

CUNEIFORM TEXTS
FROM
BABYLONIAN TABLETS, &c.,
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

PART XXXII.

(50 Plates.)

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Part XXXII of "Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets, etc.," contains texts from thirty clay tablets, eleven stone inscriptions, and one clay bowl, all of which are here published for the first time.

The most important of the historical documents here included consists of the long text from the Cruciform Monument of an early Akkadian king, who may probably be identified as Manishtusu (about B.C. 2750). It is one of the earliest Semitic inscriptions of any considerable length which has come down to us. It records the king's conquests of the Elamite territories of Anshan and Kurikhum, and relates how he brought back with him to Sippar the captured Elamite king and paraded him in triumph in the Sun-god's temple in that city. A large part of the text is taken up with a detailed account of the manner in which the king increased the endowments of the Sun-temple, in gratitude to the god for his victory over his enemies, and the document throws light upon the administration of one of the great Semitic temples at a very early period of Babylonian history.

Other historical texts, etc., included are :—

- (1) Portions of royal stelae of the same period, which record successful battles waged by Manishtusu, or another early Akkadian king of his dynasty, against cities in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.
- (2) Two stone-inscriptions of Gimil-Sin, king of Ur, about 2275 B.C., both from the same temple: the longer inscription referring to the king's erection of a fortified wall to the north-west of Babylonia in his fourth year, in order to keep in check incursions of the Amorites, and drive them back into their own land.
- (3) An early Sumerian deed of sale on a stone tablet from Dailem, representing one of the earliest title-deeds which have come down to us.
- (4) A dedicatory text from a very archaic Sumerian stone figure; the fragment of a vase of Narâm-Sin, which is a duplicate of that lost in the Tigris through the sinking of a raft laden with antiquities acquired by the "Expédition en Mésopotamie"; an archaic bowl-inscription from Ashur; and a stone weight of ten manehs, fifteen shekels, which was dedicated as a votive offering in a temple.

The thirty inscriptions from clay tablets, also here included, represent a selection of the recently discovered archives of Drehem, an ancient city near Nippur, and contain accounts concerning the supplies of offerings and of beasts for sacrifice at the great temple of Enlil at Nippur, and at other smaller shrines in its neighbourhood. Among them are very fine specimens of documents of this class.

The descriptions of the texts, and the copies, are the work of Mr. Leonard W. King, M.A., F.S.A., Assistant in the Department.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES,
BRITISH MUSEUM.

May 4th, 1912.

I.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

I. CRUCIFORM MONUMENT OF AN EARLY AKKADIAN KING, WHO MAY PROBABLY BE IDENTIFIED AS MANISHTUSU.

The monument consists of a cruciform stone object, inscribed on its twelve sides with a votive text, recording an increase in the endowment of the temple of the Sun-god and his consort at Sippar by an early king of Akkad in commemoration of a victory over the Elamite provinces of Anshan and Kurikhum. A duplicate of portions of the text of Cols. I, II, III, and XII is preserved on a fragment of a clay tablet in the Imperial Ottoman Museum. In both the monument and its duplicate the beginning of the text is wanting, so that the name of the king who caused it to be inscribed has not been preserved. But Col. II, l. 1 f., refer to Sharrukin as the father of the writer of the inscription, whom we may therefore, with some confidence, identify as Manishtusu (*cf.* King, *Sum. and Akk.*, p. 223 f.). The text of the cruciform monument falls into the following sections:—

(a) Col. I, ll. 1–17: The king's name and titles. The upper part of the column is broken, but it may be inferred from the size of the gap that about six lines are wanting, beginning with the name of Manishtusu and that of his father, and reading: ["Manishtusu, the son of Sharrukin, the mighty king, the king of the world, the appointed [of Anu], [the pa]tes[i] of Enlil, the representative of Amal," etc.

(b) Col. I, ll. 18–27: Record of the construction by the king of a new building dedicated to "Shamash, my lord, and Aa, the bride, my lady." It is stated to have occupied an extent of twelve *bur* of ground, and was no doubt connected with E-babbar, the great Sun-temple at Sippar.

(c) Col. I, l. 28–Col. II, l. 27: Historical record of the conquest of Anshan and Kurikhum. This section consists of (i) a historical introduction, setting out the cause of the conquest as due to a general revolt of the empire, and containing the passage referring to Sharrukin (Col. I, l. 27–Col. II, l. 8, which read: "When all the lands [. , which] my father [S]harrukin had left me, revolted against me in enmity and no one remained nor was faithful (?) to me"); (ii) the simultaneous conquest of Anshan and Kurikhum (Col. II, ll. 9–16); and (iii) the subsequent bringing of the king of Anshan and Kurikhum in triumph into the presence of the Sun-god in Sippar (Col. II, ll. 17–27).

(d) Col. II, l. 28–Col. III, l. 9: Record of the restoration of the great temple E-babbar.

(e) Col. III, ll. 10–25: Increase in the regular offerings by the king, and special ordinances for the feasts of Aa.

(f) Col. III, l. 26–Col. IV, l. 13: Provision for the due maintenance of the sacred priestess of the Sun-god.

(g) Col. IV, ll. 14–26: Prayer of the king to Shamash, who revealed to him the appointed time for the restoration of the temple.

(h) Col. IV, l. 27–Col. V, l. 14: Sequestration of the revenue from certain cities for the benefit of the temple-service.

(i) Col. V, l. 15–Col. X, l. 34: Detailed statement, cast into recurrent formulae, which set out the manner in which the king has doubled the former amount of the Sun-god's offerings in the various commodities of which they consist. The regular formula employed consists in a statement of the amount added by the king to the former offering (usually the same

amount, thereby doubling the total), and this is followed by a record of the total amount of the offering thus ordained by the king, *e.g.*: "To ten sheep for offerings, ten sheep for offerings I added; twenty sheep for offerings as one day's allowance I ordained. To two [.] oxen, two [.] oxen I added; four [.] oxen as one day's allowance I ordained . . . To three [*gur* of grain], thr[ee *gur* of grain] I [added]; s[ix *gur* of grain] a[s one day's allowance] I ordained. T[o one and a half *gur*] of me[al] one and a half *gur* of meal I added; three *gur* of meal as one day's allowance I ordained." The text goes on to relate under the same formula how offerings of one and a half *gur* were increased to three *gur* in the case of two sorts of ordinary flour and a special sort of royal flour, and as regards the *saskû*-dates. So, too, thirty-five *ka* of oil was increased to seventy *ka*, and the same increase took place in offerings of the same amount of fine oil, pig's fat, and three sorts of milk, while a previous offering of fifteen *ka* of light honey was increased to thirty *ka*.

(*j*) Col. X, l. 35-Col. XII, ll. 10 ff.: Enumeration of special offerings made by the king to the Sun-god and his Consort, including specified amounts of silver and gold, various wrappers, a white vestment, oxen, etc.


(*k*) Col. XII, about l. 15—to the end (l. 35): Imprecatory clauses calling down curses upon anyone who should presumably diminish the offerings or damage the record. The clauses which are preserved include invocations of Ea, who is implored to slay such a king with his storm-flood, and Ninkharsag, who is besought to hinder procreation in his land; and, should he increase, Adad is petitioned to overwhelm him.

The cruciform monument was found at Abû Habba in 1881, and bears the Collection-No. A.H. 81-4-28, 118 B. It stands from 8½ in. to 8¾ in. in height, and the arms of the cross measure from 4⅝ in. to 4⅞ in. from side to side. It has been described by King, *Sum. and Akk.*, pp. 222 f., where its connection with the Constantinople duplicate S. 3 is pointed out (for this fragment see Scheil, *Une saison de fouilles à Sippar*, p. 95, and Thureau-Dangin, *Rev. d'Assyr.*, VII (1910), pp. 179 ff.). The text of the cruciform monument is here published for the first time. (PLATES 1-4.)

II. FRAGMENTS OF SOME AKKADIAN ROYAL STELAE.

Nos. 56630 and 56631 are fragments of two monoliths, engraved with duplicate inscriptions which record certain military expeditions undertaken by Manishtusu, by means of which he increased the territory under his control. They record his defeat of a confederation of thirty-two kings in the neighbourhood of "the sea," *i.e.*, the Persian Gulf, and the capture of the cities over which they ruled. Manishtusu's name does not occur in the few lines of the main inscription preserved upon the fragments, but upon one side of the larger of the two is engraved a dedication in rather larger characters, stating that the stele, of which it formed a part, was dedicated by Manishtusu to the Sun-god. Both fragments were found at Abû Habba, so that we may conclude that the stelae were set up in the great temple at Sippar to commemorate his victory. The fragments bear the Collection-Nos. 82-7-14, 1023 and 1024, and have been previously described by Jensen, *Zeits. für Assyriol.*, XV, p. 248, n. 1, and King, *Sum. and Akk.*, pp. 211 f., while a fragment of another duplicate has been published by Scheil, *Textes Élam.-Sémit.*, II, pl. 1, No. 2; their texts are here published for the first time. Nos. 98917 and 98918 are fragments of a similar stele, which may probably also be assigned to Manishtusu. The larger fragment records on its Obverse the result of a successful campaign in the neighbourhood of "the sea" (*i.e.*, the Persian Gulf); the smaller fragment also records a battle, and contains a reference to the god Enlil. (PLATE 5.)

III. STONE INSCRIPTIONS OF GIMIL-SIN, KING OF UR.

No. 103354 is an inscription from a limestone slab which records in Sumerian the building of a temple in honour of the god , the reading of whose name is as yet unknown. The text may be rendered: "For the god, the hero of heaven, the beloved son of Ninni, his father, Gimil-Sin, the [.] of Enlil (?), Ninlil (?) and the great gods, the king whom Enlil has named as the beloved of his heart, the shepherd of his land, the mighty king, king of Ur, king of the four quarters, when he built the Wall of the West named Murik-Tidnim, and turned back the hosts of the Amorites into their land, the temple chosen of his

heart, his beloved temple, for his life has built." The inscription on No. 103353 is a shorter form of the same text and is engraved on a gate-socket from the same temple; it reads: "For the god, the hero of heaven, the beloved son of Ninni, his father, Gimil-Sin, the mighty king, king of Ur, king of the four quarters, the temple chosen of his heart, his beloved temple for his life has built." The principal point of interest centres in the date given upon the longer inscription which corresponds with the date-formula for the fourth year of his reign. It has been recognized that Tidnu was in the region of Amurru, and might well be connected with Tidanu, the mountain from which Gudca of Lagash obtained his marble; the addition to the usual date-formula which is given in the text confirms this view, and by its reference to the turning back of the hosts of the Amorites into their own land indicates the reason for the erection of the fortified wall. It is thus clear that already, under the Dynasty of Ur, Babylonia was suffering from incursions of Western Semites from the N.W., which were destined later on to overwhelm the Sumerian predominance, and to deflect the course of the country's history and subsequent development into more purely Semitic channels. (PLATE 6.)

IV. EARLY SUMERIAN DEED OF SALE FROM DAILEM.

The text is engraved upon a limestone tablet, which was found at Dailem in 1882; it bears the Collection-No. D. 82-3-23, 2252. The beginning of the text, which doubtless contained a description of the land and a record of the principal price paid for it, is wanting. The portion of the text which is preserved enumerates presents made by the purchaser to various sellers or persons with a claim or interest in the estate. It may be noted that in place of the expression *nig-ki-gar* (= *nig-dirig*) we here have the variant phrase *nig-ku-gar* used throughout for the various "supplements" to the purchase-price paid for the buildings upon the land. (PLATES 7 AND 8.)

V. INSCRIPTION FROM AN EARLY SUMERIAN FIGURE OF LIMESTONE.

One shoulder and a portion of the upper arm only are preserved of the figure, measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. The inscription, the end of which is wanting, stated that the figure was dedicated to a certain deity by the donor whose own name and that of his father were given on the stone; on the phrase *sag-tug-du*, used in the sense of "as a gift," with which the inscription opens, see Thureau-Dangin, *Rev. d'Assyr.*, VI, p. 146, n. 3, and cf. *Königsinschriften*, p. 160, viii, 1, l. 4 (Vase of Utug), and p. 170, x, 2, l. 3 (Statue of the king of Mari). (PLATE 8.)

VI. PORTION OF AN INSCRIBED ALABASTER VASE OF NARÂM-SIN.

The text of No. 104418 is a duplicate of that upon the vase found by the French "Expédition en Mésopotamie," but afterwards lost with other antiquities in the Tigris (cf. I R., pl. 3, No. vii); for the fragment of another similarly inscribed vase see Scheil, *Textes Élam.-Sémit.*, II, pl. I, No. I. (PLATE 8.)

VII. EARLY BOWL-INSCRIPTION FROM ASHUR.

The fragment No. 103388 is from an unglazed wheel-made bowl of baked clay, measuring $5\frac{3}{16}$ in. by $4\frac{1}{8}$ in., and from $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 1 in. in thickness. The text is inscribed in bold archaic characters upon its outer surface, and the portion that is preserved is from the end of a royal building-inscription. The upper part of the text probably recorded the names of the king and those of his immediate ancestors, each of which appears to be described as "the governor of Enlil, the priest of Ashir"; the text then goes on to describe the rebuilding of a temple, and it ends with an assurance that Adad will hearken to the prayer of the man who shall preserve the royal work or record. The old form of the divine name Ashir is of interest, as well as the archaic form of the cursive character. (PLATE 9.)

VIII. PORTION OF A STONE WEIGHT, ENGRAVED WITH AN INSCRIPTION IN REVERSE.

The fact that the inscription is engraved in reverse indicates that the text was intended to be impressed or rolled over wet clay; but the stone was also to be used as a weight, as is evident from its inscription which describes it as weighing "ten manehs fifteen [shekels]." The inscription

records the dedication of the weight to a god of Sippar, probably Shamash, by Sharru-[.], the son of Ilu-nar[a]. The full text reads: "To the god [.] of Sipp[ar], king of heaven [and earth (?)], his king, Sharru-[.], the son of Ilu-nar[a], ten manehs and fifteen [shekels] [.] has presen[ted]." The stone measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in diameter. (PLATE 9.)

IX. ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

In these plates a selection is given of tablets recently found in the course of clandestine excavations carried on by the Arabs at Drehem, the modern name of a moderately large mound which lies about half-an-hour south of Nippur, on the way to Sûk el-'Afej. A large number of the tablets which have been found on the site deal with the receipt or despatch of cattle, sheep, goats, etc., and it is probable that there existed at Drehem, under the kings of the Dynasty of Ur, a great centre for the collection and supply of animals destined for the temple-services at Nippur. Some tablets mention offerings made by the king, while others record receipts of beasts from patesis of the great cities of Babylonia, and we may infer that contributions to the central shrine of Babylonia were made regularly by different provinces of the empire. Others of the tablets discovered record the receipt of silver, gold, and stone objects evidently intended as offerings to the gods whose shrines were situated either at Nippur, or possibly in the more immediate neighbourhood of Drehem itself. Very many thousands of these account-tablets have been discovered, and other selections have already been published by Thureau-Dangin, *Rev. d'Assyr.*, VII (1910), pp. 186 ff., and H. de Genouillac, *Tablettes de Dréhem* (1911) from the collection in the Louvre; by the latter scholar in his *La Trouvaille de Dréhem* (1911) of tablets in the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople and the Musée du Cinquantenaire at Brussels; and by Langdon, in *Tablets from the Archives of Drehem* (1911), containing two collections at Oxford acquired by the Bodleian Library and the Ashmolean Museum. The selection from the British Museum Collection of Drehem Tablets, which is here published, includes some fine specimens of the larger classes of account-tablets from the site, in addition to examples of the smaller receipt-records. (PLATES 10-50.)

II.

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A.H. 82-7-14, 1024, see No. 56631.

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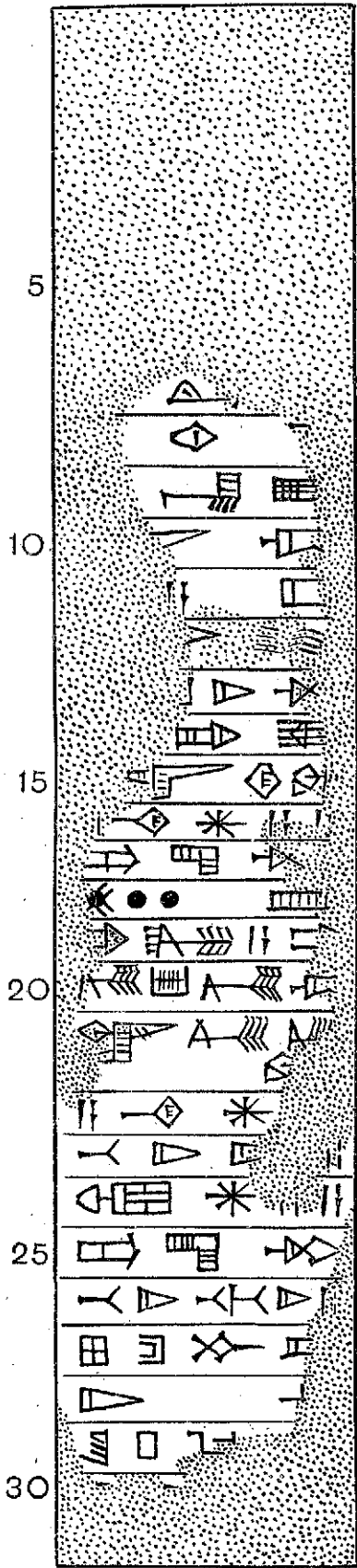
89-1-12, 7, see No. 104418.

CRUCIFORM MONUMENT OF AN EARLY AKKADIAN KING.

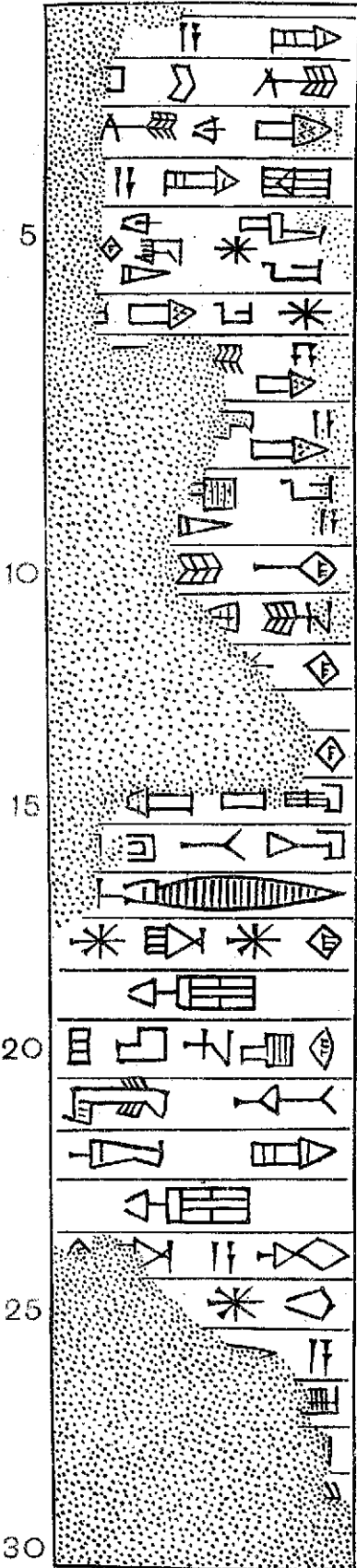
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91022.

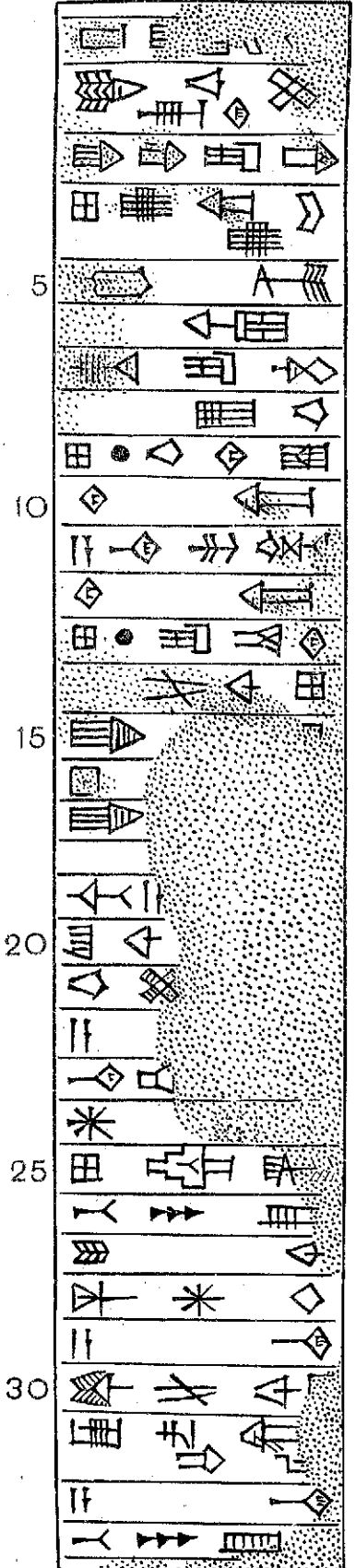
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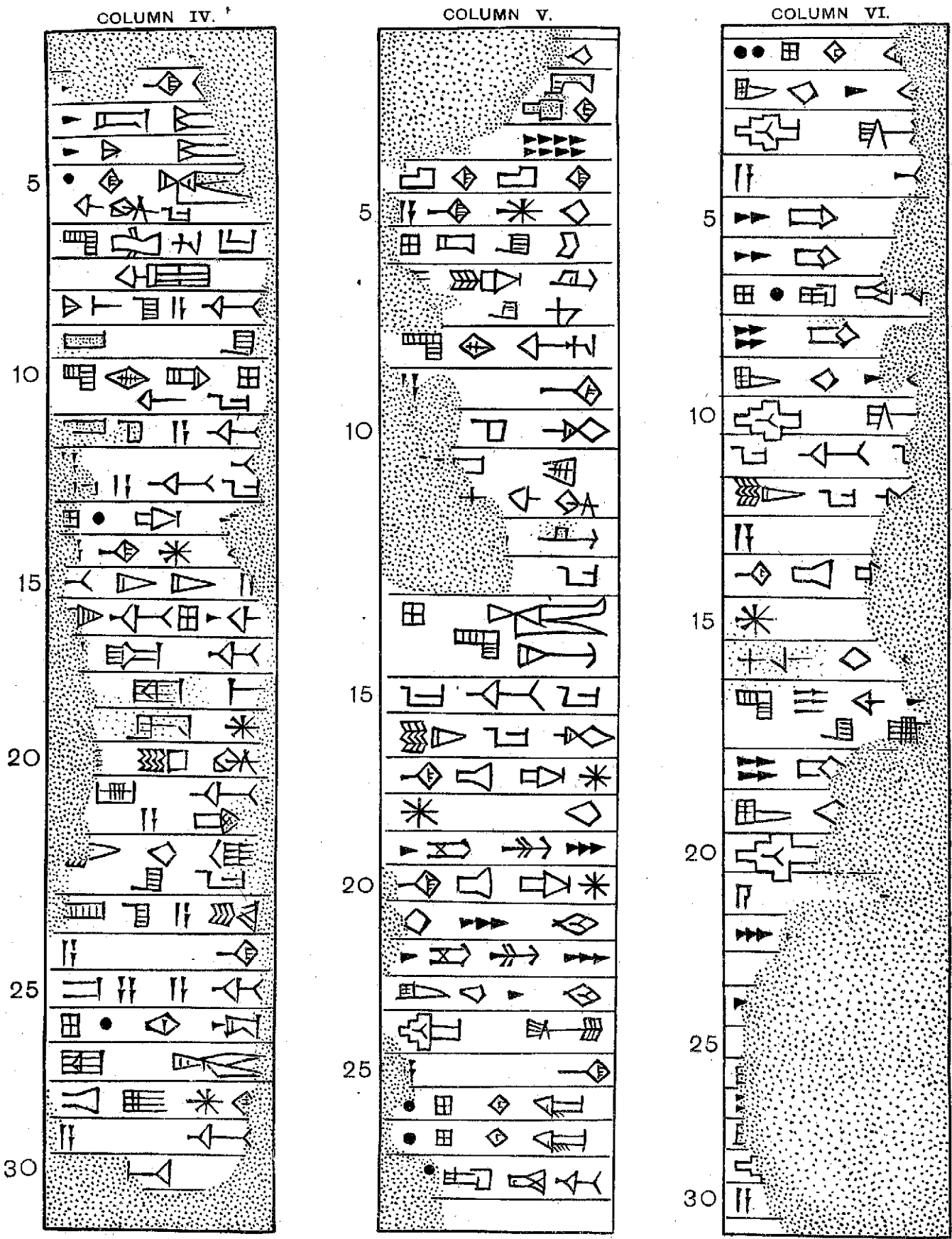


COLUMN III.



CRUCIFORM MONUMENT OF AN EARLY AKKADIAN KING.

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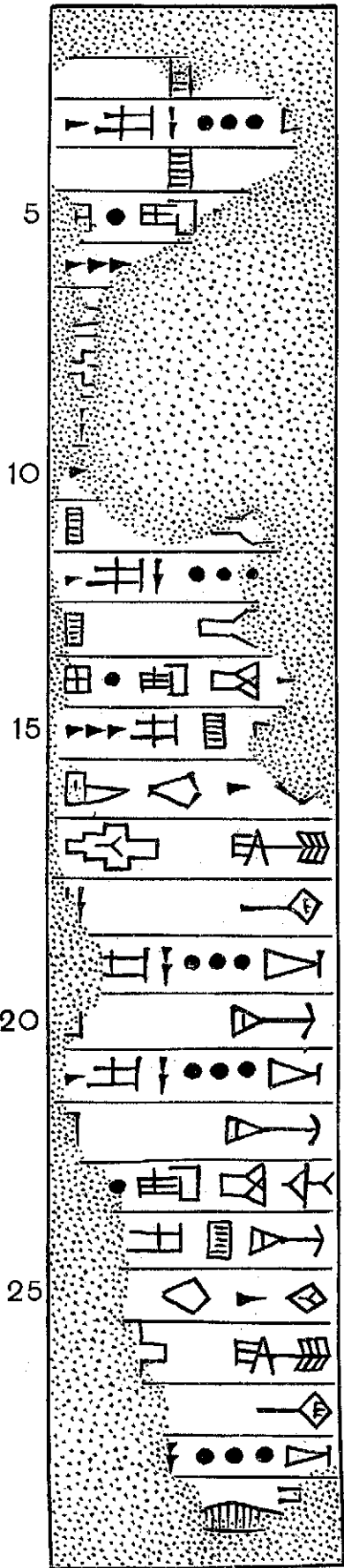


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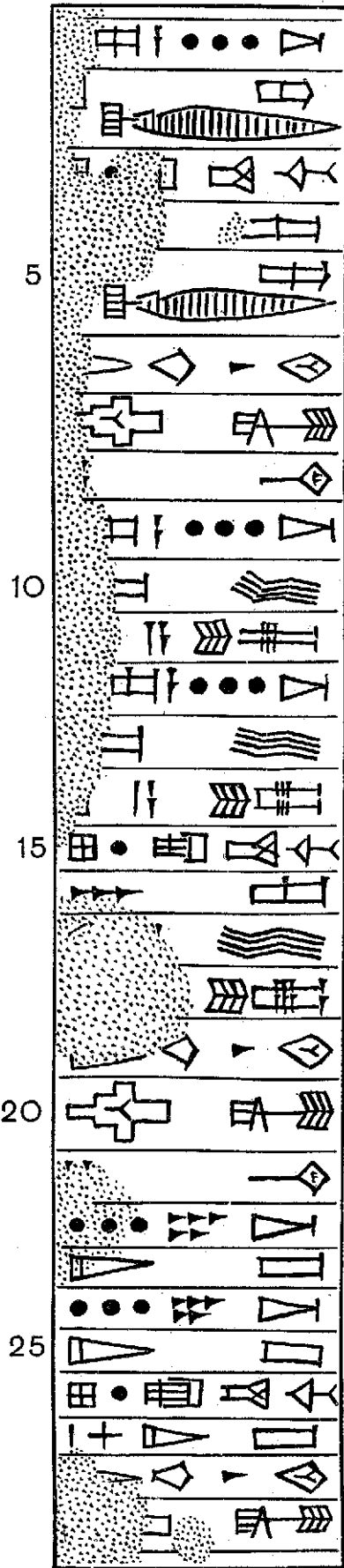
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91022.

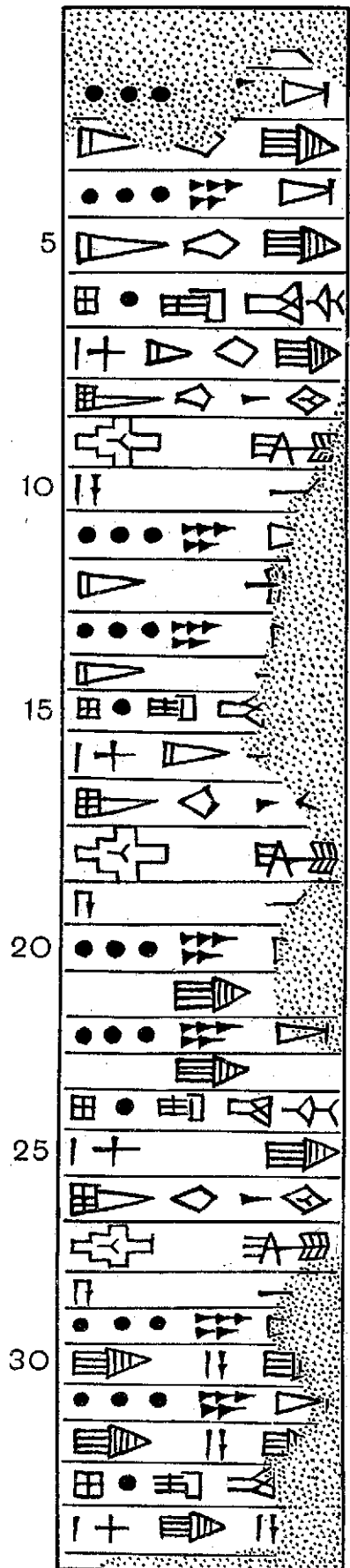
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COLUMN VIII.



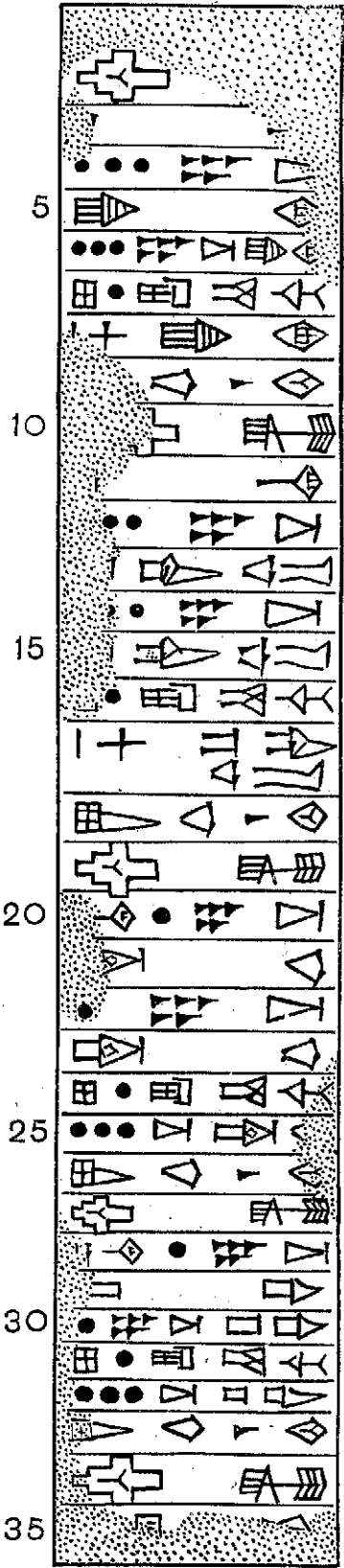
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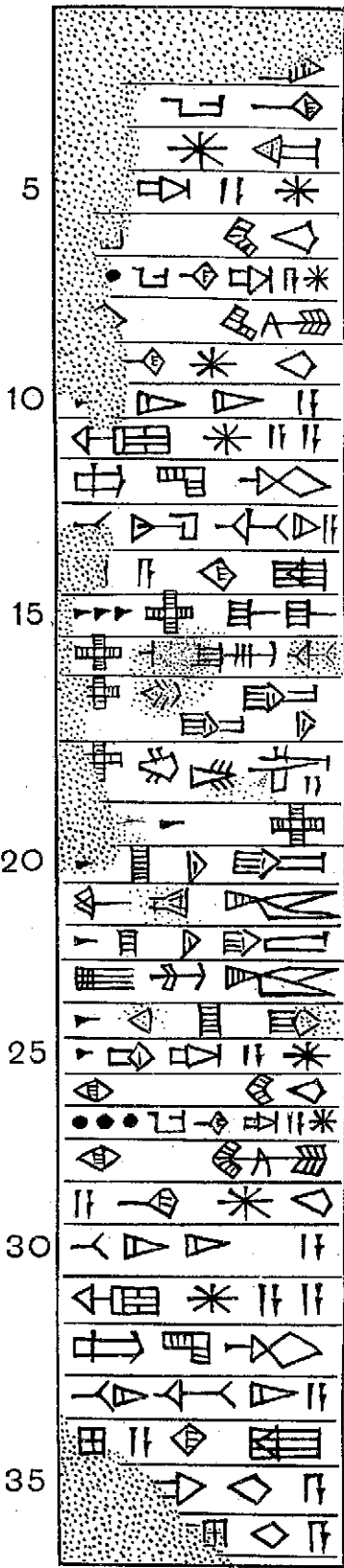
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91022.

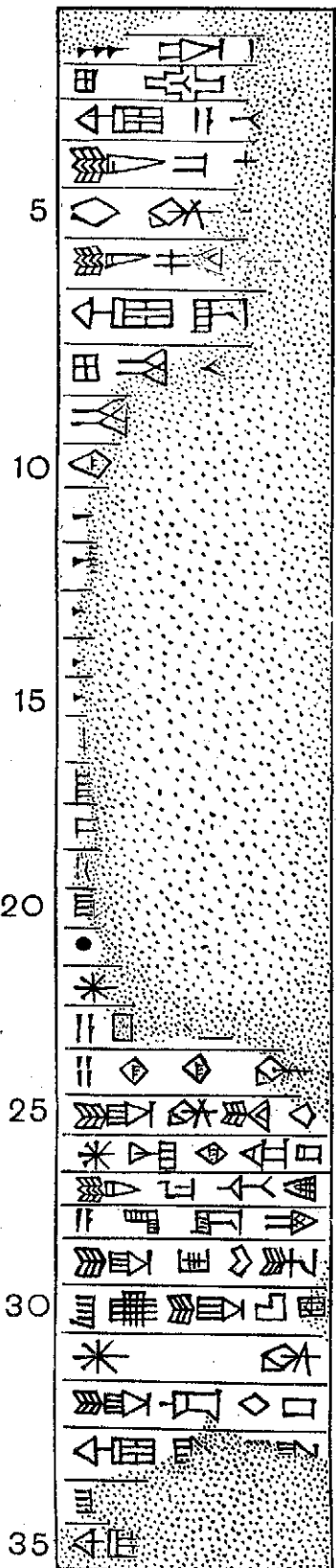
COLUMN X.



COLUMN XI.



COLUMN XII.



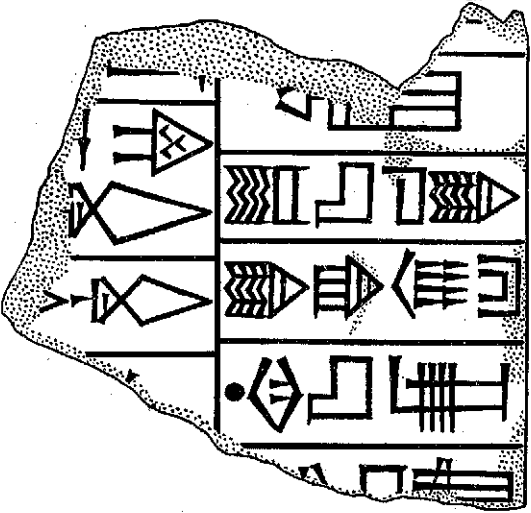
[ll. 37 and 38 of Col. XI are engraved upon the bottom of the stone.]



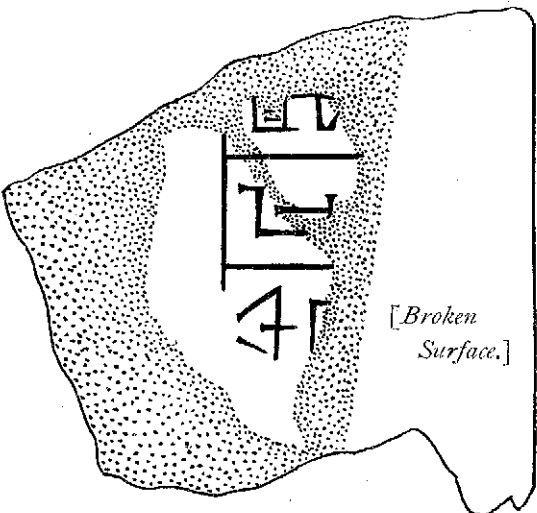
AKKADIAN ROYAL STELAE.

98917.

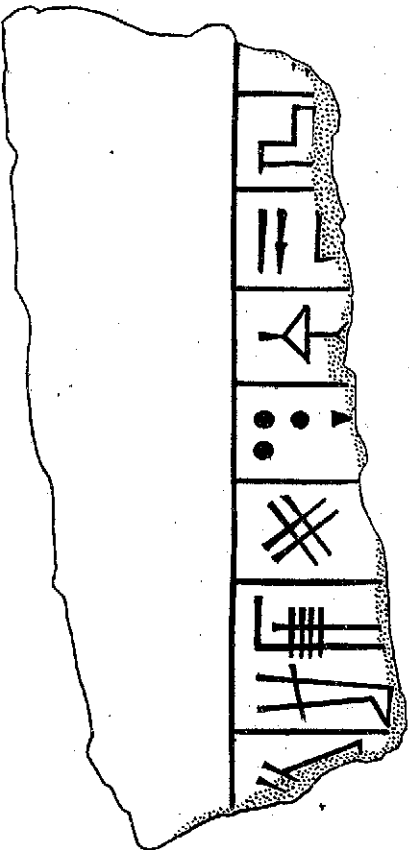
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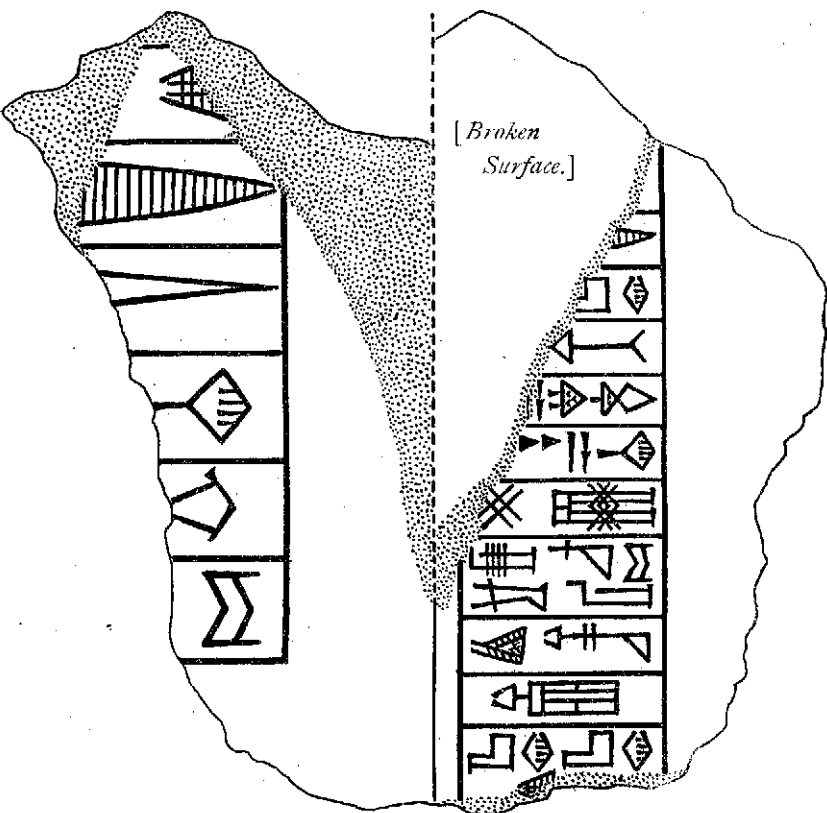
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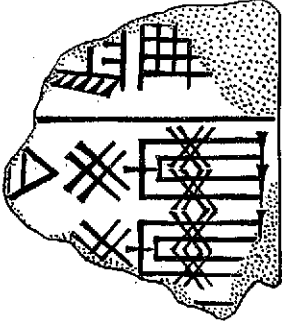
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56631.

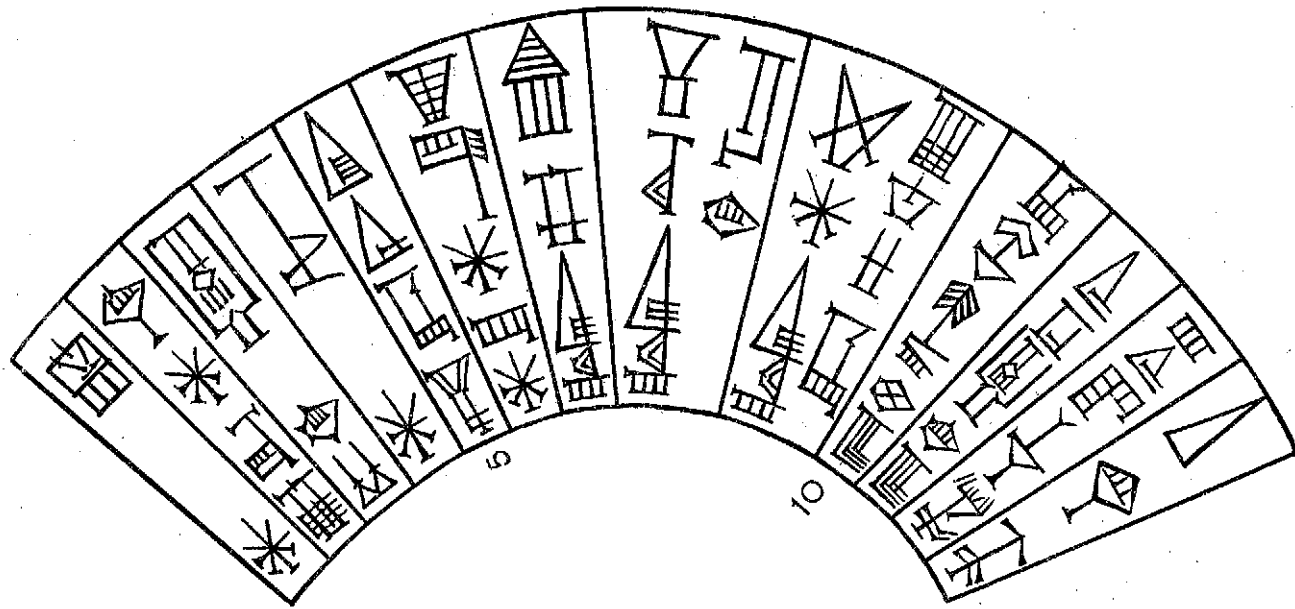


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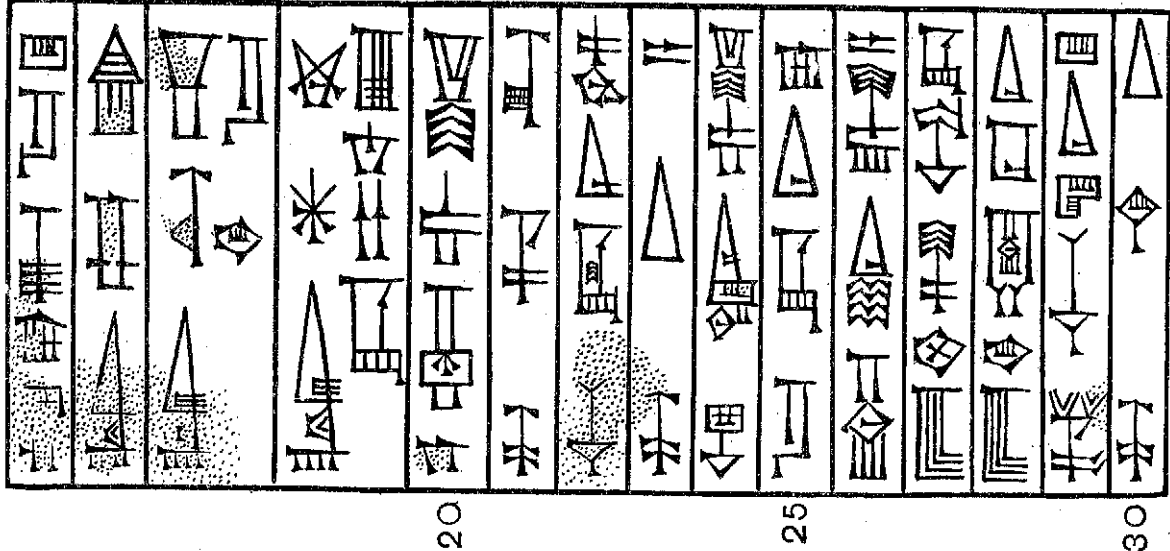


STONE INSCRIPTIONS OF GIMIL-SIN, KING OF UR.

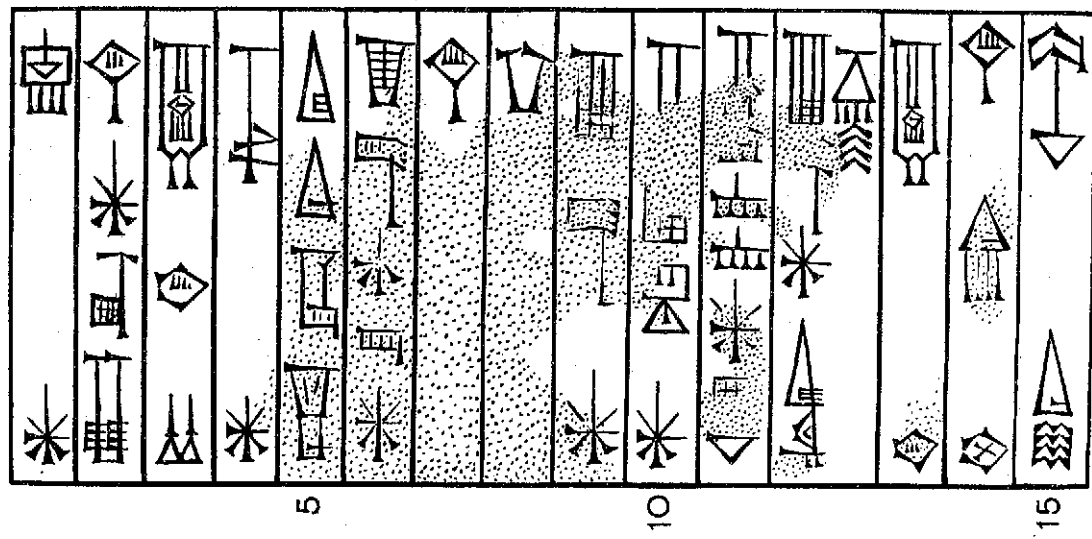
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103354
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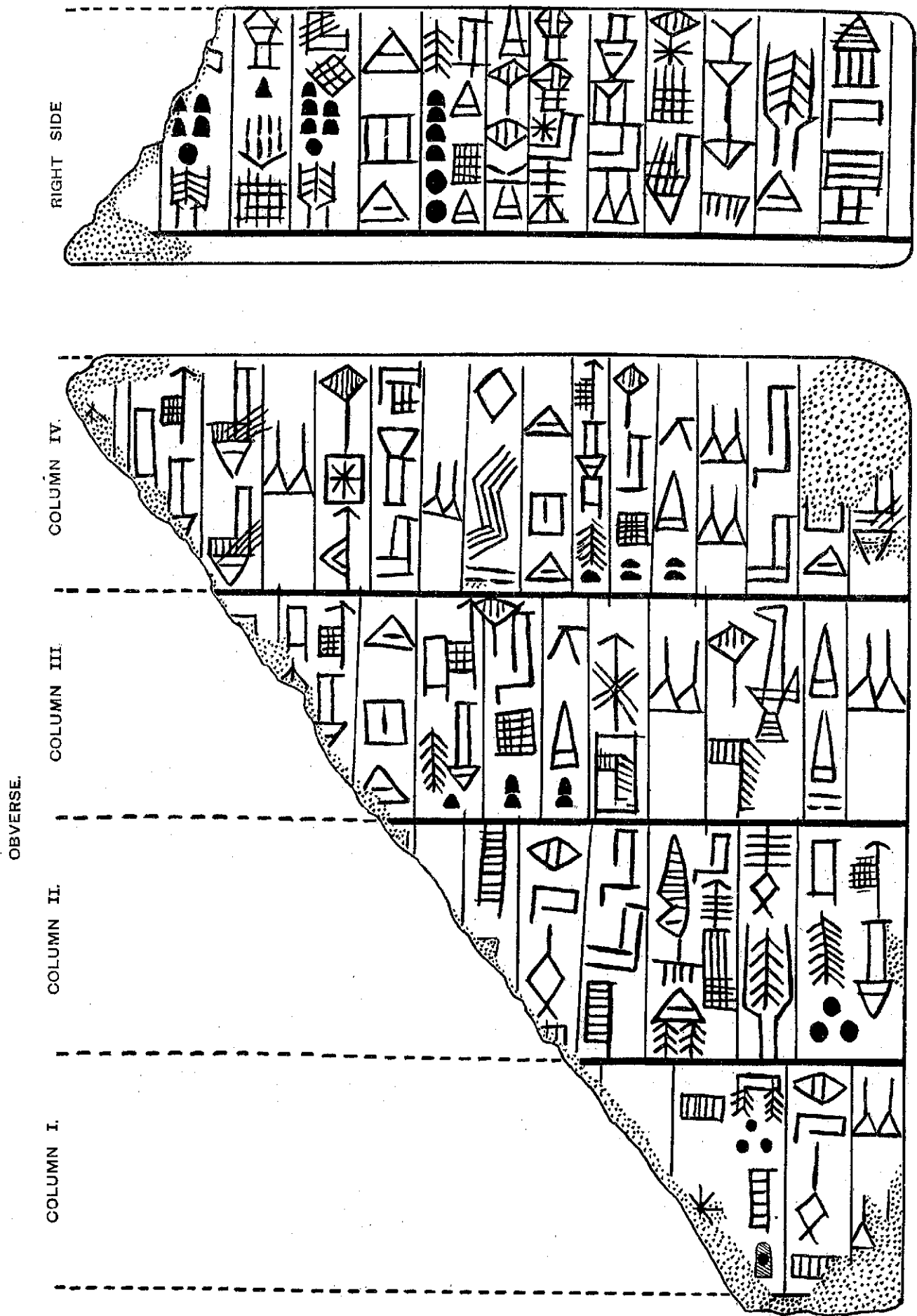
103354



EARLY SUMERIAN DEED OF SALE FROM DAILEM.

22460.

OBVERSE AND RIGHT SIDE.

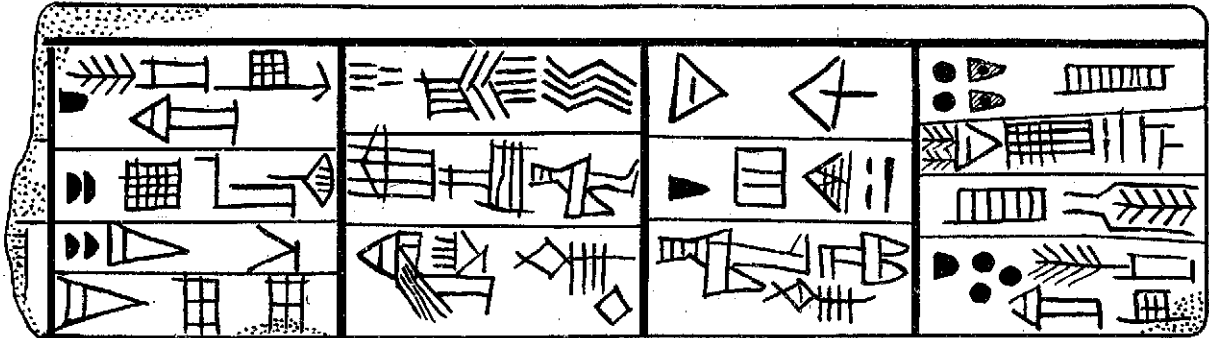


EARLY SUMERIAN DEED OF SALE, ETC.

22460.

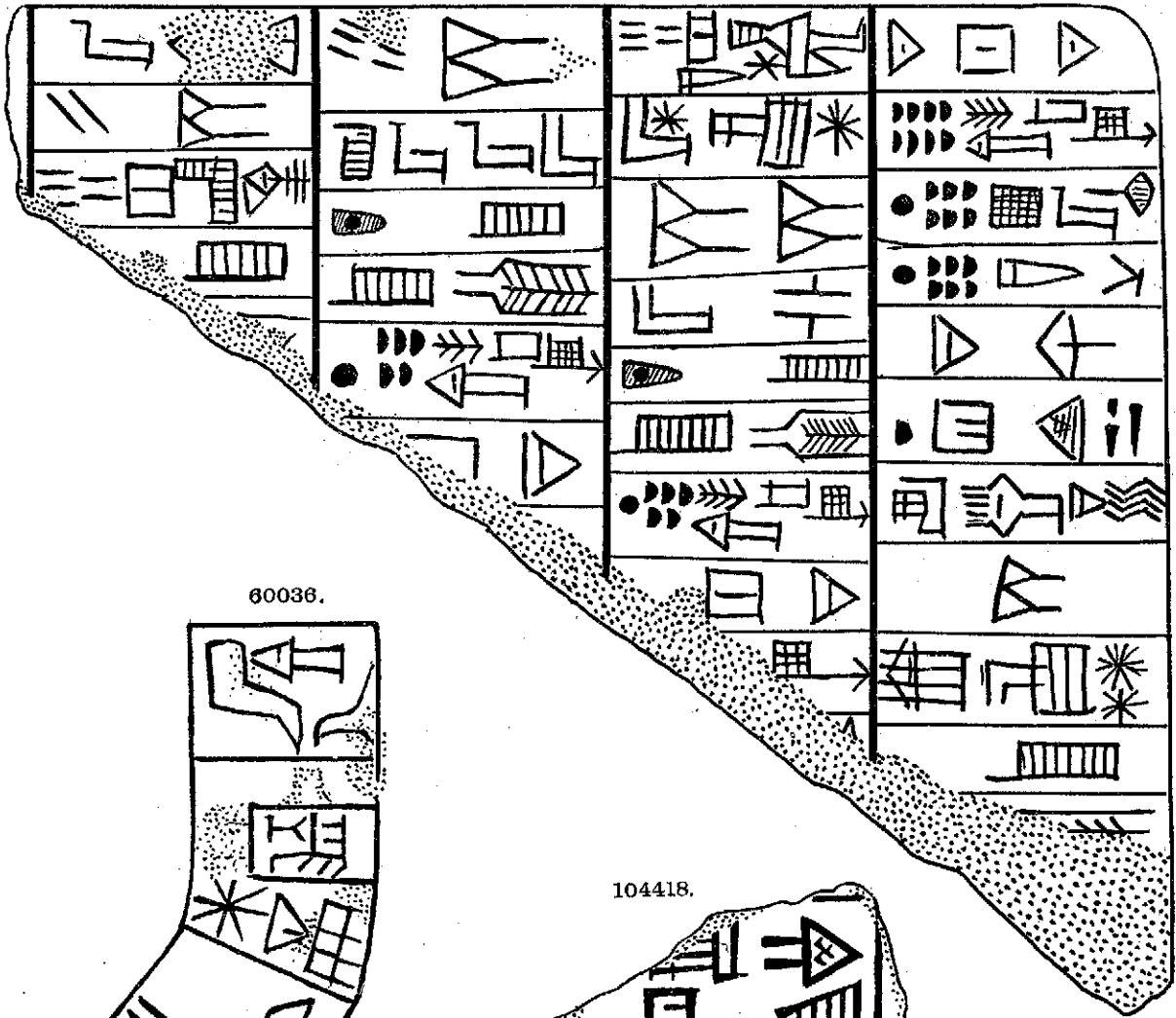
BOTTOM EDGE.

COLUMN IV. COLUMN III. COLUMN II. COLUMN I.

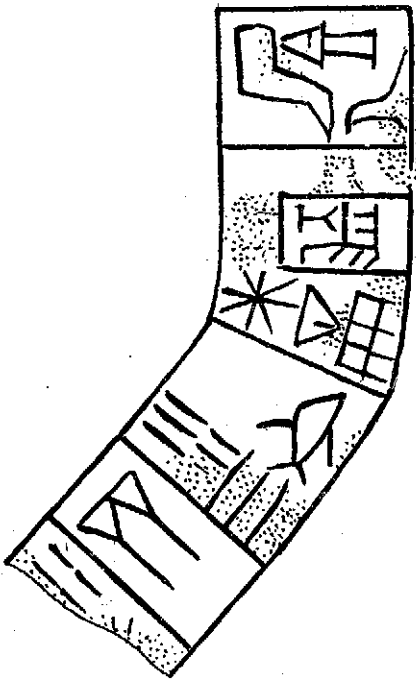


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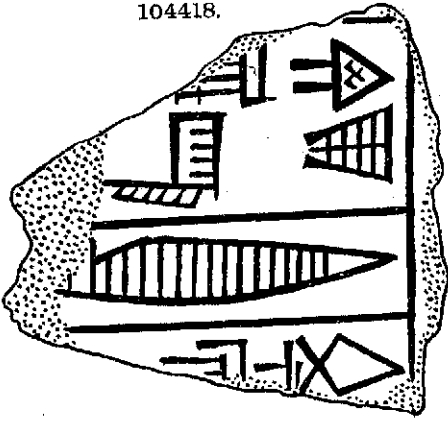
COLUMN IVa. COLUMN IIIa. COLUMN IIa. COLUMN Ia.



60036.

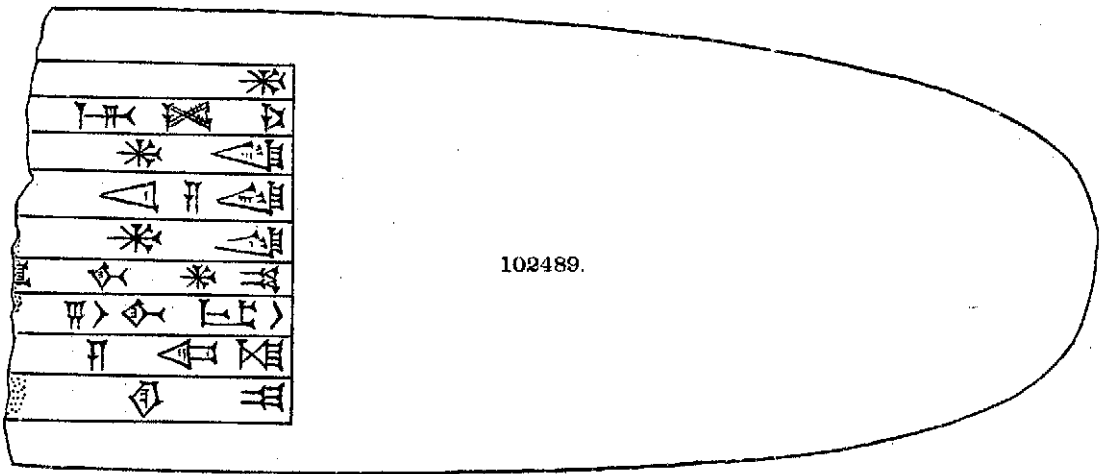
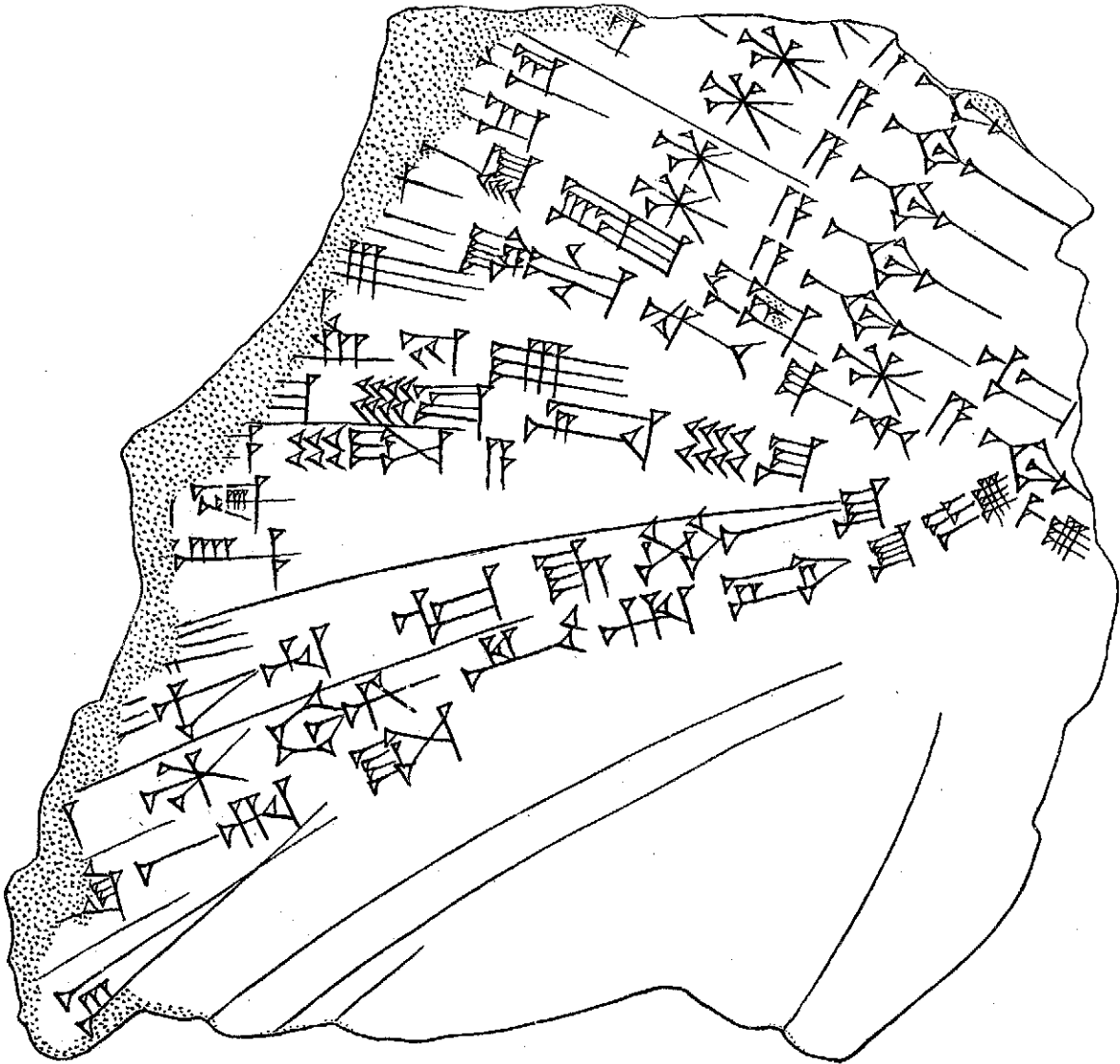


104418.



BOWL-INSCRIPTION FROM ASHUR, ETC.

103388.



102489.

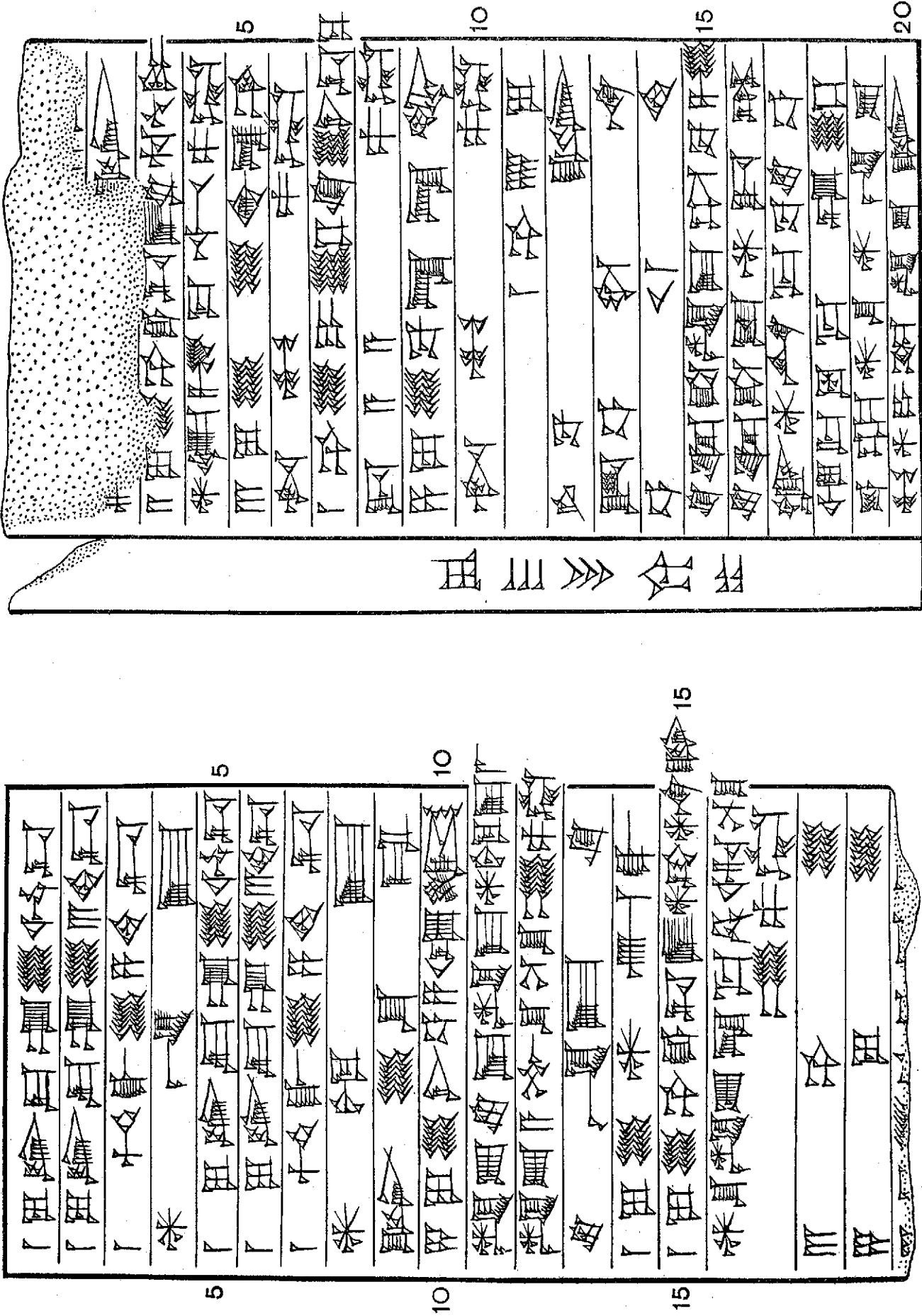
ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

108433.

OBVERSE.

SIDE.

REVERSE.



ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103399.

OBVERSE.

COLUMN IV.

COLUMN III.

COLUMN II.

COLUMN I.

[The upper portions of Columns I and II are wanting.]

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<div>675</div> <div>680</div> <div>685</div> <div>690</div> <div>695</div> <div>700</div> <div>705</div> <div>710</div> <div>715</div> <div>720</div> <div>725</div> <div>730</div> <div>735</div> <div>740</div> <div>745</div> <div>750</div> <div>755</div> <div>760</div> <div>765</div> <div>770</div> <div>775</div> <div>780</div> <div>785</div> <div>790</div> <div>795</div> <div>800</div> <div>805</div> <div>810</div> <div>815</div> <div>820</div> <div>825</div> <div>830</div> <div>835</div> <div>840</div> <div>845</div> <div>850</div> <div>855</div> <div>860</div> <div>865</div> <div>870</div> <div>875</div> <div>880</div> <div>885</div> <div>890</div> <div>895</div> <div>900</div> <div>905</div> <div>910</div> <div>915</div> <div>920</div> <div>925</div> <div>930</div> <div>935</div> <div>940</div> <div>945</div> <div>950</div> <div>955</div> <div>960</div> <div>965</div> <div>970</div> <div>975</div> <div>980</div> <div>985</div> <div>990</div> <div>995</div>
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ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103399.

OBVERSE (CONTINUED) AND REVERSE.

COLUMN V.		COLUMN VI.		COLUMN IV. (CONT.)		COLUMN III. (CONT.)	
5		10		5	10	20	25
5		10			20	25	30

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

104458.

REVERSE.

Slide

OBVERSE.

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103431.

REVERSE.

5
 10
 15
 20

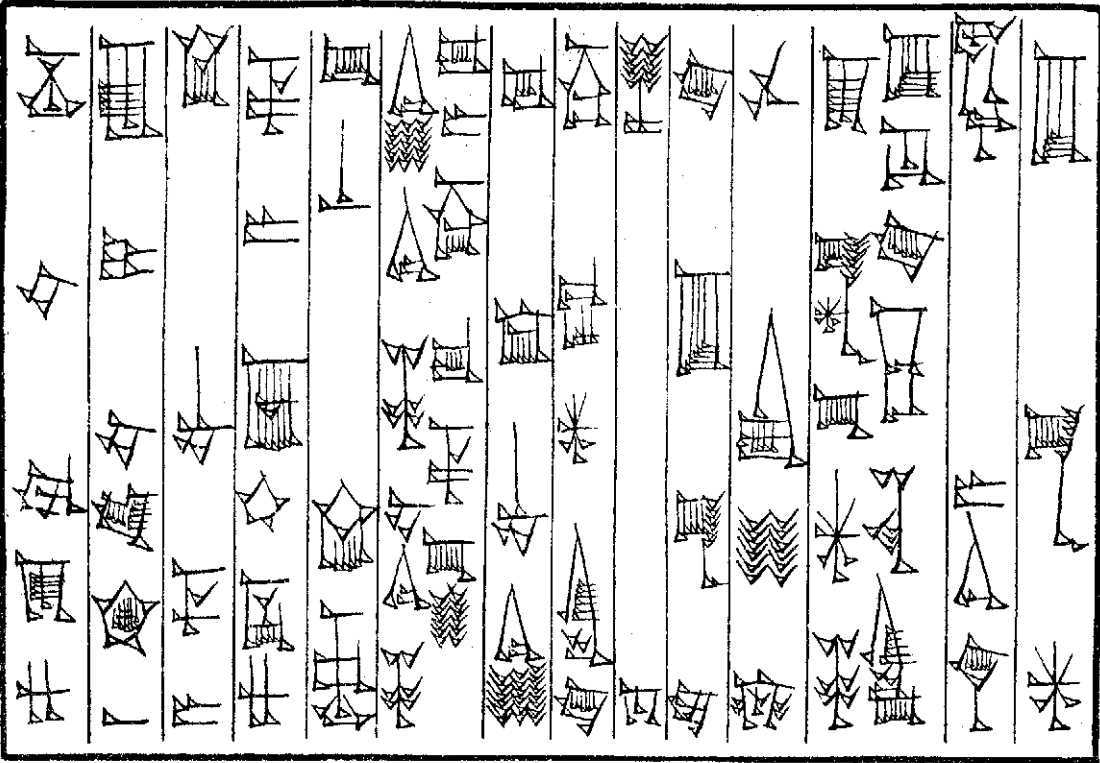
OBVERSE.

一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 十一 十二 十三 十四 十五 十六 十七 十八 十九 二十 二十一 二十二 二十三 二十四 二十五 二十六 二十七 二十八 二十九 三十 三十一 三十二 三十三 三十四 三十五 三十六 三十七 三十八 三十九 四十 四十一 四十二 四十三 四十四 四十五 四十六 四十七 四十八 四十九 五十 五十一 五十二 五十三 五十四 五十五 五十六 五十七 五十八 五十九 六十 六十一 六十二 六十三 六十四 六十五 六十六 六十七 六十八 六十九 七十 七十一 七十二 七十三 七十四 七十五 七十六 七十七 七十八 七十九 八十 八十一 八十二 八十三 八十四 八十五 八十六 八十七 八十八 八十九 九十 九十一 九十二 九十三 九十四 九十五 九十六 九十七 九十八 九十九 一百

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103439.

REVERSE.

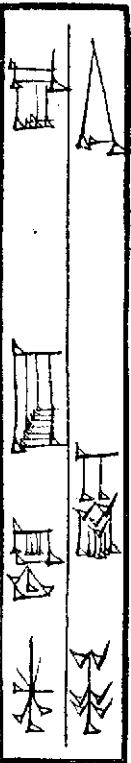


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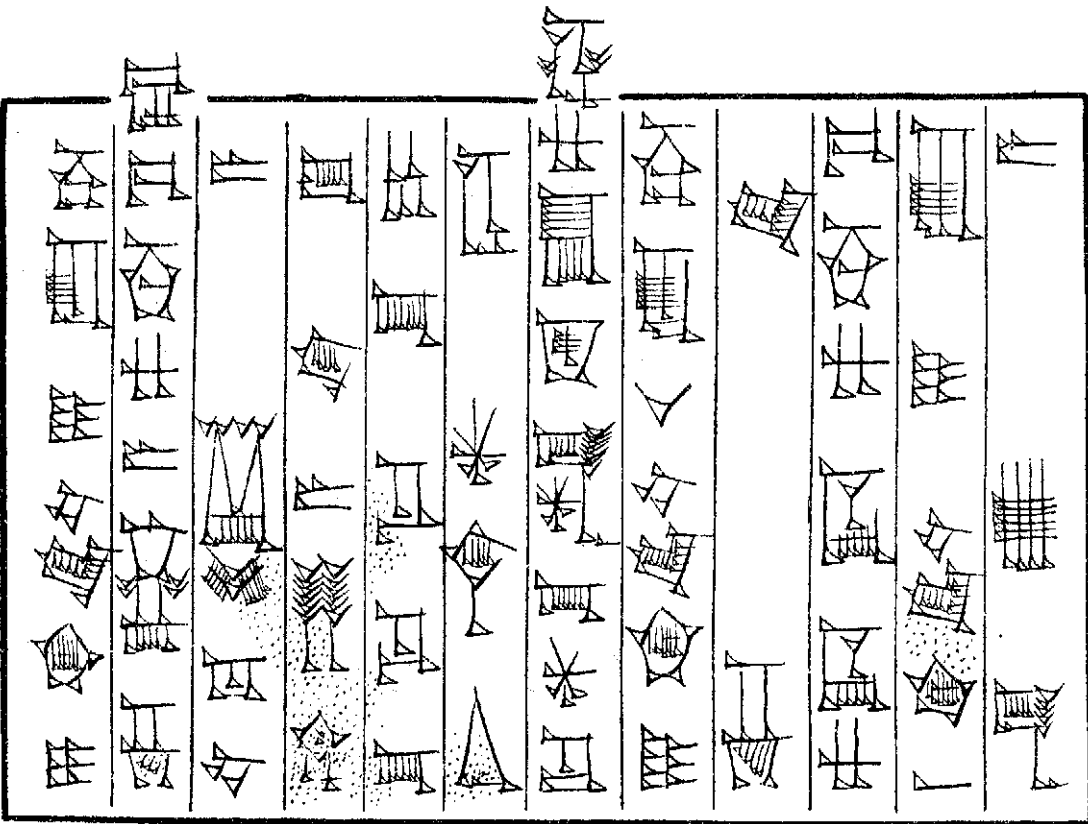
10

EDGE.

15



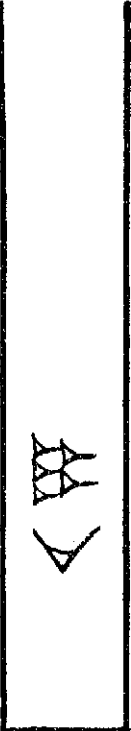
OBSERVE.



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10

LEFT SIDE



ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103450.

OBVERSE.

COLUMNS I-IV (CONTINUED).

COLUMN IV.

COLUMN III.

COLUMN II.

COLUMN 1.

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103402.

OBVERSE.

COLUMN I.

COLUMN II.

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ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103408.

OBVERSE.

COLUMN I.

COLUMN II.

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ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103408.

REVERSE.

COLUMN IV.

COLUMN III.

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<div>𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦</div>	<div>𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦 𒌦</div>

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

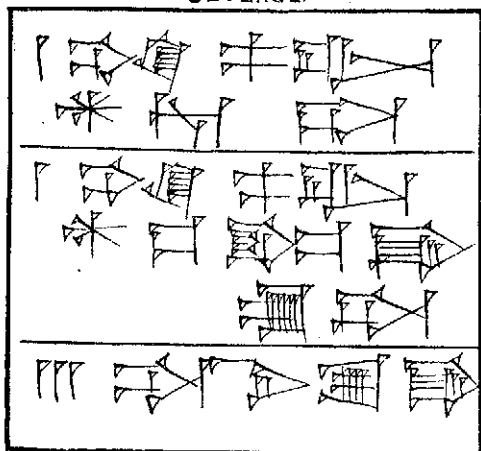
103404.

REVERSE.

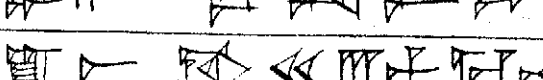
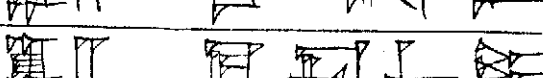
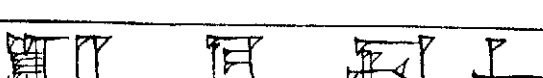
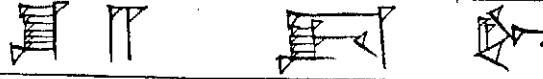
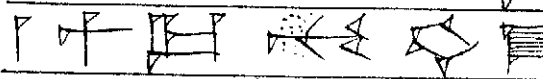
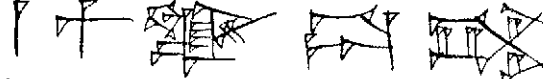
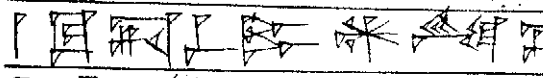
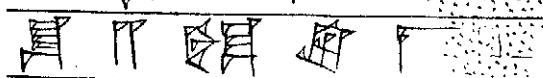
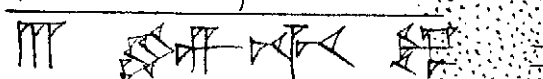
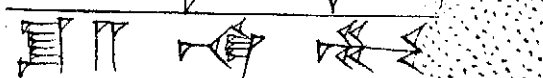
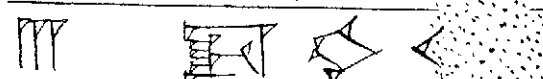
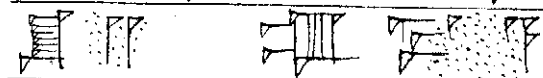
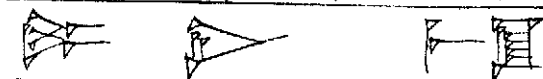
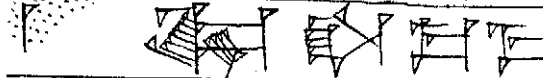
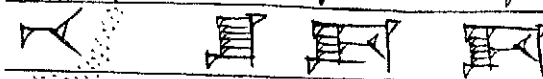
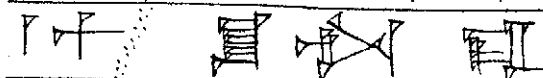
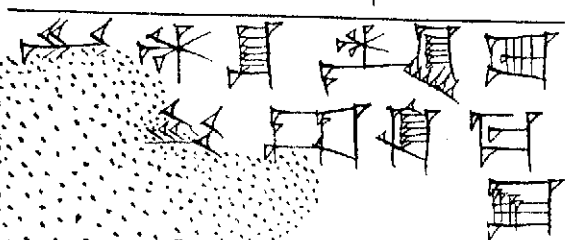
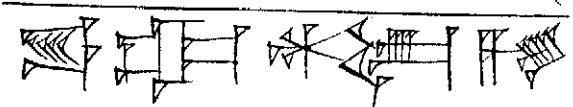
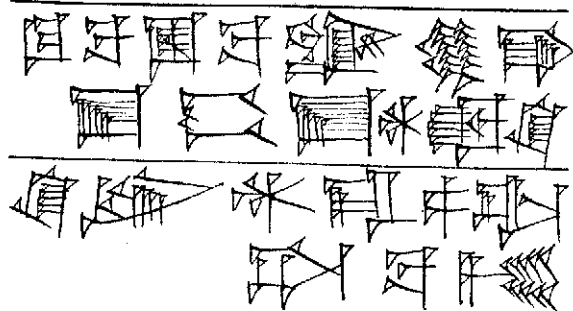
COLUMN IV.

COLUMN III.

103444.
OBVERSE.



[For the Reverse of No. 103444,
see Plate 37.]



5

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10

15

20

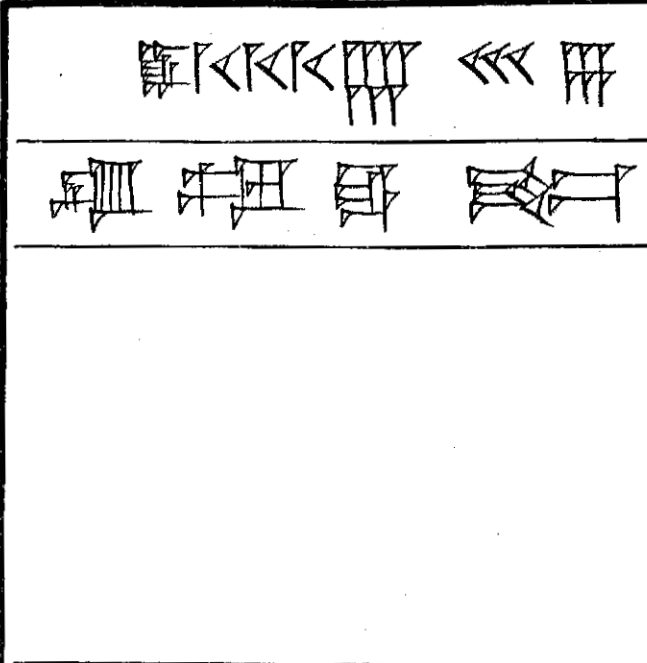
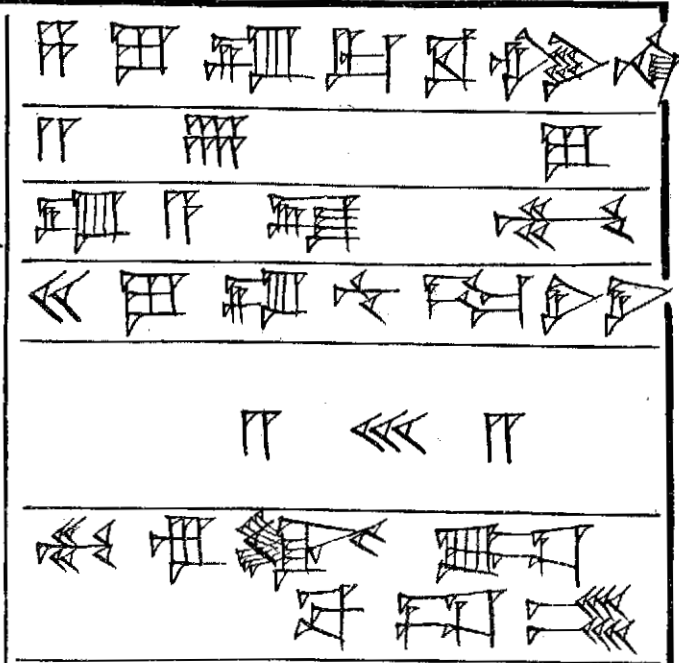
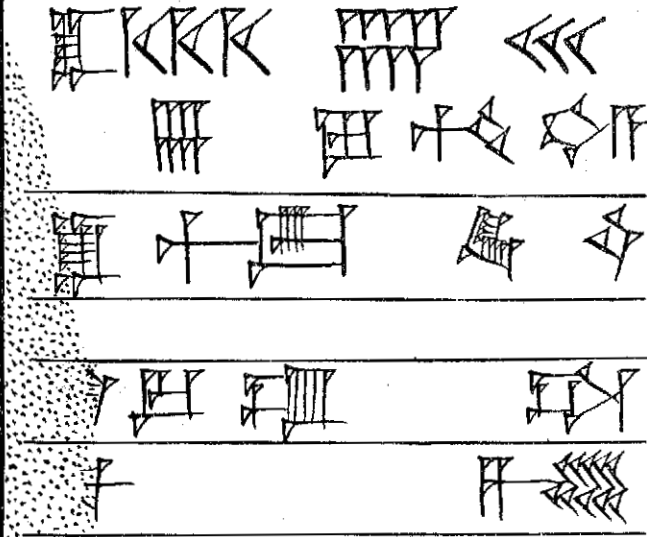
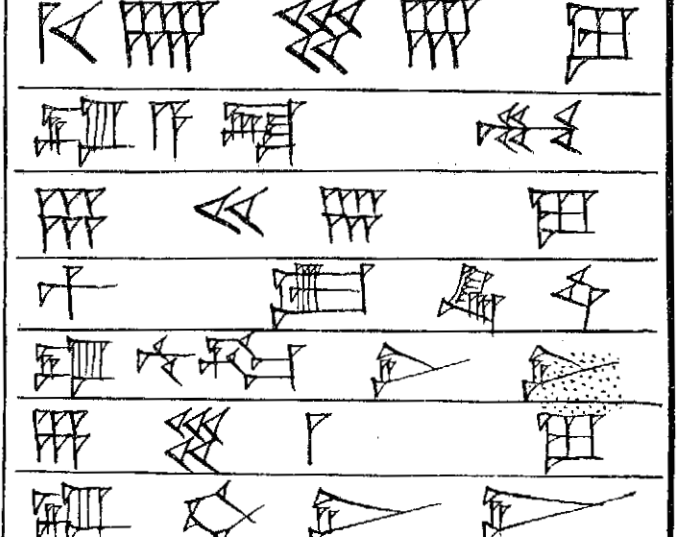
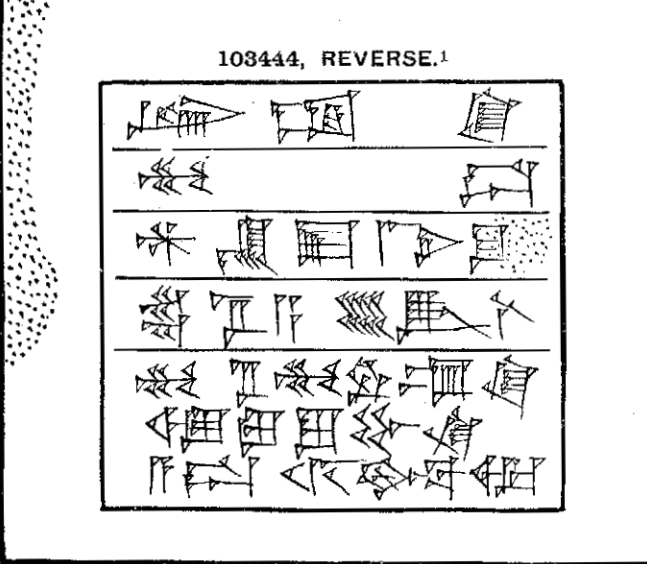
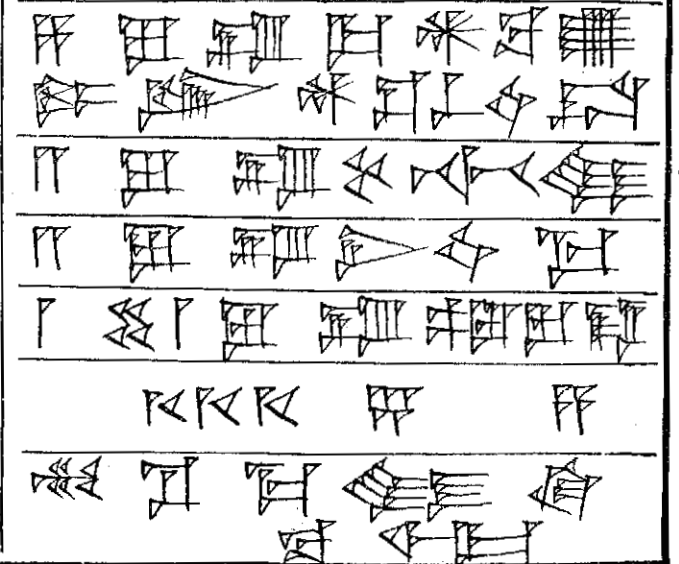
ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103403.

REVERSE.

COLUMN IV.

COLUMN III.

103444, REVERSE.¹

1. For the Obverse of No. 103444, see Plate 35.

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103406.

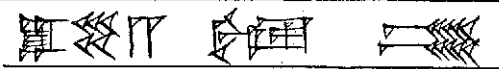

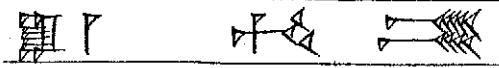
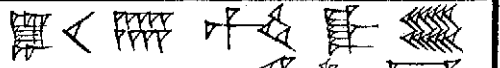
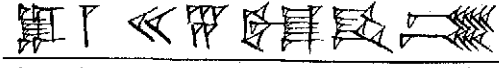

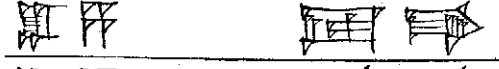

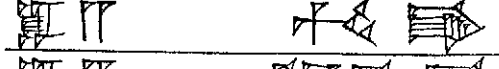
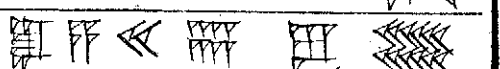
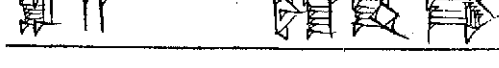
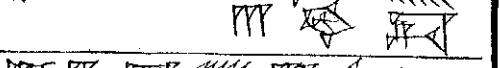

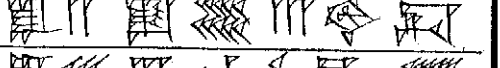

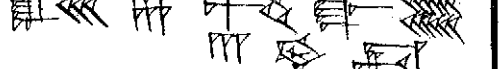

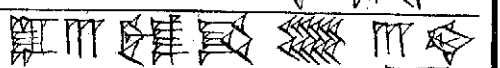

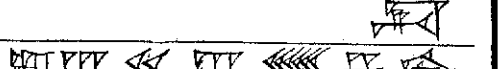

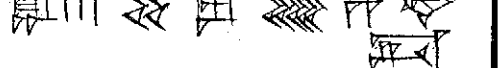


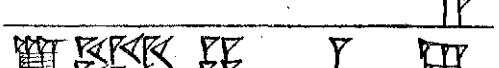
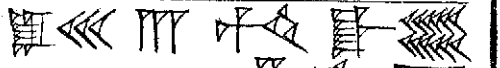

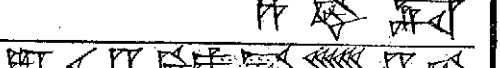
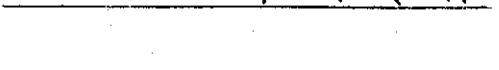
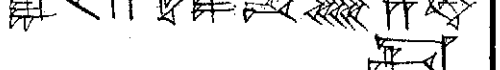

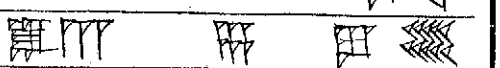



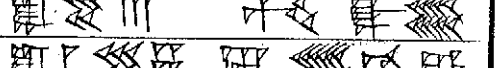

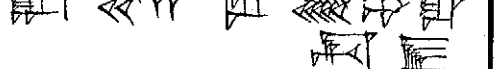


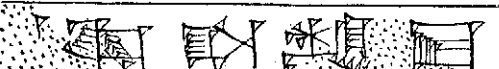
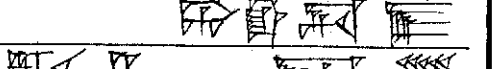
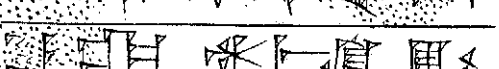
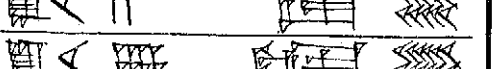
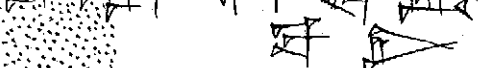
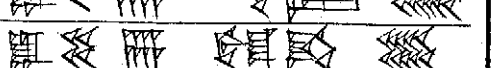
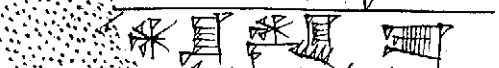
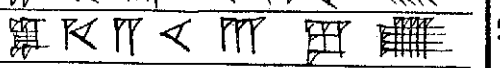
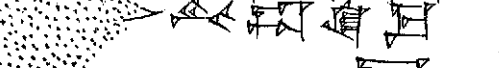
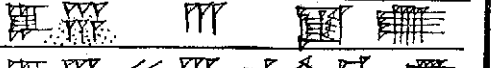
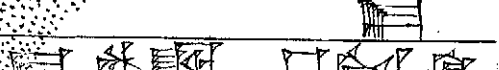
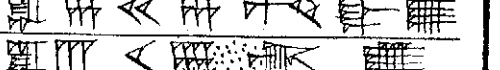

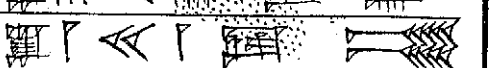
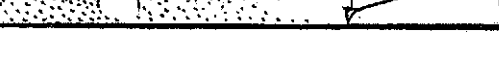
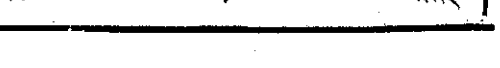




OBVERSE.

COLUMN I.		COLUMN II.	
5			
			5
10			
			10
15			
20			15
			20

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103406.

REVERSE (CONTINUED).

COLUMN VI.		COLUMN V.	
5			
			
			
			
			
			5
			
			
			
			
			10
			
			
			
			
			15
			
			
			
			
10			20
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			
			

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103407.

OBVERSE (CONTINUED).

COLUMN I.		COLUMN II.	
25			25

REVERSE.

COLUMN IV.		COLUMN III.	
5			5
10			10

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103407.

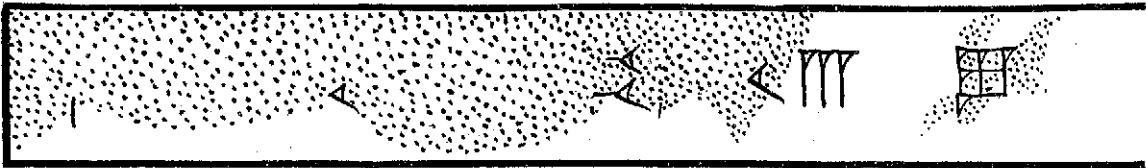
REVERSE (CONTINUED).

COLUMN IV.		COLUMN III.	
15			15
20			20
25			25

EDGE OF TABLET.

30	

LEFT SIDE OF TABLET.



ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103441.

OBVERSE.

EDGE.

REVERSE.

5

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5

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103442.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

5

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


ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.









103428.





OBVERSE.









REVERSE.





	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
5	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
10	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
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	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
15	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇






























































































OBVERSE,

103446.

REVERSE.

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5

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103430.

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103447.

OBVERSE.

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REVERSE.

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ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

104457.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

5

10












[illegible]

104443.

OBVERSE.

REVERSE.

5

103421.

REVERSE (CONTINUED).

	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
15	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
20	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
25	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
30	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶

[BROKEN
SURFACE.]

OBVERSE (CONTINUED).

	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
25	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
30	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶

REVERSE.

	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
5	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
10	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶

OBVERSE.

	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
5	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
10	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
15	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
20	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶
	𐎶	𐎶	𐎶

ACCOUNT-TABLETS OF THE DYNASTY OF UR FROM DREHEM.

103409.

REVERSE (CONTINUED).

Tablet 15: 15 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '15' at the bottom.

Tablet 20: 20 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '20' at the bottom.

Tablet 25: 25 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '25' at the bottom.

OBVERSE (CONTINUED).

Tablet 25: 25 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '25' at the bottom.

REVERSE.

Tablet 5: 5 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '5' at the bottom.

Tablet 10: 10 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '10' at the bottom.

OBVERSE.

Tablet 5: 5 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '5' at the bottom.

Tablet 10: 10 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '10' at the bottom.

Tablet 15: 15 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '15' at the bottom.

Tablet 20: 20 lines of cuneiform text, including a large number '20' at the bottom.

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