The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia

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The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia

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

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

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

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Suggested abbreviation: ARRIM
Cuneiform Tablets in the Collection of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature

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

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

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

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

1. **H3.5-54** 3.2 x 2.8 x 1.4 cm.

*Transliteration*
1 1 ma-na uru-du
2 kū-ta šām-a
3 ki lugal-giš-kiri-ta
4 1 ma-na uru-du
5 lá-ni-ta su-ga
6 ki ḫa-ba-lu-ke
7 nu-ba-nu-du
8 ḫa-ba-ti
10 iti min-ēš
11 mu-ū-su-ra-an-ša/-an-ki ba-ḫul

*Translation*
(1) 1 mina copper (2) was bought with silver (3) from Lugal-kiri. (4) The 1 mina copper (5) repaid in arrears (6) by ḫabaluke (7) the overseer of oxen (8) Lu-banda (9) accepted.
(10) The month Min-eš. (11) The year after the city of Anšān was destroyed.

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

2. **H3.5-14** 3.8 x 4.1 x 1.5 cm.

*Transliteration*
1 1 še gur-lugal
2 ša-gal anše-BAR.AN
3 a-kal-la
4 ki la-ni-mu-ta
5 lu-4-ni-šubur
6 šu-ba-ti
7 7 ša ki uri-ti-ma
8 iti min-ēš
9 mu šem-ni kar-ta a-rá 2-kam/ ē-a-na ba-an-ku(Seal)
1 lu-4-ni-[šubur]
2 ir 4šara

*Translation*
(1) 1 royal gur of barley (2) fodder (for) a work donkey (3) (belonging to) Akalla (4) from Lanimu (5) Lu-Ninšubur (6) accepted (7) in Ur.
The month Min-eš. (9) The year Nanna of Karzida for the second time entered his temple.

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

Commentary
3 Ownership is the only function I can deduce for Akalla.
5 This is the earliest attestation of Lu-Ninšubur I have come across in Ur III texts.
8 Month 7 of the Umma calendar.
9 Šulgi year 34 (c. 2061 B.C.).

3. H3.5-47 4.0 × 4.0 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration
1 3 kuš gu₄
2 a-ra 1-kam
3 2 kuš gu₄ šeš-kal-/la ašgab
4 2 kuš gu₄
5 zi-ga ensī
6 mu-ūs-sa é pu₄/-zur₁-da-gan ba-ðu (Seal)
1 [š]ul-[gi]
2 nita kalag-ga
3 lugal ur₁/-ki-ma
4 lugal an-ub/-da limmu-ba
5 ur₄-li₁-[si₁]
6 ensī
7 umma[k₁]
8 ir-zu

Translation
(1) 3 leather hides of oxen (2)for the first time (3)2 leather hides of oxen (to) Šeskalla the courier (4)2 leather hides of oxen (5)withdrawn by the governor.
(6)The year after the house of Puzuriš-Dagan was built.
(Seal) (1)Šulgi, (2)the mighty hero, (3)king of Ur, (4)king of the four quarters. (5)Ur-Lisi, (6)the governor (7)of Umma, (8)your servant.

Commentary
2 For use of a-ra 1-kam in tanning terminology see Sigrist, JCS 33 (1981) p. 149.
6 Šulgi year 38 (c. 2057 B.C.).

4. H3.5-45 3.2 × 3.0 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration
1 3 gu₄-niga-sig₄, 2 2 áb-mu₂
3 40 udu-bar-gál
4 1 sila
5 maš-da-ri₄-a/-lugal
6 kišib ensī-ka

Translation
(1) 3 good grain-fed oxen (2)2 2-year-old cows (3)40 unplucked sheep (4)1 lamb (5)royal tribute (6)received by the governor.
(7)The year the high priestess of Ur chose the omen kid.

Commentary
7 Šulgi year 41 (c. 2054 B.C.).

5. 436Ae 2.6 × 2.4 × 1.2 cm.

Transliteration
1 1 udu
2 1 u₄
3 1 máš-gal
4 ba-ūš
5 [u₄]-12-kam
6 ki na-lu₁-ta
7 ur-ni₄-gar
8 šu-ba-ti
9 īti ezen me-ki-gal
10 mu si-mu-ru-ki lulu-bu-ki a-ra/ 9-kam-aš ba-ḥul

Translation
(1) 1 sheep (2)1 ewe (3)1 full-grown goat (4)dead (5)day 12 (6)from Nalu (7)Ur-nigar (8)accepted.
(9)The month Ezen-me-ki-gal. (10)The year the cities of Simuru (and) Lulubu, for the ninth time, were destroyed.

Commentary
5 It is not entirely unlikely that there is another Winkelhaken preceding the visible one, making this day 22 instead.
7 According to Kang, Drehem p. 242, Ur-nigar was the only official at Puzuriš-Dagan involved in šu-bi transactions until AS₃. He was followed by Šulgi-urumu until the year SS₄.
9 Month 11 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
10 Šulgi year 42 (c. 2053 B.C.).

6. 436Ac 3.4 × 3.2 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration
1 85 sila i/-nun-k₄u₄
2 1 mu₄-ri₁
3 ensī
4 lu-gi-na/ i-dab₄
5 mu si-mu-ru-um/-ki ba-ḥul

Translation
(1) 85 sila fish oil(?) (2)oil delivered (3)to the city governor (4)Lu-gina received.
(5)The year the city of Simurum was destroyed.

Commentary
lt is not entirely unlikely that there is another Winkelhaken preceding the visible one, making this day 22 instead.
7 According to Kang, Drehem p. 242, Ur-nigar was the only official at Puzuriš-Dagan involved in šu-bi transactions until AS₃. He was followed by Šulgi-urumu until the year SS₄.
9 Month 11 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
10 Šulgi year 42 (c. 2053 B.C.).
Commentary
5 Sulgi year 42 (c. 2053 B.C.).

7. H3.5-50 3.9 × 3.0 × 2.1 cm.
Transliteration
1 pisan-dub!-ba
2 sag-ni-ga
3 mā-ni
4 ša gir-su-ki
5 i-gāl
6 mu ki-maš-ki/ ba-ḫul
Translation
(1) The tablet basket (2) where the total sum of the accounts (3) of Mani (4) of the city of Girsu (5) are placed.
(6) The year the city of Kimaš was destroyed.

Commentary
6 Sulgi year 44 (c. 2051 B.C.).

8. H3.5-42 Envelope 4.5 × 4.1 × 2.4 cm. Document 3.6 × 3.2 × 1.5 cm.
Transliteration
1 60 še gur-lugal
2 urudu-da a-sām-a
3 ʔu esir a-sām-a
4 lá-ni-ta su-ga
5 ka-ma-rī-ki-ta
6 ki ir-ta
7 [kišib ur].₄ dumu-zi
8 ţir₃ x x x
9 mu ki-maš-ki ḫu-mur/-ti-ki ba-ḥul
(Seal)
1 ur₄ dumu-zi
2 dumu x x ZAR
3 dam-gār
Translation
(1) 60 (sīla) barley by royal bushel (2) to buy copper with (3) and to buy bitumen with (4) in arrears was repaid (5) at Kamari (6) by Ir. (7) Receipted by Ur-Dumuzi. (8) Via . . .
(9) The year the cities of Kimaš and Ḫumurti were destroyed.
(Seal) (1) Ur-Dumuzi, (2) son of (?), (3) the merchant.

Commentary
5 The field of Kamari is well attested in Umma texts (see Rép. géogr. 2 p. 89). It is near Lagaš, one-day’s journey from Umma.
8 This is an unusual place to find mention of a Gir official.
9 Sulgi year 46 (c. 2049 B.C.).
Seal: This is the only seal of Ur-Dumuzi I have been able to find.

9. H3.5-52 3.8 × 3.4 × 1.8 cm.
Transliteration
1 1 gu₄
2 1 āb
3 1 amar-guₓ-ga
4 1 u₄ lu₄-su-a
5 1 u₄ ša-ru-mi-um-niga
6 4 u₄ lu₄-su-a
7 2 māš-gal
8 2 šila₄-ga
9 2 kiri₄-ga lu₄-su-a
10 1 kiri₄-ga ša-ru-mi-um
11 1 māš-ga bābbar
12 ba-ūs u₄-21-kam
13 ki lu₄-dingir-ra-ta
14 ur-nil₄-gar
15 šu-ba-ti
16 iti šu-eš₃-ša
17 mu ḫa-ar-ši-ki ba/-ḥul
Translation
(1) 1 ox (2) 1 cow (3) 1 young suckling calf (4) 1 sheep (5) 1 grain-fed Šarumium ewe (6) 4 su ewes (7) 2 full-grown goats (8) 2 suckling lambs (9) 2 suckling su ewe-lambs (10) 1 suckling Šarumium ewe-lamb (11) 1 suckling white goat (12) dead, day 21, (13) from Ludi­ningirra (14) Ur-nil₄-gar (15) accepted.
(16) The month Šu-eš₃-ša. (17) The year the city of Ḫarši was destroyed.

Commentary
14 See commentary to 5:7.
16 Month 8 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
17 Sulgi year 46 (c. 2049 B.C.).

10. H3.5-26 4.9 × 4.5 × 1.7 cm.
Transliteration
1 1 1/₂ guruz mu-
2 1 itu-8-šē
3 ki ur-giš-gigir-ra-ta
4 inim ensi-ka/-ta
5 ki ur-e₃₁-े/-ka
6 gub-ba-ām
7 mu ur-bi-flum₃/-ki ӯ ki-maš-ki/ ba-ḥul
(Seal)
1 ur-e₃₁-े
2 dub-sar
3 dumu ur-nil₄-gar
Translation
(1) 1 1/₂ male worker for 1 year (2) 8 months (3) from Ur-gigirra (4) by order of the governor, (5) by Ur-e₃₁-े, (6) he is stationed.
(7) The year the cities of Urbilum and Kimaš were destroyed.
4 Annual Review of the RIM Project

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

Commentary
1 ½ worker is not unusual but 1 year 8 months is the longest time span I have seen.
7 This combination of cities is unattested in Schneider, Zeitbestimmungen and Kang, Drehem. Could it be Sulgi year 46/47 (c. 2049 B.C.)?

11. 436Af 2.7 × 2.4 × 1.3 cm.

Transliteration
1 8 udu
2 12 u
3 é-muḫaldīm
4 u₉·9-kam
5 zi-ga
6 ki ur-ki-nun-na
7 iti šu-eš-ša
8 mu-ūš-sa ki-maš/-ki ba-ḫul

Translation
(1) 8 sheep (2)12 ewes (3) (for) the kitchen (4) on the 9th day (5) withdrawn (6) from (the account of) Ur-kununna.
(7) The month Šu-eš-ša. (8) The year after the city of Kimaš was destroyed.

Commentary
6 An Ur-kununna is listed as a lu-tug (laundry man) on tablet 18 dated six years later.
7 Month 8 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
8 Šulgi year 47 (c. 2048 B.C.).

12. H3.5-33 8.3 × 4.9 × 2.2 cm.

Transliteration
1 8 (gur) 2 (pi) duḫ-sig, gur
2 16 (gur) duḫ-gin gur
3 ur-mes
4 5 (gur) duḫ-sig, gur
5 14 (gur) 1 (pi) 2 (bān) duḫ-gin gur
6 ur₄·ba-ū
7 3 (gur) 1 (pi) 4 (bān) duḫ-sig, gur
8 15 (gur) duḫ-gin gur
9 ur₄·niŋ-giš-zi-da
10 4 (gur) 4 (bān) duḫ-sig, gur
11 12 (gur) 1 (pi) 1 (bān) 3½ sila duḫ-/gur
12.lú-igi-ma-šē
13 17 (gur) 1 (pi) 4 (bān) duḫ-sig, gur
14 41 (gur) 1 (pi) 4 (bān) duḫ-gin gur
15 ḫamma-palīl
16 14 (gur) 3 (pi) 2 (bān) duḫ-sig, gur
17 18 (gur) duḫ-gin gur
18 ur-ē-ninnu
19 1 (gur) 4 (pi) 1 (bān) 3½ sila duḫ-sig, gur
20 10 (gur) 4 (pi) 2 (bān) duḫ-gin gur
21 ir₃, lunga
22 4 (pi) 2 (bān) 6½ sila duḫ-sig,
23 14 (gur) 4 (bān) 6½ sila duḫ-gin/ gur
24 a-da-lāl
25 duḫ-bi zi-ga
26 [lú(?)]-bappir ka é-gal/-ē-ne
27 [x sila(?)] kaš a-gub-ba-shē/ ba-ab-du

Translation
(1) 2520 (sila) fine bran (2)4800 (sila) ordinary bran (3) (to) Ur-mes. (4) 1500 (sila) fine bran (5) 4280 (sila) ordinary bran (6) (to) Ur-Bau. (7) 1010 (sila) fine bran (8) 4500 (sila) ordinary bran (9) (to) Ur-Nīginšīda. (10) 1240 (sila) fine bran (11) 3673½ (sila) ordinary bran (12) (to) Lu-igimaš. (13) 5200 (sila) fine bran (14) 12400 (sila) ordinary bran (15) (to) Lamma-palīl. (16) 4400 (sila) fine bran (17) 5400 (sila) ordinary bran (18) (to) Ur-Eninnu. (19) 553½ (sila) fine bran (20) 3260 (sila) ordinary bran (21) (to) Ir, the brewer. (22) 2666½ (sila) fine bran (23) 4246½ (sila) ordinary bran (24) (to) Adalal. (25) Their bran withdrawn (26) for the brewer of the palace (?). (27) x sila beer made from good water (?).

13. H3.5-27 8.0 × 4.6 × 2.2 cm.

Transliteration
1 2 gu, na-ap-la-mīm
2 u₉·7-kam
3 1 gu, na-ap-la-mīm
4 u₉·8-kam
5 1 gu, é-muḫaldīm
6 1 (ab-min an-nu-ni-tum
7 u₉·13-kam
8 4 gu, é-muḫaldīm u₉·14-kam
9 ša ʿuri-ki-ma
10 4 gu, u₉·21-kam
11 1 (ab u₉·22-kam
12 14 (gur) 6 (ab) 9-līl-līl
13 10 (gur) ḫanna
14 5 gu, ḫinanna
15 5 gu, ḫiŋ-ḫur-sag
16 3 gu, nam-ḫa-ni
17 1 gu, ur-mes nar
18 u₉·23-kam
19 1 gu, 1 (ab u₉·24-kam
20 1 gu, 3 (ab u₉·25-kam
21 6 gu, 1 (ab u₉·26-kam
22 1 gu, 1 (ab u₉·28-kam
23 2 gu, 2 (ab u₉·30-kam
24 é-muḫaldīm-šē
25 10 gu, 7 (ab ba-ūš
26 ur-ni₃·gar šu-ba-ti
27 šu-nīgin 71 gu
28 šu-nīgin 23 (ab
29 zi-ga ki 4-en-līl-lā
30 iti mašda-kū
31 mu ḫamarr-šuen/ugal

(Side)
32 94
Translation
(1) 2 oxen (to) Naplanum (2) the 7th day. (3) 1 ox (to) Naplanum (4) the 8th day. (5) 4 oxen (to) the kitchen, (6) 2-year-old (?) cow (to) Anunnitum (7) the 13th day. (8) 4 oxen (to) the kitchen the 14th day (9) in the city of Ur. (10) 4 oxen the 21st day. (11) 1 cow the 22nd day. (12) 14 oxen 6 cows (to) the god Enlil, (13) 10 oxen (to) the god Nanna, (14) 5 oxen (to) the goddess Ninursag, (15) 5 oxen (to) the god Inanna, (16) 3 oxen (to) Nemhai, (17) 1 ox (to) Ur-mes, the singer, (18) the 23rd day. (19) 1 ox 1 cow the 24th day, (20) 1 ox 3 cows the 25th day, (21) 6 oxen 1 cow the 26th day, (22) 1 ox 1 cow the 28th day, (23) 2 oxen 2 cows the 30th day, (24) for the kitchen. (25) 10 oxen 7 cows dead (26) Ur-nigar accepted. (27) Total: 71 oxen. (28) Total: 23 cows.

Withdrawn by 6Enlil-la.

Commentary
1 Naplanum is often designated as the ‘Amorite’ (MAR.TU). See Kang, Dreher, 6:11 and Sweet, AARRIM 1 (1983) p.25.

17 Ur-mes is well attested but this is the only time he has been designated as a ‘singer’ to my knowledge.

26 See 9:14 commentary.

30 The month Maš-dû-kû. (31) The year Amar-Suen became king.

32 94 (animals in total)

Transliteration
1 1 dûr gîš
2 kû-bî 4‘ ã gin
3 gîš x [...] x
4 lû-dingir-ra engar i-dab,
5 ugûla luğal-kû-zu
6 ki lû-kal-la-ta
7 kišib ur-šašara
8 mu (erosion) gu-za ãen-il/-lâ ba-dîm
(Seal)
1 ur-šašara
2 dub-sar
3 dumu luğal-nanga

Translation
(1) I x (?) foal (2) its worth 4 shekels (3) (? ) Lu-dingirra, the ploughman, received. (5) Foreman: Lugal-kuzu. (6) From Lu-kalla (7) received by Ur-Sara.

8 (The year the throne of Enlil was fashioned.

(Seal) (1) Ur-Šara, (2) scribe, (3) son of Lugal-nanga

Commentary
5 A Lugal-kuzu accepted gold on Keiser, BIN 3, no. 338.

8 Sign under erosion looks like a gu, written accidentally for the gu sign. Amar-Suen year 3 (c. 2044 B.C.).

14. H3.5-37 3.9 × 3.5 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration
1 [...] 2 [...] 3 [...] x 4 x [...] x 5 x [...] 6 [...] 7 ur-šašara ensî gir-su-ki i-dab,
8 gîr ka,-a-mu
9 iti ezen me-ki-[gal] 10 mu ãgu-zâ ãen-
11 lil-lâ ba-dîm

Translation
(1) Ur-Lamma, governor of the city of Girsu, received (8) via Ka’amu.

9 The month Ezen-me-ki-gal. (10) The year the throne of (11) Enlil was fashioned.

Commentary
9 Month 11 of the Puzurîš-Dagan calendar.
10–11 Amar-Suen year 3 (c. 2046 B.C.).
Commentary
10 Month 10 of the Puzuriš-Dagan calendar.
11 Amar-Suen year 4 (c. 2043 B.C.).

17. H3.5-16 2.8 × 2.5 × 1.3 cm.

Transliteration
1 4 udu
2 2 u,27-kam
3 3 ki ab-ba-ša,-ga/-ta
4 na-šu
5 i-dab
6 iti ū-bi-kū
7 mu-ūs-sa gu/-za 4en-lil-lá ba/-dím
(Side)
8 4

Translation
(1) 4 sheep (2) the 27th day (3) from Abba-ša (4) Nalu (5) received.
(6) The month U, bi-kū. (7) The year after the throne of Enlil was fashioned.
(8) 4 (animals in total).

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

18. H3.5-46 4.9 × 4.2 × 1.7 cm.

Transliteration
1 10 še gur
2 šug 4nanna-še/-gál santana
3 3 gur šug ur-kū/-nun-na lú-túg
4 3 gur šug ìn/-x x
5 6 gur šug pù-zurur/-dKAŠ, rá-gaba
6 ki ip-qi-ša-ta
7 ba-zi
8 mu en 4innana/ ba-ḫun
(Seal)
1 4šul-gi
2 nita-kala ga
3 lugal uri,-/ki-ma
4 lugal an-ub/-da [limmu]-ba
5 lú-du,ša-ga
6 dub-sar
7 dumu niš/-ki-duš
8 ir-zu

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

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

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

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

19. H3.5-18 3.1 × 2.9 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration
1 4 gurus
2 2 uguš da-du-mu
3 2 gurus
4 1 guruš ½
5 5 uguš lugal-é-maḫ-e/ šeš a-ab-ba
6 ú,1-šē
7 é-kikkén dingir-ra-ta
8 zi má-a si-qa
9 gir ni-du,ša-[ga]-mu
10 [ú, x]-kam
11 é-duru,-dIB(?) [...]
12 iti pa4-u-e mu [ḫul]/-ḫu-ri-ki ba-ḫul

Translation
(1) 4 male workers (2) foreman: Dadumu, (3) 2 male workers (4) 1 male worker at ìz wage (5) foreman: Lugal-emâḫe, brother of A-abba, (6) for 1 day (7) from the millhouse of Dingirra (8) loaded a boat with flour. (9) The gir official was Nidugamu (10) the xth day (11) (at) the village of (?)
(12) The month Pap-ú-e. The year the city of Ḫuḫuri was destroyed.

Commentary
The reverse right-hand edge of this tablet appears to have been sheared off while the clay was still wet.
5 Lugal-emâḫe is also designated as A-abba's brother on Keiser ŠOS 4, no. 42:6 from Šulgi year 57.
12 Month 11 of the Umma calendar. The pa4 should actually be a pa., Amar-Suen year 7 (c. 2040 B.C.).

20. H3.5-58 4.8 × 4.4 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration
1 1 ūš
2 2 udu-niťa
3 3 ri-ri-ga
4 4 ki ni-du,ša-ga-mu-ta
5 kišib lú-kal-la
6 iti múrub
7 mu bi-tum-ra-bi/-um-ki ba-hul

(Seal)
1 lú-kal-la
2 dub-sar
3 dumu ur-e,e kušs,

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

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

21. H3.5-59 4.2 × 3.6 × 1.4 cm.

Transliteration
1 1 udu-niga
2 2 ki šu-kab-ta-ta
3 ur,dnin-gubla
4 i-dabš
5 iti ki-sig d nin/-a-zu
6 mu ḫu-ḫuḫ-nu/-ki ba-hul

(Seal)
1 Šaram-dsuen
2 nita kala-ga
3 lugal urī/-ki-ma
4 lugal an-ub/-[da] limmu-ba
5-6 [...] 
8 [...] x [...] 

Translation
1 grain-fed sheep (2)to Šara-kam, son of Ur-mes the ploughman (3)the overseer of oxen Šekalla. (4)By order of Ur-Nungal (5)the archivist.
(6)The month Dumuzi. The year the high priestess of Eridu was installed.

Commentary
1 For SID see Waetzoldt, Textilindustrien pp. 123ff.
2-3 Ur-mes is listed as foreman for a field being ploughed the previous year (Kang Umma no. 121).
Šekalla is attested as 'the overseer of oxen' on Keiser BIN 3, no. 493:12.
6 Month 12 of the Umma calendar. The ezen sign is missing before dumu-zi. Amar-Suen year 8 (c. 2039 B.C.).

23. 436Ag 2.3 × 2.1 × 1.3 cm.

Transliteration
1 1 udu
2 ba-ušš
3 ur,16-kam
4 ki en-dingir-mu-ta
5 Šul-gi-urumu
6 šu-ba-ti
7 iti šu-eš,ša
8 mu en Šnanna/-kar-zi-da ba-hun

Translation
14 sheep (2)the 16th day (4)from En- dingirmu (5)Šulgi-urumu (6)accepted.
(7)The month Šu-eš,-ša. (8)The year the high priestess of Nanna of Karzida was installed.

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

24. H3.5-19 4.0 × 4.0 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration
1 1 lugal-a-ša, muḫaldim
2 a-ru-a lugal-iti-da
3 muḫaldim-šè
4 lú-uru i-dabš,
5 mu má Šen-ki ba/-ab-duša.
Translation
(1) Lugal-ašša the cook (2) a gift for Lugal-itida (3) as a cook (4) Lu-uru received.
(5) The year the boat of Enki was finished.

Commentary
5 Šu-Sin year 2 (c. 2036 B.C.).

25. H3.5-39 5.0 × 3.9 × 1.7 cm.

Transliteration
1 32 udu-maš-há
2 kišib ṣuen-ba-zi
3 120 maš! kišib ur-ša-ü/ šabra é-amar
4 mu ṣe-šu-su sin lugal
5 20 udu kišib lù-ša-ünna/ šabra ṣu-utu
6 120 udu-maš-há
7 kišib ur-ša-ünna/ šabra
8 60 udu kišib lù(-?)-pi-pi-ti
9 119 udu-maš-há
10 kišib ensí ká-dingir-ki
11 mu má-dára/ZU.AB ba-ab/-du,
12 ki ur-mes-ta ba-zi

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

Commentary
This tablet shows traces of a seal impression now almost completely worn off.
4 Su-Sin year 1 (c. 2037 B.C.).
11 Su-Sin year 2 (c. 2036 B.C.).
12 Ur-mes is Ur-Ba’u’s father according to Loding, UET 9 no. 919 rev. 11.

26. H3.5-36 4.9 × 4.2 × 1.9 cm.

Transliteration
1 1 siša, u-29-kam
2 8 siša,
3 1 máš
4 u-30-kám
5 ki in-ta-ēa/-ta
6 duši-ga i-dabši
7 iti šeš-da-kú
8 mu-šša má-dára/-ZU.AB ba-ab/du,

Translation
(1) 5 grain-fattened oxen for the regular offering (2) 20 (sila) of ordinary bran each. (3) 2 suckling cows (?)(4) 12 (sila) of ordinary bran each. (5) 6 young calves delivered (6) 6 (sila) of ordinary bran each. (7) For 30 days. (8) Total: 16 (gur) of ordinary bran.
(9) The month Ezen-Sulgi. (10) The year the western wall was built.

Commentary
3 For ab-ga-za-pi, see Orientalia 22, 46, 26.
9 Month 7 of the Puzuriš-Dagan and Lagaš calendars and month 10 of the Umma calendar.
10 Šu-Sin year 4 (c. 2034 B.C.).

27. H3.5-32 3.1 × 2.9 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration
1 5 guš-niga sa-du,1
2 20 duš-gin-ta
3 2 áb-ga-za-pi
4 6 siša duš-gin-ta
5 6 siša duš-gin-ta
6 1 u-30-šè
8 šu-nigin 16 duš-gin gur
9 iti ezen dšul-gi
10 mu bád MAR.TU ba-dù

Translation
(1) 5 grain-fattened oxen for the regular offering (2) 20 (sila) of ordinary bran each. (3) 2 suckling cows (?) (4) 12 (sila) of ordinary bran each. (5) 6 young calves delivered (6) 6 (sila) of ordinary bran each. (7) For 30 days. (8) Total: 16 (gur) of ordinary bran.
(9) The month Ezen-Sulgi. (10) The year the western wall was built.

Commentary
3 For ab-ga-za-pi, see Orientalia 22, 46, 26.
9 Month 7 of the Puzuriš-Dagan and Lagaš calendars and month 10 of the Umma calendar.
10 Šu-Sin year 4 (c. 2034 B.C.).
13 iti šu-numun
14 mu 4šu-4šīn
15 lugal uri,-ki-ma-
16 ke, bād MAR.TU
17 mu-ri-qi ti-
18 id-ni-im mu/-dū
(Seal)
1 ur-e-e [e]
2 [...]
3 [...]

Translation

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

Commentary

3 4 gin each? See Keiser, BRM 3, 2 for same apportionment on 'messenger offering' bullae.
9 10 See same Keiser bulla as above.
13 Month 6 of the Umma calendar.
14 18 Šu-Sin year 4 (c. 2034 B.C.).

29. H3.5-34 2.6 × 2.6 × 1.2 cm.

Transliteration

1 5 šla kaš 3 šla ninda 3 gin sum 3 gin i 2 gin/ tē
2 Ur.4šul-gi
3 5 šla kaš 3 šla ninda 3 gin sum 3 gin i 2 gin/ tē
4 šeš-šeš-mu
5 5 šla kaš 3 šla ninda 3 gin sum 3 gin i/ 2 gin tē
6 ad-da
7 5 šla kaš 3 šla ninda 3 gin sum 3 gin i 2 gin/ tē
8 ma-šš
9 3 šla kaš 2 šla ninda 3 gin sum 3 gin i/ 2 gin tē
10 ur.4šul-pa-ē
11 3 šla kaš 2 šla ninda 3 gin sum 3 gin i 2 gin tē
12 šu.4im
13 šu-nigin 26 sila kaš šu-nigin 16 sila ninda
14 šu-nigin 18 gin sum šu-nigin 18 gin i/ šu-nigin 12 gin tē
15 u,.19-kam iti šu-numun
16 mu-ūš-sa 4šu-šīn/ lugal uri,-ki-ma/-ke, bād MAR.TU/ mu-ri-qi ti-nil/-ti-nil-im mu/-dū

Translation

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

30. H3.5-60 4.7 × 4.1 × 1.9 cm.

Transliteration

1 pisan-dub-ba
2 ni-ka, ag
3 i-din-ir-ra
4 iti še-gur,10-ku,-ta
5 iti ezen-4me-ki-gāl-še
6 u,.12-kam
7 mu 4šu-šīn/ lugal uri,-ki-ma/-ke, bād MAR.TU/ mu-ri-qi ti-nil/-ti-nil-im mu/-dū

Translation

(1)The tablet basket (in which) (2)the balanced account (3)of Iddin-Era (4)from the month Še­gur,10-ku, (5)to the month Ezen-me-ki-gal (6)the 12th day (7)the year Šu-Sin, king of Ur, (8)the city of Zabšali destroyed (9)are placed.

Commentary

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

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

Translated 'cardamon' by some.
12 Su-Adad (?)
15 Month 6 of the Umma calendar.
16 Šu-Sin year 5 (c. 2033 B.C.). McNeil's texts from this year have the same formula, which is unlisted in Schneider, Zeitbestimmungen.
4 Month 12 of the Puzurî-S-Dagan and Ur calendars.
5 Month 11 of the Puzurî-S-Dagan and Ur calendars.
7–8 Šu-Sîn year 7 (c. 2031 B.C.).

31. H3.5-29 5.6 × 4.2 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration
1 [x(?)] 346 1/5 še gur
2 še 2goh-e-a
3 155 še gur
4 gir a-hi-ma
5 ki šeš-kal-la
6 3 x/5 3 še gur
7 še zi-ga
8 gir lu-kal-la
9 23 4/5 še gur
10 še zi-ga
11 gir 3Šara-[x]
12 ki-dul-su; 4Ur-bar-tab
13 ši [3studioši]
14 mu 3Šu-3šin lugal/ uri, ki-ma-ke, na/-rú-a-maň
4en-li-ša/ mu-ne-šu

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

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

32. H3.5-15 2.6 × 2.5 × 1.4 cm.

Transliteration
1 22 guruš 3šun-ga
2 ū-numun šu 12 sar/-ta
3 ugula ur, 3šu/-pa-è
4 a-ša 3nin-ur,-ra
5 [kurum -ag (?)] u,-15-kam
6 ši é-iti-š
7 mu é 3šara/ ba-duš

Translation
(1) 22 hired male workers (2) cut 12 sar grass each. (3) Foreman: Šu-Šulpaše. (4) in the field of Nîn-Urra. (5) Inspected on the 15th day.
(6) The month é-iti-š. (7) The year the temple of Šara was built.

Commentary
4 The name Lu-duša seems to be anomalous in this position.
6 Month 7 of the Puzurî-S-Dagan calendar and month

33. 436Ab 3.6 × 3.6 × 1.3 cm.

Transliteration
1 4šiš-a
2 4šu-ša
3 155 3šin lugal
4 ši [3studioši]
5 mu 3šiš-a šin lugal
6 (Seal)
1 du₁₁, ga-dub-sar
2 dumu lu, īš-nin-gir-su
3 ši ša na-kab-tum

Translation
(1) 1 goat (2) from Lugal-ezen (3) Duga received.
(Seal) (1) Duga the scribe (2) son of Lu-Ningirsu (3) the shepherd of the nakabitum.

Commentary
4 Month 11 of the Puzurî-S-Dagan calendar.
5 Ibbi-Sîn year 1 (c. 2028 B.C.).

34. H3.5-30 4.3 × 4.4 × 1.5 cm.

Transliteration
1 25 1 sa/-gi-ši
2 ki ur-é-maň-ta
3 kišib a-lu,-lu
4 lú-du,-ga
5 u,-9-kam
6 ši ezen 3šul/-gi
7 mu 3šiš-a šin lugal
8 (Seal)
1 a-lu,-lu
2 dumu inim, 3šara
3 šura (da) 3šara-ka

Translation
(1) 25 1 fresh reed bundles (2) from Ur-Emab (3) receipted by Alulu (4) Lu-duša
(5) the 9th day. (6) The month Ezen-Šulgi. (7) The year Ibbi-Sîn became king.
(Seal) (1) Alulu (2) son of Inim-Šara (3) stock breeder of the god Šara.

Commentary
4 The name Lu-duša seems to be anomalous in this position.
6 Month 7 of the Puzurî-S-Dagan calendar and month
10 of the Umma calendar. Since Alulu and Ur-Emah are attested primarily at Umma, this tablet likely is an Umma text.
7 Ibbi-Sin year 1 (c. 2028 B.C.).

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

35. H3.5-49 3.1 × 2.7 × 1.4 cm.

Transliteration
1 1 gi-(gur) ninda 2 sila ninda-i-dé-[a]
2 NIN(?)-bi
3 1 giś-ma še-er-gu
4 da-da-ga
5 1 giś-umbin
6 lú-šín-nišubur
7 2 sila i-giś
8 13 (sila) i ur-4ba-ú
9 mu-túm šá-bi-ta
10 1 ḫa-bu é-mu-šé
11 1 sila i 1 sila 4nanna
12 10 gin kù 10 gin kù(?)-gi(?)
13 ḫa-du-ga
14 zi-ga

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

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

37. 436Ad 3.7 × 3.4 × 1.6 cm.

Transliteration
1 55 20/ še gur-si-sá
2 še-ur-ra-gál/-la
3 inim-ššara/-ka
4 sukkal lugal

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

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

38. H3.5-24 4.4 × 4.5 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration
1 3 udu-níta é-4utu
2 1 udu é-4škur
3 1 uš, é-4innana
4 1 uš, é-4na-na-a
5 1 udu-níta é-4nè.iri-gal
6 7 uš, udu-ḫi-a
7 ki! im-lik-um
8 ba-zi
9 kišib ša-tam-e-ne
10 iti gān-gān-ē ur-6-kam
11 mu ma-da āš-nun-ki/ ba-ḫul

Translation
(1) 3 rams to the temple of Utu (2) 1 sheep to the temple of Iskur (3) 1 ewe to the temple of Innana (4) 1 ewe to the temple of Nanaja (5) 1 ram to the temple
of Nergal (6)(a total of) 7 sheep (7) by Imlikum (8) were given out. (9) Receipted by the šatammu officials.

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

Commentary

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

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

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

7 Imlikum was the shepherd delivering the livestock.

10 Month 9 of the Larsa calendar.

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

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

Transliteration

1' x [...]-sa-gal RI[x(?)]

2' 10 baneš ša-gal nar(?)

3' 10 zi-gu ba-na-a-x(?)

4' 10 še ša-gal RI x

5' 10 zi-gu en-nam-diS tar

6' 10 dabin KA ZU NA

7' 10 zi-gu KU PI x KIN(?)

8' 10 še ša-gal x

9' 12 šila dabin ša-gal nar(?)-x

10' 11 šila zi-gu šu(?)-x

11' 10 še amiš-SAR[x(?)]

12' [11(?)] šila zi-gu nu-dar-A(?)[x(?)]

13' [x +]8 šila zi-gu šu(?)+ x [x(?)]

14' [x] šila ni-šar-[ra]

(Reverse)

15' [ni]-šar-[ra] [gal]?[1(?)]

16' [x] zi-gu 1 šila ni-šar-ra

17' itti 24 DUG(?), ma-a-di-iia

18' 10 zi-gu 1 šila ni-šar-ra itti 23(?) DUG(?)

19' ḫi-iš-šal-a-tum u a-a-la/ād-x

20' 3 3/5 GAL 4 šila za/-[gi]-na

21' [k] šu-[mj] a-hi-iia ba-zí

22' [itti ne]-ne-gar ur,28-kam/ [mu ma]-da ăš-nun-ki/-ba]-ḫul

Translation

(1') ...rations (?) (2')10 baneš rations (to?) (?) (3')10 (šila) pea flour (to) Bana-x (4')10 (šila) barley rations (to?) (?) (5')10 (šila) pea flour (to) Ennami-Btar (6')10 (šila) barley flour (to) Kazuna(?) (7')10 (šila) pea flour (to) Kupi-x-kin(?) (8')10 (šila) barley rations (to?) [...] (9')12 šila barley flour rations (to?) (?) (10')11 flour (to) Šu-x šila pea (11')10 (šila) barley (to) Amiš-SAR-

40. **H3.5-41** 7.5 × 5.1 × 2.5 cm.

1 ăr.ZU-ga-š̱-id

2 nita-kalag-ga

3 lugal unug-ki-ga

4 lugal am-na-nu-um

5 ú-a é-an-na

6 u, é-an-na

7 mu-dú-a

8 é-gal

9 nam-lugal-la-ká-nilí

10 mu-dú

Translation

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

Commentary

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

4 The Amnanu was the strongest of the Amorite tribes which brought about the downfall of the Ur III dynasty in southern Sumer and probably the tribal group to which the Hammurapi dynasty was most closely connected. See Finkelstein, 'The Genealogy of the Hammurapi Dynasty,' JCS 20 (1966), pp. 95ff.
5 ú-a é-an-[na]
6 u é-an-[na]

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

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

42. 436Ah 9.6 × 6.3 × 2.6 cm.
1 d EN ZU-ga-ši-id
2 nita-kalag-ga
3 lugal unug-ki-ga
4 lugal am-na-nu-um
5 ú-a
6 é-an-na
7 é-gal
8 nam-lugal-la/-ka-ni
9 mu-du

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

_Commentary_
For complete text and commentary see no. 40 above.

43. H3.5-61 2.7 × 3.3 × 1.5 cm.
1 ½ GIN KÜ.BABBAR
2 si-it-ti! KÜ.BI ½ x 2 x
3 ŠU.TI.A ap-lum DUMU i-bi₄=dîr
4 KI wa-tar₃=UTU

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

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

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

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

_Translation_
1' [...]x GEME₃[...]
5' [...]> x[...][...]

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

_Transliteration_
1' rig1 tap-pa-we-di-[im]
2' iqi a-na₄=UTU-ta-[kā-ku]
3' iqi warad-UR-HI[?] [...]
4' iqi ṣin-ma-gir
5' iqi a-ḫu[?] um-ki-[nu-um](?)

_Seal_
1 ... DINGIR
2 ... x NA BI
3 ... x A GA

_Translation_

_Commentary_
1' See Finkelstein YOS 13 no. 533:1 for the same name. His tablet is from the reign of Ammitdana (1683-1647 B.C.).
2' See Finkelstein YOS 13 no. 195:4, i.e. (date lost).

46. H3.5-53 4.0 × 3.6 × 1.8 cm.

_Transliteration_
1 kaš ba-x(?)
2 kaš lū-dug
3 kaš ur-dingir-ra x
4 x NA(? NI/DU(?)
5 iti ezen[i]? GĀL
6 mu ZĒ(? x DA(?)
7 [...]x[...]
8 šu-nigin! kaš-HAL-SAL/MĪ-NI/DU
9 [...]19 sila
10 x[...][...]
11 ur₃=nin-zu

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

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

47. H3.5-56 6.4 × 4.4 × 2.3 cm. (broken bottom)
Transliteration
1 a-na zi-id-x(?)
2 qī-bī-[ma]
3 um-ma ib-qū-[a]na-bi-um
4 dUTU š(ā)AMAR.UTU li-ba-al-[li-tū-ka]
5 [āš-šum] tuppi ša ta-pin-x(?)
6 [x] tupt-pī-la-am
7 Z/SAR(?)_RA(?)
8 x KI x

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

Commentary
This fragment of an Old Babylonian letter follows  
the standard formula found in Kraus, *Altbabylon-  
ische Briefe*. The tablet is most likely from Sippar,  
as this is where the god Šamaš was the chief deity  
(and thus is named first in the invocation).

3 *ib-qū = *iπiqa2, see Feigin, *YOS* 12, pp. 40f.

48. H3.5-57 8.7 × 5.0 × 2.3 cm.

Transliteration
1 50 a-na kāš
2 10 a-na kāš
3 20 a-na kāš ŠU(?) ÙHU(?)
4 60 a-na ÙHU MUR/ÍAR LA(?) A MA/ŠA
5 10 kāš
6 60 kāš LUGAL(?) KA(?) NI
7 [x] kāš KA(?) NI
8 [x] 20 ZI.DA
9 [ ] (?) šA.TAM
10 [ ] kāš
11 [ ] MÉ.NAR
12 [x] šILA I NU LÚ EN KÁ
13 6 šILA I NU PA ŠU ŠA ŠA/KI/BA
14 ŠU-NIGIN 240 10 5 šILA DUH.BI
15 x x x šA.TAM

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

Commentary
3 Is this a type of beer?  
4 What commodity?  
12 LU Ù EN KÁ = beṯ bābi2? What commodity is I-NU?  
13 ŠU.SA-ki = foreman of the city of Šuša?

49. H3.5-44 3.4 × 4.8 × 1.7 cm.

Transliteration
1 šuluppau šá LÚ NUŠIŠIKLIŠI ME šá ká  
2 ilšAŠUŠU šá-um 24>KAM šatu 14>KAM
3 [erasure] 2 (pānu) 2 (sātu) mšá-ri-du  
4 1 (kūr) 2 (pānu) 4 (sātu) 2 (qa) mšá-d-nabu-šu-u  
5 1 (kūr) 2 (pānu) 3 (sātu) 1 (qa) mašu-ti  
6 1 (kūr) 2 (pānu) 4 (sātu) uššar-pī-[šu(?)]  
7 1 (kūr) 1 (sātu) 3 (qa) re-šī-šu(?)-tí(?)  
8 4 kūr šuluppau ina qačī3>KAM-[šu]  
9 ša ina šTUŠUŠU marduk-ebir ina šIU  
10 marduk-šIRANNA ina qašu ina ki-ni-ši-ti!  
11 a-na an-na e-te-er-ir  
12 šAŠUŠU šá-um 24>KAM  
13 šatu 14>KAM  
14 "nabu-apla-ùsur  
15 šar [babir[KI]

Translation
(1)The dates belonging to the gardeners of the gate.  
(2)24 Šaṣṭa year 14. (3)2 (pānu) 2 (sātu) (to) Šāridu  
(4)1 (kur) 2 (pānu) 4 (sātu) 2 (qa) (to) Ša-Nabu-šu  
(5)1 (kur) 2 (pānu) 3 (sātu) 1 (qa) (to) Aḫūtu (6)1  
(kur) 2 (pānu) 4 (sātu) (to) Išar-pišu (7)1 (kur) 1  
(sātu) 3 qa the remainder (yet to be paid). (8)The 4  
kūr dates in his hands (9) which in the month Uulu  
Marduk-ebir from the hand of (10) Arad-Bṭar with­  
drew and in the collegium (11) to Eanna has paid.

(12)24 Šaṣṭa (13) year 14 (14) Nabopolassar (15) king  
of Babylon.

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

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

12 January-February.
13 612 B.C.

50. H3.5-20 10.8 × 6.2 × 2.6 cm.

Transliteration
1 1 ma-na kaspua šá 4 (kūr) [... mba-la-tu]  
2 apil mni-qu-du[...]
3 šā epennētu ina x[...]
4 2 šīgu kaspua a-na x LĪ(m) x[...]
5 mdu-um-ru-gu apil gu-traz1-nu  
6 1 šīgu kaspua a-na x kūr šuluppua i-na  
kurummati-šü  
7 mgu-zu-nu apil [...x]-ti4 marduk reš sattukku  
8 uštu šum 20>KAM ša Il5 šilitimiu šatu reš šarrīti  
9 ša uuru-nu 1 kūr 1 (pānu) 3 (sātu) uštu 1 kūr 1  
(pānu) 4 (sātu) [bil]l[attu]  
10 ki-is-sa-ti šá 40(?)[GU.R.KU²] 1 (pānu) 4 (sātu) 4-ù  
qa(?) bil[attu] (kāš-ô-[ša])
11 ki-is-sa-ti šá 16 alpī ru-ur-šu-tu
12 i-na pa-ra-si [šá] ITT addaru a-di ūmu [x] KÁM šá
13 ittissu-nu
14 ūl-tu ūmu 2 KÁM šá ITT kislimu šá u-mu 5 (pānu)
15 u-tatu ki-is-sa-ti
16 šá 30 immer a-di [ūmu x] KÁM šá ITT kislimu i-tak-lu
17 ūl-tu ūmu 11 KÁM šá [ITTkislimu] šášá u-mu 2
18 (pānu) 4 (šātu) 4 qa u-tatu.
19 šá ittissu-nu
20 ITT kislimu ūmu 11 KÁM šá adšu reš šarrāti
21 [m]nābū-ka-du-rri-ūṣur šār babītišti
22 [l]unjū MUN[H],A ina MUN[H],A KLI.MIN(?)
23 [x] d IN[MUN H],A šō (?) IG1[?] DU(?)
24 šā šīqāt kaspu (a-na(?)) 17 immer māgillumu
25 [jina lībbī 10 a-na u-ru-tu
26 [a-na sattukki ina pānu mū guzu-na re'u sattukki
27 šā šīqāt 4-tū a-na līnātā a-na e-pē-šū
28 šā bi nuḫatimmi šā ina ē-tūr-kalam-ma na-din
29 bi šīqāt šā a-na u-tatā a-na mā-nu-a-reš
30 apil māgillumu na-dma-nu mikkasū itti-šu in-ne-ēpšu
31 šā xā libbi
32 53 kūr a-na 2 (bītū) 55 [m]na-aš1 [m]x-JU-x apil mā-na-din
33 [2 (kūr) 1 (pānu) 4 (šātu) a-na 7 ma-na [m]itti-anu-balaṭu apil mārādi-iš
34 [l]f (kūr) x (pānu) 1(?) (šātu) a-na 3 ma-na
35 mā-nada-a apil mīm-bī-išša
36 [5 (kūr) šīqū pānu-a na-na 15 ma-na mā-ni-din-ti apil mīnī-bēl šad-din-nu
37 6 kūr uṯ(a)tu a-na 33 ma-na māra-di-marduk apil mā-marduk-šuma-erēšu
38 [7 bi-šīqāt šā 3½ ma-na-kaspu šā ūmu 2 KÁM
39 šā ITT jajaru mū-ba-ru apil mīna-qī-bī-dē-bel a-na
kurummāt
40 šā šīrēk id-di-nu md.anu-aḫa-iddin apil md.nabū-
na-dinšu
41 30 ma-na a-na 1 kūr 1 (šātu) 4 qa šamaṣšammim
42 idin-na
43 [20 ma-na a-na 3 kūr 1 (pānu) 4 (šātu) ina
kurrumātī]-šū māluṭu apil md.nabū-usšalīm
44 20 ma-na mašṭaṭu-šu md šamaṣ-aḫa-iddin awlūm
šā kurummāt šarrī
45 [3+ ] x bištū šipātu[...ma]-na kaspu šimū x
46 [šā kurummāt šarrī]
47 52(?) (kūr) uṯ(ātu) šā[...]
(Top edge)
48 [m]nābū-ku(?)[...]
49 [7 kūr a-na...] [...]
50 [LUG.IS.A.LA(?)] [...]
51 [49 (kūr) uṯ(ātu)[...]
(Left edge)
52 [50 1 kūr a-na 3 ma-na KIMIN md.a-nu-ibni
53 [...] ma-na KIMIN māgillumu 1 kūr a-na 3 ma-na
KIMIN md šamaṣ-uballit
54 [...] bištū šipātu 3 (pānu) 1 (šātu) 4 qa šamaṣšammu ana maš-šar-ti
55 [...] mā-nu-ibni šāhītu 2 pānu mukīn-apli awīl biti
hi-il-sū
56 [...] KITKISLIMU ūmu 12 KÁM

Translation

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

1 For restoration of 'ba-la-tu, see line 19.
4 What is the commodity being purchased here?
8 November-December, 604 B.C.
10 For GU4.KUME see MSL 8/1, pp. 73f.
13 November-December.
15 November-December.
17 February-March.
20 November-December, 604 B.C.
26 For ina päni = at the disposal of, see McEwan, ROMTC 2, 39:12.
30 For nepu§u + nikkassă = to compute, see CAD epesu 2c.
32 We need to find a son of Nadin with structure mx-DU-x.
48 What is a LU.GIS.AS. LA?
54 November-December.
51 . H3.5-28 3.6 × 4.5 × 2.0 cm.

Transliteration

1 uţatu ša mdšamaš-šuma-ukîn
2 ša ina lib-bi 2 kur 2 (pâmû) uţatu(?)
3 5 kûr ša 10 'ummanatî
4 šd a-na muḫḫi gaš-zâ šă.[ru]
5 bani-a apil mlap-a iraštî
6 4 (kûr) 4 (pâmû) 3 (sûtu) 3 qa ina kurummatî ša mraḫšanna u mlkislimu
7 'še-er-li-bi u mdštar-aha-iddin
8 [mš]andûš MD2 ilašîš
9 šašritu šumu 12KAM šattu 1KAM d_nergal-šarra-usur
10 šar babiliFK

Translation

5 shekels silver, the property of the Lady of Uruk and the goddess Nana, in the possession of Samas-aba-iddin (son of Nergal-dannu against the account of Nabu-suma-lišir son of Bel-abbe-iqša. 
(2) In the month Tasritu, the silver, 5 shekels in its capital amount, he will repay. 

Commentary

The text on this tablet, listed as being from Erech on the Museum's accession card, appears to begin on the top edge.

1 Šamaš-šuma-ukîn is also attested in McEwan ROMTC 2, 10:17 during the reign of Nergilissar.

Commentary

1 Ea-šarra-bullit appears in McEwan RMTC 2,5 in the same year.
4 April-May (534 B.C.).
12 February-March.
13 533 B.C.
54. H3.5-38 4.3 x 5.2 x 1.8 cm.
Transliteration

Translation

(1) 9 kūr suluppimitti eqgli
2 bit (erasure) rittum ša mdnab-ija-bi
3 apîl-šî ša mnrqgal-šuma-ibni makkûr bêlti ša uruk
5 4 na-na-[a ša] sûtî ša mardi-ia
6 apîl-šî ša mnbil-[bami]-aḫi apîl mre-mut-ea
7 [mâh (?)]-hi-iml!-me-e u md-nu-ik-sur
8 apîl-šî ša m-im-bi-ia u 4îbant-tum-[inn]î-na
9 ummu-šî ina md{x} ina ha-sa-ri
10 ina mahrhi 1-NEW-(?) ritti-[tum ishi] 1 kür
11 bit-tum tu-ballu lib-lib-bi
12 u man-ga-ga 1 (sûtû) 7½ qa ki-sîr
13 esi-im-ti tu balatlu a-na 4bêl i-nam-din
14 3 kür sissinu et-ru-u
15 1-en pu-ut 2-i na-sû-û
16 tu mu-kîn-nu md marduk-šapik-zeri apîl-šû ša
17 m-bilatu (apil)
18 m-si-rî-a-a m-mu-še-zib-4bêl apîl-šû ša
18 m-pa-lat-su apîl amîl.êa
19 tu pîšarru mdnab-šuma-uktî apîl-šû ša
20 m-nadin-ahi apîl m-ga-ḫult
21 bi-it-qa-šû, md-bêl-etîr
22 ši-i-ḫu ša 4bêlti šä uruk! km [erased?]
23 ina umaddaru šattu 2
(Left edge)
24 m-kam-ḫu-zi-ia
25 šar babîl[kî šar mâtâti

Translation

19 kūr dates the estimated yield of the field (2) bit ritti of Nabû-iqbi (3) son of Nergal-šuma-ibni which is the property of the lady of Uruk (4) and the god Nana, the rent due to Ardija (5) son of Nabû-bani-ahi descendant of Remut-Ea (6) against the account of Remut-ili son of (7) Aḫḫimme and Anu-ikṣur (8) son of Imdija and Banîtu-Îstar (9) his mother. In the month x in the enclosed area for delivery of dates (10) all at one time together with the tax of 1 kür's (11) worth of baskets of palm leaves, palm leaflets (12) and bast, 1 (sûtû) 7½ qa the (13) esittu tax and the (tax called) 'life of Bel' he will repay. (14) 3 kür tax on date fronds they paid. (15) Each acts as guarantor for the other.
16 Witnesses: Marduk-šapik-zeri son of Balatu (descendant of) (17) Misirajja, Muṣezib-Bel son of (18) Balassu descendant of Amil-Ea
19 The scribe Nabû-šuma-ukin son of (20) Nadin-ahi descendant of Gaḫul. (21) In the village of Bel-êrî (22) the domain of the Mistress of Uruk. (23) In the month Addaru, the second year, (24) Cambyses (25) king of Babylon, king of the lands.

Commentary

This baked clay tablet is from Erech according to the Museum's accession card. The fact is backed up by the occurrence of the esittu tax (in line 13) which is found only on contracts from Erech. 2 bit ritti is a type of property in leasehold from the temple.
4-5 For Ardija son of Nabû-bani-ahi descendant of Remut-Ea see ADOG 20 pp. 87 and 104; YOS 7, 136; BIN 1, 102; TEBR pp. 153f.
6-8 Note same lack of m before Remut-ili in ROMTC 2, 11:20. TEBR 18:4 gives Remut-ili son of Aḫḫi-ḫi-ime-e. See BIN 1, 102, 6 for Anu-ikṣur son of Imdija.
13 See CAD under esittu B. This is a standard formula for tax on date orchards found only at Uruk.
16 For Marduk-šapik-zeri son of Balatu see ADOG 20, p. 117.
17 See ADOG 20, p. 107.
19 See ADOG 20, p. 121.
22 See BIN 1, 103:19. There appears to be an (erased?) km at the end of the line.
23 February–March, 528 B.C.
Annual Review of the RIM Project

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

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

As is usually the case with work on Nineveh, we begin with Layard, and as is again usually the case, one is greatly impressed by the care and accuracy with which he recorded his work. On his plan of the palace in *Nineveh and Babylon* (opposite p. 67), Layard records finding nineteen pairs of colossi, while his text (p. 645) mentions five more at the west entrance. Three of the five appear on his plan as restored, while two are absent. Six more pairs are restored on the plan with varying degrees of justification. There is also one pair of plinths on which colossi may have stood, and two pairs of restored plinths. These variations account for discrepancies in the total.1 Of the twenty-four positively recorded pairs of colossi, nineteen are human-headed bull colossi (*lamassu* or *aladamumu*), four are human-headed lion colossi (*apsasatu*), and one is undesignated. Their locations and the type of figure (bull or lion) are indicated by number on the accompanying plan (Fig. 1). Restored colossi have their number enclosed in square brackets. Many of these sculptures were found in very bad condition, and most were left in situ. Some remain there, while others have or may have disappeared.

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

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

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

2 There are numerous cuneiform copies in the notebooks of Henry Rawlinson and George Smith in the British Library (Department of MSS); these have not been searched and could prove useful. There may also be further useful archaeological information in Layard's notebooks in the British Library.
under its belly. While one might have expected this arrangement to be standard for all of the colossi, this does not appear to be the case (see nos. 2–3, below). Just why this is so is not clear.

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

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

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

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

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

2–3 Bulls on the facade of Court H, (= Court H, slabs 1 and 3, and slabs 10 and 12). N & R n, 137; N & B, 135–47, with drawings of slabs 10–12 on pp. 135 and 137. The originals of 10 and 12 may survive in part, from indications on the modern plan (Sum 23 [1967], English section, pl. ix following p. 81).

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

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

Unfortunately, the situation is not that simple. The line numbers of the titulary section run from 1–10, while the line numbers of the continuation of the text begin with line 7. As the titulary is the only section to use Bull 1, it might be argued that the numbering is that of Bull 1. But it can also be argued that the numbering derives from Bull 2, and that all of the bulls are listed because all of the inscriptions were damaged and no two by themselves gave the entire titulary.6

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


5 This last point is not as telling, however, as Smith lists the texts as fragmentary at this point (p. 79), and Bull 2 may have been broken before the end of the account.
Figure 1
The South-west Palace (Palace of Sennacherib) at Kouyunjik.

Note that the position of the facade with Bulls 24-28 is not certain.
In summary, we are dealing with three texts. Bull 1, which had been published by Layard, was only used to fill in missing portions of the titulary, but not otherwise utilized by Smith. This text contained the titulary, a summary military account through the end of the events of the fifth girru, and a building inscription. The text appears on colossus 6 (see below), and so is not of further concern here. Bull 2, which contained most of the titulary, was used for the numbering of that section, but then only included as variants to the main text of Bull 3. It continued at least into the campaigns to Tilgarimmu and Cilicia and may have had the sixth girru (or more) as well. Bull 3 probably preserved little of the titulary, as it could not even be used to set the line divisions for this part of the text. It continued through at least part of the events related to the sixth girru, and it was used as Smith's main text.

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

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

4 Bulls from Room 1, door b. This is a conjectural reconstruction, as no bulls were found by Layard or Madhloom. It seems beyond doubt, however, that a pair of bulls originally flanked this doorway.

5 Bulls from Room 1, door c (originally Room b, door c). N&R II, 129-30. The text was copied by Layard, MS A, 141–8, and published as ICC, 38–42. The sculptures are still partly preserved (Sumer 21 [1965], Arabic section, fig. 2 following p. 9).

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

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

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

7 Bulls from Room 1, door e (originally Room B, door a). N&R II, 126. The 'much defaced' inscription is found in Layard MS A, 135–6 (unpublished). Layard also noted the existence of a short text with Sennacherib's name and titles on the reverse of these bulls; this is presumably the one in Layard MS B, 29, published as ICC 75D (= OIP 2, 127f). The bulls are still partly preserved (see Sumer 22 [1966] Arabic section, Figs. 4–5 following introduction).

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

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

6 In his catalogue, Luckenbill states that text 1/14 is from 1 R 6, vma. That text, which is from Nebi Yunus rather than Kouyunjik, is identical with the ICC text, except for a minor orthographic variant.
From the line arrangements, it appears that this text contained only the titulary and the building inscription.

9 Bulls from Court VI, door d. \(N & B\) 229. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.

10 Unspecified colossi from Court VI, door g. \(N & B\) 228. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.

11 Bulls from Court VI, door k. \(N & B\) 71. Layard notes that the inscription was 'nearly entire', but there is no copy.

12 Lions from Court XIX, door a. \(N & B\) 230. Layard describes these as made of 'coarse limestone' with the inscription 'nearly illegible'. There is no copy recognized, but Layard MS C, 58 recto, 'fragment on part of yellow bull at entrance', might be considered. This rough pencil copy contains only eight broken lines, not yet identified.

13 Colossi conjecturally restored along the north side of Court XIX, door d.

14 Bulls made of 'fossiliferous limestone' from Court XIX, door h. \(N & B\) 445. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed. On the stone, see number 20, below.

15 Bulls from Court XIX, door l. \(N & B\) 442. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.

16 Lions from Room XXIV, door c. \(N & B\) 442. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.

17 Colossi conjecturally restored along the south side of Room XXVII.

18 Bulls from Room XXX, door l. \(N & B\) 445. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.

19 Bulls from Room XXXIV, door b. \(N & B\) 445. There is no information as to whether these were inscribed.

20 Lions or 'sphinxes' made of fossiliferous limestone from Room XXXIII, door p. \(N & B\) 456-6, 459. There is no information as to whether the front of these colossi was inscribed. On the rear, however, was the inscription Layard, MS C, 66 recto, which is labelled 'fragment behind lion no. 1, entrance 1, Ch. BB, Kouyunjik', published with variants in 1 R 7 E (=\(OIP\) 2, 127, 1/9).\(^7\)

Layard \((N & B\) 459) says that 'the inscriptions behind the winged bulls ... will, consequently, enable us to determine the Assyrian word both for the colossi and for the stone of which they were made.' The text identifies the lion-sphinxes as apsásalš, and tells of their being made of a stone written as N A Ḏ E T I R, which was imported from the region of the Judi Dagh. The reading of the stone in Akkadian is unclear in this context, but it is probably not to be read pindu \((CAD, A/2, 451-2; Iraq\) 34 [1972], 111). This stone, which was used to panel Rooms xxix, xxx, and xxxiii, and for the bulls discussed as number 14, may have been imported after Sennacherib's fifth girru to the Judi Dagh in 697 B.C.

21 Blocks of plain limestone from Room LX, door c, 'which may, however, have been the base of a sphinx or other figure'. \(N & B\) 445.

22 Bulls from Room LX, door a. \(N & B\) 460. Layard, MS C, 56 verso–57 verso. This text, which is part of the inscription from between the hind legs and under the belly of the bull on the north side of the doorway, is labelled as coming from Chamber WW. The caption on WW slab 2 (MS C, 57 verso) is the one that refers to Bit Kubattí \((N & B, 460, 'Bit-KubitalmXml'; Paterson, \textit{Palace of Sennacherib}, 12 = \textit{OIP}\) 2, 157, 1/39) and serves to identify Chamber WW with Room LX.

The text from the bulls is unpublished, but contains the building account, as would be expected from the second of a pair of bulls. The building account, however, omitted the section describing the royal park \((OIP\) 2, 124f, 40–51). It would appear from the line distribution that the text contained a chronological summary.

23 Lions from Room LXV, door a. \(N & B\) 584. Layard, MS C, 55 verso–56 verso. Parts of the inscription from both lions are preserved. The copy is labelled as from the door to 'Chamber EEE', known to correspond to Court LXIV, since unpublished \textit{Original Drawings} iv, 32 and 33, showing carved panels from EEE, reappear as engravings of panels from Court LXIV in Layard, \textit{Monuments of Niniveh II}, Plates 30 and 27.

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

The new lines are given as Appendix 1 to the article.

24–28 Bulls from the west facade. Found by Layard, who described the facade as consisting of 'five pairs of human headed bulls, and numerous colossal figures, forming three distinct gateways.' \((N & B, 645)\). The area was apparently re-excavated by King, who seems to have found one pair of the facade bulls (R. Campbell Thompson, \textit{A Century...}}
Layard and King do not agree on the location of this facade, King locating it further to the southwest. It is unknown if they were inscribed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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British Museum

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

Record documents were being buried in the foundations by 702 B.C., and that is where one such as the Bellino Cylinder\(^5\) might have been placed. Other cylinders were buried in the walls, and some of these were found in position by Hormuzd Rassam, or his nephew Nimroud Rassam, during systematic clearance of all remains (above floor level) of part of the South-West Palace,\(^6\) in the course of the British Museum excavations of 1878-82. As there has been some confusion about these cylinders,\(^7\) they are listed below in their apparent order of discovery.

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

BM 22503 (80-7-19, 1). \(\text{Senn.},\) p. 20, text C1. Length 26.3 cm; maximum diameter at middle 14.1, at end 10.7. This was the first cylinder found by the nephew, Nimroud. According to an Arabic label attached to it, it was found on 25 October 1879, in the 'first foundations' of Chamber vii. Hormuzd, who will have received details of the find direct from his nephew, says that it was found in the 'small pillar at the entrance', i.e. between doors d and e (BM, Western Asiatic Correspondence, H. Rassam to S. Birch, letter of 4 December 1879, including a rubbing of the text).

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

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

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

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\(^{1}\) \text{Senn.}, p. 20, text A1.

\(^{2}\) \text{Senn.}, p. 21, texts F1-2.

\(^{3}\) Reade, JCS 27 (1975) p. 193.

\(^{4}\) Reade, RA 72 (1978) p. 54, Fig. 4.

\(^{5}\) \text{Senn.}, p. 20, text B1.

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

\(^{7}\) They were published as a group by B.T.A. Evetts, ZA 3 (1888) pp. 311-31, with a note about provenance on p. 327. The accounts given by R.D. Barnett, Sculptures from the North Palace of Ashurbanipal (1976) p. 23, nn. 12, 14, and p. 24, text and n. 10, are inconsistent.
remainder, and more chaff is visible in its clay. The ends of 22501 are very slightly convex, whereas those of the others are very slightly concave. These two were almost certainly written, as Dr Finkel confirms to me, by two different scribes, while a third scribe is likely to have been responsible for 22500, 22503, and (to judge by the rubbings) the Istanbul piece. Obviously many others were manufactured at the same time.

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

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Figure 1
Part of the South-West Palace, Nineveh, with suggested positions of foundation cylinders. Redrawn by Ann Searight.
A Seleucid Tablet in the Redpath Museum

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

The tablet is dated on or after 16/6/143 of the Seleucid Era† (cf. line 7) in the reign of Antiochos iv Epiphanes—the date mentioned being the earliest cuneiform attestation of the sole rule of Antiochos iv after the ending of the co-regency. The text is a memorandum from Anu-mukin-apli, the city prefect of Uruk, to Anu-maraitannu giving an account of a legal claim argued in council of Canada.

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


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

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

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

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

Commentary

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

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

5 The form 10 muš. giš-tu (= *muṣšarātu) presumably arises from phonetic confusion with *muṣšarātu (10 mušar, rendered by CAD M/2 p. 279b as 'craft of the engraver'. The pair here, ērib bit-tu + *muṣšarātu seems to be comparable to the ērib bit piristūtu + kutimmūtu 'enterer into the secret haust and goldsmith' found in similar texts, cf. FAOS 4 pp. 81ff. The 10 mušar occurs in lexical lists together with the 10 kabsarru 'stone-cutter', the latter being closely connected in turn with the 10 kutimmu. The šāma 'baldachin' is common to both prebend types.

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

15-16 The statement sworn by Riḥat-Anu is unclear, but it obviously had the effect of establishing his case since his two opponents subsequently issued a quitclaim in his favour.
A New Assurbanipal Brick Inscription from Nippur

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

Transliteration

1 den-lil-la
2 lugal dingir-re-e-ne-ke
3 nir-gal, an-ki-a
4 nun nam-tar-tar-ra
5 lugal-a-ni-ir
6 AN.SAR,-DU,-DUMU x UŠ
7 sipa še-ga-bi
8 lugal kalag-ga
9 lugal ki-sar-ra
10 a-pil,
11 ša, e₂-ḫur-sag-galam-ma-ke,
12 pa-pa-ḫi nam-lugal-a-ni
13 libir-ra-bi-ta!
14 galam-bi
15 sig₂-al-ur₂-ra
16 mu-un-na-du,

Translation

For Enlil, king of the gods, hero of heaven and earth, prince of destiny, his king Assurbanipal, his obedient shepherd, the strong king, king of the world, heir within the Eḫursaggalamma, has artfully built his royal cella of old of baked brick.

1 Behrens, JCS 37 (1985) 240 no. 55.
2 The inscription is partially parallel to the brick inscription CBS 8644 (PBS 15 74) known to have come from Nippur, also inscribed. Lines 10–11 of our inscription would also seem to indicate that it came from Nippur; the Eḫursaggalamma is a name for the ziggurat at Nippur (cf. RLA 2 304 and JCS 3 50), which Assurbanipal is known to have restored (Hilprecht, Explorations in Bible Lands [Philadelphia: 1903] 312, 352, 370–1, 375, 376, 460–2 and Peters, Nippur II [London: 1897] 126–7, 152, 157). Neither Hilprecht nor Peters mentions any well-head or trapezoidal bricks found at Nippur though they do mention stamped/inscribed bricks of Assurbanipal (Hilprecht, op.cit. 312, 371; Peters, op.cit. 126–7, 152, 157).

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

4 This line is the only word of the inscription written in Akkadian. The epithet apil libbi eḫursaggalamma is unique among the epithets of Assurbanipal; but similar is the epithet mār šarrī raḥā ša biš reḏūṭi (Streck, Asb. A2; Aynard, Asb. 21 and cf. Seux, Épitètes 160. For other epithets of the type mār tu see Tallqvist, Götterepitheta 121.
List of Abbreviations

ADOG: Abhandlungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft (Berlin)
20: H.M. Kummel, Familie, Beruf und Amt im spätbabylonischen Uruk (1979)
AnOr: Analecta Orientalia (Rome)
7: N. Schneider, Die Drehem- und Djoha-Texte (1932)
Anthropomyie: H. Limet, L'anthropomyie sumérienne dans les documents de la 3ème dynastie d'Ur (Paris 1968)
ARRIM: Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project, vol.1- (Toronto 1983-)
Asb.: M. Streck, Assurbanipal und die letzten assyrischen Könige bis zum Untergang Ninivehs Vorderasiatische Bibliothek, Band 7 (Leipzig 1915)
ASJ: Acta Sumerologica, vol.1- (Hiroshima 1979-)
BIN: Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of J.B. Nies (New Haven)
1: C. Keiser, Letters and Contracts from Erech Written in the Neo-Babylonian Period (1917)
3: C. Keiser, Neo-Sumerian Account Texts from Drehem (1971)
2: A.T. Clay, Legal Documents from Erech dated in the Seleucid Era (312-65 B.C.) (1913)
3: C. Keiser, Cuneiform Bullae of the Third Millennium B.C. (1914)
BRVU: O. Krückmann, Babylonische Rechts- und Verwaltungs-Urkunden aus der Zeit Alexanders und der Diadochen (Weimar 1931)
CAD: The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (Chicago 1956-)
CAH: Cambridge Ancient History, 12 vols. (Cambridge 1922-)
CBI: C.B.F. Walker, Cuneiform Brick Inscriptions in the British Museum; the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; the City of Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery; the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery (London 1981)
CT: Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum, vol.1- (London 1896-)
Drehem: S.T. Kang, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Drehem Archive (Urbana, Chicago and London 1972)
Econ. Texts: T.B. Jones and J. Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty (Minneapolis 1961)
Épithètes: M.-J. Seux, Épithètes royales akkadiennes et sumériennes (Paris 1967)
Eretz-Israel: Eretz-Israel, Archaeological, Historical and Geographical Studies, vol.1- (Jerusalem 1951-)
FAOS: Freiburger Altorientalische Studien (Freiburg)
Fischerei: A. Salonen, Die Fischerei im alten Mesopotamien nach sumerisch-akkadischen Quellen (Helsinki 1970)
Götterepitheta: K. Tallqvist, Akkadische Götterepitheta, mit einem Götterverzeichnis und einer Liste der prädikativen Elemente der sumerischen Götternamen (Helsinki 1938)
ICC: A.H. Layard, Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character from Assyrian Monuments (London 1851)
Iraq: Iraq, vol.1- (London 1934-)
MAD: Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary, 5 vols. (Chicago 1952-70)
3: I.J. Gelb, Glossary of Old Akkadian (1957)
N&B: A.H. Layard, Discoveries among the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon (London 1853)
N&R: A.H. Layard, Nineveh and its Remains (London 1849)
OIP: Oriental Institute Publications (Chicago)
PBS: Publications of the Babylonian Section, University Museum, University of Philadelphia, 15
vols. (Philadelphia 1911–26)
15: L. Legrain, *Royal Inscriptions and Fragments from Nippur and Babylon* (1926)

*R: Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia* (Rawlinson), 5 vols. (London 1861–84)
1: H.C. Rawlinson and E. Norris, *A Selection of Historical Inscriptions of Chaldea, Assyria and Babylon* (1861)
3: H.C. Rawlinson and G. Smith, *A Selection from the Miscellaneous Inscriptions of Assyria* (1870)

*RA: Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale*, vol.1– (Paris 1886– )

*Rép. géogr.: Répertoire géographique des textes cunéiformes* (Wiesbaden)

*RLA: Reallexikon der Assyriologie*, (Berlin 1932– )
*RLV: Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* (Berlin 1924–32)
*ROMCT: Royal Ontario Museum Cuneiform Texts* (Toronto)

*RPARA: Rendiconti della Pontificia Accademia Romana di Archeologia*, vol.1– (Rome 1921– )

*Senn.: D.D. Luckenbill, The Annals of Sennacherib*, (Chicago 1924)

*Sumer: Sumer, A Journal of Archaeology and History in the Arab World*, vol.1– (Baghdad 1945– )


*Textilindustrie: H. Waetzold, Untersuchungen zur neusumerischen Textilindustrie* (Rome 1972)


*Umma: S.T. Kang, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Umma Archive* (Urbana, Chicago and London 1973)

*YOS: Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts* (New Haven)
4: C. Keiser, *Selected Temple Documents of the Ur Dynasty* (1919)

*ZA: Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, vol.1– (Berlin 1886– )

*Zeitbestimmungen: N. Schneider, Die Zeitbestimmungen der Wirtschaftsurkunden von Ur III* (Rome 1936)
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