
45 (46?) young ones born,
382 young ones of
sheep and goats
from (with) Dabia.
42 sheep,
7 virile sheep,
58 female kid goats,
41 male kid goats,
38 young ones born
3 goats,

1 That ḫa is to be read ḫâ is seen from the gloss, C. T., XXV, 20a, 2: R. M. A., Pl, 28, No. 103. O. 11.
2 For the reading sîl see J., R. A. X., 1905, p. 144, cuneiform text, line 8.
3 Mâš = urigû, i.e., offspring, young ones, both of sheep and goats, hence may denote both kidš and lambs.
See Muss-Arnolt, p. 104b.
4 Cf. line 2.
5 TU(D)-da (see also lines 23 and 30) must probably be taken in the meaning of alûdû, Br. 1070. CC: the term
pîlû, line 1.
6 May be XLVI.
7 Cf. lines 21 and 30.
8 Cf. lines 21 and 23.
32. \textit{XIII} sal-ÁŠ.KAR³
33. CCII udu-uz-māš-ḥā
34. kī Á-bil-ḥum-ma
35. 
36. Bunigin XXVIII gu(d)-āb-ḥā
37. Bunigin CXXXVIII uz-māš-ḥā
38. Sī(?)-la Ur-dIn-pa-ē
\text{dumu} Ur-dInIMA³

13 sucklings.
202 lambs (and) kids, from (with) Á-billum.
Total: 28 large cattle,
Total: . . . . sheep,
in the keeping(?) of Ur-pa-e,
son of Ur-Rammān.

XVIII.

(\textit{Text, PI, 37, No. 90.})

\textbf{Cost of Cultivation of Fields.}

Statement of the amount of grain required for wages, or sustenance of slaves, employed in the cultivation of certain fields.

1. \(\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{18} \frac{1}{72^a} \) gan sag-dā³
2. al-dā³ XX sar-ša
3. h-kal I CCXLVI qa-tā³
4. h-bi XIX VIX V gin
5. kal ud-I-šu
6. Be-bi CXXVII \(\frac{1}{6} \) qa³
7. \(\frac{1}{16} \) gan al³ VI sar-ša

725 (sar) of land, the labor cost of tilling;
for 20 sar
wages of slaves 1 (yur) 246 qa,
the wages 30 (gur) 6 (qa) 15 gin
for slaves per day,
the grain 217\(\frac{1}{2}\) qa.
100 (sar) land cultivated; for 6 sar

³In later Uašyrian and Assyrian \(ŠU.KAR = \text{unūku}, \text{Br. 10980.}
²As the numerals now stand in the text, \(\text{cf. Halftome Reproductions}, \text{the sum total according to the values of numerals in corresponding positions given by Hilprecht. B. E., XX, p. 26, would be 3600 + 600 + 8 \times 60 + 6 = 4550. But this is altogether too high, as can be seen by adding together the number of animals specified.}
¹\(\text{SL}\.\text{LA} = \text{pušedu}, \text{Br. 3467, written phonetically, cf. ni-la for ni-štā, Nos. 11 (V) : 16: }\) 13 (VI) : 15; 15 (VIII) : 17. But it is not quite certain that the sign is \(\text{SL}\). It may be \(ŠU + NIG\text{N}, \text{the wedges in front being indistinct. If such is the case, the la would, of course, be the overhanging vowel and would prove that the composite sign, generally read \(\text{nišgin}, \text{will have to be read \(\text{šukūl.}}\)
⁴That is 600 + 100 + 25 sar.
⁵\(\text{SAG = rīšu in the phrase rīštī kiṣe, meaning the payment of rent. B. E., VI, 33 (8) : 10; 47 (A. R. W., 11, 18) : 10; 49 (A. R., 11, 19) : 11. In analogy with this \(\text{SAG.KAK} \text{would then here express rāšī zikpu or rāšī epšī, “payment, cost of cultivation.” SAG might also be explained as referring to the slaves employed for the tilling of these fields, hence \(\text{SAG.KAK} \text{might mean something like “slave-labor.” Cf. amē\text{u}KAK = amē\text{u}ramū, M. 3608.}
⁶\(\text{CF. al-ag, line 30. AL prefixed to the verb has the force of the permissive. Cf. the phrases AL.BAD, “being completed,” AL.DUG, “being satisfied,” A. B. P., 2. 10, 11, etc. GAN AL.DŪ = eku zikpu or eku epšu, “field under cultivation.”}
⁷For a different way of calculating cost of cultivation see \(O, \text{B. T. R., 254, 6, 7.}
⁸Here we would expect a grand total given, but this comparatively small amount must denote a ratio of the cost.
⁹\(\text{KAK = dū omitted.} \)
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPU.

8. h-bi X VI $\frac{2}{3}$ kal ud I-šū

9. be-bi XC

10. Lagab +ṣíg dumu dumu A-a-bi

11. $\frac{2}{12} \frac{1}{2}$ gan al VI sar-tu

12. h-bi XI LX $\frac{1}{2}$ kal ud I-šū

13. be-bi CCI

14. $\frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{2}$ gan al-dû X [ + sar-t]a

15. à-bi X kal ud [I-šū]

16. Be-bi LX [ . . ?]

17. [ . . . . ]-ba-tul-ge [ . . . . ]

18. $\frac{1}{12}$ gan al-[dû . . . ]

19. sar-[a]

20. à-bi XXXX III $\frac{1}{2}$ kal [ud I-šū]

21. $\frac{1}{2}$[e-b]i[ . . . . . . . . . . ]

22–29. [ . . . . . . . . . . ]

30. [ . . . . ] gun al-ag a-ša(g)[gab- . . ]

$dA[ma?]^{2}KA^{1}$

31. [mu4Šu-skEn-zu ]u[ga]-[e ma-]

da Za-â][b-ša-liš-

$m[u-bûl]$

the wages 10 (gur) $6\frac{2}{3}$ qa, for slaves per day,

the grain is 90,

Lagab-ṣíg the son-son of A-a-bi.

225 (sar) land cultivated for 6 sar

the wages 40 (gur) $60\frac{2}{3}$ (qa), for slaves per day

the grain is 201.

125 (sar) land cultivated; for 10 + sar

the wages 10 (gur) for slaves per day,

the grain 60.

[ . . . . . . . . . . ]

200 (sar) land cultivated;

for [ . . . ] sar

the wages 30 (gur) $3\frac{1}{2}$ qa for slaves per day

the grain [ . . . . . . . . . . ]

[ . . . . . . . . . . ] land cultivation of field

[ . . . . . . . . . . ] year Gimil-Sin, the king,

devastated the country of Zabšali.

XIX.

(Text, Pl. 30, No. 92; Halft., Pl. IX, Nos. 29, 30.)

Field Account.

An account of the amount of grain required for seed and the feed of oxen at the cultivation of different fields.

1. I $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{3}{12}$ gan ab-nam-bî $\frac{1}{2}$ gan 50 sar of land; its cultivation,

$^{1}$Cf. O. B. T. R., 254.

$^{2}$That is 1 gan $+$ 600 $+$ 300 $+$ 50 sar $= 1\frac{1}{2}$ gan 50 sar.

$^{3}$AB = erênu, cf. Br. 3819, also nasêku, cf. Br. 3820, “to place, appoint,” but also “to do, perform,” and thus = epênu. NAM = šâmu, Br. 2103, also “to place, settle.” See MSS-Arnold, p. 701. $AB,NAM$ is equal to $AB,ENGAR$. line 15. Cf. ameš $AB$ = amešu-pa-ri-kù, Br. 3819; ameš $AB$ = amešu-si-ku, Br. 3820. Hence the term $AB,NAM$ and $AB,ENGAR$ must stand for farming.
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2. 

3. Be-kul-bi I XXIX $\frac{3}{2}$ qa V gin lugal

4. 

5. I gar X-lal I-ta-a-an ni-gál

6. Be-bi III XXXVIII qa-gur

7. bar-gu(d)-bi II LXVIII qa-

8. VII $\frac{1}{2}$ gin-gur

9. sunigin Se-bi VCCVI $\frac{1}{2}$ qa

10. II $\frac{1}{2}$ yin Se-kul bar-gu(d)

11. Za-la-lum engar

12. I $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{10}$ yan ab-nam-bi

13. I gar VIII $\frac{1}{2}$ a-an ni-gál

14. Be-bi II CXX $\frac{1}{2}$ gur

15. II $\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{3}{10}$ gan ab-engar-b[i]

16. I gar X-lal-I-ta-a-an ni-gál

17. Be-bi II CXXI $\frac{1}{2}$ gur

18. bar-gu(d)-bi I CCLXXI $\frac{1}{2}$ qa-gur

19. [sunigin še-b[i] V CCLXXV qa-gur

20. [e-k[u] har-gu(d)

21. [. . . . . . . . . . . . ] en|gar

22. [. . . . . . a]b-nam I gar

23. [. . . . . . ] ni-gál

24. [. . . . . . . q]a XV gin

25. ba[r . . . . . . q]a VIII $\frac{1}{2}$ gî[n]-gur

26. [. . . . . . . ] qa II $\frac{1}{2}$ gin

27. [. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ]

28. [. . . . . . . . . ] $\frac{1}{3}$ba-hûl

29. [. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ] devasted.

XX.

(Expenditure for Drink.)

An account of expenditure of grain for drink to a number of men.

1 For gar as a measure of area see B. E., VI', 44, 1: 60, 6.

2 Cf. tu-a-an, line 5.

3 That is $3$ gan $+ 600 \div 300$ sar $= 3\frac{1}{2}$ gan.
Expenditure of Grain.

An account of expenditure of grain for different purposes and to different persons.

1. VIII CCLXXV qa Be-gur
2. XLVIII XII qa áš-gur
3. šá-du(g) Gu-du Mu³
4. XXX Be XXX áš gar-exen-ma
5. Gán-gán-è
6. IX CC gur Be-ba ara¹
7. Ban il-me³
8. Tl XC gur Be-ba amar-tur-me
9. V qa illary (for) drink,
10. A-dug-ga
11. šunin gin XXVIII qa Be
12. ba-zi
13. ša(g) In-sí(=)-na
14. gur A-dug-ga

1 V. 74.
2 gur 12 qa wheat.
4 Sh.E.BA = ibratu, Br. 7440, “corn, Food,” and would thus have the same meaning as GAR, line 4, but here food that is prepared in a certain way.
5 BAR, Har, read ara = temal, Br. 8857, “tu grind, cut, chop, or prepare in some way,” here prepared from sonic plant, see next line. Cf. A.B.M., Pl. XV, 49; pp. 46, 47, 136; cf. the word HAR, “miller,” and fromkins Har, M. 6504; also Pitcher, Amh., p. 151.
6 Lit. “plants lifted up,” grown up. In any case plants from which the še-ba or food was cut or prepared.
An account of expenditure of flour and vegetables given out for temple offerings.

1. X4 zid-kur sa-du(g)-g ud I-kam
2. X zid sa-du(g) ud II-kam
3. VIII [q]a sa-du(g) ud III-kam
4. XV qa sa-du(g) ud IV-kam
5. XV qa sa-du(g) ud V-kam
6. X xid-gar si(g)-go
7. V qa zid V qa [ . . . . . ]
8. II m[u . . . ]
9. V [ . . . . . . . . . ]
10. (qa) gu-flour, temple offerings for the 1st day,
11. (qa), temple offerings for the 2d day,
12. 8[q]a, temple offerings for the 3d day,
13. 15 qa, temple offerings for the 4th day,
14. 15 qa, temple offerings for the 5th day,
15. 10 (qa) flour food given away(?)
16. 5 qa flour, 5 qa [ . . . . . ]
17. 2 m[u . . . ]
18. 5 [ . . . . . . . . . ]

1 The name may be read Ri-kalam-be, “The shepherd of his land,” as well as reading above, “The shepherd of his people.”
3 E.NUN, “the great house,” KA = pā, “mouth,” or possibly “side.”
4 The sign is BAR and might mean 3, but in analogy with following lines, where the offerings vary between 8 and 15 per day, it must here mean 10, as also in line 2.
5 KU must denote some cereal or plant from which flour could be made. See Reitner, T. T., p. 15a.
6 SI(g)-go may = šapška, “pour out,” also “store,” Br. 4425, but also maššu, “give, offer,” Br. 4418, as well as nadin, “deposit,” Br. 4418.
Expenditure of Wool.

An account of expenditures of different quantities of wool to a number of persons, given out by (or from) Ur-Nigh-gar.

1. IV ma-na sîg-qi 4 mana wool
2. À-na-na (to) À-na-na,
3. IV dUr-ra-kal 4 (to) Ûr-ra-kal,
4. III Igi-ní-da-a 3 (to) Igi-ní-da,
5. III A-ni-a-bi 3 (to) A-ni-abi,
6. III Im-ti-dam 3 (to) Im-ti-clam,
7. IV Ur-dTugal-edin- 7 (to) Ur-Lugal-edin.
8. na-ka
9. šunigin XXI ma-na sîg Total: 21 mana wool
given out,
10. zi(g)-qa by (from) Ur-Nigin-gar.
11. ki Ur-Nigin-gar-ta Month Nešâ,
12. itu dNešâ year after
13. mu uš-ša the high priest of Ea of Eridu
14. en dEn-ki Eridu ba-túg appointed.

Memorandum.

This small tablet, containing only two lines of writing, is most likely to be regarded as “notes,” jotted down on pieces of clay by the scribes when preparing larger tablets of accounts. Two objects are recorded as wanting.

1. lal-ni I gi-mà-ku³ Wanting one gi-ma-ku.
2. lal-ni I gisâna(d) Wanting one couch.

IX.

GLEANINGS.

A complete and thorough discussion of the entire terminology of the texts of this period would be most desirable, but as this volume has to be kept within reasonable bounds, I must be content only to make some gleanings from these texts.

1. CUNEIFORM SIGNS AND READINGS.

AB.

That the Sumerian sign for the Semitic $lîtu$ is to be read $âb$, not $lîd$, as Lau, Barton and even Pinches still continue to read it, is seen from $R. M. A.$, No. 103, O. 11.

$AB + yunu$ or $ZAG$?

The new sign, Sign List No. 79, comes nearest to $AB + yunu$ or $ZAG$ (cf. No. 94), but does not exactly correspond to either.

$A + \text{UA}$ or $HA + A$.

This sign, occurring thrice in these texts, No. 1:5, 12 and No. 4:7, Sign List No. 345, is composed of $A$ with $HA$ inside. This composite sign occurs, according to Thureau-Dangin,’ already in $Gudea$ texts, unfortunately not published. It also is found in accounts from the Ur period, see especially C. $T.$, X, Pls. 38, 39, No. 14316, where the signs stand before numerals, like $BAD$, referring to slaves. Whether this composite sign is the same as the later term $HA.A$, also used in regard to slaves, is a question that cannot be definitely settled, although this seems to be the case. In later “contracts” $HA.A$ occurs in connection with $BAD$, $mētu$, in the sense of $halàqu$, referring to slaves running away. Cf. $V R.$, 25, 16a: $ba-BAD ba-an-HA.A - \text{im-tu-ud iḫ-la-liq}$. Also $A. D. D.$, I, p. 34, No. 61, 6, $BAD$ $BAD$-$ma$ $HA.A$ $NUN$, referring to a slave girl, which no doubt is to be rendered $ēnu$ $mēłat-ma$ $halqat$, “when she dies or runs away,” etc.² The following $NUN$, which Johns

¹ $R. E. C.$, So. 471.
² Cf. Johns, $A. D. D.$, I, p. 89. For $BAD$ = $ēnu$, see $Br.$, 1505.
does not render, seems to stand for qarābu, cf. Br. 2626, which with ana means to "go, be against," cf. Sennacherib, III, 1, 1 R., 31, 12. Knudtzon's rendering, ša [ . . . . š]a qi-ri-ib, etc., "[d]er nahe stand deinem Vater," A. T., 1, 20, 21, is not possible, as qi-ri-ib is not permansive, and the following a-na in this case remains unexplained. In accordance with Knudtzon's notes on the signs, the reading [it-l]a-qi-ri-ib, "none that is (goes) against your father," may perhaps be better. Brünnow's reading lip is to be changed to rib, or ke-in-NUN = Ziq-qa-rib, No. 2626. In any case the meaning of this and similar phrases in the stipulations concerning slaves given as pledges would be that in case the slave died or ran away, the loss of the pledge should be put against the owner.'

The term A.HA also occurs as a verbal preposition particle and also as a verb in the Anxanite texts, published by Scheil, and composite cuneiform signs are among the noticeable characteristics of the Proto-Elamite script published by de Morgan. In the translations of the documents, where this sign occurs I have given the reading halâqu as the most probable. But H.A.A also expresses the meaning of nabū, cf. Br. 11857, M. 9106, and tebû, M. 9107. The H.A + A . . . M.A, No. 1 (I) : 5, could very well be an equivalent of KA . . . GAL-la, cf. No. 2 (11) : 3, 4, = ruggumu, Br. 612, 676, or dabâbu, or kēnu dabâbu, and the documents could refer not exactly to the running away of the slaves but in regard to bringing suit.

Moreover, the composite sign A + HA or HA + A, with the reading aḫ, and the meaning Be-ru-u, is given in C. T., XIX, 21, 18b. This šerū occurs in groups with sanabu = emēdu, "to erect, put up." If this is the term employed in these texts, it might signify to 'raise oneself against, to be refractory." Cf. Muss-Arnolt, p. 1109.

ALIM.

See sign No. 225 and date formula for the 26th year of Dungi.

E + NUN.

This sign, No. 283, may be composed of either E + NUN or M.A + NUN. Cf. the E or M.A.NUN, Amh., p. 200, line 3; also B. E., VI', No. 57, 2.

E + SE.

A new sign, No. 339, composed of E + SE, or SE or LIL + SE.

1 See A. D. D., I, p. 89.
2 Cf. the phrase NER.ĐA, below.
3 D. P. M., III, Nos. XXIII, 4; LXIII, 14; V, No. LXXXVI, II, 46.
4 D. P. M., VI, pp. S3Sff.
5 See translations and notes to Nos. 1 (I) and 4 (111).
6 From the broken remains of the sign there is very small reason for reading ze, cf. M. 9075.
H:\`A.

The composite sign for plural, $HI.A$, is to be read $\text{b\text{	ext{"a}}}$, according to R. M. A., No. 103, O., 11; not sun, as Schorr, A. R. U., II, p. 83.

$KA + GAR$ and $SA$.

The signs composed of $KA + GAR$ or $SA$ interchange even with $KA$ pure and simple, according to copy by Lau, in the date formulas of the 49–51st years of Dungi.

$\text{LA}$.

$L.A$, No. 276, stands for $L\dot{A}$, No. 315, in the phrase $ni\text{-}la$ and $ni\text{-}la\text{-}a$, which is equivalent to $ni\text{-}l\dot{a}$. See No. 11 : 16; 13 : 5.

$LAGAB + GI\dot{A}$ or $LAGAB + ME + yunu$.

This new sign, No. 131 : 13, List No. 332, seems to correspond to these values, if the sign is not simply an error for $Lagab + s\text{\text{"i}}g$.

$L\text{\text{"u}}\text{\text{"m}}$.

This sign, No. 132, has the value of $NUM$, see date formulas for the 3d and 4th years of $Gimil\text{-}Sin$, probably also for $NIM$ and perhaps for $\text{\text{"i}}M$. See No. 15 : 1.

$\text{\text{"m}}\dot{A}.\text{DUB.BA}$.

The term occurs only once in these texts, No. 77 : 15, and is written $\text{\text{"m}}\dot{A}.\text{DUB.BA}$, but I have no doubt that it is the same as the $\text{\text{"m}}\dot{A}.\text{DUB.BA}$ of other texts.

The term denotes in the first hand a pis\text{\text{"a}} dup\text{\text{"i}} $\text{\text{"i}}$a receptacle for tablets.” Hence the $\text{\text{"m}}\dot{A}.\text{DUB.BA}$, Poebel, B. E., VI, p. 171; the $\text{\text{"m}}\dot{A}$.HAL, B. E., VI, 84, 17, 18, 19, 103 (A. R. U., II), 41, “Urkundenbehaltniss,” Schorr, A. R. U., II, p. 55. The determinatives $GI\text{\text{"e}}$ and $GI$ denote the material of which these receptacles, “chests” or “safes,” were made. Could possibly the $\text{\text{"m}}\dot{A}$ also be a term for “case” (tablet) or envelope? Cf. Muss-Arnolt, p. 815b; M. 3742.

Most frequently $\text{\text{"m}}\dot{A}.\text{DUB.BA}$ is heading tablets of accounts, as in the number of tablets under $T. T.$, No. 146; and heading a list of officials, O. B. T. R., No. 162; cf. Lau, p 44. Amh., No. 121 begins with $\text{\text{"m}}\dot{A}.\text{DUB.BA DUB GID.DA}$, which Pinches translates “the compiler of long accounts,” but which may be a pis\text{\text{"a}} dup\text{\text{"i}} of dup\text{\text{"i}}, or may denote an account simply. To be noted is also $\text{\text{"m}}\dot{A}.\text{DUB.BA} \text{\text{"a}} gu(d) engar gub ba | \text{\text{"e}}\dot{A}\text{\text{"i}}\text{\text{"n}}\text{-}\text{\text{"a}}\text{\text{"r}}\text{-}\text{\text{"i}}\text{\text{"i}}\text{\text{"n}}\text{-}\text{\text{"i}}\text{\text{"l}}$, C. T., III, 14608; the dub m\text{\text{"a}}-dub-ba, $T. T.$, 163, 8, and m\text{\text{"a}} dub-ba | nigg\text{\text{"e}}\text{\text{"i}}d-\text{\text{"a}}g ba-ni\text{-}ib, H. L. C., 11, Pl. 96, No.
118, 1, 2. In these cases MÂ.DUB.BA seems to signify an account, or possibly the making up of accounts.

But it is quite certain that MÂ.DUB.BA also signifies an office, and in one instance it is made the equivalent of dub-sur. Thus the seal of R. T. C., 287, reads: [ Ba šâ(g)-ga | md-dub ba nita-xu ]; H. L. C., II, Pl. 96, No. 120, R., 1, 2: [ dub šeš-kal-la | md-dub ba; and Amh., 42, 5 : dub Gar-u-rum | md-dub-ba ], and on the seal: [ Gar-u-rum | dub-sur ]. Cf. the sign ŠID:A – dub-sar-ru, Br. 6011.

MÂ – pisan, but ŠID also – pisan, Br. 5978, stands also for kunukku, Br. 5971, hence MÂ might also express the idea of sealing, which of course again refers to the making up of accounts, or maker or sealer of account tablets.

MÂŠ.

The misreading of this sign in face of the repeated corrections ought to he a thing of the past. Yet Lau still reads B1R.

MÉ.

Note the form of this sign, No. 99 : 11, List No. 800. Cf. Br. 2803, 2804; R. E. G., No. 531.

MER.

This sign, Nos. 88 and 314, especially in the connection with Us, is made very like the sign Ï'B or GÎN. See note to No. 3 : 12.

NER.DA.

This term occurs only in the legal document, No. 1 (I): 7, and in reference to a slave. The term occurs also in Gudea, Cyl. A, 12, 26: du(g)-du(g)-ga ne-qi ner-da ē-ba im-ma-an-gi, which Thureau-Dangin translates: “Er beseitigte die Rechtsstreite, vom Tempel beseitiyte er die . . . . . .” In Cyl. B, 18, 3 we have: nig-erim ē-ba im-ma-an-gi, “alles Ueble vom Tempel beseitiyte er.”

Here NER.DA seems to be a term for something undesirable, and as it is brought into connection with the instituting of lawsuits or legal quarrels, it might express the idea of “claimant” in a bad sense of this term. In regard to the term employed in No. 1 (I) of these texts, it might denote a runaway, refractory or troublesome slave.

NER.DA also occurs in the well-known name for the deity, A-a, i.e., Šé-ner-da-kallat-Šamaš, and in the feminine proper name, which is to be read Amat-A-a-kallat-Šamaš.

1 S. A. K. I., pp. 102, 103. 2 S. A. K. I., pp. 138, 139. 3 S. A. K. I., pp. 138, 139.
But in regard to the \textit{NER.DA} of our text, it might also be explained in accordance with phrases of late "contracts" in regard to slaves, or more particularly in the stipulations made in case of death or escape of a slave given as a pledge. \textit{NER} could, of course, stand for \textit{bēlu} and \textit{DA} for the usual \textit{irra驿, ana} or \textit{irra}. Cf. the examples given by Johns, A. D. D., I, p. 89; also \textit{AHA} above and translation of No. 1 (I).

\textit{NITA}.

Note the form for this sign, No. 24; No. 67 :4, omitting the last perpendicular wedge.

\textit{SAG}.

This sign, No. 122, seems also to have the value of \textit{KIN}, as it occurs in place of that sign in the name of the month Še-kiš-kud. See No. 100 :78.

\textit{SAG} + \textit{NI}.

This is a new composite sign, List No. 123, made up of \textit{SAG} with \textit{NI} inside, and occurring in accounts in regard to storage of grain.

It occurs mostly in connection with \textit{DUB} as \textit{SAG} + \textit{NI.DUB}, Nos. 100 and 104 \textit{passim}, but also alone as \textit{SAG} + \textit{NI.bi}, etc., No. 100 :91. Compare the usual term \textit{ni-dub} in storage accounts.

\textit{SAL} + \textit{ME}.

See sign No. 294.

\textit{SA(M)}.

This sign, NO. 56, occurs in these texts both with and without the addition \textit{A.AN}. With the meaning "to buy," it is to be read \textit{sa(m)}, not \textit{šam}. See now M. 3235; Pinches, \textit{Amh.}, p. 104.

\textit{SÍL}.

The reading of the sign No. 280 is \textit{sil}, see Pinches in \textit{J. R. A. S.}, 1905, p. 144, cuneiform text, line 7. Schorr, however, stills reads the ideogram \textit{BUHUDU}, \textit{A. R. U.}, II, p. 82.

\textit{ŠA(G)-ba}.

This for \textit{ša(g)-bi}, "in its midst," No. 79 :19.

\textit{ŠE.PAD}.

ŠÜ(G).GI.

This most probably is only a phonetic writing for šu-qi. See No. 3 :2; cf. B. E., VI', 95, 19 21; 101, 14. It denotes three officials, šebu, Br. 10841, bard, Br. 10826, lēmu, Br. 10833. Rut šù(q) = nazâzu, Br. 10847; hence the term for witness may better be derived from ašâbu, which would correspond to the mukinnu from kânu.

ŠU + NIGIN.

If the first sign in No. 79 :37 really is ŠU + NIGIN and not XI, which after all is the most probable, the following la would be the overhanging vowel of XU + NIGIN and would show that this composite sign is to be read ŠU + kil.

ŠU.TÜ(R).

This term may be explained as a phonetic writing for šu-dur, see No. 1 (I) :12, but it might also stand for lâru, perhaps with the meaning of reversion of judgment, reopening of a case! or reclamation.

TAG.

The rather unusual sign for this period, No. 346, must be TAG, KID or ŠID. Cf. Br. 1402–1409; R. E. C., No. 175.

UD + gunu?

This new sign, No. 102, comes nearest to UD + gunu, in analogy with the make-up of the IGI + gunu or šig.

UM + ME. ·

This, No. 72, is also a new sign and most likely a ligature of UM and ME.

ZA.INANNA.

This phrase occurs in several proper names, as ZA.INANNA or INANNA.ZA, and might be read šùb or halbili (see Br. 11743; C. T., XXV, 27a, 15, 6, 10; XXV, 3, 65); but it is doubtful to my mind whether these readings are to be applied to the phrase included in these names.

2. TERMS OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

igi-ni-ni-igi-gar, “he made his face appear” = “to bring into court,” No. 1 (I) :3.
du(g)-ni-gal-la, "he has made suit" = "to bring suit or reclamation," No. 2 (11) : 3. Cf. du(g)-mâ-mâ, etc. = rugyumu, A. R. U., II, p. 84, etc.

ba-a-ni-dû-û, "he has not appeared" = "to appear before court," No. 2 (11) : 5. Cf. KAK = savâqu, a-na Dl.KUD is-ni-qu-ma, B. E., VI', No. 56, 6.

mu lugal, "by the name of the king" = "to make accusation or arraign," Nos. 1 (I) : 5; also mu-lugal-bi in(-na or ni)-pa(d), Nos. 2 (11) : 9; 4 (111) : 4. Cf. îtmâ, îtmâ of later documents, A. R. U., II, p. 87.


galu-enim-ma-bi-me, "the men of the proceedings," Nos. 1 (I) : 21; 2 (11) : 17; 4 (111) : 13, and passim = "the witnesses of the proceedings." Cf. mu-kin-nu of later documents.

dûš stands before the name of the witnesses, Nos. 1 (I) : 14 : 20; 4 (111) : 9 : 11; or the names are given without any sign before them, No. 2 (II) : 10 : 16.

3. Terms of Loan and Purchase Documents.

in-ši-sa(m), "he has bought," No. 14 : 6.

azag, "purchase money," No. 16 : 2.

mu-si(m)-dam, "has given (as a loan)," No. 14 : 4.

har-šû, "loan at interest," Nos. 23 : 1; 24 : 1; 25 : 1.

mâš, "rate of interest," Nos. 23 : 2; 24 : 2; 25 : 2; 27 : 2; 28 : 2; 31 : 2.


yi-yi-ne, "shall return, pay back," No. 18 : 14.

ni-la, ni-la-a, "he shall weigh, pay," Nos. 11 : 16; 13 : 5.

nu-na-si(m), "(In case) he does not pay," No. 13 : 9.

nu-ab-mâ(SAR), "(In case) he does not bring in," No. 7 : 4; cf. No. 10 : 4.

ib-zu-zu, "he shall cause to be brought, pay," No. 7 : 6.

iu-bn-ti, "he has received (as a loan)," Nos. 13 : 4; 17 : 5; 18 : 5; 22 : 6; 25 : 5; 27 : 6; 31 : 6; "he has received (as purchase money)," No. 16 : 5.

ib-tab-pi, "it shall be increased, doubled," No. 13 : 10.

tukundi-bi (Sî, NIG,TUR.LA-bi), Nos. 7 : 1; 10 : 1; 13 : 9 = ium-ma, Br. 7256, cf. Old Babylonian family laws and Code of Hammurabi, a legal phrase thus being employed as far back as the Ur period at least, a fact' that has to be taken into consideration in the historical study of the Code of Hammurabi. Sî = ana, generally a postposition, but also occurring before the noun. Cf. S, A. K. T., 70,

1 As I pointed out in my paper rend before the Fifteenth Congress of Orientalists in Copenhagen, 1908.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPU.

43–46. GAR, NIG = epēšu, kānu, šakānu; LÁ, among other things also šakānu,
Br. 10111. GAR.TUR = mimma i-šu, Br. 12044. TUR and TUR.TUR.LÁ
= šibhūritu, Br. 4113, which perhaps is not so easy to explain. The phrase seems
to mean "for its happening," "in case of its taking place," and would be in analogy
with our phrase "in case."

ù-ru ba-gar, “the document was made,” No. 13 :16.

dīš and igi interchange before the names of the yalu-enim-ma-bi-me or witnesses.
See Nos. 14 :12-22 and 16 :6–10; 18 :6–7, respectively.

In regard to the form of the documents, two kinds of documents of purchases
are to be noted. One kind, Nos. 14, 15, is a deed of sale, where the whole transaction
is stated; others are simply acknowledgments of the receipt of the purchase
money for an object sold. See Nos. 16, 17.

4. TERMS OF ACCOUNTS.

In General.

ku-ba-tu, “he has (it is) received,” equivalent to dub, ‘to receive on account.’
ba-gub, “he has (it is) brought in, is at hand.”
ba-xi, “he has (it is) given, paid out.”
gub-ba, credit, ‘at hand.’
zī(g)-ga, débit, ‘given out, expenditures.’
dub, “account, on account of.”
mu, ‘by name, on behalf of.’
gūr, visé(?)
Zal-ni, ‘deficit.’
śi-ni-ib, ‘surplus, remainder.”
azag, “silver value.”
an-na, “lead value.”
 mà-dub-ba, ‘account.”
nig-šid-ag, “making up of accounts.”

Seals on account tablets are dub-sar seals. See especially the carefully reproduced seals of the Amih. volume.

In Regard to Fields.

ab-engar, No. 92 :15, ab-nam, No. 92 :1, al-dù, No. 90 :2, sag-dù, No. 90 :1,
terms used to express the cultivation of fields.

gar, a measure of area, No. 92 :2, etc., cf. B. E., VI’, 44, 1; 60,5.
In Regard to Fruit Harvest.

sir, “(fruit) taken away, or no fruit,” No. 75:15, 17.
tig-a, “(trees) actually being harvested,” No. 75:16.

In Regard to Cattle.

rī-ā, tu(d)-da, “(new) born,” No. 79:1, 21, 23, 29.

5. Officials and Employees.

dub-sar, equivalent to mic-club-ba, see above.
galu-ku-mā-še-ti-a, “the man that receives the grain, grain receiver,” No. 118:9.

gīr, the most prominent official in these accounts. That gīr is an official is seen from the fact that he is travelling, cf. No. 120:2, but in many cases it seems as if the term simply meant visē. This personage seems to be a representative official or commissioner, that would superintend, control and check off accounts kept and expenses made, cf. the gīr si(g)-ga = manzaz pānī, Rr. 2101; C. T., VII, 19984, R., 16; of temples, C. T., 21399, R., 24; of the pa-te-si, C. T., 12245, R., 5; royal commissioner, C. T., III, 13166, L. E. He would receive, distribute or perhaps transmit grains and other supplies brought in and given out. Cf. T. T., 94, X, 13; Amh. 102, K., 5; 120. Sometimes the pa seems to take the place of the gīr, see Amh., No. 27; H. L. C., II, Pl. 70, VIII, 11. The gīr official also plays the same conspicuous part in the Elamite-Anzanite accounts, see D. P. M., IX. See also the gīr, not NER, Schorr, A. R. U., II, p. 82, in B. E., VI, 24, 4; 32, 9; 102, 4; 104, 14; 106, 6. Note the sib gīr, No. 96:13.
mā-dub-ba, equivalent to dub-sar, see above.
šī(g)-gi, see above.
ukus-nil[a] pa-al, see No. 3:12.


itu Azag-šīm is a new month name. To judge from the meaning of the words that compose the name, it must be a spring month. See Nos. 15:17; 42:8; 48:7.

itu Še-sag-kud, for itu Še-kīn-kud.
itu-Šu-eš-kul], No. 53:6, cf. itu Šu-eš-ša and itu Šu-ša-eš.
itu-ge itu VI is a phrase occurring on these tablets just before the date formula. The only plausible explanation, unless the phrase signifies a name, is “its months (are) six months,” and would thus denote a half year account. See Nos. 83:45;
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The two slanting wedges after itu Še-kin-kud, No. 1 (I) :22, might denote “the second Še-kin-kud,” i.e., Dir-Še-kin-kud, or the 2d or 20th day.

7. DAYS.

ucl-X-ba-ni is the general term for denoting the days of the months in these texts. The term ba-ni may have to be read ba-xal. In any case it is equivalent to kam, and it is to be regarded as denoting an ordinal number. It has been pointed out that kam, when used after days in similar texts, stands before the month names, see C. T., III, 19740, 192–194; but it is also found following the month, C. T., III, 21510, 55; V, 17767, R., 7; 13160, L. E. That ba-ni denotes an ordinal number is seen from examples like itu Še-kul ud XXV-ba-ni-la, C. T., I, 94–10–16, 59.

8. DATE FORMULAS.

For new date formulas and new variations of formulas known before, see p. 27.

The different date formulas given under the 5th year of Bur-Sin are no doubt only variations of the same date formula.
X.

NAMES AND TITLES.

The aim of the following list has been merely to register the names, Sumerian as well as Semitic, in the form they occur in these texts. To translate and comment on the names would have been an interesting and profitable study in itself, but it would have carried me over the limits set for this volume. By printing the Sumerian names in italics I have not, of course, indicated that they really are to be read as they now stand. As almost every name presents more or less uncertain readings, I have simply shrunken back from disfiguring the pages by introducing capitals where the reading is not known. The scholar will need no such warning, as far as Sumerian names are concerned.

ABBREVIATIONS.

b., brother; d., daughter; f., father; fem., feminine; h., husband; m., mother; s., sori; si., sister; w., mile.

1. NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

A-a-bi, f. of Lagab + sīg-tur, 90:30.
A-ab-ga-mu, 16 : 6.
[A]-a-gu-tum,1 135 : 14.
A-a-qin-na[dl],2 79 : 10.
[A]-a-na-ib-[e, 19 : 3.
[A]-a-tu(r)-ra, 67 : 3, 10.
A-a-ar-mu, 81 : 10, 12.
A-ba-Ak-ca, 96 : 22.
A-ba-[lu, 113 : 4.
A-n-ba-ni,3 27 : 5; seal, 94 : 6.
A-bi-[a-lun, 149 : 7 ; 90.
[A]-b-tuc-ctn-na, 96 : 35.
A-bi[?], 130 : 7.
A-bi-la-lum, 24 : 5; 79 : 33.
A-d[En-lu], 84 : 88.
A-dug-ga, 120 : 3, 6, 10. 14.
A-ga-[l], 135 : 28.

3 Cf. 6 Ba-ni.
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A-ha-ni-Su, 135 : 2.
A-ba-hi-ni, 2.
A-ba-um, 117 : 38.
A-kal-la, 58 + 7; s. of Za-na-?], 171 : 3.
A-lu-u, 56 : 30.
2-la-qa, 1 : 2, 3; 18 : 3, 35 : 3.
A-lu-a-bo, 134 : 5.
A-Lah, 96 : 30.
A-lud, 95 : 12.
Ama-um, 20 : 10.
Al-im-a, 135 : 18.
An-ni, 95 : 30.
A-u, 32 : seal.
Bab-ana-gala, 115 : 2.
Bn-la-an-gi, 4 : 10.
Bn-lu-e, 8 : 1.
Bo-da-ga, 95 : 5.
Bo-ta, 96 : 70.
Bo-te-ni, 116 : 5.
Bo-a, 95 : 27.
Bo-ba-a, 133 : 11.
Bo-ga-ga, 135 : 35, 36.
Bo-la, 56 : 27.
Bo-da-mu, 96 : 28.
Bors-summa
Bu-zi-ni, 56 : 3.
Da-a, 130 : 5.
Da-la-im, 23 : 10; 129 : 10.
Da-bi-a, 75 : 25.
Da-gi, 126 : 7, 22.
Da-ku-turn, 116 : 16.
Da-da, 56 : 9.
Da-gi, 126 : 7, 22.
Da-gal-ra, 126 : 10.
Da]-], f. of Nu-su-ta-
[11 : 3.
Da-[1, 56 : 13.
Din-lI-na, 96 : 49.
Din-su-da-a, 56 : 13.
Dir-de, 153 : 2.
Dingir-ba-na, 27 : 5, and seal.
Dirig-ga, 128 : 9.
Dub-zi-na, 56 : 23.
Dug-[1, 96 : 52.
Dum-lI-[1, f. of Nina, 163 : 3;
(2) f. of Lugal-2Uti, 57 : 13.
Dun-gi, 137 : 8, and dates of Dun-gi.
Bum-ana-ne, 139 : 1.
Bum-gal-ta-(r)-ra, 64 : 56.
Bum-[1, 115 : 8.
En-[1, 96 : 53.
Engur-gal, 96 : 57.
En-lil-ta-[1, 56 : 10.
En-lil-li, 96 : 41.
En-lil-lu-a-En-azag-ga, 111 : 8.
En-lil-ba-da-[1, s. of Lugal-nanna, 14 : 3.
En-lil-mu, 164 : 1.
En-lil-ta-[1, 111 : 2.
En-ne-a, 128 : 3.
En-ta-[1, 57 : 2.
Ga-qi, 33 : 7.
Gala-[1, 96 : 38.
Gala-Bi, 109 : 9.
Gala-Bi-bi, 96 : 27.

* See Šum-ud.  
9 See An-ba-ni.  
10 See An-dirig-ga.  
11 See I-la-ana-4-4.  
12 "Enlil is the begotten one of the bright heaven."  
13 Or Šum.  
14 Or Gaš.
Gir l-ū-šá(g), 22 :5; 95 :11.
Gir Nín-[. . . .] 135:12; s. of Dumu-[. . . .], 1G3 :3.
Gir-ni-šá(g), 16 :9.
Gu-du, 15 :5; 96 :40.
Gu(d)-Gētin-an, 102 :3
Giu-du, 23 :3.
Gu-du-du, 73 :3.
[ō]y-u-za-ni, 123 :5.
Hal-ša-la, f. of Lugal-sārim, 120 :8.
Hā-zi-in, 111 :1.
Hē-ša(g), 95 :29.
Hū-mu-ša-ru, 87 :2.
Hū-su-a-ša, 128 :1.
Hū-pi-pi, 11 :12; 119 :5; 137 :5.
Hū-ša-a, 13 :11.
I-lim-dišiq, s. of Sā-ša-ra-ni, 39 :3, and seal.
Igī-da, 244 :8.
Igī-[ī]-ša-ša, 95 -1.
Igi-Ku, 87 :4.
Igi-šá(g)-šá(g), 68 :3.
I-la-ag-nu-lā
I-ša-ba-ri, 56 :24.
I-ša-ša-ri, 56 :22.
Inanna-ur, 139 :7.
In-ta, 58 :38.
I=in-ša-um, 56 :2.
I-šar-ti-lā, 138, of Sā-ša-ur(?)-ni, 39 ; seal.
I-Xar-ni-ši, 46 :11.
I-na-me-ti, 23 :5.
I-ta, 116 :35.
I-zī-zi, 117 :41.

4 Cf. Gir-ni-šá(g), C. T., V. 17758.1, 2.
6 Means "axe." Possibly it is a noun, not a proper name.
7 Cf. Šu, Br. 10569.
8 See E-la-ag-nu-ā.
9 See Ri-Kalam-ša.
11 Perhaps better I-mā-ša-ša.
12 Cf. I-nu-i-a and In-lat-ša-a, P. K. U. N., p. 54b.
13 See Ni-zi-zi.
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Ku-ši-ma, 57 : 22.
Ku-ši-ma, 88 : 11.
Ku-ši-ma, 37 : 5.
Ko-ba, f. of Ur, 14 : 5.
Ku-la-a, 139 : 3.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 21 : 17.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 87 : 5.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 51 : 5.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 7 : 11.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 17 : 6.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 56 : 34.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 87 : 3.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 142 : 9.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 1 : 20.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 110 : col. IS, 1.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 90 : 10.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 120 : 18.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 57 : 11.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 96 : 73.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 96 : 62.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 67 : 8.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 140 : 14.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 125 : 7.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 135 : 36.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 96 : 43.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 120 : 7.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 1 : 13.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 96 : 29.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 57 : 7.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 31 : 3.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 2 : 2 : 7.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 96 : 19.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 96 : 10.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 19 : 81 ; 8 : 111 : 11.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 7 : 13.
Ku-ša-a(?)-gu, 12 : 12.

1 See Ulu-ne-mu.
2 See Papi-nu-mu.
5 Semitic, “How long, my god?”
6 Cf. Ma-ad-ša-
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\[d\]Ni-\[d\]Se-[\[d\]], 5 : 1.
[N]-\[i]-\[e\], 164 : 6.
Ni-[\[\ldots\]], s. of Du-[\[\ldots\]], 163 : 3.
Ni-ne
Ni-[\[\ldots\]]-\[\ldots\], 144 : 14.
N\[\ldots\]-tig\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 12 : 1.
\[\ldots\] Ni-ne, 135 : 20.
Ni-zi-\[\ldots\], 117 : 41.
Ni-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], (1) 95 : 28; (2) s. of Du\[\ldots\], 11 : 2.
Ni-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 64 : 8.
P\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 1 : 20.
Ri-[\[\ldots\]], 50 : 4.
R\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 56 : 6.
Ri-Kalam-ba, 129 : 9.
Ri-pi-pi, 120 : 4.
Ri-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 23 : 9.
Sag-[\[\ldots\]], 96 : 72.
Sat-ma-h, fem., 153 : 3.
Si-a-de, 153 : 2.
Si-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 58 : 15.
Si-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 57 : 5.
S\[\ldots\], s. of Za-an-men; br. of GIn\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 1 : 1.
Si\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], (1) 110 : 30; (2) f. of Du-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 110 : 5, 6, 29.
Su-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\]
Su-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 110 : 19.
Su-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 108 : 2.
Su-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 53 : 4.
Su-[\[\ldots\]]-\[\ldots\], 110 : 9.
Su-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 118 : 3.
Su-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 56 : 7.
Su-[\[\ldots\]]-\[\ldots\], 116 : 12.
Su-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 77 : 29.
[\[\ldots\]]-\[\ldots\], s. of Lu-[\[\ldots\]], 57 : 10.
Se-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 16 : 10.
Se-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 56 : 16; 135 : 6.
Si-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 116 : 10.
Si\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 169 : 2.
Si\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 116 : 10, 17.
Su\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 110 : IX, 5.
Su\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 44 : 3.

2 See I-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\].
3 Or K\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\].
4 Perhaps to be read Inanna-Kalamba or Inanna-\[\ldots\].
5 See Ri-Kalam-ba.
6 See Dir-\[\ldots\].
7 Su\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 44 : 3.
8 Su\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\], 44 : 3.
9 Or K\[\ldots\]-\[\ldots\].
10 Perhaps to be read Inanna-Kalamba or Inanna-\[\ldots\].
11 See Ri-Kalam-ba.
12 See Dir-\[\ldots\].
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Ur-É-qi-a, 1 : 16.
Ur-é-DKa, 123 : 10.
UrEn-ki, 58 : 26; 120 : 2.
UrÉ-tür, 43 : 3.
UrÉ-dān[ka], 135 : 26.
UrÉ-dú, 18 : 6.
UrGu(?), 96 : 51.
UrHana-ba, 183 : 25.
UrHabal, 88 : 5; 111 : 6.
UrHug-zi-bar-ra, s. of Lul-ak, 109 : 10.
UrHMa, f. of UrH-Dun-pa-k, 79 : 37.
UrHinnanna, 96 : 67.
UrH-zi-ga-ra, 95 : 1.
UrHut-Ma, f. of UrH-Jay-ga, 87 : 10.
UrKal, (1) 58 : 7; 136 : 2; (2) 8. of Nī, 48 : 9; 136 : 4.
UrKi-ak, 56 : 12.
UrKam, 135 : 12.
UrKi-Gil-la, (1) 123 : 2; (2) br. of UrNdDu, 109 : 16.
UrLī, 113 : 3.
UrLī-de, 99 : 15.
UrLugal, (1) 110 : 5.
UrLugal, 8. of Du, 83 : 43; 84 : 83, 86.
UrLugal-bandu, 84 : 86.
UrLugal-edinni-ka, 134 : 7.
UrLug, 13 : 3; 56 : 36.
UrMa-me, 108 : 4.
UrMā-gi-a, 1 : 16; 95 : 19; 135 : 11.
UrNdDu, 13 : 15.
UrNdMa, 96 : 42.
UrNdMe-e, 28 : 5.
UrNdMu, 142 : 12.
UrNd[ ] 102 : IV, 1.
Urni, 30 : 4.
UrNin, 92 : 12; 96 : 71.

UrNin-gar, (1) 54 : 5: 130 : 11; 134 : 11; 143 : 4; 144 : 15; (2) f. of Ad-da, 110 : IX, 8.
UrNin-gir[s . . . ], 152 : seal.
UrNin-MA, 96 : 38.
UrNin-gal, 118 : 2.
UrPA.KU, (1) 30 : 2; (2) s. of KA-ka, 14 : 5.
UrPA.KU-ra, 4 : 3; 8 : 2.
UrRa-a, 12 : 9.
UrRa-ka, 69 : 4; 134 : 3.
UrRa-su-ra, 116 : 8.
UrRa-ni, 96 : 68.
UrSī, 96 : 20.
UrSi-gar, 118 : 7.
UrTā-ga, (1) 111 : 4; (2) s. of Ur-itu-Mu, 87 : 9.
UrTā-ga, 8. of Ni-me-šu, 58 : 13.
UrTā-ni, 110 : 4.
UrTā-su-ma, 7 : 9.
UrTī, (1) 96 : 72.
UrTī-uru, 135 : 27.
UrTum-al, 88 : 5.
UrTud-mu, 1. of Ur, 87 : 10.
UrUr, 104 : 25.
UrZag(3), 110 : VIII, 4.
Utub-ka-zi, 127 : 11.
Utub-ka-ga, 7 : 12.
Ut-a, 1 : 19.
Ut-meNdNin-ka, 12 : 7.
Za-an-me-ši, f. of Sir-ka, 1 : 9.
Za-la-Zum, 92 : 11.
Za-me[t . . . ], f. of A-ka[ . . . ], 171 : 3.
Za-nī-a, 117 : 36.
Za-zi, 123 : 13.


A-ab:
A-ab-gi-mu, 16 : 6.
AAb:
Ab-ku-ab, 95 : 20.
UrAAb-bar-ra, 43 : 3.
AAb:
Sag-Ab[Ad], 58 : 15.


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4 4-d-la:
    S4-ga-Ad-a-[d], 57 : 5.

A-gu:

Ama:
    Amu-ra, 126 : 10.

An:
    An-gu-šag, 162 : 4.
    An-ni:
     95 : 30.

Ar:
    K4-la-Apin, 17 : 6.

A-šag-šim:
    Ur-4-Ašag-šim, 41 : 3.

D4Ba:
    Ur-4-Du-â, 57 : 3.

D4Bil:
    Gala-4-Du, 109 : 9.

D4Bil-li:
    Gala-4-Du-lil, 56 : 46.

Dā-Bil-lum:
    A-Bil-lum, 24 : 5.
    A-Bil-lum-lam, 79 : 38.

D4Bil-ul:
    Ša-Bil-lil, 44 : 3.

D4Du-gi:
    In date formulas.

Dum:
    Ur-Dum, 58 : 9.

D4Du-mu:
    Ur-4-Du-mu, 7 : 5 : 14 : 21.
    Gala-4-Du-mu, 70 : 10.

D4Du:
    Ur-4-Du, 109 : 16.

D4Dumu:
    E-mul-4-Dumu, 111 : 5.

D4Dumu-zi:
    Ša-4-Dumu-zi, 16 : 4.

D4En-gi:
    [Du Ašer, 4-Du-gi, passim.

D4En-pa-ê:
    Ur-4-Du-pa-ê, 22 : A 23 : 3 : 24 : 3 : 79 : 37
    En-gor:

1 Written še-go, but scribe probably omitted the last perpendicular wedge, making the last part of the sign go instead of Sa. Probably the same name, i.e., 4Bô-li-li.
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Gar-Kal-la, 47 : 3.
Ku:
* Igi-Ku,1 87 : 4.

*d Logab + šig:

Li:
* Ur-Li, 113 : 3.

d Logal:
  Ur³d Logal, 110 : 5.

d Logal-banda:
  Ur³d Logal-banda, 84 : 86.

d Logal-Nun-tar-ri:
  Title for Nin-ÌB, 133 : 5.

d Luḫ:
  Galu³d Luḫ³d Ka, 104 : 7.

d Lušu-gal:
  [· · · ]d Lušu-gal(g), 149 : 5.

d Ma-lam:
  Ur³d Ma-lam, 13 : 15.

d Me-ki-gal:
  iti³d Me-ki-gal, 81 : 13.

d Mu:
  [· · · ]d Mu-ba-azag, 135 : 12.

d Nam:
  Šu-zi³d Nam, 95 : 24.

d Nauna:
  In dates, 14 : 25, et passim.

d Nešu:
  itu³d Nešu, 54 : 7; 134 : 12, etc.

Nigin:
  Ur³d Nigin, 134 : 11.
  Ur³d Nigin-gar, 54 : 5; 110 : IX, 8.

d Nin-a-zu:
  itu³d Nin-a-zu, 17 : 9, etc.

d Nin-giš:
  Ur³d Nin-giš, 152 : seal.

d Nin-gal:
  Galu³d Nin-gal, 58 : 12.

d Nin-JR:
  Ur³d Nin-JR, 82 : 5; 135 : 5, S.

d Nin-lili:
  In dates, 2 : 22, et passim.

d Nin-šak:
  šu³d Nin-šak, 110 : IX, 2.
  Ulš-mo³d Nin-šak, 12 : 7.

d Nin-tu:

d Nunn-gal:
  Ur³d Nunn-gal, 118 : 2.

d P.A.KU:
  Ur³d P.A.KU, 3 : 1; 14 : 5; 15 : 4; 30 : 2.

d Ra:
  Galu³d Ra, 124 : 7.
  Ur³d Ra, 12 : 9.

d Sog:

d Šak:
  An-ni³d Šak, 5 : 1.

d Sip:
  Galu³d Sip, 151 : 29.
  Xi-gar:
  Ur³d Xi-gar, 118 : 7.

d Šu-an-na:

d Šu-mah:
  Ur³d Šu-mah, 7 : 9.

d Tišku:
  Nita³d Tišku,2 93 : seal.
  úr:
  d Ur³d Ur, 134 : 3.

d Or:
  Ur³d Ur, 104 : 25.

d Utu:
  Logal³d Utu, 13 : seal; 52 : 12.

3. NAMES OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

Anša-an³ki, 100 : 17, 56, 71, 79; 114 : 19; 136 : 22; 140:
  Ha-arši³d Šum³ki, S3 : 40; 156 : 10, etc.
  Šu-ba-nu-ri³ki, 4 : 16; 8 ; 8, etc.
  Šu-mar-ri³ki, dates.
  Inši³d Nin³ni, 120 : 13.
  Karši³d šu³k, 14 : 25, etc.
  Ki-maš³k.

1 Cf. d KU, Br. 10569.
2 Or Ur³d Tišku.

3 Cf. d嫌疑人, Mari, Rassam Inscription, col. V. 17.
4. NAMES OF TEMPLES AND HOUSES.

É-a-ku{[i, ...]}, 102:12.
É-a-ni, 151:37.
É-an-na,
Ur-É-an-na, 58:11.
É-asag,
É{,}d É-ni-lil-lá, 131:3.
É-gal, 71:12, 16.

5. NAMES OF MONTHS.

itu Ab-bé, 63:6; 65:5; 95:2.
itu Amár-a-zi, 152:5.
itu AB{(-a)}, 8:7; 11:16; 56:45; 87:13; 111:13; 131:5.
itu Bil-bil-garr-ra, 126:30; 163:4.
itu Da, Lugal-itu-Da, 14:12.
itu Dir-Še-kin-kud, 2:18.
itu Engar-dú-a, 23:9; 24:7; 25:9; 37:11; 135:34.
itu Ezen-An-na, 34:8.
itu Ezen{,}d Dun-g[í], 136:18; 156:9; 104:33; 157:9.
itu Ezen{,}d Me-ki-gal, 81:13; 93:9.
itu Gán-gán-é, 22:8; 47:5; 129:14.

6. OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES.

àub-kù, 106:3, 5.
al-ša(-ag)?, 14:3.
clam-par, 56:45; 146:14, etc.
di-kud, 14:8.
dub-sar, 29:5; 48:60; 120:4.
de, 96:68, 70, 73.
dim{?}, 111:11.
En-gar, 96:17.
gal-kin-ge-a
galu-ka-mù, 94:2; 117:34.
galu-sig-a, 136:9; 136:11, 12.
galu-kim, 127:2.
gin, 120:2, etc.
gir, 96:22; 120:2, 6, 7, 14; 126:7; 128:9, etc.
gir-ra
gir-sî(-g)ga, 141:7, etc.
kud-din, 96:40.
lalù[3], 96:10; 111:6; 133:10.
lul, 96:22.
lul-a, 109.
mù-dub-ba
mù-da-du, 96:42; 100:89.
maškîm, 48:12.
FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR.

mu, 15:6; 23:3.
ni-gab, 88:5.
ni-ku, 88:5, etc.
ni-ku-ê, 81:11
nu-banda, 86:15.
nu-banda-gu(d), 102:3.
nu-banda-lugal-me-ne, 86:15.
uu-ki-gur, 96:4, 5.
uu-gur, 71:12, 16.
pa, 96:69, etc.

pa-al, 3:12.
pa-têib, 2:1.
sal + me, 20:10, 11.
sib gar, 96:13.
šin + gar, 96:4.
šu(q)-gi, 96:12.
sâvatûta, 3:12.
uû-lu-ku-la, 96:57.
XI.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLETS

ABBREVIATIONS.

C.B.M., Catalogue of the Babylonian Museum, University of Pennsylvania prepared by Prof. Hilprecht; col., column; inscr., inscription; L. E., Left Edge; L. L. C., Left Lower Corner; L. P., Lower Part; L. S., Left Side; L. U. C., Left Upper Corner; O., Obverse; R., Reverse; R. E., Right Edge; R. L. C., Right Lower Corner; R. S., Right Side; U. E., Upper Edge; U. P., Upper Part.

The Roman numbers refer to the different expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania sent out to Nippur. Measurements are given in centimetres. length (height) × width × thickness.

Tablets reproduced both in autograph and halftone are indicated by a bold number in the first column.

1. AUTOGRAPH REPRODUCTIONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXT</th>
<th>PLATE</th>
<th>KING</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>C.B.M.</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20(?)</td>
<td>11176</td>
<td>Baked. Brown. Well preserved, only a few small pieces chipped off on O. 8.7 × 5.3 × 1.9. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 12 (R.) = 24. Ruled. I. Court proceedings. See Translation I.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dir-Se-kin-kud</td>
<td>11574</td>
<td>Baked. Bright brown, darkened on R. Pretty well preserved. I. Lo. C. chipped off. 8.3 × 5.2 × 2. Inscr. 10 (O.) × 1 (Lo. E.) + 8 (R.) + 3 (U. E.) = 22 li. Not ruled. II. Court proceedings. See Translation II.</td>
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<td>Bar-Sin</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>12576</td>
<td>Baked. Light brown, darkened. Lower part broken off. 4.3 × 4 × 1.5. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 8 li. Ruled. III. Contract.</td>
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<td>11407</td>
<td>Baked. Reddish brown. Fragment of case. 3.7 × 3.9 × 0.4. Inscr. 3 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions. I. Contract.</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>Day</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Dungi</td>
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<td>11572</td>
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<td>12577</td>
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<td>3403</td>
<td>Baked. Blackish brown. Two pieces joined.</td>
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<td>Bur-Sin</td>
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<td>10156</td>
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<td>5136</td>
<td>Baked. Brown. Two pieces joined.</td>
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96 SUMERIAN DOCUMENTS. II. DYNASTY OF UR

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<td>16</td>
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<td>I-bi-Sin</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>12575</td>
<td>Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places. Well preserved. only small pieces of R. chipped off. 4 × 3.5 × 1.3. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 7 (R.) + 2 (U. E.) = 14 li. Ruled. III. Acknowledgment of the receipt of the price for a pair of slaves. See Translation.</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Dungi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11655</td>
<td>Baked. Black. Greater part of O. broken off. 4.9 × 3.9 × 1.5. Inscr. 4 (O.) × 7 (R.) = 11 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. Loan of silver. Value received.</td>
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<td>11197</td>
<td>Baked. Dull brown. Fragmentary. 6.1 × 4.3 × 1.5. Inscr. 10 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. Loan of silver. Value received.</td>
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<td>TEXT.</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Dungi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3378</td>
<td>Baked. Light brown. Well preserved, only small piece of U. Ri. C. chipped off, $4 \times 3.5 \times 2.2$. Inscr. 6 (O.) = 4 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions on sides and edges. II. Loan of grain. Value received.</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>11570</td>
<td>Baked. Light brown. Well preserved, $4.3 \times 3.7 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 10 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. II. Loan of grain. Value received.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>11587</td>
<td>Baked. Brown, darkened. Cracked, glued, small pieces wanting. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 1.3$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 5 (R.) + 2 (U., E.) + 1 (E., E.) = 12 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. Loan of grain. Value received.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3308</td>
<td>Baked. Light brown. R. broken away. $3.9 \times 3.9 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 1 (E., E.) = 6 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. Originally dated. II. Loan of grain. Value received.</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>3394</td>
<td>Baked. Light brown. Lo. part of R. chipped off. $4.2 \times 3.8 \times 1.4$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions, which mar the writing. Originally dated. II. Loan of grain. Value received.</td>
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<td>Še-kin-kud</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>3100</td>
<td>Baked. Blackish brown. U., L., C., and L.o. part of R. broken off. $4.5 \times 3.7 \times 1.4$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Part of date broken off. Covered with seal impressions. II. Loan of grain. Value received.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bur-Sin</td>
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<td>Še-kin-kud</td>
<td></td>
<td>10240</td>
<td>Baked. Reddish light brown. Well preserved. $4 \times 3.4 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 4 (K.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions which partly mar the writing. III. Receipt of silver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dungi</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10439</td>
<td>Baked. Pale brown. U., E. broken off. $3.8 \times 3.5 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 2 (R.) = 7 li. Ruled. III. Receipt of grain.</td>
</tr>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>Be-kin-kud</td>
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<td>11212</td>
<td>Baked. Dark brown. Lo. L., C. of R. broken off. $3.8 \times 3.2 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. Loan of dates.</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bar-Sin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td>11256</td>
<td>Baked. Dark brown. Part of R. chipped off. 3.8 ( \times ) 3.3 ( \times ) 1.7. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) ( \times ) 4 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. Receipt of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Dungi</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>11259</td>
<td>Baked. Pale brown. Pieces of R. chipped off. 3.6 ( \times ) 3.2 ( \times ) 1.6 Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. Receipt of corn.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bar-Sin</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>3380</td>
<td>Baked. Light brown. Pieces of R. chipped off. 2.9 ( \times ) 2.8 ( \times ) 1.2. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. Receipt of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Bar-Sin</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10253</td>
<td>Case tablet. Tablet: Baked. Black. Two fragments. O., 4.5 ( \times ) 2.3 ( \times ) 1.6. Inscr. 4 li. R., 3.3 ( \times ) 4 ( \times ) 0.8. Inscr. 5 li. Traces of seal impressions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11667</td>
<td>Baked. Reddish brown, darkened. L side of R. chipped off. 3.7 ( \times ) 3.5 ( \times ) 1.6. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. Receipt of wheat. Traces of seal impressions.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11583</td>
<td>Baked. Blackened brown. R. broken off. 4.2 ( \times ) 4.1 ( \times ) 1.3. Inscr. 4 li. Not ruled. Traces of seal impressions with name of Gimil-Sin. II. Receipt of corn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bar-Sin</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>10256</td>
<td>Baked. Reddish brown. Well preserved. 4.7 ( \times ) 4 ( \times ) 1. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 12 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions which partly mar the writing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Bar-Sin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>10424</td>
<td>Baked. Pale brown, darkened in places. Cracked. 4.5 ( \times ) 3.8 ( \times ) 1.1. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 9 li. Not ruled. Faint traces of seal impressions. III. Receipt of grain.</td>
</tr>
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<td>TEXT.</td>
<td>PLATE.</td>
<td>KING.</td>
<td>YEAR.</td>
<td>MONTH.</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dungi</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Baked. Light brown. Well preserved. 2.8 × 2.6 × 1.3. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled.</td>
<td>Receipt of beans.</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<td>Bur-Sin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Case tablet with fragments of case. Tablet: Baked. Dark brown. Cracked, but fairly well preserved. 3.3 × 3 × 1.6. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 11 li. Partly ruled.</td>
<td>Receipt of corn and beans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Dungi</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Case tablet with O. of case. Tablet: Baked. Darkened brown. Pretty well preserved. 3.2 × 2.8 × 1.3. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) + 2 (L.E.) = 15. Ruled.</td>
<td>Receipt of provisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Išî-Sin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Baked. Light brown, blackened in places. Cracked. Two pieces joined. U. E. and U. L. E. broken off. Part of surface of R. chipped off. 3.8 × 3.1 × 1.2. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled.</td>
<td>Receipt of ku-ma₇.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Baked. Light brown. Fragmentary. 3.9 × 3.2 × 1.2. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled.</td>
<td>Receipt of ku-ma₇.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEXT. PLACE. KING. YEAR. MONTH. DAY. C.B.M. DESCRIPTION.

53 20 11581 Baked. Light brown. Cracked. Pieces fallen out. 4.1 \times 3.5 \times 0.9. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 1 (R.) = 7 li. Ruled. Tracts of seal impressions on R. II. Receipt of ku-mah.

54 20 Bur-Sin 9 3 11216 Baked. Dark brown. Well preserved, only small pieces of O. chipped off. 3.8 \times 3.5 \times 1.8. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. Receipt of jars.

55 20 Bur-Sin 1 10765 Baked. Light brown. U. E. of O. broken away, and small pieces chipped off. 5.8 \times 4.2 \times 2. Inscr. 9 (O.): 9 (R.) = 18 li. Ruled. III. Receipt of various objects.

56 21 Dungi 53 11 30 (?) 11661 Baked. Reddish brown. Large pieces broken off. 9.8 \times 6.8 \times 2.3. Inscr. 17 (col. I) + 18 (col. II) + 13 (col. III) + 1 (col. IV) = 49 li. Writing partly effaced on R. Ruled. II. Account of grain paid out.

57 22 Dungi 35 10 11885 Baked. Blackened reddish brown. Fragmentary, badly preserved and crumbling. 10 \times 4.9 \times 2.6. Inscr. 16 (O.): 10 (R.) = 26 li. Ruled. II. Account of grain received (?).

58 22 Bur-Sin 9 11566 Baked. Dark brown. Two pieces joined. Most of O. broken off. 7 \times 4.3 \times 1.8. Inscr. 6 (O.): 9 (R.): 1 (L. E.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. Account of grain received and paid out.

59 23 Bur-Sin 9 6 11203 Baked. Yellowish brown, blackened on O. Upper P. of O. broken off. Two pieces joined. 5.7 \times 4.3 \times 1.8. Inscr. 9 (O.): 7 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. Account of grain received.

60 23 Bur-Sin 9 4 3307 Baked. Pale brown. Two pieces joined. Small pieces chipped off on R. 3.5 \times 3 \times 1.3. Inscr. 4 (O.): 3 (R.) = 7 li. Ruled. II. Statement in regard to grain at hand.

61 23 Gimil-Sin 4 and 5 11255 Baked. Light brown, blackened. Fragment. 5 \times 3.9 \times 0.7. Inscr. 7 li. Ruled. II. “Account.”

62 23 Gimil-Sin 1 4 23 11110 Baked. Dark brown. Pretty well preserved. 5.4 \times 4.5 \times 1.3. Inscr. 6 (O.): 5 (R.) = 11 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions, which mar the
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<td>11582 Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. Several pieces joined. Small pieces wanting. $3.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with traces of seal impressions. II. Statement of ku-maḫ at hand.</td>
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<td>1177 Baked. Dark brown. Fairly well preserved. Only U.P. of O. inscribed. $7.2 \times 5.1 \times 2.1$. Inscr. 9 li. Ruled. I. Shipload (?) of grain received.</td>
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<td>11213 Baked. Reddish brown. Pieces chipped off. $4.4 \times 4 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. II. Account of grain.</td>
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<td>11215 Baked. Dark gray. Fairly well preserved. $3.8 \times 3.2 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 14 li. Ruled. II. Account of beans, etc.</td>
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<td>11235 Baked. Brown. Fragment. $2.1 \times 3.1 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 4 (R.) = 8 li. Ruled. II. Account.</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>10757 Baked. Dark brown. Only L.O. of tablet remaining. $4.7 \times 5 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (K.) = 12 li. Ruled. III. Account of corn, its value seeming to be expressed in silver and lead (?).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>11247 Baked. Reddish brown. Two large pieces joined. Broken, cracked, and crumbling. $8 \times 4.2 \times 2.5$. Inscr. 16 (O.) + 11 (R.) = 27 li. Ruled. II. Account of bronze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
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<td>11223 Baked. Blackened brown. Fragment. $2.5 \times 4.5 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 4 li. Ruled. II. Account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
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<td>11230 Baked. Blackened brown. Fragment. Crumbling, varnished. $3.3 \times 3.5 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 4 li. Ruled. II. Account of bronze received.</td>
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<td>74</td>
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<td>11206 Baked. Reddish brown. R. broken off. $5.5 \times 4.3 \times 1.1$. Inscr. 9 li. Ruled. II. Account of bronze received.</td>
</tr>
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<td>TEXT.</td>
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<td>MONTH.</td>
<td>DAY.</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Baked. Dark brown. Two pieces joined. Cracked. 7.9 × 5 × 2.1. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 21 li. Ruled. II. Inventory of the belongings of Sarrum-ili of the city of Basme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Baked. Dark brown. 8.5 × 5.8 × 2.4. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 7 (R.) = 20 li. Ruled. 3 lines on R. erased. Inventory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Dungi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Raked. Light gray. Two pieces joined. 12.4 × 8.8 × 2.3. Inscr. 18 (O.) × 22 (R.) = 40 li. Ruled. II. Account of cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Dungi</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Case tablet. Baked. Blackish brown. Well preserved. 3.8 × 3.1 × 1.5. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. Account of cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Ibi-Sin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baked. Dull brown. I. U. C. broken off. Pieces chipped off. 4.7 × 4.3 × 1.8. Inscr. 0 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled. II. Account of cattle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Dungi</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baked. Blackish gray. Ri. U. C. broken off. Surface of O. damaged, 18.8 × 5.4 × 2.5. Inscr. 24 (col. I) + 24 (col. II) + 26 (col. III) + 19 (col. IV)</td>
</tr>
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<td>DAY</td>
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<td>83</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11578</td>
<td>Baked, Gravish brown. Ri. U. C. of R. chipped off. (3.8 \times 3.1 \times 1.5). Inscr. 6 (O.) + 1 (Lo. E.) + 6 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. I. Account of grain for the sustenance of workmen.</td>
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<td>86</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>10760</td>
<td>Baked. Blackish gray. L. Lo. C. broken off. (5.1 \times 4.2 \times 1.4). Inscr. 8 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures of grain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>3409</td>
<td>Baked. Light brown, darkened in places. Two pieces joined. Small pieces chipped off on R. (4.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.6). Inscr. 6 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. Account of field expenditures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11664</td>
<td>Baked. Light brown, blackened on O. L. (0.) of 11. broken off. (5.4 \times 3.9 \times 1.7). Inscr. 5 (O.) + 8 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) = 18 li. Ruled. II. Account of wages paid to workmen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11570</td>
<td>Baked. Dark brown. Ri. Lo. C. of O, and Lo. P. of R. broken off. (10.5 \times 4.7 \times 2.1). Inscr. 16 (O.) + 13 (R.) + 2 (L. E.) = 31 li. Ruled. II. Account estimating the cost of cultivation of four fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11189</td>
<td>Baked. Dark brown. U. T. of R. surface broken off. R. crumbling. (8.7 \times 4.5 \times 2). Inscr. 16 (O.) + 14 (R.) = 30 li. Ruled. II. Account of estimate in regard to the cultivation of fields.</td>
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<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Garnil-Sin</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12110</td>
<td>Baked. Light brown. Small pieces broken off. (4.6 \times 4.2 \times 1.6). Inscr. 6 (O.) + 8 (R.) + 3 (L. E.) = 17 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditure of grain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 94    | 40    | Ibi-Sin | 1    | 6     |     | 3395   | Baked. Light brown. Pretty well preserved. \(4.2 \times 3.7 \times 1.7\). Inscr. A (O.)}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text. Plate</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>C.B.M.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Bar-Sin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td>+ 7 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures of grain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Baked. Light brown. Several pieces joined. U. E. broken off. Many erasures. Small pieces chipped off from surface. 10.5 × 5.8 × 2.4. Inscr. 22 (col. I) + 22 (col. II) + 19 (col. III) + 11 (col. IV) = 76 li. Ruled. II. List of officials and employees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Baked. Brown, darkened in places. Two pieces joined. 5.3 × 4.5 × 2.9. Inscr. 16 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 24 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures of corn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Dungi</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Ri. U. C. of a large tablet. Three pieces joined. Originally three columns on each side, two remaining on O., of it, only II. E. 9.5 × 7.4 × 1.5. Inscr. 13 (col. I) + 22 (col. II) + 24 (col. III) + 23 (col. IV) = 74 li. Ruled. II. Account of corn and wheat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>46</td>
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<td>Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Fragment of large tablet. Enclosed in the same box and has the same catalogue number as No. 101, but does not belong to same tablet. 2.4 × 7 × 1.8. Inscr. 4 (col. I) + 6 (col. II) + 1 (col. III) + 3 (col. IV) = 14 li. Ruled. II. Account.</td>
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<td>MONTH.</td>
<td>DAY.</td>
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<td>117</td>
<td>53, 54</td>
<td>Gilil-Sin</td>
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<td>56</td>
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FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR.

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<td>124</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Bur-Sin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>11580 Baked. Light brown. Ri. U. C. broken off. $3.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.5$. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>12593 Baked. Reddish brown. $3.1 \times 3.5 \times 1.2$. Inscr. 4 (O.) + 5 (K.) = 9 li. Ruled. III. Account of expenditure of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3387 Baked. Light brown, darkened. U. and Lo. P. broken off. $4.3 \times 4.2 \times 1.7$. Inscr. 8 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 13 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>3392 Baked. Black. $5.1 \times 3.9 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures of grain.</td>
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<td>129</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3432 Baked. Light brown with black spots. Well preserved. $7.8 \times 4.7 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 11 (O.) + 7 (R.) = 18 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures of grain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3376 Baked. Reddish brown, darkened in places. $3.7 \times 3.2 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 6 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures of grain.</td>
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<td>131</td>
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<td>Gimil-Sin</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>3410 Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Fragmentary. R. only remaining. $3.5 \times 3.3 \times 1.9$. Inscr. 7 li. Ruled. II. Account of grain. Payment of corn to Temple of Enlil.</td>
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<td>132</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>11133 Baked. Brown. Fragmentary, only U. P. of O. remaining. $6.3 \times 5.8 \times 1.6$. Inscr. 9 (O.) + 1 (R.) + 2 (L., E.) = 12 li. III. (Purchased by Dr. Haynes said to come from Yolkha or Tellah.) Expenditures of flour, A.T.E.R, etc., for temple offerings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>60, 61</td>
<td>(New dates.)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>10160 Baked. Light brown. U., I., C. broken off. Small pieces chipped off. $7.2 \times 4.9 \times 1.8$. Inscr. 12 (O.) + 10 (R.) = 22 li. Ruled. III. Account of expenditures of corn for temple offerings and stone for couches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Bur-Sin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11204 Baked. Reddish brown. Well preserved. $4.4 \times 3.8 \times 1.7$. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures of wool.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 136   | 62     |       |       |        |      | 9      | 10161 Baked. Reddish brown. Two pieces joined.  
Lo. P, broken and crumbling.  
11.3 x 5.8 x 2.1.  
Inscr. 20 (O.) + 20 (R.) + 2  
(Lo, E.) + 1 (L, E.) = 43 li. Ruled. III.  
Account of expenditures of corn. |
| 136   | 63     | Dungi | 40    | 7      |      |        | 11183 Baked. Pale brown, blackened. Crumbling.  
Varnished.  
6.3 x 4.2 x 2.2.  
Inscr. 13 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 22 li. Ruled. III.  
Account of expenditure of wood. |
| 137   | 63     |       | 7     |        |      |       | 11182 Baked. Dark brown. Ri. E. and surface  
of R. broken off.  
6.8 x 4.1 x 2.  
Inscr. 12 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 15 li. Ruled. Traces  
of date. III.  
Account of assignment of garments. |
Crumbling. Varnished.  
3.2 x 5 x 2.4.  
Inscr. 5 li. Ruled. III. Probably upper  
part of No. 139. Account of assignment  
of garments. |
| 139   | 63     |       |       |        |      |        | 11194 Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragment.  
Crumbling. Varnished.  
4.3 x 4.9 x 2.3.  
Inscr. 7 li. Ruled. III. Probably lower  
part of So. 138. Account of assignment  
of garments. |
| 140   | 64     | Dungi | 40    |        |      |        | 11190 Baked. Reddish brown, blackened. Broken  
and crumbling. Varnished.  
4.4 x 3.8 x 1.7.  
Inscr. 9 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. III.  
Account of assignment of garments. |
| 141   | 64     | Dungi | 40    |        |      |        | 11221 Baked. Brown, blackened. Ri. E. broken  
3.6 x 3.9 x 1.6.  
Inscr. 6 (O.) + 6 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. III.  
Account of assignment of garments. |
| 142   | 64     | Dungi | 40    |        |      |        | 11201 Baked. Brown, blackened. Fragmentary.  
Crumbling. Varnished.  
5.5 x 4.4 x 2.4.  
Inscr. 7 (O.) + 9 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. III.  
Account of assignment of garments. |
| 143   | 64     |       | ?     | ?      |      |        | 11225 Baked. Reddish brown. Ri. E. and most  
of R. broken off.  
3.8 x 3.5 x 1.5.  
Inscr. 6 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 9 li. Ruled.  
Traces of date. III. Acknowledgment of  
garments received. |
| 144   | 65     |       |       |        |      |        | 11186 Baked. Reddish brown. Fragmentary.  
Two pieces joined. U. P, wanting.  
5.5 x 6.7 x 2.8.  
Inscr. 8 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 17 li. Ruled. III.  
Account of assignment of fields to a number of persons. |
<table>
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<th>PLATE.</th>
<th>KING.</th>
<th>YEAR.</th>
<th>MONTH.</th>
<th>DAY.</th>
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<th>DESCRIPTION.</th>
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<td>Baked. Yellowish brown with black spots. U. P. broken off. 4.7 × 3.7 × 1.8. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 8 (R.) = 16 li. Ruled. II. Account of assignment of vegetables.</td>
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<td>Baked. Grayish brown. Fragmentary. L. E. broken away. 4.5 × 3.3 × 1.5. Inscr. 7 (O.) + 5 (R.) = 12 li. Ruled. II. Account of grain expended.</td>
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<td>Baked. Dark brown, blackened. Fragmentary. Middle P. of large tablet. 10 × 6.5 × 2. Inscr. 20 (col. 1) + 20 (col. 1Ⅲ) = 40 li. Ruled. Writing injured by small pieces chipped off. I. Account of silver, corn, etc., received and of hand.</td>
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<td>Baked. Reddish brown. Lii. E. broken off. 3.9 × 3.8 × 1. Inscr. 5 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 8 li. Not ruled. Covered with seal impressions. II. Account.</td>
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<td>Baked. Light brown, blackened in places. Pieces clipped off. 4.1 × 3.0 × 1.7. Inscr. 3 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 6 li. Ruled. II. Account of expenditures of grain.</td>
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<td>Baked. Dark gray. Crumbling. 4.3 × 3.9 × 1.6. Inser. 5 (O.) = 6 (R.) = 11 li. Ruled. II. Receipt of corn.</td>
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<td>Baked. Blackish gray. Fragmentary. O., except E., broken off. 4 × 3.8 × 0.8. Inser. 7 (O.) + 3 (R.) = 10 li. Ruled. II. Cannot be determined.</td>
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FROM THE TEMPLE ARCHIVES OF NIPPUR.

2. HALFTONE REPRODUCTIONS.

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<td>O. and R. of an account of cattle. See translation No. XVII.</td>
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<td>O. and R. of an account of the cost, for the tillage of some fields. See translation No. XIX.</td>
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<td>O. and R. of a list of officials and employés.</td>
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<td>Fragment of an account of payments made to a large number of slaves.</td>
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<td>O. and R. of an account of the expenditure of drink. See translation No. XX.</td>
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<td>Fragment of an account of temple offerings. See translation No. XXII.</td>
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### XII.

#### NUMBERS OF THE CATALOGUE OF THE BABYLONIAN MUSEUM.

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Tablets Arranged According to Kings.¹

Dungi: Nos. 7, 14, 17, 22, 23, 24, 30, 34, 44, 46, 56, 57, 64, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 100, 101, 103, 104, 111, 112, 114, 115, 136, 140, 141, 142, 156, 157, 168.

Buri-Sin: Nos. 3, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 54, 55, 58, 59, 60, 95, 124, 134.

Gimil-Sin: Nos. 1, 2, 9, 13, 21, 25, 37, 38, 48, 49, 61, 62, 63, 65, 75, 85, 88, 90, 93, 116, 117, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 145, 152, 153, 158.

Ir-Iš-Sin: Nos. 16, 39, 51, 82, 94.

¹Cf. Dates, Chapter V, and Description of Tablets, Chapter XI
### XIII.

**LIST OF CUNEIFORM SIGNS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II. Dyn. of Ur</th>
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<th>Phonetic Values</th>
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<td>qir</td>
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21. gîr

22. mun

23. mah

24. nita, ûr, us

25. ûr

26. ag

27. bar, mai

28. ham

29. ma

30. dar

31. Fishu

32. See No. 27.

33. qal

34. kîm

35. en

36. dîngir, En, in manšu
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<th>乃</th>
<th>más</th>
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51.  
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59.  
60.  
61.  
62.  
63.  
64.  
65.  
66.  
67.  
68.  

num. $\frac{2}{3}$

fu, tufu

mul

gab

dab

sa(m-)

ba, see No. 112.

3u, see No. 113.

ittu, see No. 115.

qu(d)
am

kar, qâr

pa

pa+al

sib
dôm

qur
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<td>120</td>
<td>放放</td>
<td>mī, mù</td>
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<td>121</td>
<td>柔柔</td>
<td>sú, nuó</td>
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<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>123</td>
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注释：
104: 3.2
106: 5.3
100: 90.
100: 104.
100: 64.
100: 35.
100: 91.
124. [Image]

125. [Image]

126. [Image]

127. [Image]

128. [Image]

129. [Image]

130. [Image]

131. [Image]

132. [Image]

133. [Image]

134. [Image]

135. [Image]

136. [Image]

137. [Image]

138. [Image]

139. [Image]
| 151. |  |  | qu. |
| 152. |  |  | māqār. |
| 153. |  |  | dug, bi |
| 154. |  |  | gu.tm. dug/ |
| 155. |  |  | há |
| 156. |  |  | ah |
| 157. |  |  | ti |
| 158. |  |  | kam- |
| 159. |  |  | im[, mà] |
| 160. |  |  | tuk |
| 162. |  |  | kar- |
| 163. |  |  | lud |
4.43. 未
4.44. 之
4.45. 已
4.46. 自
4.47. 之
4.48. 之
4.49. 之
4.50. 自
4.51. 之
4.52. 自
4.53. 之
4.54. 之
4.55. 之
4.56. 之

und(q)
ši
qì, tīg
qà
bì, qà, kāi
tā
qà
šà
í
rū
urū
urū
urū
dū
kād
开典开后

al

al
271. asaru
272. banšur
273. šim
274. šim
275. edin-
276. la
277. qā, mà
278. gan-
279. ama-
280. šēl
281. īr
282. mà +qi
283. mà nē+mun
284. kalam, àq
285. kal, lakāq
286. šīd

79: 17
77: 18.
99: 11.

I

me.

me, isib
bar
kun
dumu, tur
Imanna
gar, mig
qi
3i, 3i(2), 3i(9)
ri
fug
ur
erín
šib
mer, sus, 88
lá, laš
šal + ni
usar
See No. 318.

nanga
lan
qin
niqin, kil, lagab-
niqin
zikum, engur
mär
fu
ku, hug
ku
kú, zid
lu
sìq
lagab-gal or lagab, me + ganam(?)
ganam
| 334. | lagab tig | sug |
| 335. | sa | šim |
| 336. | še, ge, til | še |
| 337. | šalam, ug | šal(g), šiemmar |
| 338. | qir | a |
| 339. | id | a, ha, ah (?) |
| 340. | kid |
| 341. | za |
| 342. | ha |
| 343. | gug |
## XIV.

**SYSTEM OF TRANSCRIPTION OF CUNEIFORM SIGNS.**

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CUNEIFORM
TEXTS
Pl. 6

13

O.

R.

10

15

U. E.

L. E. 20
13
Case.

O.

5

R. 10

15

L. E.
Variants of Case.
Pl. 21
Col. I.  

Col. II.  

Pl. 53
1. 2. COURT PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO A SLAVE.
3. 4. COURT PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO AN OFFICE.
5, 6. A BOND IN REGARD TO THE PAYMENT OF CORN.
7, 8. A PROMISSORY NOTE IN REGARD TO SILVER.
9-14. CASE OR ENVELOPE OF PRECEDING TABLET (PL. II, 7, 8).
17. 18. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A LOAN OF CORN.
19, 20. RECEIPT FOR SILVER.
21, 22. CASE OR ENVELOPE, IN WHICH ORIGINALLY HAD BEEN ENCLOSED A RECEIPT FOR CORN.
27, 28. A "ROUND-UP" OF CATTLE.
29, 30. ESTIMATE OF COST FOR TILLING A CERTAIN NUMBER OF FIELDS,
31, 32. ACCOUNT OF CORN, GIVING VALUE IN SILVER AND LEAD.
35, 36. SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF CORN AND WHEAT.
37. FRAGMENT OF A PAY LIST.
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Series D, Researches and Treatises:
Vol. III: Early Babylonian Personal Names from the published Tablets of the so-called Hammurabi Dynasty, by H. Ranke, 1905, $2.00.
Vol. IV: A New Boundary Stone of Nebuchadrezzar I from Nippur (with 16 halftone illustrations and 38 drawings), by William J. Hinke, 1907, $3.50.

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University of Pennsylvania,

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