The Cuneiform Documents from the Iraqi Excavation at Drehem

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Abstract: Drehem, ancient Puzriš-Dagān, is well known as the place of origin of more than 15,000 cuneiform tablets from the Ur III period that were sold on the antiquities markets from 1909 onwards. The State Board of Antiquities and Heritage of Iraq undertook the first controlled excavations at the site in 2007 under the direction of Ali Ubeid Shalkham. The cuneiform texts and fragments found there not only add to the well-known royal archives dealing with cattle, treasure or shoes, but they include many records on crafts and agriculture. With this evidence, the subsistence economy behind this important administrative center and royal palace of the Third Dynasty of Ur becomes more evident.¹

The Iraqi Excavation at Drehem (First Season 2007)

by Ali Ubeid Shalkham

At the site of Drehem, scientific excavations only began in 2007.² Previously, activities at the site were limited to uncontrolled excavations that took place throughout the last century. As a result of these activities, thousands of texts from Drehem have found their way into museums and private collections around the world. Some of the texts were also registered under IM numbers and are now stored in the Iraq Museum, Baghdad. The excavation of Drehem was initiated and undertaken by an Iraqi expedition from the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage in Iraq under the direction of Mr Ali Ubeid Shalkham.³ It lasted for one season of five months in summer 2007.

The site of Drehem consists of several tells (Fig. 1). The expedition team selected the hill in the south-east area of the site, where many pits made during the course of past illicit excavations were visible. Excavations were carried out at two areas on this hill: Area A in its center and Area B on its north-western edge. Area A consists of the squares (each measuring 10×10 m) A² 22, 24, 25, 26 as well as B² 24, 25, 26, and Area B of the squares T² 41, 42 (see Plan 1).

In Area A, square A² 22, a trench of 3×3 meters was cut down to investigate the stratigraphy of the site. It became clear that the occupation history consisted of just two phases: Level I dates to the Parthian period according to the pottery and the graves, and is situated directly above Level II. Level II consists of two layers: Layer 1 dates to the Ur III period according to the cuneiform tablets and bricks stamped with cuneiform inscriptions (mostly Amarsuena, one brick of Sulgi), whereas Layer 2 contains no material apart from the walls.

1 We thank the Iraqi State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, the Iraq Museum Baghdad and Mr Ali Ubeid Shalkham for the permission to publish the tablets from the excavation season of 2007. The stays of Nawala Al-Mutawalli at LMU Munich in 2015 and 2016 in order to prepare this article were generously funded by the Gerda Henkel Stiftung. We are grateful to Margarete van Ess for the invitation to a first meeting in 2013 at the DAI Orientabteilung, Berlin. Thanks are owed to Manuel Molina for his careful reading of this article and his helpful remarks and Frans van Koppen for his editorial care. Walther Sallaberger’s work also contributes to his “Sumerisches Glossar” project. – All photos and plans of the excavation were made by Ali Ubeid Shalkham, the tablets in the Iraq Museum were photographed by Nawala Al-Mutawalli Mahmood. The abbreviations follow the Reallexikon für Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie. The online digital resources CDLI (cdli.ucla.edu) and especially BDTNS (bdtns.filol.csic.es) have proven once more to be indispensable for our studies of lexicography and prosopography.

2 This summary is based on the official report of the excavations at Drehem that will be published in Arabic in the journal Sumer of 2017.

3 Members of the expedition were Ahmed Hata Ali, Jabar Ubeid Isa, and Ibrahim Mohamad Hadi.
Plan 1: Contour map of Drehem, first season 2007

Plan 2: Area A, Level II, Layer 1
Area A

The work started in A'' 24. The buildings of Level I, Layer 1 were heavily disturbed by looting and only parts of the floors and foundations were still preserved. After the removal of the buildings of Layer 1, walls made of clay bricks measuring 32×32×8 cm appeared in Layer 2. The excavation followed these walls in squares A'' 25 and 26, and more rooms of the Parthian buildings were thus unearthed.

After removing the remains of the Parthian Level I, the excavation continued in the same squares. In Area A, A'' 24, three rooms (2, 7, 8) were discovered in Level II, Layer 1 (Plan 2, Fig. 2). The bricks measured 31×31×8 cm. In Room 2, the walls, preserved to a height of 0.7 to 1.0 meters, were 1.5 to 2.0 meters thick. In the same room (Fig. 3), a basin (1.70×0.95 m) made of bricks (32×32×6 cm) was found. This basin was completely empty, so its function cannot be determined. Room 7 (5.7×2.1 m) was better preserved, with walls standing up to a height of 1.53 m (Fig. 4). Here and in Room 8 (3.3×2.65), the walls were 1.5 to 1.8 m thick. The three rooms were filled with ashes, fragments of clay bricks and baked clay, and remains of burned wood and reed mats, probably parts of the roof that fell to the floor when the building was destroyed by fire.

This building extended in A'' 25 and 26 with rooms 1, 5 and 6. The walls of these three rooms were, again, between 1.5 and 2.0 m thick and were preserved to a height of max. 1.73 m (in Room 6). The floor level was reached in all three rooms. In the western corner of Room 1 was a podium measuring 1.12×0.45 m and 0.30 m high, with an ashy fill. Room 5 (5.0×2.7 m) was connected to Room 6 by a door (1.30 m in width), and another door led to the northern courtyard (A'' 25–26; Fig. 5). Room 6 (5.2×4.8 m) was only partly excavated but again contained walls with a thickness between 1.6 and 2.0 m, as well as a second door (1.2 m wide) leading to Room 2.

To the west the building continued with Rooms 3 and 4 (A''–B'' 26), both of which had walls that measured 1.5 to 2.0 m in thickness. Room 3 (3.2×3.8 m), with walls preserved to a height of 1.23 m, had an entrance in its southern wall (1.6 m width). In it a tannur oven (Fig. 6) of 0.8 m diameter and preserved to a height of 0.33 m was placed on the floor close to the southern wall of the room. The northern wall of Room 4 (5.7×2.55 m) was not excavated.

Returning now to square B'' 24, an area of 5.3×6.0 m in the same layer and situated towards the highest point
of the hill (which probably contains the ziggurat of Puzriš-Dagan) was investigated. In this area, i.e. the southern courtyard, baked bricks (30×30×6 cm) with traces of bitumen and impressions of cuneiform stamps (see below for Amarsuena’s inscription) were found. A water drain, measuring 2.5 m in length and covered with baked bricks, crossed the courtyard from west to east; no finds were found in the drain (Fig. 7). Since walls were detected to the north and south but not to the west, this area is interpreted as an open courtyard (Fig. 8). Its northern wall is between 1.80 and 2.0 m thick and has two projections (2.5×0.5 m) made of clay bricks and protruding into the courtyard to the south of Rooms 1 and 10. The courtyard has not been fully excavated.

Room 9, with walls preserved to a height of 2.11 m and featuring a buttressed corner in the north, could be entered through a door (1.10 m wide) from Room 7. It was filled with fragments of clay bricks and ashes. Room 10 (B’’ HH 25, walls between 1.50 and 1.80 m thick and 1.43 m high) could be entered from Room 1; a second door in its western wall (1.0 m wide) seems to have led to another courtyard.
All cuneiform tablets were discovered in Level II, Layer 1 and were found on the floor (“pavement”) in an ashy fill. Some of them were coloured red because of heat exposure.

In the lower Layer 2 of Level II all walls were made of clay brick similar to those of Layer 1, and the building follows the same ground plan, even to the extent of having the doors situated at the same spots (Plan 3); this permits dating the Layer 1 building to the Ur III period as well. The fill between Layers 1 and 2 was 5 to 10 cm thick; it contained baked clay, ash, and fragments of wood, palm trees, and reed mats. The walls of Layer 2 were ca. 5 to 10 cm thicker than those of the later Layer 1, and the rooms accordingly tend to be slightly smaller. The floors were covered with clay bricks (libn) measuring 30×30×8 cm, which were covered with a clay plaster of 9 to 10 cm thickness and coloured red, probably due to the fire that destroyed the building.

Some features of the excavated rooms warrant a description. In Room 7, three steps form a small podium in the south-eastern corner of the room; at the entrance, a circular door socket of stone was found. In the western corner of Room 1, a basin (1.5×1.43 m) composed of five courses of brick (30×30×6 cm) was situated at the same spot as in the later Layer 1. A baked brick with 3 circular piercings covered the opening of the water drain (Fig. 9), which was a round pipe made of pottery. Room 5 had two doors similar to Layer 1.

Room 3 was paved, and a water drain covered by baked clay bricks similar to the one found in Room 1 was found in the western corner. The southern part of Room 4 was separated by a small wall of bricks (0.5 m thick, 0.9 m high), and here the floor inclined from the horizontal line, sloping towards the water drain.

The northern courtyard was not excavated. In Room 9 (A” 24), the walls were between 1.40 and 1.60 m thick, made of clay bricks (30×30×8 cm) and covered with a plaster. In the south-western corner of Room 10 (B” 25), an oval structure paved with bricks (30×15 cm) was discovered (Fig. 10); perhaps the room served as a bathroom, but no water drain was found here.

In the area inside Room 6, a test trench was cut down for a further 1.5 m, but the work was stopped when the ground water level was reached.

Area B

Area B is situated to the north of Area A in the flat part of the main hill. Like Area A, this area is characterized by many looters’ pits (Plan 4, Fig. 11).

In squares T’ 41 and T’ 42 (each measuring 10×10 m), fragments of pottery and pipes for water drains were recovered. After systematically excavating the area disturbed by the looting, three parallel walls built of clay bricks (24×18×9 cm) were discovered. The walls measured up to 2.9 m in thickness and stood to a height of 0.6 to 0.9 m. They delimit the area of two long rooms (max. ca. 13 m in length), for which no entrance was discovered (Fig. 12). A Parthian clay coffin of rounded shape and covered with bitumen was sunk into this level (1.40 m depth).

In T’ 42, another water drain covered with baked bricks was found. A small room was situated to the east of the two parallel long rooms, which also contained a water drain consisting of several pipe components (each pipe measuring 75 cm in length with a diameter of 15 cm) joined together with bitumen.

Since the structure still awaits complete excavation, no evaluation of the building is yet possible.

The cuneiform texts were found in Areas A and B, in Level II, Layer 1. All tablets were broken and burned, and all date to the Ur III period.
In addition, inscribed bricks were found at various places within Area A. Most stem from the region of the ‘zigzagurat’. One brick carries Amar-Suen’s standard inscription (RIME 3/1.3.1) in mirror image (figs. 13a and 13b):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{damar-} & \quad \text{dzuen} \\
\text{nibru}^{\text{ki-}} & \quad \text{a} \\
\text{den-} & \quad \text{lil}_2^{\text{le}} \\
\text{mu} & \quad \text{pa}_1^{\text{-da}} \\
\text{san-} & \quad \text{x-us}_2 \\
\text{e}_2^{\text{den-}} & \quad \text{lil}_2^{\text{-la}_2^{\text{'}}} \\
\text{ninta} & \quad \text{kala-ga} \\
\text{lugal} & \quad \text{urim}_2^{\text{ki-/ma}} \\
\text{lugal} & \quad \text{ki-en-/gi ki-uri}
\end{align*}
\]

A stamped brick of Sulgi (text correctly displayed; = RIME 3/2.1.2.39) was found in Area B (Fig. 14), square T’ 42, in the layer corresponding to Level II, Layer 1 (no Layer 2 was excavated in Area B), in the small eastern room; the brick covered the water drain and reads as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{dsul-} & \quad \text{gi} \\
\text{ninta} & \quad \text{kala-ga} \\
\text{lugal} & \quad \text{urim}_2^{\text{ki-/ma}} \\
\text{lugal} & \quad \text{ki-en-/gi ki-uri}
\end{align*}
\]

[End of contribution by Ali Ubeid Shalkham]

**Tablets from the Iraqi Excavation at Drehem: an Introduction**

After uniting formerly independent city-states, the Third Dynasty of Ur (Ur III) ruled over Mesopotamia for a century (2110–2003 BCE), a period of internal peace that served as a model for later generations. Thanks to cuneiform documents produced for the royal administration, the Ur III state has become known primarily from the perspective of its political center. Royal institutions like the king and his family, the military and foreign relations,
or the state-sponsored divine cults are reflected in the texts that stem from Drehem, ancient Puzriš-Dagān. This site, situated ca. 8 kilometers south-east of Nippur, has become known as the findspot of large numbers of Ur III documents: Molina (2002–) counts 15,748 as of January 2017 (accessed 2017/06/07). The find was announced by Thureau-Dangin (1910), who was the first to publish texts from the clandestine excavations that had started here in 1909 (or already 1908)⁴. Already the first publications (Langdon 1911: Drehem; Legrain 1912: TRU; de Genouillac 1911a: TrDr.) included mostly texts from the royal cattle archive, the main text group for which Drehem has become famous.⁵ By contrast and interestingly, especially among the texts acquired by the Louvre as coming from “Drehem” and published by de Genouillac (1911b) as TCL 2, there were more texts from other organizations besides the cattle administration, namely from the Puzriš-Dagān organization dealing with precious metals, weapons, and shoes,⁶ but also documents concerning agriculture or the management of foodstuffs.

The excavations of the State Board of Antiquities at Drehem directed by Ali Ubaid Shalkham in 2007 were the first official excavations at this site. As his report clearly shows, these excavations were intended to get a first idea of the site, the situation of the large administrative buildings, and the archaeological layers. The impression gained from surveys and the textual evidence – that Puzriš-Dagān was a one-period site only in use under the Ur III dynasty – was confirmed by this excavation. The site of Drehem was recently also surveyed by a team directed by Nicolò Marchetti (p.c.).

The information available concerning the appearance of the tell before excavation was collected by Tsouparopoulou (2015, 9–12; 2016). The satellite images provided by Elizabeth Stone confirmed the impression that the site was dominated by some very large administrative buildings. Tsouparopoulou (2015, 11f.; 2016, 614) cites the observations of Buccellati (p.c.) that most clandestine excavations had taken part at the northern tell of Drehem, whereas the southern mound had remained untouched. However, Langdon, on his visit to Drehem (Duraimim) in March 1924, saw the looters at work, “throwing up the earth like a great colony of rabbits” (1924, 106f.) close to the highest elevation on the southern mound, called ‘zigurat’ by Ali Ubaid Shalkham in his report above, where he found “Dungi period” (i.e. Ur III? or Sulgi?) bricks (ibid. 107).

The Iraqi excavators worked mainly in the same region where Langdon had observed the looters, namely on the southern mound near the highest point of the tell, precisely because it was a section pitted by earlier digs. There, in Area A and more to the west, in Area B, administrative tablets were found in the Ur III layer (Level II, layer 1). Thanks to the bricks found in Area A, layer 1 seems to date to Amar-Suena, whereas the earlier layer 2 of Level II perhaps dates to Sulgi. The oldest tablet found during the excavation of Ali Ubaid Shalkham, however (IM 208082, no. 28), dates already to Sulgi 31(?), and it unsurprisingly mentions the place Esandana-Nibiru, which was the earlier name of the settlement before king Sulgi refounded it as Puzriš-Dagān (according to his year-names 39 to 41). The royal organizations started to work there in a new form in Sulgi 43 (Sallaberger 2006 with earlier literature). As was already apparent from earlier tablets among the known Drehem texts, the site served as an administrative center before Sulgi’s reorganization, and the earlier texts were kept together with, or close to, the later archives. Whether the buildings detected by the
Iraqi excavations all date to Sulgi’s rebuilding effort, is not yet apparent.

Concerning the find-spots, only the square (of 10×10m) is known, but not the exact room number, so it is impossible to establish if any rooms housed particular archives. One must not forget, however, that extensive looting had taken place in the area of the excavations, and so tablets may not always have been found in undisturbed original context.

Despite the fragmentary nature of many texts and the uncertainty surrounding the exact archaeological find-spot, the find opens up new perspectives for this key site of the Ur III state. First, various tablets from the known royal archives, that is three tablets and fragments from the cattle archive (Group A below), and more texts from the treasure archive (Group B), indicate that indeed the main royal archives derive from this part of the site. The texts concerning food-stuffs and aromatics (Groups D and E) are comparable to the first two groups with regard to the recipients, namely members of the royal family or deities, and the high quality of the recorded goods. The documents about wool and textiles (Group C) can be seen in the context of the royal administration as well. Interestingly, the excavations yielded a relatively large number of tablets pertaining to agriculture, the administration of grain and the organization of labor (Group F).

The three documents from the royal cattle archive (Group A, nos. 1 to 3) stem from Area A as well as Area B; in this large region one should therefore locate the organization that managed the royal herds, in particular animals for slaughter. Evidently, the tablets that appeared on the antiquity markets after 1909 were also found somewhere between Area A and B. With the exception of the fragment no. 4 (from area B), the eleven tablets from the treasure archive and related texts (Group B, nos. 5 to 14) were found in Area A: A” 24 (2×), A” 25 (2×), B” 25 (3×) and B” 26 (3×), thus most probably in the northern row of connected rooms extending from the northern courtyard eastwards to rooms 5 and 6. Most tablets from groups C, dealing with wool and textiles (nos. 15 to 19), and D, pertaining to oil, aromatics, bitumen and other commodities (nos. 20 to 21), stem from approximately the same region. A duck weight (no. 43) and two seal impressions (nos. 41–42) from A” 25 further attest to the administrative and managerial activities that took place in the northern part of Area A. The tablets of Group E that deal specifically with bread and beer (nos. 25 to 29), were found in a confined area, namely B” 25 (2×) and B” 26 (3×). It is therefore tempting to make a connection between the bread oven (tannūr) in room 3 and the food production documented in the texts from this and nearby rooms. The incomplete state of excavation, however, prevents any further speculation. Documents from Group F specifically concerning agriculture (nos. 31 to 33, 39, and 40), were found in B” 24 and B” 25, which places them in the southeastern quarter of the excavations, in Area A in the southern row of rooms.

This mixture of various administrative genres in the epigraphical finds from the 2007 excavations mirrors the situation of the first published texts from Drehem as illustrated by de Genouillac (2011b) in TCL 2; also the Puźniš-Daqān (P) collection in the Archaeological Museum of Istanbul (PDT 1 and 2) looks similar. As it will become clear from the texts, especially in section F. below, already a first prosopographical study led to the attribution of more agricultural documents to Drehem, although they had sometimes been ascribed to Girsu and Umma on account of their contents. A more detailed study would easily lead to more results. So the new documentation contributes essentially to a better understanding of the global organization of the ancient city of Puźniš-Daqān which housed more than the royal administration of cattle, treasure and textiles, but included an important sector of subsistence economy as well. With the new documents and others related to them, a comprehensive study of Puźniš-Daqān as a settlement and a royal organization becomes a rewarding goal.
# Catalogue

The texts are published according to archive and topic, and within each group according to the museum number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>IM</th>
<th>Size in cm</th>
<th>Find-spot (Level II, floor 1)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>208058/a</td>
<td>3.2×2.7×1.4</td>
<td>Area B, T’ 42</td>
<td>AS 06/08/[x]</td>
<td>Sealed, fragment of bulla</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>208070</td>
<td>3.2×2.7×1.4</td>
<td>Area A, A” 26</td>
<td>AS 03/12/04</td>
<td>Oxen and sheep, transaction from Abbasa to Sulgi-ayānu</td>
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<td>208084</td>
<td>5.4×5×2.1</td>
<td>Area A, A” 24</td>
<td>SS 07/[x]/03</td>
<td>Sheep, expended by Puzur-Enlil</td>
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<td>B. Treasure archive and related texts</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>208058/f</td>
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<td>S 48/10/–</td>
<td>Copper handles for three coffers for the treasure of Enlil and Ninlil, expended by Puzur-Erra. Treasure archive</td>
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<td>Throwing sticks expended to an Amorite by Dini-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons</td>
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<td>A zamirītum weapon expended to an Amorite by Dini-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons</td>
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<td>A hazimu axe as income received by Dini-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons</td>
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<td>S 45/09/20</td>
<td>Stone block, received by Sulgi-mišar</td>
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<td>A nēkepum-object of alabaster as income received by Dini-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons</td>
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<td>Silver, received by Ludiŋira. Treasure archive</td>
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<td>Silver, received by Ludiŋira. Treasure archive</td>
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<td>C. Wool and textiles</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>208051/a+</td>
<td>2208052</td>
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<td>Insoles for boots, weighed by Nintur</td>
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<td>Area A, A” 24</td>
<td>AS 06/12/–</td>
<td>Wool for textiles, received by Nūr-Suen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Oil, aromatics, bitumen, palm leaves and other commodities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Various materials for [x] and for a place of Sulgi-situm, received by Ur-Sulpae</td>
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<td>208063</td>
<td>5.7×4×2.1</td>
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<td>Aromatics, expenditure</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>4×3.8×1.9</td>
<td>Area A, A” 26</td>
<td>[S xx/xx]</td>
<td>Sesame oil, lard, and reed bundles (re)paid by the tanners</td>
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<td>Area A, A” 26</td>
<td>[x]/11/[x?]</td>
<td></td>
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<td>E. Flour and beer</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>208055</td>
<td>3.3×2.5×1.9</td>
<td>Area B, T’ 41</td>
<td>–/–/–</td>
<td>Flour, received</td>
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<td>4.9×4.2×1.3</td>
<td>Area A, B” 24</td>
<td>SS 09/07/–</td>
<td>Flour, received by Tūram-ili</td>
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<td>208066</td>
<td>4.5×4×1.3</td>
<td>Area A, B” 25</td>
<td>SS 02/08/01</td>
<td>Beer for women, a royal banquet etc., expended by Ninur-tur</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>208067</td>
<td>6.5×4×2.2</td>
<td>Area A, B” 26</td>
<td>[…]</td>
<td>Flour, dates, beer extract, fire wood, bowls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>208081</td>
<td>3.2×3.1×1.6</td>
<td>Area A, B” 26</td>
<td>AS 07/11/–</td>
<td>Delivery of flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>208082</td>
<td>5.3×4×1.7</td>
<td>Area A, B” 26</td>
<td>S 31(?)/04/–</td>
<td>Bread delivered from persons and offerings, in Esaŋdana, received by Ninukulekian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>208092</td>
<td>9.8×5.7×2.2</td>
<td>Area A, B” 25</td>
<td>AS 08/11/–</td>
<td>Expenditure of flour, beer, reeds, salt and willow wood for the arrival of the king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>IM</td>
<td>Size in cm</td>
<td>Find-spot (Level II, floor 1)</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>208058/c</td>
<td>3×2.9×1.2</td>
<td>Area B, T' 42</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>Grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>208059</td>
<td>13.6×9.5×3.2</td>
<td>Area A, B&quot; 25</td>
<td>S/S 09/07/–</td>
<td>Barley for boat rent in Babaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>208062</td>
<td>4×3.8×1.9</td>
<td>Area A, A&quot; 25</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>List of craftsmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>208065</td>
<td>4×3.8×1.9</td>
<td>Area A, A&quot; 25</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>Agricultural work in Babaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>208077</td>
<td>7.6×4.9×1.9</td>
<td>Area A, B&quot; 24</td>
<td>S/S 41/12/–</td>
<td>Flour as food for blind workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>208079</td>
<td>7.2×5.2×1.8</td>
<td>Area A, B&quot; 24</td>
<td>S/S 07/–/–</td>
<td>Fodder for cattle, donkeys, and sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>208085</td>
<td>7.3×5.4×2.4</td>
<td>Area A, A&quot; 25</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>Barley from ploughmen for boats. No date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>208053</td>
<td>3×8×1.3</td>
<td>Area A, A&quot; 25</td>
<td>–/–/–</td>
<td>Seal impression of Na...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>208054/a</td>
<td>7.5×10×2.5</td>
<td>Area A, A&quot; 25</td>
<td>–/–/–</td>
<td>Seal impression of Na...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>208056</td>
<td>7.8×5×1.6</td>
<td>Area A, B&quot; 25</td>
<td>–/–/–</td>
<td>Duck weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>208051/c</td>
<td>Area B, T' 41</td>
<td>Area B, T' 41</td>
<td>–/–/–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>208054/b</td>
<td>Area A, A&quot; 25</td>
<td>Area A, A&quot; 25</td>
<td>–/–/–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>208057/a</td>
<td>Area B, T' 42</td>
<td>Area B, T' 42</td>
<td>–/–/–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>208058/b</td>
<td>Area B, T' 42</td>
<td>Area B, T' 42</td>
<td>–/–/–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>IM</th>
<th>Size in cm</th>
<th>Find-spot (Level II, floor 1)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>208061</td>
<td>7.8×5×1.6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>IS 01/[x]/–</td>
<td>GARšana: Foodstuffs, expended for the cult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Royal cattle archive

1 IM 208058/a. Date: Amar-Suena 06/08/[x].

For the photo see no.47.
Sealed, fragment of bulla. Royal cattle archive

1'  
\[\text{šu·eš·ša mu š[a-aš]/-ru[kši] [ba·ḫulu]}\]

Seal:

1  
\[\text{damar·dzuen}\]
2  
\[\text{ninta kala·ga}\]
3  
\[\text{lugal šeš/.unug̃-ma}\]
4  
\[\text{lugal an·ub/-da limmu₂-ba}\]

Sulgi-iriŋu ("Šulgi-urumu") received dead animals from Amar-Suena 3 (BPOA 7, 2979) to Ibbi-Suen 2. The sealed documents with his name and dating to the time of Amar-Suena are all bullae, as is this fragment. The seal owner could not be identified; the seal of Sulgi-iriŋu dedicated to Amar-Suena is published only in transliteration (PDT 1, 377).

2 IM 208070. Date: Amar-Suena 03/12/04

Oxen and sheep, transaction from Abbasaga to Sulgi-ayaŋu. Royal cattle archive

Obv.

1  
\[\text{gud niga}\]
2  
\[\text{gukkal}\]
3  
\[\text{kam}\]
4  
\[\text{ki a b·ba·sa₂-ga·ta}\]

2 grain-fed oxen, 4 'fat-tailed' sheep:

from Abbasaga,
162  Nawala Al-Mutawalli and Walther Sallaberger, The Cuneiform Documents from the Iraqi Excavation at Drehem  DE GRUYTER

Rev.
5  $dsu\text{-}g\text{-}ia/-\text{-}\eta_\nu$  Sulgi-ayaru
6  $\text{i}_3\text{-}\text{dab}_3$  has received it.
7  iti $\text{s}_e\text{-}\text{KIN}-\text{k}\nu_5$
8  mu $d\text{gu}-\text{za} \text{ba}\text{-}d\text{im}_2$

Le.e. 9 6

Month 'Barley Harvest' (12th month)

6 (animals)

3 IM 208084. Date: Šu-Suena 07/\[x]/03

Sheep, expended by Puzur-Enlil. Royal cattle archive

Obv.
1 2 udu niga
2 3 udu niga gud-e-us$_2$-sa
3 $\text{de}$-en-lil$_2$
4 1 udu niga gud-e-us$_2$-sa
5 $\text{dg}_u$-za $\text{de}$-en-lil$_2$-la$_2$
6 1 udu niga gud-e-us$_2$-sa
7 $\text{da}$-ba-$\text{de}$-en-lil$_2$-\text{gen}, $\text{su}$-nir
8 $\text{sa}_3$ e$_2$ $\text{de}$-en-lil$_2$-la$_2$
9 2 udu niga
10 3 udu niga gud-e-us$_2$-sa
11 [\[4\] $\text{n}_\text{in-lil}_2$ udu $\eta_\nu_e$-\text{-}kam

rest not preserved

Rev. beginning not preserved
1' $\text{2}$ udu niga gud-e-$\text{-}us$_2$-sa$^1$
2' mu šagana(KIŠ.NITA)-e-ne-še$_3$
3' e$_2$-muḫaldim-še$_3$
4' šu-e$_2$-a sugal, maškim
5' a$_2$-u$_4$-te-$\text{-}n$-

2 grain-fed sheep,
2 sheep, fed together with oxen:
(for) Enlil;
1 sheep, fed together with oxen:
divine throne of Enlil;
1 sheep, fed together with oxen:
Aba-Enlilgen ("Who is like Enlil"), the standard;
in the temple of Enlil.
2 grain-fed sheep,
3 sheep, fed together with oxen:
Ninlil; sheep of the night.

$^1$ خروفان مساننان
خروفان مساننان مع الثيران
(لـ الاله يليل)
خروف واحد مسانم مع الثيران
(لـ العرش الالهی لالة يليل)
خروف واحد مسانم مع الثيران
أبا يليلیکین الراية (اسمه من مثل يليل)

3 خراف مسانم مع الثيران
(لـ الالهی يليل، خراف لـ
الليل)

rest not preserved

1' خروفان مساننان مع الثيران
لأجل الحكام
لمطيخ
شيا الوذير كمفوض
في المساء

Bereitgestellt von | Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München Universitätsbibliothek (LMU)
Angemeldet
Heruntergeladen am | 29.04.19 10:56
B Treasure archive and related texts

4 IM 208058/f. Date […]

For the photo see no. 47.

Bronze
1’ […] ra? […]
2’ […] za|ba|r […]

5 IM 208068. Date: Sulgi 48/05/–

Copper handles for three coffers for the treasure of Enlil and Ninil, expended by Puzur-Erра. Treasure archive

Obv.
1 3 enegbešen a₂-an / uruda la₂-a
2 [x] ku₁-babbar na₂za-gin₃ / [qe]n₁-lil₂, ,qin₁-lil₃-la₂
3 [b]a-an-nar
4 [ni]ri₃, wa-ta₂-ru-um ʻsaŋn₁

Rev.
5 ki puzur₄-er₃-ra-ta
6 ba-zi

3 coffers: copper handles attached to them,
– [the x], silver and lapis-lazuli of Enlil and Ninil are placed therein:
via the temple administrator Watarum,
from Puzur-Erра,
it is expended;

U.E. muda za-ab-sa-liki / mu-ḫulu

Le.e. 31 udu

defeated the land of Zabšali.’
(Total:) 31 sheep

Year ʻŠu-Suen, king of Ur),
(السنة): هاجم (شُسوين، ملك اور).

= Šu-Suen 7

Le.e. 31 udu (المجموع) 31 خروف

…”:
(الشهر)

U.  E. ma-da za-ab-ša-li / mu-ḫulu defeated the land of Zabšali.’
(Total:) 31 sheep

Expended by Puzur-Enlil;
via the šarrabdū-official Irišum.

اليوم الثالث
صرفت من بُزُر إنليل الوسيط إريشُم موظف سارابدو
(الشهر):…

Bereitgestellt von | Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München Universitätsbibliothek (LMU)
Angemeldet
Heruntergeladen am | 29.04.19 10:56
7 ša₃ nibru[kal] in Nippur.  
8 iti izim-ḫnin-a-uzu³ Month 'Festival of Ninazu' (= 5th month) 
    mu ḫa-ar-ši ki / ki-maš ki u₃ hūr-ti[k]i / u₄ 1-a ba-ḫ[u]l Year 'Ḫarši, Kimaš and Ḫurti were defeated on one day' (= Sulgi 48) 
L.e. not preserved

4: The sign looks like sugal₇(luh), but the typical horizontal at the right bottom of saŋna was squashed by the sign TA in line 5 (= Rev. 1).  

The temple administrator Watarum is well-known from the texts from Puzriš-Dagān as a regular provider of small cattle for Enlil and Ninlil (see e.g. Oh'e 1986, 127–130 n.6), so he was responsible for the coffer to store the divine treasure.

6 IM 208071. Date: Sulgi 45/11/17

Throwing sticks expended to an Amorite by Dīnī-mišar.  
Treasure archive: weapons

Previous publication: N. Al-Mutawalli/A. U. Shalkham, Sumer 59 (2014) 94 no. 1

Obv.  
1 2 ŋeš.ru ku₃-babbar šub-ba 2 throwing sticks, inlaid with silver, سلاح خشب للرمي مطعم بالفضة  
2 ia₄-mu⁶-ta₂ mar-du₃/-ra to the Amorite Yamūta إلى الاموري ياموتا  
3 kur mar-du₂-še₂ into the Amorite land في بلاد الاموريين  
4 šu₅-sul-gi sugal₇ / dumu im-da-ıd-ke₄ the envoy Šu-Sulgi, son of ImdaID، الش Bookmark the bookرمي الوزير، ابن امداد  
5 in-na-an-de₆ brought them. جلب له  

Rev.  
6 urdu₂-nanna sugal, maškim The envoy Urdu-Nanna was the commissioner; اوردننا الوزير كمفوض  
    7 ŋiri₃ lugal-enim-ge-na / sugal₇ via the envoy Lugalanimgena; الوسيط لوكال إنيمينا الوزير  
    8 ki ĐLU₂-mi-šar-ta from Dīnī-mišar، من ديني ميشار  
    9 ba-zi it is expended; صرفت  
    10 ša₃ puzur₄-iš-ê-da-gan in Puzriš-Dagān. في يُزَرُش ذكَان

7 The new edition supersedes the publication of the five texts by Al-Mutawalli/Shalkham (2014).
Month ‘Mekiŋal-Festival’ (= 11th month),

day 17 of it has set in.

Year: ‘Urbilum was defeated’

(= Sulgi 45).

14 2 2 (objects).

1: For the technique of metal inlay in wooden objects, expressed by the Sumerian verb šub, see Paoletti (2013, 339).

2: NI and MU are written above erasure.


8: The reading of the element Dī.KU₃ is uncertain. Names like Sulgi-mīšar, Ilī-mīšar, Abum-mīšar vote for Dayyānum/i-mīšar “the/my judge is justice” (thus read e.g. by Paoletti 2012a). The reading Dī.KU₃ = dimu is attested for the name Din(i)-li (Dī.KU₃-i₃-li₂ = di-ni-li₂, PDT 2, 1353; Hilgert 2002, 55 no. 12), thus “My god is (my) judgement” (for various interpretations Hilgert 2002, 76); see also DINGIR-di-ni Nisaba 16, 182 r.7 (published only in transliteration); therefore we suggest the name should be read Dīnī-mīšar “my judgement (= the judgement pertaining to me) is justice”.

7 IM 208072. Date: [...]
A zamiritum weapon expended to an Amorite by Dīnimīšar. Treasure archive: weapons

Previous publication: N. Al-Mutawalli/A. U. Shalkham, Sumer 59 (2014) 97 no. 2

Obv.
1 1 za₄-mi-ri₂-tum zabar
2 ni-iḫ-e-lu mar-du₂
3 1 ṇeš kušu₂-an, sa la₂-a / šu lugal
4 ma-šu-š-AN sīpa
5 mu-ku₂-du
6 DI.KU₅-mi-šar

Rev.
7 šu ba-ti
8 ša₂-E[N.L]IL₂-kī
9 it[i u₂-bi₂]₃mudan₂-gu₂

Le.e. 2

1 zamiritum-spear of bronze:
(from) the Amorite Niḫelu;
1 stick with a leather whip bound to it,
(as) for the king’s hand:
(from) the shepherd Mašuš-AN;
income;
Dīnimīšar.

has received it;
in Nippur.
Month ‘Eating the ubi-bird’
(= 3rd month)
Year: ‘The (high priestess) En-Nanna-
Amar-Suenara-kiašana’ was installed.’
(= Amar-Suena 9)
2 (objects)

Arabic: رمح واحد زَمَريتُم برونز
(من) الاموري نيخال
مقمض واحد خشب مثبت مع
سوط جلد ليد الملك
(من) مانواناشان الراعي
مدخلات
دنيميشر

تسلمها
في مدينة نيبور
الشهر: آكل طيور أُبي (الشهر
الثالث)
السنة: عينت (الكاهنة العليا) ابن
أمان سوانرا كياناكانا
9 IM 208074. Date: Amar-Suena 09/03/–

A *hazinnu* axe as income received by Dīnī-mīšar. Treasure archive: weapons

**Previous publication:** N. Al-Mutawalli/A. U. Shalkham, *Sumer* 59 (2014) 98 no. 3

**Obv.**

1 ḫa-zi₂ zabar
2 a-ri₂-ip-ḫu-up-pi₂ / si₂ lu₂
dal-muš₂-ke₂₄
3 šu im₂-mi-in-us₂
4 mu₄-ku₂(du)
5 ni₃ zi₂-uḫ₂ / lu₂-na

**Rev.**

6 di₅-ki₂-mišar
7 šu ba-ti
8 ša₃ puzur₄-iš₃-da₃-gan
9 iti u₅-bi₇-mul₄-ğu₇
10 mu₅-nanna₅-d₃-amar₃-d₅-en.
zu-ra₅-ki₃-an₃-an₃ na ta-hu₇

1 *hazinnu*-axe of bronze,
Ariḫuppi, blacksmith, man of Talmuš,
has sent it:
income;
via his man Zuzuḥ;

2: Talmuš is situated close to Nineveh; see Sallaberger (2007, 437). This agrees well with the Hurrian name of the sender, who is already known from UDT 92 (Amar-Suena 08/12/29).
Stone block, received by Sulgi-mišar

Obv.

1  1  lagab  ḫu/-ri  zi
2  ki-la-bi  1  gun2 / 23  ⅔  ma-na
3  mu -al-tumše,

One block of ḫurizi stone,
its weight: 1 talent 23 ⅔ minas (ca. 41.8 kgs),
for (making) a mutum-bowl:

Rev.

4  [k]i  ṣul- gi/-mi-šar-ta
5  puzur₃-i₃-li₂
6  šu  ba-ti
7  iti  izim-maḥ  u₄  20  ba/-ra-zal
8  mu  ur-bil₂-lum₃ / ba-ḫulu

From Sulgi-mišar,
Puzur-ilī
has received it.
Month 'Sublime festival' (= 9th month),
day 20 of it has set in.
Year: ‘Urbilum was defeated’ (= Sulgi 45)

In Ur III documents, the ḫurizi stone is only attested in MVN 4, 147 together with various varieties of carnelian (gügü). According to Schuster-Brandis (2008, 451 ff.), the urīzu (also ḫurīzu) is once described as “(yellow-)green”; in Lugale 531–535, it is blessed among various other gemstones.

Sulgi-mišar consigned the block of the rare gemstone to Puzur-ilī, who must have represented the stonecutters’ workshop; so he has to be separated from his namesake Puzur-ilī, the chief tanner at Puzriš-Dagān in the time of Amar-Suena (Paoletti 2012a, 185. 197). A Sulgi-mišar issued a copper vessel to the wife of the governor of Susa in Tummal during the early phase of the treasure archive (AUCT 1, 954, Sulgi 41/07; Paoletti 2012a, 99), but he did not act as one of the central officials of the royal treasure archive from Sulgi 44/02 onwards (Paoletti 2012a, 104).

Yet, the spelling of the place name Urbilum in the year name with bīl₂ would place the text in the context of the treasure archive (Paoletti 2012a, 30). Precious stones belong to the royal treasure as well, but they were so far not documented in the treasure archive, which deals with silver and gold and the products of the goldsmiths, or with weapons, beds and tables.

One Sulgi-mišar was active at Puzriš-Dagān as ša₃-tam, “controller”, according to his seal (UTI 6, 3798), who received large amounts of wool and handed it out to weavers between Sulgi 42/03 (PDT 1, 444) and Šu-Suen 01/12 (PDT 1, 627). This was probably yet another person.
11 IM 208076. Date: Sulgi 45/[x]/15?

A nēkepum-object expended by Dīnī-mišar.
Treasure archive: weapons

Previous publication: N. Al-Mutawalli/A. U. Shalkham, Sumer 59 (2014) 99 no. 4

Obv.
1 [1 n]e-ge-bu-um ku₆(جماعة) ku₅, bābbar
   [1 nēkepum-object in form of a fish(?)] (made) of silver,
2 [nēš]·'a₁ n₃₂-ṣ₃, de₃
   to place it on a [pole,]
3 [...]-i₁·li₂
   (for) ...ilī:
4 [ki di·ku₅]-mi·šar/-ta
   [from Dīnī-mišar]

Rev.
5 [ba]·zi
   [it was] expended;
6 [ša₃ puz]ur₃·iš·₄/[da]-²gan¹
   [in Pu]ziš-Dagān.
7 [iti ...]
   [Month ...]
8 [u₃ (x+)]15 ba-[ta-zal]
   [day] 15? of it has set in.
9 [mu u]r·bi₅₁·l[um₃ / ba-h]ulu
   [Year:] ‘Urbilum was defeated’
   (= Sulgi 45)

1: A nēkepum is apparently a decorative object made of wood, bronze, or stone (see no. 12) that can be placed on a pole (ŋeš) for representative purposes. جماعة is read ku₆ “fish”, which would indicate the form of the nēkepum, and not as a short writing for ḫa·a·d “staff”. 
A nēkepu₅-object of alabaster as income received by Dīnī-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons

Previous publication: N. Al-Mutawalli/A. U. Shalkham, Sumer 59 (2014) 100 no. 5

Obv.
1 ne-ge-bu-um ma₅nešnu₅-gal 1 nēkepu₅-object of alabaster,
2 kaš-de₅-a (at) a banquet,
3 gu₅-de₅-a dam-gara₅ lu₂ (from) the merchant Gudea, a man from Nippur:
4 'mu₁-k₂u₅(du) income;
5 [dl.ku₅-m]i-š₅ar [Dini-m]jišar
6 [šu-ba₅-ti] [has received it]

Rev. not preserved

3: The merchant Gudea is attested from Sulgi 48 to Šu-Suen 1, often in documents from Puzriš-Dagān, which attests to his status as merchant in the service of the crown (search via BDTNS, 2016/08).
Silver, received by Ludiŋira. Treasure archive

Obv.
1  igi-6-ŋal₂ ku₂-babbar  ¼ shekel of silver (foil),
2  igi ka alan 2-ta / ba-ta-keš₂₂  it was peeled off of the eyes and mouth of 2 statuettes,
3  nin₉-gur₁₁ me-šLUGAL nin₉ / it was peeled off of the eyes and mouth of 2 statuettes,
   i₃-lal₁-lum dam / u-bar-um property of Simat-Lugal, sister of Ilalum and wife of the messenger
   lu₂-kaš₄ Ubārum,

Rev.
4  [m] u-ku₉(DU) income,
5  ni₉ri₃ dišKUR-ILLAT / lu₂-kaš₄ lu₂ via Adad-illat, messenger, subordinate
   dU₃N₃-a ses-kal:la šagana of the general Seskala,
6  lu₂-diŋir-ra šu ba-ti Ludiŋira has received it;
7  ša₃ puzur₂-iš-da-gan in Puzriš-Dagān.
8  iti izim₄-me-ki-ŋal₂ Month ‘Mekįnal festival’ (= 11th month)
9  mu en₄-nanna-[šamar]/-dzu-en-ra-ki-’aŋ₂-an₁/ide₃-na ba-ḥuŋ Year: ‘The (high priestess) En-Nanna-
   Amar-Suenara-ki-an₁/ašŠu-Suenara-kiaŋ-ana was installed.’
   (= Amar-Suena 9)

5: On the reading of illat as illatu “family god, clan god” see Molina/Notizia (2012, 56).
   The text belongs to the “treasure archive” (Paoletti 2012a), with Ludiŋira as main official in the jewellery
Silver, received by Ludiŋira. Treasure archive

Obv.
1 10 gin₄ ku₃-babbar
2 niŋ₂-gur₁₁ puzur₄-₅₄sud₃(su.KUR./ru)-da šagana
3 mu₉-kud₄
4 ŋiri₂ be-li₃-i₂-li₂

10 shekels of silver, property of general Puzur-Suda,

income via Bēli-ilī,

Rev.
5 lu₉-di₉ir-ra
6 šu ba-ti
7 ša₃ puzur₄-ᵣ₃-i₉-ᵈ₄da/-gan
8 iti izim-maḥ

Ludiŋira received it; in Puzriš-Dagān;

Month ‘Sublime festival’ (= 9th month)

Year: ‘Šu-Suen (has become) king’ (= Šu-Suen 1)

10 gin₄

Puzur-Sud(a) appears (without) title in MVN 8, 142 (Sulgi 43/06/09) among other generals, and in PDT 2, 959 r.? iii? 15 (time of Amar-Suena); also in YBC 13087 (unp., reference courtesy M. Molina).
C Wool and textiles

15 IM 208051/ a+208052. Date [...] within the tablet. Therefore, it must have been a bulla intended to be tied to another object or another bulla.

Textiles

The reverse of the tablet is broken away and thus the impression of a rope is visible that was once enclosed

Obv. beginning not preserved

1' [1 tu₉¹] [...] 1 [...] garment
2' [2 tu₉₂] ibadu-waistbelts
3' [1 tu₉₃] šuḫagaru-garment
4' [6₁ tu₉₄] SAG.MUNUS.LAL nin
5' [5₁ tu₉₅] bar-si nin
6' [2₁ tu₉₆] gu₂-e₃ ta₂-ki-[ru-um]
7' [x] tu₉₇ gu₂-e₃ gunu₃-a
8' [x] tu₉₈ saₙšu nin₉₃-lim₃-₃-kam [u₉₅]
9' [x] tu₉₉ saₙšu ba-tab-tuḥ-ḫu₃ um du

Rev. not preserved

Textiles made of takkīrüm-, nin₂-lim₃- and batabtuḫḫum-cloth are also attested in P. 1279 (T. Ozaki/F. Yıldız, JCS 54 [2002] 12 no.82), most probably from Drehem as well.

2': The restoration is speculative; tu₉₂-ba-du₃ is attested in Ur III texts from Nippur. The interpretation as a kind of “waistbelt” is based on etymology (“fixed on the hip”).

3': Reading uncertain, no parallels known.

4'–5': nin refers to the quality fitting for a queen (nin).

4': nin₂, SAN.MUNUS.LAL in texts from Puzriš-Dagān is the same as the textile written (tu₉₁)NI₉₂.SAN.LAL.MUNUS at Girsu, and (tu₉₁)NI₉₂.MUNUS.LAL.SAN at Umma, and all may represent the Ur III orthographies for balla₂ (ba-al-la-a) (tu₉₂)NI₉₂.SAN.IL₂, KEŠDA.MUNUS = upur simišti (Diri V 123).

6': The text AF 40–41, 61 no.6 on the production of a “small” takkīrüm cloth probably belongs to Drehem as well (see Sallaberger 1993/94, 60 on Iddin-Erra; differently Widell 2010, however without offering conclusive arguments for an attribution to Ur).
16 IM 208051/b. Date […]

For the photo see no. 44.
Wool.

Rev. 1’ 3.38 gu[n₂ …]
2’ 4 ma·na 10 […] / siki ḫ[i-a]

17 IM 208064. Date: Amar-Suena 01/03/–

Insoles for boots, weighed by Ninta

Obv. 1 3 ša₂ kisiṣub₂ / siki gi
₂garin₁ aka / e₂-ba-an
2 ki-la₂-bi ½₈a 8 gi₄
3 ninta₂
4 [i]n-la₂

Rev. 5 e₂-a·ni-ša
uninscribed space
6 iti u₂·bi₂-gu₇
7 mu ḫamar·azuen lugal

3 pairs of insoles for boots (made) of combed native wool,
their weight is 28 shekels:
Ninta
has weighed it.
Ea-niša.
Month ‘Eating the ubi-bird’ (= 3rd month)
Year ‘Amar-Suena king,’ (= Amar-Suena 1)

Ea-niša, one of the more important wives of Sulgi, was also involved in wool production (Weiershäuser 2008, 206–211). Although the production of shoes at Puzriš-Dagān is well attested in the so-called “shoe archive” (Paoletti 2012a, 127–134; 2012b), this text does not belong to this text group, but to the administrative context of the wool industry (of Ea-niša). N i n t a₂ (mostly read “Uš” in Ur III studies) seems not to be attested elsewhere in a similar function.
18 IM 208069. Date [...]

Textiles

Obv.
1 20 tu₃-nin₂-lim₄ / tal₂ 3-kam u₅₂ 20 broad ninlim-textiles of third quality
2 4 gada du 4 pieces of ordinary linen

Remainder of obverse uninscribed

Rev. not preserved

tu₃-nin₂-lim₄ tal₂ is attested in the Drehem text MVN 18 (= AnOr. 7), 155:2 (Amar-Suena 2/10/–), documenting the rest of the balanced account concerning Iddin-Erra (on him see above no. 15).

19 IM 208083. Date: Amar-Suena 06/12/–

Wool for textiles, received by Nur-Suen

Obv.
1 10¹ gin₃ s[iki ... / ...] 10 shekels of [... wool,
2 1/3 ma-na s[iki] / ba-tab-tu[ḥ-ḥu-um ...] 20 shekels of wool for [...] quality

batabtubhum-cloth,
Nawala Al-Mutawalli and Walther Sallaberger, The Cuneiform Documents from the Iraqi Excavation at Drehem

3 1½ mana siki / ba-tab-tuḫ-ḫu-um [ ... ]
1 mina 20 shekels of wool for [...] quality) batatbuḫḫum-cloth,

4 15 gun₂ siki ṃi [ ... ]
15 shekels of wool for [...] cloth,

5 ½ mana 9 g[i₉ siki ṃi] / guz-za 3-kam [us₂]
39 shekels [of wool] for third [quality] guzza-cloth,

Rev.
6 19 mana [10 gun₉ siki ṃi] ...
19 minas [10 shekels of wool],
7 5 gun₂ siki ṃi₉-gul [ ... ]
5 talents of [...] scraped-off wool,
8 2 gun₂ 20 mana [a siki ṃi₂-gul / ...]
2 talents 20 minas [of ... scraped-off wool]:

(weighed) with the weight stone of 1
talent, 1 mina and 40 shekels,

10 ṃi₉-sul·gi-[miʔ-šar?]
via Sulgi-[mišar],
11 ki ṭa-hi-iš-[a-tal-ta]
from Taḫiš-[atal],
12 mu-[ku]₅ulu [du]
imcoming,
13 nu-ur₂-den.z[u šu ba-ti]
Nūr-Sue[n has received it.]
14 iti še-[Kin-ku ṃi]...
Month ‘Barley [harvest’ (= 12th month)
15 mu ša-[aš-ru-um ki ba-hulu]
Year Ṣa[šrum was defeated’ (=Amar-Suena 6)]

L.e.
16 21½ mana 4 gun₉ siki ḫi-a
(Total:) 21 minas 54 shekels various kinds of wool
17 7 gun₂ 20 mana siki ṃi₂-gul
(Total:) 7 talents 20 minas of scraped-off wool

6: The restoration of 10 shekels of wool follows from the total.
9: The restoration is based on the frequent occurrence
of this weight stone in Puzriš-Dagān documents, espe-
cially in the texts concerning the receipt of wool by Nūr-
Suen (see below).
16–17: The totals are correct.

Wool received by Nūr-Suen:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Weight of 1 talent 1½ minas</th>
<th>Supplier</th>
<th>Via (scribe in ŠS 2–3 at end of text)</th>
<th>mu-ku₅ulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JEOL 26, 52 no. 15</td>
<td>AS 02/08/–</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Ludinjira, son of Enim-Šara</td>
<td>[Sulgi]-mišar</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDT 1, 421</td>
<td>AS 02/01–12/–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAICAB 1/1, Ashm. 1924–1953</td>
<td>AS 03/08/–</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>x-Inana, from Tummal sheepfold</td>
<td>Sulgi-mišar</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCS 52, 9 no. 23</td>
<td>AS 04/09/–</td>
<td>yes(!)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Lugal-urani a ga₃-us₂</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIP 121, 502</td>
<td>AS 04/12/–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>3 herd-supervisors (na-gada): Ayakala, Ur-bil, Ur-enuna</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no. 19</td>
<td>AS 06/12/–</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Taḫiš-[atal]</td>
<td>Sulgi-mišar</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPOA 7, 2854</td>
<td>AS 08/09/–</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### D  Oil, aromatics, bitumen, palm leaves and other commodities

**20 IM 208063. Date: Amar-Suena 02/06/–**

Various materials for [x] and for a place of Sulgi-simtum, received by Ur-Sulpae

Obv.

1. 2 sila₂ i₃ šaha₄ (ŠUL)
2. 0.20 esir₂ e₂-Å̄ugal
3. 1 ½ ma-na igi esir₂
4. [x] ma-na esir₂ UD
5. [x] ma-na bur₂
6. [x] ma-na mangaga(KA×SA)
7. [x] sila₁ [(x)] na₃a
8. [x] peš ṑurgu
9. [x] pa Ṉešnimbar

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_Angemeldet_ Heruntergeladen am | 29.04.19 10:56_
10 [x] ṅaḫdur₂ bešen tab-ba e₂-ba-[an] x pairs of wooden covers (lit. ‘bottoms’) for closed boxes
11 [x] ṅeš [x] x [...] rest not preserved

Rev.

beginning not preserved

(end of first transaction)

1’ [x] x i₁ [šaha₄(SUL)] x lard
2’ [x esir₂] e₂-A [lugal] x liters (of the) royal (standard) of wet bitumen
3’ [x]+2 ma-na bu[t₁] x minas of bur-grass
4’ [x] peš ṇurgu x palm leaves from x midribs
5’ [x] pa ṅešnimbar x palm branches
6’ [x] ṅaḫdur₂ bešen tab-ba e₂-ba-[an] x pairs of wooden bottoms for covered boxes:
7’ [x]·ku dṣul-gi-si₂-im-tum/-kam it is (for) a ... of Sulgi-simtum.
8’ [ur]·sul-pa-e₁ Ur-Sulpae
9’ [šu] ba-an-ti has received it.
10’ [iti] a₂-ki-ti Month ‘Akiti (festival)’ (= 6th month)
11’ [mu] ṣamar-ḏEN.ZU lugal-e / ur-bi₂-lum mu-ḫulu Year ‘King Amar-Suena defeated Urbilum.’ (= Amar-Suena 2)

10; Rev. 6: The two “(wooden) bottoms” (ŋaḫdur₂) for the “covered boxes” (bešen tab-ba) are two boards used for the cover lid and for the bottom.

Rev. 7: The transaction includes two similar lists of goods, lard, bitumen, salsola kali, parts from palm trees, and wooden boards, and these were received by an Ur-Sulpae. Whereas for the first list the intended use of the items is not preserved, the name of Šulgi-simtum comes as a surprise in the destination of the goods.

Sulgi-simtum, wife of Sulgi and his queen until her death before Amar-Suena 01/03/28 (see e.g. Hilgert, 2011–2013, 281), poses a problem for the correct interpretation and restoration of the first word. [ni₃]·dab₃ "acquisition" is in Drehem texts combined with the occasion, mostly a ritual or a festival, or with the name of the living divine king, rarely also with “men from Marḫaši” (lu₂ mar-ḫa-ša₂-[me]); we are not aware of an “acquisition” for an already deceased person. Also a restoration [ki]·t uš “living space, parlor” would be more fitting with a living person; see RA 16, 19 = AAICAB 1/4, pl. 318–319 (Umma, Sulgi 36/09): ki·t uš lugal (vi 12), as part of the e₂·gal lugal “royal palace” (vi 28).

Although it may be suspected that the material was used for Sulgi-simtum’s burial place or more generally some place connected with the former queen, this assumption cannot be substantiated by parallel texts.
21 IM 208078. Date: [Sulgi xx/xx]

Aromatics, expenditure

Obv.  
Beginning (ca. 8–10 lines) not preserved

1'  
[...]

2'  
(x)x]-lugal-me

3'  
[l x x] 1 1/3 ma-na 5 gini₄

4'  
[ku₃]-si₂(GI)

Rev.

5'  
[...] / nar ra₂-gaba-me

6'  
[...] / nar ra₂-gaba-me

7'  
Sulgi-kalamametebi was the commis-

8'  
[5] 4 si₃ bulaug,ši(x)KUŞU]₂

9'  
[...]

10'  
[(x) tu-ra]-am-i₃-li

uninscribed space

11'  
[...] / luḥ-ḥa-ta

12'  
[(x) nin₃]-kal-la

13'  
[x e₂-a-ni-sa

14'  
[x Me]-e₂-a

15'  
[x dšul-gi-si₂-si₃-m-ti¹

16'  
[x (x)] [x]

15'  
[...][x¹ [...]

x and 15 minas (= 7.5 kgs) of juniper:

[15 منا (7.5 كغم)

... (و) ٥١ منا (٧.٥ كغم)

1 (object) of 5 minas and 25 shekels

(١٢.٠٧ كغم)

5 shekels (ca. 42 gr.) of ballukku-

aromatics,

5 shekels (ca. 42 gr.) of juniper berry

aromatics,

[(for) ... (and?)] singers and boatsmen;

[(...) ... (و) مغنون (و)

واصبب القوارب،

شولكي كلاماميتيبي كمفوض

(٥ شيقل (تقريباً ٢١.٧٠ كغم)

5 نبات العرعر العطري

وثربون (الزيت)

TORAM إلی...}

from [Meluha(?)].

[x Nin]kala,

[x Ea-nisha,

[x Simat]-Ea,

[x Sulgi]-simti

...
Due to the heavy damage and the lack of exact parallels it is impossible to reconstruct the document. Since a commissioner (m a š k i m) is active (line 6'), the text deals with expenditures of aromatics; whether line 4' mentions gold, must remain uncertain due to the fragmentary context. Perhaps the document listed merchandise imported by Tūram-ilī from Meluḫa. Tūram-ilī is attested as “merchant, man of Uruk” who received ring silver, textiles and oil as royal gift in Esanđana-Nibru (AUCT 1, 757; Sulgi 40/10). The early forties of Šulgi’s reign were also the period when the royal ladies listed here in lines 12’–15’ appeared together in texts from Puzriš-Dagān: Ea-niša (17), Simat-Ea (20), Ninkala (r.22), and Sulgi-simti (r.24) as recipients of shoes (Nisaba8, 386, Sulgi41/08); the king, Gime-Enilila, Ninkala, Simat-Ea, Sulgi-simti, Ea-niša, and Taddin-Eštar (lines 15–21) as recipients of sheep (ASJ 4, 133 n.3; Sulgi 43/09). The singers and “boatsmen” (r a2- g a b a) of line 5’ might as well have belonged to the entourage of the royal ladies.

22 IM 208087. Date: [x]/11/[x?]

Sesame oil, lard, and reed bundles (re)paid by the tanners.

Obv.
1 0.0.1 i₃-ŋeš lugal 10 liters (of the) royal (standard) of sesame oil
2 8 sila₁ i₁ šaḫa₄ (SUL) 8 liters of lard
3 20.20 sa₂ ge-₃ ne 1220 bundles of fire reed: repaid arrears from the inspection of the tanners,
4 la₂ i₁ su₂-ga gurum₂/ašgab₂-e-ne

Rev.
5 [… a]d
6 [...]x
7 [...]x
8 [...]x
9 [iti izim- (d)me-ki]·ŋal₂ [Month ‘Mekinjal [festival’] (= 11th month)]
10 [mu d₄x]-EN/[ Zu ... mu]·ḫulu Year ‘(King) …-Suen defeated …’

After an inspection, the tanners had to deliver sesame oil and lard, that is some of the material regularly used to treat the leather. Apparently there was less work done than scheduled, so they had to return the oil that had been given to them in excess. The delivery of reeds can most probably be seen as a compensation of work (as in BCT 1, 128, cited below).

Three parallel documents exist from the years Amar-Suena 6 and 7:
- TRU 389 (Amar-Suena 06/09/–): Reed mats “repaid arrears from the inspection” (la₂ i₁ su₂-ga gurum₂ ma), evidently of the basketmakers (adadgub)
BCT 1, 128 (Amar-Suena 07/02/–): 1800 bundles of reed “repaid arrears from the inspection of the textile plaiters” (lₐ₂⁻ᵣₐ₂ sᵤ₃-g₃ r_u₅-m₇-a tᵤ₉₃ dᵤ₅-nₑ)
CST 359 (Amar-Suena 07/04/–): Reed mats “from the repaid arrears from the inspection of the basketmakers” (lₐ₂⁻ᵣₐ₂ sᵤ₃-g₃ r_u₅-m₇-a =ₗ₉₃ d₉₃-b₉₃-tₐ)

Whereas the products of tanners are well attested in Drehem’s “shoe archive” (Paoletti 2012a, 127–134; 2012b), no similar text groups concerning the work of textile plaiters and of basketmakers is known. The four documents on the inspection of the workmen do not record any place name, and so the craftsmen attested here (tanners, basketmakers, and textile plaiters) presumably worked at Puzriš-Dagān itself.

E  Flour and beer

23 IM 208055. No date

Flour, received

Obv.
1 1.0.0 lₐ₂ 0.0.1 dₐ bⁱ[n (zᵢ₃₋ₙₛₑ) ... 290 liters of barley flour
2 0.1.₅ zᵢ₃₋ₙₛₑ[₃₉₁₅] 15 liters of emmer flour
3 0.1.₅ zᵢ₃₋ₙₛₑ[eₐ₃ a(?)] 15 liters of roasted barley flour:
4 kⁱⁱ⁻ₙ₃-[ₙ(?)-(ˣ)(⁻₉ᵗᵃ)] from Inun[...],
5 zᵤ⁻ₓᵤ⁻ₓ[-x] Zul[...]

Rev.
6 šᵤ bᵃ⁻[tᵢ] has received it.
7 0.2.₀ šᵉ[x] 120 liters of barley [...]
8 0.₀.₅ [x] 50 liters of [...]:
9 kⁱᵢ⁻ₙⁱ⁻ النف [x(⁻₉ᵗᵃ)] from Ilī[...]
10 zᵤ⁻ₓᵤ⁻ₓ[-xₓ] Zul[...]
11 šᵤ bᵃ⁻[tᵢ] has received it.

1, 3: The restoration is a guess, based on the consideration that two entries of dᵃ bⁱ[n (zᵢ₃₋ₙₛₑ) are not to be expected.
Sealed triangular bulla with two string holes on the left side, one on the triangle's top on the right side.

Flour, received by Tūram-ilī

Obv.

1 0.0.1 5 sīlā₃  zi₂ bā-ba sāg₃ₐ₁₀
2 sā₂-du₁₁ kū₃-ra₂ / bāla ē₂₃-ra₅-ra₄-ra-ad
3 (m) šu-su₄-mu₄-dar-sē₃
4 kīšē₂₃ tu-ra-am-i₃-li₂

15 liters of good *baba*-flour
(as) cut-off deliveries of Erra-qurād’s
term of duty
on behalf of Šu-Šumudar,
seal of Tūram-ilī.

Rev.

5 iti a₂-ki-ti

Month ‘Akiti festival’ (= 7th month).

6 mu dšu-dEN.ZU / lugal urim₃-ki-
ma-ke₄ / e₂ dšara₂ umma₃-ki-ka /
u₅-du₅₃

Year ‘Šu-Suen, king of Ur, built the Šara
temple of Umma.’ (= Šu-Suen 9)

Seal

1 tu-ra-am-i₃-li₂
2 urdu₂ dnu-[muš]-da

Tūram-ilī, servant of (god) Numušda.

1: On *ba-ba* as a kind of processed grain see Brunke (2011, 159 f.).
2: The expression *sā₂-du₁₁ kū₃-ra₃*, literally “cut-off deliveries, arrivals”, designates regular deliveries, “arrivals” (*sā₂-du₁₁*) that were not consumed and could thus be forwarded to another use; see, e.g., Sallaberger (1993, 12 f.).
Beer for women, a royal banquet etc., expended by Ninturtur

Obv.
1. \([1(+)x.x] \text{kaš du gur}\) 300+x liters of ordinary beer
2. \([1(+)x.x]\ 5 \text{siša kaš saga}_{10}\) 355+x liters of good beer
3. \([x.x.x] \text{dida saga}_{10}\) x liters of good beer extract:
4. \(ša₁ \ e₂ \ še₃\) into the house.
5. 18.4.1 '4₃\text{siša} / \text{kaš saga}_{10} \text{gur} l\) 5,654 liters of good(?) beer:
6. \(\text{kaš-de₂-a lugal} l\) royal banquet.
7. 0.2.3 \(\text{kaš saga}_{10} l\) 150 liters of good beer:

Rev.
8. \([k]\text{u-ba-tum}\) (queen) Kubatum.
9. '0.3'/4'.0' \(\text{kaš du}\) 120 (or 160) liters ordinary beer:
10. \(\text{bi₂-zu-a}\) Bizua (sister of the queen).
11. 1.3.2 \(\text{kaš du [gur]}\) 440 liters of ordinary beer:
12. \(\text{ni₄-ḫuṇ-ṇ[a₂]}\) for renting/obliging(?)
13. \(\text{u₄ 1-kam}\) 1st day.
14. \(\text{zi-ga ki nin₃-tu[r-tu]r}\) Expended by Ninturtur.
15. \(\text{iti \ e₂-ša}\) Month 'Suešša' (= 8th month)
16. \([m]\text{u ma₂ taraḥ abzu/ dēn-ki-ka ba-dim₂}\) Year 'Enki’s boat (called) “Ibex of the Abzu” was built.’

1–2: The listing of ordinary before the good beer appears also, e.g., in MVN 15, 91 (Sulgi 44/–/–), an earlier text dealing likewise with royal women and expenditures \(ša₁ \ e₂ \ še₃\) “into the house” (line 4).

5: The signs for \(\text{kaš x gur}\) are only superficially impressed and hardly readable; the reading of \(\text{saga}_{10}\) is a guess based on the space available.

12: A reading \(\text{ni₄-ḫuṇ-ṇ[a₂]}\) fits the traces, but the meaning of this otherwise (at least in BDTNS) unattested term remains obscure.

The text from the time of Šu-Suen notes expenditures of beer to the queen Kubatum and Bizua, sister of the queen-mother Abišimti (e.g. Weiershäuser 2008 s.vv.). Furthermore, an enormous amount of beer was given out for a royal banquet (\(\text{kaš-de₂-a lugal}\)); the first delivery went into the “house”, apparently the place where Ninturtur was at home.

A similar, but undated record of lady Ninturtur is MVN 13, 382 (FLP 1179, from Puzriš-Dagān, but “Lagaš” after Sigrist et al. 1984, 16; BDTNS, no. 027798), an “expenditure (of) Ninturtur” (\(\text{zi-ga nι₃-tu r-tu r}\)) according to...
the subscript. Good and ordinary beer and flour were distributed to various persons, most prominently Enlila-bidu (e₄₃-n₃₄-l₃₅-t₃₆-l₃₇-t₃₈-b₃₉-t₄₀); to Ninturtur beer is “presented” at her arrival (g₄₅-a₄₆-b₄₇-t₄₈-t₄₉-t₅₀; l₅₁-l₅₂) and brought to her into her house (š₅₃-a₅₄-š₅₅-š₅₆; ki N₅₇-š₅₈; note the similar expression here in no. 25:4). Offerings went to ⁴nin₄-s₄₅-t₄₆-a₄₇, a deity venerated in Nippur, and a final delivery was destined for the palace via Enlila-bidu.

Enlila-bidu was closely related to Ninturtur and he can be traced to the capital city of Ur as well as to the Umma province. MVN 15, 182 (Puzriš-Dagān, no date) lists 5 heads of cattle and 54 of small cattle as expenditure of Ninturtur, “on the sealed tablet of Enlila-bidu”, “within Ur”. He appears among other persons together with Ninturtur as a recipient of sheep expended in Ur (PPAC 4, 223, no date). Finally, he was active in the cult at Umma, in the temple at Šara and going to Zabalam according to a text (Aegyptus 27, 25 no. 21, Umma, date not preserved), which again lists an “expenditure of Ninturtur”. Enlil-bidu even received a small gift together with a much richer donation of animals “when Ninturtur had given birth to a child” (Umma, MVN 2, 317, –/12–), which attests to their close connection. With this evidence it is not excluded that Ninturtur is the nameless “wife of the general” (dam šagana) for whom Enlila-bidu served as commissioner when animals were placed on a boat (YOS 18, 52, Umma?, no date). Steinkeller (2016, 552f.) assumed that Enlila-bidu was a general and Ninturtur’s husband.

Recently, Steinkeller (2016, 552–554) discussed the published evidence concerning Ninturtur as pertaining to one person. The date of our text might suggest that in fact two important ladies named Ninturtur appear in the Ur III documents: (1) Ninturtur, the companion of Enlila-bidu, in the early years of Šu-Suen, and (2) princess Ninturtur, mostly documented in Umma sources between Sulgi 25 and Sulgi 48. It is not inconceivable, however, that she was one and the same person, active for at least 34 years.

26 IM 208067. Date [...]

Flour, dates, beer extract, fire wood, bowls

Obv.
i  not preserved
ii 1 [...] dabin (z₁₁₁),še  [x liters] of barley flour
[rest not preserved]
iii 1 0.0.1 dabin 10 liters of barley flour
2 5 sila₁, eša 5 liters of emmer groats

[Image of a tablet showing cuneiform script]
3 1 sila₃ zu₂-lum 1 liter of dates:
4 dub-dub-de₃ for heaping it up.
5 0.1.0 dida saga₁₀ a niŋen₂-še₃ 60 liters of good beer extract for stirring it in water.
6 3 sa νω繁忙ma-νu 3 bundles of willow wood
7 5¹ sila₃ bur-zi 5 burzi-liter bowls:
8 [N]E.Ne-si-[še₃] for ...
9 [x sa] ge udu [x] /[b]a-ra-še[ŋ₆] [x bundels] of reed, [x] sheep were cooked with it.

rest not preserved

Rev.
iv beginning not preserved
1’ [0.0.1 dabin(zi₃),šē) [10 liters] barley flour
2’ [5 sila₃ eša [5 liters] emmer groats
3’ 1 sila₃ zu₂-lum 1 liter dates:
4’ dub-dub-de₃ for heaping it up.

v-vi not preserved

The closest parallel in published Drehem accounts is CT 32, 49 (Sulgi 46/10/-), a list of various foodstuffs, beer and combustibles used during the women’s festival of the “Boat of Heaven” (mₐ₂-a-n-a) at Uruk (Sallaberger 1993, 216–219). The specification of flour “for heaping it up” (dub-dub-de₃) in our document (iii 4, iv 4’) indicates a cultic use as well; the amounts of 10 liters of barley flour and 5 liters of emmer groats listed in our text correspond exactly to the quantities in CT 32, 49.

Commentary:
iii 5: dida (Akkadian billatu) is the dry beer extract from which beer could be prepared by stirring it in water (Sallaberger 2012, 320f.), an activity which was evidently described by the Sumerian phrase a niŋen, “to stir water”. This phrase appears with dida in texts from Girsu and Garšana (e.g. CUSAS 3, 1028; Kleinerman/Owen 2009, 3 thought of a ceremony).

iii 8: Also the parallel text CT 32, 49 lists first some flour for “bread loaves” (in da₃ gur₄-ra) and next reed for burzi-bowls as NE.NE-si-še₃, an unclear Sumerian term that probably refers to some kind of fumigation, since no foodstuff is mentioned for this entry. Or should the soup be heated up in the burzi-bowls?
Sealed tablet
Delivery of flour

Obv.
1 6 sila₃ zi₁-gu
2 ḫa₃ silaₑ eša
3 e₂ diŋir-ra-šeₑ
4 ṃirₑ en-um-ᵢ₃/li₂

6 liters of fine flour
4 liters of emmer groats:
for the house of the deity
via Ennum-ili,

Rev.
5 kišeb₁ ur-sa₆-ga

seal of Ursaga.

6 iti izim-m-e-ki-ŋal₂

Month ‘Mekinjal festival’ (= 11th month)

7 mu ḫu-uḫ₂-nu/-ri₃i ba-ḫu[lu]

Year: ‘Ḫuḫnuri was defeated’
(= Amar-Suena 7)

Seal:
1 ur-sa₆-ga
2 dub-sar
3 dumu ḫen-il₂-la₂

Ursaga,
scribe,
son of Enlila.

Commentary:
3: Either the “house of the deity” or “house of Mr. Diŋira”.

Ursaga, son of Enlila, appears as seal-owner in three other documents from Puzriš-Dagān: AUCT 3, 274 (x/08/–); 275 (Šu-Suen 02/06/–); Nisaba 8, 106 (Šu-Suen 03/09/–); in all these documents he acts as recipient of young goats (maš₂). This stands out against the edition of his seal inscription in AUCT 3, 274–275 that adds in line 4 the profession sīpa gud, “herdsman of cattle” (see Tsouparopoulou 2015, 346f. no. 488: Ursaga 1). The seal of no. 27 is apparently the same as the one of Nisaba 8, 106 (Tsouparopoulou 2015, 348 no. 493: Ursaga 6, the scribe; photo pl. LIII 318; suggested by M. Molina).

An Ursaga appearing as controlling scribe (nīr₁ U.) in BIN 3, 218 (Šu-Suen 01/02/30), BPOA 6, 894 (Šu-Suen 01/05/11), and TCNY 50 (Šu-Suen 04/09/29) was probably another person, though his patronym could not be identified in the seal inscription. The latter might have been the same as the “Ursaga, son of Diŋir-aššu” of MVN 13, 464: 21 (Amar-Suena 07/11/–).
28 IM 208082. Date: Sulgi 31(?)/04/–

Bread delivered from persons and offerings, in Esāndana, received by Ninukulekiaŋ

Obv.

1 5 inda₂, gug₂
2 ab-ba
3 1 inda₂, gug₂
4 isib₃ nin-urta
5 5 inda₂, gug₂
6 gu₂-ab-ba₃-ta
7 10 inda₂, gug₂
8 diš-ḫa-ra
9 8 gug₂ nin₂-ki-s[aḫ₇?-ta?] 8 bread loaves from the place [left (by
the deity).]
10 10 gur [...]

Rev.

11 1.40 [...] 100 [...]
12 Lu-x[ [from] Lu[...]:
13 mu-k[u₃ (du)] [Incom.e.
14 ni[n-u₃, kul-e-ki-anj]
15 šu [ba-ti]
16 ša₂, e₂-[saŋ-da-na /nibrui₃-k]a
17 iti ki-[siki-₃-min-a-uzu]
18 mu a-ra₂ [2₃-kam ka]ra₂,ḫar₃
ba-ḥulu

The restoration of the text (including the date formula) is based on the similarity with two, largely parallel documents from the same year Sulgi 31 (but restoring line 18 as a-ra₂ [3·kam], our text no. 28 would date to Sulgi 33):

– AUCT 1, 974 (Sulgi 31/04/–): Various goods, birds and cakes from Šu-Ea, from the city of Giritab, the fishermen, and from Išḫara (line 8: 10 gug₂ nin₂ diš-ḫa-r₃, “something (from) Išḫara”); incoming goods, received by Ninukulekiaŋ, in Esāndana-Nibrui(third month).
– Hallo, ZA 71, 48 YBC 16646 (Sulgi 31/07/–): Various birds and cakes from persons, from Ninurta’s offerings (4 inda₂, gug₂ bur-gi₃-a ᵃ nin-urta), from the
ki-Utu ceremony, and from the city of Uruk; incoming goods, received by Ninukulekian, in Nibru.

All three documents thus list persons, offerings, deities or a place name, where presumably a ceremony had taken place, as the source of various foodstuffs, such as cakes, birds, and other delicacies. Ninukulekian, who received the incoming goods (m u · k u (d) u), also appears as recipient in ZA 71, 42 (FLP 142, Sulgi 33/02), the famous bird list published by Owen (1981), and in TCL 2, 5578 (Sulgi 32/07/–). The restoration of the place name as Esaŋdana-Nibru in no. 28: 16 is confirmed by the parallel text AUCT 1, 974. So, as expected because of the date before Sulgi 38, which is the earliest year for the foundation of Puzriš-Dagān, the text belongs to the archives of Esaŋdana-Nibru, the forerunner of Puzriš-Dagān (Wilcke 1992; Sallaberger 2006). Since all tablets were found in a single layer (Level II, layer 1), it would appear that also older documents were transferred to the new building that has been excavated by the Iraqi team at the site of Drehem.

29 IM 208092. Date: Amar-Suena 08/11/–

Expenditure of flour, beer, reeds, salt and willow wood for the arrival of the king

Obv.
1 0.3.2 zi₃ sig₁₅ lugal
2 0.0.4 zi₃ gum saga₁₀
3 0.0.2 4 sila₃ kaš du
4 40 sa ge inda₃ ңeš·Aš·še₃
5 0.0.2 zi₃ ba·ba saga₁₀
6 2 sila₃ kaš du
7 4 sa ge inda₃ niŋ₂·sa·ха·še₃
8 0.0.2 zi₃ gu₂·nida

200 liters (of the) royal (standard) of emmer flour
40 liters of good barley flour
24 liters of ordinary beer
40 bundles of reed for (baking) the ңešaš-bread
20 liters of good baba-flour
2 liters of ordinary beer
4 reed bundles for niŋsaḥa-bread
20 liters of emmer gunida-flour

8 Wilcke (1992, 319), Table 5 lists AUCT 1, 974 and TCL 2, 5578 among the references to Esaŋdana-Nibru outside the so-called shoe archive.
9  [x s]i[l]a³ kaš du  [x] liters of ordinary beer
10  [x s]a ge in[a]³ šu ur₃-ra-[še₃]  [x] bundles of reed for flattened(?) (or: half-liter) bread
11  [...] zi₃-gu saga₁₀  [x] liters of good fine flour
12  [x s]a ge in[a]³ šu-[še₃]  [x] bundles of reed for ‘hand’ bread
13  [...] kaš [...]  [x] liters of [...] beer
14  [...] kaš [...]  [x] liters of [...] beer
15  [...] kaš [...]  [x] liters of [...] beer
16  [x s]a ge in[a]³ [x] liters of [...]酒...
17  [...] [...]
18  [...] [...]
19  [...] g[i]₄ dabin [...]  [x]/60 liters of [...] barley flour
20  [...] g[i]₄ dabin x[...[x]  [x]/60 liters of [...] barley flour
21  [x] g[i]₄ zi₃ [x]  [x]/60 liters of [...]flour
22  [...] g[i]₄ mun  [x]/60 liters of salt
23  2 sa ṣem₃a-nu  2 bundles of willow wood,
24  dū₃a₃-bi₃-tum-še₃  for the tābiltum-vessels:
25  lugal-ra gaba ri-a  presented to the king,
26  giri₃₄ tab₃i₃-ta du-ni  when he came from Giritab;
27  ḫu₃-ba₃ u₃ lugal-b₃a-d₃-ri₃-na / maš₃i₃-m₃e  Ḫuba and Lugal-badirina were commissiners,
28  mu lugal-bi in-p₃a₃/-de₃-eš  for this they have sworn by the king’s name.
29  zi₃-ga ša₃ nibru₄  Expended; in Nippur.
30  iti izim-[me]-ki-ȵa₃l₂  Month ‘Mekiŋal festival’ (= 11th month)
31  mu en eridu₄₃ ba-ḫu₃n  Year ‘The high priestess of Eridu was installed.’ (= Amar-Suena 8).

Commentary:
Lines 1–4 and 5–6: The ratio of flour to beer is 10:1 (lines 1–4: 240 lt flour : 24 lt beer; lines 5–6: 20:2). The flour was apparently used for baking two different kinds of bread, Ṽešaš-bread (line 4) and “flattened bread” (or “half bread”) (line 10) with the reed bundles used to heat the tannūr.

A “bundle” (s a) corresponded probably to the quantity of reeds taken with two spans of hands (called ḥizma in modern Iraq; thus ca. 15 to 20 cms in diameter; on the bundle see Sallaberger 1989, 318; Waetzoldt 1992, 126).

Line 4: Ṽešaš-bread was made of emmer flour, with a large bread requiring 1 liter of flour (Brunke 2011, 130).

Line 10: i n[a]³ šu(-) ur₃-ra was a type of bread made of barley (Brunke 2011, 148). The translation of šu ur₃-ra as “flattened (by the hand)” is conventional; however, Brunke (2011, 148) correctly points out that šu ur₃-ra could be taken as a variant of šu-ra/šu-ri-a “half”, thus referring to bread made out of ½ liter of barley flour; this was a standard size of bread at the period (Brunke 2011, 104–114).

Nawala Al-Mutawalli adds the information that according to her own experience in baking Ḫubz (flat-bread) made of barley (without any wheat) in a tannūr, the best size was a flatbread with a diameter of ca. 25 cms and 2 to 3 cms thickness. How much flour was needed for one such bread? The modern barley Ḫubz corresponds to ca. 1 to 1.5 liter of bread; 1 liter of bread during the Ur III Period weighed between 0.5 and 0.7 kgs (= 1.0 to 1.4 minas) according to the textual evidence (Brunke 2011, 115), so a bread of the size of a modern barley Ḫubz weighed between 1 and 2 minas (or: from 1.0/1.4 to 1.5/2.1 minas). A bread of 1.5 minas was made of ½ liter (s i l a³) of flour in antiquity (Brunke 2011, 116), and this “half (liter) bread” may perhaps be taken as the equivalent of the modern barley Ḫubz (perhaps corroborated by our text; see the comment on šu ur₃-ra above). It should be noted that these preliminary calculations can of course not replace the necessary series of tests that would help improve our understanding of Sumerian bread production.

Lines 19–24: The very small quantities of various grains indicate that a special paste-like dish (probably a
“soup,” tu₃ was prepared to be transported in the tābil-tum vessels (see Brunke 2011, 165–196 on soups in Sumer).

There are a number of expenditure documents dealing with foodstuffs for a royal banquet that mention the same persons Ḫuba and Lugal-badirina known from the present text:

- SAT 2, 1103 (Amar-Suena 08/11/–, Umma): various kinds of flour and groats, including a delivery via (ŋiri₃) Lugal-badirina, with deliveries “into the palace” (šₐ₃ e₂-gal-še₃), according to the subscript “for the royal banquet, in Ur” (kaš-de₃-a lugal-še₃, šₐ₃ urim₃₄).
- PDT 1, 541 (Amar-Suena 09/04/03: Steinkeller 2008, 190f. Text 1): reeds for cooking pigs, birds for the abum-festival of Amar-Suena in Ur, Lugal-badirina was commissioner (mₐš₃ kₐ₃ m); promissory oath by the king’s name (mu lugal-bi i₃₄-pₐ₃)
- SAT 2, 1142 (Amar-Suena 09/05/06; Steinkeller 2008, 191 Text 2): reeds for cooking sheep, pigs, and birds for the abu-festival of Amar-Suena at Ur, Lugal-badirina was commissioner (mₐš₃ kₐ₃ m); promissory oath by the king’s name (mu lugal-bi i₃₄-pₐ₃)
- SM 1911.03.038 (Šu-Suen 02/03/–; photo CDLI P406793; reference courtesy M. Molina): salt and flour for mu-du-lum sent “into the palace” (šₐ₃ e₂-gal-še₃); Lugal-badirina was commissioner (mₐš₃ kₐ₃ m); promissory oath by the king’s name (mu lugal-bi i₃₄-pₐ₃)
- MN 15, 343 (Šu-Suen 06/03/–): flour made from various grains and pulses, spices, salt and reed as combustible “into the palace” (šₐ₃ e₂-gal-lₐ₃∙e₇); Ḫuba and Lugal-badirina were commissioners (mₐš₃ kₐ₃ m-e-eš₃), they have sworn (a promissory oath) by the king’s name (mu lugal-bi i₃₄-pₐ₃∙de₃∙e₇); turn of duty of the administrator Adalal (bₐ₃ a A. šₐ₃ br₄ a₃)

The formula mu lugal-bi i₃₄-pₐ₃∙de₃∙e₇, “for this they have sworn (the promissory oath) by the king’s name” appears in all these documents (here in no. 29: 28). In texts from Puzriš-Dagān, the promise under oath concerns not only repayments of debts or obligations to deliver missing documents, but it appears also in “normal” administrative documents recording expenditures. Apparently in these cases the persons who received the goods did not belong to the regular staff of the Puzriš-Dagān administration and thus had to declare under oath to deliver the goods properly to their destination.⁹

The foodstuffs listed in the new text were presented to king Amar-Suena on his return from the city of Giritab in Amar-Suena 08/11. The king was in Giritab at the end of that same month for a “lustration ceremony” (a-t₄-₃ a l u g a₃ a₁; BCT 1, 87, Amar-Suena 08/11/25); the expenditure of two lambs “for Giritab” in the same days must be seen in the context of this trip (MVN 13, 764, Amar-Suena 08/11/21). These texts, including the one published here, are the last Ur III-period attestations for the city of Giritab in Northern Babylonia, whose city ruler (e₃ n s i₃) had appeared various times about a decade earlier (in the eight years from Sulgi 46 to Amar-Suena 5).

F Agricultural texts, worker lists, and related texts

A quarter of the cuneiform tablets from the Iraqi excavations at Drehem deals with agriculture and labor management, thus topics that are better known from other Ur III archives, especially Umma and Girsu. Therefore some of the related texts discussed in the commentaries below have erroneously been ascribed to one of these sites. With the evidence concerning the subsistence economy, the urban character of Puzriš-Dagān becomes more visible and the standard image of the site as a center for the management of the royal herds, treasure and shoes can be modified (Sallaberger 2006, Tsouparopoulou 2016). The commentaries below are restricted to the minimum and are intended to open perspectives for future research instead of giving an in-depth analysis.

The settlement of Babaz was of key importance in the agricultural landscape around Puzriš-Dagān, since no. 33 identifies work on large tracks of arable land with the name of this site. A boat rental at Babaz (no. 31) indicates that the site was situated near a canal. It seems reasonable to attribute other texts concerning Babaz, all with Reichskalender month names, to Puzriš-Dagān as well. Already Buccellati (1967, 280) and Maekawa (1980, 37) credited Babaz an important role in the environment of Puzriš-Dagān because of CST 263 (and PDT 1, 542).¹⁰ The following texts pertain to Babaz:

- OrSP 49–49, 134 (Šu-Suen 3/01–03/–): 21 kor of barley are given out “for the deliveries to the administrator and for (the production of) malt” (šₐ₃ e₂-d₄ u₁₃ ſₐ₄ b r₄ a u₃ published by Steinkeller 2008) undertook a sworn promise to reimburse the Drehem operation for the reeds sometime in the future.”

¹⁰ The proposal of Buccellati (1967, 280f. fn. 31) to identify Dielehim with Babaz, however, should be abandoned in favour of the more reasonable identification with Tummal (Yoshikawa 1989, 289; Steinkeller 2001, 70f.)
m u n u₄ · s e₃). The seal was read by M. Molina (BDTNS 007192) as pertaining to Ur-Bau, son of Ur-ledena, servant of Alla, city-ruler of Lagaš. Is this a reflection of the close interrelations in the transfer of goods and labor between the province Girsu and the royal city Puzriš-Dagān?

– RA 62, 12 no. 18 (Šu-Suen 1; BDTNS 015356, version Jan. 2017, ascribes the text to “Girsu” which remains unproven): Various objects including many clay vessels, perhaps the equipment for a feasting event, were put on a boat “in Babaz” for the “steppe palace” (e₂ · g a l e d e n · s e₃; unclear, transliteration only).

– AAICAB 1/2, Ashm. 1971–290 (–/07/-): Emmer for seeding received by the ploughmen “in Babaz”.

– CST 263 (Amar-Suena 03/01–12/–; first published as BJRL 09, 241): An enumeration of 294 persons according to their professions with their relative status, grouped in families and small teams. The largest part includes the oxen drivers (š a₃ · g u d) and ploughmen (e n g a r) under their captains (n u · b a n d a₃), but also some “craftsmen” (g aš a m) are listed, as a large group of gardeners, not only in Babaz, but also in Malku and in Gunina (hapax according to BDTNS; last search 2017/06/06). As pointed out by M. Molina (p.c.), most ploughmen are also found in AnOr. 7, 18 (see commentary to no. 35) and one in PDT 2, 1316 (A·z u · z u · n u · u m e n g a r). For Maekawa (1980, 15–19. 37–47), CST 263 is a key text in the discussion of a m a r · k u d as “castrates”; Focke (2015, 905f.) treats the gardeners mentioned there and in other Drehem texts.

– PDT 1, 542 (Amar-Suena 03/092/–): Maekawa (1980, 19–21. 45–47) has shown that this is a parallel text to CST 263, although it does not name Babaz itself.

– Gelb (1957, 216) cites as a further reference IM 10709 (unpublished).

For the documentation concerning oxen drivers, ploughmen and craftsmen, some notes can be found in the commentary to no. 37 below.

30 IM 208058/c. Date [...]
Barley for boat rent in Babaz

Obv.

1 0.1.0 še lugal

2 a₂ ma₂ ḫuŋ-ṇa₂

3 u₁ t₁-kam

4 a-[x]-a

5 0.1.0 a₂ ma₂ ḫuŋ-ṇa₂

6 u₁ 1-kam

Rev.

7 tu-ra-am-i₃-li₂

8 še lugalₓ [(x)] ḫ₁-na / [ṇar?]·ra

9 ša₃ ḫa·ba·az₃

10 iti ki·siki (nín)·a·zu

11 mu us₂·sa en eridu₃ ki / ba·ḥuŋ

Another text on boats is no. 40.
**List of craftsmen**

**Obv.** beginning not preserved

1’ [...]-EN₁⁻ [... s₁,?]  
2’ [...]-la [ašgab]  
3’ [...]-nu·tu₈-du₈  
4’ [...]-nāšē  
5’ [...]-ba₂-du₈-lu₂-diₖir-ra²  
6’ [...]-u₂-du₈-al-la  
7’ [...]-mₑ these are [basketmakers:]

**Rev.**

8’ [...]-u₂-pu₃₄-i₆₃-li₂  
9’ [...] naŋar (Group 2:) [... PN, carpenter]  
10’ [...] x₁₃-lugal-qi₆-gigir-re si₀  
11’ [...] ₄-ri₋-šum ašgab  
12’ ₀.₁₀-an₈-ni₉-mu-tu₁₂-du₈  
13’ ₀.₁₀-lu₈-ni₉-jir-du₈  

14’ [...]-re PN (as foreman of group 2).  
15’ [...] naŋar  
16’ [...]-al ašgab  
17’ [...]-tₐ₈-du₈  
18’ [...] PN, carpenter,  
19’ [...] PN, blacksmith,  
20’ [...] PN, tanner,  
21’ [...] PN, textile plaiter,
The work groups consist of (in this sequence) one n a n a r “carpenter”, one s i “blacksmith”, one a š g a b “tanner”, one t u 9-du 8 “plaiter”, and various persons of another profession, according to the evidence from other archives (Irisaŋrig, Ur) probably “basketmakers” (ada d g u b); the traces in line 16 agree with this proposal and are therefore interpreted in this way. Puzur-ilī (l. 8) and ...re (l.17) are thus the foremen of the two groups.

The list notes probably the salaries scheduled for craftsmen, if line 15’ can be read as: “60 liters (of grain), 4 (minas of wool).” In lines 12′f. only the number 1 (= 0.1.0) precedes the personal names.
10  ṑuruš-bi 2.46 ½-am₃
11  še-bi 2.35 3 ½ sila₃ / gur
12  id-nu-id engar
13  0.0.5[GANA] al aka / 5 sar-ta
14  a₂ ṑuruš-bi 5 sila₃-ta
15  ṑuruš-bi 1.40-am₃
16  še-bi 1.3.2 gur
17  im-ti-dam engar / dumu šu-gškur
18  0.1.2[GANA] al aka / ½ sar-ta
19  0.2.0[GANA] nin₂-gul aka / [20] sar-ta

ii beginning of col. ii not preserved
1'  a₂ ṑuruš-bi 5 sila₃-ta
2'  ṑuruš-bi '3.50[-am₃]
3'  še-bi 3.4.2 6 ½ sila₃ gur
4'  i₂-li₂-AN-DUL₂ engar
5'  0.1.3[GANA] al aka 5 / sar-ta
6'  0.2.1[GANA] nin₂-gul aka / 20 sar-ta
7'  a₂ ṑuruš-bi 5 sila₃-ta
8'  ṑuruš-bi 4.05-am₃
9'  še-bi 4.0.2 5 sila₃ gur
10'  šu-ŋišaba [engar]

vi [[... engar]

iii beginning of col. iii not preserved
1'  a₂ ṑuruš-bi 5 sila₃-ta
2'  ṑuruš-bi [3.30-am₃]
3'  še-bi [2.2.3 gur]
4'  i₂-za-[... engar]
5'  0.1.1[GANA] [al aka 5 sar-ta(?)]
6'  0.2.0[GANA] [nin₂-gul aka 5 sar-ta(?)]
7'  [...] gana² al aka 6 sar-ta
8'  [...] gana² u₂ zi₂-a 30 sar-ta
9'  [...] gana² u₂ zi₂-a 30 sar-ta
10'  a₂ ṑuruš-bi 5 sila₃-ta
11'  ṑuruš-bi 4.03 ½-am₃
12'  še-bi 4.0.1 6 ½ sila₃ gur
13'  puzur₂-NE-um dumu me-me
14'  0.1.2[GANA] al aka 6 sar-ta
15'  1.2.3[GANA] u₂ zi₂-a 30 sar-ta
16'  a₂ ṑuruš-bi 5 sila₃-ta
17'  ṑuruš-bi 5.00-am₃
18'  še-bi 5.0.0 gur
19'  a-ša₃ lu₂ du
20'  0.1.2[GANA] al aka 6 sar-ta
21'  2.0.0[GANA] u₂ zi₂-a 30 sar-ta
22'  a₂ ṑuruš-bi 5 sila₃-ta
23'  ṑuruš-bi 4.13 ½-am₃
24'  še-bi 4.1.0 6 ½ sila₃ gur

Rev.
iv col. iv not preserved
v
1  [...] gana² al aka 6 sar-ta
2  [x.x.x][GANA] [...] gana² al aka 6 sar-ta
3  a₂ ṑuruš-bi 5 sila₃-ta
4  ṑuruš-[bi ... am₃]
5  še-bi[ ... gur]
6  ne[... engar]
7  0.2.0[GANA] al aka 5 sar-ta (?)]
8  a₂ ṑuruš-[bi 5 sila₃-ta]

vi 25 šu+nīn₁₂₂.3[GANA] al aka / 5 sar-ta

Total: 231 iku (= 23,100 sar)
worked with the hoe, 5 sar each (man-day)
26 šu+nīnēn₂ 3.0,3₂gan₃a₂ al a₃ka / 6 sar-ta
Total: 57 iku (= 5,700 sar) worked with the hoe, 6 sar each (man-day)

27 šu+nīnēn₂ 7.0,4₂gan₃a₂ niṅ₂-gul / aka 20 sar-ta
total: 130 iku (= 13,000 sar) (earth lumps) chopped, 20 sar each (man-day)

rest of col. vi missing

Le.e.
i 1 [...] šabra-ta
[from ...] administrator

2 [...]-am₃ / [ša₃ ba-ba]-az₃k
... in Bab[az]

i i mu u₃₂-sa ba₃d₃ / ma-da ba-du₃-a
Year following the one, when the wall of the land was built. (= S 38)

Commentary:
vi 18 and vi 24: Apparently these fields are not under the responsibility of a ploughman (en gār), but the exact meaning remains unclear.

vi 18: Perhaps “field of a man in service(?)” (reading a-ša₃ lu₂ gub)

vi 24: The writing ku₃-ta for ku₃-ra₂ appears rarely in Umma and also in Puzriš-Dagān in the phrase sa₃-du₃ ku₃-ta (instead of ku₃-ra₂), e.g., AUCT 2, 354: 11 sa₃-du₃ ku₃-ta anše; a-ša₃ ku₃-ta thus means “separated” or “cut-off field”. This might refer to land that was “separated, cut off” for rent (a pin-l₃a₂), following the argumentation of Steinkeller (1981, 142–145) that the phrase ku₃-ra₂ us₂ means “to yield interest”; the underlying construction in Sumerian might be “to charge, to burden the separated (field) (= the field let for rent)” (ku₃-ra₂ in the directive case demanded by u₃₂).

The main part of the text before the totals is structured as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text lines</th>
<th>Ploughman</th>
<th>Area in iku = in sar (of 36 sqm)</th>
<th>Work:</th>
<th>Number of men(-days)</th>
<th>Amount of grain in kor = in liters (sila₃)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i ...-2'</td>
<td>Imtīdam</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>1.0 = 300 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i 3'-7'</td>
<td>Aannaa</td>
<td>0.2₁ = 1300</td>
<td>al aka 5 ...</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>4.1₄ = 1300 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i 8'-12'</td>
<td>Imnīd</td>
<td>0.1₄ = 1000</td>
<td>al aka 6 ...</td>
<td>166 ⅔</td>
<td>2.₃₅₃ 3 ⅓ = 833.₃₃₃ lt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The “ploughmen” (e n g a r) listed in our text as doing agricultural work are not attested elsewhere in a similar way. Also the combination of the three agricultural activities – hoeing, chopping earth lumps, and cutting grass – is rare in Ur III documents and appears only at Nippur (NATN 95 and 498).

Whereas “doing hoe-work” (a l  a k a) is amply attested with a daily quota of 3 to 8 sar, here 5 and 6 sar, “chopping (earth lumps)” (n i ŋ2- g u l  a k a) appears more rarely, with a lower quota than in our text with its 20 sar, namely 10 to 15 sar. The daily quota of “cutting grass”, here 30 sar, is elsewhere between 7.5 and 20 sar, centering around 12 to 15 sar. Why the workers in the service of the ploughmen of Puzriš-Dagān were able to reach higher quotas remains unknown. Perhaps the hired workers were more effective than the men doing compulsory labor in their communal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text lines</th>
<th>Ploughman</th>
<th>Area in iku = in sar (of 36 sqm)</th>
<th>Work: al aka 5 (or 6) sar-ta n i ŋ2- g u l a k a 20 sar-ta u ži₁- a 30 sar-ta</th>
<th>Number of men(-days)</th>
<th>Amount of grain in kor = in liters (s i l a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i 13′–18′</td>
<td>Imtīdam son of Šu-Adad</td>
<td>0.0.5 = 500</td>
<td>al aka 5 ...</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.3.2 = 500 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i 19′–...</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>0.1.2 = 800</td>
<td>al aka 5 ...</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>0.2.0 = 1200</td>
<td>[n i ŋ2- g u l a k a 20 ...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii ...–4′</td>
<td>Ili-šulâl(i)</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>3.4.2 6 ½ = 1166.33 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii 5′–10′</td>
<td>Šu-Nisaba</td>
<td>0.1.3 = 900</td>
<td>al aka 5 ...</td>
<td>245 (= 180+65)</td>
<td>4.0.2 5 = 1225 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii 11′–15′</td>
<td>Iza [...]</td>
<td>0.0.3 = 300</td>
<td>[al aka 5 ...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>1.0.0 = 1800</td>
<td>[n i ŋ2- g u l a k a 20 ...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii 16′–...</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>0.0.3 = 300</td>
<td>[al aka 5 ...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii ...–4′</td>
<td>Kur [...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii 5′–...</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv [...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v 1–6</td>
<td>Ne [...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v 7–11</td>
<td>Ayakala</td>
<td>0.2.0 = 1200</td>
<td>[al aka 5 ... ?]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v 12–16</td>
<td>Dišjianzu</td>
<td>0.1.2 = 800</td>
<td>[al aka 5 ...]</td>
<td>245 (= 180+65)</td>
<td>4.0.2 5 = 1225 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v 17–22</td>
<td>Lulua</td>
<td>0.1.0 = 600</td>
<td>al aka 5 ...</td>
<td>180 (= 120+60)</td>
<td>3.0.0 = 900 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>0.2.0 = 1200</td>
<td>[n i ŋ2- g u l a k a 20 ...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v 23–...</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>0.1.3 = 900</td>
<td>al aka 5 ...</td>
<td>210 (= 180+30)</td>
<td>3.2.3 = 1050 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>0.1.0 = 600</td>
<td>[n i ŋ2- g u l a k a 20 ...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v ...–vi 1</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
<td>[... ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi 2–7</td>
<td>Puzur-Ne um son of Meme</td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>al aka 6 ... u ži₁- a 30 ...</td>
<td>323 ½ = 5.1.5 6 ½ = 1616.67 lt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi 8–13</td>
<td>Puzur-biu</td>
<td>0.1.2 = 800</td>
<td>al aka 6 ...</td>
<td>243 ½ = 4.0.1 6 ½ = 1216.32 lt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>1.2.3 = 3300</td>
<td>u ži₁- a 30 ...</td>
<td>(+ 133.33+110)</td>
<td>5.0.0 = 1500 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi 14–18</td>
<td>a-ša₁ u ži₁- du</td>
<td>0.2.3 = 1500</td>
<td>al aka 5 ...</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>4.1.0 6 ½ = 1266.67 lt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi 19–24</td>
<td>a-ša₁ ku₁- ta</td>
<td>0.1.2 = 800</td>
<td>al aka 6 ...</td>
<td>253 ½ = 4.1.0 6 ½ = 1266.67 lt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[...]</td>
<td>2.0.0 = 3600</td>
<td>u ži₁- a 30 ...</td>
<td>(+ 133.33+120)</td>
<td>5.0.0 = 1500 lt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
organizations who usually appear in the Ur III documentation.

Concerning the total area of tilled agricultural land, it remains uncertain whether the various tasks concern the same or different parcels of land. Assuming that fields were hoed just once and combining the different areas, the cultivated area covers a minimum of 231 + 57 iku, i.e. ca. 103.68 hectares.

On Babaz see the introduction to this section F.

34 IM 208077. Date: Sulgi 41/12/–

Blind workers receiving flour as food

Obv.
1 20 ṅuruš sig7-a 0.0.4-ta 20 blind men of 40 liters per day;
2 u₄ 1-kam
3 u₄ 3-še₃ for 3 days
4 zi₂-bi 0.2.0 their flour is 120 liters;
5 iti še·kin·ku₅ month ‘Barley Harvest’ (= 12th month).

Rev.
6 20 ṅuruš sig7-a 0.0.4-ta 20 blind men of 40 liters per day;
7 u₄ 1-kam for 8 days
8 u₄ 8-še₃
L.e.
9 zi₂-bi 1.0.2 gur lugal their flour is 320 liters;

.sig7-a has been interpreted as “blind” by Heimpel (2009); Greco (2015, 47–49) has shown that the term refers to “water drawers” in the context of workers in gardens. For other sig7-a men see no. 38.
Cattle, stationed with ploughmen

**Obv.** beginning broken

1′ [x] ʿamar ga

2′ [...] ṭx engar

3′ [x] ab₂ [m]aḥ₂

4′ 2 ab₂ mu 3

5′ 3 gud ʤeš

6′ 1 ab₂ ʿamar ga

7′ 1 gud ʿamar ga

8′ gub-ba-am₃

9′ 1 ab₂ maḥ₂ su-su-dam

10′ ki UN-za-mu engar

**Rev.**

11′ 1 ab₂ maḥ₂ ki ur-ḍinana /

genar

12′ lu-lu-bi engar

13′ 3 ab₂ maḥ₂

14′ 5 gud ʤeš

15′ 1 gud mu₂

16′ 1 ab₂ mu 3 su-su-dam

17′ [u]r-tur engar

18′ [x] ab₂ maḥ₂

19′ [x] gud ʤeš

20′ [...] mu l+x]

21′ [x] ab₂ maḥ₂ / [...] rest missing

[...] suckling calf:

[PN], ploughman.

1 full-grown cow,

2 three-year-old cows,

3 breeding bulls,

1 cow, suckling calf,

1 bull, suckling calf:

these are present;

1 full-grown cow, to be replaced:

at Unzamu, ploughman.

1 full-grown cow: at Ur-Inana, ploughman.

Lulubi, ploughman.

3 full-grown cows,

5 breeding bulls,

1 two-year-old bull: (these are present);

1 three-year-old cow, to be replaced:

Urtur, ploughman.

[x] full-grown cows,

[x] breeding bulls,

 [...]-year-old [...]

[x] full-[grown cows]

The ploughman Unzamu is attested (1) in AnOr. 7 (= MVN 18), 18 (Amar-Suena 01/–), a long list of monthly amounts of grain given to ploughmen in various fields (ii 19 escort,服役, staff), and (2) in PDT 2, 1316 (Šu-Suen 01/–) as delivering barley, emmer, wheat, pulses and coriander, together with other ploughmen. Evidently, these two texts belong to Puzriš-Dagān as well; see on them above the introduction to F. on CST 263.
The text groups at least the ploughmen Unzamu and Ur-Inana with Lulubi (l. 12), a name not attested elsewhere according to BDTNS (last update January 2017).

36 IM 208085. Date […]

Fragment, mentioning grain for purchases (of reed?)

Obv.

i’
1 [...] *n-a-d u1-a...nadua
2 [...] *k a-l-1 a / a*d g u b...kala basketmaker
3 [...] / [...] *š e1...
4 [...] a-zu...azu
5 [...] g u r...Kor (of grain)
6 [...] tu-NE

rest of col. not preserved

ii’
1 [(x)] u r-[…]
2 [x]+ 0.2.0 s a m 2 [...]
3 *x1· a-a ma, g[IN2]
4 0.13 s a m 2 g[e?] 90 liters (of grain) as purchase-price for reed(?)
5 *n i r i 1 s a r-[…]
6 0.13 s a m 2 g[e?] via Šar...
7 *š a, [...] 90 liters (of grain) as purchase-price for reed(?)

in ...

rest of col. not preserved

Rev.

iii’ beginning of col. not preserved
1’ *n e 2 e m e *š i b i r 1 / g A 2 e 2-š e 1 1 old plough share ...

rest unreadable, then not preserved

iv’ beginning of col. not preserved
1’ [...] *š e 1 ...
2’ [...] g a ...
3’ [...] *x x 1 ca. 2 lines not preserved
### List of men

#### Obv.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 ʾnūʾ-ur₂₃-qiškur</td>
<td>1 Nūr-Adad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 a₂₃-bi₂₃-li₂-a</td>
<td>1 Apilia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 ʾdī₃₂-đinir</td>
<td>1 Iddin-ilum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 pużu₃₄-i₃-li₂</td>
<td>1 Puzu-ilı</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 im-ti-dam</td>
<td>1 Imtidam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 u-bar-ni-a</td>
<td>1 Ubārniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 ba-la-ṭi</td>
<td>1 Balâtį</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 ma-li-ki₃-li₂</td>
<td>1 Malik-ilı</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1 i₃₂-qara-di₃</td>
<td>1 Ili-qarrādī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1 lu₂₃-ṣa-lim</td>
<td>1 Lušlim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0 i-ṣa[r]-i₃-li₂</td>
<td>1 Išar-ilı</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0 qu₂-ra-[a]d-i₃-li₂</td>
<td>1 Qurād-ilı</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0 aia-kal-la</td>
<td>1 Ayakala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0 aia-ṇu₁₀</td>
<td>1 Ayānu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>1 i₃₂-en-um-i₃-li₂</td>
<td>1 (at the) river: Ennum-ilı</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>1(?³) ses-kal-la</td>
<td>1(?³) Seskala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17 ša₂₃-gud-me</td>
<td>the oxen drivers (= men in ll. 1–16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18 1 na-ba-sa₆</td>
<td>1 Nabasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19 1 ʾnīrį₃₂-ni-i₅-ša₆</td>
<td>1 Njirinisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 1 i₃₂ ur-[ši₃₂-an-na</td>
<td>1 (at the) river: Ur-Siana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 urdu₂ şabra-me</td>
<td>the servants of the administrator (= men in ll. 18–20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22 15 nuruš gašam</td>
<td>15 men: craftsmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 ugula i₃₂-lu-bu-i₃-ga-du</td>
<td>foreman: Ilabuigadu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The entries are in cuneiform script, and the translation is provided in brackets after each entry.
Commentary:
23: For the reading of the name, M. Molina (p.c.) refers to i-l-a-b-u-i-ga-tu / d-u (PDT 1, 476 // Princeton 2, 174; MVN 8, 135 [correct BDTNS reading]), i-l-a-b-u-ga-d-u MVN 10, 146) and i-l-a-[b u - (i ) - g a - d u] (TRU 350).

This is a checklist of persons present for service (marked 1 before name) or not (blank, here transliterated as “0”); two are on duty at a river or canal (i., lines 15, 20). This type of document corresponds to the worker lists well known from other places, most prominently the pertinent lists from the craft archive of Ur (e.g. Sallaberger 1999, 279–283 with further literature). The list contributes substantial information about the people who worked and lived at Puzriš-Dagān:

17 oxen drivers
3 servants of the administrator
15 craftsmen
20 launderers
1 worker

The oxen drivers (ša3-gud) together with the “ploughmen” (en gar) were active in agriculture. Within the new texts, there are more oxen drivers, ša3-gud (no. 38 v 1), and more ploughmen, en gar (nos. 33, 35, and 40), but in the fragmentary tablets from the excavations, only two – very common – names appear more than once (Ayakala ša3-gud in 33 v 7–11 and 37:13; Imtidam in 33 i 2’ and 37:5).

The texts from the clandestine excavations offer more information about the oxen drivers (ša3-gud) at Puzriš-Dagān (texts after BDTNS, accessed 2016/07/23):
- MVN 20, 213 (–/11–): 7 oxen drivers listed by name; of these only Ennum-ilī appears also in a new text (no. 33 i 15).
- BPOA 7, 2526 (–/05/[x]) with 8 oxen drivers, can be ascribed to Puzriš-Dagān only because of the month name.
- PDT 2, 1233 ([...]): grain expended “in Puzriš-Dagān”, among other things 6.3.0 kor = 1980 liters as allotment (šē-ba) for oxen drivers (second month) + 5 kor = 1500 liters for ploughmen. Calculating with a monthly grain allotment of 60 liters, this corresponds to 33 oxen drivers and 25 ploughmen.

- AAICAB 1/2, Ashm. 1971–290, CST 263, and PDT 1, 542 were discussed in the introduction to Section F in connection with the place name Babaz. Unfortunately, no good prosopographical links can be established between CST 263 // PDT 1, 542 and the new texts, since the matching names are common (like Apiliya).

Some texts link the “oxen drivers” explicitly with the administrator Guli (gul-im ša-ba-ra):
- Nik. 2, 493 (Sulgi 48/11–12): 42 persons “ploughmen, oxen drivers, and carriers (uŋ3-ga4)”, taken over by Guli, the administrator (gul-im ša-ba-ra i3-dab 5).
- BPOA 6, 531 (Amar-Suena 02): 12 “oxen drivers and carriers” taken over by Guli, the administrator.
- TRU 379 (Amar-Suena 05/07–12): 4 oxen drivers, taken over by Guli.

It is thus possible that the three servants of the administrator (ša-ba-ra, lines 18–21) are those of Guli, who may have been responsible for an organization at Puzriš-Dagān.

Gardeners are not listed in this document, but they appear in no. 38, and they play a very prominent role in CST 263 (see above in introduction to F); Focke (2015, 904–907) lists all references to gardeners in Puzriš-Dagān.

“Craftsmen” (gašam) are well known from the Puzriš-Dagān archives, as are specialists involved in the production of textiles (see here texts no. 15, 18). Their foreman Ilabuigadu (l. 23) may well be the person responsible for checking a stone in MVN 11, 185 (Sulgi 45/10; see Paoletti 2012a, 438) or the recipient of wool in BDTNS 194853 (“Kress 240”, Amar-Suena 04/02). Craftsmen appear in the following new texts:
- no. 22: tanners (ašgab) (and note the references to basketmakers, ašdugub, and textile plaiters, tu₇-du₇, in parallel texts)
- no. 32: carpenter (naŋar), blacksmith (si₇), tanner (ašgab), plaiter (tu₇-du₇), and basketmakers (ašdugub)
- no. 36: basketmaker (ašdugub) and boatbuilder (ma₂-gin₂).
List of persons and their allotments

Obv.

i  beginning not preserved

1’ ...-sar .

rest (ca. 7 lines) not preserved

ii  beginning not preserved

1’ [...] ⸢x⸣ [...] .

2’ [...] ⸢du/x⸣ [...] .

3’ [x sig.]-a tu-ra-[a ...-li] [... blind] Tūram-ilī .

4’ 0.1.0 sig.-a šu-[q] [...] 60 liters, blind, Šu... .

5’ 0.0.4 sig.-a NE-gara₃[x] 40 liters, blind, Negara... .

6’ 0.0.3 i-m-ti-[d] [...] 30 liters, Imtīdam .

iii  not preserved

Rev.

iv  1 0.1.0 sig.;-a 60 liters, blind, [PN]...

2 0.1.0 sig.;-a 60 liters, blind, [PN]...

3 0.1.0 sig.;-a 60 liters, blind, [PN]...

4 0.1.0 puz[ur, ...] 60 liters, Puzur... .

5 0.0.3 i-bi-Ni-[...] 30 liters, Ibi... .

uninscribed line (erasures)

6 i-šar-pa₂-[... x] Išar-padān [x]...

7 0.1.0 sig.;-a ša₃-_ki-[bi] 60 liters, blind, Šakibī .

8 0.0.3 ses-kal-[l]a 30 liters, Seskala .

9 a-bala du₁-a-ku₃-[me] they are water drawers and arborists .

uninscribed line

10 nu-₃es-kiri₅-[me] they are gardeners .

11 0.1.0 [x (x)]-AN-UR/MA-[x] 60 liters, PN .

12 0.1.0 [...] 60 liters, [PN]...

rest not preserved

v

1 ša₃-gud-m[e] they are oxen drivers. .

2 šu+nin-e₃, 3 nru[š 0.1.1 5-ta Total: 3 men of 75 liters each .

3 šu+nin-e₃, 3 nru[š 0.1.0-ta total: 3 men of 60 liters each .

٠٦ لتر، ضرير، توزر، إب... .

٠٦ لتر، ضرير، شو... .

٠٦ لتر، ضرير، نيکارا... .

٠٦ لتر، ضرير، إمتيدم... .

٠٦ لتر، ضرير، بُزُر... .

٠٦ لتر، ضرير، إب... .

٠٦ لتر، ضرير، شاكيبی... .

٠٦ لتر، ضرير، شیشکلا... .

هم فنّاقلو الماء ومساعدو البستانيين... .

هم البستانيون... .

هم البستانيون... .

هم البستانيون... .

هم البستانيون... .

هم البستانيون... .

هم البستانيون... .

هم البستانيون... .

هم البستانيون... .

هم البستانيون... .
Nawala Al-Mutawalli and Walther Sallaberger, The Cuneiform Documents from the Iraqi Excavation at Drehem

vi

4 šu+nīn(en), 1 ḫurūš 0.0.4 total: 1 men of 40 liters
5 šu+nīn(en), 1 dumu nintā 0.0.2 total: 1 boy of 20 liters
6 šu+nīn(en), 1 dumu nintā, 0.0.1 total: 1 boy of 15 liters
7 šu+nīn(en), 1 dumu nintā 0.0.1 total: 1 boy of 10 liters,
8 šē-bī 1.3.1 gur the barley thereof: 490 liters; they are boat-punting men.
9 ma₂-gīd₂-me Total: 1 man (dealing with) hot-water of 60 liters,
10 šu+nīn(en), 1 ḫurūš a kum₃ 0.1.0 the barley thereof: 60 liters.
11 šē-bi 0.1.0 Total: 1 stationed at the beer of 60 liters,
12 [š]u+nīn(en), 1 kaš-a gub-ba 0.1.0 the barley thereof: 60 liters,
13 [š]e-bi 0.1.0 rest not preserved

vi
1 [...]·me they are [...] [Total: x men of 60 liters] each
2 [šu+nīn(en)₂ x ḫurūš 0.1.0]-ta [total: 1 man of] 40 liters
3 [šu+nīn(en)₂ 1 ḫurūš] 0.0.4 [total: x men of] 30 liters each
4 [šu+nīn(en)₂ x ...] 0.0.3·ta [the barley thereof:] 40 liters,
5 [šē-bi] 0.4.0 they are [...].
6 [...]·me [the barley thereof:] 40 liters,
7 [šu+nīn(en)₂ 1 ḫurūš] 0.1.0 [total: 1 men of] 60 liters
8 [šu+nīn(en)₂ 1 ḫurūš] 0.0.3 [total: 1 man of] 30 liters
9 [šu+nīn(en)₂ dumu nintā] 0.0.1 5 [total: 1 boy of] 15 liters
10 [šē-bi ...+] 5 [the barley thereof: x] +5 liters
11 [...]·me they [are ...] rest not preserved

v 8: The total is correct.
A similar text attributed to Drehem is the fragment PDT 2, 1301.
Fodder for cattle, donkeys, and sheep

Obv.

1 40.2.3 šē gur 12,150 liters of barley:
   fodder for 45 calves of the pen at 270 liters each;
2 ša₂-gal āmar e₂-tur₃ / 45-kam 3,600 liters:
   fodder for 20 young plough oxen at 180 liters each;
3 12.0.0 gur 540 liters:
   fodder for 6 donkey foals at 90 liters each;
4 [ša₁]-gal āmar gud-apin 4,200 liters:
   fodder for [7] grain-fed oxen at 600 liters each;
5 [1.2]+2.0 gur 9,240 liters:
   fodder for 77 grain-fed sheep at 120 liters each.
6 [ša₁]-gal āmar anše / 0.1.3-t[a] Year 'Šu-Suen, king of Ur,
   defeated the land of Zabšali.' (= Šu-Suen 7)
7 14.0.0 [gur]  

Rev.

8 ša₁-gal gud niga 2[-5-kam] / 2.0.0 g[u]-r[t[a] Year 'Šu-Suen, king of Ur,
   defeated the land of Zabšali.' (= Šu-Suen 7)
9 30.4.0 [g]ur  
10 [ša₁]-gal udu niga 1.17-↓kam↓ 0.2.0-ta
   \uninscribed space
   \uninscribed space
   \uninscribed space
   \uninscribed space
   \uninscribed space
   \uninscribed space
   \uninscribed space
   \uninscribed space
   \uninscribed space
   \uninscribed space

Commentary:
2: After 12.0.0, the sign of 0.3‘.0 (3‘ bariga) was erased.
Thus the 120 liters for one sheep in our text might cover a period of 4 months, but the text seems more likely to be an annual account (no month name).

Another text from Puzriš-Daḡān concerning barley as fodder for animals, this time sheep, goats, pigs and birds, is PDT 2, 1049 (Sulgi 40/04). There, one sheep receives 0.5, 1.0 or 1.5 liters per day, i.e. around 30 liters per month.
Barley from ploughmen for boats

Obv
1 44.3.0 š e g u r lugal
2 ˹n an na· k a m  e n g a r
3 25.3.0 g u [r]
4 lu₂· n i n · ɳ a₂ [e n g a r]
5 ma₂ ur· a n· x [x]
6 14.3.0 g u r u r· [... e n g a r]
7 52.0.0 g u r u r· [... e n g a r]
8 52.0.0 g u r K a· [...]
9 16.0.0 g u r K a· [...]
10 diŋir· ai a₂· ɳ u₁₀ [e n g a r] uninscribed space
11 [...]
12 urdu₂· [...]
13 50.0.0 g u r lugal· ḫ u tu / [e n g a r]
14 [x⁺] 4.0.0 g u r u₂ 2· k a m uninscribed space
15 ma₂ lu₂· ḫ e n.z u remainder of reverse uninscribed

Rev.
12 urdu₂· [...]
13 50.0.0 g u r lugal· ḫ u tu / [e n g a r]
14 [x⁺] 4.0.0 g u r u₂ 2· k a m uninscribed space
15 ma₂ lu₂· ḫ e n.z u remainder of reverse uninscribed

Commentary:
14–16: Cuneiform signs are scratched on the clay and are hardly readable.
Another text on boats is no. 31.
G Various cuneiform texts

41–42 IM 208053 and IM 208054/a

Uninscribed bullae with seal impression of Na...

i 1 ḍi-bi₄-na₂-EN.ZU  1  ناب و (x) Na...
   2 lugal kala₃-ga  2  Ellek القوي
   3 lugal urim₄/ki₅-ma  3  ملك اور

ii 1 na·bu?-(x)  1  ناب...
   2 dub-[sар]  2  الكاتب
   3 urdu₂-[zu]  3  عبدك

Ibbi-Suen, mighty king, king of Ur

No other impression of the same seal could be found in BDTNS (version January 2016), but the reading of the second (and a third) sign of the scribe’s name unfortunately remained uncertain.

43 IM 208056

Duck weight, stone (fragmentary)

⅔ ma₃-na  ⅔ minas

曼納 2/3 (133.3 غرام)
H Fragments

44 IM 208051

IM 208051/a+ = Text 15
IM 208051/b = Text 16
IM 208051/c: 3’ 2.(00)[...]
IM 208051/d: 2’ [...] u s₂
IM 208051/e: 1’ [...] s a n d a [n] / r u [...]
The fragment cannot be restored to include the former name of Puzriš-Dagān, [E₂] s a n d a n [a·n i b r u₂]

45 IM 208054

IM 208054/a: Sealed (seal not read). Date: Šu-Suen 09/04/[...]
1’ iti₄ u₃ b[i₄ g₃ u₄] ₂ ninth; ²[d₄ E₄ N.ZU]₁
₂’ m u₄ d₃ u₂ [d₄ E₄ N.ZU]₁
₃’ lugal urim₃ [₃₆⁻₃₄][m a k e₃]
₄’ e₄ d₃ a r₃ u m m a₁₃ / [m u₁] [d u₃]
IM 208054/b: 1’ [...] g₃ a·a m₃
IM 208054/c: Silver?
1’ [...] 1₈ i m k u₁ [...]
IM 208054/d: 1’ [...] N₄ AR NE / [s]u₂-a g₄ i₄ x₁
IM 208054/e: 1’ [...] g u r
IM 208054/f: 1’ [...] p u z u r₄ [...]

Fragments with seal impressions.
IM 208054/a = Text 42

46 IM 208057

IM 208057/a: Sealed (seal not read). Date: Šu-Suen 09/04/[...]
1’ iti₄ u₃ b[i₄ g₃ u₄] ₂ ninth; ²[d₄ E₄ N.ZU]₁
₂’ m u₄ d₃ u₂ [d₄ E₄ N.ZU]₁
₃’ lugal urim₃ [₃₆⁻₃₄][m a k e₃]
₄’ e₄ d₃ a r₃ u m m a₁₃ / [m u₁] [d u₃]
IM 208057/b: 1’ [...] g₃ a·a m₃
IM 208057/c: Silver?
1’ [...] 1₈ i m k u₁ [...]
IM 208057/d: 1’ [...] N₄ AR NE / [s]u₂-a g₄ i₄ x₁
IM 208057/e: 1’ [...] g u r
IM 208057/f: 1’ [...] p u z u r₄ [...]

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47 IM 208058

IM 208058/a = Text 1

IM 208058/b: Wool or silver(?)

1’ [(x)] [x] N1 [...] 2’ [(x)] ṣu 1-[g-i-...]
3’ [x m] a - n a [...]

IM 208058/c = Text 33

IM 208058/d:
1’ kišē b₂₃ a₂- [...] 2’ kišē b₂₃ u₂- [...]

IM 208058/e: Sealed
1’ it i izim- [...] 2’ 2,40 [...] 3’ [...]

IM 208058/f = Text 4

IM 208058/g: Sealed
1’ [x] 1u₂ [...] 2’ 2,40 [...] 3’ [...]

IM 208058/h:
1’ [...] uš 3 'x¹ [...] 2’ [...]

Addendum

IM 208061. Date: Ibbi-Suen 01/[x]/–

This is a text from Garšana, which by accident became part of this IM collection of tablets from the Drehem excavation; it has no locus number and is not from the excavation as the other texts are. The text is given only in transliteration and its entries are not considered in the indexes.
Among the “cultic accounts” from Garšana (CUSAS 3, 984–1036), especially no. 1024 (Ibbi-Suen 01/07 /–) is closely related and forms the basis for the restorations of the broken passages.

Obv.
1 1.0.2 še inđa3 gur
2 0.3.2 tuḫ duru5 saga10
3 0.3.2 tuḫ duru5 saga10 gegge
4 1 kuš udu u nga
5 sa2-du11 4in.-4si1-an-na
6 0.2.0 še inđa3 0.1.0 tuḫ duru5 du
7 sa2-du11 4gur-1a2 4in.-4si1-an-na
8 0.1.4 [še inđa3 x] tuḫ duru5 du[u
9 sa2-du11 4alan lugal1
10 9 sila3 še inđa3
11 sa2-du11 4in.-4jur-sa3-[na3]
12 [...] še inđa3 1 [...] Rev.
not preserved
1’ [mu di-bi2-de[n.zu] / li-ugal1]
Left gaba-ri
edge

Indexes
* = reference in year name

Divine names
\[\text{da-ba}^{\text{a}} \text{en-lil}^{\text{a}} \text{gen}_1\] 3 o.7
\[\text{a-en}^{\text{e}} \text{ki}^{\text{e}}\] 25:16*
\[\text{a-en}^{\text{e}} \text{lil}^{\text{e}}\] 3 o.3.5 (4gur-za). 8 (e3). 5:2
\[\text{iš-}\text{ba-ra}^{\text{i}}\] 28:8
\[\text{di-ni}^{\text{d}} \text{lil}^{\text{d}}\] 3 o.11:5:2
\[\text{ni}^{\text{n}} \text{nu}^{\text{n}}\] 28:4
\[\text{nu-muš-da}^{\text{e}}\] 24 seal:2
\[\text{šara}^{\text{a}}\] 24:6*, IM 208057/a: 4*

Personal names
a-a → aia-
a-an-na-a 33 i7 (engar)
a-ri2-ip-ḫu-up-pi2 9:2 (si1 lu2 dal-muškī-k)
a2-bi2-li2-a 37:2 (ša3-gud)
ab-ba-sa6-ga 2:4
Adad→ Škur
ai3-na10 37:14 (ša3-gud)

[Translation]

To the Land of the [...]"
Geographical names

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Word-list

a “water”, ماء: → a kum; → a nişen₂
a-bala “water drawer”, ماء PASSIM 18 iv 9
aššu “field”, ملك 33 vi 18. 24
a₂ “wage”, أجر PASSIM 37:25
a₃ ma₃ ħu₃-n₃-n₃ “wage for renting a boat”, جرف PASSIM 31:2, 5
a₂-an uruda “copper handle”, جمع PASSIM 5:1
a₂-ki-ti → iti a₂-ki-ti
a₂-ur₅-te-na “evening”, مساء PASSIM 3 r.5’
ab₂ “cow”, بقرة PASSIM 35:6’
ab₂ mu 3 “three-year-old cow”, بقرة PASSIM 35:4’, 16’
abzu → ma₃, tarah abzu
sad gub “basketworker”, صانع PASSIM 32:16’, 36 i’2
a₅, aka “to make”, يعمل PASSIM 33
aka al aka “worked with the hoe”, عمل PASSIM 33
akgarin, Ak “to comb”, يجوم PASSIM 17:1
nī₃-gul aka “(earth lumps) chopped”, تكسير كل PASSIM 33
alam “hoe”, بمعزة → al aka
alan “image, statue”, تمثال PASSIM 13:2
amar “call”, عمل PASSIM 39
amar anše “donkey foal”, جمل PASSIM 39:6
amar-ga “suckling calf”, جمل PASSIM 35:1
amar gud-apin “young plough ox”, جمل PASSIM 39:4
an-ub-da limmu₂ “four world-regions”, تأريخ PASSIM 1 seal 4
anše → amar anše
apin “plough”, جمل PASSIM 18
ašgab “tanner”, دباغ PASSIM 22:4, 32:2’, 11’, 20’
azial, “launderer”, R-mePASSIM 37:26
ba-ba → zi₃, ba-ba
ba-tab-tu₅-hu₅-um a kind of cloth, طب PASSIM 15:9’, 19:2
bad, “wall, fortress”, سور PASSIM 33 le.e ii
bala “term of duty”, تأريخ PASSIM 24:2
ba₃-ba₃-si “headband”, عنبر PASSIM 15:5’
bel “coffee”, مساح PASSIM 5:1, 20 o.10. r.6’ → tab-ba
bulug₄ (šim₃-uh₃/ku₇u₂) an aromatic, مطر PASSIM 21:7’
bur₄-si → sila₃, bur-zi
bur₄ “grass”, ماء PASSIM 20 o.5’ r.3’
dab₂ “to receive”, يقبل PASSIM 1, dar₂₂, 26
dabin “barley flour”, طحين PASSIM 23:1, 36 i’ 1. 36 i’ 1’, 29:19, 20
dam “wife”, زوجة PASSIM 13:3
dam-gara, “merchant”, تاجر PASSIM 12:3
d₂ “to bring”, يجمع PASSIM 6:5
dida “(dry) beer extract”, مياه PASSIM 25:3, 26 iii 5
dinjir “deity”, إله PASSIM 27:3
dim, “to fashion”, يصم PASSIM ba-dim₂, 28:4*, 25:16*
diriš-kn-ku₂ → iti diriš-kn-ku₂
du → ṣen
du “ordinary”, مسألة PASSIM 15:9’, 18:2’
kaš du “ordinary, normal beer”, مياه PASSIM 25:9, 11, 29:3.
6, 9
du₃-ku₃ “arborist”, مسأله PASSIM 38 iv 9
dub
dub-dub-de₂ “(flour) for heaping it up”, تأريخ PASSIM 26 i’ 4 iv’
dub-sar “scribe”, كتاب PASSIM 27 seal:2, 41=42 seal ii 2
dumu “son”, ابن PASSIM 6:4, 27 seal:3, 32:5f. 13’, 33 i’1
dumu ni₃-ta₃ “boy”, أربع PASSIM 38 r-vi
DUN
lu₁-dun-a “subordinate”, رتب PASSIM 13:5
ne₂-du₃ “bottom, cover (of box)”, طب PASSIM 20 o.10. r.6’
e₂ “house”, بيت PASSIM 25:4, 34:13*, 36 i’ 1’, “temple”, مسأله PASSIM 3 0.8, 24:6*, 27:3, IM 208057/a: 4’
e₂₂ “esir₂₂”, e₂₂
e₂₂-ba-an “pair”, زوج PASSIM 17:1, 20 o.10. r.6’
e₂₂-muḥaldim “kitchen”, ضيف PASSIM 3 r.3’
e₂₂-tur₄ “(cattle) pen”, حديقة PASSIM 39:2
ne₂₂-em “plough share”, سكة PASSIM 36 i’ 1
en “high-priestess”, القاهرة PASSIM 29:31*, 31:11*
Engar “ploughman”, passim, 35:2; 10.12.17, 40 passim
esir, “bitumen”, 时刻 → igi esir
esir, UD “dry bitumen”, 时刻 20.0.4
esir, e₂-A “wet bitumen”, 时刻 20.0.2.2’
eša “emmer groats”, جريش 26 iii 2. iv 2’, 27:2
ga “milk”,  حليب, 时刻, 时刻 → ab, amar ga, → gud amar ga
gada “linen”, 时刻
gašam “craftsmen”, مهار
ge “reed”, قصب 26 iii 9, 29:4. 7. 10. 12. 16, 36 ii’. 4. 6
gi “fire reed”, قصب 22:3
i g-r
siki gi-r “wool from native sheep”, صوف من خراف, حرفياً من خاصة

Na wala Al-Mutawalli and Walther Sallaberger, The Cuneiform Documents from the Iraqi Excavation at Drehem
isib “cult-priest”, 28:4
iti “month”, 28:4
iti a₂ ki-ti 20 r.10*, 24:5*
iti diri še-KIN-ku, 34:12*
iti izim-maḫ 10:7*, 14:8*
iti izim-d₉ me-ki-₇a₁ ₆:1₁*, 13:8*, 22:9*, 27:6*, 29:30*
iti izim-₆nin-a-₇u 5₈*, 15:21*
iti ki-siki ₆nin-a-₇u 2₈:1₇*, 31:1₀*
iti še-KIN-k_u, 2₇*, 19:1₄*, 34:5
iti šu-e₉-sa 1:2*, 25:1₅*
iti u₂ bi₉(muten)-g_u, 8:₉*, 9:₉*, 17:6*, IM 208057/a: 1*
izim-maḥ – iti izim-maḥ
izim-d₉ me-ki-₇a₁ ₂₀:₉*, 15:2₅*
izim-₆nin-a-₇u – izim-₆nin-a-₇u
ka “mouth”, 13:2
ka-la-ga “strong”, قوي 1 seal i 2, 41=42 seal i 2
kaš “beer”, مع 2₅ passim, 2₉ passim; – du, – gub
(kaš-a gub), – sagₐ₁₀
kaš-de₂-a “banquet”, مأدبة, وليلة 12:2, 2₅:₆
keše, “to bind, to wrap”, بِتا-کة-شیء, “it was peeled off of sth” 13:2
ki-la₂ “weight”, وزن 7:₅, 1₀:₂, 1₂:7
ki saḥ₂, – ni₉₂ ki-saḥ₂, 2₈:10
ki-siki ₆nin-a-₇u – iti ki-siki ₆nin-a-₇u
unaka-KIN “sickle”, منجل 7:₂
kîše₂ “shell”, ختم 2₄:2₄, 2₇:₅, IM 208058/d₁.₂
ku₉ babbar “silver”, فضية 5:₂, 6:₁, 1₁:₁, 1₃:₁, 1₄:₁
ku₂₂ “gold”, ذهب 2₁:₄
ku₉ ra₂, ku₉ ta “cut-off”. استنبط 2₄:2₅, 33 vi 2₄
ku₉ “fish”, سمكة 1₁:1 (= ne₉-gu₉-bu₉-um)
kum₂ “hot”, حار
a kum₂ “hot water”, ماء حار 3₈ v 1₀
kur “land”, بَلد 2₀ r.₂mar-du₂
Ła₂ “to hang, to attach, to weigh”, بين، 1α₉ a
“(handles) attached”, متثبتة، مربوطة (مقابض) 5:₁;
in-la₂, “he has weighed”, وزن 1₇:₄
ki la₂ – ki-la₂
sa la₂, “to attach, bind”, يربط لربط 8:₃
la₂ “rest”, نقطي 2₂:₄
lagab “block”, كئلة 1₀:₁
li “jumiper”, شجر 2₁:1’ 8’; – šem še li
libir “old”, قديم 3₆ iii’
lu₂ “man” رجل 3₃ vi ₁₈
lu₂ GN 9:₂, 1₂:₃
nir-PN lu₂ na “via PN, his man”, من خلال فلان احد 9:₅
lu₂ “messenger” مَرَض 1₃:₃, 5
lu₂ “king”, ملك 2₀ o₂, 2₁:₁, 2₉:₁, 3₁:₁, 4₀:₁; – mu₉ lugal pa₉-d, – šu lugal
“royal standard” (of measures), مقياس ملكي 1 seal i 3.
4₁=42 seal i 2. 3, IM 2₀₈₅₇/a: 3*
ma-al-tum a bowl, مَلَح أَبُزُو 1₀:₃
ma-da “land”, بَلد 3 U.E., 3₃ le.e ii*, 3₉:₁₂*
ma-na “mina”, مِنَا 1₀:₂, ₁₁ r. ₁₂, ₁₉ passim, 2₀ passim,
2₁ passim, 4₃
ma-nu “willow”, شجر الصفصاف, 2₉:2₃, 2₆ iii ₁₆
ma₂ “boat”, بَار 3₁:₂, ₅, 3₁Ⅲ ₃, 4₀:₅, ₁₅
ma₂, taraḥ abzu “Boat (called) Ibe of the Abzu”, قارب (الاسمي) 2₅:₁₆
ma₂ gid₂ “boat-punting man”, مجنف القوارب 3 v 9
ma₂-g[n₂] “boatbuilder”, عامل مبان 3 i Ⅲ ³
maḥ₂ – ab₂ maḥ₂
mangaga(KA₉-SA) “palmbst fibres”, 2₀ o 6
mar “spade”, سَحَاش 7:₃; – uru₉ja gí mar
mar-du₂ “Amorite”, الأمويون ₆2:₂, ₈₂
kur mar-du₂ “Amorite land”, أَمُورِيَة 6:₃
maškim “commissioner”, مَراقب 3 r.₄, 2₁:₁₆, 2₉:₂₇
mu “year”, سنة passim; – ab, mu 3, – gud mu 2
mu “name” in – mu lugal pa₂-d
mu NP-(GEN)-še³ “because of”, بسبب، لأجل 3 r.₂, ₁₀:₃, 2₄:₃
muḥaldim – e₂-muḥaldim
mun “salt”, مَلْح 2₉:₂₂
na₉ “weight stone”, حجر وزن 1₉:₉
naḥa “salsola kali”, نبات الشنان 2₀ o 7
naḥar “carpenter”, دُحَر 3₂:₉, ₁₈
nar “singer”, مغني 2₁:₅
ne-ge-bu-um an object (on a pole), شيء، على سارية 2₀:₁, ₁₂:₁, ₂₂:₁₃
ne-ge-bu-um ku₂ ku₂ babbar “nįkepum-object in form of a fish(?) (made) of silver” 1₁:₁
ne-ge-bu-um maššnu-gal “nįkepum-object of alabaster”, نِكَمُ مَرْسَم 1₂:₁
ne-ne-Se₂ sixty 3Ⅲ ₈
niga “grain-fed”, مَسْمَن gud niga “grain-fed ox”, مَثُلِ مَسْمَن 2₁, ₃₉:₈
udu niga “grain-fed sheep”, خروف مسمن 3₁Ⅲ ₉, ₉₉:₁₀
niga gud-e-us₉-sa
udu R “sheep, fed together with oxen”, خروف مسمنة مع الثيران ₂₉, ₄Ⅲ ₆, ₁₀ r.₁’
ni₉, gulu – ni₉, gulu aka
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