

## Abhandlung

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# 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.<sup>1</sup>

## The Iraqi Excavation at Drehem (First Season 2007)

by Ali Ubeid Shalkham

At the site of Drehem, scientific excavations only began in 2007.<sup>2</sup> Previously, activities at the site were limited to uncontrolled excavations that took place throughout the

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://cdli.ucla.edu)) and especially BDTNS ([bdtns.filol.csic.es](http://bdtns.filol.csic.es)) have proven once more to be indispensable for our studies of lexicography and prosopography.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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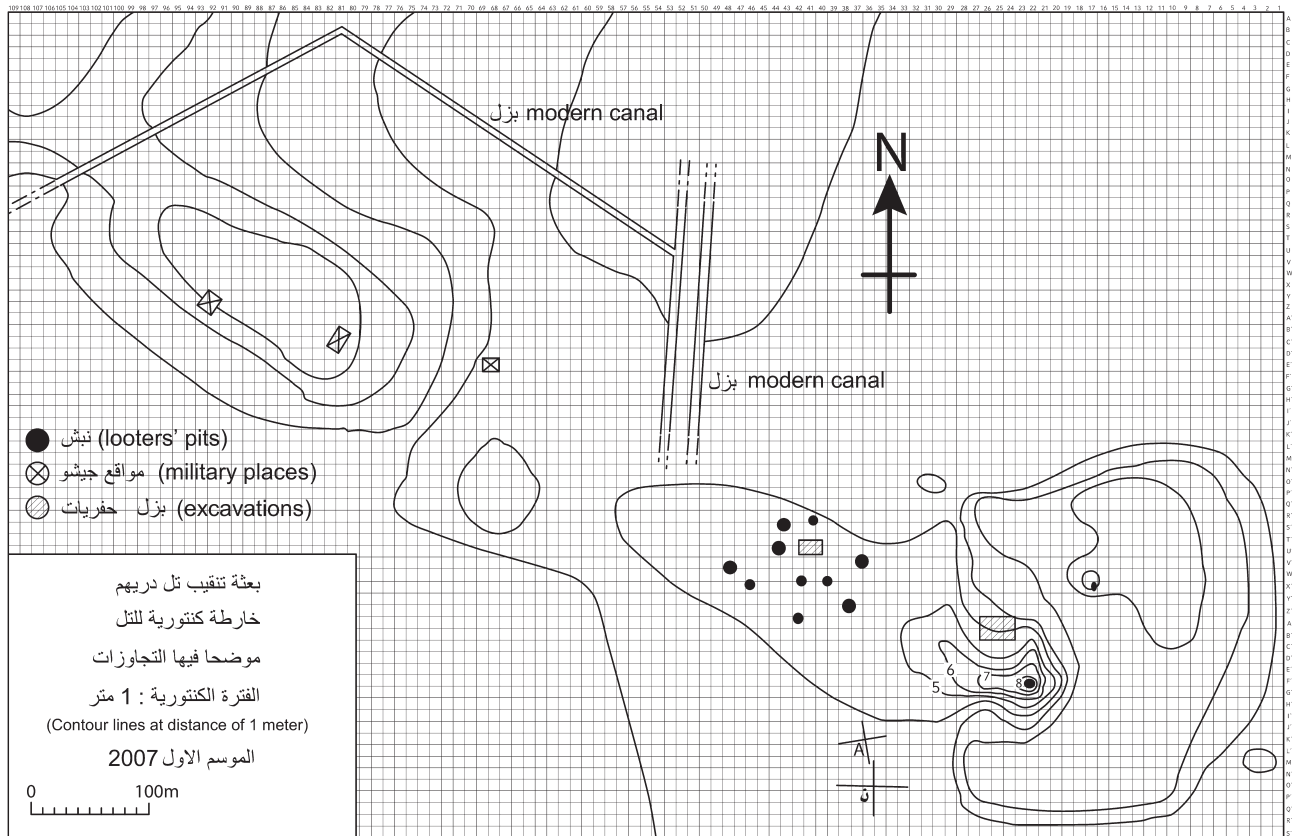
Ali Ubeid Shalkham, State Board of Antiquities and Heritage, Baghdad

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.<sup>3</sup> It lasted for one season of five months in summer 2007.

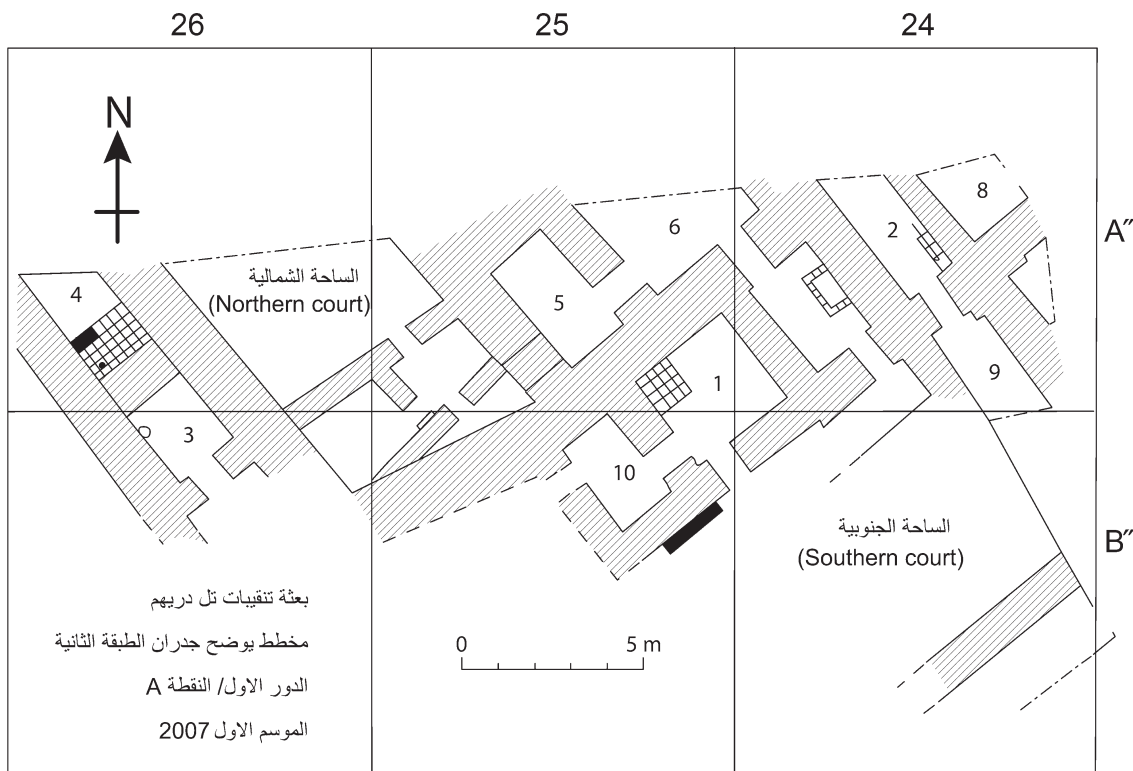
The site of Drehem consists of several tells (Fig. 1). The expedition team selected the hill in the south-east area of the site, where many pits made during the course of past illicit excavations were visible. Excavations were carried out at two areas on this hill: Area A in its center and Area B on its north-western edge. Area A consists of the squares (each measuring 10×10 m) A' 22, 24, 25, 26 as well as B' 24, 25, 26, and Area B of the squares T' 41, 42 (see Plan 1).

In Area A, square A' 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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



**Fig. 1:** The site of Drehem, view towards the 'ziggurat'



**Fig. 2:** Area A, view towards W



**Fig. 3:** Area A, A'' 24, Level II, Layer 1, basin in Room 2



**Fig. 4:** Area A, A'' 24, Level II, Layer 1, Room 7



**Fig. 5:** Area A, A'' 25, Level II, Layer 1, Room 5



**Fig. 6:** Area A, A''-B'' 26, Level II, Layer 1, tannur oven in Room 3

## 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



Fig. 7: Area A, B'' 24, Level II, Layer 1, covered water drain in southern courtyard

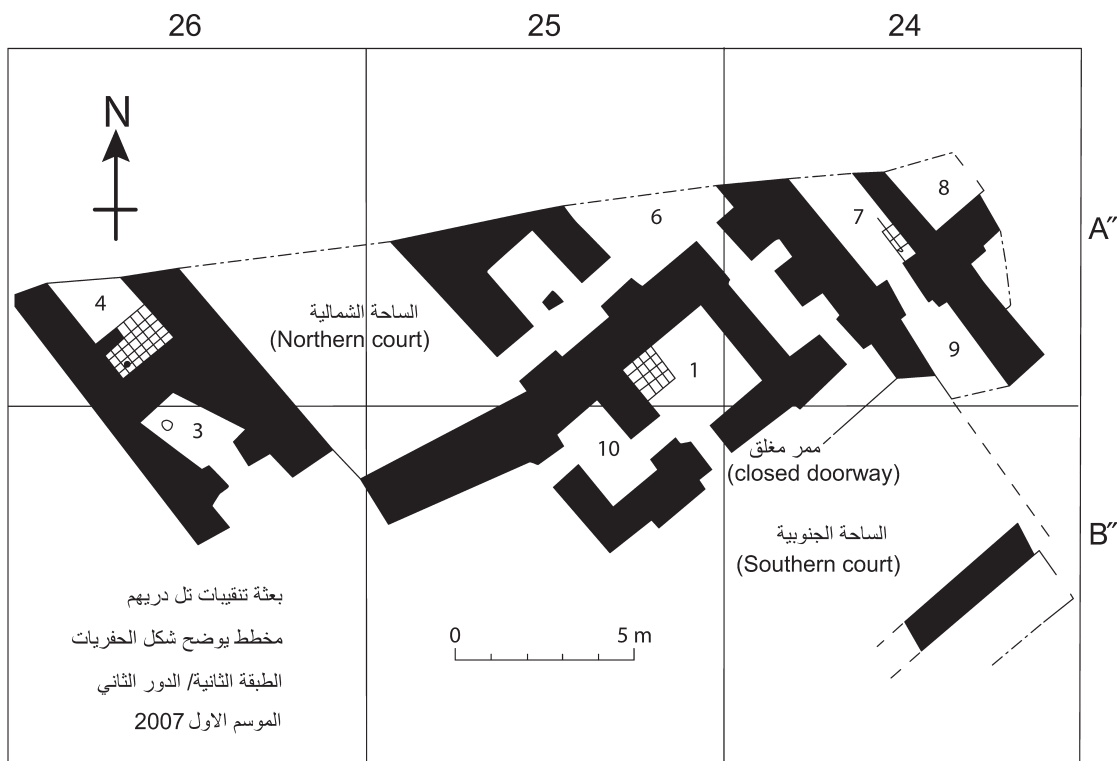


Fig. 8: Area A, B'' 24, Level II, Layer 1, southern courtyard

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'' 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.



Plan 3: Area A, Level II, Layer 2



**Fig. 9:** Area A, A'' 25, Level II, Layer 2, pierced brick covering water drain in Room 1



**Fig. 10:** Area A, B'' 25, Level II, Layer 2, paved oval in SW corner of Room 10

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 (30×15cm) 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.



Fig. 11: Area B before excavation



Fig. 12: Area B, general view towards east

In addition, inscribed bricks were found at various places within Area A. Most stem from the region of the ‘zigurat’. One brick carries Amar-Suena’s standard inscription (RIME 3/2.1.3.1) in mirror image (figs. 13a and 13b):

damar-dzuen  
 nibru<sup>ki</sup>-a  
 den-lil<sub>2</sub>-le  
 mu pa<sub>3</sub>-da  
 san-x-us<sub>2</sub>  
 e<sub>2</sub> den-lil<sub>2</sub>-la<sub>2</sub>?  
 ninta kala-ga  
 lugal urim<sub>5</sub><sup>ki</sup>-ma  
 lugal an-ub-da limmu<sub>2</sub>-ba

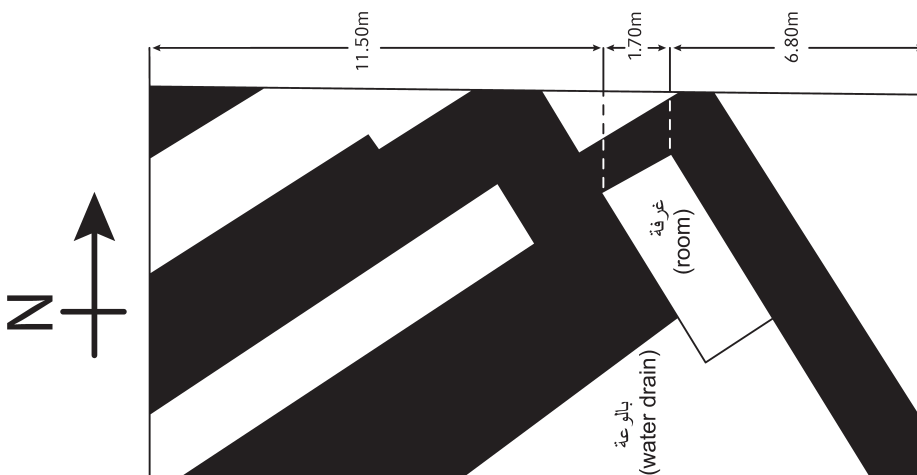
A stamped brick of Sulgi (text correctly displayed; = RIME 3/2.1.2.39) was found in Area B (Fig. 14), square T’ 42, in the layer corresponding to Level II, Layer 1 (no Layer 2 was excavated in Area B), in the small eastern room; the brick covered the water drain and reads as follows:

dsul-gi  
 ninta kala-ga  
 lugal urim<sub>5</sub><sup>ki</sup>-ma  
 lugal ki-en-/gi ki-uri

[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,



Plan 4: Area B, Level II (Ali Ubeid Shalkham, State Board of Antiquities and Heritage in Iraq)



Fig. 13a/b: Amar-Suena's brick inscription as stamped (a) and in mirror image (b)



Fig. 14: Sulgi brick from covering of water drain in Area B, Level II (Layer 1), T' 42

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)<sup>4</sup>. 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.<sup>5</sup> 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,<sup>6</sup> 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.).

<sup>4</sup> The date 1908 as the beginning of clandestine excavations is given by Langdon (1924, 106).

<sup>5</sup> For some summaries see Sigrist (1995, 11); Sallaberger (1999, 202. 238); Hilgert (2003, 1f.); Sallaberger (2006).

<sup>6</sup> Paoletti (2012a), including many texts from TRU and TrDr.

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 (*Duraihim*) 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 ‘ziggurat’ 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 Ešanđana-Nibru, 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 Puzriš-Dagān (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 Puzriš-Dagān 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 Puzriš-Dagān 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.

No.	IM	Size in cm	Find-spot (Level II, floor 1)	Date	Remarks
<b>A. Royal cattle archive</b>					
1	208058/a		Area B, T' 42	AS 06/08/[x]	Sealed, fragment of bulla
2	208070	3.2×2.7×1.4	Area A, A'' 26	AS 03/12/04	Oxen and sheep, transaction from Abbasaga to Sulgi-ayaṛu
3	208084	5.4×5×2.1	Area A, A'' 24	ŠS 07/[x]/03	Sheep, expended by Puzur-Enlil
<b>B. Treasure archive and related texts</b>					
4	208058/f		Area B, T' 42	[...]	Bronze
5	208068	3.7×3.2×1.6	Area A, B'' 26	S 48/05/–	Copper handles for three coffers for the treasure of Enlil and Ninlil, expended by Puzur-Erra. Treasure archive
6	208071	4.3×3.5×1.6	Area A, A'' 24	S 45/11/17	Throwing sticks expended to an Amorite by Dīnī-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons
7	208072	4.2×3.1×1	Area A, B'' 26	[...]	Broken copper implements. [...]
8	208073	4.8×9.1×1.5	Area A, B'' 26	AS 09/03/–	A <i>zamiritum</i> weapon expended to an Amorite by Dīnī-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons
9	208074	4.6×3.8×1.8	Area A, B'' 25	AS 09/03/–	A <i>hazinnu</i> axe as income received by Dīnī-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons
10	208075	3.8×3.4×1.6	Area A, B'' 25	S 45/09/20	Stone block, received by Sulgi-mišar
11	208076	3.6×2.8×1.4	Area A, A'' 24	S 45/[x]/15	A <i>nēkepum</i> -object expended by Dīnī-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons
12	208080	4.4×3.8×1.4	Area A, A'' 25	AS 09/11/–	A <i>nēkepum</i> -object of alabaster as income received by Dīnī-mišar. Treasure archive: weapons
13	208086	4.1×3.5×1.5	Area A, A'' 25	AS 09/11/–	Silver, received by Ludiṇjira. Treasure archive
14	208091	7.3×3.2×1.7	Area A, B'' 25	ŠS 01/09/–	Silver, received by Ludiṇjira. Treasure archive
<b>C. Wool and textiles</b>					
15	208051/a+ 2208052		Area B, T' 41	[...]	Textiles
16	208051/b		Area B, T' 41	[...]	Wool
17	208064	3.5×3.2×1.7	Area A, B'' 25	AS 01/03/–	Insoles for boots, weighed by Ninta
18	208069	4.3×3.8×1.5	Area A, B'' 25	[...]	Textiles
19	208083	5×2.8×1.9	Area A, A'' 24	AS 06/12/–	Wool for textiles, received by Nūr-Suen
<b>D. Oil, aromatics, bitumen, palm leaves and other commodities</b>					
20	208063	5.7×4×2.1	Area A, B'' 24	AS 02/06/–	Various materials for [x] and for a place of Sulgi-simtum, received by Ur-Sulpae
21	208078	4×3.8×1.9	Area A, A'' 26	[S xx/xx]	Aromatics, expenditure
22	208087	3.2×3×0.9	Area A, A'' 26	[x]/11/[x?]	Sesame oil, lard, and reed bundles (re)paid by the tanners
<b>E. Flour and beer</b>					
23	208055	3.3×2.5×1.9	Area B, T' 41	–/–/–	Flour, received
24	208060	4.9×4.2×1.3	Area A, B'' 24	ŠS 09/07/–	Flour, received by Tūram-ili
25	208066	4.5×4×1.3	Area A, B'' 25	ŠS 02/08/01	Beer for women, a royal banquet etc., expended by Nintur-tur
26	208067	6.5×4×2.2	Area A, B'' 26	[...]	Flour, dates, beer extract, fire wood, bowls
27	208081	3.2×3.1×1.6	Area A, B'' 26	AS 07/11/–	Delivery of flour
28	208082	5.3×4×1.7	Area A, B'' 26	S 31(?)04/–	Bread delivered from persons and offerings, in Eṣandana, received by Ninukulekian
29	208092	9.8×5.7×2.2	Area A, B'' 25	AS 08/11/–	Expenditure of flour, beer, reeds, salt and willow wood for the arrival of the king

No.	IM	Size in cm	Find-spot (Level II, floor 1)	Date	Remarks
<b>F. Agricultural texts, worker lists, and related texts</b>					
30	208058/c		Area B, T' 42	[...]	Grain
31	208059	3×2.9×1.2	Area A, B'' 24	ŠS 09/07/-	Barley for boat rent in Babaz
32	208062	7.6×4.9×1.9	Area A, B'' 24	[...]	List of craftsmen
33	208065	13.6×9.5×3.2	Area A, B'' 25	S 38/[?]/-	Agricultural work in Babaz
34	208077	3.4×3.2×1.3	Area A, A'' 24	S 41/12 <sup>2</sup> /-	Flour as food for blind workers
35	208079	4×3.8×1.9	Area A, A'' 25	[...]	Cattle, stationed with ploughmen
36	208085	3.2×4.8×2.2	Area A, A'' 25	[...]	Fragment, mentioning grain for purchases (of reed?)
37	208088	10×6.3×2.2	Area A, A'' 26	-/-/-	List of men
38	208089	5.4×5.8×0.3	Area A, A'' 26	[...]	List of persons and their allotments
39	208090	7.2×5.2×1.8	Area A, B'' 24	ŠS 07/-/-	Fodder for cattle, donkeys, and sheep
40	208093	7.3×5.4×2.4	Area A, B'' 25	-/-/-	Barley from ploughmen for boats. No date
<b>G. Various cuneiform texts</b>					
41	208053	3×8×1.3	Area A, A'' 25	-/-/-	Seal impression of Na...
42	208054/a		Area A, A'' 25	-/-/-	Seal impression of Na...
43	208056	7.5×10×2.5	Area A, A'' 25	-/-/-	Duck weight
<b>H. Fragments</b>					
44	208051/c		Area B, T' 41		
	208051/d		Area B, T' 41		
	208051/e		Area B, T' 41		
45	208054/b		Area A, A'' 25		
	208054/c		Area A, A'' 25		
	208054/d		Area A, A'' 25		
	208054/e		Area A, A'' 25		
	208054/f		Area A, A'' 25		
46	208057/a	2.8×4.4×0.7	Area B, T' 42		
	208057/b		Area B, T' 42		
	208057/c		Area B, T' 42		
	208057/d		Area B, T' 42		
	208057/e		Area B, T' 42		
	208057/f		Area B, T' 42		
47	208058/b		Area B, T' 42		
	208058/d		Area B, T' 42		
	208058/e		Area B, T' 42		
	208058/g		Area B, T' 42		
	208058/h		Area B, T' 42		
<b>Appendix</b>					
	208061	7.8×5×1.6	--	IS 01/[x]/-	GARšana: Foodstuffs, expended for the cult

## 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'      <sup>d</sup>sul-gi-iri-<sub>10</sub> šu ba-[ti]  
*space*  
 2'      [iti] šu-eš<sub>5</sub>-ša mu š[a-aš]/-ru<sup>ki1</sup> [ba-ḫulu]

Seal:

- i      1      <sup>d</sup>amar-<sup>d</sup>zuen  
       2      ninta kala-ga  
       3      lugal šEŠ/.UNUG<sup>ki</sup>-ma  
       4      lugal an-ub/-da limmu<sub>2</sub>-ba  
 ii     1      ...  
       2      ...  
       3      ...  
       4      urdu<sub>2</sub>-zu

Sulgi-iriṅu (“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-iriṅu 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-ayanu. Royal cattle archive

Obv.

- 1      2 gud niga  
 2      4 GUKKAL  
 3      u<sub>4</sub> 4-kam  
 4      ki ab-ba-sa<sub>6</sub>/-ga-ta

- 2 grain-fed oxen,  
 4 ‘fat-tailed’ sheep:  
 4<sup>th</sup> day,  
 from Abbasaga,

- ثوران مسمنان  
 ٤ خراف "ألية"  
 اليوم الرابع  
 من أباساكا

Rev.			
5	<sup>d</sup> sul-gi-aia/- $\eta$ u <sub>10</sub>	Sulgi-ayanu	شولكي أياتكو
6	i <sub>3</sub> -dab <sub>5</sub> <i>uninscribed space</i>	has received it.	قبضها
7	iti še-KIN-ku <sub>5</sub>	Month 'Barley Harvest' (12th month)	الشهر: حصاد الشعير (الشهر الثاني عشر)
8	mu <sup>d</sup> gu-za ba-dim <sub>2</sub>	Year: 'The divine throne was fashioned' (= Amar-Suena 3)	السنة: صنع العرش الالهي
Le.e. 9 6		6 (animals)	٦ (حيوانات)

## 3 IM 208084. Date: Šu-Suen 07/[x]/03



Sheep, expended by Puzur-Enlil. Royal cattle archive

Obv.			
1	2 udu niga	2 grain-fed sheep,	خروفان مسمنان
2	3 udu niga gud-e-us <sub>2</sub> -sa	2 sheep, fed together with oxen:	خروفان مسمنان مع الثيران
3	<sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub>	(for) Enlil;	(ل) الاله إنليل
4	1 udu niga gud-e-us <sub>2</sub> -sa	1 sheep, fed together with oxen:	خروف واحد مسمن مع الثيران
5	<sup>d</sup> gu-za <sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub> -la <sub>2</sub>	divine throne of Enlil;	(ل) العرش الالهي للاله إنليل
6	1 udu niga gud-e-us <sub>2</sub> -sa	1 sheep, fed together with oxen:	خروف واحد مسمن مع الثيران
7	<sup>d</sup> a-ba- <sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub> -gen <sub>7</sub> šu-nir	Aba-Enlilgen ("Who is like Enlil"), the standard;	أبا إنليلكين الراية (اسمه من مثل إنليل)
8	ša <sub>3</sub> e <sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub> -la <sub>2</sub>	in the temple of Enlil.	في معبد الاله إنليل
9	2 udu niga	2 grain-fed sheep,	خروفان مسمنان
10	3 udu niga gud-e-us <sub>2</sub> -sa	3 sheep, fed together with oxen:	٣ خراف مسمنة مع الثيران
11	[ <sup>d</sup> ]nin-lil <sub>2</sub> udu $\eta$ e <sub>6</sub> <sup>1</sup> -kam	Ninlil; sheep of the night.	(ل) الالهة نينليل، خراف لـ الليل
	<i>rest not preserved</i>		
Rev.	<i>beginning not preserved</i>		
1'	<sup>1</sup> 2' udu niga gud-e- <sup>1</sup> us <sub>2</sub> -sa <sup>1</sup>	2 sheep, fed together with oxen:	خروفان مسمنان مع الثيران
2'	mu šagana (KIŠ.NITA) -e-ne-še <sub>3</sub>	because of the generals	لأجل الحكام
3'	e <sub>2</sub> -muḫaldim-še <sub>3</sub>	to the kitchen;	للمطبخ
4'	šu-e <sub>2</sub> -a sugal <sub>7</sub> maškim	the envoy Šu-Ea was the commissioner;	شأيا الوزير كمفوض
5'	a <sub>2</sub> -u <sub>4</sub> -te-na	in the evening,	في المساء

6'	u <sub>4</sub> 3 - [kam]	3rd day.	اليوم الثالث
7'	k[i puzur <sub>4</sub> ]- <sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub> -t[a ba-zi]	Expended by Puzur-Enlil;	صرفت من بُزُر إنليل
8'	[ŋiri <sub>3</sub> ir <sub>3</sub> -ri-š]um šar <sub>2</sub> -[ra-ab-DU] [iti ...] [mu <sup>d</sup> š <sup>u</sup> - <sup>d</sup> EN.ZU lugal urim <sub>5</sub> ki- ma-ke <sub>4</sub> ]	via the šarrabdu-official Irišum. [Month ...] [Year 'Šu-Suen, king of Ur],	الوسيط إريشُم موظف سار ابدو ... (الشهر:) (السنة): هاجم (شُسوين، ملك اور)،
U.E.	ma-da za-ab-ša-li <sup>ki</sup> / mu-ḫulu	defeated the land of Zabšali.' (= Šu-Suen 7)	بلاد زيشالي
Le.e.	31 udu	(Total:) 31 sheep	(المجموع) ٣١ خروف

## B Treasure archive and related texts

### 4 IM 208058/f. Date [...]

For the photo see no. 47.

Bronze

- 1' [...] ra? [...]  
2' [... za]bar [...]

### 5 IM 208068. Date: Sulgi 48/05/-



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

Obv.

1	3 <sup>neš</sup> bešeŋ a <sub>2</sub> -an / uruda la <sub>2</sub> -a	3 coffers: copper handles attached to them,	٣ صناديق: مقابض نحاسية مثبتة عليها
2	[x] ku <sub>3</sub> -babbar <sup>na</sup> 4za-gin <sub>3</sub> / [ <sup>d</sup> e]n-lil <sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup> nin-lil <sub>2</sub> -la <sub>2</sub>	- [the x], silver and lapis-lazuli of Enlil and Ninlil	... فضة ولازورد لانليل وننليل
3	[b]a-an-ŋar	are placed therein:	وضعت (في الصناديق)
4	[ŋi]ri <sub>3</sub> wa-ta <sub>2</sub> -ru-um 'saŋŋa <sup>1</sup>	via the temple administrator Watarum,	الوسيط، إداري المعبد وتَّرم
Rev.			
5	ki puzur <sub>4</sub> -er <sub>3</sub> -ra-ta	from Puzur-Erta,	من بُزُر إيرا
6	ba-zi	it is expended;	صرفت

7	ša <sub>3</sub> nibru <sup>ki</sup>	in Nippur.	في نيبور
8	iti izim- <sup>dnin</sup> - <sup>ʿa</sup> -zu <sup>1</sup>	Month ‘Festival of Ninazu’ (= 5 <sup>th</sup> month)	الشهر: عيد نين آزو ( الشهر الخامس)
	mu ḥa-ar-ši <sup>ki</sup> / ki-maš <sup>ki</sup> u <sub>3</sub> ḥur-ti <sup>ki</sup> / u <sub>4</sub> 1-a ba-ḥ[ul]	Year ‘Ḥarši, Kimaš and Ḥurti were defeated on one day’ (= Sulgi 48)	السنه: هوجمت خارشى و خورتى في يوم واحد
Le.e.	<i>not preserved</i>		

4: The sign looks like sugal<sub>7</sub>(LUH), but the typical horizontal at the right bottom of sa<sub>1</sub>ṇa 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-mīšar.  
Treasure archive: weapons

Previous publication: N. Al-Mutawalli/A. U. Shalkham, Sumer 59 (2014) 94 no. 1<sup>7</sup>

Obv.

1	2 NEŠ.RU ku <sub>3</sub> -babbar šub-ba	2 throwing sticks, inlayed with silver,	سلاح خشب للرمي؟ مطعم بالفضة
2	ia <sub>3</sub> <sup>o</sup> -mu <sup>o</sup> -ta <sub>2</sub> mar-du <sub>2</sub> / <sup>-ra</sup>	to the Amorite Yamūta	الى الاموري ياموتا
3	kur mar-du <sub>2</sub> -še <sub>3</sub>	into the Amorite land	في بلاد الاموريين
4	šu- <sup>dsul</sup> -gi sugal <sub>7</sub> / dumu IM- da-ID-ke <sub>4</sub>	the envoy Šu-Sulgi, son of ImdaID,	ششولكي الوزير، ابن امداد
5	in-na-an-de <sub>6</sub>	brought them.	جلب له

Rev.

6	urdu <sub>2</sub> - <sup>dnanna</sup> sugal <sub>7</sub> maškim	The envoy Urdu-Nanna was the commissioner;	اوردنا الوزير كمفوض
7	ṇiri <sub>3</sub> lugal-enim-ge-na / sugal <sub>7</sub>	via the envoy Lugalenimgena;	الوسيط لوكال اينيمكينا الوزير
8	ki DI.KU <sub>5</sub> -mi-šar-ta	from Dīnī-mīšar,	من ديني ميشر
9	ba-zi	it is expended;	صرفت
10	ša <sub>3</sub> puzur <sub>4</sub> -iš- <sup>da</sup> -gan	in Puzriš-Dagān.	في بزرش دكان

<sup>7</sup> The new edition supersedes the publication of the five texts by Al-Mutawalli/Shalkham (2014).

11	iti izim-me-ki-ṅal <sub>2</sub>	Month 'Mekiṅal-Festival' (= 11 <sup>th</sup> month),	الشهر: عيد ميكيكال (الشهر الحادي عشر)
12	u <sub>4</sub> 17 ba-ta-zal	day 17 of it has set in.	اليوم: السابع عشر سيميضي
13	mu ur-bil <sub>2</sub> -lum <sup>ki</sup> / ba-ḫulu	Year: 'Urbilum was defeated' (= Sulgi 45).	السنة: هوجمت مدينة أربلم
Le.e.			
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.

4: The personal name IM-*da*-ID (Sumerian ni<sub>2</sub>-da-a<sub>2</sub>? Or Akkadian Gtn Pret. *Imta<sup>id</sup>*, cf. G Perf. *Imīdam*, "he became more abundant"?) remains unclear to us.

8: The reading of the element DI.KU<sub>5</sub> is uncertain. Names like Sulgi-mīšar, Ili-mīšar, Abum-mīšar vote

for Dayyānum/i-mīšar "the/my judge is justice" (thus read e.g. by Paoletti 2012a). The reading DI.KU<sub>5</sub> = *dīnu* is attested for the name Dīn(i)-ilī (DI.KU<sub>5</sub>-i<sub>3</sub>-li<sub>2</sub> = *di-ni-li<sub>2</sub>* 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: [...]



### Broken copper implements

Obv.

1	[x uru] <sup>da</sup> ha-bu <sub>3</sub> -da	x copper picks,	... معول نحاسي
2	[x] <sup>uruda</sup> KIN 15 'giṅ <sub>4</sub> '-ta	x copper sickles of 15 shekels each (= ca. 125 gr.),	... منجل نحاس من ١٥ شيقل لكل واحد منها (= ١٢٥ غرام)
3	1 <sup>uruda</sup> igi mar im[-(ma?)]	1 copper blade of a spade for clay(?):	نصل مساحة نحاسي واحد للطين
4	ba-zi-ir	they are broken,	كسرت
5	ki-la <sub>2</sub> -bi a-gu <sub>3</sub> - <sup>a</sup> 1 / ba-a-ṅar	their weight has been put on the account	وزنها وضع في حساب
Rev.	not preserved		

## 8 IM 208073. Date: Amar-Suena 09/03/-



A *zamirūtum* weapon expended to an Amorite by Dīnī-  
mišar. Treasure archive: weapons

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

Obv.

1 1 za<sub>3</sub>-mi-ri<sub>2</sub>-tum zabar  
2 ni-iḫ-e-lu mar-du<sub>2</sub>  
3 1 ɲeš<sup>kušusan<sub>3</sub></sup> sa la<sub>2</sub>-a / šu  
lugal  
4 ma-šu-iš-AN sipa  
5 mu-ku<sub>x</sub>(DU)  
6 DI.KU<sub>5</sub>-mi-šar

Rev.

7 šu ba-ti  
8 ša<sub>3</sub> E[N.L]IL<sub>2</sub><sup>ki</sup>  
9 it[i u<sub>5</sub>-bi<sub>2</sub>]<sup>mušen<sup>1</sup></sup>-gu<sub>7</sub>  
10 m[u en-<sup>d</sup>]nanna / -<sup>d</sup>[amar-<sup>dE</sup>]N.  
zu-ra-/ki-aṅ<sub>2</sub>-an-na ba-ḫuṅ

Le.e. 2

1 *zamirūtum*-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;  
Dīnī-mišar

has received it;  
in Nippur.  
Month 'Eating the *ubi*-bird'  
(= 3<sup>rd</sup> month)  
Year: 'The (high priestess) En-Nanna-  
Amar-Suenara-kiaṅana' was installed.'  
(= Amar-Suena 9)  
2 (objects)

رمح واحد زَمْرِيْتُمْ برونز  
(من) الاموري نيخال  
مقبض واحد خشب مثبت مع  
سوط جلد، ليد الملك  
(من) ماشواشان الراعي  
مدخولات  
ديني ميشر

تسلمها  
في مدينة نيبور  
الشهر: أكل طيور أبي (الشهر  
الثالث)  
السنة: عينت (الكاهنة العليا) اين  
أمار سوينرا كيانكانا



## 9 IM 208074. Date: Amar-Suena 09/03/-



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

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

Obv.

1 1 ḥa-zi<sub>2</sub> zabar  
2 a-ri<sub>2</sub>-ip-ḥu-up-pi<sub>2</sub> / si<sub>7</sub> lu<sub>2</sub>  
dal-muš<sup>ki</sup>-ke<sub>4</sub>  
3 šu im-mi-in-us<sub>2</sub>  
4 mu-ku<sub>x</sub>(DU)  
5 ḡiri<sub>3</sub> zi-zu-uḥ<sub>2</sub> / lu<sub>2</sub>-na

1 ḥazinnu-axe of bronze,  
Ariḫuppi, blacksmith, man of Talmuš,  
has sent it:  
income;  
via his man Zizuḥ;

فأس واحد خزَنُ برونز  
أريخووبي، الحداد، رجل مدينة  
تلمش  
ارسله  
مدخلات  
الوسيط خادمه زيزوخ

Rev.

6 DI.KU<sub>5</sub>-mi-šar  
7 šu ba-ti  
8 ša<sub>3</sub> puzur<sub>4</sub>-iš-da/-gan  
9 iti u<sub>5</sub>-bii<sub>2</sub><sup>mušen</sup>-gu<sub>7</sub>  
10 mu en-<sup>d</sup>nanna/-<sup>d</sup>amar-<sup>d</sup>EN.  
ZU-ra/-ki-aḡ<sub>2</sub>-an-na ba-ḥuḡ

Dīnī-mišar  
has received it;  
in Puzriš-Dagān.  
Month 'Eating the *ubi*-bird'  
(= 3<sup>rd</sup> month),  
Year: 'The (high priestess) En-Nanna-  
Amar-Suenara-kiaḡana was installed.'  
(= Amar-Suena 9)

ديني ميشر  
تسلمه  
في بزرش دكان  
الشهر: أكل طيور أبي (الشهر  
الثالث)  
السنة: عينت (الكاهنة العليا) اين  
أمار سوينرا كيانكانا

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).

## 10 IM 208075. Date: Sulgi 45/09/20



Stone block, received by Sulgi-mišar

Obv.

1 1 lagab<sup>na<sub>4</sub></sup> ħu/-ri<sub>2</sub>-zi  
2 ki-la<sub>2</sub>-bi 1 gun<sub>2</sub> / 23 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> ma-na  
3 mu ma-al-tum-še<sub>3</sub>

One block of *ħurizi* stone,  
its weight: 1 talent 23 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> minas (ca.  
41.8 kgs),  
for (making) a *maltum*-bowl:

كتلة واحدة من حجر خوريزي  
زنتها، طالنت واحد (و) 23 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>  
منا (تقريباً 41,8 كغم)  
(لعمل) صحن مائل

Rev.

4 [k]i<sup>ds</sup> sul-gi/-mi-šar-ta  
5 puzur<sub>4</sub>-i<sub>3</sub>-li<sub>2</sub>  
6 šu ba-ti  
7 iti izim-ma ħ u<sub>4</sub> 20 ba/-ra-zal  
8 mu ur-bil<sub>2</sub>-lum<sup>ki</sup> / ba-ħulu

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

من شولكي ميشر  
بُزُر إلي  
تسلمها  
الشهر: العيد الاعظم، اليوم: 20  
يوم سيمضي (الشهر التاسع)  
السنة: هوجمت مدينة أربلم

In Ur III documents, the *ħurizi* stone is only attested in MVN 4, 147 together with various varieties of carnelian (gug). According to Schuster-Brandis (2008, 451f.), the *urīzu* (also *ħurīzu*) 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 bil<sub>2</sub> 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 ša<sub>3</sub>-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-mīšar.  
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 ku<sub>6</sub>(𒀭A) ku<sub>3</sub>-  
babbar  
2 [ḡeš]-<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup> ḡa<sub>2</sub>-ḡa<sub>2</sub>-de<sub>3</sub>  
3 [...]-i<sub>3</sub>-li<sub>2</sub>  
4 [ki DI.KU<sub>5</sub>]-mi-šar/-ta

[1] *nēkepum*-object in form of a fish(?)  
(made) of silver,  
to place it on a [pole,]  
(for) ...ili:  
[from Dīnī]-mīšar

نِكْبِم (واحد) كالمسكة؟ فضة  
لتوضع على (سارية خشبية)  
ديني ميشَر  
صرفت

Rev.

5 [ba]-zi  
6 [ša<sub>3</sub> pu<sub>z</sub>]ur<sub>4</sub>-iš-<sup>d</sup>/[da]-<sup>1</sup>gan<sup>1</sup>  
7 [iti ...]  
8 [u<sub>4</sub> (x+)]15 ba-[ta-zal]  
9 [mu u]r-bil<sub>2</sub>-l[um<sup>ki</sup> / ba-ḡ]ulu

[it was] expended;  
[in Pu]zriš-Dagān.  
[Month ...]  
[day] 15? of it has set in.  
[Year:] ‘Urbilum was defeated’  
(= Sulgi 45)

في بُرِش دكان  
(ل) ...إلي  
الشهر: ...  
اليوم: ١٥ يوم ستمضي  
السنة: هوجمت مدينة أربلم

1: A *nēkepum* is apparently a decorative object made of wood, bronze, or stone (see no. 12) that can be placed on a pole (ḡeš) for representative purposes. 𒀭A is read ku<sub>6</sub>

“fish”, which would indicate the form of the *nēkepum*, and not as a short writing for ḡa-a-d “staff”.

## 12 IM 208080. Date: [...]



A *nēkepum*-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	1 ne-ge-bu-um <sup>na</sup> ḡešnu-gal	1 <i>nēkepum</i> -object of alabaster,	نیکبم واحد (من) حجر الالباستر
2	kaš-de <sub>2</sub> -a	(at) a banquet,	في مأدبة
3	gu <sub>3</sub> -de <sub>2</sub> -a dam-gara <sub>3</sub> lu <sub>2</sub> nibru <sup>ki</sup>	(from) the merchant Gudea, a man from Nippur:	(من) كوديا التاجر ، رجل نيبور
4	[mu <sup>1</sup> -ku <sub>x</sub> (DU)	income;	مدخلات
5	[DI.KU <sub>5</sub> -m]i-šar	[Dīnī-m]išar	ديني ميشر
6	[šu ba-ti] <i>rest lost</i>	[has received it]	(تسلمه)
Rev.	<i>not preserved</i>		

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).

## 13 IM 208086. Date: Amar-Suena 09/11/-



Silver, received by Ludinira. Treasure archive

Obv.

1	igi-6-ηal <sub>2</sub> ku <sub>3</sub> -babbar	1/6 shekel of silver (foil),	١/٦ شيقل فضة
2	igi ka alan 2-ta / ba-ta-keše <sub>2</sub>	it was peeled off of the eyes and mouth of 2 statuettes,	أخذت من العين والفم لتمثالين
3	niη <sub>2</sub> -gur <sub>11</sub> ME- <sup>d</sup> LUGAL nin <sub>9</sub> / i <sub>3</sub> -lal <sub>3</sub> -lum dam / u-bar-um lu <sub>2</sub> -kaš <sub>4</sub>	property of Simat-LUGAL, sister of Ilalum and wife of the messenger Ubārum,	ممتلكات سيمت لوكال، أخت إللم، زوجة المراسل أبارم

Rev.

4	[m]u-ku <sub>x</sub> (DU)	income,	مدخولات
5	ηiri <sub>3</sub> <sup>d</sup> iŠKUR-ILLAT / lu <sub>2</sub> -kaš <sub>4</sub> lu <sub>2</sub> DUN/-a ses-kal:la šagana	via Adad-illat, messenger, subordinate of the general Seskala,	الوسيط أدد تلتني، المراسل تابع الحاكم شيشكالا
6	lu <sub>2</sub> -diηir-ra šu ba-ti	Ludinira has received it;	لودينكيرا تسلمها
7	ša <sub>3</sub> puzur <sub>4</sub> -iš- <sup>d</sup> da-gan	in Puzriš-Dagān.	في بزرش دكان
8	iti izim- <sup>d</sup> me-ki-ηal <sub>2</sub>	Month 'Mekinjal festival' (= 11 <sup>th</sup> month)	الشهر: عيد ميكيجال ( الشهر الحادي عشر)
9	mu en- <sup>d</sup> nanna-[ <sup>d</sup> amar]/- <sup>d</sup> zuen-ra-ki-'aη <sub>2</sub> -an <sup>1</sup> /(le.e.)-na ba-ηuη	Year: 'The (high priestess) En-Nanna-Amar-Suenara-kiaη-ana was installed.' (= Amar-Suena 9)	السنة: عينت (الكاهنة العليا) اين نانا أمارسويانا

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 Ludinira as main official in the jewellery

department vom Amar-Suena 5 to Šu-Suen 7 (*ibid.* 104). The general Seskala is attested in various texts from Amar-Suena 3 to 7 (search via BDTNS, 2016/08).

## 14 IM 208091. Date: Šu-Suen 01/09/–



Silver, received by Ludiņira. Treasure archive

Obv.

1	10 gi <sub>4</sub> ku <sub>3</sub> -babbar	10 shekels of silver,	١٠ شيفل فضة
2	ni <sub>2</sub> -gur <sub>11</sub> puzur <sub>4</sub> - <sup>d</sup> su <sub>3</sub> (SU.KUR/ RU)-da šagana	property of general Puzur-Suda,	عائدات الحاكم بُرر سودا
3	mu-ku <sub>x</sub> (DU)	income	مدخلات
4	ņiri <sub>3</sub> be-li <sub>2</sub> -i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	via Bēlī-ilī,	الوسيط ببلي إلي

Rev.

5	lu <sub>2</sub> -diņir-ra	Ludiņira	لودينكيرا
6	šu ba-ti	received it;	تسلمها
7	ša <sub>3</sub> puzur <sub>4</sub> -i <sup>š</sup> - <sup>d</sup> da/-gan	in Puzriš-Dagān;	في بُررش دكان
8	iti izim-maḥ	Month 'Sublime festival' (= 9 <sup>th</sup> month)	الشهر: العيد الأعظم ( الشهر التاسع)
9	mu <sup>d</sup> šu- <sup>d</sup> zuen / lugal	Year: 'Šu-Suen (has become) king' (= Šu-Suen 1)	السنة: شسوين ملك

le.e.

10	10 gi <sub>4</sub>	10 shekels	١٠ شيفل
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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 [...]



Textiles

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

within the tablet. Therefore, it must have been a bulla intended to be tied to another object or another bulla.

Obv. *beginning not preserved*

1'	1 <sup>tu</sup> <sub>9</sub> <sup>1</sup> [...]	1 [...] garment
2'	2 <sup>tu</sup> <sub>9</sub> i <sub>b</sub> <sub>2</sub> -[ba-du <sub>3</sub> (?)]	2 <i>ibadu</i> -waistbelts
3'	1 <sup>tu</sup> <sub>9</sub> š <sub>u</sub> -ḫ <sub>a</sub> -[ga <sup>?</sup> -ru <sup>?</sup> ]	1 <i>šuḫagaru</i> -garment
4'	6 <sup>1</sup> <sup>tu</sup> <sub>9</sub> NIG <sub>2</sub> .SAG.MUNUS.LAL nin	6 headbands for ladies
5'	5 <sup>1</sup> <sup>tu</sup> <sub>9</sub> bar-si nin	5 <i>barsi</i> -headbands for ladies
6'	2 <sup>1</sup> <sup>tu</sup> <sub>9</sub> gu <sub>2</sub> -e <sub>3</sub> ta <sub>2</sub> -ki-[ru-um]	2 <sup>1</sup> capes(?) of <i>takkīrum</i> -cloth
7'	[x] <sup>tu</sup> <sub>9</sub> gu <sub>2</sub> -e <sub>3</sub> gunu <sub>3</sub> -a	[...] colorful capes(?)
8'	[x] <sup>tu</sup> <sub>9</sub> saṇšu niṇ <sub>2</sub> -lim <sub>4</sub> 3-kam [us <sub>2</sub> ]	[...] pieces of headgear of third quality <i>niṇlim</i> -cloth
9'	[x] <sup>tu</sup> <sub>9</sub> saṇšu ba-tab-tuḫ-ḫu-u-m du	[...] pieces of headgear of ordinary quality <i>batabtuḫḫum</i> -cloth

Rev. *not preserved*

Textiles made of *takkīrum*-, niṇ<sub>2</sub>-lim<sub>4</sub>- 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; <sup>tu</sup><sub>9</sub>i<sub>b</sub><sub>2</sub>-ba-du<sub>3</sub> 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).

كساء واحد (...)  
كساءان اثنان إبادو  
كساء واحد شوخاكارُ  
٦ أغطية رأس للسيدات  
٥ أغطية رأس بارسى للسيدات  
كساءان للكتف من قماش تاكيرُم  
كساءان للكتف ملونة  
(...) قطعة من غطاء رأس نوعية  
ثلاثة من قماش نينكلم  
(...) كساء (شان-گشو) لثوب  
باتبتخُم

4': NIN<sub>2</sub>.SAṆ.MUNUS.LAL in texts from Puzriš-Dagān is the same as the textile written (<sup>tu</sup><sub>9</sub>)NIN<sub>2</sub>.SAṆ.LAL.MUNUS at Girsu, and <sup>tu</sup><sub>9</sub>NIN<sub>2</sub>.MUNUS.LAL.SAṆ at Umma, and all may represent the Ur III orthographies for balla<sub>2</sub> (ba-al-la-a) <sup>tu</sup><sub>9</sub>NIN<sub>2</sub>.SAṆ.IL<sub>2</sub>.KEŠDA.MUNUS = *upur sinništi* (Diri V 123).

6': The text AfO 40-41, 61 no.6 on the production of a "small" *takkīrum* 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[n<sub>2</sub> ...]  
 2' 4 ma-na 10 [...] / siki ḥ[i-a]

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



Insoles for boots, weighed by Ninta

Obv.

1 3 ša<sub>3</sub> kušsuḥub<sub>2</sub> / siki gi  
 ga-gariṇ<sub>2</sub> aka / e<sub>2</sub>-ba-an  
 2 ki-la<sub>2</sub>-bi 1/3<sup>ša</sup> 8 giṇ<sub>4</sub>  
 3 ninta<sub>2</sub>  
 4 [i]n-la<sub>2</sub>

Rev.

5 e<sub>2</sub>-a-ni-ša  
*uninscribed space*  
 6 iti u<sub>5</sub>-bi<sub>2</sub>-gu<sub>7</sub>  
 7 mu <sup>d</sup>amar-<sup>d</sup>zuen 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' (= 3<sup>rd</sup>  
 month)Year 'Amar-Suena king.' (= Amar-  
 Suena 1)

٣ ازواج من بطانة لاحذية طويلة  
 (بوت) من صوف محلي ممشوط  
 زنتها ٢٨ شيقل  
 ننتا  
 وزن

أيانشا

الشهر: أكل طيور أبي (الشهر  
 الثالث)

السنة: أمارسوينا ملك

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). Ninta<sub>2</sub> (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 <sup>tu</sup> ni <sub>2</sub> -lim <sub>4</sub> / tal <sub>2</sub> 3-kam us <sub>2</sub> | 20 broad <i>ninlim</i> -textiles of third quality | ٢٠ قطعة واسعة (من) نسيج<br>ننكلم نوعية ثالثة |
| 2    | 4 gada du<br><i>remainder of obverse uninscribed</i>  | 4 pieces of ordinary linen                        | ٤ قطع كتان عادي                              |
| Rev. | <i>not preserved</i>  |   |  |

<sup>tu</sup>ni<sub>2</sub>-lim<sub>4</sub> tal<sub>2</sub> is attested in the Drehem text MVN 18 (= of the balanced account concerning Iddin-Erra (on him AnOr. 7), 155:2 (Amar-Suena 2/10/-), documenting the rest see above no. 15).

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



Wool for textiles, received by Nūr-Suen

Obv.

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | 10 <sup>1</sup> gin <sub>4</sub> s[iki ... / ...] | 10 shekels of [...] wool,  | ١٠ شيقل صوف (...)                        |
| 2 | 1/3 ma-na s[iki] / ba-tab-tu[h]-<br>hu-um ...]    | 20 shekels of wool for [... quality]<br><i>batabtuḥḥum</i> -cloth, | ٢٠ شيقل صوف لثوب باتبتخُم<br>(نوعية ...) |

3	1 ⅓ ma-na s[iki] / ba-tab-tuḥ-ḥ[u-um ...]	1 mina 20 shekels of wool for [... quality] <i>batabtuḥḥum</i> -cloth,	منا واحدة و ٢٠ شيقل صوف لثوب باتتبُحُم (نوعية ...)
4	15 giṇ <sub>4</sub> siki <sup>tu<sub>9</sub></sup> [...]	15 shekels of wool for [...] cloth,	١٥ شيقل صوف لثوب (...)
5	½ ma-na 9 g[iṇ <sub>4</sub> siki <sup>tu<sub>9</sub></sup> ]/ guz-za 3-kam [us <sub>2</sub> ]	39 shekels [of wool] for third [quality] <i>guzza</i> -cloth,	٣٩ شيقل صوف لثوب كوزًا نوعية ثالثة
Rev.			
6	19 ma-na [10 giṇ <sub>4</sub> siki ...]	19 minas [10 shekels of ... wool],	١٩ منا و ١٠ شيقل صوف (...)
7	5 gun <sub>2</sub> siki ṇir[i <sub>2</sub> -gul ...]	5 talents of [... scraped]-off wool,	٥ طالنت صوف مجزوز (...)
8	2 gun <sub>2</sub> 20 ma-n[a siki ṇiri <sub>2</sub> -gul / ...]	2 talents 20 minas [of ... scraped-off wool]:	٢٠ منا من صوف مجزوز (...)
9	na <sub>4</sub> 1 gun <sub>2</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> [ma-na-ta]	(weighed) with the weight stone of 1 talent, 1 mina and 40 shekels,	(وزنت) بحجرة الوزن (التي تزن) طالنت واحد ومنا واحدة و ٤٠ شيقل
10	ṇiri <sub>3</sub> <sup>d</sup> sul-gi-[mi?-šar?]	via Sulgi-[mišar],	الوسيط شولكي ميشَر
11	ki ta <sub>2</sub> -ḥi-iš-[a-tal-ta]	from Taḥiš-[atal],	من داخيش أтал
12	mu-k[u <sub>x</sub> (DU)]	incoming,	مدخولات
13	nu-ur <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> EN.Z[U šu ba-ti]	Nūr-Sue[n has received it.]	تسلمها نورسوين
14	iti še-[KIN-ku <sub>5</sub> ]	Month ‘Barley [harvest]’ (= 12 <sup>th</sup> month)	الشهر: حصاد الشعير ( الشهر الثاني عشر)
15	mu ša-[aš-ru-um <sup>ki</sup> ba-ḥulu]	Year ‘Ša[šrum was defeated]’ (=Amar-Suena 6)]	السنة: هوجمت مدينة شاشروم
L.e.			
16	21 ⅓ ma-na 4 giṇ <sub>4</sub> siki ḥi-a	(Total:) 21 minas 54 shekels various kinds of wool	(المجموع) ٢١ منا و ٥٤ شيقل صوف متنوع
17	7 gun <sub>2</sub> 20 ma-na siki ṇiri <sub>2</sub> -gul	(Total): 7 talents 20 minas of scraped-off wool	(المجموع) ٧ طالنت و ٢٠ منا صوف مجزوز

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, especially in the texts concerning the receipt of wool by Nūr-Suen (see below).

16–17: The totals are correct.

Nūr-Suen received (šu ba-ti) “Sumerian” wool (siki gi) and wool from dead sheep (siki ṇiri<sub>2</sub> gul) according to a group of Drehem documents dated to the years Amar-Suena 2 to Šu-Suen 3 (see table).

#### Wool received by Nūr-Suen:

Text	Date	Weight of 1 talent 1 ⅔ minas	Supplier	Via (scribe in ŠS 2–3 at end of text)	mu-ku <sub>x</sub>
JEOL 26, 52 no. 15	AS 02/08/–	yes	Ludiṇira, son of Enim-Šara	[Sulgi]-mišar	yes
PDT 1, 421	AS 02/01–12/–	–	–	–	–
AAICAB 1/1, Ashm. 1924–553	AS 03/08/–	yes	x-Inana, from Tummal sheepfold	Sulgi-mišar	–
JCS 52, 9 no. 23	AS 04/09/–	yes(!)	–	Lugal-urani a g a <sub>3</sub> -u s <sub>2</sub>	yes
OIP 121, 502	AS 04/12/–	–	3 herd-supervisors (na-gada): Ayakala, Ur-bil, Ur-enuna	–	yes
no. 19	AS 06/12/–	yes	Taḥiš-[atal]	Sulgi-mišar	yes
BPOA 7, 2854	AS 08/09/–	yes	–	–	yes

Text	Date	Weight of 1 talent 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ minas	Supplier	Via (scribe in ŠS 2–3 at end of text)	mu-ku <sub>x</sub>
SAT 3, 1274	ŠS 02/08/10	yes(!)	–	(Nūr-Adad dub-sar)	yes
BIN 3, 229	ŠS 02/09/27	1 t. “2 m.”	–	(Nanna-maba dub-sar)	yes
Princeton 2, 438	ŠS 03/02/17	yes(!)	–	(Nūr-Adad dub-sar)	yes
ASJ 19, 208 no. 26	ŠS 03/03/20	–	–	(Nūr-Adad dub-sar)	yes
BIN 3, 563	ŠS 03/04/x+3	–	–	(Nūr-Adad dub-sar)	yes
AUCT 3, 351	ŠS 03/04/10	–	–	(Nūr-Adad dub-sar)	yes

## 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 sila <sub>3</sub> i <sub>3</sub> šaha <sub>x</sub> (ŠUL)	2 liters of lard	لتران شحم خنزير
2	0.2.0 esir <sub>2</sub> e <sub>2</sub> -A lugal	120 liters (of the) royal (standard) of wet bitumen	١٢٠ لتر من قار رطب بالقياس الملكي
3	1 1/2 ma-na igi esir <sub>2</sub>	1 1/2 minas of (dried) surface bitumen	١ ١/٢ منا قار جاف قار سطحي
4	[x] ma-na esir <sub>2</sub> UD	x minas of dry bitumen	... منا قار جاف
5	[x] ma-na bur <sub>2</sub>	x minas of bur-grass	... منا بور حلقة
6	[x] ma-na mangaga(KA×SA)	x minas of palmbast fibres	... منا ليف النخلة
7	[x] sila <sub>3</sub> [(x)] naṇa	x liters of salsola kali	... منا شنان
8	[x] peš ṅurgu	(green) palm leaves from x midribs	... جريد السعف خوص من
9	[x] pa ṅešṅešnimbar	x palm leaves	... سعف نخيل

10	[x] <sup>neš</sup> dur <sub>2</sub> beše <sub>ḡ</sub> tab-ba e <sub>2</sub> -ba- [an]	x pairs of wooden covers (lit. ‘bottoms’) for closed boxes	... زوج من غطاء خشب لصناديق مغلقة
11	[x] <sup>neš</sup> [x] x [...] <i>rest not preserved</i>		
Rev.	<i>beginning not preserved</i>	( <i>end of first transaction</i> )	
1’	[x x] i <sub>3</sub> [šaha <sub>x</sub> (šUL)]	x lard	... شحم (الخنزير)
2’	[x esir <sub>2</sub> ] e <sub>2</sub> -A [lugal]	x liters (of the) royal (standard) of wet bitumen	... لتر قار رطب بالقياس الملكي
3’	[x]+2 ma-na bu[r <sub>2</sub> ]	x minas of <i>bur</i> -grass	... منا بور حلفة
4’	[x] peš ḡurgu	palm leaves from x midribs	... جريد السعف
5’	[x] pa <sup>neš</sup> nešnimbar	x palm branches	... سعف نخيل
6’	[x] <sup>neš</sup> dur <sub>2</sub> beše <sub>ḡ</sub> tab-ba e <sub>2</sub> -ba- [an]	x pairs of wooden bottoms for covered boxes:	... زوج من غطاء خشب لصناديق مغلقة
7’	[x]-ku <sup>dsul</sup> -gi-si <sub>2</sub> -im-tum/-kam	it is (for) a ... of Sulgi-simtum.	انها لـ... لشولكي بيمتم
8’	[ur]- <sup>dsul</sup> -pa-e <sub>3</sub>	Ur-Sulpae	أورسولباي
9’	[šu] ba-an-ti	has received it.	تسلمها
10’	[iti] a <sub>2</sub> -ki-ti	Month ‘Akiti (festival)’ (= 6 <sup>th</sup> month)	الشهر: (عيد) أكيتي (الشهر السادس)
11’	[mu] <sup>damar</sup> - <sup>dEN.ZU</sup> lugal-e / ur-bi <sub>2</sub> -lum mu-ḡulu	Year ‘King Amar-Suena defeated Urbilum.’ (= Amar-Suena 2)	السنة: هاجم الملك أمارسوينا مدينة أوربلم

10; Rev. 6’: The two “(wooden) bottoms” (<sup>neš</sup>dur<sub>2</sub>) for the “covered boxes” (beše<sub>ḡ</sub> 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. [ni<sub>2</sub>]-da b<sub>5</sub>

“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 Marḡaši” (lu<sub>2</sub> mar-ḡa-š<sup>ki</sup>-me); we are not aware of an “acquisition” for an already deceased person. Also a restoration [ki]-tuš “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-tuš lugal (vi 12), as part of the e<sub>2</sub>-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'	[...] '15?' <sup>1</sup> ma-na 'li?' <sup>1</sup>	x and 15 minas (= 7.5 kgs) of juniper:	(و) ١٥ منا (٥.٧ كغم) (نبات) عرعر
2'	[x(x)]-lugal-me	(for) the royal [...];	(ل) الملكي ...
3'	'1 × x x <sup>1</sup> 5 1/3 ma-na 5 gi <sub>4</sub>	1 [object] of 5 minas and 25 shekels (ca. 12.07 kgs)	واحد... من ٥ منا (و) ٢٥ شيقل (تقريباً ١٢,٠٧ كغم)
4'	'ku <sub>3</sub> <sup>1</sup> -si <sub>22</sub> (GI)	of gold(?):	من ذهب (?)
Rev.			
5'	[...] / nar ra <sub>2</sub> -gaba-me	[(for) ... (and?)] singers and boatmen;	(ل) ... (و) مغنون (و) واصحاب القوارب.
6'	<sup>d</sup> sul-gi-kalam-ma-me/-te-bi maškim	Sulgi-kalamametebi was the commis- sioner.	شولكي كلامميتيبي كمفوض
7'	5 gi <sub>4</sub> bulug <sub>x</sub> (šIM×UH <sub>3</sub> /KUŠU <sub>2</sub> )	5 shekels (ca. 42 gr.) of <i>ballukku</i> - aromatics,	٥ شيقل (تقريباً ٤٢ غم) نبات عطري بالوكو
8'	5 gi <sub>4</sub> šem še li	5 shekels (ca. 42 gr.) of juniper berry aromatics,	٥ شيقل (تقريباً ٤٢ غم) من ثمرة نبات العرعر العطري
9'	[x]-a ħi-ħi-de <sub>3</sub>	to mix them in [oil?]:	يوضعون به (الزيت)
10'	[(x) tu-ra]-am-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> <i>uninscribed space</i>	[(for/from) Tūr]am-ilī;	... تورم إلي
11'	[me?]-lu <sub>ħ</sub> -ħa-ta	from [Me]lu <sub>ħ</sub> a(?).	من ميلو <sub>ħ</sub> ا
12'	[(x) nin <sub>9</sub> ]-kal-la	[x Nin]kala,	نينكالالا
13'	[x] e <sub>2</sub> -a-ni-ša	[x] Ea-niša,	أيا <sub>2</sub> نشا
14'	[x ME]-e <sub>2</sub> -a	[x Simat]-Ea,	سيمت أيا
15'	[x <sup>d</sup> sul-gi]-i-si <sub>2</sub> -'im-ti <sup>1</sup>	[x Sulgi]-i-simti	شولكي سيمتي
16'	[x(x)] [x]	[...]	...
15'	[...] 'x <sup>1</sup> [...]		...

rest (1 or 2 lines?) not preserved

Due to the heavy damage and the lack of exact parallels it is impossible to reconstruct the document. Since a commissioner (maškim) 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-ili from Meluḫa. Tūram-ili is attested as “merchant, man of Uruk” who received ring silver, textiles and oil as royal gift in Ešanḫana-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-simtī (r.24) as recipients of shoes (Nisaba 8, 386, Sulgi 41/08); the king, Geme-Enlila, Ninkala, Simat-Ea, Sulgi-simtī, Ea-niša, and Taddin-Eštar (lines 15–21) as recipients of sheep (ASJ 4, 133 n.3; Sulgi 43/09). The singers and “boatsmen” (ra<sub>2</sub>-gaba) 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 i <sub>3</sub> -ḫeš lugal	10 liters (of the) royal (standard) of sesame oil	١٠ ألتار زيت السمسم بالقياس الملكي
2	8 sila <sub>3</sub> i <sub>3</sub> šaḫa <sub>x</sub> (SUL)	8 liters of lard	٨ ألتار شحم الخنزير
3	20.20 sa ge-NE	1220 bundles of fire reed:	١٢٢٠ حزمة قصب للشعل
4	la <sub>2</sub> -i <sub>3</sub> su-ga gurum <sub>2</sub> / ašgab-e-ne	repaid arrears from the inspection of the tanners,	المتبقي أعيد، (من مكان) تفتيش الدباغين

Rev.

5	[... a]d		
6	[...]x		
7	[...]x		
8	[...]x		
9	[iti izim-(d)me-ki]-ḫal <sub>2</sub>	[Month 'Meki]ḫal [festival'] (= 11 <sup>th</sup> month)	الشهر: عيد ميككال ( الشهر الأول)
10	[mu d <sup>x</sup> ]-dEN[./ZU ... mu]-ḫulu	Year '(King) ...-Suen defeated ...'	السنة: هاجم ...سوين (...)

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” (la<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>3</sub> su-ga gurum<sub>2</sub>-ma), evidently of the basketmakers (ad<sub>2</sub>gub)

- BCT 1, 128 (Amar-Suena 07/02/-): 1800 bundles of reed “repaid arrears from the inspection of the textile plaiters” (la<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>3</sub> su-ga gurum<sub>2</sub>-ma tu<sub>9</sub>-du<sub>8</sub>-ne)
- CST 359 (Amar-Suena 07/04/-): Reed mats “from the repaid arrears from the inspection of the basketmakers” (la<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>3</sub> su-ga gurum<sub>2</sub>-ma<sup>ada</sup>dgub-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 la <sub>2</sub> 0.0.1 dabi[n(ZI <sub>3</sub> .š[E] ... gur]	290 liters of barley flour	٢٩٠ لتر طحين شعير
2	0.1.5 zi <sub>3</sub> -si[g <sub>15</sub> ]	15 liters of emmer flour	١٥ لتر طحين قمح
3	0.1.5 zi <sub>3</sub> š[e sa(?)]	15 liters of roasted barley flour:	١٥ لتر طحين شعير محمص
4	ki i-NU[N(?)-(x)(-ta)]	from Inun[...],	من إنن...
5	zu-ul-x[-x]	Zul[...]	زول...

Rev.

6	šu ba-[ti]	has received it.	تسلمها
7	0.2.0 še [x]	120 liters of barley [...]	١٢٠ لتر شعير...
8	0.0.5 [x]	50 liters of [...]:	٥٠ لتر ...
9	ki i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> -[x(-ta)]	from Ili[...]	من إلي...
10	zu-ul-[x x]	Zul[...]	زول...
11	šu ba-t[i]	has received it.	تسلمها

1, 3: The restoration is a guess, based on the consideration that two entries of dabi[n(ZI<sub>3</sub>.š[E]) are not to be expected.

## 24 IM 208060. Date: Šu-Suen 09/07/-



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 sila<sub>3</sub> zi<sub>3</sub> ba-ba saga<sub>10</sub>  
2 sa<sub>2</sub>-du<sub>11</sub> ku<sub>5</sub>-ra<sub>2</sub> / bala er<sub>3</sub>-  
ra-qu<sub>2</sub>-ra-ad  
3 <mu> šu-šu-mu-dar-še<sub>3</sub>  
4 kišeb<sub>3</sub> tu-ra-am-i<sub>3</sub>-li<sub>2</sub>

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.

١٥ لتر طحين بابا الجيد  
المسحوب من إيرادات خدمة  
إير أقراد  
لـ ششومودار  
ختم تورم إلي

Rev.

*uninscribed space*

5 iti a<sub>2</sub>-ki-ti  
6 mu dš<sub>u</sub>-dEN.ZU / lugal urim<sub>5</sub>ki-  
ma-ke<sub>4</sub> / e<sub>2</sub> dšara<sub>2</sub> umma<sup>ki</sup>-ka /  
mu-du<sub>3</sub>

Month 'Akiti festival' (= 7<sup>th</sup> month).  
Year 'Šu-Suen, king of Ur, built the Šara  
temple of Umma.' (= Šu-Suen 9)

الشهر: عيد أكيتي ( الشهر  
السابع)  
السنة: شسوين، ملك اور، بنى  
معبد الاله شارا في أوما

Seal

1 tu-ra-am-i<sub>3</sub>-li<sub>2</sub>  
2 urdu<sub>2</sub> dnu-[muš]-da

Tūram-ilī,  
servant of (god) Numušda.

تورم إلي  
عبد الاله نوموشدا

1: On ba-ba as a kind of processed grain see Brunke (2011, 159f.).

2: The expression sa<sub>2</sub>-du<sub>11</sub> ku<sub>5</sub>-ra<sub>2</sub>, literally "cut-off deliveries, arrivals", designates regular deliveries, "arrivals" (sa<sub>2</sub>-du<sub>11</sub>) that were not consumed and could thus be forwarded to another use; see, e. g., Sallaberger (1993, 12f.).

The seal impression was read with the help of parallel documents, especially SAT 3, 1885 (Šu-Suen 09/07; see also BIN 3, 393 [Šu-Suen 09/04]; BIN 3, 394; Nisaba 30, 79; TLB 3, 149 [all Šu-Suen 09/07]); see Tsouparopoulou (2015, 300f.) no. 387. M. Molina (p.c.) adds the following remark: This text belongs to a group of 24 bullae recently studied by Biggs (2016) all dated to Šu-Suen 9. A few more texts should be added to those studied by Biggs: Hermitage 3, 557. 558. 559; Nisaba 30, 79. 80; MLC 02319 (photo HSAO 16, no. 387, Pl. XLVII no. 274); AAICAB 1/2, Ashm. 1935-548.



## 25 IM 208066. Date: Šu-Suen 02/08/01



Beer for women, a royal banquet etc., expended by Ninturtur

Obv.

1	[1(+x).x.x] kaš du gur	300+x liters of ordinary beer	٣٠٠ + ... لتر جعة عادية
2	[1(+x).x].5 5 sila <sub>3</sub> kaš saga <sub>10</sub> / gur	355+x liters of good beer	٣٥٥ + ... جعة جيدة
3	[x.x.x] dida saga <sub>10</sub>	x liters of good beer extract:	... جعة جافة جيدة
4	ša <sub>3</sub> e <sub>2</sub> -še <sub>3</sub>	into the house.	الى البيت
5	18.4.1 '4 <sup>21</sup> sila <sub>3</sub> / kaš 'saga <sub>10</sub> gur <sup>1</sup>	5,654 liters of good(?) beer:	٥٦٥٤ لتر جعة جيدة؟
6	kaš-de <sub>2</sub> -a 'lugal <sup>1</sup>	royal banquet.	للأدبة الملكية
7	0.2.3 kaš 'saga <sub>10</sub> <sup>1</sup>	150 liters of good beer:	١٥٠ لتر جعة جيدة

Rev.

8	[k]u-ba-tum	(queen) Kubatum.	(الملكة) كوباتم
9	'0.3 <sup>2</sup> /4 <sup>2</sup> .0 <sup>1</sup> kaš du	120 (or 160) liters ordinary beer:	١٢٠ (او ١٦٠) لتر جعة عادية
10	bi <sub>2</sub> -zu-a	Bizua (sister of the queen).	بيزوا (أخت الملكة)
11	1.3.2 kaš du [gur]	440 liters of ordinary beer:	٤٤٠ لتر جعة عادية
12	ni <sub>2</sub> -ḥu <sub>2</sub> -ḥ[a <sub>2</sub> (?)]	for renting/obliging(?)	للإستئجار؟
13	u <sub>4</sub> 1-kam	1 <sup>st</sup> day.	ليوم واحد
14	zi-ga ki nin <sub>9</sub> -tu[r-tu]r	Expended by Ninturtur.	صرفت من نينتورتور
15	[iti] šu-eš-ša	Month 'Šuešša' (= 8 <sup>th</sup> month)	الشهر: شوايشا ( الشهر الثامن)
16	[m]u ma <sub>2</sub> taraḥ abzu/ <sup>de</sup> en-ki-ka ba-dim <sub>2</sub>	Year 'Enki's boat (called) "Ibex of the Abzu" was built.'	السنة: بني قارب إنكي (المسمى) "وعل أبزو"

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 ša<sub>3</sub> e<sub>2</sub>-še<sub>3</sub> “into the house” (line 4).

5: The signs for kaš x gur are only superficially impressed and hardly readable; the reading of saga<sub>10</sub> is a guess based on the space available.

12: A reading ni<sub>2</sub>-ḥu<sub>2</sub>-ḥ[a<sub>2</sub>(?)] 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 Abisimti (e. g. Weiershäuser 2008 s.vv.). Furthermore, an enormous amount of beer was given out for a royal banquet (kaš-de<sub>2</sub>-a lu gal); 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” (zi-ga nin<sub>9</sub>-tur-tur) according to

the subscript. Good and ordinary beer and flour were distributed to various persons, most prominently Enlila-bidu (<sup>d</sup>en-lil<sub>2</sub>-la<sub>2</sub>-bi<sub>2</sub>-du<sub>11</sub>); to Ninturtur beer is “presented” at her arrival (g a b a r i - a , 1.7) and brought to her into her house (š a<sub>3</sub> e<sub>2</sub>-š e<sub>3</sub> ki N . -š e<sub>3</sub>; note the similar expression here in no. 25:4). Offerings went to <sup>d</sup>Nin-e<sub>2</sub>-da, 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” (d a m š a g a n a) 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 (ZI<sub>3</sub>).ŠE]  
*rest not preserved*  
 iii 1 0.0.1 dabin  
 2 5 sila<sub>3</sub> eša

[x liters] of barley flour

10 liters of barley flour  
 5 liters of emmer groats

... لتر طحين شعير

١٠ ألتار طحين شعير  
 ٥ ألتار جريش قمح

3	1 sila <sub>3</sub> zu <sub>2</sub> -lum	1 liter of dates:	لتر واحد تمر
4	dub-dub-de <sub>3</sub>	for heaping it up.	لتكديسها (للقرايين)
5	0.1.0 dida saga <sub>10</sub> a ni <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> -še <sub>3</sub>	60 liters of good beer extract for stirring it in water.	٦٠ لتر جعة جافة جيدة لاجل الاذابة بالماء
6	3 sa nešma-nu	3 bundles of willow wood	٣ حزم صفصاف
7	'5' sila <sub>3</sub> bur-zi	5 burzi-liter bowls:	٥ صحون بورزي سعة لتر واحد
8	[N]E.Ne-si-[še <sub>3</sub> ]	for ...	ل...
9	[x sa] ge udu [x] / [b]a-ra-še[η <sub>6</sub> ]	[x bundels] of reed, [x] sheep were cooked with it.	... حزم قصب، ... خروف، طبخت معها
	<i>rest not preserved</i>		
Rev.			
iv	<i>beginning not preserved</i>		
1'	[0.0.1 dabin (ZI <sub>3</sub> ).šE]	[10 liters] barley flour	١٠ ألتار طحين الشعير
2'	[5 sil]la <sub>3</sub> eša	[5 liters] emmer groats	٥ ألتار جريش قمح
3'	1 sila <sub>3</sub> zu <sub>2</sub> -lum	1 liter dates:	لتر واحد تمر
4'	dub-dub-de <sub>3</sub>	for heaping it up.	لتكديسها (للقرايين)
v-vi	<i>not preserved</i>		

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" (ma<sub>2</sub>-an-na) at Uruk (Sallaberger 1993, 216–219). The specification of flour "for heaping it up" (dub-dub-de<sub>3</sub>) 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 ni<sub>2</sub>en<sub>2</sub> "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" (inda<sub>3</sub> gur<sub>4</sub>-ra) and next reed for burzi-bowls as NE.Ne-si-še<sub>3</sub>, 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?

## 27 IM 208081. Date: Amar-Suena 07/11/–



Sealed tablet  
Delivery of flour

Obv.

1	6 sila <sub>3</sub> zi <sub>3</sub> -gu	6 liters of fine flour	٦ ألتار طحين ناعم
2	ʽ4ʽ sila <sub>3</sub> eša	4 liters of emmer groats:	٤ ألتار جريش قمح
3	e <sub>2</sub> diṅir-ra-še <sub>3</sub>	for the house of the deity	الى بيت الاله
4	ṅiri <sub>3</sub> en-um-i <sub>3</sub> /-li <sub>2</sub>	via Ennum-ili,	الوسيط إنم إلي

Rev.

5	kiše <sub>3</sub> ur-sa <sub>6</sub> -ga	seal of Ursaga.	ختم اورساکا
6	iti izim-me-ki-ṅal <sub>2</sub>	Month 'Mekiṅal festival' (= 11 <sup>th</sup> month)	الشهر: عيد ميكيكال ( الشهر الحادي عشر)
7	mu ḫu-uḫ <sub>2</sub> -nu/-ri <sup>ki</sup> ba-ḫu[lu]	Year: 'Ḫuḫnuri was defeated' (= Amar-Suena 7)	السنة: هوجمت مدينة خوخنوري

Seal:

1	ur-sa <sub>6</sub> -ga	Ursaga,	أورساکا
2	dub-sar	scribe,	الكاتب
3	dumu ʽen-lil <sub>2</sub> -la <sub>2</sub>	son of Enlila.	ابن انليلا

Commentary:

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

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 (maš<sub>2</sub>). This stands out against the edition of his seal inscription in AUCT 3, 274–275 that adds in line 4 the profession sipa 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 (ṅiri<sub>3</sub> 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 Diṅir-ayaṅu” of MVN 13, 464: 21 (Amar-Suena 07/11/–).

## 28 IM 208082. Date: Sulgi 31(?)04/–



Bread delivered from persons and offerings, in Esanđana, received by Ninukulekian

Obv.

1	5 in <sub>da</sub> <sub>3</sub> gu <sub>g</sub> <sub>2</sub>	5 bread loaves:	٥ قطع معجنات
2	ab-ba	(from) Abba.	(من) أبا
3	1 in <sub>da</sub> <sub>3</sub> gu <sub>g</sub> <sub>2</sub>	1 bread loaf:	قطعة واحدة معجنات
4	isib <sup>d</sup> nin-urta	(from) the cult-priest of Ninurta.	(من) كاهن ننورتا
5	5 in <sub>da</sub> <sub>3</sub> gu <sub>g</sub> <sub>2</sub>	5 bread loaves:	٥ قطع معجنات
6	gu <sub>2</sub> -ab-ba <sup>ki</sup> -ta	from (the city of) Gu'abba.	من مدينة كوأبا
7	10 in <sub>da</sub> <sub>3</sub> gu <sub>g</sub> <sub>2</sub>	10 bread loaves:	١٠ قطع معجنات
8	<sup>d</sup> iš-ḫa-ra	(from the goddess) Išḫara.	(من الآلهة) إشخارا
9	8 gu <sub>g</sub> <sub>2</sub> ni <sub>n</sub> <sub>2</sub> -ki-s[aḫ <sub>7</sub> ?-ta?]	8 bread loaves from the place [left (by the deity).]	٨ قطع معجنات من مكان مغادرة (الآلهة)
10	10 gur [...]	10 [...]	... ١٠

Rev.

11	1.40 [...]	100 [...]	... ١٠٠
12	LU-x[	(from) Lu[...]:	(من) لو...
13	mu-[ku <sub>x</sub> (DU)]	[Incom]e.	مدخولات
14	ni[n-u <sub>3</sub> -kul-e-ki-a <sub>n</sub> <sub>2</sub> ]	Nin[ukulekian]	نين أكوليكيانك
15	šu [ba-ti]	[has] re[ceived it.]	تسلمها
16	ša <sub>3</sub> e <sub>2</sub> -[saṅ-da-na / nibru <sup>ki</sup> -ka]	In E[sanđana-Nibru].	في أيسانكدانا نيبور
17	iti ki-[siki- <sup>d</sup> nin-a-zu]	Month '[Wool]-place [of Ninazu]' (= 4 <sup>th</sup> month).	الشهر: مكان الصوف لـ نين أزو (الشهر الرابع)
18	mu a-ra <sub>2</sub> [2?-kam ka]ra <sub>2</sub> /-ḫar <sup>ki</sup> ba-ḫulu	Year 'Karaḫar was defeated for the [second] time.'	السنة: مدينة كارخار هوجمت للمرة الثانية

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-ra<sub>2</sub> [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 fish-

ermen, and from Išḫara (line 8: 10 gu<sub>g</sub><sub>2</sub> ni<sub>n</sub><sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup>iš-ḫa-ra, “something (from) Išḫara”); incoming goods, received by Ninukulekian, in Esanđana-Nibru (line 12: ša<sub>3</sub> e<sub>2</sub>-saṅ-da-na nibru<sup>ki</sup>-ka).

- Hallo, ZA 71, 48 YBC 16646 (Sulgi 31/07/–): Various birds and cakes from persons, from Ninurta's offerings (4 in<sub>da</sub><sub>3</sub> gu<sub>g</sub><sub>2</sub> bur-gi<sub>4</sub>-a <sup>d</sup>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<sub>x</sub>(DU)), 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/-).<sup>8</sup> The restoration of the place name as Esarḏana-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 Esarḏana-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 zi <sub>3</sub> sig <sub>15</sub> lugal	200 liters (of the) royal (standard) of emmer flour	٢٠٠ لتر طحين قمح بالقياس الملكي
2	0.0.4 zi <sub>3</sub> gum saga <sub>10</sub>	40 liters of good barley flour	٤٠ لتر طحين الشعير الجيد
3	0.0.2 4 sila <sub>3</sub> kaš du	24 liters of ordinary beer	٢٤ لتر جعة عادية
4	40 sa ge inda <sub>3</sub> ḡeš-Aš-še <sub>3</sub>	40 bundles of reed for (baking) the ḡešaš-bread	٤٠ حزمة قصب (لشي) خبز كيش أش
5	0.0.2 zi <sub>3</sub> ba-ba saga <sub>10</sub>	20 liters of good baba-flour	٢٠ لتر طحين بابا الجيد
6	2 sila <sub>3</sub> kaš du	2 liters of ordinary beer	٢ لتران جعة عادية
7	4 sa ge inda <sub>3</sub> niḡ <sub>2</sub> -sa-ḡa-še <sub>3</sub>	4 reed bundles for niḡsaḡa-bread	٤ حزم قصب (ل) خبز نينكساḡا
8	0.0.2 zi <sub>3</sub> gu <sub>2</sub> -nida	20 liters of emmer guḡida-flour	٢٠ لتر طحين قمح كونيڊا

<sup>8</sup> Wilcke (1992, 319), Table 5 lists AUCT 1, 974 and TCL 2, 5578 among the references to Esarḏana-Nibru outside the so-called shoe archive.

9	[x si]la <sub>3</sub> kaš du	[x] liters of ordinary beer	... لتر جعة عادية
10	[x sa] ge inda <sub>3</sub> šu ur <sub>3</sub> -ra-še <sub>3</sub>	[x] bundles of reed for flattened(?) (or: half-liter) bread	... حزمة قصب (ل) خبز مستو (مسطح)
11	[...] zi <sub>3</sub> -gu saga <sub>10</sub>	[x] liters of good fine flour	... لتر طحين ناعم جيد
12	[x sa] ge inda <sub>3</sub> šu-[še <sub>3</sub> ]	[x bundles] of reed [for] ‘hand’ bread	... حزمة قصب (ل) خبز "اليد"
13	[...] kaš [...]	[x liters] of [...] beer	... لتر جعة ...
14	[...] kaš [...]	[x liters] of [...] beer	... لتر جعة ...
15	[...] kaš [...]	[x liters] of [...] beer	... لتر جعة ...
16	[x sa] ge inda <sub>3</sub> 'x <sup>1</sup> -[...]	[x bundles] of reed [for ...] bread	... حزمة قصب (ل) خبز ...
Rev.			
17	[...]	[...]	...
18	[...]	[...]	...
19	[... gi]η <sub>4</sub> dabin [...]	[x]/60 liters of [...] barley flour	... ٦٠/لتر طحين الشعير...
20	[...gi]η <sub>4</sub> dabin x[...]	[x]/60 liters of [...] barley flour	... ٦٠/لتر طحين الشعير...
21	[x] giη <sub>4</sub> zi <sub>3</sub> [x]	[x]/60 liters of [...]flour	... ٦٠/لتر طحين ...
22	[...] giη <sub>4</sub> mun	[x]/60 liters of salt	... ٦٠/لتر ملح
23	2 sa neš <sup>ma</sup> -nu	2 bundles of willow wood,	حزمتان صفصاف
24	du <sup>g</sup> ta <sub>2</sub> -bil <sub>2</sub> -tum-še <sub>3</sub>	for the <i>tābiltum</i> -vessels:	لأجل اواني تابلتُم
25	lugal-ra gaba ri-a	presented to the king,	قدمت (كهدية) للملك
26	giri <sub>13</sub> -tab <sup>ki</sup> -ta du-ni	when he came from Giritab;	عندما قَدِمَ من كيريتاب
27	ḥu-ba u <sub>3</sub> lugal-bad <sub>3</sub> -iri-na / maškim-me	Ḥuba and Lugal-badirina were commis-sioners,	خوبا و لوكال بادارينا كمفوضين
28	mu lugal-bi in-pa <sub>3</sub> /-de <sub>3</sub> -eš	for this they have sworn by the king's name.	لأجل ذلك اقسموا باسم الملك
29	zi-ga ša <sub>3</sub> nibru <sup>ki</sup>	Expended; in Nippur.	صرفت في نيبور
30	iti izim-me-ki-ηal <sub>2</sub>	Month 'Mekinal festival' (= 11 <sup>th</sup> month)	الشهر: عيد ميكينال ( الشهر الحادي عشر)
31	mu en eridu <sup>ki</sup> ba-ḥuṇ	Year 'The high priestess of Eridu was installed.' (= Amar-Suena 8).	السنة: عينت الكاهنة العليا في اريدو

#### 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, *nešaš*-bread (line 4) and “flattened bread” (or “half bread”) (line 10) with the reed bundles used to heat the *tannūr*.

A “bundle” (sa) 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: *nešaš*-bread was made of emmer flour, with a large bread requiring 1 liter of flour (Brunke 2011, 130).

Line 10: *inda<sub>3</sub> šu (-)ur<sub>3</sub>-ra* was a type of bread made of barley (Brunke 2011, 148). The translation of *šu ur<sub>3</sub>-ra* as “flattened (by the hand)” is conventional; however, Brunke (2011, 148) correctly points out that *šu-ur<sub>3</sub>-ra* could be taken as a variant of *šu-ra/šu-ri-a* “half”, thus referring to bread made out of 1/2 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 *ḥubz* (flatbread) 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 *ḥubz* 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 *ḥubz* 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 1/2 liter (*sil<sub>3</sub>*) of flour in antiquity (Brunke 2011, 116), and this “half (liter) bread” may perhaps be taken as the equivalent of the modern barley *ḥubz* (perhaps corroborated by our text; see the comment on *šu-ur<sub>3</sub>-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,”  $t u_7$ ) was prepared to be transported in the *tābilitum* 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 Ĥuba 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 ( $\eta i r i_3$ ) Lugal-badirina, with deliveries “into the palace” ( $\check{s} a_3 e_2 g a l - \check{s} e_3$ ), according to the subscript “for the royal banquet, in Ur” ( $k a \check{s} - d e_2 - a l u g a l - \check{s} e_3, \check{s} a_3 u r i m_5^{k i} - m a$ ).
- 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 ( $m a \check{s} k i m$ ), promissory oath by the king’s name ( $m u l u g a l - b i i n - p a_3$ )
- 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 ( $m a \check{s} k i m$ ); promissory oath by the king’s name ( $m u l u g a l - b i i n - p a_3$ )
- 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” ( $\check{s} a_3 e_2 g a l - \check{s} e_3$ ); Lugal-badirina was commissioner ( $m a \check{s} k i m$ ), promissory oath by the king’s name ( $m u l u g a l - b i i n - p a_3$ )
- MVN 15, 343 (Šu-Suen 06/03/–): flour made from various grains and pulses, spices, salt and reed as combustible “into the palace” ( $\check{s} a_3 e_2 g a l - l a - \check{s} e_3$ ); Ĥuba and Lugal-badirina were commissioners ( $m a \check{s} k i m - m e - e \check{s}_2$ ), they have sworn (a promissory oath) by the king’s name ( $m u l u g a l - b i i n - p a_3 - d e_3 - e \check{s}$ ); turn of duty of the administrator Adalal ( $b a l a A . \check{s} a b r a$ )”

The formula  $m u l u g a l - b i i n - p a_3 - d e_3 - e \check{s}$ , “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.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Steinkeller (2008, 188) interpretes this promissory oath differently: “More likely, therefore, Igi-Enlilaše [i. e. the commissioner in the text

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” ( $a - t u_5 - a l u g a l$ ; 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 ( $e n s i_2$ ) 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).<sup>10</sup> The following texts pertain to Babaz:

- OrSP 47–49, 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” ( $s a_2 - d u_{11} \check{s} a b r a u_3$

published by Steinkeller 2008] undertook a sworn promise to reimburse the Drehem operation for the reeds sometime in the future.”

<sup>10</sup> The proposal of Buccellati (1967, 280 f. fn. 31) to identify Dlehim with Babaz, however, should be abandoned in favour of the more reasonable identification with Tummal (Yoshikawa 1989, 289; Steinkeller 2001, 70f.)



m u n u<sub>4</sub>-š e<sub>3</sub>). The seal was read by M. Molina (BDTNS 007192) as pertaining to Ur-Bau, son of Ur-Iedena, 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” (e<sub>2</sub>-g a l e d e n -š e<sub>3</sub>; 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 a<sub>3</sub>-g u d) and ploughmen (e n g a r) under their captains (n u -b a n d a<sub>3</sub>),

but also some “craftsmen” (g a š 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 -KUD as “castrates”; Focke (2015, 905f.) treats the gardeners mentioned there and in other Drehem texts.

- PDT 1, 542 (Amar-Suena 03/09<sup>2?</sup>/–): Maeakawa (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 [...]

For the photo see no.47.

Grain

i	1'	[...] g u r
	2'	[...]-t a
ii	1'	1,04.0.0[+x g u r ...]
	2'	23.4.0 [g u r ...]
	3'	20.0.0 g u [r ...]

## 31 IM 208059. Date: Amar-Suena 09/04/-



## Barley for boat rent in Babaz

Obv.

1	0.1.0 še lugal	60 liters (of the) royal (standard) of barley,	٦٠ لتر شعير بالقياس الملكي
2	a <sub>2</sub> ma <sub>2</sub> ḥuṇ-ṇa <sub>2</sub>	wage for renting a boat	أجرة، لإستئجار قارب
3	u <sub>4</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> -kam	on 1 day:	ليوم واحد
4	a-[x]-a	(for) A[...].a.	(ل) أ...أ
5	0.1.0 a <sub>2</sub> ma <sub>2</sub> ḥuṇ-ṇa <sub>2</sub>	60 liters, wage for renting a boat	٦٠ لتر أجرة لإستئجار قارب
6	u <sub>4</sub> 1-kam	on 1 day:	ليوم واحد
Rev.			
7	tu-ra-am-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	(for) Tūram-ili.	(من) تورم إلي
8	še lugal? [(x)] 1 <sup>1</sup> -na / [ṇar?]-ra	Royal(?) grain [placed?] on [...];	شعير ملكي (...) في (...)
9	ša <sub>3</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> ba-ba-az <sup>1ki</sup>	in Babaz.	في باباز
10	iti ki-siki 1 <sup>1</sup> [nin]-a-zu	Month 'Wool-place of Ninazu' (= 4 <sup>th</sup> month).	الشهر: مكان الصوف للاله نين أزو ( الشهر الرابع)
11	mu us <sub>2</sub> -sa en eridu <sup>ki</sup> / ba-ḥuṇ	Year following 'The high priestess of Eridu was installed.' (= Amar-Suena 9).	السنة: الآتية عينت الكاهنة العليا لاريدو

Another text on boats is no. 40.

## 32 IM 208062. Date: [...]



## List of craftsmen

Obv.	<i>beginning not preserved</i>	(Group 1:) [... PN, carpenter](?)	(... مجموعة ١، ...، النجار)
1'	[...]- <sup>r</sup> EN <sup>1</sup> -[... si <sub>7</sub> ?]	... PN, [blacksmith(?)]	...، (الحداد)
2'	[...]-la [ašgab]	... PN, [tanner]	... الدباغ
3'	[...]-nu-RU tu <sub>9</sub> -du <sub>8</sub>	... PN, textile plaiter,	...نورو العقاد
4'	[x]- <sup>dn</sup> ašše	... x-Nanše,	...نانشة
5'	[...]- <sup>db</sup> a-u <sub>2</sub> dumu lu <sub>2</sub> -di <sup>n</sup> ir-ra <sup>?</sup>	... x-Bawu, son of Ludi <sup>n</sup> ira,	...باو، ابن لودينكيرا
6'	[...]-u <sub>2</sub> -gu dumu al-la	... xugu, son of Alla,	...اوكو، ابن ألا
7'	[x]-me	these are [basketmakers:]	.. هم (صانعو السلال)
	<i>uninscribed line</i>		
8'	[... pu]zur <sub>4</sub> -i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	... Puzur-ilī (as foreman of group 1.)	... بُزُر إلي (مراقب المجموعة ١)
9'	[x] na <sup>n</sup> ar	(Group 2:) ..., carpenter,	(١) ... (المجموعة ٢)، النجار
10'	[x] <sup>r</sup> x <sup>1</sup> lugal- <sup>neš</sup> gigir-re si <sub>7</sub>	... Lugalgigire, blacksmith,	... لوكال كيكيري، الحداد
11'	[x] 4 ir <sub>3</sub> -ri-šum ašgab	... Irišum, tanner,	... إريشُم الدباغ
12'	0.1.0 an-ni-mu tu <sub>9</sub> -du <sub>8</sub>	1 Annimu, the textile plaiter,	أنيمو، العقاد
13'	0.1.0 lu <sub>2</sub> -ni <sup>n</sup> ir dumu ur-ni <sup>n</sup> ar <sup>nar</sup>	1 Luni <sup>n</sup> ir, son of Urni <sup>n</sup> ar,	لوننكيرا، ابن اورنينكار
Rev.			
14'	<sup>r</sup> x x <sup>1</sup> ur- <sup>ds</sup> sul-pa-e <sub>3</sub>	... Ur-Sulpae,	... اورشولباي
15'	<sup>r</sup> 0.1.0 <sup>1</sup> <sup>r</sup> 4 <sup>1</sup> aia-kal-la	1 ... Aiakala	... أياكالا
16'	<sup>r</sup> adgub(KID) <sup>1</sup> -me	these are basketmakers:	(هم) صانعو السلال
	<i>uninscribed line</i>		
17'	[...]-re	PN (as foreman of group 2).	... (مراقب المجموعة ٢)
18'	[...] na <sup>n</sup> ar	(Group 3): ... PN, carpenter,	(مجموعة ٣)، ...، النجار
19'	[...] si <sub>7</sub>	... PN, blacksmith,	...، الحداد
20'	[...] -al ašgab	... PN, tanner,	... الدباغ
21'	[...t]u <sub>9</sub> -du <sub>8</sub>	... PN, textile plaiter,	...، العقاد

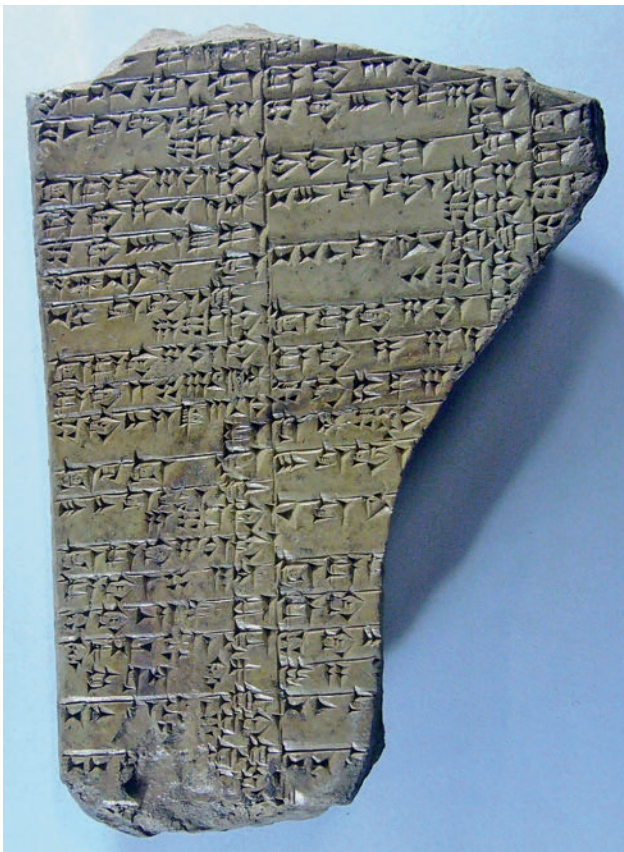
22'	[...]-la	... PN	...
23'	[...]-ga- <sup>1</sup> x x <sup>1</sup>	... PN	...
24'	[...] <sup>x</sup> -ša	... PN	...
25'	[...]-me	these are [basketmakers]	هم (صانعو السلال)
	<i>uninscribed line</i>		
	<i>rest broken</i>	[PN as foreman of Group 3.]	... (مراقب المجموعة ٣)

The work groups consist of (in this sequence) one n a ṅ a r “carpenter”, one si<sub>7</sub> “blacksmith”, one a š g a b “tanner”, one tu<sub>9</sub>-du<sub>8</sub> “plaiter”, and various persons of another profession, according to the evidence from other archives (Irisaṅrig, Ur) probably “basketmakers” (<sup>ad</sup>a d g u b); the traces in line 16' agree with this proposal and are therefore

interpreted in this way. Puzur-ili (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.

### 33 IM 208065. Date: Sulgi 38/[?]/-



#### Agricultural work in Babaz

Obv.

i	<i>beginning of col. i not preserved</i>	5'	ṅuruš-bi 4.20-am <sub>3</sub>
1'	[še-bi] <sup>1</sup> 1.0.0 <sup>1</sup> gur-am <sub>3</sub>	6'	še-bi 4.1.4 gur
2'	im-ti-dam engar	7'	a-an-na-a engar
3'	0.2.1 <sup>GANA</sup> <sub>2</sub> al aka 5 / sar-ta	8'	0.1.4 <sup>GANA</sup> <sub>2</sub> al aka / 6 sar-ta
4'	a <sub>2</sub> ṅuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta	9'	a <sub>2</sub> ṅuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta

10'	ḡuruš-bi 2.46 $\frac{2}{3}$ -am <sub>3</sub>	9	ḡuruš-bi [4.00-am <sub>3</sub> (?)]
11'	še-bi 2.3.5 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ sila <sub>3</sub> / gur	10	še-bi [4.0.0 gur (?)]
12'	ID-nu-id engar	11	aia-k[al-la engar]
13'	0.0.5 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka / 5 sar-ta	12	0.1.2 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> a[l aka 5 sar-ta]
14'	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta	13	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-bi [5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta]
15'	ḡuruš-bi 1.40-am <sub>3</sub>	14	ḡuruš-bi 2.[40-am <sub>3</sub> ]
16'	še-bi 1.3.2 gur	15	še-bi 2.[3.2 gur]
17'	im-ti-dam engar / dumu šu- <sup>d</sup> IŠKUR	16	diḡir-an-zu [engar]
18'	0.1.2 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka / '5' sar-ta	17	0.1.0 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka 5 [sar-ta]
19'	0.2.0 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> niḡ <sub>2</sub> -ḡul aka / [20] sar-ta	18	0.2.0 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> niḡ <sub>2</sub> -ḡul a[ka 20 sar-ta]
ii	<i>beginning of col. ii not preserved</i>	19	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -[ta]
1'	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta	20	ḡuruš-bi 3.0.0-am <sub>3</sub>
2'	ḡuruš-bi '3.50'-[am <sub>3</sub> ]	21	še-bi 3.0.0 [gur]
3'	še-bi 3.4.2 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ sila <sub>3</sub> gur	22	lu-lu-a en[gar]
4'	i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> -AN.DUL <sub>3</sub> engar	23	0.1.3 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka 5 s[sar-ta]
5'	0.1.3 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka 5 / sar-ta	24	0.1.0 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> niḡ <sub>2</sub> -ḡul aka 20 sar-[ta]
6'	0.2.1 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> niḡ <sub>2</sub> -ḡul aka / 20 sar-ta	25	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta
7'	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -t[a]	26	ḡuruš-bi 3.30-am <sub>3</sub>
8'	ḡuruš-bi 4.05-am <sub>3</sub>	27	[še-b]i 3.[2.3 gur]
9'	še-bi 4.0.2 5 si[la <sub>3</sub> gur]		<i>rest of col. v missing</i>
10'	šu- <sup>d</sup> nisaba [engar]	vi	
11'	0.0.3 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al [aka 5 sar-ta]	1	[...] engar
12'	1.0.0 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> niḡ <sub>2</sub> -[ḡul aka 20 / sar-ta]	2	[... <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> a]l aka 6 sar-ta
13'	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-b[i 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta]	3	[...] <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> u <sub>2</sub> zi <sub>2</sub> -a 30 sar-ta
14'	ḡuruš-bi [2.30-am <sub>3</sub> ]	4	[a <sub>2</sub> ḡu]ruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta
15'	še-bi [2.2.3 gur]	5	[ḡu]ruš-bi 5.23 $\frac{1}{3}$ -am <sub>3</sub>
16'	i-za-[... engar]	6	še-bi 5.1.5 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ sila <sub>3</sub> gur
17'	0.1.1 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> [al aka 5 sar-ta(?)]	7	puzur <sub>4</sub> -NE-um dumu me-me
18'	0.2.0 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> [niḡ <sub>2</sub> -ḡul aka 5 sar-ta(?)]	8	0.1.2 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka 6 sar-ta
19'	[...]	9	1.2.3 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> u <sub>2</sub> zi <sub>2</sub> -a 30 sar/-ta
iii	<i>beginning of col. iii not preserved</i>	10	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta
1'	a <sub>2</sub> ḡu[ruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta]	11	ḡuruš-bi 4.03 $\frac{1}{3}$ -am <sub>3</sub>
2'	ḡuruš-[bi ...-am <sub>3</sub> ]	12	še-bi 4.0.1 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ sila <sub>3</sub> gur
3'	še-b[i ... gur]	13	puzur <sub>4</sub> -bi-u <sub>2</sub> engar min
4'	kur-[... engar]	14	0.2.3 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka 5 sar-ta
	<i>rest of col. iii not preserved</i>	15	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta
Rev.		16	ḡuruš-bi 5.00-am <sub>3</sub>
iv	<i>col. iv not preserved</i>	17	še-bi 5.0.0 gur
v		18	a-ša <sub>3</sub> lu <sub>2</sub> DU
1	[...]	19	0.1.2 <sup>(GANA<sub>2</sub>)</sup> al aka 6 sar-ta
2	'x.x.x' <sup>1</sup> [ <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> ...]	20	2.0.0 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> u <sub>2</sub> zi <sub>2</sub> -a 30 sar-ta
3	a <sub>2</sub> [ḡuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta]	21	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta
4	ḡuruš-[bi ...-am <sub>3</sub> ]	22	ḡuruš-bi 4.13 $\frac{1}{3}$ -am <sub>3</sub>
5	še-b[i ... gur]	23	še-bi 4.1.0 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ sila <sub>3</sub> gur
6	ne-[... engar]	24	a-ša <sub>3</sub> ku <sub>5</sub> -ta
7	0.2.0 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka 5 sar-ta (?)		<i>space</i>
8	a <sub>2</sub> ḡuruš-[bi 5 sila <sub>3</sub> -ta]		
vi 25	šu+nin <sub>en</sub> <sub>2</sub> 12.2.3 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka / 5 sar-ta	Total: 231 iku (= 23,100 sar) worked with the hoe, 5 sar each (man-day)	المجموع: ٢٣١ إيكو (= ٢٣١٠٠٠ سار) (عمل) بالمعزقة، ٥ سار (لكل عامل في اليوم)

26	š u + n i n e n <sub>2</sub> 3.0.3 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> al aka / 6 sar-ta	Total: 57 iku (= 5,700 sar) worked with the hoe, 6 sar each (man-day)	المجموع: ٥٧ إيكو (= ٥٧٠٠٠ سار) (عمل) بالمعزقة، ٦ سار (لكل عامل في اليوم)
27	š u + n i n e n <sub>2</sub> 7.0.4 <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> n i n <sub>2</sub> -g u l / aka 20 sar-ta	Total: 130 iku (= 13,000 sar) (earth lumps) chopped, 20 sar each (man- day)	المجموع: ١٣٠ إيكو (= ١٣٠٠٠ سار) تكسير (كتل طين)، ٢٠ سار (لكل عامل في اليوم)
28	[š u + n i n e n <sub>2</sub> ... <sup>GANA<sub>2</sub></sup> ] u <sub>2</sub> z i <sub>2</sub> -a / [30] sar-ta <i>rest of col. vi missing</i>	[Total: ... iku] grass cut, [30] sar each (man-day)	(المجموع: ... إيكو) لقطع الاعشاب، ٣٠ سار (لكل عامل في اليوم)
Le.e.			
i 1	[...] š a b r a - t a	[from ...,] administrator	(من ...) الإداري
2	[...] - a m <sub>3</sub> / [š a <sub>3</sub> b a - b a] - a z <sup>ki</sup>	[... in Bab]az	(في باب)از
ii	m u u s <sub>2</sub> -s a b a d <sub>3</sub> / m a - d a b a - d u <sub>3</sub> -a	Year following the one, when the wall of the land was built. (= S 38)	السنة: الآتية بني جدار البلاد

## Commentary:

vi 18 and vi 24: Apparently these fields are not under the responsibility of a ploughman (e n g a r), but the exact meaning remains unclear.

vi 18: Perhaps “field of a man in service(?)” (reading a - š a <sub>3</sub> l u <sub>2</sub> g u b)

vi 24: The writing k u <sub>5</sub>-t a for k u <sub>5</sub>-r a <sub>2</sub> appears rarely in Umma and also in Puzriš-Dagān in the phrase s a <sub>2</sub>-d u <sub>11</sub> k u <sub>5</sub>-t a (instead of k u <sub>5</sub>-r a <sub>2</sub>), e.g., AUCT 2, 354: 11 s a <sub>2</sub>-d u <sub>11</sub> k u <sub>5</sub>-t a a n š e; a - š a <sub>3</sub> k u <sub>5</sub>-t a thus means

“separated” or “cut-off field”. This might refer to land that was “separated, cut off” for rent (a p i n - l a <sub>2</sub>), following the argumentation of Steinkeller (1981, 142–145) that the phrase k u <sub>5</sub>-r a <sub>2</sub> u s <sub>2</sub> means “to yield interest”; the underlying construction in Sumerian might be “to charge, to burden the separated (field) (= the field let for rent)” (k u <sub>5</sub>-r a <sub>2</sub> in the directive case demanded by u s <sub>2</sub>).

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

(area) al aka 5 (or 6) sar-ta	(Area:) worked with the hoe, each (man per day) 5 (or 6) sar (= ca. 180 or 216 sqm.) (of work)	(المنطقة): (عمل) بالمعزقة، ٥ سار (أو ٦ سار) (لكل عامل في اليوم)
(area) n i n <sub>2</sub> -g u l aka 20 sar-ta	(area:) (earth lumps) chopped, each (man per day) 20 sar (= ca. 720 sqm.) (of work)	(المنطقة): تكسير (كتل طين)، ٢٠ سار (لكل عامل في اليوم)
(area) u <sub>2</sub> z i <sub>2</sub> -a 30 sar-ta	(area:) grass cut, each (man per day) 20 sar (= ca. 720 sqm.) (of work)	(المنطقة): لقطع الاعشاب، ٣٠ سار (لكل عامل في اليوم)
a <sub>2</sub> ṅ u r u š - b i 5 s i l a <sub>3</sub> -t a ṅ u r u š - b i n - a m <sub>3</sub> š e - b i (capacity measure)	5 liters the (daily) wage of each man there, n (number) are its man(-days), (capacity measure) is the grain used for it (i. e. the wages of the men);	أجرة العامل: ٥ ألتار العمال هم... الشعير... (أجرة العامل)
PN e n g a r	PN (responsible) ploughman.	... الفلاح

The various entries can be listed in tabular form:

Text lines	Ploughman	Area in iku = in sar (of 36 sqm)	Work: al aka 5 (or 6) sar-ta n i n <sub>2</sub> -g u l aka 20 sar-ta u <sub>2</sub> z i <sub>2</sub> -a 30 sar-ta	Number of men(-days)	Amount of grain in kor = in liters (sila <sub>3</sub> )
السطر	الفلاح	المنطقة بالايكو = بالسار (متر مربع) ٣٦	العمل	عدد الرجال (الايام)	كميات الحبوب بالكور = باللتر (سيلة)
i ...-2'	Imtidam	[...]	[...]	[...]	1.0.0 = 300 lt
i 3'-7'	Aanna	0.2.1 = 1300	al aka 5 ...	260	4.1.4 = 1300 lt
i 8'-12'	Idnuid	0.1.4 = 1000	al aka 6 ...	166 2/3	2.3.5 3 1/3 = 833.33 lt

Text lines	Ploughman	Area in iku = in sar (of 36 sqm)	Work: al aka 5 (or 6) sar-ta ni <sub>2</sub> -gul aka 20 sar-ta u <sub>2</sub> zi <sub>2</sub> -a 30 sar-ta	Number of men(-days)	Amount of grain in kor = in liters (sila <sub>3</sub> )
السطر	الفلح	المنطقة بالايكو = بالسار (متر مربع) ٣٦	العمل	عدد الرجال (الايام)	كميات الحبوب بالكور = باللتر (سيلات)
i 13'-18'	Imtidam son of Šu-Adad	0.0.5 = 500	al aka 5 ...	100	1.3.2 = 500 lt
i 19'-...	[...]	0.1.2 = 800 0.2.0 = 1200	al aka 5 ... [ni <sub>2</sub> -g]ul aka [20 ...]	[220 (= 160+60)]	[3.3.2 = 1100 lt]
ii ...-4'	Ili-šulūl(i)	[...]	[...]	230	3.4.2 6 1/3 = 1166.33 lt
ii 5'-10'	Šu-Nisaba	0.1.3 = 900 0.2.1 = 1300	al aka 5 ... ni <sub>2</sub> -gul aka 20 ...	245 (= 180+65)	4.0.2 5 = 1225 lt
ii 11'-15'	Iza[...]	0.0.3 = 300 1.0.0 = 1800	al [aka 5 ...] ni <sub>2</sub> -[gul aka 20 ...]	[150 (= 60+90)]	[2.2.3 = 750 lt]
ii 16'-...	[...]	0.0.3 = 300	[al aka 5 ...]	[...]	[...]
iii ...-4'	Kur[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
iii 5'-...	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
iv [...]					
v 1-6	NE[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
v 7-11	Ayakala	0.2.0 = 1200	[al aka 5 ...?]	[240?]	[4.0.0 = 1200 lt?]
v 12-16	Dinžiranzu	0.1.2 = 800	[al aka 5 ...]	'160'	2.[3.2 = 800 lt]
v 17-22	Lulua	0.1.0 = 600 0.2.0 = 1200	al aka 5 ... ni <sub>2</sub> -gul aka [20 ...]	180 (= 120+60)	3.0.0 = 900 lt
v 23-...	[...]	0.1.3 = 900 0.1.0 = 600	al aka 5 ... ni <sub>2</sub> -gul aka 20 ...	210 (= 180+30)	3.[2.3] = 1050 lt
v ...-vi 1	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]	[...]
vi 2-7	Puzur-NEum son of Meme	[...]	al aka 6 ... u <sub>2</sub> zi <sub>2</sub> -a 30 ...	323 1/3	5.1.5 6 1/3 = 1616.67 lt
vi 8-13	Puzur-biu	0.1.2 = 800 1.2.3 = 3300	al aka 6 ... u <sub>2</sub> zi <sub>2</sub> -a 30 ...	243 1/3 (= 133.33+110)	4.0.1 6 2/3 = 1216.32 lt
vi 14-18	a-ša <sub>3</sub> lu <sub>2</sub> DU	0.2.3 = 1500	al aka 5 ...	300	5.0.0 = 1500 lt
vi 19-24	a-ša <sub>3</sub> ku <sub>5</sub> -ta	0.1.2 = 800 2.0.0 = 3600	al aka 6 ... u <sub>2</sub> zi <sub>2</sub> -a 30 ...	253 1/3 (= 133.33+120)	4.1.0 6 2/3 = 1266.67 lt

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 ṅ 2 - 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

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<sup>2</sup>/-



Blind workers receiving flour as food

Obv.

1 20 ḡuruš SIG<sub>7</sub>-a 0.0.4-ta  
2 u<sub>4</sub> 1-kam  
3 u<sub>4</sub> 3-še<sub>3</sub>  
4 zi<sub>3</sub>-bi 0.2.0  
5 iti še-KIN-ku<sub>5</sub>

20 blind men of 40 liters  
per day;  
for 3 days  
their flour is 120 liters;  
month 'Barley Harvest' (= 12<sup>th</sup> month).

٢٠ عامل ضريير، ٤٠ لتر  
لليوم الواحد  
لثلاثة أيام  
الطحين هو ١٢٠ لتر  
الشهر: حصاد الشعير (الشهر  
الثاني عشر)

6 20 ḡuruš SIG<sub>7</sub>-a 0.0.4-ta  
7 u<sub>4</sub> 1-kam  
8 u<sub>4</sub> 8-še<sub>3</sub>

20 blind men of 40 liters  
per day;  
for 8 days

٢٠ عامل ضريير، ٤٠ لتر  
لليوم الواحد  
لثمانية أيام

L.e.

9 zi<sub>3</sub>-bi 1.0.2 gur lugal

their flour is 320 liters;

الطحين هو ٣٢٠ لتر

Rev.

10 ša<sub>3</sub>-gal ḡuruš SIG<sub>7</sub>-a/-e-ne  
11 zi-ga  
12 iti diri še-KIN-ku<sub>5</sub>

food of blind men;  
expended  
Month additional (to) 'Barley Harvest'  
(= 13<sup>th</sup> month).

طعام للعمال الضرييرين  
مصروفات  
الشهر: الاضافي لحصاد الشعير  
(الشهر الثالث عشر)

13 mu us<sub>2</sub>-sa e<sub>2</sub> puzur<sub>4</sub>/-iš-<sup>d</sup>da-gan  
ba-du<sub>3</sub>-a

Year following 'the House of Puzriš-Dagān  
was built',

السنة: الآتية بني بيت بُرِش  
دكان

14 [m]u us<sub>2</sub>-sa-bi

its following year. (= Sulgi 41)

السنة الآتية

SIG<sub>7</sub>-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 SIG<sub>7</sub>-a men see no. 38.



## 35 IM 208079. Date: [...]



Cattle, stationed with ploughmen

Obv. *beginning broken*

1' [x] 'amar ga'

2' [...] 'x' engar

3' '1' ab<sub>2</sub> [m]aḥ<sub>2</sub>4' 2 ab<sub>2</sub> mu 3

5' 3 gud ḡeš

6' 1 ab<sub>2</sub> amar ga

7' 1 gud amar ga

8' gub-ba-am<sub>3</sub>9' 1 ab<sub>2</sub> maḥ<sub>2</sub> su-su-dam

10' ki UN-za-mu engar

Rev.

11' 1 ab<sub>2</sub> maḥ<sub>2</sub> ki ur-<sup>d</sup>inana /  
engar

12' lu-lu-bi engar

13' 3 ab<sub>2</sub> maḥ<sub>2</sub>

14' 5 gud ḡeš

15' 1 gud mu 2

16' 1 ab<sub>2</sub> mu 3 su-su-dam

17' [u]r-tur engar

18' [x] ab<sub>2</sub> maḥ<sub>2</sub>

19' [x] gud ḡeš

20' [...] mu 1[+x]

21' [x ab<sub>2</sub> ma]ḥ<sub>2</sub> / [...]*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, plough-  
man.

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,

[... x]-year-old [...],

[x] full-[grown cows]

... عجل رضيع

... فلاح

بقرة واحدة كاملة

بقرتان (عمرهما) ٣ سنوات

٣ ثيران مرباة

عجلة واحدة رضية

عجل ثور واحد رضيع

موجودة

بقرة واحدة كاملة، للاعادة

لـ أونزامو، الفلاح

بقرة واحدة كاملة، لـ اور إنانا،  
الفلاح

لولوبي، الفلاح

٣ بقرات، كاملات

٥ ثيران مرباة

ثور واحد (عمره) سنتان،

(موجودة)

بقرة واحدة (عمرها) ٣ سنوات  
للاعادة

اورتور، الفلاح

... بقرة كاملة

... ثور مربى

... سنة...

... بقرة كاملة...

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 e<sub>2</sub>-gir-gi<sup>mu</sup>šen-ra, r. i 12 a-za-ru-um-da-gi, r. i 20 lum-ma-da-mu<sub>2</sub>-a), 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	[...] - <sup>d</sup> na - du <sub>3</sub> - a	...nadua	... نأدوا
2	[...] - ka1 - la / <sup>ad</sup> adgub	...kala basketmaker	... كالا، صانع السلال
3	[...] / [...] - še <sub>3</sub>		...
4	[...] - a - zu	...azu	... أزو
5	[...] gur	... Kor (of grain)	...
6	[...] tu - NE		...
	<i>rest of col. not preserved</i>		

ii'

1	[(x)] ur - [...]		...
2	[x] + 0.2.0 sam <sub>2</sub> [...]	120+x liters (of grain) as purchase-price for [...]	... ١٢٠ + ؟ لتر (شعير) ثمن لـ ...
3	<sup>r</sup> x <sup>1</sup> - a - a ma <sub>2</sub> - G[IN <sub>2</sub> ?]	x-aia, the boatbuilder(?)	... أيا، صانع القوارب
4	0.1.3 sam <sub>2</sub> g[e? ...]	90 liters (of grain) as purchase-price for reed(?)	... ٩٠ لتر (شعير) ثمن للقصب
5	ηiri <sub>3</sub> sar - [...]	via Šar...	... الوسيط شـر...
6	0.1.3 sam <sub>2</sub> g[e?]	90 liters (of grain) as purchase-price for reed(?)	... ٩٠ لتر (شعير) ثمن للقصب؟
7	š a <sub>3</sub> [...]	in ...	... في
	<i>rest of col. not preserved</i>		

Rev.

iii' *beginning of col. not preserved*

1'	ηešeme <sup>r</sup> libir <sup>1</sup> / GA <sub>2</sub> e <sub>2</sub> - <sup>r</sup> še <sub>3</sub> ? <sup>1</sup>	old plough share ...	سكة المحراث القديم
	<i>rest unreadable, then not preserved</i>		

iv' *beginning of col. not preserved*

1'	[...] - še <sub>3</sub>
2'	[...] - ga
3'	[...] <sup>r</sup> x x <sup>1</sup>
	<i>ca. 2 lines not preserved</i>

## 37 IM 208088. No date



## List of men

## Obv.

i			
1	1 'n <sup>u</sup> -ur <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> IŠKUR	1 Nūr-Adad	١ نور أدد
2	1 a <sub>2</sub> -bi <sub>2</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> -a	1 Apilia	١ أيليا
3	1 i-di <sub>3</sub> -DINIR	1 Iddin-ilum	١ إِدْنُ اِلْم
4	1 pu <sub>2</sub> ur <sub>4</sub> -i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	1 Puzur-ilī	١ بوزور ايلي
5	1 im-ti-dam	1 Imtīdam	١ اِمْتِيْدَم
6	1 u-bar-ni-a	1 Ubārnia	١ اُبَارْنِيَا
7	1 ba-la-ṭi	1 Balāṭī	١ بِلَاطِي
8	1 ma-lik-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	1 Malik-ilī	١ مَلِكِ ايلي
9	1 i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> -qara-di <sub>3</sub>	1 Ilī-qarrādī	١ ايلي قَرَادِي
10	1 lu <sub>2</sub> -ša-lim	1 Lušallim	١ لُشَالِيْم
11	0 i-ša[r-i <sub>3</sub> ]-li <sub>2</sub>	– Išar-ilī	٠ اِشْر ايلي
12	0 qu <sub>2</sub> -ra-[a]d-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	– Qurād-ilī	٠ قُرَاد ايلي
13	0 aia-kal-la	– Ayakala	٠ اِيَاكَالَا
14	0 aia-ḡu <sub>10</sub>	– Ayanḡu	٠ اِيَانكُو
15	1 i <sub>7</sub> en-um-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	1 (at the) river: Ennum-ilī	١ (عند) نهر اِنْم ايلي
16	'1?' ses-kal-la	1(?) Seskala	١ شَيْشْكَالَا
ii			
	<i>space</i>		
17	ša <sub>3</sub> -gud-me	the oxen drivers (= men in ll. 1–16)	موجهو الثيران
18	1 na-ba-sa <sub>6</sub>	1 Nabasa	١ ناباسا
19	1 ḡiri <sub>3</sub> -ni-i <sub>3</sub> - <sup>l</sup> sa <sub>6</sub>	1 ḡiriniisa	١ كيريني ايسا
20	1 i <sub>7</sub> ur- <sup>d</sup> si <sub>4</sub> -an-na	1 (at the) river: Ur-Siana	١ (عند) نهر اور سيانا
21	ur <sub>2</sub> šabra-me	the servants of the administrator (= men in ll. 18–20)	عبيد الاداري
22	15 ḡuruš gašam	15 men: craftsmen	١٥ عامل حرفي
23	ugula i <sub>3</sub> -la-bu-i <sub>3</sub> -ga-du	foreman: Ilabuigadu	المراقب ايلابوإكادو

24	17 $\eta$ uruš	17 men (and)	عامل ١٧
25	3 $\eta$ uruš a <sub>2</sub> 1/2 <i>space</i>	3 men of half service:	٣ عمال بنصف عمل
26	azlag <sub>7</sub> (LU <sub>2</sub> .TUG <sub>2</sub> )-me Rev. iii	the launderers (= men in ll. 24–25)	القصارون
27	1 ur- <sup>r</sup> sa <sub>6</sub> <sup>1</sup> -ga <i>space</i>	1 Ursaga	اورساكا
28	zar <sub>3</sub> tab-ba iv <i>uninscribed</i>	having bundled sheaves	لجزم الشعير المحزومة

Commentary:

23: For the reading of the name, M. Molina (p. c.) refers to i-la-bu-i-ga-tu/du (PDT 1, 476 // Princeton 2, 174; MVN 8, 135 [correct BDTNS reading]), i-la-bu-ga-du (MVN 10, 146) and i-la-[bu-(i)-ga-du] (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<sub>7</sub>*, 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 (*ša<sub>3</sub>-gu d*) together with the “ploughmen” (*e ng ar*) were active in agriculture. Within the new texts, there are more oxen drivers, *ša<sub>3</sub>-gu d* (no. 38 v 1), and more ploughmen, *e ng ar* (nos. 33, 35, and 40), but in the fragmentary tablets from the excavations, only two – very common – names appear more than once (*Ayakala ša<sub>3</sub>-gu d* in 33 v 7–11 and 37:13; *Imtīdam* in 33 i 2' and 37:5).

The texts from the clandestine excavations offer more information about the oxen drivers (*ša<sub>3</sub>-gu d*) 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 (*še-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* (*gu<sub>5</sub>-li ša b ra*):

- Nik. 2, 493 (Sulgi 48/11–12): 42 persons “ploughmen, oxen drivers, and carriers (*u<sub>3</sub>-ga<sub>6</sub>*)”, taken over by *Guli*, the administrator (*gu<sub>5</sub>-li ša b ra i<sub>3</sub>-da b<sub>5</sub>*).
- 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 b 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” (*ga š a m*) 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 (*a š ga b*) (and note the references to basketmakers, *ad a d gu b*, and textile plaiters, *tu<sub>9</sub>-du<sub>8</sub>*, in parallel texts)
- no. 32: carpenter (*na ṅ ar*), blacksmith (*si<sub>7</sub>*), tanner (*a š ga b*), plaiter (*tu<sub>9</sub>-du<sub>8</sub>*), and basketmakers (*ad a d gu b*)
- no. 36: basketmaker (*ad a d gu b*) and boatbuilder (*ma<sub>2</sub>-gin<sub>2</sub>*).

## 38 IM 208089. Date: [...]



## 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<sub>3</sub>/x' [x]  
 3' [x SIG<sub>7</sub>]-a tu-ra-a [m-i<sub>3</sub>/-li<sub>2</sub>]  
 4' 0.1.0 SIG<sub>7</sub>-a šu-<sup>d</sup>[x]  
 5' 0.0.4 SIG<sub>7</sub>-a NE-gara<sub>3</sub>-[x]  
 6' 0.0.3 im-ti-d [am]

[... blind] Tūram-ilī  
 60 liters, blind, Šu...  
 40 liters, blind, NEgara...  
 30 liters, Imtidam

... ضرير، تورم الي  
 ٦٠ لتر، ضرير، شو...  
 ٤٠ لتر، ضرير، نيکارا  
 ٣٠ لتر، ضرير، إمتيدم

iii *not preserved*

Rev.

iv

1 0.1.0 SIG<sub>7</sub>[-a  
 2 0.1.0 SIG<sub>7</sub>[-a  
 3 0.1.0 SIG<sub>7</sub>-a [  
 4 0.1.0 puz[ur<sub>4</sub>-...]  
 5 0.0.3 i-bi-ni-[...]  
*uninscribed line (erasures)*  
 6 i-šar-pa<sub>2</sub>-dan [x]  
 7 0.1.0 SIG<sub>7</sub>-a ša<sub>3</sub>-ki-[bi]  
 8 0.0.3 ses-kal-l[a]  
 9 a-bala du<sub>3</sub>-a-ku<sub>5</sub>-[me]  
*uninscribed line*  
 10 nu-<sup>neš</sup>kiri<sub>6</sub>-[me]  
 11 0.1.0 [x (x)]-AN-UR/MA-[x]  
 12 0.1.0 [...]  
*rest not preserved*

60 liters, blind, [PN]  
 60 liters, blind, [PN]  
 60 liters, blind, [PN]  
 60 liters, Puzur-...  
 30 liters, Ibi...  
 Išar-padān [x]  
 60 liters, blind, Šakibi  
 30 liters, Seskala  
 they are water drawers and arborists  
 they are gardeners  
 60 liters, PN  
 60 liters, [PN]

٦٠ لتر، ضرير ...  
 ٦٠ لتر، ضرير ...  
 ٦٠ لتر، ضرير ...  
 ٦٠ لتر، ضرير بزر...  
 ٣٠ لتر، ضرير إب ...  
 إشر يدان  
 ٦٠ لتر، ضرير، شاكبي  
 ٣٠ لتر، شيشكالا  
 هم ناقلو الماء ومساعدو البستانيين  
 هم البستانيون  
 ٦٠ لتر ...  
 ٦٠ لتر ...

v

1 ša<sub>3</sub>-gud-me  
 2 šu+nin<sub>2</sub> 3 ṇuruš 0.1.1 5-ta  
 3 šu+nin<sub>2</sub> 3 ṇuruš 0.1.0-ta

they are oxen drivers.  
 Total: 3 men of 75 liters each  
 total: 3 men of 60 liters each

هم موجو الثيران  
 المجموع: ٣ عمال، لكل واحد  
 ٧٥ لتر  
 المجموع: ٣ عمال، لكل واحد  
 ٦٠ لتر

4	šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 ηuruš 0.0.4	total: 1 man of 40 liters	المجموع: عامل واحد، له ٤٠ لتر
5	šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 dumu ninta <sub>2</sub> 0.0.2	total: 1 boy of 20 liters	المجموع: شاب واحد، له ٢٠ لتر
6	šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 dumu ninta <sub>2</sub> 0.0.1 5	total: 1 boy of 15 liters	المجموع: شاب واحد، له ١٥ لتر
7	šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 dumu ninta <sub>2</sub> 0.0.1	total: 1 boy of 10 liters,	المجموع شاب واحد، له ١٠ لتر
8	še-bi 1.3.1 gur	the barley thereof: 490 liters;	الشعير هو ٤٩٠ لتر
9	ma <sub>2</sub> -gid <sub>2</sub> -me	they are boat-punting men.	هم مجذفو القوارب
10	šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 ηuruš a kum <sub>2</sub> 0.1.0	Total: 1 man (dealing with) hot-water of 60 liters,	المجموع: عامل واحد، للماء الحار، له ٦٠ لتر
11	še-bi 0.1.0	the barley thereof: 60 liters.	الشعير هو ٦٠ لتر
12	[š]u+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 kaš-a gub-ba 0.1.0	Total: 1 stationed at the beer of 60 liters,	المجموع عامل واحد، له ٦٠ موجود عند الجعة
13	[š]e-bi 0.1.0 <i>rest not preserved</i>	the barley thereof: 60 liters,	الشعير هو ٦٠ لتر
vi			
1	[...]-me	they are [...]	هم...
2	[šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> x ηuruš 0.1.0]-ta	[Total: x men of 60 liters] each	المجموع ... عامل، لكل واحد ٦٠ لتر
3	[šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 ηuruš] 0.0.4	[total: 1 man of] 40 liters	المجموع عامل واحد، له ٤٠ لتر
4	[šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> x ...] 0.0.3-ta	[total: x men of] 30 liters each	المجموع ... عامل، لكل واحد ٣٠ لتر
5	[še-bi] 0.4.0	[the barley thereof:] 40 liters,	الشعير ٤٠ لتر
6	[...]-me	they are [...].	هم ...
7	[šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 ηuruš] 0.1.0	[Total: 1 man of] 60 liters	المجموع عامل واحد له ٦٠ لتر
8	[šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 ηuruš] 0.0.3	[total: 1 man of] 30 liters	المجموع عامل واحد له ٣٠ لتر
9	[šu+nin <sub>2</sub> en <sub>2</sub> 1 dumu ninta <sub>2</sub> ] 0.0.1 5	[total: 1 boy of] 15 liters	المجموع شاب واحد له ١٥ لتر
10	[še-bi ... +] 5	[the barley thereof: x]+5 liters	الشعير ...+٥ لتر
11	[...-m]e <i>rest not preserved</i>	they [are ...]	هم...

v 8: The total is correct.

A similar text attributed to Drehem is the fragment  
PDT 2, 1301.

## 39 IM 208090. Date: Šu-Suen 07/-/-



Fodder for cattle, donkeys, and sheep

Obv.

1	40.2.3 še gur	12,150 liters of barley:	١٢١٥٠ لتر شعير
2	ša <sub>3</sub> -gal amar e <sub>2</sub> -tur <sub>3</sub> / 45-kam 0.4.3-ta	fodder for 45 calves of the pen at 270 liters each;	علف لـ ٤٥٠ عجل للحظيرة، لكل واحد ٢٧٠ لتر ٣٦٠٠ لتر
3	12.0.0 gur	3,600 liters:	
4	[ša <sub>3</sub> ]-gal amar gud-apin 20-[kam] / 0.3.0-ta	fodder for 20 young plough oxen at 180 liters each;	علف لـ ٢٠ عجل لثور المحراث، لكل واحد ١٨٠ لتر
5	[1.2+]2.0 gur	'540 <sup>1</sup> liters:	٥٤٠ لتر
6	'ša <sub>3</sub> <sup>1</sup> -gal amar anše '6 <sup>1</sup> -[kam] / 0.1.3-t[a]	fodder for 6 donkey foals at 90 liters each;	علف لـ ٦ للجحش (صغير الحمار)، لكل واحد ٩٠ لتر
7	14.0.0 [gur]	4,200 liters:	٤٢٠٠ لتر

Rev.

8	ša <sub>3</sub> -gal gud niga 2[+5-kam] / 2.0.0 gu[r-ta]	fodder for [7] grain-fed oxen at 600 liters each;	علف لـ ٧ ثيران مسمنة، لكل واحد ٦٠٠ لتر
9	30.4.0 g[ur]	9,240 liters:	٩٢٤٠ لتر
10	[ša <sub>3</sub> -gal] udu niga 1.17-'kam <sup>1</sup> 0.2.0-ta <i>uninscribed space</i>	fodder for 77 grain-fed sheep at 120 liters each.	علف لـ ٧٧ خروف مسمن، لكل واحد ١٢٠ لتر
11	[m u] <sup>d</sup> š u- <sup>d</sup> EN.ZU lugal / [u]rim <sub>5</sub> <sup>ki</sup> - ma-ke <sub>4</sub>	Year 'Šu-Suen, king of Ur,	السنة: هاجم شوسوين، ملك
12	'ma <sup>1</sup> -da za-ab-ša-li/ki mu-ḫulu	defeated the land of Zabšali.' (= Šu-Suen 7)	اور بلاد زبشالي

Commentary:

2: After 12.0.0, the sign of 0.3<sup>2</sup>.0 (3<sup>2</sup> *bariga*) was erased.

Another text from Puzriš-Dagān 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.

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).

## 40 IM 208093. No date



## Barley from ploughmen for boats

## Obv

1	44.3.0 še gur lugal	13,260 liters (of the) royal (standard) of barley	١٣٢٦٠ لتر شعير بالقياس الملكي
2	ḏnanna-kam engar	(from) Nannakam, ploughman,	(من) نَنَكَم الفلاح
3	25.3.0 gu[r]	7,680 liters	٧٦٨٠ لتر
4	lu <sub>2</sub> -nin-ḡa <sub>2</sub> [engar]	(from) Luninḡa, [ploughman]:	(من) لُونِنَكَا (الفلاح)
5	ma <sub>2</sub> ur-AN-[x]	Boat of Ur...	قارب اور...
6	14.3.0 gur ur-[... engar]	4,380 liters (from) Ur-[..., ploughman,]	٤ ٣٨٠ لتر (من) اور... (الفلاح)
7	52.0.0 gur ur-[... engar]	15,600 liters (from) Ur-[..., ploughman,]	١٥ ٦٠٠ لتر (من) اور... (الفلاح)
8	52.0.0 gur KA-[...]	15,600 liters KA[...],	١٥ ٦٠٠ لتر (من) كَا...
9	16.0.0 gur KA-[...]	4,800 liters KA[...]	٤ ٨٠٠ لتر (من) كَا...
10	dinir-aia <sub>2</sub> -ḡu <sub>10</sub> [engar] <i>uninscribed space</i>	(from?) Dinir-aianḡu, [ploughman]	(من) دِنِكِرَايَانَكُو (الفلاح)
11	[...]	[...]	(...)
Rev.			
12	urdu <sub>2</sub> -[...]	Urdu[...]	أُرْدُو...
13	50.0.0 gur lugal-ḏutu / 'engar <sup>1</sup>	15,000 liters (from) Lugal-Utu, ploughman,	١٥ ٠٠٠ لتر (من) لوكال أُوْتُو الفلاح
14	[x+]4.0.0 gur u <sub>4</sub> 2-kam <i>uninscribed space</i>	x+1200 liters on the second day:	١٢٠٠ (+...) لتر لليوم الثاني
15	ma <sub>2</sub> lu <sub>2</sub> -ḏEN.ZU <i>remainder of reverse uninscribed</i>	Boat of Lu-Suena.	قارب لوسوينا

## 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	di-bi <sub>2</sub> / - <sup>d</sup> EN.ZU	Ibbi-Suen,	إبي سوين
	2	lugal kala-ga	mighty king,	الملك القوي
	3	lugal urim <sub>5</sub> / ki-ma	king of Ur,	ملك اور
ii	1	na-bu?-(x)	Na...,	نا...
	2	dub-[sar]	scribe,	الكاتب
	3	urdu <sub>2</sub> -[zu]	[your] servant.	عبدك

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)

$\frac{2}{3}$  ma - na

$\frac{2}{3}$  minas

منا ٢/٣ (= ٣٣٣ 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 s<sub>2</sub>

IM 208051/e: 1' [...] sa ṇ da [...] / RU [...]

The fragment can not be restored to include the former name of Puzriš-Dagān, [E<sub>2</sub>]-sa ṇ -da -n [a-ni bru<sup>ki</sup>]

## 45 IM 208054



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' iti u<sub>5</sub>-b[i<sub>2</sub>-gu<sub>7</sub>]  
 2' mu dš u - d<sup>1</sup>EN.ZU<sup>1</sup>  
 3' lugal urim<sub>5</sub><sup>1ki</sup>-ma-ke<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>  
 4' e<sub>2</sub> dšara<sub>2</sub> umma<sup>1ki1</sup> / <sup>1</sup>mu<sup>1</sup>-[du<sub>3</sub>]

IM 208057/b: 1' [...-g]a - am<sub>3</sub>

IM 208057/c: Silver?

1' [...+] 18 im ku<sub>3</sub>-[...]IM 208057/d: 1' [...] ṆAR NE / [š]u<sup>2</sup>-a gi<sub>4</sub> <sup>1x</sup>

IM 208057/e: 1' [...] gur

IM 208057/f: 1' [p]u zu r<sub>4</sub>-[...]

47 IM 208058



IM 208058/a = Text 1

IM 208058/b: Wool or silver(?)

1' [(x)] 'x' NI [...]

2' [(x)] <sup>d</sup>su1-[gi-...]

3' [x m]a-na [...]

IM 208058/c = Text 33

IM 208058/d:

1' kišeb<sub>3</sub> a<sub>2</sub>-[...]

2' kišeb<sub>3</sub> u<sub>2</sub>-[...]

IM 208058/e: Sealed

1' iti izim-[...]

IM 208058/f = Text 4

IM 208058/g: Sealed

1' [x] lu<sub>2</sub> [...]

2' 2,40 [...]

IM 208058/h:

1' [...] uš 3 'x'

**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 inda <sub>3</sub> gur
2	0.3.2 tuḥ duru <sub>5</sub> saga <sub>10</sub>
3	0.3.2 tuḥ duru <sub>5</sub> saga <sub>10</sub> gegge
4	1 kuš udu niga
5	sa <sub>2</sub> -du <sub>11</sub> <sup>d</sup> nin- <sup>d</sup> si <sub>4</sub> -an-na
6	0.2.0 še inda <sub>3</sub> 0.1.0 tuḥ duru <sub>5</sub> DU
7	sa <sub>2</sub> -du <sub>11</sub> za <sub>3</sub> -[gu <sub>2</sub> -la <sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup> nin- <sup>d</sup> si <sub>4</sub> -an[-na]
8	0.1.4 [še inda <sub>3</sub> x] tuḥ duru <sub>5</sub> D[U]
9	sa <sub>2</sub> -du <sub>11</sub> 'alan lugal'
10	9 sila <sub>3</sub> še 'inda <sub>3</sub> '
11	sa <sub>2</sub> -du <sub>11</sub> <sup>d</sup> nin-'ḥur-saṇ <sup>1</sup> -'[ḥa <sub>2</sub> ]
12	[...] še inda <sub>3</sub> 1 [...]

Rev.

*not preserved*

1' [mu <sup>d</sup>i-b]i<sub>2</sub>-<sup>d</sup>E[N.ZU] /'lugal'

Left gaba-ri

edge

## Indexes

\* = reference in year name

### Divine names

<sup>d</sup> a-ba- <sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub> -gen <sub>7</sub>	3 o.7
<sup>d</sup> en-ki	25:16*
<sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub>	3 o.3. 5 ( <sup>d</sup> gu-za). 8 (e <sub>2</sub> ), 5:2
<sup>d</sup> iš-ḥa-ra	28:8
<sup>d</sup> nin-lil <sub>2</sub>	3 o.11:5:2
<sup>d</sup> nin-urta	28:4
<sup>d</sup> nu-muš-da	24 seal:2
<sup>d</sup> šara <sub>2</sub>	24:6*, IM 208057/a: 4*

### Personal names

a-a- → aia-	
a-an-na-a	33 i 7' (engar)
a-ri <sub>2</sub> -ip-ḥu-up-pi <sub>2</sub>	9:2 (si <sub>7</sub> lu <sub>2</sub> dal-muški-k)
a <sub>2</sub> -bi <sub>2</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> -a	37:2 (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud)
ab-ba-sa <sub>6</sub> -ga	2:4
Adad- → <sup>d</sup> iŠKUR	
aia-ḥu <sub>10</sub>	37:14 (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud)

aia-kal-la	32:15' ( <sup>ad</sup> a d g u b), 33 v 11 (engar), 37:13 (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud)
al-la	32:6' ([...] -u <sub>2</sub> -gu dumu R)
<sup>d</sup> amar- <sup>d</sup> zuen	1 seal i 1, 17:7*, 20 r.11'*
an-ni-mu	32:12' (tu <sub>9</sub> -du <sub>8</sub> )
ba-la-ṭi	37:7 (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud)
be-li <sub>2</sub> -i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	14:4
bi <sub>2</sub> -zu-a	25:10
DI.KU <sub>5</sub> -mi-šar	
(Dīni-mišar)	6:8, 8:6, 9:6, 11:4, 12:5
diṇir-aia <sub>2</sub> -ḥu <sub>10</sub>	40:10 (engar)
diṇir-an-zu	33 v 16 (engar)
dīnī- → DI.KU <sub>5</sub>	
e <sub>2</sub> -a-ni-ša	17:5, 21:13'
<sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub> -la <sub>2</sub>	27 seal:3 (ur-sa <sub>6</sub> -ga dumu R)
en- <sup>d</sup> nanna- <sup>d</sup> amar-	
<sup>d</sup> zuen-ra-ki-aṇ <sub>2</sub> -	
an-na	8:10*, 9:10*, 13:9*
en-um-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	27:4; 37:15 (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud)
er <sub>3</sub> -ra-qu <sub>2</sub> -ra-ad	24:2
gu <sub>3</sub> -de <sub>2</sub> -a	12:3 (dam-gara <sub>3</sub> lu <sub>2</sub> nibru <sup>ki</sup> )
ḥiri <sub>3</sub> -ni-i <sub>3</sub> -sa <sub>6</sub>	37:19 (urdu <sub>2</sub> šabra)
ḥu-ba	29:27
i-bi-NI-[...]	38 iv 5 (nu- <sup>neš</sup> kiri <sub>6</sub> )
<sup>d</sup> i-bi <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> EN.ZU	41=42 seal i 1
i-di <sub>3</sub> -DINIR (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud)	37:3 (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud)
i-NU[N(?)-(X)]	23:4
i-šar-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	37:11 (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud)
i-šar-pa <sub>2</sub> -dan	38 iv 6 (nu- <sup>neš</sup> kiri <sub>6</sub> )
i-za-[...]	33 ii 16' (engar)
i <sub>3</sub> -la-bu-i <sub>3</sub> -ga-du	37:23
i <sub>3</sub> -lal <sub>3</sub> -lum	13:3 (ME- <sup>d</sup> LUGAL nin <sub>9</sub> )
i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> -[X]	23:9
i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> -AN.DUL <sub>3</sub>	33 ii 4' (engar)
i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> -qara-di <sub>3</sub>	37:9 (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud)
ia <sub>3</sub> -mu-ta <sub>2</sub>	6:2 (mar-du <sub>2</sub> )
ID-nu-id	33 i 12' (engar)
IM-da-ID	6:4 (šu- <sup>d</sup> sul-gi sugal <sub>7</sub> dumu R)
im-ti-dam	33 i 2' (engar); 33 i 17' (engar, dumu šu- <sup>d</sup> iŠKUR); 37:5 (ša <sub>3</sub> -gud); 38 ii 6'(nu- <sup>neš</sup> kiri <sub>6</sub> )
ir <sub>3</sub> -ri-šum	3 r.8' (šar <sub>2</sub> -ra-ab-DU), 32:11' (ašgab)
<sup>d</sup> iŠKUR-ILLAT	13:5 (lu <sub>2</sub> -kaš <sub>4</sub> )
KA-[...]	40:8 (engar), 40:9 (engar)
ku-ba-tum	25:8
kur-[...]	33 iii 4' (engar)
lu-lu-a	33 v 22 (engar)
lu-lu-bi	35:12' (engar)

lu <sub>2</sub> -dinjir-ra	13:6, 14:5; 32:5' ([...]- <sup>d</sup> ba-u <sub>2</sub> dumu R)	šu- <sup>d</sup> sul-gi	6:4 (sugal <sub>7</sub> dumu IM-da-ID)
lu <sub>2</sub> -niņir	32:13' (dumu ur-niņar <sup>nar</sup> )	šu-šu-mu-dar	24:3
lu <sub>2</sub> -nin-ŋa <sub>2</sub>	40:4 (engar)	ta <sub>2</sub> -ḫi-iš-a-tal	19:11
lu <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> EN.ZU	40:15	tu-ra-am-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	21:10', 24:4, 24 seal:1, 31:7; 38 ii 3 (nu- <sup>neš</sup> kiri <sub>6</sub> )
lu <sub>2</sub> -ša-lim	37:10 (š <sub>a3</sub> -gud)	u-bar-ni-a	37:6 (š <sub>a3</sub> -gud)
lugal-bad <sub>3</sub> -iri-na	29:27	u-bar-um	13:3 (lu <sub>2</sub> -ka š <sub>4</sub> , ME- <sup>d</sup> LUGAL da m R)
lugal-enim-ge-na	6:7 (sugal <sub>7</sub> )	UN-za-mu	35:10' (engar)
lugal- <sup>neš</sup> gigir-re	32:10' (si <sub>7</sub> )	ur-[]	36 ii' 1; 40:6 (engar); 40:7 (engar)
lugal- <sup>d</sup> utu	40:13 (engar)	ur-AN-[x]	40:5
ma-lik-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	37:8 (š <sub>a3</sub> -gud)	ur- <sup>d</sup> inana	35:11' (engar)
ma-šu-IŠ-AN	8:4 (sip a)	ur-niņar <sup>nar</sup>	32:13' (lu <sub>2</sub> -niņir dumu R)
ME-e <sub>2</sub> -a	21:14'	ur- <sup>d</sup> si <sub>4</sub> -an-na	37:20 (urdu <sub>2</sub> šabra)
ME- <sup>d</sup> LUGAL	13:3 (nin <sub>9</sub> i <sub>3</sub> -lal <sub>3</sub> -lum)	ur- <sup>d</sup> sul-pa-e <sub>3</sub>	20 r.8'; 32:14' ( <sup>ad</sup> adgub)
na-ba-sa <sub>6</sub>	37:18 (urdu <sub>2</sub> šabra)	urdu <sub>2</sub> -[...]	40:12
na-bu?-(x)	41=42 seal ii 1 (dub-sar)	urdu <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> nanna	6:6 (sugal <sub>7</sub> )
<sup>d</sup> nanna-kam	40:2 (engar)	ur-sa <sub>6</sub> -ga	37 iii 27; 27:5, 27 seal:1 (dumu <sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub> -la <sub>2</sub> )
NE-[]	33 v 6 (engar)	ur-tur	35:17' (engar)
NE-gara <sub>3</sub> -[x]	38 ii 5' (SIG <sub>7</sub> -a, nu- <sup>neš</sup> kiri <sub>6</sub> )	wa-ta <sub>2</sub> -ru-um	5:4 (saŋŋa)
ni-iḫ-e-lu	8:2 (mar-du <sub>2</sub> )	zi-zu-uḫ <sub>2</sub>	9:5
niņ <sub>2</sub> -ḫuŋ-ŋa <sub>2</sub> (?)	25:12	zu-ul-x[-x]	23:5. 10
nin-u <sub>3</sub> -kul-e-ki-aŋ <sub>2</sub>	28:14	'x <sup>1</sup> -a-a	36 ii' 3 (ma <sub>2</sub> -G[IN <sub>2</sub> ?])
nin <sub>9</sub> -kal-la	21:12'	[...]-al ašgab	32:20' (ašgab)
nin <sub>9</sub> -tur-tur	25:14	[...]- <sup>d</sup> ba-u <sub>2</sub>	32:5' (dumu lu <sub>2</sub> -dinjir-ra, <sup>ad</sup> adgub?)
ninta <sub>2</sub>	17:3	[...]- <sup>f</sup> EN <sup>1</sup> -[...]	32:1' (si <sub>7</sub> ?)
nu-ur <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> IŠKUR	37:1 (š <sub>a3</sub> -gud)	[...]-kal-la	36 i' 2 ( <sup>ad</sup> adgub)
nu-ur <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> EN.Z[U]	19:13	[...]-la	32:2' (ašgab)
puz[ur <sub>4</sub> -...]	38 iv 4 (nu- <sup>neš</sup> kiri <sub>6</sub> )	[...]- <sup>d</sup> na-du <sub>3</sub> -a	36 i' 1
puzur <sub>4</sub> -bi-u <sub>2</sub>	33 vi 13 (engar)	[x]- <sup>d</sup> našše	32:4' ( <sup>ad</sup> adgub?)
puzur <sub>4</sub> - <sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub>	3 r.7'	[...]-nu-RU	32:3' (tu <sub>9</sub> -du <sub>8</sub> )
puzur <sub>4</sub> -i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	10:5, 32:8'; 37:4 (š <sub>a3</sub> -gud)	[...]-re	32:17'
puzur <sub>4</sub> -er <sub>3</sub> -ra	5:5	[...]-u <sub>2</sub> -gu	32:6' (dumu al-la, <sup>ad</sup> adgub?)
puzur <sub>4</sub> -NE-um	33 vi 7 (dumu me-me)		
puzur <sub>4</sub> - <sup>d</sup> sud <sub>3</sub> -da	14:2 (šagana)		
qu <sub>2</sub> -ra-[a]d-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub>	37:12 (š <sub>a3</sub> -gud)		
sar-[]	36 ii' 5		
ses-kal-la	13:5 (šagana); 38 iv 8 (nu- <sup>neš</sup> kiri <sub>6</sub> )		

Simat- → ME-

<sup>d</sup> sul-gi-aia-ŋu10	2:5
<sup>d</sup> sul-gi-iri-ŋu10	1:1'
<sup>d</sup> sul-gi-kalam-ma- me-te-bi	21:6'
<sup>d</sup> sul-gi-mi-šar	10:4, 19:10
<sup>d</sup> sul-gi-si <sub>2</sub> -im-ti/-tum	-ti: 21:15'; -tum: 20 r.7
š <sub>a3</sub> -ki-[bi]	38 iv 7 (SIG <sub>7</sub> -a, nu- <sup>neš</sup> kiri <sub>6</sub> )
šu- <sup>d</sup> [x]	38 ii 4' (SIG <sub>7</sub> -a, nu- <sup>neš</sup> kiri <sub>6</sub> )
šu-e <sub>2</sub> -a	3 r.4' (sugal <sub>7</sub> )
šu- <sup>d</sup> nisaba	33 ii 10' (engar)
š <sup>d</sup> u- <sup>d</sup> EN.ZU	3 r.*, 14:9*, 24:6*, 39:11*, IM 208057/a: 2'*

## Geographical names

ba-ba-az <sup>ki</sup>	31:9, 33 le.e. i 2
dal-muš <sup>ki</sup>	9:2
e <sub>2</sub> -saŋ-da-na nibru <sup>ki</sup>	28:16
eridu <sup>ki</sup>	29:31*, 31:11*
giri <sub>13</sub> -tab <sup>ki</sup>	29:26
gu <sub>2</sub> -ab-ba <sup>ki</sup>	28:6
ḫa-ar-š <sup>ki</sup>	5:9*
ḫu-uḫ <sub>2</sub> -nu-r <sup>ki</sup>	27:7*
ḫur-ti <sup>ki</sup>	5:9*
kara <sub>2</sub> -ḫar <sup>ki</sup>	28:18*

ki-maš <sup>ki</sup>	5:9*
me-luḥ-ḥa	21:11' ([me?]-luḥ-ḥa)
nibru <sup>ki</sup>	5:7, 8:8, 12:3, 29:29
puzur <sub>4</sub> -iš <sup>d</sup> -da-gan	6:10, 9:8, 11:6, 13:7, 14:7, 34:13*
ša-aš-ru <sup>ki</sup>	1:2'*, 19:15*
umma <sup>ki</sup>	24:6*, IM 208057/a: 4*
ur-bi <sub>2</sub> /bil <sub>2</sub> -lum <sup>ki</sup>	bi <sub>2</sub> -: 20 r.11'*; -bil <sub>2</sub> -: 6:13*, 10:8*, 11:9*
urim <sub>5</sub> <sup>ki</sup> (in royal title)	3 r.*, 1 seal i 3, 24:6*, 39:11*, 41=42 seal i 3, IM 208057/a: 3*
za-ab-ša-li <sup>ki</sup>	3 U. E. *, 39:12*

## Word-list

a “water”, ماء; → a kum <sub>2</sub> ; → a ninen <sub>2</sub>
a-bala “water drawer”, ناقل الماء 38 iv 9
a-ša <sub>3</sub> “field”, حقل 33 vi 18. 24
a <sub>2</sub> “wage”, أجرة 33 <i>passim</i> , 37:25
a <sub>2</sub> ma <sub>2</sub> ḥuṇ-ṇa <sub>2</sub> “wage for renting a boat”, أجرة لتأجير قارب 31:2. 5
a <sub>2</sub> -an uruda “copper handle”, مقبض نحاسي 5:1
a <sub>2</sub> -ki-ti → iti a <sub>2</sub> -ki-ti
a <sub>2</sub> -u <sub>4</sub> -te-na “evening”, مساء 3 r.5'
ab <sub>2</sub> “cow”, بقرة
ab <sub>2</sub> amar ga “cow, suckling calf”, عجلة رضيعة 35:6'
ab <sub>2</sub> maḥ <sub>2</sub> “full-grown cow”, بقرة كاملة 35:3'. 9'. 11'. 13'. 18'. 21'
ab <sub>2</sub> mu 3 “three-year-old cow”, بقرة (عمرها) ثلاث سنوات 35:4'. 16'
abzu → ma <sub>2</sub> taraḥ abzu
<sup>ad</sup> adgub “basketmaker”, صانع السلال 32:16', 36 i' 2
a <sub>5</sub> , aka “to make”, يعمل
al aka “worked with the hoe”, عمل بالمعزقة 33 <i>passim</i>
šagarin <sub>2</sub> AK “to comb”, يكسر šagarin <sub>2</sub> aka 17:1
nin <sub>2</sub> -gul aka “(earth lumps) chopped”, تكسير كتل التراب 33 <i>passim</i>
al “hoe”, معزقة; → al aka
alan “image, statue”, تمثال 13:2
amar “calf”, عجل 39 <i>passim</i>
amar anše “donkey foal”, صغير الحمار 39:6
amar-ga “suckling calf”, عجل رضيع 35:1'
amar gud-apin “young plough ox”, عجل ثور المحراث 39:4
an-ub-da limmu <sub>2</sub> “four world-regions”, جهات العالم الاربع 1 seal i 4
anše → amar anše
apin “plough”, محراث; → amar gud-apin
ašgab “tanner”, دباغ 22:4, 32:2'. 11'. 20'

azlag <sub>7</sub> “launderer”, القصارون R-me 37:26
ba-ba → zi <sub>3</sub> ba-ba
ba-tab-tuḥ-ḥu-u-m a kind of cloth, نوع من ثياب 15:9', 19:2
bad <sub>3</sub> “wall, fortress”, سور، جدار 33 le.e. ii*
bala “term of duty”, تعبير عن الواجب أو الخدمة 24:2
<sup>tu</sup> bar-si a headband, رباط أو غطاء رأس بارسى 15:5'
<sup>neš</sup> bešeṇ “coffer”, صندوق 5:1, 20 o.10. r.6'; → tab-ba
bulug <sub>2</sub> (šIM×UH <sub>3</sub> /KUŠU <sub>2</sub> ) an aromatic, نبات عطري 21:7'
bur-zi → sila <sub>3</sub> bur-zi
bur <sub>2</sub> a grass, اعشاب 20 o.5. r.3'
dab <sub>5</sub> “to receive”, يقبض i <sub>3</sub> -dab <sub>5</sub> 2:6
dabin “barley flour”, طحين شعير 23:1, 26 ii 1. iii 1. iv 1', 29:19. 20
dam “wife”, زوجة 13:3
dam-gara <sub>3</sub> “merchant”, تاجر 12:3
de <sub>2</sub>
kaš de <sub>2</sub> → kaš <sub>2</sub> -de <sub>2</sub> -a
de <sub>6</sub> “to bring”, يجلب in-na-an-de <sub>6</sub> 6:5
dida “(dry) beer extract”, جعة جافة 25:3, 26 iii 5
dinir “deity”, إله 27:3
dim <sub>2</sub> “to fashion”, يصنع يصمم ba-dim <sub>2</sub> 2:8*, 25:16*
diri še-KIN-ku <sub>5</sub> → iti diri še-KIN-ku <sub>5</sub>
du → ṇen
du “ordinary”, نوعية عادية، عادي 15:9', 18:2
kaš du “ordinary, normal beer”, جعة عادية 25:1.9.11, 29:3. 6. 9
du <sub>3</sub> “to build”, يبني، يشيد ba-du <sub>3</sub> -a 33 le.e. ii*, 34:13*, 24:6*, IM 208057/a: 4*
du <sub>3</sub> -a-ku <sub>5</sub> “arborist”, مساعد البستاني 38 iv 9
dub
dub-dub-de <sub>3</sub> “(flour) for heaping it up”, للتكديس، (كقرايين) 26 iii 4. iv 4'
dub-sar “scribe”, كاتب 27 seal:2, 41=42 seal ii 2
dumu “son”, ابن
dumu PN <sub>2</sub> “son of PN <sub>2</sub> ”, ابن فلان 6:4, 27 seal:3, 32:5'f. 13', 33 i 17'
dumu ninta <sub>2</sub> “boy”, شاب 38 v-vi
DUN
lu <sub>2</sub> DUN-a “subordinate”, تابع 13:5
<sup>neš</sup> du <sub>r</sub> <sub>2</sub> “bottom, cover (of box)”, قاعدة، غطاء (لصندوق) 20 o.10. r.6'
e <sub>2</sub> “house”, بيت 25:4, 34:13*, 36 iii' 1', “temple”, معبد 3 o.8, 24:6*, 27:3, IM 208057/a: 4*
e <sub>2</sub> -A → esi <sub>r</sub> <sub>2</sub> e <sub>2</sub> -A
e <sub>2</sub> -ba-an “pair”, زوج 17:1, 20 o.10. r.6'
e <sub>2</sub> -muḥal <sub>2</sub> dim “kitchen”, مطبخ 3 r.3'
e <sub>2</sub> -tur <sub>3</sub> “(cattle) pen”, حظيرة 39:2
<sup>neš</sup> e-me “plough share”, سكة المحراث 36 iii' 1'
en “high-priestess”, الكاهنة العليا 29:31*, 31:11*

- engar “ploughman”, (حرفياً رجل المحراث) فلاح 33  
*passim*, 35:2'. 10'. 12'. 17', 40 *passim*
- esir<sub>2</sub> “bitumen”, بقر; → igi esir<sub>2</sub>  
 esir<sub>2</sub> UD “dry bitumen”, قار جاف 20 o.4  
 esir<sub>2</sub> e<sub>2</sub>-A “wet bitumen”, قار رطب 20 o.2. r.2'
- eša “emmer groats”, جريش قمح 26 iii 2. iv 2', 27:2
- ga “milk”, حليب; → ab<sub>2</sub> amar ga, → gud amar ga
- gada “linen”, كتان 18:2
- ḡagarin<sub>2</sub> → aka
- gašam “craftsmen”, حرفي 37:22
- ge “reed”, قصب 26 iii 9, 29:4. 7. 10. 12. 16, 36 ii' 4. 6  
 ge NE “fire reed”, قصب للشعل 22:3
- gi-r  
 siki gi-r “wool from native sheep”, صوف من خراف  
 محلية
- gin<sub>4</sub> “shekel”, شكيل 7:2, 14:1. 10, 17:2, 19 *passim*, 21  
*passim*  
 “1/60 of a liter”, 1/60 من اللتر 29:19–22
- ḡgu-za “(divine) throne”, عرش، كرسي 2:8\*, 3 o.5  
 ḡgu<sub>2</sub>-e<sub>3</sub> a cape, كساء للكفف 15:6'. 7'
- gu<sub>2</sub>-nida → zi<sub>3</sub> gu<sub>2</sub>-nida
- gub  
 gub-ba-am<sub>3</sub> “it is present, stationed”, موجودة  
 35:8', cf. 33 vi 18?  
 kaš-a gub-ba “(person) stationed at the beer”,  
 (عامل) موجود عند (مكان صناعة) الجعة  
 38 v 12
- gud “bull”, ثور; → gud niga  
 gud amar ga “suckling calf”, عجل ثور رضيع  
 35:7'  
 gud-apin “plough ox”, ثور الحراثة; → amar  
 gud-apin  
 gud neš “breeding bull”, ثور مربى 35:5'. 13'. 19'  
 gud mu 2 “two-year-old bull”, ثور (عمره) سنتان  
 35:15'
- gu<sub>2</sub> a kind of bread, معجنات 28:9; → inda<sub>3</sub> gu<sub>2</sub>  
 GUKKAL “fat-tailed sheep”, خراف ذات الآلية 2:2
- gul  
 niri<sub>2</sub>-gul: siki niri<sub>2</sub>-gul “scraped-off wool”,  
 19:7. 8. 17
- gum → zi<sub>3</sub> gum
- gun<sub>2</sub> “talent”, طالنت 10:2, 16 r. 1', 19 *passim*
- gunu<sub>3</sub>-a “colorful, multicolored”, ملون متعدد الالوان، 15:7'  
 gur “kor” of 300 liters (capacity measure), 300 لتر 23:2,  
 25 *passim*, 28:10, 30 *passim*, 33 i 1', 34:9, 38 v 8, 39  
*passim*, 40 *passim*
- guru<sub>2</sub> “inspection”, تفتيش، سيطرة 22:4  
 ḡguz-za a cloth, ثوب 19:5  
 NA<sub>2</sub> e<sub>2</sub>-š<sub>3</sub>?<sup>1</sup> 36 iii' 1'
- ḡar “to place”, يثبت، يضع، ba-an-ḡar “are placed  
 therein”, وضعت 5:3; ḡa<sub>2</sub>-ḡa<sub>2</sub>-de<sub>3</sub> “to place (on  
 sth.)”, يضع، يثبت 11:2
- a-gu<sub>3</sub>-a ḡar “to place/put on the account”, يضع،  
 با-ا-ḡar 7:5  
 ḡar<sub>7</sub>-du<sub>2</sub> → mar-du<sub>2</sub>  
 ḡe<sub>6</sub> → udu ḡe<sub>6</sub>-k  
 ḡen “to go”, يذهب du-ni “when he came”, عندما أتى  
 29:26  
 ḡeš “stick” (of whip), مقبض سوط 8:3; “pole” (of  
 ne-ge-bu-um), لل (لاجل نيكيم) سارية 11:2  
 ḡeš → gud ḡeš  
 ḡeš-Aš → inda<sub>3</sub> ḡeš-Aš  
 NEŠ.RU “throwing stick”, سلاح او خشبة للرمي؟ 6:1  
 ḡeš<sup>es</sup>ḡešnimbar “date palm”, نخلة 20 o.9. r.5'; → pa  
 ḡešnimbar  
 na<sub>4</sub>ḡešnu-gal “alabaster” حجر المرمر  
 niri<sub>2</sub>-gul → gul  
 niri<sub>3</sub> NP-GEN “via”, الوسيط، من خلال 3 r.8', 5:4, 6:7, 9:5,  
 13:5, 14:4, 19:10, 27:4, 36 ii' 5  
 ḡurgu “midrib”, جريد السعف; → peš ḡurgu  
 ḡuruš “man, worker”, عامل، رجل 33 *passim*, 37:22. 24.  
 25, 34:1. 6. 10, 38 v-vi  
 urudaḡa-bu<sub>3</sub>-da “pick”, معول 7:1  
 ḡa-zi<sub>2</sub> a kind of axe, نوع من فأس ḡa-zi<sub>2</sub> zabar 9:1  
 ḡi “to mix”, يخلط او للخلط ḡi-ḡi-de<sub>3</sub> 21:9'  
 ḡi-a “varied, various”, مختلف، متنوع 16 r. 2', 19:16  
 na<sub>4</sub>ḡu-ri<sub>2</sub>-zi a stone, ḡurizi حجر 10:1  
 ḡuḡ “to rent”, يستأجر، “to install (a high-priestess)”,  
 (تعيين) الكاهنة العليا ba-ḡuḡ 8:10\*, 9:10\*, 13:9\*, 29:31\*,  
 31:11\*  
 ḡulu “to defeat, to destroy”, يهاجم، يدمر ba-ḡulu  
 1:2\*, 5:9\*, 6:13\*, 10:8\*, 11:9\*, 19:15\*, 27:7\*, 28:18\*;  
 mu-ḡulu 3 U.E.\*, 20 r.11'\*, 22:10\*, 39:12\*  
 i<sub>3</sub>-ḡeš “sesame oil”, زيت السمسم 22:1  
 i<sub>3</sub> šaha<sub>x</sub>(ŠUL) “lard”, شحم الخنزير 20 o.1. r.1', 22:2  
 i<sub>7</sub> “river, canal”, نهر 37:15. 20  
 ḡib<sub>2</sub>-ba-du<sub>3</sub> “waistbelt”, نوع من كساء 15:2'  
 igi “eye”, عين 13:2  
 urudaḡi mar “copper blade of spade”. نصل مسحاة  
 نحاسي 7:3  
 igi esir<sub>2</sub> “(dried) surface bitumen”, قار سطحي، الجزء  
 العلوي من القار 20 o.3  
 igi-n-ḡal<sub>2</sub> “1/n” 13:1  
 im “clay”, طين; urudaḡi mar im[-(ma?)] “copper  
 blade of a spade for clay(?)”, نصل مسحاة نحاسي للطين  
 7:3  
 inda<sub>3</sub> “bread”, خبز 29:7. 16  
 inda<sub>3</sub> gu<sub>2</sub> a kind of bread, “bread loaf”, معجنات  
 28:1. 3. 5. 7  
 inda<sub>3</sub> ḡeš-Aš a kind of bread, نوع من خبز 29:4  
 inda<sub>3</sub> šu “hand bread” (unclear), خبز اليد (؟) 29:12  
 inda<sub>3</sub> šu ur<sub>3</sub>-ra “flattened bread (or: half-liter  
 bread)”, خبز مستو (مسطح) 29:10

- isib “cult-priest”, كاهن 28:4  
iti “month”, شهر  
iti a<sub>2</sub>-ki-ti 20 r.10\*, 24:5\*  
iti diri še-KIN-ku<sub>5</sub> 34:12\*  
iti izim-maḥ 10:7\*, 14:8\*  
iti izim-(d)me-ki-ḡal<sub>2</sub> 6:11\*, 13:8\*, 22:9\*, 27:6\*, 29:30\*  
iti izim-<sup>d</sup>nin-a-zu 5:8\*  
iti ki-siki <sup>d</sup>nin-a-zu 28:17\*, 31:10\*  
iti še-KIN-ku<sub>5</sub> 2:7\*, 19:14\*, 34:5  
iti šu-eš<sub>5</sub>-ša 1:2\*, 25:15\*  
iti u<sub>5</sub>-bi<sub>2</sub>(mušen)-gu<sub>7</sub> 8:9\*, 9:9\*, 17:6\*, IM 208057/a: 1\*  
izim-maḥ → iti izim-maḥ  
izim-(d)me-ki-ḡal<sub>2</sub> → iti izim-me-ki-ḡal<sub>2</sub>  
izim-<sup>d</sup>nin-a-zu → izim-<sup>d</sup>nin-a-zu  
ka “mouth”, فم 13:2  
kala-ga “strong”, قوي 1 seal i 2, 41=42 seal i 2  
kaš “beer”, جعة 25 *passim*, 29 *passim*; → du, → gub (kaš-a gub), → saga<sub>10</sub>  
kaš-de<sub>2</sub>-a “banquet”, مأدبة، وليمة 12:2, 25:6  
keše<sub>2</sub> “to bind, to wrap”, يربط، يلف ba-ta-keše<sub>2</sub> “it was peeled off of sth” 13:2  
ki PN-GEN-ta “from PN” 2:4, 3 r.7', 5:5, 6:8, 10:4, 11:4, 19:11, 23:4, 23:9, 25:14, 35:10'. 11'  
ki-la<sub>2</sub> “weight”, وزن 7:5, 10:2, 17:2  
ki saḥ<sub>7</sub> → nin<sub>2</sub>-ki-saḥ<sub>7</sub>  
ki-siki <sup>d</sup>nin-a-zu → iti ki-siki <sup>d</sup>nin-a-zu  
urudaKIN “sickle”, منجل 7:2  
kišeb<sub>3</sub> “seal”, ختم 24:4; 27:5; IM 208058/d:1. 2'  
ku<sub>3</sub>-babbar “silver”, فضة 5:2, 6:1, 11:1, 13:1, 14:1  
ku<sub>3</sub>-si<sub>22</sub> “gold”, ذهب 21:4'  
ku<sub>5</sub>-ra<sub>2</sub>, ku<sub>5</sub>-ta “cut-off”, يستقطع 24:2, 33 vi 24  
ku<sub>6</sub> “fish”, سمكة 11:1 (→ ne-ge-bu-um)  
kum<sub>2</sub> “hot”, حار  
a kum<sub>2</sub> “hot water”, ماء حار 38 v 10  
kur “land”, بلاد in kur → mar-du<sub>2</sub>  
la<sub>2</sub> “to hang, to attach, to weigh”, يوزن; la<sub>2</sub>-a “(handles) attached”, مثبتة، مربوطة (مقايض)، 5:1; in-la<sub>2</sub> “he has weighed”, وزن 17:4  
ki la<sub>2</sub> → ki-la<sub>2</sub>  
sa la<sub>2</sub> “to attach, bind”, يربط، لربط 8:3  
la<sub>2</sub>-i<sub>3</sub> “rest”, متبقي 22:4  
lagab “block”, كتلة 10:1  
li “juniper”, العرعر (شجر) 21:1'. 8'; → šem še li  
libir “old”, قديم 36 iii' 1'  
lu<sub>2</sub> “man” رجل 33 vi 18  
lu<sub>2</sub> GN 9:2, 12:3  
ḡiri<sub>3</sub> PN lu<sub>2</sub>-na “via PN, his man”, من خلال فلان احد، من اشخاصه 9:5  
lu<sub>2</sub> DUN-a → DUN  
lu<sub>2</sub>-kaš<sub>4</sub> “messenger” مراسل 13:3. 5  
lugal “king”, ملك 20 o.2, 22:1, 29:1, 31:1, 40:1; → mu lugal pa<sub>3</sub>-d, → šu lugal  
“royal standard” (of measures), مقياس ملكي 1 seal i 3. 4, 3 r.\*, 14:9\*, 17:7\*, 20 r.11\*, 24:6\*, 25:6, 29:25, 39:11\*, 41=42 seal i 2. 3, IM 208057/a: 3\*  
ma-al-tum a bowl, وعاء، اناء، صحن 10:3  
ma-da “land”, بلاد 3 U.E.\*, 33 le.e. ii\*, 39:12\*  
ma-na “mina”, منا 10:2, 16 r. 2', 19 *passim*, 20 *passim*, 21 *passim*, 43  
<sup>neš</sup>ma-nu “willow”, خشب الصفصاف، شجر الصفصاف 29:23, 26 iii 6  
ma<sub>2</sub> “boat”, قارب 31:2. 5, 36 ii' 3, 40:5. 15  
ma<sub>2</sub> taraḥ abzu “Boat (called) Ibex of the Abzu”, قارب (المسمى) “وعل أبو” 25:16\*  
ma<sub>2</sub>-gid<sub>2</sub> “boat-punting man”, مجذفو القوارب 38 v 9  
ma<sub>2</sub>-G[IN<sub>2</sub>?] “boatbuilder”, 36 ii' 3  
maḥ<sub>2</sub> → ab<sub>2</sub> maḥ<sub>2</sub>  
mangaga (KA×SA) “palm-bast fibres”, ليف النخلة 20 o.6  
mar “spade”, مسحاة 7:3; → urudaigi mar  
mar-du<sub>2</sub> “Amorite”, الاموريون 6:2, 8:2  
kur mar-du<sub>2</sub> “Amorite land”, بلاد الاموريين 6:3  
maškim “commissioner”, مراقب 3 r.4', 21:6', 29:27  
mu “year”, سنة *passim*; → ab<sub>2</sub> mu 3, → gud mu 2  
mu “name” in → mu lugal pa<sub>3</sub>-d  
mu NP-(GEN)-še<sub>3</sub> “because of”, لأجل، بسبب 3 r.2', 10:3, 24:3  
mu-ku<sub>x</sub>(DU) “income”, مدخولات، إيرادات 8:5, 9:4, 12:4, 13:4, 14:3, 19:12, 28:13  
muḥaldim → e<sub>2</sub>-muḥaldim  
mun “salt”, ملح 29:22  
na<sub>4</sub> “weight stone”, حجر وزن 19:9  
naḡa “salsola kali”, نبات الشنان 20 o.7  
naḡar “carpenter”, نجار 32:9'. 18'  
nar “singer”, مغني 21:5'  
ne-ge-bu-um an object (on a pole), شيء على سارية 11:1, 12:1  
ne-ge-bu-um ku<sub>6</sub> ku<sub>3</sub>-babbar  
“*nēkepum*-object in form of a fish(?) (made) of silver” 11:1  
ne-ge-bu-um <sup>na</sup>ḡešnu-gal “*nēkepum*-object of alabaster”, من مرمر، نيكيم؟ 12:1  
NE.NE-si 26 iii 8  
niga “grain-fed”, مسمن  
gud niga “grain-fed ox”, ثور مسمن 2:1. 39:8  
udu niga “grain-fed sheep”, خروف مسمن 3:1. 9, 39:10  
niga gud-e-us<sub>2</sub>-sa  
udu R “sheep, fed together with oxen”, خراف مسمنة، مع الثيران 32. 4. 6. 10. r.1'  
niḡ<sub>2</sub>-gul → niḡ<sub>2</sub>-gul aka



- nin<sub>2</sub>-gur<sub>11</sub> “property”, ممتلكات، عائدات 13:3, 14:2  
 nin<sub>2</sub>-ḥuṇ-ṇ[a<sub>2</sub>] “renting, obliging” (?) 25:12  
 nin<sub>2</sub>-ki-saḥ<sub>7</sub> “the place left (by the deity)” 28:9  
<sup>tu</sup>nin<sub>2</sub>-lim<sub>4</sub> a cloth, ثوب نينكلم 15:8'. 18:1  
<sup>tu</sup>NIN<sub>2</sub>.SAN.MUNUS.LAL nin “headband for ladies”,  
 غطاء او رباط رأس للسيدات 15:4'  
 ninen<sub>2</sub>; → šu+ninen<sub>2</sub>  
 a ninen<sub>2</sub> “stirring in water”, للاذابة في الماء 26 iii 5  
 nin “queen, lady”, سيدة, as a quality in → <sup>tu</sup>bar-si R  
 15:5', → <sup>tu</sup>NIG<sub>2</sub>.SAG.MUNUS.LAL R 15:4'  
 nin<sub>9</sub> “sister”, أخت 13:3  
 ninda read → inda<sub>3</sub>  
 ninta “man”, رجل 1seali<sub>2</sub>; → dumu ninta<sub>2</sub>  
 nu-<sup>neš</sup>kiri<sub>6</sub> “gardener”, بستاني 38 iv 10  
 pa <sup>neš</sup>nešnimbar “palm leaves”, سعف النخلة 20 o.9. r.5'  
 pa<sub>3</sub>-d  
 mu lugal-bi pa<sub>3</sub>-d “to swear for this by the  
 king’s name”, يحلف باسم الملك in-pa<sub>3</sub>-de<sub>3</sub>-eš 29:28  
 peš “(green) palm leaves”, خوص السعف، خوص من جريد  
 السعف  
 peš n ṇurgu “(green) palm leaves from n  
 midribs”, خوص الجريد، خوص السعف 20 o.8. r.4'  
 ra<sub>2</sub>-gaba “boatsman”, صاحب القارب 21:5'  
 ri  
 gaba ri “to present (to so.)”, قدمت( لـ ) 29:25  
 sa (verb) → zi<sub>3</sub> še sa  
 sa (noun) “bundle”, حزمة 22:3, 26 iii 6. 9, 29 *passim*  
 sa la<sub>2</sub> → la<sub>2</sub>  
 sa<sub>2</sub>-du<sub>11</sub> “delivery”, يراد، تقديم، 24:2  
 saga<sub>10</sub>(SIG<sub>5</sub>) “good”, جيد 24:1, 25:3, 26 iii 5, 29:5. 11  
 kaš saga<sub>10</sub> “high quality beer”, جعة جيدة 25:2. 5. 7  
<sup>tu</sup>saṇšu a headgear 15:8'. 9'  
 saḥ<sub>7</sub> → nin<sub>2</sub>-ki-saḥ<sub>7</sub>  
 saṇṇa “temple lord”, إداري المعبد 5:4  
 sam<sub>2</sub> “purchase price”, ثمن، سعر 36 ii' 2. 4. 6  
 sar an area measure (ca. 36 m<sub>2</sub>) 33 *passim*  
 si<sub>7</sub> “blacksmith”, حداد 9:2, 32:1'. 10'. 19'  
 SIG<sub>5</sub> read → saga<sub>10</sub>  
 SIG<sub>7</sub>-a “blind” ضرير 34:1. 6. 10. 38 ii 3–5. iv 1–3. 7'  
 sig<sub>15</sub> → zi<sub>3</sub>-sig<sub>15</sub>  
 siki “wool”, صوف 16 r. 2', 17:1, 19 *passim*; siki →  
 gi-r, siki ṇiri<sub>2</sub>-gul → gul  
 sila<sub>3</sub> “liter”, لتر 20 o.1.7, 22:2, 24:1, 25–27. 29. 33 *passim*  
 sila<sub>3</sub> bur-zi a bowl of 1 liter contents, صحن بورزي  
 سعة لتر واحد 26 iii 7  
 simug read → si<sub>7</sub>  
 sipa-d “shepherd”, راعي 8:4  
 su-g “to repay”, يعيد; su-ga 22:4; su-su-dam “to  
 be replaced, to replace” 35:9'. 16'  
 sugal<sub>7</sub> “envoy”, وزير 3 r.4', 6:4. 6  
 kušsuḥub<sub>2</sub> “boots”, احذية طويلة (بوت) 17:1  
 ša<sub>3</sub>-g “in”, في 3 o.8, 5:7, 6:10, 8:8, 9:8, 11:6, 13:7, 14:7,  
 25:4, 28:16, 29:29, 31:9, 33 le.e. i 2, 36 ii' 7'  
 ša<sub>3</sub>-g “insole”, داخل، بطانة 17:1  
 ša<sub>3</sub>-gal “fodder”, علف، حصّة، طعام 34:10, 39 *passim*  
 ša<sub>3</sub>-gud “oxen driver”, سائق الثور، موجه الثور 37:17, 38 v 1  
 šabra “administrator”, اداري 33 le.e. i 1, 37:21  
 šagana “general”, حاكم 13:5, 14:2; šagana-e-ne 3  
 r.2'  
 šaḥ<sub>x</sub>(SUL) → i<sub>3</sub> šaḥ<sub>x</sub>  
 šar<sub>2</sub>-[ra-ab-DU] 3 r.8'  
 še “barley”, شعير 23:7, 31:1. 8, 33. 38–40 *passim*; →  
 šem še li, → zi<sub>3</sub> še sa  
 še-KIN-ku<sub>5</sub> → iti diri še-KIN-ku<sub>5</sub>, → iti  
 še-KIN-ku<sub>5</sub>  
 šeṇ<sub>6</sub> “to cook”, يطبخ; ba-ra-šeṇ<sub>6</sub> “it was cooked  
 with sth.”، طبخت مع 26 iii 9  
 šem “aromatic”, نبات عطري  
 šem še li “juniper berry aromatics”, ثمرة نبات  
 العرعر العطري 21:8'  
 šu “hand”, يد; → inda<sub>3</sub> šu, → šu ti  
 šu lugal “(as for) the king’s hand” (quality) ليد  
 الملك 8:3  
 šu-eš<sub>5</sub>-ša → iti šu-eš<sub>5</sub>-ša  
<sup>tu</sup>šū-ḥa-ga-ru a garment, شواكار كساء 15:3'  
 šu+ninen<sub>2</sub> “total”, مجموع، اجمالي 33 vi vi 25–28, 38 v-vi  
 šu-nir “standard”, راية، شعار 3 o.7  
 šu ti → ti  
 šu-ur<sub>3</sub>-ra → inda<sub>3</sub> šu ur<sub>3</sub>-ra  
 šu us<sub>2</sub> → us<sub>2</sub>  
 šub “to inlay”, يضع، يطعم; šub-ba 6:1  
 dugt<sub>a2</sub>-bil<sub>2</sub>-tum a clay vessel, وعاء من طين 29:24  
 ta<sub>2</sub>-ki-ru-um a kind of cloth, نوع من ثياب 15:6'  
 tab (verb)  
 bešeṇ tab-ba “closed box”, صندوق مغلق 20 o.10.  
 r.6'  
 zar<sub>3</sub> tab-ba “having bundled sheaves”, الحزم  
 المحزومة 37:28  
 tal<sub>2</sub> “broad” 18:1  
 tarah → ma<sub>2</sub> tarah abzu  
 te-n → a<sub>2</sub>-u<sub>4</sub>-te-na  
 ti  
 šu ti “to receive”, يتسلم; šu ba-ti 1:1', 8:7, 9:7,  
 10:6, 12:6, 13:6, 14:6, 19:13, 20 r.9', 23:6. 11, 28:15  
 tu<sub>9</sub>-du<sub>8</sub> “textile plaiter”, (الذي يقوم بعقد الحبال)، العقاد 32:3'.  
 12'. 21'  
 tug<sub>2</sub> read → tu<sub>9</sub>  
 u<sub>2</sub> “grass”, عشب → u<sub>2</sub> zi<sub>2</sub>  
 u<sub>3</sub> “and”, و 5:9\*, 29:27  
 u<sub>4</sub> “day” 5:9\*; → a<sub>2</sub>-u<sub>4</sub>-te-na, → u<sub>4</sub> zal  
 u<sub>4</sub> n-kam “n<sup>th</sup> day” 2:3, 3 r.6', 25:13, 31:3. 6, 34:2. 7  
 u<sub>4</sub> n-še<sub>3</sub> “for n days” 34:3. 8

u<sub>5</sub>-bi<sub>2</sub>(mušen)-gu<sub>7</sub> → iti u<sub>5</sub>-bi<sub>2</sub>(mušen)-gu<sub>7</sub>  
 UD “dry”, جاف  
 esir<sub>2</sub> UD “dry bitumen” قار جاف 20 o.4  
 udu “sheep”, ماشية، خروف، 3 Le.e.; 26 iii 9  
 udu niga → niga  
 udu niga gud-e-us<sub>2</sub>-sa → niga  
 gud-e-us<sub>2</sub>-sa  
 udu ηe<sub>6</sub>-k “sheep of the night” (for a nocturnal  
 ceremony) او طقس ليلي خروف لاجل الليل (وليمة) 3 o.11  
 ugula “foreman”, المراقب، 37:23  
 ur<sub>3</sub> (verb)  
 šu ur<sub>3</sub> → inda<sub>3</sub> šu ur<sub>3</sub>-ra  
 urdu<sub>2</sub> “slave”, خادم، عيد، 37:21; urdu<sub>2</sub>-zu 1 seal ii 4,  
 41=42 seal ii 3; urdu<sub>2</sub> DN 24 seal:2  
 uruda “copper”, نحاس، 5:1  
 us<sub>2</sub> gud-e-us<sub>2</sub>-a → niga gud-e-us<sub>2</sub>-a  
 mu us<sub>2</sub>-sa “year following (...)”, السنة الآتية، 33 le.e.  
 ii\*, 34:13f.\*  
 šu us<sub>2</sub> “to send”, يرسل، šu im-mi-in-us<sub>2</sub> 9:3  
 us<sub>2</sub> in designations of quality, في وصف النوعية، 3-kam  
 us<sub>2</sub> درجة ثالثة، نوعية ثالثة، 15:8', 18:1, 19:5  
 kuš<sub>5</sub>usan<sub>3</sub> “whip”, سوط جلد، 8:3  
 na<sub>4</sub>za-gin<sub>3</sub> “lapislazuli”, حجر لازورد، 5:2  
 za<sub>3</sub>-mi-ri<sub>2</sub>-tum a spear, رمح، 8:1  
 zabar “bronze”, برونز، 4:2', 8:1, 9:1  
 zah<sub>3</sub> read → saḥ<sub>7</sub>  
 zal “to pass”, سيمضي  
 u<sub>4</sub> zal u<sub>4</sub> n ba-ra/ta-zal “day n has set in”, يوم،  
 سيمضي 6:12 (-ta-), 10:7\* (-ra-), 11:8\* (-ta-)  
 zar<sub>3</sub> → zar<sub>3</sub> tab  
 zi-g vb. “to expend”, بصرف; ba-zi “it is expended”,  
 صرفت  
 3 r.7', 5:6, 6:9, 11:5; zi-ga “expended”, مصروف  
 25:14, 29:29, 34:11  
 zi-ir “to break”, يكسر; ba-zi-ir “is broken”, كُسر، 7:4  
 zi<sub>2</sub> “to cut”, يقطع  
 u<sub>2</sub> zi<sub>2</sub>-a “grass cut”, قطع الاعشاب، 33 vi 3. 9. 20. 28  
 zi<sub>3</sub> “flour”, طحين، 29:21, 34:4. 9  
 zi<sub>3</sub> ba-ba a kind of flour, نوع من انواع الطحين، 24:1,  
 29:5  
 zi<sub>3</sub> gu<sub>2</sub>-nida a kind of emmer flour, نوع من انواع  
 طحين القمح 29:8  
 zi<sub>3</sub> gum a barley flour, طحين شعير، 29:2  
 zi<sub>3</sub> še sa “flour of roasted barley” 23:3  
 zi<sub>3</sub>-gu “fine flour”, طحين جيد، 27:1, 29:11  
 zi<sub>3</sub>-sig<sub>15</sub> “emmer flour”, طحين قمح، 29:1  
 zu<sub>2</sub>-lum “dates”, تمر، 26 iii 3. iv 3'

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