LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS FROM NIPPUR
CHIEFLY FROM THE DYNASTIES OF ISIN AND LARSA

BY

EDWARD CHIERA, Ph.D.
HARRISON RESEARCH FELLOW IN SEMITICS

PHILADELPHIA
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1914
CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

THIS VOLUME IS

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
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### TRANSCRIPTION OF SIGNS

The numbers refer to Brûnnow's Classified List

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1 The system of transcription is the same as that used by Poebel. Only a few signs have been added which had not been found in his lists.

2 Cf. Meissner, Aškāpu, OLZ, 1912, 384.
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| <strong>ib</strong> | 10477 | <strong>kur</strong> | 7384 | <strong>ne</strong> | 4573 |
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| <strong>igi</strong> | 9259 | <strong>lå</strong> | 10082 | <strong>nig</strong> | 11948 |
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BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ABBREVIATIONS

BA
Beiträge zur Assyriologie

BE
Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania.

Br.
R. E. Brünnow, A Classified List of Cuneiform Ideographs. Leyden, 1887.

C
Present volume.

CT
Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum.

DSG

DHWB

TSA

HAV
Hitprecht Anniversary Volume, 1909.

HGT
A. Poebel, Historical and Grammatical Texts. (In press.)

Huber, PN

KU

LIH

M.

M.
B. Meissner, BAP.

MA HWB

Meissner, BAP.

OLZ
Orientalistische Literaturzeitung.

P.

Poebel, PN

Prince, SL
J. D. Prince, Materials for a Sumerian Lexicon.
PSBA


Ranke, PN

H. Ranke, Early Babylonian Personal Names from the Published Tables of the so-called Hammurabi Dynasty (BE, Series D, Vol. III).

RTCh.


S.


Schorr

M. Schorr, Urkunden des Altbabylonischen Zivil- und Prozessrechts. Leipzig, 1913.

WZKM

Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes.

ZA

Zeitschrift für Assyriologie.

I, II, III, IV, V

H. Rawlison, The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia, Vols. I–V. (IV² refers to the second edition.)
PREFACE

In the spring of the year 1913, I presented to the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Ph.D., a dissertation under the title: *Sumerian Contract Tablets, chiefly from the Isin Dynasty.*

In its original form, the thesis contained nearly all of the Isin tablets here published, a number of the undated texts, and some other documents of various character; specimen texts were given in autograph copy, transliteration, translation and commentary. After being notified that the work might be accepted as one of the Museum’s publications, I greatly enlarged it by the addition of all the Larsa tablets. Some of the texts, which, for their content, did not well harmonize with the others, have been left out, to be published at their proper place in some other volume.

In the arrangement of the work, I have followed the principles which guided the publication of the volumes edited by Prof. H. V. Hilprecht. The autograph copies have been made to reproduce, so far as possible, the original text. If this may have rendered the copies a little more difficult for the reader, it offers the great advantage of permitting one to verify, and possibly correct, the interpretations that I have offered.

It is a pleasant duty for me to acknowledge my indebtedness to the scholars who have assisted me in my work. To Dr. A. Poebel I owe many valuable suggestions. He has permitted me to make use of the grammatical part of his forth-
coming volume of Historical and Grammatical Texts, and has also allowed me to publish some of the Isin and Larsa tablets, of which he had copied the date formulæ. A number of valuable suggestions I have also received from Dr. A. Ungnad, Research Professor of Assyriology in the University.

My sincere thanks are also due to Dr. C. C. Harrison, ex-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, the founder of the Harrison Research Fellowships, the occupancy of which has permitted me to devote my undivided attention to this work. Finally, I must express my deep gratitude to Dr. G. B. Gordon, Sc.D., the director of the University Museum, who, with utmost kindness, has facilitated in every way my work in the Museum.

Edward Chiera.

INTRODUCTION

PLACE OF ORIGIN

All the tablets published in this volume were excavated in Nippur by the four expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania. The copies have been made from the originals preserved in the University Museum, with the exception of Nos. 46 and 47 for which plaster-casts have been used, the originals being in the Imperial Ottoman Museum. The volume comprises all the Isin and Larsa tablets which have thus far been found in the collection. Seven other Larsa tablets, also from Nippur, had been published by Poebel in his volume, Nos. 1–7. All tablets are published for the first time: the date formulæ of several of these tablets will shortly appear in Poebel's HGT.

It is of interest to note that all the Isin tablets, so far published,¹ have been found in Nippur. The only exception to this was a text of Damik-ilishu found by Sheil in the Imperial Ottoman Museum, and which was catalogued with the tablets coming from Sippar.² Thureau-Dangin³ has suggested that Sheil's tablet may have been catalogued with the Sippar collections only through error, and its comparison with other Isin documents published in this volume establishes beyond any doubt that such was the case (cf. pp. 20–21).

The Larsa tablets have come from different sources and are now to be found in: (1) The University Museum, Philadelphia; (2) The Imperial Ottoman Museum, Constantinople;

¹ Miss M. Hussey has announced in the meeting of the American Oriental Society of 1913, "A deed of land dated in the reign of 'Enlil-bani,' which has not yet appeared in press.
² RT, XXIII, p. 93f. and reproduced by him, Sippar, p. 140.

The language used in the Isin and Larsa texts is the Sumerian. Akkadian words are found in a document from the time of Irra-imiti (20), and in a list of Rim-4.Sin (68). Two Akkadian documents (81, 82,) belonging to the time of Hammurapi, have been translated on pp. 59-62.

The characters of the documents of Isin and Larsa greatly resemble each other, and are very close to those of the time of the First Dynasty. It would be very difficult, not to say impossible, to determine on purely palaeographical grounds, to which one of these dynasties a given document might belong.

The use of the Sumerian language does not necessarily prove the greater antiquity of these texts with respect to those of the First Dynasty. It is only an indication that these documents originated in Nippur, an old center of the Sumerian culture. Larsa texts partly or entirely written in Akkadian are: W 3-4; W 9-10; W 13-14; W 20-21; W 22; W 23; W 95; P 8.2

Characteristics

As in the manner of writing, the legal documents here published agree with each other and with the Nippur documents of the First Dynasty of Babylon in many important respects. The scheme of the documents is the same, and for a study of it I cannot do better than refer to Poebel's work, pp. 3ff., and point out in the translation the differences which may be noted.

Worthy of a special notice are:

1. The use of the postfix -ge after the grammatical subject of the document; this is attached:
   (a) To the name of the subject, 1/5; 30/4; 86/6; 90/3.

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1 Published by Langdon, Babylonian, VII (1914), pp. 39-50.
(b) If the father's name is given, to his name, 11/7; 21/9; 23/5; 25/12; 31/9; etc.
(c) If the name is followed by a title, to the title, 90/3.
(d) If there are two subjects, to each one of them, 91/8-9 or only to the second, 16/18.
(e) Sometimes to the name in the oath-formula, 1/13; 22/12; 44/11.

2. The use of the "determinative" m

(a) Before the name of the grammatical subject, 1/5, 16; 6/15; 11/5, etc.
(b) If there are two subjects, before the name of the first one, 2/4; 6/15; 22/18; 27/15; 44/11, etc.
(c) In the oath-formula, 1/13; 15/17; 22/18; 27/15; 44/11, etc.
(d) Never used before the names of the witnesses.

3. The use of the postposition -ta after ki.

(a) After the name of the person from whom something has been bought, loaned, rented, etc., 3/3; 6/14; 18/8, etc.
(b) If the father's name is given, after his name, 11/4-5; 22/5; 26/8, etc.
(c) If the name is followed by a title, after the title, 25/11.
(d) If two names are given, after the second, 25/10.

4. The use of -šu, after igi in the list of witnesses:

(a) Omitted, 8. 11. 12. 18. 18. 20. 22. 28. 30. 31. 35. 44. 46. 82.
(b) Placed after every name, 1. 3. 6. 19(?) 23. In 6/24-25 it was probably repeated twice, after the names of both father and son.
(c) Only after the name of the scribe, 15. 27.
(d) Only after the first two names of the list, 21.
5. The constant distinction between the signs for "šámu" to buy, and "šimû" purchase price. The sign šimû is always written šé-tám. Cf. P., p. 3, note 1.

6. The oath-formula.

(a) The oath is always taken by the king; no god is ever mentioned.

(b) The king is not mentioned by name: the formula is "mu lugal-bi (in 18/11 and 81/21 lugal-la-bi) in-pá (-dé-eš)." The only exception to this is found in 20/18-20, which reads:

\[ \text{niš} \text{ ilim ū šarrim} \\
\text{ū ir-ra-i-mi-ti} \\
in-pá-dé-eš \]

No undue stress should be placed on the copula ū (= and also), because Irra-imiti is called lugal in the date. The scribe had probably begun to write his usual oath-formula, when he decided to also record the name of the king. This tablet, partly written in Akkadian, differs in many other respects from all others.

The Seals

Another characteristic which the Nippur documents of Isin and Larsa have in common with those of the First Dynasty are the seal-impressions. The seals used on these contracts were not those usually borne by the persons who sealed the contract, but were made expressly for the occasion by a special official, the bur-gul (cf. Poebel, OLZ, 1907, col. 175-181), who is associated with the lú-gal-sar, and either precedes or succeeds him in the list of witnesses. The seals made by the bur-gul were not engraved on seal-cylinders made of some hard stone, but were, in all probability, formed of a little lump of clay, flattened on one side and partially dried. The writing on the bur-gul seals is
larger than on the other seals, and not very carefully made. Even the shape of the seal is sometimes irregular (cf. 7); but the most remarkable instance of the carelessness of the *bur-gul* is found in tablet 12 where the seal was engraved with the characters running from left to right, so that, in the seal-impression, the signs run from right to left. In tablet 23 the sign *nu* in *nu-ēš* has been written upside-down. As an additional evidence that the seals were made at the time when the document was drawn up, we may note that, in two tablets of "Sin-īkīsham, the same person, "Ur-īnanna, *nu-ēš*, *dumu* *Kū-īnanna," uses two different seals. (For additional information on this subject cf. P., p. 3ff.) In the tablets of the Isin Dynasty the *bur-gul* is never mentioned, but the seals are undoubtedly of the kind already described. A special seal, probably not a *bur-gul*, is found in tablet 37. It is a temple-seal and reads:

\[\text{\textasciitilde} \text{en-ki} \]
\[\text{\textasciitilde} \text{dam-gal-nun-na} \]
\[\text{\textasciitilde} \text{azar-ū-Šár} \]

With it cf. that of P. 66 (*bur-gul*), which reads:

\[\text{\textasciitilde} \text{en-ki} \]
\[\text{\textasciitilde} \text{dam-gal-nun-na} \]

**The Personal Names**

In the course of preparation of this work, it has been remarked that some of the proper names found in documents belonging to the Isin and Larsa dynasties are identical with those appearing on other Nippur tablets belonging to the First Dynasty of Babylon. A closer study of all Nippur documents hitherto published has brought out some very interesting results, so that a list of the personal names in question has been added here. In the list only such names have been included which, through paternity or a special title, can be easily identified.
(1) A-bu-šu-nu  
s. of ur-4en-nu-gi and  
br. of ši-ša-tum  
P 7/5 (Rim-4Sin year 18 after Isin)  
P 14/22 (Hammu-rapi 38)  
C 94 Col. II, 7 (not dated)  

(2) a-ši-i-ia  
būr-gul, (a-ši-il-ia = *)  
P 23/34, 24/36, 32/30, 33/21, 34/20,  
38/22, 40/30, 41/21, 43/25, *44/27,  
48/63 (Samsu-iluna 4–18)  
P *68/28 (Ilum-ilum 2)  
C 91/22 (Samsu-iluna 28)  

(3) d-en-lil-dingir  
f. of An-ni-ba ab-U.L.  
P 6/21 (Rim-4Sin 11 after Isin)  
P 16/11 (Hammu-rapi 39)  

(4) ib-ga-tum  
s. of ā-dū-dū and  
br. of 4IM-gir-ra  
P 10/29, 34 (Hammu-rapi 33)  
P 14/27 and seal (Hammu-rapi 38)  
P 30/17 (Samsu-iluna 11)  

(5) i-bi-4nin-siṣubur  
[SHIM+GAR d-en-lil-lā]  
P 7/19 (Rim-4Sin 18)  

(6) ib-ku-ša  
šutag 4nin-lil-lā  
P 4/33 (Rim-4Sin 2)  
C 44/17 (Rim-4Sin 19)  
C 12/29 (Dāmēk-ilišu c)  
C 81/2 (Hammu-rapi 31)  

(7) i-bi-4IM  
s. of i-din-4IM  
P 40/20 (Samsu-iluna 13)  

(8) i-din-4IM šutag 4nin-lil-lā  
f. of i-bi-ša  
P +4/33 (Rim-4Sin, ?)*  

(9) i-di-šum, būr-gul  
P 39/24 (Samsu-iluna 12)  
P 64/24 (Samsu-iluna 18)  

(10) iškur-gir-ra, šutag 4nin-lil-lā  
s. of ā-dū-dū, br. of ib-ga-tum and f. of i-din-4IM  
P 10/28, 34 (Hammu-rapi 33)  

(11) 4IM-ra-bi, DA-MA-GL.-GU  
f. of mār-iššitu and  
mu-tum-ilu  
C 18/21 (Dāmēk-ilišu b)  
+C 94 Col. II, 14 (not dated)  
+C 14/5 (Hammu-rapi 38)  
+C 30/15 (Samsu-iluna 11)  

(12) i-na-ē-kur-ra-bi  
tūr-sar  
C 89/20 (Ilum-ilum 2)  
C 90/10 (Samsu-iluna 18)  

(13) 4nin-IB  
nu-ēš  
Sheil, RT XXII, p. 93° (Dāmēk-ilišu b)  

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* The sign +, preceding a quotation, indicates that we find no proof in that document that the person mentioned was still living at that time.

° Rendered in the transliteration as: . . . 4nin-IB nu-ēš.
(14) **lugal-me-lam**  
  s. of **a-li-ia (a-li-ia = *)**  
  +C *15 (seal) (Dâmik-ilišu d)  
  C 27/20 (Warad-*dSin d)

(15) **lu-*din-IB**  
  f. of **ù-dù-dù**  
  +C 18/20 (Dâmik-ilišu b)  
  +C 12/7 and seal (Dâmik-ilišu c)

(16) **māri-irštītim**, s. of **dIM-ra- bi (= DA-MA-GU-GU*)**  
  and br. of **mu-*um-*ili**  
  C 94 Col. 11, 13 (not dated)  
  P *14/4, 6, 17 (Hammu-rapi 38)  
  P *30/15 (Samsu-iluna 11)

(17) **mu*-um-*ili**, s. of **dIM-ra-bi (= s. of DA-MA-GU-GU*)** and br. of **māri-irštītim**  
  P 10/1, 31 (Hammu-rapi 33)  
  P *30/16 (Samsu-iluna 11)

(18) **nanna-*ma-*an-*ù**  
  lu-*p*-sar  
  C 8/14 (dEnlil-bânî a)  
  C 19 Rev. 14 (Irra-imitti a)

(19) **d*nanna-me-DU**  
  s. of **den-*li-*gù-*gal**  
  C 12/32 (Dâmik-ilišu c)  
  C 92/17 (date destroyed)

(20) **d*sin-*erîš**  
  s. of **hu-*pa-*ùm**  
  C 94 Col. 111, 10 (not dated)  
  P 10/42 (Hammu-rapi 33)

(21) **daša-*na-*a-gir**  
  s. of **d*u-*u-gal-*tù**  
  C 81/8 (Hammu-rapi 31)  
  P 26 Col. IV, 22 (Samsu-iluna 6)

(22) **ù-dù-dù šu*lug d*nin-*lil-*lā**,  
  s. of **lu-*d*in-*lB and f. of**  
  **d*IM-gir-*ra**  
  +Sheil, RT XX11, p. 931 (Dâmik-ilišu b)  
  C 12/7 and seal (Dâmik-ilišu c)  
  C 18/20 (Dâmik-ilišu b)  
  +P 10/8, 30 (Hammu-rapi 33)  
  +P 14/27 and seal (Hammu-rapi 38)  
  +P 30/17 (Samsu-iluna 11)

(23) **ur-*d*innanna, nu-*ēš**  
  s. of **ku-*d*innanna**  
  C 21/6, 7, 28 and seal (d*Sin-*iššam a)  
  C 22/4, 5 and seal (d*Sin-*iššam a)  
  C 23/5 and seal (d*Sin-*iššam a)

(24) **ur-*kin-*gal-*i-*a**  
  lu-*p*-sar  
  C 92/25 (date destroyed)  
  C 92/25 (date destroyed)  
  P 6/25 (Rim-*dSin 11)  
  P 23/33 (Samsu-iluna 4)

(25) **zi-*ia-*ùm**  
  s. of **ur-*d*en-*nu-*gi** and br.  
  of **a-*hu-*šu-*nu**  
  P 7/8 (Rim-*dSin 18)  
  P 15/5 (Hammu-rapi 38)

(26) **zi-*ia-*ùm**  
  lu-*p*-sar  
  C 15/27 (Dâmik-ilišu d)  
  C 35/20 (Rim-*dSin)

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1 Rendered in the transliteration as: ......UL TE d*nin-*lil-*lā.
It is interesting to observe that, through these proper names, we can follow the history of a family which, in a period of three generations, lived under the rule of three different dynasties. The fact is even more valuable, because we can prove that the family in question never left the city of Nippur. One branch of it had held the hereditary office of anointing priest of the goddess Ninlil, and we may safely presume that this necessitated a continuous residence in the city; from a legal document (P. 10) we know that even members of the second branch, Māri-irṣītim and Mutum-ilu, the sons of dIM-rabi, had been living there, because they had made complaint to I×ammu-rapi concerning the possession of a certain field, and the king had referred the matter to the local authorities of Nippur. Following is the genealogical table:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{lū-}^{-d}\text{nin-IB} \\
(Dānik-ilšu, ?)
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ā-du-du}, \text{šutug } d\text{nin-lil-ā} \\
(Dānik-ilšu, b, c)
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
d\text{iškur-gir-ra}, \text{šutug } d\text{nin-lil-ā} \quad \text{ib-ga-tum} \\
(\text{I Hammu-rapi 33}) \quad (\text{H. 33, Si. 11})
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
d\text{IM-ra-bi}, \text{DA-MA-GL-GU} \\
(Dānik-ilšu b)
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
māri-irṣītim \quad \text{mu-tum-ilu} \\
(H. 38, Si. 11) \quad (H. 33, Si. 11)
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
i-\text{din}^{-d}\text{IM}, \text{šutug } d\text{nin-lil-ā} \\
(Samsu-iluna 13)
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ib-ni-}^{-d}\text{IM}^1 \\
(Rim-Šin m)
\end{array}
\]

Two facts clearly emerge from the study of these personal names:

1 We know only that he is the son of i-din^{-d}\text{IM}, but the identification is probable, because both names occur only this time, in all the Nippur documents of the dynasties of Isin, Larsa and Babylon. Note also the constant recurrence of the god IM(ìškur), in the formation of the proper names of this family.
(1) That all the tablets found in Nippur have been written there, because the same persons are mentioned in all of them, and even documents belonging to two different dynasties have been redacted by the same scribe. Additional proof for this contention is to be found in the constant agreement of all the documents in style and arrangement (cf. p. 16).

(2) That the three dynasties of Isin, Larsa and Babylon overlap with each other, and that Ilima-ilu, of the so-called Second Dynasty, is a contemporary of Samsu-iluna.

A further discussion of this subject will be made in the next chapter.
RIM-dSIN AND THE FALL OF ISIN

During the last few years many scholars have directed their efforts towards determining the exact date of Rim-dSin’s capture of Isin, which is generally supposed to mark the close of the Isin Dynasty. With this date once well established, a large part of the chronology of the old Babylonian time could be placed on a firm basis.

Several attempts have been made in this direction. The first is the identification of the capture of Isin under Rim-dSin with that recorded in the date formula of the year 17th of dSin-muballit.\(^1\) It has been further conjectured that, since Rim-dSin attributes to himself the glory of the conquest, dSin-muballit may have acted simply as his vassal. Thureau-Dangin\(^2\) shows that this could not have been the case, since dSin-muballit, three years previous to his conquest of Isin, had fought against the armies of Ur and Larsa. In another publication\(^3\) the same scholar proposes the following view: In the year 14th of his reign, dSin-muballit defeats the army of Larsa. Three years afterwards he conquers Isin, where Dâmi-k-ilishu was reigning. This king remains on the throne, as a vassal of Babylon. At dSin-muballit’s death Rim-dSin, who was then king of Larsa, takes advantage of the occasion and, in the first or second year of Hammu-rapi, conquers Isin.

---


\(^3\) *RA*, VIII (1911), p. 83f.
A still different view is adopted by Langdon,¹ who identifies Rim-sin's capture of Isin with that recorded in the date formula of the 7th year of Ḥammu-rapi.² This king and Rim-sin were allies, precisely as Genesis XIV states Amraphel and Arioch to have been. This scholar further argues that, since Rim-sin dated the years of his reign from the capture of Isin long after the 7th year of Ḥammu-rapi, this would indicate that, after that date, Isin was still in his possession. King,³ while not excluding the possibility that the two dynasties of Isin and Babylon may have overlapped for a time, prefers to retain the view that the Babylonian Monarchy was not established before the close of the dynasty of Isin.

The wide difference of opinion among scholars, regarding the course of events of this very important period of Babylonian history, leaves place for a new study of the whole question.

We may begin with noting that no document has hitherto been found in Nippur which antedates the 31st year of Ḥammu-rapi, or follows the 29th of Samsu-iluna. Nearly every year of the period embraced by these two dates is very well represented, the longest gap being of two years. We may then be justified in assuming that, in the 31st year of his reign, Ḥammu-rapi succeeded in extending his power over Nippur, and that the rule of Babylon over this city lasted until the 29th year of his successor Samsu-iluna. An examination of the documents from Tell Sifr (published by Strassmaier, Warka,) shows the old city standing at that place to have shared the fate of Nippur in the very same year.⁴ From the texts published

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¹ Expositor, 1910, p. 131, and BABYLONIACA, 1914, p. 41.
³ History of Shumer and Akkad, p. 319.
⁴ Cf. the complete date of the 31st year of Ḥammu-rapi, as given at p. 65.
in this volume we learn also that the dynasty of Larsa held Nippur under its power for a period extending from the time of Warad-Šin to the 29th year after the capture of Isin by Rim-Šin. Granting that Hammu-rapi, with his victory over Rim-Šin in his 31st year, may have put an end to the "Isin era," we could easily come to the conclusion that the fall of Isin, and consequently the close of the rule of that dynasty, must have taken place at a date very close to the year of accession of Hammu-rapi. However much this solution of the difficulty may commend itself for its simplicity, very important objections can be raised against it.

The duration of Rim-Šin's reign extends beyond the limits of probability. We know that this king has at least thirty years of his reign dated after the fall of Isin; to these we must add those represented by six other date formulae from Nippur which, on this hypothesis, must all precede the capture of Isin, not to consider five more which, very probably, belong to Rim-Šin, though not mentioning him by name. This number may also be increased by the discovery of new material or the proof that some of the date formulae of Rim-Šin, which have not been found in Nippur, must be placed before the "Isin era." An estimate of forty years for this whole period seems to the present writer to be very conservative. But we know that Rim-Šin was still living in the 10th year of Samsu-iluna, so that we must add another twenty-two years of reign, not represented in the date formulae from Nippur.

2 Cf. the date formulae a, b, h, i, m, n, and e, j, g, i, k, in the list at p. 80-81.
3 Lindl (*BA*, IV, p. 385f.) thinks that Rim-Šin may have captured Isin in the first years of his reign, and that all the date formulae which are not included in the Isin era, are to be placed after the last year of this era. Thureau-Dangin (*Journal Asiatique*, XIV(1909), p. 338f.) suggests that Rim-Šin may have begun to claim divine attributes only after the conquest of Isin, thus inheriting the practice of the Isin rulers. According to this principle, all the date
Now the 10th year of Samsu-iluna, which is generally accepted as the date of his death, seems only to mark a period of his renewed activity. The question needs to detain us a little longer.

Ungnad has discovered that two tablets (W 22 and 63), dated respectively: *mu 4ri-im-din lugal lu-kur hiul-a*, and *mu sa-am-su-i-lu-na lugal-e unnan 1-da-ma-ra-as (= 10th year), are practically identical. Both of them record the same transaction, with the same parties acting in it: apart from a difference in the price, they continue to agree in the list of witnesses, and are even dated in the same month. Ungnad assigns the date formula of Rim-Sin to the 9th year of Samsu-iluna which, unlike the years 1-8, is not represented in the "Warka" texts; on the strength of an old Babylonian chronicle which recounts the death of Rim-Sin at the hands of Samsu-iluna, he further argues that the year tenth of this king marks both the defeat and the death of Rim-Sin.

Thureau-Dangin, from a document then unpublished, thus completes the date formula of Samsu-iluna: *mu unnan lu i-da-ma-ra-as* ia-mu-ul-ba-lum nuu(g) isi-in^3-aza' "the year in which (Samsu-iluna defeated) the army of the people of Idamara, Yamutbal, Uruk and Isin," and compares it with that of Rim-Sin which reads: "The year in which, in the temple of (the city of) Kesh, (the temple) of the temen of Rim-Sin, preceded or followed the Isin era, is to be furnished, either by the formula itself, or by the document to which the date is attached.

1 ZA, XXIII (1909), p. 73f.
2 King, Chronicles Concerning Old Babylonian Kings, I, p. 69; II, p. 18.
3 Journal Asiatique, XIV (1909), p. 335f.
4 Published afterward in LC n. 150-1.
5 Only upon the case. A. O. 4139.
heaven and earth, the goddess Nin-maḫ exalted Rim-šSin, the
king, to the kingdom of the whole country, and in which he
did not smite back the wicked enemies to their countries."¹
He further explains this formula by suggesting that the year
in question may at first have been designated by its first part:
Rim-šSin having afterwards been defeated, the second part
was then added. Samsu-iluna is "the enemy, the wicked one,"
whom Rim-šSin did not succeed in smiting back. The two
documents, written in the same year, the same month and,
without doubt, on the same day, would be two copies of the
same contract, dated one in the reign of the vanquished (Rim-
šSin), and the other in that of the victor (Samsu-iluna). The
two copies would have been made so as to be able to produce
a contract of Samsu-iluna, in case that the Babylonians should
have succeeded in maintaining their dominion, and one of Rim-
šSin, in case that the dynasty of Larsa should have re-establish-
ished itself.

We cannot entirely agree with either one of these most
esteemed scholars. The date of Samsu-iluna does not neces-
sarily record a victory: its very laconicism may induce us to
believe that it was not so. On the other hand, we cannot avoid
the conclusion that at least a partial success is implied in the
formula of Rim-šSin. The mention of the wicked enemies,
which he had been unable to smite back into their countries,
might have been added so as to temper somewhat the sweep-
ing assertion that "the whole country" had been subjugated.
We know that "Tell Sifr" had long been under the rule of
Larsa, since we find there tablets dated in the reigns of Nûr-šIM
and šSin-idinnam. The rule of Babylon over that place must
have been inaugurated, according to the records, in the year

¹ Cf. transliteration at p. 81.
31 of Hammu-rapi; but we note also that, after the 10th year of Samsu-iluna, no more documents of the First Dynasty have been discovered there. We would then be led to the conclusion that, after his supposed victory over Rim-â Sin, Samsu-iluna should have lost his hold on the city. If, on the other hand, we suppose Rim-â Sin to have been victorious, the existence of the two copies of the same document might be explained on the supposition that the original copy was that dated under Samsu-iluna, and in its date formula recorded the war between this king and Rim-â Sin: after the latter's conquest, it became necessary to duplicate the tablet, so as to make it meet the new conditions. The mention of the "wicked enemy" is also explained by the fact that Rim-â Sin did not succeed in winning back from Samsu-iluna all the lands which he had lost to Hammu-rapi: Nippur, at least, remained under Babylon for another nineteen years. Summing up this discussion, we find that Rim-â Sin, after possibly more than sixty-two years of reign, is still living and conquering, and that the date of his death, as recorded in the chronicles, must be placed at a date yet to be determined.

The argument derived from a study of the personal names catalogued on pp. 20–21 is very strong against the possibility of a date as late as Hammu-rapi 1–2 for the fall of Isin. In the genealogical table of Lû-ninÎ B (cf. p. 22) we find that â-ðâ-ðû and âÎM-â-râ-bi lived in the reign of Damîk-îlishu while their sons âÎM-gîr-ra, ib-gâ-tum, mâri-îrṣîtim and mu-tum-ilu are still mentioned in documents of the 11th year of Samsu-iluna. On the given hypothesis, we should place in the interval of this generation the entire period of time in which the Larsa dynasty ruled over Nippur. The reign of Rim-â Sin has already been estimated as covering at least thirty-six years, and we know
that Warad-šSin preceded him on the throne, reigning in Nippur for at least four years. If we should have to consider also Zambia and ŠSin-ikîšham as kings of Larsa, the rule of this dynasty would extend even further. Now to this period of forty years we should have to add another one of twenty-three, which would cover the interval between the conquest of Nippur under Hammurapi, and the 11th year of Samsu-iluna. Granting that Ududu and ŠIm-rabi should have lived at the close of the long reign of Damik-ilishu, we find that, in the case of two different families, the fathers have appeared in documents at least sixty-three years before their respective sons. Analogous is the case of ib-kzl-ia, the anointing priest of Ninlil, whom we find in this capacity under the reign of Damik-ilishu, and then again in the 31st year of Hammurapi. Finally tablet 92, the date of which is unfortunately destroyed, names Šnanna-me-DU, the son of Šen-lil-gû-gal, who lived under Dâmik-ilishu, and ur-kingal?-a, the scribe, who is mentioned in documents of the fourth year of Samsu-iluna, and of the eleventh year after the capture of Isin by Rim-šSin. To whatever dynasty we may be inclined to assign this document, we cannot resist the conclusion that the three dynasties of Isin, Larsa and Babylon could not have

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1 My former teacher, Prof. A. T. Clay of Yale University, has very kindly informed me that in a list of the kings of Larsa which he is preparing for publication, occur the names of Zambia and ŠSin-ikîšham, preceding those of Warad-šSin and Rim-šSin. Another king called Za-an-bi-ia has been found in the list published by Hilprecht (BE, XX, Pt. 1, pl. 30), and on tablets from Nippur (cf. n. 11 and list of date formulae on p. 70). As for ŠSin-ikîšham, Poebel has suggested that he might represent the tenth king of Isin, whose name is mutilated on Hilprecht’s list (cf. OlZ, 1907, col. 461). As additional proof of his contention, he draws attention to the fact that in both the tablets which he had observed (n. 21 and 23), occurs the name of Šia-i-sî-sî-shma, the Isinate. The tenth king of Isin reigned only six months, and the three tablets of this king published in this volume are dated in the same year, and cover just a period of six months. Poebel’s suggestion is therefore very good and has not, thus far, been disproved, but we must be ready, if new material should warrant it, to consider the Nippur documents, dated in the reign of these two rulers, as belonging with those of the Larsa dynasty. Cf. also my restoration of W. 92 (on p. 70) which might belong to ŠSin-ikîšham of Larsa.
been separated by a long interval of time. The "Warka" texts, in which the same persons reappear more frequently than in the Nippur documents, are even stronger in their testimony. Through a comparison of the personal names occurring in the tablets dated after the fall of Isin, with those dated in the dynasty of Babylon, we find that they all agree in suggesting for this event a date ranging between the 20th and 25th year of Hammu-rapi. A complete comparison of these personal names has been omitted, because this would have carried us far beyond the limits in which this discussion must be kept; as those tablets are accessible to every scholar, it will not be difficult to verify this statement (cf. especially W. 7, 13). This new date would permit us to elucidate another problem which, on the given hypothesis, would have remained without solution. From the date formula of the seventh year of Hammu-rapi, we know that this king conquered Isin. If he had taken it from Rim-šin, we could hardly explain how that ruler could have continued to date his reign after the conquest of a city that was no longer in his possession. Everything could be explained on the supposition that Hammu-rapi's conquest had preceded that of Rim-šin. Finally, if we date the capture of Isin in the first year of Hammu-rapi, we are obliged to discard as inaccurate the statement of Genesis XIV, which gives Amraphel (Hammu-rapi) and Arioch (Warad-šin) as contemporaries, and admit that Rim-šin is there intended instead of Warad-šin.

The evidence offered in support of a later date for the fall of Isin, seems to the writer to be of sufficient weight to overbalance any argument that might be based on the pres-

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2 Langdon, *ibid.*, note 2.
ence in Nippur and Tell Sifr of tablets dated through nearly all the years of the "Isin era." This fact is possibly to be explained on the supposition that, for a period of about twenty years, these two cities may have been under the united power of Larsa and Babylon. We could in no way avoid this conclusion, if we accept the identification (in the table on p. 22) of Ibnii^3^IM as the son of Idin^2^IM, since it is evident that the son could not have lived at a period antedating that of his father. Whatever may be the solution that will be chosen for the many new problems with which the texts published in this volume have confronted us, the testimony of the personal names cannot be overlooked.

According to the results reached in the above discussion, the course of events for this period might thus be summarized. ^3^Sin-muballit, in the 14th year of his reign, defeats the armies of Larsa and Ur; three years later, in the pursuit of his campaign, he conquers Isin, where ^3^Sin-magir was king. He did not succeed in holding this city under his power, and probably lost it back to the same ruler, since we find that đammu-rapi, in his seventh year, records a second capture of Isin. The results of this second conquest were no more permanent than those of the first one, since an Isin ruler, this time Damik-ilishu, must have soon regained his hold on the city. It was left for Rim^4^Sin to crush definitely the power of Isin. At a date which may be close to đammu-rapi 23d,^2 this king takes

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^1 The only alternative that appears tenable to the present writer is the denial that the conquest of Isin by Rim^4^Sin put an end to the rule of the Isin Dynasty. Đâmik-ilishu would still be reigning during the first part of the "Isin era." Or one could accept the still more radical view that Rim^4^Sin never conquered or destroyed Isin (cf. Note 3 on p. 74).

In both cases, even if we succeed in determining the exact year in which the "Isin era" was inaugurated, we cannot hope to determine the exact date for the close of the Isin Dynasty.

^2 From the study of the "Warka" texts. This date would place the close of the "Isin era" at Samsu-iluna 10th, the beginning of Rim^4^Sin's renewed activity.
the field against Damik-ilishu, and either captures or destroys Isin, thus putting an end to the rule of that dynasty. But the tide turns also against him, when Hammurapi begins his great conquest of Shumer and Akkad, in the 31st year of his reign. Rim-Sin is defeated, and is left on his throne only as a vassal of Babylon: after nearly twenty years of servitude, he leads a rebellion against Samsu-iluna, which is only partially successful and, after a war lasting probably through several years, he is finally captured by that Babylonian monarch, and put to death.

But the power of Babylon is also growing weaker: Samsu-iluna proves unable to retain the vast lands which had been conquered by Hammurapi; after his 29th year, his hold on Nippur is lost, and we may possibly find an explanation of this in an incursion of Ilima-ilu, the founder of the Sea Dynasty, who, for a period at least, succeeds in extending his rule over this city.
TRANSLATIONS OF SPECIMEN TEXTS

PURCHASE DOCUMENTS

1

Contents: Purchase of a House

(22. ăSin-ikššam)

1. VII/2 ĝın ē-dū-[a]
   da ē a-li-a-ḫa-ti
   uš si-il-la-bi-šu
   ē ăIM-ra-bi dumu ur-ăinnanna

5. ki ăIM-ra-bi dumu ur-ăinnanna-la
   ă-pil-ăSin dumu bu-la-lum-ge
   in-ši-in-šē
   šam-ti-l-la-bi-šu
   II/1 2 ĝın XV še kù-babbar

10. in-na-an-lâ(l)
    ū-kûr-šu
    ă-IM-ra-bi-ge
    ē-bi-šu KA-nu-um-ma-ma-a
    mu lugal-bi in-pā

Translation

Seven and one-half sar of built-house, adjoining the house of
Ali-ahati, with the long side to the street; the house of ăIM-rabi,
the son of Ur-ăInanna, from ăIM-rabi, son of Ur-ăInanna,
Apil-ăSin, the son of Bulalum, has bought. For its whole price
he has paid two and one-half shekels and fifteen shekels of silver. In the future IM-rabi shall make no claim on the house. He has sworn by the king.

Annotations

Line 1. È-dû-a = bitum epšum.
2. Da = ila. (Cf. Meissner, APR, p. 105.)
3. us si-il-la-bi-šù = šakû ana sūkim. Si-il-la is probably a phonetic writing for sila (Br. 379).
4. Ki-...-ta. (Cf. p. 17.)
6. . . .-ge. (Cf. p. 16.)
8. Šam-ti-lá-bi-šù = a-na ši-mi-šu gam-ru-ti (Br. 10562).
11. L-kûr-šù = a-na ma-ti-ma, II 48, 12a (Br. 7832).

Contents: Purchase of a Field

(91. Samsu-iluna)

1. III gán a-šà gúg-še
šà a-šà šu-ţi-an-na
us-a-rà dumuwu i-din-da-gan
à us-a-rà 'ku-lil
Three ɢáñ of clover-field, from the field Ｓｂｕｚｉａｎｎा, adjoining the sons of Ｉｄｉｎ-⁽¹⁾Ｄａｇａｎ, and adjoining the canal Ｋｕｌ𝗶; the field of Ｄａｋｋｕｍ, the son of Ｉｍｇｕʳ-⁽¹⁾Ｓｈａｍａｓｈ, from Ｄａｋｋｕｍ Ｎｉｎｎｕｔｕｍ, the son of Ｉｄｉｎ-Ｄａｇａｎ, and Ｉｌｕｓｈ-ｉｂｎｉｓｈｕ, his brother, have bought. For its whole price they have paid . . . . and one-half shekels of silver. In the future Dakkum, and any heir of his, shall make no claim on the three ɢáñ of field. He has sworn by the king.

Annotations

8–9. Note that the particle -ge is attached to the names of both subjects.
15. Ｉｂｉｌａ = ａｐｌｕ (Br. 4118). For the meaning ａｐｌｕ = heir, and ａｐｌａｔｕ = heirship, cf. Ungnad, OLZ IX (1906), 402. ａ-ｎａ-ｍｅ-ａ-ｂｉ = ｍａｌａ ｉšā (M. 8767 and Br. 11437).
3

**CONTENTS: PURCHASE OF A FIELD**

(27. Warad-šSin)

1. **I gán X sar a-šà gúg-še**
   šà a-šà    gibil
   uš-a-rá 4nanna-me-DU
   dumu úru-ma-kal

5. **a-šà 4sin-e-ri-ba-am**
   dumu gir-ni-ni-šag
   ki 4sin-e-ri-ba-am
   dumu gir-ni-ni-šag-ta
   warad-šSin dumu ḫu-un-du-ru-um

10. **in-ši-še**
    šam-ti-la-bi-šù
    11/3 gin kù-babbar
    in-na-lá(l)
    ú-kûr-šù

15. **4sin-e-ri-ba-am**
    ù ibila gir-ni-ni-šag
    a-na-me-a-bi
    a-šà-šù K.A-nu-um-mà-mà-ne
    mu lugal-bi in-pá-dé-eš

**Translation**

One gán and ten sar of clover-field, from the field Gibil, adjoining 4Nanna-meDU, the son of Urumakal, the field of 4Sin-eribam, the son of Gir-nini-shag; from 4Sin-eribam, the son of Gir-nini-shag, Warad-šSin, the son of Hundurum, has
bought. For its whole price he has paid two and one-third shekels of silver. In the future "Sin-eribam and any one of the heirs of Gir-nini-shag shall make no claim on the field. They have sworn by the king.

Annotations

2. *Gibil-eššu* "new" (Br. 4645, M. 3182).
7. The postposition -la, after "Sin-eribam, has been erased and removed to its proper place, after Gir-nini-shag.
10. The sign in has been erased because the scribe wanted to adopt the shorter form of the verb; cf. in-na-lā(l) instead of in-na-an-lā(l) in line 13.
15. "Sin-eribam ụ ibila Gir-ni-ni-šag. The formula is unusual. The document was drafted so as to protect the buyer from the co-heirs of the seller. These are made to take the oath in conjunction with him.

4

Contents: Purchase of a Garden

(18. *Dâmik-ilišu*)

1. ............ *[giš-sar]*
   *uš-a-rá* "en-lil-il-zi-ziu
   ụ *Ri-im-IM
   VI sar lu-gu-la LAGAR+GUNU

5. ṭag giš-sar Lù-šag-ga
   šà a-šà nanga
   ḫa-la-ba *din-lil-zi-mu dumu da-[mu]-a-ziu
   ki *din-lil-zi-mu-la
   *m* *nanna-ma-an-st dumu lu-* *din-lB

37
10. *in-ši-in-šé*
   šam-ti-l-bi-šü
   V  gin  kù-babbar  in-na-an-lá(l)
   4n-kûr-šù  4nin-lil-zî-mu
   à ibila-a-ni

15. *a-na-me-a-bi*
   giš-šar-šü
   KA-nu-um-mà-mà-a
   mu lugal-bi in-pá

**Translation**

. . . . . . (of garden), adjoining 4Enlil-izzu and Rim-4IM, six sar (adjoining the field of (?) Lugula, the kalû-priest? with the front to the garden of Lu-shagga; (a garden taken) from the field Nanga and which is the property of Ninlil-zimu, son of Damu-azu from Ninlil-zimu Nanna-mansi, son of Lu-NinlB, has bought. For its whole price he has paid five shekels of silver. In the future Ninlil-zimu and any heir of his shall have no claim on that field. He has sworn by the king.

**Annotations**

1. *giš-sar*, restored from line 16.
2. *LAGAR+GUNU*. Lagar = kalû, II 21, 42c (Br. 9573); cf. also *la-bar = kalû*, II 21, 43e (Br. 992). In CT XIX 44, 12b *lagar = suk-kal-l(um)* (M. 7274). In favor of my reading Lugula (perhaps Dib-Gula, M. 8176) as a proper name, cf. line 16, where only one field is mentioned.
5. *Ha-la-ba*. *Ha-la = šittu “portion,” ba = tâtu “to divide” (Br. 11831, 104, M. 9087). It means: “the divided portion,” i.e., “the portion received at the division.”
The office of the anointing-priest of the gods 𒀭Nin-Girgilu, 𒀭Nin-du and 𒀭Pabil-sag, for one month every year, and the office(s) of the Ṝursbumu (all of them) which are from the inherited property of Lugal-melam, from Lugal-melam, son of Alia,
Lu-\textsuperscript{4} Ninib (anointing-priest of Ninib(?)) and son of Eluti, has bought. For their whole price he has paid seven shekels of silver. In the future Lugal-melam, for one month every year, shall make no claim against Lu-\textsuperscript{4} Ninib for the office of the anointing-priest of the gods \textsuperscript{4} Nin-Girgilu, \textsuperscript{4} Nin-du and \textsuperscript{4} Pabilsag. He has sworn by the king.

Annotations


2–3. restored after lines 15–16. With \textsuperscript{4} nin-du possibly compare \textsuperscript{4} nin-du=ba-lum IV 27, 29b, 111 68, 36a (Br. 11057).

4. Nam-bur-šu-ma a-na-me-a-bi. The restoration of the expression a-na-me-a-bi follows 12/2. The position of the signs in 1:4 suggests that some other word may have followed after nam-bur-šu-ma; that this was not the designation of some other office is inferred from the fact that the nam-bur-šu-ma is always named at the end of the list. (Cf. P. 36/2, P. 39/2, P. 66/2.) Nam-bur-šum-ma-\textsuperscript{a}=pur-šu-um-\textsuperscript{tu}. (M. 4968.)


7. Šutug \textsuperscript{4} nin-IB. The restoration of the title is uncertain. It is probable, however, that the destroyed part of this line contained a title pertaining to Lu-\textsuperscript{4} nin-IB.

13–14. The phrase “\textsuperscript{4} ibila-a-ni a-na-me-a-bi,” which would have been needed in order to bring the scheme of this document into accord with those of other documents of the same kind, (cf. P. 7/15; P. 36/14,) has been omitted because, in all probability, only two lines are missing. Note that in the oath formula only the nam-šutug is mentioned, even when the document refers to the purchase of several offices (cf. P. 36/15).
Contents: Purchase of Two Houses

(6.  Bur₄Sin)

1. \(V\frac{1}{2}\) u [\(u\š\)]
   \(V\frac{1}{2}\) u sag
   \(e\₂-d\₂u-a-bi\) \(2/3\) \([g]\)in \(m\)er
   \(š\₂\) e-uš-a ū \(e\₂-P\₂A-n\₂ār-a\)

5. \(V\frac{1}{2}\) u uš
   \(IV\) u sag
   \(e\₂-d\₂u-a-bi\) \(IV\frac{1}{2}\) gìn
   \(š\₂\) e-Š\₂ A-K\₂I-K\₂U-K\₂A
   i e-sīr lugal-ab-a-šū

10. ē lugal-me-lam
    šam-tīl-la-bi-šū
    \(V\frac{1}{3}\) gìn kù-babbar
    in-na-an-lā(l)
    ki lugal-me-lam-ta

15. "da-rī-tum
    u nin-dingir-\(a\₂\)ag-mu dam-a-ni
    in-\(š\₂\)-in-\(š\₂e\₂\)-ēš
    ū-\(k\₂ùr\₂-š\₂u\)
    lū-lū-ḥ(r)

20. KA-nu-um-mà-mà-a
    mu lugal-bi in-pà-dé-eš

Translation

A house with the long side five and one-half cubits, and the front side five and one-half cubits, the house has two-thirds gìn of surrounding property (?), from the house of the ridū, and the house of the overseer of the singers.
A house with the long side five and one-half cubits, and the front side four cubits, the house has four and one-half gin of surrounding property (?), from the house of the . . . . ?, and by the side of the street Lugal-aba: the house for the whole price of which Lugal-melam had paid eight and one-third gin of silver, from Lugal-melam, Daritum and Nin-dingir-azagmu, his wife, have bought (for the same price). In the future no man shall make any claim against the other. They have sworn by the king.

Annotations

Documents following this special scheme, and coming from Kish, have been published by Langdon (Proceed. of the Society of Bibl. Archeol., 1911, p. 185-196 and p. 232-242). The same arrangement is also found in documents from Dilbat (cf. VS VII 1, 2). The tablet has not been read: " . . . . the house of Lugal-melam: from Lugal-melam Daritum and Nin-dingir-azagmu, his wife, have bought; for its whole price they have paid eight and one-third shekels of silver," because, in l. 8 we have in-na-an-lā(l), where we should have expected in-na-an-lā(l)-ēš or in-na-an-lā(l)-ēš (cf. 91/13).

3. Ė-da-a-bi 2/3 gin? mer. Cf. with this l. 7 and 9/1-3. It is evident, from this comparison, that gin is here not "šiklu," but a quantity in square measure. It is also clear that, whether we supply "gin" or "sar" after the sign for two-thirds, the measurements given in ll. 3, 7 do not agree with those given in ll. 1-2, 5-6. The discrepancy is even more evident in tablet 9. The sign mer has the values agū "enclosure" (Br. 6949) and šibbu "girdle, belt" (Br. 6954); cf. also šibu "enclosure, border." It is therefore possible that the line may mean: "the house is surrounded by a lot of ground measuring two-thirds of a gin."

4. Šà é-uš-a à é-PA-nár-a. Uš=ridû (M. 3431). The sign UŠ, with or without the determinative ša, may also mean "ālik urki" (M. 3421), "marû" (M. 3429), "ša gurraššī" (M. 3442). PA-nár-a = akl ūnmerim (Br. 5568). The word ŠA-KI-KU-KA, in l. 8, is also probably the title of an official.

LEASES

7

Contents: Lease of a House

(90. Samsu-iluna)

1. é da-mu-ri-ba-am
   ki da-mu-ri-ba-am-ta
   dsin-idin-nam dam-kar-ge
   nam-ga-an-dùr ù šer

5. á-mu-'u-a-šu
   i/3 gin kü-babbar
   íb-la-an-è

Translation

The house of Damu-ribam, from Damu-ribam, Sin-idinnam, the merchant, has rented as dwelling and possession. The yearly rent is one-third of a shekel of silver.

Annotations


5. Á-mu-'u-a-šu = ana ìdi šattim (Br. 6548, 1235, 10562). Cf. 90/5, 102 Col. II, 2, 14. Cf. also the variant á-mu-u-a-šu in 31/10, 86/8.

7. Íb-la-an-è = ušèši, II 15, 8a (Br. 7873). Perfect with inserted b-ta. HGT (cf. DSG, § 186 c).
Contents: Lease of a Field
(86. Samsu-iluna)

1. III gán a-ša gúg-še
   ša a-ša a-uql-a
   uš-a-rá 4nanna-mu-mu
   a-ša 4nusku-ma-an-sì
5. ki 4nusku-ma-an-sì-ta
   *dam-ki-i-li-šu-ge
   nam-šuru-lá-šù
   á-mu-u-a-šù
   1gi-III-gál-šù
10. ib-ta-an-ê

Translation

Three gán of clover-field, from the field Auṣa, adjoining 4Nanna-mumu; the field of 4Nusku-mansi, from 4Nusku-mansi Damki-ilishu has rented for the purpose of cultivating, at the rate of one-third (of the produce) as yearly rent.

Annotations

7. Nam-šuru-lá-šù = ana irrísultim (Br. 1032).

Deeds of Loan Without Interest

9
(11. Zambia)

1. ....... ka-lum
   máš-nu-ub-tū(ku)
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UD-e-dé
ki 𒀀nanna-gú-gal
5. gala-mah-ša
ki-𒀀nin-IB
dumu lugal-šuba-ge
šu-ba-an-ti
itu-šeg-a-kam
10. si-mu-dam

Translation

.... of dates, without interest, for the purpose of ......., from 𒀀Nanna-gugal, the great kalā, Ku-𒀀NinIB, the son of Lugal-shuba, has received. It is in the month of Siwan that he shall give (them) back.

Annotations

2. Máš-nu-ubša(šu) = šiptum ul išu (Br. 2029, 11237), "it does not bear interest." Active permansive, negative, HGT. (Cf. DSG, § 147b.)
3. UD-e-dé = ana .... (Br. 4601). Infinitive; (cf. DSG, §§ 119, 120a.)
7. Lugal-šuba, written lugal-ZA-USLAN+GUNU (Br. 11742). (Cf. amar-šuba, P. 53/29.)
8. Šu-ba-an-ti = ilteki, imtaḥar, K. 46, Col. II, 26, 2 (Br. 1700–1), "he has taken (for himself)," "he has received (for himself)." Middle-Preterite, Indicative, HGT. (Cf. DSG, § 144a.)
9. Itu-šeg-a-kam, to be divided: itu šeg-ak-an; k is the sign of the genitive and ám = "to be." The meaning is "it is in the month of Šeg." (Cf. šeg-a-ka, 30/6 and DSG, §§ 68a, 199a.)
10. Si-mu-dam = inaddin, iddin, K. 46, Col. 1, 47 (Br. 4418). (Cf. DSG, § 198a.)
DEEDS OF LOAN WITH INTEREST

10

Contents: Loan of Money

(30. Rim-šSin)

1. . . . . gin igi-IV-gal še
šu-lā(l) mas-nu-ub-tū(ku)
ki da-mi-ik-li-šu-ta
mištar-la-ma-zi-ge
5. šu-ba-anti
itu šeg-a-ka
gur-ru-dam

Translation

. . . . . one-fourth shekels, six she (of silver), loan bearing no interest, from Damik-ilishu, Ishtar-lamazi has received. It is in the month of Siwan that she shall give (it) back.

Annotations

2. Šul-lā(l) = kibtu "loan" (M. 5233 and DHWB), used especially of loans without interest.
6. Itu-šeg-a-ka, to be divided: itu šeg-ak-a; a = ina (Br. 11365); k is the sign of the genitive, HGT. Cf. itu-šeg-a-kam in 11/9 (p. 46). (Cf. DSG, § 198a.)
7. Gur-ru-dam = ulâr (Br. 3367).
CONTENTS: LOAN OF MONEY

(39. Rim-šī Sin)

1. ... gīn kū-babbar
   māš 1 gīn igi-IV-gāl-ta
   dabā-he-dam
   ki 4sin-da-a-a-an

5. dumu bu-un-na-nu-um-ta
   [X dumu Y-ge]
   [šu-ba-an-ti]

................

Translation

... shekel(s) of money, the interest of one-fourth of a shekel for every shekel he shall pay, from 4Sin-daian the son of Bunnanum, (X the son of Y has received).

Annotations

2. Māš 1 gīn igi-IV-gāl-ta. The Nippur documents of the First Dynasty of Babylon never state the amount of the interest. Probably at that time the interest was paid according to a fixed rate (cf. P. p. 42). This formula is used in the Nippur texts of the Second Dynasty of Ur (cf. Huber: HAV, p. 217).

3. Dabā-he-dam = ụṣṣap (Br. 4535). (Cf. DSG, § 198d.)

12

CONTENTS: LOAN OF MONEY

(3. Bur-šī Sin of Isin)

1. 1 1/2 gīn kū-babbar
   māš-bi-šū XXX še
   ki a-ab-ba-kal-la-ta
   i-li-mi-di
5. *dumu Na-ḥar-

šu-b[a-an-tî]
u[d ebur-šù kù-babbar]
[iù māš-bi ni-lā(l)-e]

**Translation**

One and one-half shekels of silver, with the interest of thirty *šē*, from Abba-kalla, Ilimidi, the son of Nahar-

(In the day of harvest he shall pay the money and its interest.)

**Annotations**

This document differs from the other Nippur texts in the following points: (a) the statement as to the amount of the interest; (b) the omission of the “determinative” before *Ilī-midi*; (c) the first sign of 1.7 which may be either *UD* or *ITU* (The Nippur texts of the First Dynasty have *mu-gub ud ebur-ka* (cf. P. p. 42). Considering these differences, the document has been restored according to the scheme used in Sippar at the time of the First Dynasty of Babylon (cf. Ranke BE VI part 1).

7. A variant reading for 1.7 might be: *itu* (name) kù-babbar...

8. *Ni-lā(l)-e* = *išakkal*. “He will (shall) pay.” Present-Future Indicative, HGT (cf. DSG, § 140b).

**Donation Documents**

13

**Contents:** A Mother Leaves House and Property to the Daughter for a Monthly Allowance

(1. *Bur-a* Sin of *Isin*)

1. 2/3 *s[ar] é-dū-a

*"tu-da-a*ištar geme
geme nin-me-di०g-ga
e-dū-a ū nig-ga a-na-me-[a]
5. nig-ga nin-me-dùg-ga ama-na
   "nin-me-dùg-ga-ge
   "nin-dingir-azaq-mu dumu-sal-a
   in-na-an-sì
   û-kùr-šù

10. dumu nin-me-dùg-ga
    a-na-me-a
    KA-nu-um-mà-mà-a
    "nin-me-dùg-ga-ge
    mu lugal-bi-in-pà

Rev. 15. 1/2 (kur) V ka še-ba
   "nin-dingir-azaq-mu
   "nin-me-dùg-ga ama-na
   itu-da in-na-ab-sì-mu

Translation

Two-thirds sar of built-house, Tuda-Ishtar, a maid-servant, the servant of Nin-me-dugga; the house and all the property, the property of Nin-me-dugga, Nin-me-dugga to Nin-dingir-azag-mu, her daughter, has given. In the future no one of the children of Nin-me-dugga shall advance any claim. Nin-me-dugga has sworn by the king.

One-half kur, five ka of food Nin-dingir-azag-mu to Nin-me-dugga, her mother, every year shall give.

Annotations

4. Nig-ga = makkûru (Br. 12086).


8. In-na-an-sì = id-din-šu II 11, 21a (Br. 4418). Perfect with dative-infinitive of the 3rd pers. sing. "He (she) has given to him (her)" HGT. (Cf. DSG, § 165a.)
PARTITION DOCUMENTS

CONTENTS: DIVISION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF PROPERTY AMONG TWO BROTHERS

(12. Dâmi-šišu)

1. nam-šutug ₄nin-lil-lā
   ₄ nam-bur-šu-ma a-na-me-a-bi
   a-šā šuku gān-da
   I šišbanšur-ṣag-gu-lā I V šiššiš
5. II šišnā(d) II šišgu-ṣa
   I šag nīta

   ḫa-la-ba Ᾱ-dū-dū dumu-šēš-gal
   I I 5/6 sar V gīn ě-dū-a
   šā-ba I I gān bal-gub-ba
10. kū-bi 1/2 gīn
    IX gān a-šā šuku gān-da
    kū-bi X gīn šam-ti-la-bi-šu
    nūš-a-rā níg-ga-a-nanna
    I ku ku-bi V gīn
15. XV gīn kū-babbar
         . . . . . . 1 ma-na kū-bi
TRANSLATION

The office of the anointing-priest of the goddess Ninlil, and the office of the pursbumu, all of them—one irrigated field for sustenance; one zaggula-bowl; four itgurtu-instruments; two beds; two chairs; a male slave: the portion of Ududu, the son of the elder brother.

Two and five-sixths sar and one gin of built-house to which are attached three gin of balgubba, valued at one-half shekel each; nine gin of irrigated field for sustenance, adjoining Nigga-
Nanna, their whole price being ten shekels; one garment, valued at five shekels; fifteen shekels in money; ... ... , valued one mana; the office of the anointing priest of the goddess Ninlil (and the offices of the pursbusmu), all of them ... ... chairs; one male slave; (the portion of) Ninib-rim-ili. (By mutual agreement) they have divided from the possession; he has sworn (by the king).

Annotations

3. Šuku = kurmātu, kurummātu, II 39, 65a, IV 1, 46a (Br. 9929–30). Ġān-da = miritu (Br. 3179). To temple-offices was sometimes attached the possession of certain fields, as a part of the salary, or in place of the salary. Cf. P. 43/2, p. 22.

4. esībănšur-taq-gu-lā = pašur šakki (Br. 908). Poebel (p. 26) notes that this bowl occurs nearly always as the preference portion of the eldest brother, and that it is constantly placed at the end of the list. In this document the zaggula-bowl is given to the son of the elder brother, and is mentioned first. esīliš = itgurtu, a general name for a class of cutting instruments.

5. nā(d) = iršu (Br. 8990).

9. Šā-ba WI gān bal-gub-ba. Šā = kirbitu (M. 5978) Šā-ba, for śā-bi-a = ina kirbissu "in the surrounding of which." Šā-ba cannot mean "from it, out of it," because three gān (=5,400 gin) is much more than the ground covered by the house (= 175 gin). Bal-gub-ba is a word of doubtful meaning. So far as I know, it has been found only in Nippur documents relating to the disposal of temple-offices (cf. P. 36/4, 39/4, 66/5), and was directly related to these (cf. P. p. 6, note); in the present case it refers to some kind of a field, and might be rendered as "priestly property."

18. This line might be restored: ʿū nam-bur-šu-ma a-na-me-a-bi.


In-ba-eš = iţqat, from qaţā "to divide." Perfect without infixes, HGT. (Cf. DSG, § 134a.)

23. In-pā. We should have expected in-pā-dē-eš.
The list of witnesses has been added because most of them cover religious offices of various kinds, and these offices follow each other in the order of their importance: abarak (= abarakku, Br. 9427, M. 7149; for the writing igiš-du-sum cf. Clay, BE, X intr. 14), PA-é-nin (= akil bit bēlālim; cp. M. 3901), šutug d nin-lil-lá (= pāšiš d nin-lil, M. 6198), nu-eš (= nisakku, M. 1154). For a discussion of these offices cf. Genouillac, TSA, LV.

15

CONTENTS: A FATHER DIVIDES HIS PROPERTY AMONG HIS TWO CHILDREN, ON CONDITION THAT THEY PROVIDE FOR HIS SUSTENANCE

(16. Dāmiḵ-ilišu)

1. ................. uš-a-rá d'en-lil-na-da
                ................. uš-a-rá d sin-ub-lam
                .............. (12 lines missing) ...........
                ................. še-ga-ne-ne-la
15. [giš-šub-ba]-ta in-ba-eš
    [ā-kùr-šu lù-lù]-ù(r) KA-nu-um-mà-mà-a
    [mu lugal-bi] in-pá-dé-eš
Rev. "warad-dsin ute nu-úr-šamaš-ge
     "a-ār-ē-ši ad-da-ne-ne-ra
20. išu 1 še-la-ām 1/3 ka iá-šiš-ta-ām
     mu-ā́m III ma-na sig-ta-ām
     še-ba iá-ba ut sig-ba in-na-kal-la-gi-ne
     lù še-ba iá-ba ut sig-ba
     nu-mu-un-na-ab-kal-la-gi-ne
25. nam-ibila-a-ni nu-mu-un-ag-e
     mu lugal-bi in-pá-dé-eš
Translation

.............. adjoining _damage sevenada.............. adjoining

  damage Eanna, .................................................................

by mutual agreement from (the possession) they have divided.

They have sworn (by the king).

Warad-dSin and Nur-dShamash, to Awil-ili, their father,
shall pay as alimony monthly one she (of silver) and one-third
ka of oil, and yearly three manas of silver, as sustenance. The
one who does not pay to him the sustenance, shall forfeit his
heirship. They have sworn by the king.

Annotations

The obverse contained a partition document complete in itself. Had the
first two lines not begun with the description of the property to be
divided, we should have thought of an adoption document (cf. P.
28 and 40).

23. Seba ida ba u sig-ba = ipram pishatam u lubustam (cf. DHWB, 372b).
These three words, in the meaning of life-sustenance, are also found
in the Code of Hammur. Col. 14a, 84, 91 (§ 178). In-na-kal-la-
agi-ne (cf. in-na-ab-kal-la-gi-ne P. 28/25, and in-na-ab-kala-gi-ne
P. 48/30) = “they will (shall) pay to him as alimony” Pres.-Fut.,
Ind. with dative-infix of the 3rd pers. (HGT) = udanninâšu, from
the root kalag = danânu, darânu (B. 6103-4) (cf. DSG, § 166a).

24. Nu-mu-un-na-ab-kal-la-gi-ne (cf. nu-mu-na-ab-kal-la-gi(a) P. 28/26 and
nu-mu-na-ab-kal(a)-gi P. 48/31) “if they do not pay the alimony”
Pres.-Future, Negative with dative-infix of the 3rd pers. (HGT).

25. Nu-mu-un-ag-e = ul ipuš “he will not make (him his heir),” Pres.-Fut.
Negative (HGT). P. 48/32 has: nig-ga a-wi-li-ia ad-da-ne-ge
ba-ra-é-ne “they shall forfeit the property of Awilia, their father.”
EXCHANGE DOCUMENTS

16

Contents: Exchange of Two Fields

(8. .Envil-bani)

Obv. 1. X gân giš-sar giš-gub-ba
šà a-šà usar

giš-sar $\text{\textasciitilde}sin-ki-\text{\textasciitilde}a-am
m$im-gur$\text{\textasciitilde}sin dumu-a-ni
5. ū nin-azaq-žu ama-ne-ne
zag giš-sar $\text{\textasciitilde}sin-na-\text{\textasciitilde}ir
mgub-ba-ni-dūg šeš-a-ni
ū sag-bi giš-sar lugal-LAGAR+GUNU-e
ki-ba-gar-ra-bi-šù
10. X gân giš-sar giš-gub-ba
šà a-šà usar

giš-sar lugal-LAGAR+GUNU-e
zag giš-sar i-di$\text{\textasciitilde}en-lil
m$lu$\text{\textasciitilde}nanna ū giš-a-si dumu . . . . . . . .
. . . . . . (several lines missing) . . . .

Rev. 1. [ū-kúr-šù] lù-lù-ra
[giš-sar-šù] KA-nu-um-mà-mà-ne-a
[slugal-LAGAR-GUNU]-e sà-kud
m$\text{\textasciitilde}sin-i-ki-\text{\textasciitilde}a-am
5. ū nin-azaq-žu ama-a-ni
kišib-ba-ne-ne in-tag-me
mu lugal-bi in-pá-dé-eš
Translation

Ten gán of planted garden, from the field Usar, the garden of Sin-ikkisham, Imgur-Šīn, his son (read: brother), and Nin-azagzu, their mother; (a garden) bordering upon the garden of Sin-nasir, and Gubbani-dug, his brother, and with the front-side to the garden of Lugal-LAGAR+GUNU-e

Exchanged for:

Ten gán of planted garden, from the field Usar, the garden of Lugal-LAGAR+GUNU-e, bordering upon the garden of Ibi-ŠēnLūl, Lu-Šīnanna and Guasi, the son of . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

In the future no man shall advance any claim against the other concerning the garden. (Lugal-LAGAR+GUNU)-e, the judge, Šīn-ikkisham and Nin-azagzu, his mother, have left their documents. They have sworn by the king.

Annotations

1. Giš-gub-ba. Gub = ṣakāpu ša zikpi, V 42, 61a (Br. 4904); giš-gub = ṣakāpu; cf. II 15, 30–31c: giš-sar giš-gub-ba-a-la ba-an-šil-a-la = iš-su ki-ra-a i-na ṣa-ka-pi ig-dam-ru (Br. 4905).

2. Usar = šettu Sb 146 (Br. 10139).

4. Dumu-a-ni, probably a scribal error for šeš-a-ni; Nin-ṣaguzu is the mother of Šīn-ikkisham (cf. Rev. 5).


REDEMPTION DOCUMENTS

17

(44. Rim-\(\text{d}\)Sin)

1. \(\ldots\) \(1/2\) gin \(\text{é-[dū-a]}\)
   \(\text{[da é.]}\) \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots
   \(\text{[dumu]}\) \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \\
   \(\text{[é} ^{\text{a}}\text{e]}\text{n-lil-b[e-el-î-li]}\)

5. \(\text{dumu } \text{Pa-[a?]-kum}\)
   \(\text{[ki} ^{\text{e}}\text{en-lil-be-el-î-î-ta}\)
   \(\text{[\text{nile}šamaš-ilum \text{é-ad-da-ni}]}\)
   \(\text{in-gab šam-t-il-la-bi-šù}\)
   \(1/3 \text{ ma-} \text{na } \text{II}11/2 \text{ gin } \text{kù-babbar}\)

10. \(\text{in-na-an-lâ(l)}\)
   \(\text{ù-kúr-šù} ^{\text{e}}\text{en-lil-be-el-î-li-ge}\)
   \(\text{ù ibila-a-ni a-na-me-a-[bi]}\)
   \(\text{é-bi-šù}\)
   \(KA-nu-\text{um-mà-mà-a}\)

15. \(\text{mu lugal-bi in-pá}\)

Translation

\ldots and one-half gin (of built-house), near the house of NN son of) \ldots -dudu, (the house of) \(^{e}\text{Enlil-bel-ili}, the son of Pakum? (from) \(^{e}\text{Enlil-bel-ili} \ ^{d}\text{Shamash-ilum has redeemed the house of his father. For its whole price he has paid one-third of a mana and three and one-half shekels of silver. In the future \(^{e}\text{Enlil-bel-ili} \text{ and any heir of his shall make no claim on that house. He has sworn by the king,}}\)
Annotations


PROTOCOLS

18

Contents: Rendering of Accounts Concerning House-Property

(81. Hammu-rapi)

1. "nun-1B-mu-ša-lim Šutug "nin-lil-lá?"
   "ib-[ku-ša]   Šutug "nin-lil-lá
   "i-lu-ni       Nár
   "šin-mu-šalim Nár
   5. "lugal-he-gál  Nár
       "a-pil-li-li-šu   Nár
       "li-e-ri-ba-am mår šu-mu-um-li-ib-ši
       "šamaš-ma-gir mår "utu-gal-žu
       "bi-šamaš Ukuš pa-te-si
   10. "igi-nanna-šu-al-gin
       i-na E-ma-Mar-Tu
       "zi-žu-u ma
       "lugal-zi-mu ū ur-ža-BIL-sag-ga Seš-A-Ni
       ni-ka-zi bi-ti-im e-ši-im
   15. ū la-bi-ri-im mi-im-ma šu-um-šu
       ša ū-ba-šu-u ū-pu-šu-u ma
       a-šu-um e-li a-bi-im
       mi-im-ma u-ul i-šu
       U-Kúr-Sù Lù-Lù-Ū(r)-Ra
20. **KA-Nu-Um-Mà-Mà-A-A**
* Mu Lugal-La-Bi In-Pá-Dé-Eš
  
**Kišib Lù-Ki-Enim-Ma Ib-Ra**

**Translation**

„Ninib-mushalim, the anointing priest (of „Ninlil?), Ibḫusha, the anointing priest of „Ninlil, Iluni, the singer, „Sin-mushalim, the singer, Apil-ilišhu, the singer, Lugal-hegal, the singer, Ilī-eribam, the son of Shumum-libsi, „Shamash-mâgir, the son of „Utu-galzu, Ibi-„Shamash, the soldier of the patesi, and Igi-„Nannashu-algin in the temple of the god Amurru have gathered:

and then Lugal-zimu and Ur-„Pabilsagga have rendered the accounts of the new and old property, of whatever kind, which exists. Brother shall have nothing against brother. In the future no man shall make any claim against a man. They have sworn by the king. The seal of the witnesses has been impressed.

**Annotations**

2. **Ib-ku-ša.** The name has been restored from the same name appearing on the left edge of the tablet.

9. **Ukuš pa-le-si.** In the time of Hammurabi we find an ukuš šarrim. P. 10, 11 (cf. King, LIH, III, 99, note 5).

14–16. **Nikasam epešu** “to render account” is found in Code of Hamm. Col. Ia, 53; M. 79/7-8; CT. 11 22, 301/12 (Schorr, p. 236 note).

22. **Kišib lù-ki-enim-ma ib-ra = kunuk aššibû kunuk** “the seal of the witnesses has been impressed;” cf. II 40, 46g, where kunuk ib-ra-bi = ku-nu-uk-ku ku-nu-ku-šu. Cf. Meissner, WMKM, IV (1892) p. 302 ff, and BAP, p. 95. In the documents we find only the ideographic writing ib-ra. So far as I know, this tablet is the only one in which the writing ib, for ib, is found. **Ib-ra** is the Intransitive-Permsive of the B-conjugation, HGT. Cf. also ak kišib-lù-ka-enim-ma-ge-ne-la “with the seal of the witnesses,” K. 245, Col. I 11, 42 f. (DSG, § 67).
EDW. CHIERA—LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

19

Contents: Affidavit, Taken in a Temple

(82. Hammu-ra\(\text{p}^{i}\))

1. "lugal-zi-mu
   \(\overline{i-na \ E^{\text{d}}-\text{Mar-Tu Dingir-Ra-Ni}}\)
   \(\overline{ki-i-am is-kur um-ma šu-u-ma}\)
   \(\overline{a-wi-il-tum ša i-na bi-lim}\)

5. \(uš-bu šattu XV^\text{bun}\)
   \(\overline{lu-u-ši-ib}\)
   \(\overline{a-ha-ti-ia}\)
   \(\overline{ab\text{Ar} is\text{igurtu} \text{iršu}}\)

10. \(\overline{a-ha-ti a-dim-ma}\)
    \(\overline{a-na a-ha-ti a-dim-ma}\)

15. \(\overline{2/3 ma-na kaspim el-gi}\)

Translation

Lugal-zimu, in the temple of "Amurru, his god, spoke as follows: "The woman who lived in the house has lived there for fifteen years, and whatever (belongs) to my sister, i. e., a millstone, an itgurtu-instrument, a bed and anything else, they have not taken (=nobody has taken). According to this she has sworn her oath. And also two and one-half shekels which belonged to myself I gave to the sister (=to my sister ?); and then I took (she took?) two-thirds manas of silver."
### Annotations

3. *Is-šur*, from *sákuru* (DHWB); cf. *țakaru*.
12. *Ma-mi-ta-śa*. All signs are very clear on the tablet. We should expect *ma-mi-la-śa* or *ma-mi-tam-śa*.

### Lists and Accounts

20

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>IV-ság-ga</em></td>
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</table>

One four-headed nail (?) weighing two-thirds of a mana and seven shekels offering of *Imgur-dSin*, overseer of the smiths.

21

<p>| | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><em>PA-simmug</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Three sheep one ram (total) four sheep from the shepherd *dSin-erimshu* for a (sacred) tax have been received.

22

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><em>sá-dù-šù³ ba-gid</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One . . . cow one cow a year old from the shepherd *dSin-erimshu* as offerings up to the twenty-fifth day have been received.

---

1 *DU = sikkatu* (Br. 5267).
2 *mu-DU = šinubu* "Einbringen der Abgabe," Poebel, PN, 34, note.
Twenty-six bronze instruments weighing six and two-thirds manas, offering of Imgur-\(d\)Sin

Four(?) donkeys
four(?) large kids
(total) Eight donkeys and kids from the shepherd Ea-babil for an offering have been received as an high gift(?) of the patesi.

One mother-sheep offering of Ilushu-ellatzu to the temple of dSin brought by dSin-erimshu, from the sheepfold of the lord.

One male lamb escaped from his own sheepfold. The shepherd Ibia.
THE DATE-FORMULÆ

Just at this time, Prof. A. T. Clay, of Yale University, has announced the discovery of a new list of the kings of Larsa. New material is also forthcoming in Poebel’s volume of historical and grammatical texts. Notwithstanding this fact a concordance of the dates of Isin and Larsa has been added to better explain the date-formulae contained in the present volume. After the publication of Prof. Clay’s list many additions will certainly have to be made to the date-formulae of the Larsa dynasty.

In the preparation of the two lists, extensive use has been made of those published by Lindl, Datenliste (BA IV, p. 236 f.), Thureau-Dangin, Sumerisch-Akkadische Königsinschriften, p. 236, and Schorr, Urkunden, p. 612 f. In many cases, however, the translation and transliteration have been altered, and new date-formulae added. Here below are placed the dates of the tablets which, because they do not belong to the dynasties of Larsa and Isin, could not be included in the list of dates:

81. mu ha-am-mu-ra-pi iugal/
ŠI+DUB-ti an-šan-lil-bi-ta/.
ma-da e-mu-ul-ba-šumki/
ki-en-gi ki-šú-ri dug-ga-ni/
ni-šum

“The year in which Hammurapi, the king, with the help of Anu and Enlil, in the land of Emutbalum, Shumer and Akkad, his command was established.” (= 31st year of Hammurapi.)
These dates are very important for the reconstruction of the formula for the 31st year of Hammu-rapi. Poebel, in OLZ, 1913, Vol. XVI, Col. 390–97, has reproduced the complete formula of this year:

```
mu ḫa-am-mu-ra-pi lugal ŠI+DUB-ti an-<en-lil-bi-da/>
ma-da e-mu-ul-ba-lum/
```

With the additions contained in tablet 81 the date might be completed:

```
u lugal (-bi)
ri-im-<sin šu-ni sā-bi-in-dū-ga
ki-en-gi ki-ir-ri dūg-ga-ni ni-šu.
```

"The year in which Hammu-rapi, the king, after that he, with the assistance of Anu and 4Enlil, marching at the head of his troops, the land of Jamutbal and (its) king Rim-4Sin had brought under his power, . . . ."

With the additions contained in tablet 81 the date might be completed:

```
mu ḫa-am-mu-ra-pi lugal ŠI+DUB-ti an-<en-lil-bi-da (var. ta)
igi-erim-na-šu ni-gin-na-a ma-da ia(var. e)-mu-ul-ba-lum<
ū lugal(-bi) ri-im-<sin šu-ni sā-bi-in-dū-ga ki-en-gi
ki-ir-ri dūg-ga-ni ni-šu.
```

"The year in which Hammu-rapi, the king, after that he, with the assistance of Anu and 4Enlil, marching at the head of his troops, the land of Jamutbal and (its) king Rim-4Sin had brought under his power, and in Shumer and Akkad his command was established, . . . ."

---

1 The scribe had written e-mu-ul-ba-lum (sign UD-DU) or ia-mu-ul-ba-lum, and he afterward corrected it.
86. *mu sa-am-su-i-lu-na lugal/
    *sa-am-su-i-lu-na/
    *he-gâl/
    *mu-un-ba-al-lâ

"The year in which Samsu-iluna, the king, dug the canal Samsu-iluna-is-the-abundance." (4th year of Samsu-iluna.)

87. *mu bâd i-si-in-na

"The year in which the wall of Isin..."

The formula is probably to be restored:

*mu bâd i-si-in-na* *ba-gûl-la (su-bîl bî-in-gi-êš-a kî-bi-šû
bî-in-gî-a bî-in-dû-a)

"The year in which the wall of Isin was destroyed. Again ...
... to its place he restored and raised." (15th year of Samsu-iluna.)

89. *mu us-sa î-li-ma-ilum

The date *mu us-sa î-li-ma-ilum* appears for the first time. In another tablet found in Nippur (P. 68), we find the formula *mu-bîl î-li-ma-ilum lugal-ê*, and Poebel contended that *mu-bîl* was equivalent to *mu us-sa*. From a comparison of the proper names, he argued that the tablet of Ilima-ilum was possibly written during the last nine years of Samsu-iluna's reign. Cf. P., p. 119, note 2. Poebel's tablet mentions the *bur-gûl* Awiliia who held his office, so far as we know from the tablets, from the 33rd year of Hammurabi to the 18th year of Samsu-iluna, and Ibi-î-Enlil, the *tûp-sar, Samsu-iluna* 13 to 24. The present tablet mentions I-di-šûm, *bur-gûl* = P. 39/24 (do. 12) and, if the same as the *bur-gûl* I-dîn-îšûm, also in P. 64/14 (do. 18). I-na-É-kur-ra-bî, the scribe, is also found in tablet 90/10
It seems very probable, therefore, that the incursion of Ilima-ilum into Nippur must have taken place at a date very close to the 18th year of Samsu-iluna.

Tablet 91 is also of great importance for the restoration of the date-formula for the 28th year of Samsu-iluna. Johns, *List of Year-Names*, p. 19, reproduces the complete date as follows:

90. \( mu \ sa-am-su-i-lu-na \ lugal-e/ \)
    \( á-á-gá \ 4\text{en-lil-lá-ta} \)
91. \( mu \ sa-am-su-i-lu-na \ lugal-e/ \)
    \( á-á-gá \ 4\text{en-lil-lá-ka}/ \)
    \( ia-di-ša-bu-um \ í\ mu-ti-ḫu-ur-ša-im', \)
    \( lugal-lugal-la \ an-da-kûr-uš-a/ \)
    \( sag-in-a-na \ giš-ḫaš-a/ \)
    \( in-ne-en-ag-a \)

"The year in which he, according to the oracle that "Enlil had given him, Jadiḥabum and Mutiḥursana, in his fearful

A complete restoration from tablet 90 gives:

\( mu \ á-á-gá \ 4\text{en-lil-lá-ta} \ mu-un-sum-ma-ta \ ia-di-ša-bu-um \)
\( í\ \mu-ti-ḫu-ur-ša-na \ hāk-giš \ ruš-a-na \ šu-ni \ ne-in-ag-a \)

"The year in which Samsu-iluna, according to the oracle that "Enlil had given him, destroyed, with his lofty battle mace, the hostile kings Jadiḥabum and Mutiḥursaim (var. his hand destroyed).

\( 1 \) *Mu-ti-ḫu-ur-ša-im* is better than *Mu-ti-ḫu-ur-ša-na*. 
LIST OF DATE-FORMULÆ OF THE ISIN DYNASTY

Išbi-Irra (32 years)
Gimil-ilšu (10 years)
Idin-a-Dagan (21 years)
Išme-a-Dagan (20 years)
Lišit-Ištar (11 years)
Ur-a-NinlB2 (28 years)
Bur-a-Sin (21 years)

(a) mu ḫur-ā-sín lugal-e / še-ga ḫen-lil-lā /
   ᵃšu-nir guškin [kū-babbar-bi] /
   ᵃen-lil-[lā?] mu-na-an-dim

   [šu-nir] / guškin [kū-babbar]-bi ²[a-g]in/

The year in which ḫBur-ā-Sin, the king,
the beloved of ḫEnlil, made for ḫEnlil an
emblem of gold, silver and lapis-lazuli.

(b) mu ḫur-ā-sín lugal-e / bád mi-gir ḫnin-[n-si-

The year in which ḫBur-ā-Sin, the king,
built the wall Migir-ā-Ninsina.

(c) mu ḫur-ā-sín lugal-e / bád gal-gal C. 6.
   / [mu-[du-a?]]

The year in which ḫBur-ā-Sin (built?) the
very great wall.

(d) mu ḫur-ā-sín lugal-e / ṯurduki lugal-gub C. 3.
   ḫbe-gal / ṯurdu-maḫ nig-dē-a /
   ḫnin-in-ri-na-ra / mu-na-an-dim

The year in which ḫBur-ā-Sin, the king,
made for ḫNinsina a royal standing place

² Tablets dated in the reign of ḫNinlB have been mentioned by Hilprecht in OLZ, 1907,
of bronze (representing) the canal ḫe-gāl, and a ḫū-māḫ of bronze (representing) the ṣiblu.\(^1\)

incomplete:

\[ \text{mu} \text{ } \text{bur-}[\text{in lugal-e}] \] .......................... C. 5.

\[ \text{I-te-ir-} \text{KA-} \text{ša} \] (5 years)

\[ \text{Irra-imiti} \] (7 years)

(a) \[ \text{mu} \text{ } \text{ir-ra-i-mi-li} \text{ } \text{lugal-e} \] 
\[ \text{ni₄-pru₄} \text{ } \text{ki-bi} \text{ } \text{bi-in-gi-a} \]
The year in which \(\text{Irra-imiti, the king,}
restored Nippur to its place.

(b) \[ \text{mu} \text{ } \text{ir-ra-i-[mi-ti]} \] / lugal
\[ \text{nig-si-sā in-gar} \]
The year in which \(\text{Irra-imiti, the king,}
established righteousness.

d\(\text{Sin-ikīšam} \) (6 months)\(^4\)

(a) \[ \text{mu} \text{ } \text{[d-} \text{sin-i]-ki-} \text{ša-am} \text{ } \text{lugal-e}] \] ...........
\[ \text{[mu} \text{ } \text{[d-} \text{sin-i]-ki-} \text{ša-am} \text{ } \text{lugal} \] / lugal
\[ \text{guškin} \text{ } \text{ù} \text{ } \text{kū-babbbar} \text{ } \text{mu-na-dim} \]
\[ \text{mu} \text{ } \text{[d-} \text{sin-i]-ki-} \text{ša-am} \text{ } \text{lugal-e}] \] / 
\[ \text{alam} \text{ } \text{guškin} \text{ } \text{kū-babbbar} \text{ } \text{d-} \text{utu-ra} \] / 
\[ \text{mu-na-dim} \]
\[ \text{[mu} \text{ } \text{[d-} \text{sin-i]-ki-} \text{ša-am} \text{ } \text{lugal-e}] \] 
\[ \text{[d-} \text{utu} \] / lugal
\[ \text{[d-} \text{sin-i]-ki-} \text{ša-am} \text{ } \text{lugal-e}] \] / 
\[ \text{alam} \text{ } \text{nī₄-pru} \text{ } \text{[d-} \text{utu} \] / lugal
\[ \text{šu-nir-da} \] / guškin \[ \text{šu-dū-a} \]
\[ \text{é} \text{ } \text{[d-} \text{utu-da} \text{ } \text{i-ni-in-} \] / lugal
The year in which \(\text{Sin-ikisham, the king,}
a statue of Nippur, a statue of \(\text{Shamash}
and \(\text{Shunirda, (var. a statue of gold and}
silver), adorned with gold and silver to
\(\text{Shamash (var. in the temple of \(\text{Shamash)}
he brought in.}\(^5\)

---

\(^1\) With this date compare: Hammu-rapi 13; Ammi-ditana 15; Ammi-saduga 13 and 14.

\(^2\) Three dated tablets have been mentioned by Hilprecht, BE, Ser. A, Vol. XX, p. 49.


\(^5\) If not all the date formulæ, certainly (b) belongs to Larsa.

\(^6\) With this compare the dates of Apil-dSin 3, and dSin-muballit 3 (in Schörr).
(b) \( \text{mu} \, \text{sin-i-ki-[s-a-am]} / \text{mu-ba-al} \) 
W. 92 (Bu. 24).
The year in which he dug the canal \( ^4 \text{Sin-ikisham} \).

\( ^4 \text{Enlil-bani} \) (24 years)

(a) \( \text{mu} \, ^4 \text{en-lil-ba-ni lugal} \) 
C. 8.
The year in which \( ^4 \text{Enlil-bani} \) was made king.

(b) \( \text{mu} \, ^4 \text{en-lil-ba-ni lugal-e} / \)
\( \text{lāh gū-kalam-erim dumu i-si-in}-\text{na} / \)
\( \text{mu-un-dù-a} \) 
C. 9.
The year in which \( ^4 \text{Enlil-bani}, \) the king, disclosed the light to all the land and the people of the sons of Isin.

(c) \( \text{mu} \, ^4 \text{en-lil-ba-ni lugal-e} / \)
\( \text{gal-gal} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \) 
Ni. 353.

\( \text{Zambia} \) (3 years)

\( \text{mu} \, \text{za-an-bi-ia} / \text{lugal-e} \) 
C. 11.

\( \text{mu} \, \text{za-am-bi-ia lugal} \) 
Ni. 102.

\( ^5 \text{Ur-dù?-ašag-ga} \) (4 years)

(a) \( \text{mu} \, ^5 \text{ur-dù?-ašag-ga lugal-e} / \)
\( \text{e}^6 \, ^4 \text{im-gur-nin-[s-i-na]} / \)
\( \text{mu-ba-al} \) 
C. 10.
The year in which \( ^5 \text{Urdu?-azagga}, \) the king, dug (a small canal?) of the river Imgur-Ninsina.

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1 Scheil, RT, XIX, p. 59.
2 The two tablets of Zambia, classified with those of the Isin Dynasty, might possibly belong to the Larsa Dynasty. Cf. note at p. 59.
3 Hilprecht, OLZ. 1907, 386.
4 The restoration of the name of this king as \( ^5 \text{Ur-du?-ašag-ga} \) is probable. Prof. A. T. Clay has been very kind in informing me that in his list there is no king of Larsa with this name. So that it is already probable that this king may belong to the Isin Dynasty. In the list of kings published by Hilprecht (BE, Ser. A, Vol. XX, Part I, p. 46, pl. 30, and photographic reproduction at pl. XXV) we find that the fourteenth king of the dynasty of Isin (rendered as \( ^4 \text{Ea(DISH)} \)-...-...) can be identified with this king. The sign \( \text{Ur} \) is sufficiently clear, and traces can still be seen of the sign ga.
$\textit{Sin-mâgir}$ (11 years)  
$\textit{Dâmik-ilišu}$ (23 years)  

(a) \textit{mu} $\textit{da-mi-ik-î-li-šu} / \textit{bád-gal}$  
$\textit{i-si-in}^\dagger \textit{na} / \textit{mu-un-dû-a}$  

The year in which Damik-ilišu built the great wall of Isin.  

(aa) \textit{mu} $\textit{da-mi-ik-î-li-šu} \textit{bád-gal}$  
$d\textit{da-mi-ik-î-li-šu} / \textit{mu-dû-a}$  

The year in which Damik-ilišu had built the great wall Damik-ilišu.  

(b) \textit{mu} $\textit{us-sa} / \textit{da-mi-ik-î-li-šu} \textit{lugal}$  
$b\textit{bád-gal} \textit{i-si-in} \textit{mu-dû-a}$  

Scheil, RT, XXIII, p. 93 f.\(^3\)  

The year after that in which Damik-ilišu, the king, had built the great wall of Isin.  

(c) \textit{mu} $\textit{da-mi-ik-î-li-šu} \textit{lugal-e}$  
$\textit{sá-kud-kalam-ma} \textit{mu-ra} \textit{mu-dû}$  

The year in which Damik-ilišu, the king, built for $\textit{Shamash}$ the temple $\textit{E-sa-kud-kalam-ma}$.  

(d) \textit{mu} $\textit{da-mi-ik-î-li-šu} / \textit{lugal-e}$  
$lù-maḫ \textit{nîn-in-si-na} / \textit{ba-luḫ}$  

The year of the king Damik-ilišu, in which the $lù-maḫ$ of the goddess Nininsina was installed.

\(^1\) Cf. Scheil, RT, XXIII, p. 93 and Hilprecht, \textit{ibid.} 49.  
\(^3\) This date has been incorrectly recorded by the scribe. He probably intended to write: $\textit{mu} \textit{da-mi-ik-î-li-šu} \textit{bád-gal} \textit{i-si-in}^\dagger \textit{na} \textit{mu-dû-a}$.  
\(^3\) This date has been reproduced by Scheil, Sippar, p. 140.
LIST OF DATE-FORMULÆ OF THE LARSA DYNASTY

Gungunu

*mu gu-un-gu-nu ba-IDIM*

The year in which Gungunu died.

Scheil, RT XXI, 125.

*Nûr-IDIM*

*mu șu-ga šag-bi-uš șatu-ra*

B. 34.¹

W. 1 (B. 34a) (= IV R. 36, 3).

*mu șu-ga šag-bi-uš / guškin(?)
  šatu-ra i-ni-tu-ri*

The year in which a golden (?) throne to șašumash he brought in.

*4Sin-idinnam*

(a) *[mu alam?]šu-di gar-ra / nipru₄²
  mu-un-di-a / [alam(?)]
  guškin șin-i-din-nam lugal larsam /
  mu-un-di[m-ma]*

W. 101 (B. 35) (= IV R. 36, 2).

The year in which (a statue) for an ornament of Nippur he made, and a golden (statue) of șin-idinnam, the king of Larsam, he made.³

(b) *mu bād mašt-gan-šabrab¹ mu-un-di-a
  mu kā(?)-gal a-a-bi /
  ša mašt-gan-šabrab¹ mu-di-a
  mu kā-gal a-a-bi mašt-gan-šabrab¹ /
  mu-un-di-a / ša a-šag šag-tám-ma
  IV kaskal gid-di /
  mu-un-si-ga*

LC. 231.

W. 91 (B. 23).

La. (a).

¹ King, quoted by Thureau-Dangin.
² ud-siš-mu²³ In IV R the sign appears as liš.
³ Cf. the restoration and translation by Lindl.
⁴ = Br. 5663.
The year when he built the city gate and its adornment in Mashganshabra, and the canal of field and meadow for four double marches deepened (var. "Temple" or "city wall" for "city gate").

Zambia³

Warad-Sin

(a) \[\text{mu } \text{warad-}^d\text{sin } \text{lugal-e } / \text{III } \text{gu-}^\tau\text{a}\]
\[\text{guškin } / \text{é }^\tau\text{nanna } \text{é }^\tau\text{utu-}^\tau\text{a}\]
\[\text{mu-ne-tu-ra}\]
\[\text{mu } \text{warad-}^d\text{sin } \text{lugal-e } / \text{III } \text{gu-}^\tau\text{a}\]
\[\text{é }^\tau\text{nanna } \text{é }^\tau\text{utu-}^\tau\text{a-ge (?)}\]
The year in which three golden thrones to the temples of \(\text{dNannar}\) and \(\text{dShamash}\) he brought in.

(b) \[\text{mu } \text{warad-}^d\text{sin } \text{lugal-e } / \text{alam guškin}\]
\[\text{ku-du-úr-ma-bu-}^\tau\text{uk } / \text{é }^\tau\text{utu-}^\theta\text{h}\]
\[\text{i-ni-in-tu-ra}\]
The year in which Warad-Sin, the king, brought into the temple of \(\text{dShamash}\) a golden statue of Kudurmabuk.

(c) \[\text{mu } \text{"SAG-KAB-DU-ga } / \text{ki-bi bi-in-}^\tau\text{a}\]
\[\text{mu } \text{warad-}^d\text{sin } \text{lugal-e } / \text{[(war)]SAG-KAB-\text{DU}°}\]
\[\text{ki-bi bi-in-}^\tau\text{a}\]
The year in which Warad-Sin restored to its place the city of SAG-KAB-DU.

¹ Langdon suggests that La. c and LC 231 may represent two different dates, in which case we should have four date-formulæ of this king.
² Cf. note at p. 36. One date-formula of Larsa has been published on p. 70.
(d) *mu* ṣarad-šin lugal-e / bād-gal

*urāš-ma / mu-du-a*

The year in which Warad-šin built the
great wall of Ur.

**Rim-šin**

**Dates From the Capture of Isin**

Year of the Capture of Isin.

*mu i-si-in-na*  
*mu i-si-in* in-KU-ba*

*mu i-si-in* ba-KU-ba

*mu ri-im-šin* / *mu-un-KU-ba*

*mu ri-im-šin ba-[KU-. . .]*

*mu ri-im-šin lugal* / *i-si-in* ba-KU-ba

The year in which (Rim-šin) took Isin. The year of the king Rim-šin, (in which) Isin was taken.

*mu ešiš KU-maḥ ana šen-lil šen-ki*  
(var. adds -ga-ša) *i-si-in*

*uru nam-lugal la in-KU-ba* (var. ba-an-

KU. . . .

The year in which, with the mighty weapon of Anu, Enlil and Enki, he took Isin, the royal city (var. . . . was taken).

---

1 King, LIII, p. 228, note.
3 The sign which has generally been read ḏīb is the sign KU (tāb? Br. 10512). In some of the dates quoted the correction of ḏīb into KU was clearly to be made. In the dates quoted only in transliteration, no verification was possible and, for the sake of uniformity, the sign has always been read KU. As to the meaning, KU stands for ḫalāšu, "to destroy," aššu, "to settle;" nābu, "to pacify." The mention of the ešiš KU-maḥ or aššu maḥ of Anu, Enlil and Enki, makes it probable that KU may mean "to take," "to conquer."
4 Tablets marked Ni. (Nippur) are found in the Imperial Ottoman Museum of Constantinople and, unless otherwise stated, have been quoted by Lindl, *Data lifetime.* La. and figure refers to Langdon PSBA, 34 (1912) pp. 109-113. La. and letter refers to Langdon, *Babyloniaca,* VII, pp. 40ff. For other abbreviations cf. *List* at page 11.
The year in which, with the sublime power of Anu, Enlil and Enki, the shepherd Rim-Sin took the city of Damki-ilishu, the population and the possessions of Isin.

The year in which Rim-Sin, the king, took the city of royalty and the population as many as there were.

Year following that in which by the great weapon of Anu and Bel Rim-Sin the faithful shepherd seized Isin the city of royalty and the population as many as there were.

1 Thureau-Dangin, RA, VIII, p. 81 ff.
2 Sic! A clear example of en for en-lil, i.e. Bēlu for Enlil (Langdon).
2.

\[ \text{mu u} [s-s] \text{a ki II i-si-in}^h \text{t} / \text{in-KU}-ba \]

C. 71.

3.

\[ \text{mu ki III us-sa / i-si-in}^h \text{t} \]

C. 66.

\[ \text{mu III us-sa i-si-in}^h \text{t} \text{ba-KU}-ba \]

Ni. 933.

\[ \text{mu ki III us-sa i-si-in}^h \text{t} \text{ba-KU}-ba \]

C. 57. Ni. 1701.

4.

\[ \text{mu ki IV us-sa / i-si-in}^h \text{t} \text{ba-KU}-ba \]

C. 50.

\[ \text{mu ki IV dri-im}^{d} \text{sin i-si-in}^h \text{t} \text{ba-KU} \]

Ni. 752, 1693, 1718.

5.

\[ \text{mu ki V i-si-in}^h \text{t} \text{ba-KU}-ba \]

C. 78. Ni. 1702.

\[ \text{mu us-sa V-kam / i-si-in}^h \text{t} / \text{ba-an-KU} \]

W. 105 (Bu. 47) (= Brit. Mus. 33204, Bu. 47)

(= IV R. 36, 6).

6.

\[ \text{mu us-sa VI-kam i-si-in-na}^h \text{t} / \text{in-KU}-ba \]

W. 10 (Bu. 38a).

\[ \text{mu us-sa VI-kam i-si-in-na}^h \text{t} / \text{ba-an-KU(?)} \]

W. 9, (Bu. 138) (= Brit. Mus. 33195, Bu. 38)

(= M. 41).

\[ \text{mu ki VI us-sa / [dri-im}^{d} \text{sinugal-}^{e} / \]

C. 29.

\[ \text{[i-si-in}^h \text{t} \text{ba-KU-[ba]} \]

7.

\[ \text{mu us-sa VII-kam / i-si-in-na}^h \text{t} / \]

W. 107 (Bu. 50) (= IV R. 36, 8) (= Brit. Mus. 33-207, Bu. 50).

\[ \text{in-KU}-ba \]

\[ \text{in-KU}-ba \]

\[ = \text{IV R.} \]

\[ ^{1} \text{King, LIH, p. 228, note.} \]

\[ ^{2} \text{King, LIH, p. 228, note.} \]

\[ ^{3} \text{W. 107 reads VI-Kam, but this is probably a mistake of the copy.} \]

\[ ^{4} \text{King, LIH, p. 228, note.} \]
8. 

*mu us-sa Vlll-kam / i-si-...*  

IV R. 36, 9.

9. 

*mu ki Vlll i-si-in / in-Ku-ba*  

W. 24 (Bu. ?) (= Brit. Mus. 331631).

*mu ki Vlll us-sa / [i-si-in]ki / [ba]-Ku-ba*  

C. 56.

10. 

*mu ki IX i-si-in]ki / ba-an-KU*  


11. 

*mu ki XI us-sa / *4ri-im-*sin lugal-e / i-si-in-*ki ba-Ku-ba*  

P. 6.

13. 

*mu šù Xlll i-si-in-na]ki / in-KU-ba*  

W. 13 (Bu. 40) (= IV R. 36, 10) (= Brit. Mus. 33197. Bu. 409).

*mu šù Xlll i-si-in-na]ki / sib-zi*  

*4ri-im-*sin / in-KU-ba*  

The thirteenth year after that in which Rim-*Sin, the good shepherd, had taken Isin.

14. 

*mu ki XIV us-sa / *4ri-im-*sin lugal / i-si-in]ki ba-KU-ba*  

C. 38.

16. 

*mu ki XVI*  

La. 6, 10.

*mu ki XVI [i-si-in]ki*  

La. 9.

1 Ibid.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
18.  
mu us-sa šu XVIII i-si-in-naḫi / ba-an-KU

P. 7.

mu ki XVIII us-sa / ī-ri-im-ši-sin lugal-e / i-si-inḫi ba-KU-ba

W. 8 (Bu. 37a).

mu us-sa ki XVIII i-si-in-naḫi

W. 7 (Bu. 37).

mu us-sa ki XVIII i-si-in-naḫi / ba-an-KU

19.  
mu ki XIX us-sa / [i]r][i]-im-ši-sin

lugal-e / i-si-inḫi ba-KU-ba

C. 44.

mu ki XX in-si-na² / ba-an-KU

La. 7.

mu šu XXI i-si-inḫi / ba-an-KU

² In the copy: ba-an-ši-ši

Scheil, RT, XIX, 44.

20.  
mu ki XXII us-sa i-si-inḫi ba-KU-ba

Ni. 1708.

mu ki XII us-[sa] / ī-ri-im-ši-sin

lugal-e / i-si-inḫi / ba-KU-ba

P. 8.

mu ki XXIII us-sa

C. 72.

mu ki XXIII i-si-in . . . .

Ni. 1717.

21.  
mu ki XXIV us-sa / i-si-inḫi / ba-KU-ba

C. 59.

¹ Ibid.

² To be read i-si-na? Cf. the name  ši-Nin-in-si-na, "the goddess of Isin." In a list of proper names, which is being prepared for publication, the name of this goddess appears as ši-Nin-in-si-ši-nu. Note also the special writing i-si-naš in Bu. 91-3-9, 447 (incomplete date at the bottom of this list).
25.

\[
\text{mu ki } XXV \; \text{us-sa} \; / \; ^{d}\text{ri-im}^{-d}\text{sin lugal-e} \; / \\
\; i\text{-si-in}^{ki} \; \text{ba-KU-ba}
\]

P. 9.

26.

\[
\text{mu ki } XXVI \; i\text{-si-in-na} \; / \; \text{ba-an-KU} \\
\text{mu ki } XXVI \; \text{us-sa} \; ^{d}\text{ri-im}^{-d}\text{sin lugal} \\
\; i\text{-si-in}^{ki} \; \text{ba-KU} \\
\text{mu ki } XXVI \; \text{us-sa} \; ^{d}\text{ri-im}^{-d}\text{sin lugal} \\
\; i\text{-si-in}^{ki} \; \text{ba-KU-ba}
\]

La. 5.

27.

\[
\text{mu ki } XXVII \; \text{us-sa} \; ^{d}\text{ri-im}^{-d}\text{sin lugal} \\
\; i\text{-si-in}^{ki} \; \text{ba-KU-ba}
\]

Ni. 1591.

28.

\[
\text{mu (ki?) } XXVIII \; i\text{-si-in}^{ki} \; \text{in-KU-ba} \\
\; (\text{var. ba-an-KU}).
\]

W 19 (Bu. 45) (= IV R.
36, 12.) (= Brit. Mus.
33202, Bu. 45\textsuperscript{1}).

29.

\[
\text{mu ki } XXIX \; \ldots \ldots . \\
\text{mu ki } XXIX \; i\text{-si-in}^{ki} \; \text{ba-an-KU}
\]

W. 82 (B.12).

\[
[m]u \; \text{ki } XXIX \; \text{us-sa} \; / \; ^{d}\text{ri-im}^{-d}\text{sin} \\
\; \text{lugal-e} \; / \; [i\text{-si-i}]n^{ki} \; \text{ba-KU-ba}
\]

W. 19 (B. 45) (= IV R.
36, 13.).

C. 31.

30.

\[
\text{mu } \overline{\text{is}}u \; XXX \; i\text{-si-in-na} \; \text{ba-an-KU} \\
\; \text{Incomplete dates.}
\]

Bu. 91-5-9, 447\textsuperscript{2} (= CT.
VI, pl. 24).

C. 40, 47.

\textsuperscript{1} \text{King, LIH, p. 229, note.}

\textsuperscript{2} \text{Ibid.}
Other Dates of Rim-dSin

(a) *mu* $^d$ri-im-$^d$Sin lugal.

The year in which Rim-$^d$Sin was made king.

(b) *mu II urudalam Ša(g)-ša(g)-ne /
ri-im-$^d$Sin lugal $^d$utu-šu /
i-ni-tu-ri

*mu II urudalam Ša(g)-ša(g)-ne /
$^d$utu-šu i-ni-tu-ri

*mu II urudalam ri-im-$^d$Sin lugal /
$^d$utu-šu in-.........

*mu II urudalam ri-im-$^d$Sin-ka-ne
$^d$babbar-šu i-ni-in-tu-ri

*mu $^d$ri-im-$^d$Sin lugal-e / urudalam /
[ku-du-wa]-ma-bu-uk / $^d$bar-ra-šu /
i-ni-in-tu-ra

*mu II urudalam ku-du-ur-ma-bu-uk /
ù na-rù-a $^d$bar-ra-šu i-ni-[in-tu-ra]

*mu II urudalam ku-du-ur-ma-bu-uk /
ù I urudalam ku-du-ur-ma-bu-uk /
i-ni-in-tu-ri

The year in which the king Rim-$^d$Sin brought into E-bar-ra (var. E-gal-bar-ra “the temple of dShamash”) two beautiful bronze statues of Kudur-mabuk (var. of Rim-$^d$Sin).

(c) *mu ki-sur-ra$^k$ ba-an-KU / ù
$^g$KU-kalag-ga-ni-la / $^d$en-lil-li(?)
mu-na-si-ma-la / bād-dingir$^d$ mu-na-hul-a

*mu ki-sur-ra ba-dib-ba
ù $^g$KU kalag-ga-ni-la /
$^d$en-lil mu-na-sum-ma-la
BĀD(?)-ki$^1$ ba-gul-a

The year in which Kisurra was taken, (and in which), with the mighty weapon that Enlil had given him, he devastated Dur-ilu.

$^1$The sign is clearly written sîr, hir nor bād, but probably for bād-dingir-kt (Langdon).
(d) \( \text{mu}^d \text{ri-im}^d \text{Sin lugal} / \text{lù-kûr lù-hul-a} \)
\( \text{mu}^d \text{ri-im}^d \text{sin lugal} / \text{lù-kûr} \)
\( \text{liù-hul-gal} \)
\( \text{mu}^d \text{ri-im}^d \text{sin lugal} / ^d \text{nîn-maḫ-e} \)
\( \text{ê kêš}^k / \text{temen-an-ki bi-da-la} / \)
\( \text{nam-lugal kalam-kiš-gál-la šú-gal-bi-ta} / \)
\( \text{ba-an-il'-la} / \text{lù-kûr lù-hul-li kur-kur-šû / gab-bi nu-gi-a} \)

The year in which, in the temple of Kesh, the temple of the emen of heaven and earth, the goddess Nin-maḫ exalted Rim-Sin the king, to the kingdom of the whole country, and in which he did not smite back the wicked enemies in their countries.

(e) \( \text{mu du-mu-um}^k / \text{gal-a mu-KU-ba}^1 \)

The year in which he took the great Dunum.

(f) \( \text{mu}^w^w \text{zar-bi-lum}^k / \text{mu-dû-a}^2 \)
\( \text{mu} \text{bád zar-bi-lum} \text{ê}^d \text{sin (ʔ)} \)
\( \text{mu-un-dû} \)
\( \text{mu} \text{bád-gal zar-bi-lum} / \text{mu-un-dû-a} \)

The year in which he built Zarbilum (var. the great wall of Zarbilum (and) the temple of Sin (ʔ))

(g) \( \text{mu us-sa} / ^w^w \text{zar-bi-lum} / \text{mu-dû-a} \)

(h) \( \text{mu} \text{ê-en-ki šà urî}^k \text{-ma} / \text{ba-dû} \)
\( \text{mu} \text{ê-en-ki šà urî}^k \text{-ma} / \text{mu-dû} \)
\( \text{mu ri-im}^d \text{sin lugal-e} / ^d \text{en-ki} \)
\( \text{šà urî}^k \text{-ma} / \text{mu-dû-a} \)

C. 69.

C. 55, 74.

W. 95 (Bu. 28).\(^8\)

W. 87 (Bu. 18) (= IV R. 36, 16).\(^5\)

C. 60.

W. 93 (Bu. 25).

W. 77 (Bu. 2) and 76 (Bu. 1). La. (c).

C. 46, 58, 80. La. (c).

Ni. 434.\(^3\)

\(^1\) In all probability a date of Rim-Sin. All other tablets of the same kind belong to Rim-Sin.

\(^2\) This date belongs to Rim-Sin, if IV R, 36, 16 (= W 87) has been correctly interpreted.

\(^3\) There is a possibility that I.C. 179 may belong here.

\(^4\) Thureau-Dangin, on grounds not stated, regards this text as suspect.

\(^5\) Thureau-Dangin, RA, VIII, p. 84, note.
mu ɐ₄-en-ki šag uruí₄-ma
ù ɐ₄-nin-lil ŠES₄-ma mu-dû-a
The year in which Rim-₂-Sin, the king, built the temple of ₄-Enki in Ur. (Var. the temple of ₄-Enki was built and the temple of Ninlil in SHESH-KI.)

(i)  ma ṯidigna mu-ba-al
    ma ṯidigna / i dingir-ri-e-ne /
    šag a-ab-ba-šu / mu-un-ba-lá
    ma ṯidigna i dingir-ri-e-ne /
    šag a-ab-ba-šu mu-ba-al-la
The year in which he dug the Tigris, the river of the gods, up to the sea.

(j)  ma ṯKA-NUN-SA / in-si-ga
The year in which he opened a small canal of the river Ḥalibzu.

(k)  ma ṯma₃-tab-ba mu-ba-al
    ma ṯma₃-tab-ba ba-ba-a₁
The year in which he dug the canal Mashtabba (var. was dug).

(l)  ma ṯri-im₄-sin lugal / ḫDI(?) mu-ba-al
    P. 5.

(m)  ma ṯburanun-na mu-ba-la
    W. 106 (Bu. 49) (= IV R. 36, 15).
    ma ṯri-im₄-sin lugal / ḫburanun-[na mu-ba-al]
    P. 4.  Ni. 2002.¹
    ma ka-bar-ra ṯen-lil ṯen-ki-ga-ba-la-ba
    ḫburanun-na ba₁² IGI-ENGUR
    L.a. (f).

¹In all probability this date belongs to Rim-Sin. Compare with Nos. 32 and 79 all other lists published in this volume, and with No. 79 cf. Nos. 33 and 34. The fact that W. 86 also contains this date is a further proof that it can be safely placed with the other Rim-Sin dates.
²Cf. Pilter, PSBA, 1912, p. 44, note. The sign might be nin.
³Correct W. 106 which has buranun₄₁.
⁴Thureau-Dangin, RA, VIII, p. 84, note.
⁵Sic! The first ba is here the conjunction “and” and the second ba is probably an error (Langdon).
⁶The text has clearly ’TI, an error for BAL (Langdon).
azag-ga gal ŠEŠki-ma /
edz ŠEŠ-ki é-kur-ra éš nam-ti-la-ge /
sib šid d4-im-d4-sin-e(?)

The year when, having dug the Euphrates by the oracular command of Enlil and Enki, Rim-Sin the faithful shepherd with asphalt . . . . . yellow flowing in
ŠEŠ-ki-ma, the house of ŠEŠ-ki, E-kur-ra, the abode of life, (built).

(n) mu 'nig-si-[sá] mu-ba-[al]
    mu d4-im-d4-sin lugal-e / 'nig-si-sá /
    mu-un-ba-al
C. 33.

W. 104 (Bu. 46a).1

(o) [mu e4-KU-maḥ (or á-maḥ) ana] d4-en-lil
    d4-en-ki-ga-la / [u?] anna-ša nam-lugal-la/
    a-na-me-a-bi / [d4-ri-im]-[sin]. . . . .

The year in which, with the sublime help of Anu, dEnlil and dEnki, (and) with all
the bronze insignia of royalty, dRim-Sin . . .
          . . . . . . . . . .

Undated tablets of the time of Rim-Sin
are: W. 2 (B. 14). W. 3 (Bu. 27) (= M. 93). W. 4 (Bu. 27a).

Date formulæ from Larsa which cannot
be placed:

mu é d4-inninni d4-nammar ù d4-sin šag Zarar[ki]ma La. (a).
mu-un-dū-a
Year when he built the temple of
Inninni, Nannar and Sin in Larsa.

mu gis-gu-za d4-en-lil mu-un-dim-ma La. (b).

Year when he built the throne of
Enlil.

mu šir(?)-ša-la šag a-ab-ba-šū
mu-un-ba-al .
mu . . . . . . . . . . . . .
mu . . . . . . . . . . . . .
La. (c).

If the restoration be correct, this date referred to some very important event, possibly
the conquest of Isin.
LIST OF PERSONAL NAMES

\textit{a-a-ma-an-si}
1. f. of Ibi-k-Ištar, 35/19.
\textit{a-ab-ba}
1. f. of "Sin-érish, 94 col. 11, 9.
\textit{a-ab-ba-a-a}
1. tūp-sar, 38/22.
\textit{a-ab-ba-kal-la}
1. f. of ṭugal-EZEN, 102 col. 11, 10.
2. 3/3; 9/2.
\textit{a-ba-a-a}
1. f. of "Sin-ikīšam, 94 col. 1, 11.
\textit{a-ba-\textsuperscript{en}-liš-dim}
1. f. of Ašip-ilisbu, 94 col. 11, 11.
2. tūp-sar, 27/25.
\textit{a-bi-\textsuperscript{di}-\textsuperscript{sin}}
1. f. of "Sin-ikīšam, 94 col. 113, 14.
\textit{a-bi-i-a}
1. 26/3.
\textit{a-bi-\textsuperscript{ni}}
1. 24 col. 11, 16; 26/8.
\textit{a-bu-um-\textsuperscript{ii}}
1. f. of Ibbu-\textsuperscript{d}IM, 94 col. 11, 23.
\textit{a-da-a-a-um}
1. s. of Ibbu-\textsuperscript{ii}, 94 col. 11, 3.
\textit{ad-da-\textsuperscript{1}}
1. 24 col. 11, 21.
\textit{ad-da-diš-ga}
1. f. of Ābi-bāni, 21/32.
\textit{ad-da-ma-ra-tu}
1. 79/4.
\textit{a-gu-a-a}
1. f. of Urdatum, 94 col. 1, 10.
2. a-gu-(\textit{u-a?}), 83/14.
\textit{a-ba-[n]i-r-ši}
1. h. of Sal-kal-la, 94 col. IV, 14.
\textit{a-ba-ti-\textsuperscript{1}}
1. 24 col. 11, 17.
\textit{a-bi-ba-ni}
1. s. of Addu-dugga, 21/32.
2. f. of Ilī-bāni, 94 col. 1, 16.
\textit{a-bi-i-a}
1. (dumu-a-bi-ia) na-kid, 14/17.
\textit{a-\textsuperscript{bi}-\textsuperscript{a}-\textsuperscript{gi}-iš}
1. b. of KA-ša-\textsuperscript{d}Enlīl, 38 20.
2. 24 col. 1, 4; 45 col. II, 14; 93/19.
\textit{a-bu-\textsuperscript{ni}}
1. s. of Ur-dMama, 24 col. 11, 7.
2. 19/5.
\textit{a-bu-\textsuperscript{šu}-nu}
1. s. of Ur-dEnnugi, 94 col. 11, 7.
2. f. of Lābasha, 20/22.
3. f. of Šili-Ištar, 16/28.
\textit{a-bu-um}
1. ukūš, 45 col. 1, 24.
\textit{a-bu-\textsuperscript{wa}-kar}
1. s. of Mannum-bala-\textsuperscript{d}Shamash, 28/5, 6, 14, Case 7, 8.
2. 94 col. 11, 16.
\textit{a-la-\textsuperscript{1}}
1. f. of Udan-\textsuperscript{ii}, 35/17.
\textit{a-li-a-ba-ti}
1. 22/2.
\textit{a-li-a-bi f.}
1. d. of Taribum, 94 col. IV, 15.
a-li-a-bu-um
1. f. of dShamash-tappi-wedim, 94 col. 11, 24.
a-li-ia a-li-ia (= *)
1. f. of Lugal-melam, 15 (seal); *27/20.
a-li-wa-ak-ru-um [a-li?] = *; a-li-wa-ak[-rum] = **
1. b. of Ku-dNingal, 93/8.
2. *94 col. 1, 22; **94 col. 1, 3.
a-li-um
1. 96/13.
a-mu-ru-u
1. 98/9.
an-ni-ba-ab-U L
1. s. of dEnlil-galatu, 18/19.
2. f. of Uga-iti, 92, 22.
3. 7 Rev. 9.
a-pi-....
1. 28-17.
[a]-pi-l-a-bi
1. s. of dNinl B-gambil, 31/9.
[a]-pi-l-ia-um
1. gala, s. of dSin-ikisham, 94 col. 4, 6.
a-pi-ili
1. s. of Dingir-sukkal, 91/18.
a-pi-il-ili-šu
1. s. of Aka-dEnlil-dim, 94 col. 11, 11.
2. s. of Lu-.... 94 col. 1, 13.
3. f. of Ibi-dNinsubur, 89/18.
4. nár, 81/6.
5. 96/14.
a-pi-ku-bi
1. 99, col. 11, 19.
a-pi-ša
1. s. of Uru-Irra, 28/21.

a-pi-šin
1. s. of Bulatum, 22 6.
2. 45 col. 1, 8.
ap-um
1. h. of Narabtum, 94 col. IV, 11.
a-la?-a-a
1. f. of Uru-dEnlilla, 45 col. 11, 12.
aw-il-....
1. f. of Lu-dNin-Nipuru 15 22.
2. 49 Rev. 2.
aw-il-li-li aw-il-il-il (= *)
1. s. of A-.... *94 col. 11, 15.
2. f. of Warad-dSin and Nár-dShamash, 16/19.
3. 45 col. 11, 19; *46 2.
aw-il-dIM
1. s. of Buria, 94 col. 1, 17.
a-wi-il-dšu-ba
1. 58/5.
a-wi-la-um
1. 98/2.
a-wi-li-ia
1. bur-gul, 91, 22.
awil-li-šu
1. f. of Ku-dNanna, 94 col. 11, 8.
ba-at-la-ša-šamaš
1. 96/10.
ba?-bu-mu-um
1. 15/19.
ba-ča-a
1. s. of Taribum, 35/3.
be-li-lu-nu-ur
1. s. of Lugaia, 94 col. 1, 8.
be-li-[a]-a-a-[a]
1. 94 col. 1, 25.
be-li-šu-nu
1. 101 col. 111, 8.

1 Omitted by mistake of the scribe.
be-lum
1. f. of Lamāzum, 101 col. III, 11.

bu-la-lum
1. f. of Apil-šin, 22/6.

bur-ia
1. f. of Awil-šim, 94 col. 1, 17.

bur-šma-ma
1. 88/1.

bur-ra-lum
1. f. of Naram-īlīshu, 91/19.

burššin, burdšin (= *)
1. lugal, *1/25; case 5; *2 Rev. 4; *3/15; *4/3; *5/2; [buršš]EN]ti, 6/30; *7/11.
2. 25/24.

bu-un-na-mu-um
1. f. of Sin-daian, 39/5.

da-ak-kum
1. s. of Imgur-šim, 91/5, 7, 14 and seal.
da-da-PN-šE
1. f. of Lu-Isbkur, 8 Rev. 9.
da-ma-gu-gu
1. f. of šim-rabi, 18/21.
da-mi-ik-li
1. 94 col. 11, 21.
da-mi-ik-lišu šda-mi-ik-lišu (= *)
1. s. of Iliaš . . . . 94 col. II, 6.
2. f. of Nanna-im, 82/17.
3. lugal, *12/35; *13 Rev. 21; 14 L. E.; *15/29; 16/3; *17/7; *18/23; [lugal] 48/11.

4. na-kid, 32 col. I, 14; III, 11.
5. 30/3; 45 col. I, 21.
da-mi-ik-li
1. 24 col. 11, 18.
dam-ki-lišu
1. s. of Naram-šin, 86/6, case 7.
da-mu-ašu
1. f. of Ninlīl-šim, 18/7 and seal.
da-mu-nu-me-[a]
1. 47/3.
da-mu-ri-ba-am
1. 90/1, 2.
da-ri-šum
1. h. of Nin-dingir-ašag-mu, 6/15.
dingi-raš
1. s. of I(nim)-šEnlilla, 86/14, and case 17.
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1. s. of Nam-maḥ . . . . 92/21.
dingir-da-nu-me-a
1. f. of Imgur-šin, 92/19.
dingir-ma-an-si
1. 96/8.
dingir-sukal
1. f. of Apil-šin, 91/18.
du-du-kal-la
1. f. of Lugal-ibila, 2/4, 10.
du-ša-kum
1. aškap, 45 col. 1, 8.
duška-p, 45 col. 1, 8.
[DUN]-P.A-ša-šu
1. f. of Lu- . . . . 94 col. II, 17.
e . . . 
1. f. of Taribum, 41/9, 15.

1 Cf. R, 14/27 and PN, p. 76.
2 To be read buršša; cf. bu-šia, in R, 8/34.
4 Might also be read: šda-mu-ri-ba-šum and cf. Ranke, PN, index, i-ši-er(?)-ba-am 93/4.
é-a-ba-bil
1. na-kid, 62/4; 65/3.

e-a-he-gal
1. s. of Sin-érish, 94 col. 11, 2.

é-a-mu-ba-li-it
1. f. of Enki-zi-kalama, 6/25.

é-a-na-si-ir, é-a-na-sir (= *)
1. s. of Ili-pṭram, 16/29.

é-a-tu-kul-ti
1. 24 col. II, 5.

è-kù-u-a
1. mu-ēš, s. of Nanna-ziimu, 89/6.

è-la-
1. s. of Uru-EN- . . . 40/2.

è-la-mi-tum
1. 68/1.

e-la-li
1. s. of Nabi-ilishu, 22/16.
2. b. of Ziiaum, 93/5.

è-li-tum
1. 66/5.

e-li-ia
1. f. of Sili-Ishtar, 94 col. I, 7.

e-li-ti
1. f. of Lu-NinIB, 15/8.

EN- . . . . .
1. na-kid, 32 col. III, 2.

èn-ki-zi-kalam-ma
1. s. of Ea-mubalit, 6/24.

èn-li-ba-maḫ
1. f. of Uru-makal, 92/16.

èn-li-ba-ni, èn-li-ba-ni (= *)
1. ışugal, 8 Rev. 17; *9 Rev. 2.

èn-li-ba-èl . . . , èn-li-bel . . .
(*)
1. 29, Seal?; *102 col. IV, 12, 13.

dèn-li-be-el-li
1. s. of PA- . . . . . . 44/4, 6, 11.

dèn-li-dingir
1. s. of Idin-ǻDamu, 94 col. III, 29.
2. s. of Nanna-m[ansi?], 94 col. III, 7.

dèn-li-dingir-țu?
1. 19/2.

dèn-li-en-nam
1. s. of Ilī-idin, 92/24.

dèn-li-gal-tu
1. f. of Anni-babal, 18/19.

dèn-li-gu-gal
1. f. of Nanna-meDU, 12/32; 92/17.

dèn-li-i-li-šu
1. f. of Ubar-astype, 94 col. II, 10.

dèn-li-láh-an-ki
1. ışm-sar, 91/23.

dèn-li-ma-an-si
1. 93/29.

dèn-li-ti-țu
1. 18/2.

dèn-li-na-da
1. s. of Mati-ilu, 44/21.
2. 16/1.

dèn-li-ni-šu
1. s. of Lu-dingirra and h. of Ummil-Isbhara, 25-5, 9, 17 and seal.
2. 102 col. V, 3.

dèn-li-ți-ni-in-țu
1. ni-dā, 23/16.

dèn-mu-țsin
1. 24 col. II, 1.

dèn-ți-ib-țsin
1. s. of . . . . . . ibīla, 27/23.

2 Cf. è-li-ti, in P. (index).
e-te-el-kú-bí
   1. s. of Ḥunatiia, 20/23.

ga-ur-da-rú-um
   1. f. of Adjú, 15/20.

géme₄
   1. 24 col. 11, 22.
   2. 24 col. 11, 20.

géme-dú-aqi-ag-ga f.
   1. 88 Rev. 3.

géme₄sin f.
   1. d. of Pákum, s. of Nidnusha, 35/5, 7 and seal.

gí-iš-ti-ti-a¹
   1. 73/4, 5.

gir-ni-ni-shág
   1. f. of Adjé-bé-bám, 27/6, 8, 16
      and seal.
   2. f. of Māri-iršitum, 94 col. 1, 15.
   3. br. of Lu₄Enlilla, 93/28.

gir-ni-ni-ṣa
   1. 73/1, 3.

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1 Cf. M. 4912.
2 Cf. P. 7/19.
3 Probably abbreviated from $i-din$-$i$-$šum$; cf. P. 6/24 $i-din$-$i$-$šum$, bur-gul.
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² Cf. R. 532/10.
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lü-^dškur
1. s. of DadaPIRE, 8 Rev. 9.
2. s. of Sin-násbi, 92/20.

lü-i-si-in^e^na, lü-i-si-in- . . . . (= *)
1. s. of Lugal-dumu-ku, 21/8, 20.
2. 8^da^?, 23/17.
3. 8/26.

lü-me-lam
1. s. of Ur-ra-ni-dig, 15/24.

lü-^nanna
1. s. of Lu-al-kalla, 3/10.
2. f. of Ubaiatum, 94 col. 111, 12.
3. 8/14.

lü-^nin-nippur^ki
1. a-çu, s. of Awil- . . . . . . . . , 15/22.
2. s. of Lugal-EZEN, 82/18.

lü-^nin-sara^3
1. s. of Lu-^Sin, and f. of KU-^Enlilla, 8 Rev. 11.

lü-^nin-gun-an-na
1. 83/13.

lü-^nin-IB
1. s. of Adaiatum, 94 col. 111, 9.
2. s. of Elutu, 15/7, 17.
3. f. of Ilippalqam, 82/21.
4. f. of Nanna-mansi, 18/9.

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1 Cf. Br. 9572. Possibly also a title.
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5. f. of Lu-dingirra, 99 col. 11, 14.
6. f. of Ududu, 18/20.
7. br. of Māri-iršītim, 93/31.
8. nagar, s. of Ur-u-Enlilla, 6/22.
9. 2/1, 2; 23/13; 58/7; 80/8. lu-4-nin-lil-lā
  1. f. of Ur-Duatagga, 9 (Seal).
lu-4-nin-lil-dingir
  1. gala, 11/11.
lu-4-nin-šubur
  1. f. of Ku-4-Inanna, 27/24.
lu-sag-kud-da
  1. s. of Ur-4-Nanna, 1/19.
lu-šag-ga
  1. 18/5.
lu-4-sin
  1. s. of Lugal-EZEN, 19 Rev. 6 and seal.
  2. s. of Lu-4-nin-shara and br. of Ku-4-Enlilla, 8 Rev. 11.
  3. f. of Ibi-4-Enlil, 44/19.
  4. 101 col. III, 3, (?)
lu-uriši-ma
  1. f. of 4-Sin-nāšbi, 15/25.
lu-uš-ši-im f.
  1. w. of Shumum-libši, 94 col. IV, 12.
ma—
  1. f. of Idin-4-Enlil, 94 col. III, 6.
ma-an-nu-um—
  1. f. of Ahu-wakar, 28/5 and case 7.
ma-bu—
  1. 20/6.

ma-na-lum
  1. f. of Hidātum and h. of Narāmtum, 89/3, 11.
d-marduk-ba-ni
  1. dim, 38 2.
ma-ri-tiši-tim
  1. s. of Gir-nini-shag, 94 col. 1, 15.
  2. s. of 4IM-rabi, 94 col. 11, 13.
  3. br. of Lu-4-NinIB, 93/32.
maššu-um
  1. s. of Ibiia, 92/4, 5, 12 and seal.
ma-ta—
  1. f. of Nūratum, 94 col. III, 31.
ma-ti-ilu
  1. f. of 4Enlil-nada, 44/21.
mu-ba-di-lum f.
  1. sag-sal, m. of Ur-šu-dug, 45 col. II, 22.
mu-ma-lum
  1. gala, s. of Shurbātum, 94 col. IV, 9.
mu-na-wi-ru
  1. 96/12.
mu-li-šu-ur-ša-im
  1. lugal, 91/27.
na-ab-ru-um-li
  1. 8 Rev. 13.
na-ar—
  1. 20/9.
na-bi-4-en-lil
  1. s. of 4Nanna-mansi, 46 Rev. 2.
na-bi-ia

1 For the reading Lū-4-sin, instead of lū-4-en-tu, cf. Poebel, OL.Z, 1913, p. 59a.
3 Mu-na-wi-rum. The sign rum has been erased.
na-bi-li-šu
1. f. of Elali, 22/16.
2. 46/3, 4.
na-bi-šu
1. 94 col. III, 20.
na-šar- - - - - -
1. f. of Ilili-midi, 3/5 and seal.
na-bu-um
1. 96/11.
nam-mah-?
nanna- - - - - -
1. f. of dišum- - - - - - 40/5.
2. 47/5; 85/6.
nanna-a- - - - -
1. f. of Sin-idinnam, 18/22.
nanna-a-di- - - -
1. f. of Ur-Šubula, 38/19.
nanna-gal-šu
1. f. of Kubunum, 15/21.
nanna-gü-gal
1. gala-mah, 11/5.
nanna-igi-?
1. 100/14, 26, 35.
nanna-ma-an-si
1. s. of Kuš-NinlB, 16/27.
2. s. of Luš-NinlB, 18/9.
3. s. of Nig-al-kalla, 11/12.
4. s. of Ur-Kingal(?)-a, 82/22.
5. f. of - - - - - - - - - - - bu-bu, 94 col. IV, 5.
7. f. of Nabi-šu, 46 Rev. 2.
8. f. of Ur-Šubula, 94 col. 1, 18.
9. ši-šum-gal, 1/22.
11. 7/6, 13, 20; 28 case 9; 96/17.
nanna-me-DU
1. s. of Enlil-gugal, 12/32; 92/17.
2. s. of Uru-makal, 27/3.
3. f. of Sin-érish, 94 col. 1, 9.
4. 19 Rev. 13; 24 col. II, 12.
nanna-mu-mu
1. 86/3.
nanna-ra-mu-un-gi-en
1. br. of Ibi-šu-Šul, 93/23.
nanna-sag-kal
1. ši, 37/4.
nanna-tum
1. f. of Sin-rimēni, 89/19.
2. šiṭug, 86/16 and case 19.
3. 47/2 and 5.
nanna-zi-mu
1. s. of Dāmik-ilis-bu, 82/16 and L. E.
2. f. of Ekiša, 89/6.
3. 32 col. III, 4; 96/6.
nara-am-li-šu
1. s. of Burratum, 91/19.
nara-am-Din
1. s. of Dāmki-ilis-bu, 86, case 8
2. s. of Guenna, 45 col. I, 10.
3. f. of Sin-nāšir, 94 col. 1, 1.
nara-am-tum f.
1. w. of Manatum and m. of Išdīatum, 89 col. IV, 5, 12.
nara-ub-tum f.
1. w. of Aplum, 94 col. IV, 11.
2. 30/10.
nig-al-kal-la
nig-gašannaa
1. 12/13.
ni-id-nu-ša
1. s. of Pākum and br. of Geme-šul, 35/4, 6, 14 and seal.
ni-in-nu
1. 85/3.

ni-in-nu-lum
1. s. of Habilkinum, 91/20.
2. s. of Idin-dDagan and br. of Ilushu-ibnishu, 91/8.

nin
1. d. of N̄ur-Zar, 7/14.

nin-an-tu-um
1. d. of Ibik-dEnil, 24 col. 11, 10.

nin-ašag-šu f.
1. SAL+ISHIB dnin-lB, and m. of Imgur-dSin, 8/5. Rev. 5 and seal.

nin-dingir-ašag-mu f.
1. d. of Nin-me-dugga, 1/7, 16. 2. w. of Daritum, 6/16.

nin-dugu-la f.
1. 24 col. 11, 11. dnin-lB-ga-mil
1. f. of Apī-aḫi, 31/9. 2. 96/1.

dnin-lB-mu-ša-šim
1. šutug, 81/1. 2. tep-sar, 86/18 and case 21. 3. 96/7.

dnin-lB-ri-ša-li f.
1. 12/21.

dnin-lili-zi-mu
1. s. of Damu-aḫu, 18/7, 8, 13 and seal.
2. šutug dnin-lili-lá, 12/28.

nin-me-dug-ga f.
1. m. of Nin-dingir-ašag-mu, 1/3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 17 and case.
2. SAL+ISHIB dnin-lB, 7 (Seal).

nin-šag...
1. sag-sal, 100/18.

nin-ur-ra-ni
1. 100/11.

nu-ra-tum
1. s. of Ma-la?..... 94 col. 111, 31.
2. 45 col. 11, 13.

nu-ru...
1. f. of dSin-mâqir, 41/20.

nu-ru-um
1. f. of Ur-dNingishšida, 22/17.

dnusku-ma-an-ši
1. s. of Ur-dBau, 86/4, 5 and case 4, 6.

dnusku-ni-šu
1. šutug ddnusku, 86/15 and case 18.

nu-ur...
1. f. of Ubâr-dShamash, 94 col. 111, 30.

nu-ur-EN...
1. s. of Ur..... 83 4, 6.

nu-ur-en-il
1. s. of dSin-isbmeani, 27/25.

nu-ur-sama
1. br. of Warad-dSin, and s. of Atwil-ṭi, 16/18.

nu-ur-dSin
1. f. of Ibi-dEnil, 89/17. 2. f. of Lu-amana, 99 col. 111, 24.
3. f. of Ubâr-dShamash, 92/18. 4. 99 col. 1, 19.

nu-ur-ta...
1. f. of Nin-..... 7/15.

pa...
1. f. of dEnil-..... 44 5.

pa-a-kum
1. f. of Nidnusba, and Geme-dSin, 35/4 and seal.

pa-liḫ-bi-tum
1. 101 col. 11, 5, 14.
pa-li-ia-gi-mil-šamaš
  1. 44/23.
šamaš-ilum
  1. s. of ..........-um, 94 col. III, 14.
  2. 44/7.
šamaš-tappi-we-di-im
  1. s. of Ali-abum, 94 col. I, 23.
dšamšu-ud a
  1. 31/3.
šar-ru-um-šin
  1. 3/12.
ši-ir-gu
  1. f. of Nābi-Enlil, 45 col. I, 6.
ši-pa-ša?
  1. 28/3.
šu-mi
  1. 98/7.
šu-mu-un-li-ib-ši
  1. f. of Ibbi-érībah, 81/8.
  2. h. of Lūslīm, 94 col. IV, 13.
  3. tup-sar, 44/25.
šurbī-um
  1. f. of Mumatum, 94 col. IV, 10.
šu-li-in-nu
  1. 98/4.
šin-...........
  1. s. of KA-..........., 83/7.
  2. f. of Ibbu-irsīlim, 94 col. III, 5.
  3. 19 Rev. 11; 102 col. III, 2.
dšin-ša-ri-du
  1. 102 col. IV, 11.
dšin-be-...........
  1. f. of ldin-Enlil, 44/20.

pa-na-nu-um
  1. f. of Lugal-arida, 11/15.
ra-bu-šu-um (?)
  1. 28/3.
ri-pa-tum
  1. f. of Ilbu-šāširi, 94 col. I, 12.
ri-im-dIM
  1. 18/3; 47/1.
dri-im-šin ri-im-dIN, (= *)
  1. lugal, 20/10; 30/12; 31/23; 35/22; 38/26; 39 Rev. 4; 40/8; 42/12; 44/27; 46
Rev. 4; 47 Rev. 8; 49/3; 58/11; 80/11.
sa-am-šu-sa-šu-um
  1. lugal, 86/20 and case 23;
  90/12; 91/25.
sal-kal-la f.
  1. w. of Aha-nirsbi, 94 col. IV, 14.
ša-at-amurrim f.
  1. sag-sal, 19/13.
ša-at-ša-ša-ša
  1. d. of Lu-ama, 45 col. I, 9.
ša-gi-iš-...........
  1. f. of Șin-māgir, 94 col. III, 3.
ša-lu-ru-um
  1. s. of Ur-gigga, 35/18.
ša-ma-a-a
  1. 45, col. I, 1.
šamaš-ellat
  1. f. of Šili-Išhtar, 16/30.
šamaš-ga-ša-mi-il
  1. il (?), 15/26.

1 To be read šmu-ud? This name might be incomplete at the beginning.
2 Written: DIMPUM, Br. 1160.
"sin-da-a-a-an
1. s. of Bānannum, 39/4.

"sin-en-nam
1. 21/35.

"sin-e-r(i)-
1. 40/6.

"sin-e-ri-ba-am, "sin-e-ri-ba-am (= *)
1. s. of Gir-nini-shag, 27/5, 7, 15 and seal.
2. na-kid, 32 col. 11, 2.
3. šutug "nin-lil-lá, 12/30.
4. 35/8; *85/10; 96/9.

"sin-e-ri-im-šu ["sin-e-ri-im-šu (= *)
1. f. of "Sin-núr-mátim, 94 col. 1, 6.
2. f. of Nabia, 94 col. 111, 13.
3. na-kid, 14/24; 50/2; 51/4; 54/4; 57/4; 60/3; 67/2; 68/3; 69/3; 74/4.
4. (na-kid), 64/3?; 66/4; 79/6.

"sin-erīš
1. s. of Abba, 94 col. 11, 9.
2. s. of Hupatulum, 94 col. 111, 10.
3. s. of "Nanna-meDU, 94 col. 1, 9.
4. f. of Ea-hegal, 94 col. 11, 2.

"sin-ga-mi-il, "sin-ga-mil (= *)
1. s. of Gut-ba-ni-dug, 22/15.
2. f. of ........ -mágir, *94 col. 11, 19.
4. *45 col. 11, 27.

"sin-ḫi-di
1. f. of ........ "Inanna, 94 col. 1, 21.

"sin-i-din-nam, "sin-i-din-nam (= *)
1. s. of "Nanna-a-........ *18/ 22.
2. s. of Zibīa, 94 col. 11, 4.
3. dam-kar, 90/3.
4. na-kid, 32 col. 11, 4.
5. 19 Rev. 2; 45 col. 1, 15; 78/7.

"sin-ix-ša-am, "sin-ix-ša-am
1. s. of Abaia, 94 col. 1, 11.
2. f. of Apilialum, 94 col. IV, 7.
3. f. of Imgur-"Sin, 8/3 Rev. 4 and seal.
4. lugal, *21/29; *22/21; 23/21; 24 col. IV, 2.
5. ukūš, 82/24.
6. 94 col. 111, 1.

"sin-ix-š-me-a-ši
1. f. of Nûr-Šamaš, 27/25.

"sin-li-
1. s. of "Sin-nada, 94 col. 111, 17.
2. f. of Šili-Ištar, 94 col. 11, 24.

"sin-š-di-ši
1. s. of Abdi-Sin, 94 col. 111, 27.
2. 42/9.

"sin-ma-gir
1. s. of Nûru-...., 41/20.
2. s. of Shagish-....., 94 col. 111, 2.
3. s. of Ultagallu-meDU, 94 col. 111, 27.
4. s. of Zibīa, 90/8.
5. f. of Imgur-"NinlB, 31/6, 8.
6. 24 col. 11, 13; 29 (Seal); 78/5.

"sin-mu-ba-li-it
1. bur-gul (?), 38/20.
2. 78/8.

"sin-mušaim
t1.
1. nár, 81/4.

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1 Written: "sin-mu-DI. Cf. Tallqvist, p. XII.
"dsin-na-da
1. f. of "Sin-li-...., 94 col. 11, 18.

"dsin-na-ši
1. s. of Lu-"dšhkur, 92/20.
2. f. of Lu-"Erim-śma, 15/25.

"dsin-na-ši-ir, "dsin-na-šir (= *)
1. s. of Nārām-"Sin, 94 col. 1.
2. br. of Gub-ba-ni-diug, 8/6.
3. sinnugg, "45 col. 11, 18.
4. 101 col. 1, 3, 4, 11.

"dsin-ru-ši
1. s. of Ur-ša-...., 94 col. 11.

"dsin-ri-me-ni, sin-ri-me-ni (= *)
1. s. of KA(+ŠU)-ša-"dAmur-rim, 21/34.
2. s. of "Našana-tum, 89/19.
3. s. of "Sin-ermišbu, 94 col. 1, 5.
4. f. of Zapkišum, 94 col. 1, 4.
5. 14/11; *73/6.

"dsin-ša-.... (= "Sin-ša-gi-iš?)
1. 68/2.

"dsin-ta?-a-....
1. 45 col. 11, 1.

"dsin-ta-bi
1. 77/2.

"dsin-ub-lam
1. f. of Imḫurum, 94 col. 11, 20.
2. 16/2.

su-bi-ur-tum
1. 45 col. 1, 17.

ši-li-"d
1. f. of Idin-Šlhtar, 94 col. 111, 19.

ši-li-šítar
1. s. of Abūshumurum, 16/28.
2. s. of Ėlišia, 94 col. 1, 6.
3. s. of "Šamaš-ellat, 16/30.
4. s. of "Sin-li-....., 94 col. 11, 24.

ta-ar-....
1. 85/9.

ta-ri-ba-tum
1. bur-gul, 44/24.

"dsin-ša-.... (= "Sin-ša-gi-iš?)
1. 68/2.

"dsin-ša-.... (= "Sin-ša-gi-iš?)
1. 68/2.

"dsin-ta?-a-....
1. 45 col. 11, 1.

"dsin-ta-bi
1. 77/2.

"dsin-ub-lam
1. f. of Imḫurum, 94 col. 11, 20.
2. 16/2.

su-bi-ur-tum
1. 45 col. 1, 17.

ši-li-"d
1. f. of Idin-Šlhtar, 94 col. 111, 19.

ši-li-šítar
1. s. of Abūshumurum, 16/28.
2. s. of Ėlišia, 94 col. 1, 6.
3. s. of "Šamaš-ellat, 16/30.
4. s. of "Sin-li-....., 94 col. 11, 24.

ta-ar-....
1. 85/9.

ta-ri-ba-tum
1. bur-gul, 44/24.

"dsin-ša-.... (= "Sin-ša-gi-iš?)
1. 68/2.

"dsin-ša-.... (= "Sin-ša-gi-iš?)
1. 68/2.
um-mi— f.
1. 24 col. II, 19.
ur—
1. 99 col. II, 25.
ur₂ba-u
1. f. of ḌNusku-mansi, 86 case 5.
2. nu-band, 97/4.
ur-da-tum
1. s. of Agāa, 94 col. I, 10.
2. na-kid, 32 col. I, 4, 8.
ur₂du₂aqag₂a
1. s. of Ṣiliatu, 86/13 and case 16.
2. s. of Lu₂Ninlilla, 9/6 and seal.
3. f. of Lu₂Amarātu, 38/17.
4. f. of ——- ḌNanna, 7 Rev. 6.
5. (?) lugal, 10/10.
ur₂en₂nu₂gi
1. f. of Ḍhusbunu, 94 col. II, 7.
ur₂gig₂gā
1. f. of Shalum, 35/18.
2. 102 col. III, 14, 15; col. IV, 4.
ur₂gir
1. ḏag₂l, 1/21.
ur₂in₂nanna
1. nu-ē₂, s. of Ku₂Inanna, 21/6, 7, 28 and seal; 23/5 and seal.
2. f. of ḌIM-ra₂bi, 22/4, 5 and seal.
ur₂kal
1. s. of Ur₂Ningishṭida, 21/31.
ur₂kar
1. f. of Lugatu₂m, 45 col. I, 19.
ur₂king₂al₂ (?)
1. f. of ḌNanna-mansi, 82/23.
2. br. of Ibi₂ia, 93/13.
3. ṭiṣ₂sar, 92/25.
ur₂lug₂al
1. (dumu-ur₂lug₂al) 58/4; 80/5.
ur₂ma₂ma
1. f. of ḏAmuni, 24 col. II, 7.
ur₂nanna
1. f. of Lu₂gal₂melam, 21/33.
2. ṣa₂lam, f. of Lu₂sag₂kud₂a, 1/20.
ur₂nin₂—
1. 102 col. II, 8.
ur₂nin₂giš₂qi₂d(a)
1. s. of Nārum, 22/17.
2. f. of Ur₂Kal, 21/31.
3. (probably) 25/22.
ur₂pa₂BI₂l₂sa₂g₂a, ur₂pa₂BI₂l₂sa₂g₂ (= ṣa)
1. s. of ḏAmu₂i₂a, 26/21.
2. br. of Lu₂gal₂t₂mu₂, 81/13.
ur₂ra₂ni₂du₂g
1. s. of Lu₂melam, 15/24.
ur₂šu₂bu₂la
1. s. of ḏNanna₂di₂-———, 38/18.
2. s. of ḏNanna-mansi, 94 col. I, 18.
ur₂šu₂du₂g (?)
1. s. of ḏMa₂du₂ti₂u₂, 45 col. II, 15.
ur₂šu₂pu₂
1. f. of I₂nim₂-t₂agg₂ni, 99 col. II, 22 and seal.
űru₂da₂-[mu]
1. 100/17.
űru₂du₂g
1. ṭiṣ₂sar, 1/23.
2. (probably) 25/21.

¹ The reading is doubtful. Cf. P. 69/4, 6/25 and Poebel, PN, p. 31, note 2.
1. ṣu-EN-----
   1. f. of Ela-..... 40/3.

2. ṣu-EN-en-lil-lā
   1. s. of Alaia, 45 col. II, 12.
   2. f. of LuqinB, 6/23.
   3. dam-kar, 84/7.

3. ṣu-ir-ra
   1. f. of Apilsha, 28/21.

4. ṣu-na₂kal
   1. s. of ƎEnl-á-mah, 92/16.
   2. f. of ƎNannar-meDU, 27/4.

5. ṣu₂mar-šu
   1. s. of Lugal-melam, 92/23.

6. ṣu₂nannā
   1. s. of Zibāa, 94 col. II, 12.
   2. 28/18, 19; 93/21.

7. ur₂-ab
   1. 26/5.

8. uš-šag-gal
   1. 9/4.

9. ur₂-gal-lu-me-DU²
   1. f. of ƎSin-māgir, 94 col. III, 22.

10. ư₂u-......
    1. f. of ƎIbk₂-šamu, 94 col. I, 3.
    2. f. of (Im)gur₂-Šamāš, 94 col. III, 15.

11. ư₂u₂-en-lil-lā
    1. 96/4.

12. ư₂u₂-gal-šu
    1. f. of ƎŠamāš-māgir, 81/8.

13. wa₂-rā₂-dī₃a
    1. 20/21.

14. wa₂-rā₂-en-lil³
    1. na₂-kid, 32 col. I, 6.

15. wa₂-r₂-i₂-šu, ša⁻₂-i₂-šu (= *)
    1. s. of Imgr₂-Šamāš, *82
       (seal).

16. wa₂-r₂-d₂与其他
    1. s. of ƎNanma₃an, 94 col. IV, 4.

17. wa₂-r₂-da₂-ni
    1. 20/27 (L. E.)
....-\textsuperscript{d}en-lil-lá
....-\textsuperscript{d}Sin-e-ri-im-šu (Cf. \textsuperscript{d}Sin-\textsuperscript{e}ri-im-šu)
....-\textsuperscript{d}gar-ču
1. br. of Ziiatum, 93/16.
....-\textsuperscript{d}gur\textsuperscript{d}samaš (Cf. \textit{Im-gur\textsuperscript{d}Shamash})
....-\textsuperscript{i}
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....-ibila
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....-\textsuperscript{d}innanna
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....-\textit{ria-am}
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text Plate</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>C. B. S.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6052</td>
<td>Baked.</td>
<td>Tablet with case. Meas. 8.5×5.0×1.9. Case: 9.0×5.8×2.9. III Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4938</td>
<td>Baked.</td>
<td>Left upper corner of a large tablet. Meas. 6.6×5.6×1.3. IV Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3691</td>
<td>Unbaked.</td>
<td>Meas. 5.1×4.3×1.6. II Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15021</td>
<td>Half-baked.</td>
<td>Obv. destroyed. Meas. 3.8×3.5×1.2. IV Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4939</td>
<td>Baked.</td>
<td>Upper portion of a tablet. Rev. uninscribed. Meas. 3.2×5.2×2.1. IV Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6053</td>
<td>Unbaked.</td>
<td>Cracked. Meas. 8.7×5.2×2.3. III Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4940</td>
<td>Half-baked.</td>
<td>Many fragments joined together. Meas. 11.1×5.8×2.2. IV Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5133</td>
<td>Baked.</td>
<td>Meas. 12.0×5.4×2.2. III Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11564</td>
<td>Baked.</td>
<td>Meas. 5.4×5.0×2.5. III Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3678</td>
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<td>Meas. 4.6×4.2×1.6. II Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>10026</td>
<td>Unbaked.</td>
<td>Meas. 4.6×4.2×1.6. II Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11662</td>
<td>Unbaked.</td>
<td>Meas. 12.2×5.8×2.8. II Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15173</td>
<td>Unbaked.</td>
<td>Several fragments joined together. Meas. 9.0×7.2×2.5. IV Exp.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Measurements are given in millimeters, length (height) × width × thickness. Whenever the tablet (or fragment) varies in size, the largest measurement is given. C. B. S. refers to the Catalogue of the Babylonian Section. In the column marked “year” reference is made to the list of date formulae published at pp. 68-83.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text Plate</th>
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<tr>
<td>14 8</td>
<td><em>Rim</em>-&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>Sin</em></td>
<td>Isin</td>
<td>13145</td>
<td>Unbaked. Meas. 6.0×4.0×1.8. III Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 9</td>
<td>Damik-ilishu</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>13983</td>
<td>Baked. Meas. 9.1×5.1×2.2. IV Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 10</td>
<td>Damik-ilishu</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>10894</td>
<td>Unbaked. Meas. 7.3×4.4×2.2. I Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 10</td>
<td><em>Rim</em>-&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>Sin</em></td>
<td>Isin</td>
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<td>Unbaked. Meas. 4.8×4.3×2.1. II Exp.</td>
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<td>18 11</td>
<td>Damik-ilishu</td>
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<td>19 12</td>
<td>Irра-imitи</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>4941</td>
<td>Half-baked. Many fragments joined together. Meas. 11.2×5.1×2.7. IV Exp.</td>
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<td>20 13</td>
<td>Irра-imitи</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>11180</td>
<td>Unbaked. Meas. 8.2×4.0×2.0. I Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 14</td>
<td><em>Sin</em>-&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>ihisham</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>11560</td>
<td>Unbaked. Shellacked. Meas. 10.2×4.9×2.5. I Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 15</td>
<td><em>Sin</em>-&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>ihisham</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>15055</td>
<td>Baked. Meas. 7.0×4.5×2.0. IV Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 15</td>
<td><em>Sin</em>-&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>ihisham</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>11191</td>
<td>Half-baked. Meas. 6.7×4.7×2.0. I Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 16</td>
<td><em>Sin</em>-&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>ihisham</em></td>
<td>a</td>
<td>15216</td>
<td>Unbaked. Lower part destroyed. Meas. 11.5×8.0×3.0. IV Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>25 17</td>
<td>Warad-*&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>Sin</em></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>13912</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 18</td>
<td>Warad-*&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>Sin</em></td>
<td>c</td>
<td>15169</td>
<td>Unbaked. Meas. 5.5×8.6×2.6. IV Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 18</td>
<td>Warad-*&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>Sin</em></td>
<td>d</td>
<td>13947</td>
<td>Baked. Meas. 7.1×3.8×1.9. IV Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>28 19</td>
<td><em>Rim</em>-&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>Sin</em></td>
<td>g</td>
<td>4942</td>
<td>Baked. Tablet with case. Meas. (Tablet) 7.8×4.2×1.4. (Case) Fragment A: 7.5×5.5×0.4. Fragment B: 3.8×3.8×0.4. IV Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 20</td>
<td><em>Rim</em>-&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;<em>Sin</em></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>4943</td>
<td>Baked. Meas. 5.0×4.3×2.0. IV Exp.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Isin</td>
<td>4944</td>
<td>Half-baked. Meas. 3.6×3.5×2.0. IV Exp.</td>
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<td>4945</td>
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<td>Year</td>
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<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>32 21</td>
<td>Rim-(^d)Sin</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>15175</td>
<td>Half-baked. Several fragments joined together. Meas. 10.6(\times)5.2 (\times)2.5. IV Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>33 22</td>
<td>Rim-(^d)Sin</td>
<td>n</td>
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<td>n?</td>
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<tr>
<td>36 23</td>
<td>Rim-(^d)Sin</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>15171</td>
<td>Unbaked. Rev. destroyed. Meas. 7.5(\times)4.3(\times)2.3. IV Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>37 23</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td>15049</td>
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<td>39 24</td>
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<td>15001</td>
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<tr>
<td>40 24</td>
<td>Rim-(^d)Sin</td>
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<td>Fragment of a case. Baked. Meas. 6.1(\times)3.7(\times)0.3. IV Exp.</td>
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<td>41 25</td>
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<td>44 26</td>
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<td>Baked. Meas. 11.2(\times)6.3(\times)2.7. II Exp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>46 28</td>
<td>Rim-(^d)Sin</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>9755</td>
<td>Copied from plaster-cast. Original in the I. O. M. Meas. 3.6(\times)4.6 (\times)2.3. II Exp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 28</td>
<td>Rim-(^d)Sin</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>9731</td>
<td>Copied from plaster-cast. Original in the I. O. M. Meas. 4.4(\times)1.4 (\times)2.1. II Exp.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Rim-(^d)Sin</td>
<td>Isin</td>
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<td>Lower part of a case. Baked. Meas. 3.0(\times)4.0(\times)0.3. IV Exp.</td>
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<td>Text Plate</td>
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<td>Year</td>
<td>C. B. S.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>51 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>52 29</td>
<td>Date destr.</td>
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<td>53 29</td>
<td>Date destr.</td>
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<td>57 30</td>
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<td>61 31</td>
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<td>lsin</td>
<td>4669</td>
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<td>62 31</td>
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<td>4662</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 31</td>
<td>Undated</td>
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<td>4652</td>
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<td>64 31</td>
<td>Rim-(d)Sin (?)</td>
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<td>65 31</td>
<td>Rim-(d)Sin (?)</td>
<td>Destroyed</td>
<td>4657</td>
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<td>Year</td>
<td>C. B. S.</td>
<td>Description</td>
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1 Cf. discussion at p. 30.
2 Possibly Sin-ikiinm (a).
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AUTOGRAPH PLATES
OBVERSE

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Col. 2

Col. 3

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PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES
A PERSON DIVIDES HIS PROPERTY AMONGST HIS CHILDREN

THE CHILDREN OBLIGATE THEMSELVES TO PROVIDE FOR THEIR FATHER'S SUSTENANCE (DÄMIK-ILISHU)
DIVISION OF INHERITANCE (IRRA-IMITI)
Upper: Rent of a garden containing palm trees (D Sin-Ikisham)

Lower: Purchase of a field (Warad-D Sin)
REDEMPTION OF THE FATHERLY HOUSE (RÍM.-D SIN)

PURCHASE OF A HOUSE (ILIMA.-LUM)
OBVERSE

DIVISION OF INHERITANCE
(PROBABLY D SIN-IKISHAM)
REVERSE OF PLATE LIX
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