Acknowledgements
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Introduction
§1.1. The Harvard Art Museum/Arthur M. Sackler Museum houses a small cuneiform collection of twenty-one texts and fragments, including two royal foundation inscriptions from the Early Dynastic and Old Babylonian periods, economic texts from the Ur III period, one Old Babylonian land sale document and one fragment of a Hittite ritual text. The majority of the collection is composed of letters and legal texts dealing with the trade of the Old Assyrian period.

§1.2. Most of the objects were gifts to the museum; their history prior to that is uncertain. Donors included Catherine W. Pierce (1938.94 [§4.3]) and Mrs. W. Stewart Hamaker (1963.108 [§5.1]). The group of mostly Old Assyrian tablets acquired in 1983 [1983.97-1983.109; §4.1, §5.2, §6.1, §6.2, §6.3, §6.4, §6.5, §6.6, §6.7, §6.8, §6.9, §6.10, §6.11] had been in the possession of the antiquarian and dealer Charles D. Kelekian before they were given to the museum by his daughter Nanette Rodney Kelekian. An Old Assyrian and a Hittite text came to the museum from the collection of Louise M. Bates and George E. Bates (1992.256.6 [§7.1]; 1992.256.7 [§6.12]). George E. Bates, a professor of investment management at Harvard University, was also a senior adviser to the University of Istanbul, Turkey, and to the Tunisian government. He built a sizeable collection of Anatolian, Syrian, and Near Eastern artifacts.

§1.3. Two more Old Assyrian texts (2000.196 [§6.13] and 2000.197) were formerly in the Hans Silvius von Aulock collection and were sold to the museum through Christie’s, New York on June 13, 2000 (lot no. 556). The seal impressions on both these objects have been published previously, as nos. 334 and 335 respectively, in Hans Henning van der Osten, Altorientalische Siegelsteine der Sammlung Hans Silvius von Aulock (1957). The foundation nail of Enmetena (2000.274 [§3.1]) was given by Jerome Eisenberg. It was one of fifteen foundation nails from a Canadian private collection assembled during the earlier 20th century, sold at Sotheby’s, New York on June 14, 2000.

§1.4. Only one of the Ur III texts (1953.110 [§4.2]), which came to the museum after being in the possession of Edgar J. Banks, is specifically noted as a “Jokha tablet”, suggesting that Banks acquired it at Tell Jokha (ancient Umma).

§1.5. The edition and copy of the fragment of the Hittite ritual text, 1992.256.6 [§7.1], is provided by Daniel Schwemer. The text of the Old Assyrian tablet 2000.197 [§6.14] is currently being edited by Thomas
§2. Catalogue of HAM tablets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>no.</th>
<th>date</th>
<th>contents</th>
<th>provenience</th>
<th>dimensions (mm)</th>
<th>HAM no.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>ED IIIb: Enmetena</td>
<td>Foundation nail commemorating building of temple</td>
<td>Bad-Tibira</td>
<td>l: 240; dia. of head: 58</td>
<td>2000.274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Ur III: Šulgi 37 ix</td>
<td>Sealed envelope: receipt of bitumen</td>
<td>Umma?</td>
<td>55 x 44 x 28</td>
<td>1983.108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Ur III: Šulgi 44 iii</td>
<td>Receipt of flour</td>
<td>Umma</td>
<td>37 x 36 x 13</td>
<td>1953.110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Ur III: Ibbi-Suen 1 ix</td>
<td>Receipt of reeds for fodder</td>
<td>Umma</td>
<td>45 x 43 x 16</td>
<td>1938.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>OB: Śin-kāṣid</td>
<td>Foundation cone commemorating building of palace</td>
<td>Uruk?</td>
<td>l: 60; dia. of base: 38</td>
<td>1963.108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>OB: Samsuiluna 7</td>
<td>Sale of a plot of land for a house</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>75 x 53 x 33</td>
<td>1983.107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>waklum-letter to kārum</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>52 x 61 x 22</td>
<td>1983.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Caravan account: textiles</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>40 x 42 x 16</td>
<td>1983.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Deposit of silver</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>27 x 33 x 13</td>
<td>1983.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Caravan account: textiles</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>48 x 45 x 17</td>
<td>1983.100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Letter from Puzur- İl tar to Aššur-tāb</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>48 x 48 x 10</td>
<td>1983.101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Letter from Waqqurtum to Puzur-‘Aššur</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>60 x 34 x 09</td>
<td>1983.102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Letter?</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>19 x 48 x 15</td>
<td>1983.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Consignment of antimony</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>30 x 28 x 12</td>
<td>1983.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Deposit of silver</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>26 x 40 x 13</td>
<td>1983.105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.10</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Uninscribed fragment of envelope with seal impression</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>37 x 43 x 10</td>
<td>1983.106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.11</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Debt of silver</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>36 x 41 x 15</td>
<td>1983.109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.13</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Fragment of envelope with two different seal impressions</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>45 x 32 x 17</td>
<td>2000.196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.14</td>
<td>Old Assyrian</td>
<td>Letter from Aššur-lamasi to Šīt-Bēlum</td>
<td>Kaneš?</td>
<td>tablet: 49 x 47 x 16 env.: 55 x 55 x 30</td>
<td>2000.197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Hittite (13th cent. BC)</td>
<td>Ritual text</td>
<td>Bogazköy?</td>
<td>60 x 52 x 14</td>
<td>1992.256.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§3. ED IIIb Period text

§3.1. Foundation nail of Enmetena

*Museum No.: 2000.274  
*Date: Enmetena; c. 2400 BC  
*Provenience: Bad-Tibira (?)

§3.1.1

i 1. dinanna-ra  
   2. lugal-emuš-ra  
   3. en-mete-na  
   4. ensi₂  
   5. lagaši₃-ke₄  
   6. e₂-muš₃ e₂ ki-ag₂-ga₂-ne-ne  
   7. mu-ne-du₃  
   8. KIŠgunû mu-na-du₁₁  
   9. en-mete-na  
   10. lu₁ e₂-muš₃ du₃-a  

ii 1. dingir-ra-ni  
   2. SUL-UTUL₁₂-AM₆  
   3. u₄-ba en-mete-na  
   4. ensi₂  
   5. lagaši₃

For Inanna  
and Lugal-emuš,  
Enmetena,  
ruler  
of Lagai,  
the E-emuš, their beloved temple,  
built  
and ordered (these) clay nails for them.  
Enmetena,  
who built the E-emuš,  
his personal god  
is Šul-utul.  
At that time, Enmetena,  
ruler  
of Lagai,
§3.1.2. This clay nail or cone inscription is well-known from other examples and commemorates the building of the E-muš temple of Dumuzi in Bad-Tibira (modern: Tell al-Mada‘in). The final seven lines also record the treaty between Enmetena and Lugal-kineš-dudu. For the publication of this inscription, see RIME 1 Enmetena 3 (E1.9.5.3). While Frayne interprets muš as “radiance” (Akkadian zīmu), translating the full name of the temple as “House – Radiance of the Land,” (e₂-muš₃-kalam-ma), this is unlikely. The term muš₃ is well attested in connection with temples and seems to denote the “precinct,” (Akkadian mātu) the general area of the complex in which the temple of the god was erected (see Heimpel 1972: 286-287; for most attestations of muš₃, see Sjöberg & Bergmann 1969: 54-56).

§4. Ur III Texts

§4.1. Receipt of bitumen

Museum No.: 1983.108
Date: Šulgi 37 ix
Provenience: Umma (?)

§4.1.1.

| obv. 1.                                      | 1(u) esir₂ had₂ gur lugal                      |
|                                             | seal impressions                              |
| 2. mu ma₃ gibil-še₃                         | for the new boat                              |
| 3. ki ensi₁ umma₃-ta                        | from the governor of Umma;                   |
| 4. kišib₉ en-dingir-mu                      | seal of En-dingir-mu,                        |
| 5. gir₃ a-mur₃-lu₂₄-kas₄                     | via Amur-Suen, the runner,                   |
|                                            | seal impressions                              |
| 6. u₁ šeš-a-ni H₁ lu₂₃ x                     | and Šeš-ani, the ... ;                        |
| rev. 7. iti ezem-maḥ                         | Month: “Ezem-maḥ,”                           |
| 8. mu ba₃ ma-da ba-da₃                      | year: “the wall of the land was built.”       |

§4.1.2. This text is inscribed on an unbroken clay envelope with multiple impressions of the same seal across most of the surface. The text on the envelope is provided here and records the receipt of dried bitumen for a new boat. The seal of En-dingir-mu may be found on two other texts from Umma (Nik 2, 435 and Umma 93) both dating to the 34th year of Šulgi’s reign and both, like this text, dealing with the receipt of goods from the governor of Umma. The provenience of this text is based on analogy with the other texts bearing En-dingir-mu’s seal. It should be assumed that the month name, “ezem-maḥ”, usually associated with Drehem or Ur, is from the Reichskalendar.

obv. 6: The final two signs in this line presumably denote the profession of Šeš-ani. The traces resemble ašgab, or maybe lu₂₄, and na. It is unclear whether there may be another sign in between these two.

§4.2. Receipt of barley flour

Museum No.: 1953.110
Date: Šulgi 44 iii
Provenience: Umma
§4.2.2. Whole, unbroken Ur III administrative tablet with multiple impressions of the same seal across its surface. The text is a standard receipt for barley flour, but it should be noted that the name on the seal impression differs from the name of the owner of the seal given in the text. For other examples sealed by Aramu with this seal inscription, see: SAT 3, 1534; SAT 3, 1318; AUB cat 01.

§4.3. Receipt of reeds

Museum No.: 1938.94
Date: Ibbi-Suen 1 ix
Provenience: Umma

§4.3.2. Whole, unbroken Ur III administrative tablet with multiple impressions of the same seal across the surface. For other examples of Alulu receiving reeds from Ur-Ema in the same month, see MVN 13, 152; SAT 3, 1917, 1925. For the following month, Ibbi-Suen 1/x, see: MVN 13, 147-151, 153; YOS 4, 80; AR RIM 4, 34; SAT 3, 1921; Ontario 2, 378. For a detailed discussion of Alulu’s activities see more recently Widell 2009, §3.

§5. Old Babylonian Texts

§5.1. Foundation cone of Sin-kāṣīd

Museum No.: 1963.108
Date: Sin-kāṣīd; c. 1865-1833 BC
Provenience: Uruk (?)
§5.1.2. This is another example of a well-known inscription of Sîn-kâšid, commemorating the building of his palace and the building of the Eanna temple. For the publication of this inscription see RIME 4, Sîn-kâšid 4 (E4.4.1.4.).

§5.2. Sale of house-plot

_Museum No.: 1983.107_

_Date: Samsuiluna 7 xii_

_Provenience: unknown_

§5.2.1. obv. 1. igi 6(diš)-gal₂ sar e₂ ki šub-ba

2. da ’e₂⁻¹ i₂-li₂-am-ta-ḫa-ar

3. e₂ ṣurāš-šu₂-ti x x x

4. ki ṣurāš-šu₂-ti

5. lugal ’e₂⁻¹ ke₄⁻¹

6. i₂-li₂-am-ta-ḫa-ar

7. in-si-sa₁₀

8. 5/₆(diš) gin₂ ku₃-babbar

9. sa₁₀ til-la-bi⁻¹ ṣe₃⁻¹

10. ṛ in ₃-na-an-la₂

11. [û]⁻¹ ba⁻¹-am [u₂⁻¹ Ṗ⁻¹ ibi⁻¹ [ib]

12. ṣe₂ gan-na ib-ta⁻¹-[bala]

rev. 1. mu ut-am-su-i⁻¹ lu⁻¹-[na]

2. in-pa₃

3. igi nu-ar⁻² suen

4. dumu ẖu⁻¹-bu⁻¹-ul⁻¹ ṭim⁻¹

5. ṭi⁻¹-iₙ du⁻¹ um⁻¹

6. ṭa⁻¹ ṭi⁻¹ du₂-tu x

7. [û]⁻¹ ma⁻¹-ba⁻¹-x

8. iti še-KIN-ku₅ u₄ l(u) 2(diš)-kam

9. mu ut-am-su-i⁻¹ lu⁻¹-na lugal ṣe₂ᵗuku₃ ṣe₂-su-nir

nig₂-babbar-[ra] ku₃-sig₁₇ ku₃-babbar me-te

’e₂⁻¹-[e ke₄⁻¹] ṭiᵐ-du₂-[ra a ṛ mu-na⁻¹-[ru]

§5.2.2. Partly broken envelope containing complete tablet. The text is a typical example of an Old Babylonian legal document recording the sale of a house-plot. The transcription given here is a composite text based on both the tablet and envelope. Part of the envelope is missing allowing one to view some of the text on the reverse of the tablet, but the case itself is too fragile for the tablet to be fully removed. The tablet itself appears whole and unbroken, though the surfaces of both are eroded and flaking. Lines obv. 10-12 are visible on the lower edge of the tablet and lines rev. 1-9 may be seen on the reverse. The case has lines 1-11 and then the date formula, rev. 9. It is unclear whether there are any divergences between the versions on each.

obv. 3-4: The name Ṣurāš-awilam-uballīt may also be found in YOS 12, 78: 12 where the sign Uraš is copied as MA (it is also listed in the index of personal names as ṭMA.LU₂.TI); it should probably read Uraš. A similar name, Žababa-awilam-uballīt, is also known from later Old Babylonian texts (YOS 13, 286 11; 478 10).

obv. 11: Literally, “he satisfied (his) heart.”

obv. 12: An idiomatic expression meaning the transaction has been concluded. For discussion, see Steinke, 1989, pp. 34-42.

rev. 4: The name Šubultum, though not mentioned in Stamm’s Namengebung is attested among a number of female personal names in CT 45, 107 3. A woman of the same name also occurs in CT 8, 2a 20 (see Wilcke 1982: 461ff. for an edition of this text) as the mother of a nadītum of Marduk called Lamasatam.
§6. Old Assyrian Texts

§6.1. “waklum” letter

Museum No.: 1983.97
Date: undated
Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.1.1.

obv. 1. um-ma wa-ak-lum2-ma
2. a-1 na1 [ka3]-ri-im ka3-ni-iški
3. qir4 b1-ma1 a-lu-um
4. [di3]-r nam1 i2i 2(diš) geš-gag-en
5. [gal2-en1]-[na ha-am-ri-im
6. [i-di2-in]-[ma1 5(diš) a-wi-li
7. [...]-x
break of unknown no. of lines

rev. 1'. u2-x [...] 2'. a-šar e1 ta1 [...] 3'. i-ša-qu2-[lu ...]

Thus the “Overseer,”

um-ma wa-ak-lum2-ma
a-1 na1 [ka3]-ri-im ka3-ni-iški
qir4 b1-ma1 a-lu-um
[di3]-r nam1 i2i 2(diš) geš-gag-en
[gal2-en1]-[na ha-am-ri-im
[i-di2-in]-[ma1 5(diš) a-wi-li
[...]-x
break of unknown no. of lines

§6.1.2. Fragment comprising the upper half of tablet; most of what is preserved of the reverse is uninscribed. This text is an important example of one of the official waklum-letters describing a legal verdict. Most similar among the other extant letters is ICK 1, 182, a letter addressed from the waklum to Kaneš, dealing with a verdict given in the īamrum. There are other examples about the city giving a verdict using the same basic formula with either less detail (ARK 3, 94 rev. 6: a-lu-um di3-rnam i-di2-ma) or more (kt 88/k 1059 1-4, see below note on obv. 5). Both the latter examples are records of legal decisions rather than letters as they lack the standard introductory formula of a letter. For other waklum-letters see Çeçen 1990.

obv. 1: For discussion of waklum as a royal title see Larsen 1976: 129-147.

obv. 4: šugarri ’um – an emblem of the god Adad, before which oaths were sworn. Donbaz argues that this term is identical in function and meaning to patrum “dagger,” which occurs in similar legal contexts (Donbaz 2001: 95).

obv. 5: There seems to be sufficient space for another sign, at least, before i-na, so I have restored gal-en (rabi’en) by comparison with kt 88/k 1059 1-4: kišib3 wa-ak-lim a-lu-um di2-rnam i-na ha-am-ri-im i2i 2 geš-gag-en gal-en i-di2-in-ma (Donbaz 2001: 92). A reading of [gal i]-na ha-am-ri-im is also possible, though based on restoration, as in KKSK I, 765: 1-3: igi 2 geš-gag-en • [gal] (ibid. 92 n. 40). The īamrum was the sacred precinct in the temple of Adad and frequent location of legal proceedings.

rev 2'-3': This section probably expresses a penalty based on the judgment given in the broken part of the text.

§6.2. Caravan account

Museum No.: 1983.98
Date: undated
Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.2.1.

obv. 1. i-na 5(u) 2(diš) tug2 ša
2. e2 a-śur-ma-liq 2(diš) 1/2(diš) tug2
3. ni1 is-ha-tum 1(diš) 1/2(diš) gin1
4. ku4 babbar 1[na-pa2-šal 5(diš) tug2
5. a-ši2-mi3-im 1(diš) tug2 ba-lu-ga2-u2

Out of 52 textiles (from)
the house of Aššur-malik: 2 1/2 textiles
are the nisbatum-tax; 1 1/2 shekels
of silver will be paid; 5 textiles
for pre-emption; 1 textile is lost;
§6.2.2. Whole, unbroken, slightly pink-colored tablet which provides an account of the distribution of a quantity of textiles. The nis\textit{at}um-tax (lines 3, 12), an import tax imposed by the local Anatolian rulers on the Assyrian caravans is calculated at roughly 5%, which is borne out by the figures given here. The balance, paid in silver, is approximated at 15 shekels per textile.

\textit{obv. 6:} The sign read as \textit{iz}- is clearly written UR, but this must be assumed to be a scribal mistake.

\textit{obv. 8ff.:} The figures in the second half of the text only add up if we assume that the 35 textiles in the store-room (rev. 8) are those referred to in lines 20-22.

§6.3. Deposit of silver

\textit{Museum No.: 1983.99}

\textit{Date: undated}

\textit{Provenience: Kane\text{\c{s}} (??)}

§6.3.1.

\textit{obv. 1.} 1(u) ma-na 4(di\textit{s}) gin\textit{2}.

\textit{2.} ku\textsubscript{3}-babb\textit{ar} sa-r\textsubscript{a}-pa\textsubscript{3}-am

\textit{3.} ša-du-a-su\textsubscript{2}

\textit{4.} ša-bu ša

\textit{5.} ša-lim-a-br-im

\textit{6.} a-na a-s\textsubscript{3}-ma-li\textit{k}

\textit{rev. 1.} ū\textsubscript{3}-\textit{ti}2 tug\textsubscript{2} hi-a 3(u) tug\textsubscript{2}

\textit{2.} i-a-ti\textsubscript{i} 3-ta-nuz-im

\textit{rev. 2.} 10 minas, 4 shekels of refined silver—

\textit{3.} with the šadd\textit{at}um-tax due to him he has been satisfied, that belonging to Šalim-abum, to Aššur-malik,

\textit{4.} a-na a-š\textsubscript{3}-ma-li\textit{k}

\textit{rev. 3.} Before Puzur-Ištar,

\textit{4.} igi \textit{BU3.SA} i-\textit{a-ti2 i-za-zu-nim}

\textit{rev. 5.} Before Iddi(n)-Suen,

\textit{6.} dumu šu-eš1\textsubscript{8}-dar son of Šù-Ištar.

\textit{rev. 7.} Before Puzur-Annā,

\textit{6.} š\textsubscript{3}-ti2 tug\textsubscript{2} hi-a 3(u) tug\textsubscript{2}

\textit{rev. 8.} Before Puzur-Ittar.

\textit{7.} dumu šu-eš1\textsubscript{8}-dar

\textit{rev. 9.} Before Iddi(n)-Suen,

\textit{8.} š\textsubscript{3}-ti2 tug\textsubscript{2} hi-a 3(u) tug\textsubscript{2}

§6.3.2. This whole, unbroken tablet is a typical example of a “transport-contract” concerning a consignment of silver to be sent, most probably, from Kane\text{\c{s}} to Aššur. For general discussion of these contracts, see Larsen 1967: 44-70.
§6.4. Caravan account  
**Museum No.: 1983.100**  
**Date:** undated  
**Provenience:** Kaneš (?)  

### §6.4.1.

**obv. 1.'** x […]  
2'. x […]  
3'. 3(diš) x […]  
4'. ša-lim-a-[...] bu-[um …]  
5'. ša 1(diš) me-at x […]  

**rev. 1'.** 5(u) 1(diš) tug₂ šu₂-ru₁-Šum₇ [x tug₂]  
2'. ša a-ki-di₂-e u₃ […]  
3'. ša₂₈-k₂₈ 1(u) tug₂ ku₂₈-[nu …]  
4'. lu₂₈-qu₂₈-tim ša i₂₈-x […]  
5'. u₂₈-r₂₈-d₂₈-i₂₈ di₂₈ […]  
6'. 3(aš)₁-[gu₂ 4(u) 7(diš) ma²-[na …]  
7'. 2[an²]-na₂₈-k₈ ša […]  
8'. 2[diš]₅₈[gu₂ ma² […]  
9'. 9[diš]₅₈ k₂₈-[nu]₈₃ 3(u) tug₂ ku₂₈-[nu]  
10'. […] x²₈-tim²[5] […]  

**le. 1'.** […] x x lu₂₈-pu₂₈-ut  
2'. […] x ku₂₈-babbar x Ška₃₈ Ška₃ [x]  

§6.4.2. A pale, slightly pink-coloured fragment describing a shipment of different kinds of textiles and perhaps also tin (rev. 7').  

**obv. 5'- rev. 5':** It is possible that the ša in obv. 5', rather than that in rev. 4', governs the subjunctive (uraddiu) in line 5'.  

**rev. 2':** For “Akkadian textiles,” see Veenhof 1972: 99-103, 158-159.  

**rev. 8'-9':** “its silver” probably indicates the price of the tin mentioned in lines 6'-7'.

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§6.5. Letter  
**Museum No.: 1983.101**  
**Date:** undated  
**Provenience:** Kaneš (?)  

### §6.5.1.

**obv. 1.** [a-na] [a₂-šu₂₈-du₁₀ gi₂₈-[bi-ma]  
2. [um²]-ma [BU₆₈-S₈]-e₂₈-[dar²]-[ma]  
3. i-n₈(u) 3(diš) na₈-[ru₂₈-q₂₈-tim]  
4. u₈₁(aš) gu₂₈ 1(u) ma₂₈-[an-na]  
5. ku₂₈-n₈-k₈₂₈ 9(diš) na₈-[ru₂₈-q₂₈-tim]  
6. mu₂₈-su₂₈-n₈(u) 1(diš) tug₂ hi₈-a […]  
7. ša a₂₈-na-n₈/i ša a […]  
8. i₂₈-tu₂₈ ba₂₈-bi₂₈-im Š₈-a²[-…]  
9. ir-de₂₈-a-n₈/tug₂ Š₈-hi²-[a …]  
10. a₂₈-šu₂₈-ma₂₈-li₂₈ [il₂₈-g₂₈]  
11. tug₂ hi-a 1(diš) a₂₈-n₈ […]  
12. Š₈₂₈-a₂₈-[na …]  

**rev.** break of unknown no. of lines  
**le. 1.** […]-[l₈]-tug₂ hi-a 1(diš) a₂₈-[na …]  

Speak to Aššur-tāb,  
thus Puzur-Ishtar:  
out of 93 bags  
and 1 talent and 10 minas of [tin]  
under seal. Therefrom: 9 bags  
containing a count of 41 textiles […]  
which Anani […]  
from Ḫabhum […]  
he brought, (these) textiles […]  
Aššur-malik [took?]  
textiles, 1 is for […]  
x for […]  
…

---

§6.5.2. Brown fragment of tablet preserving most of obverse of a letter.

obv. 1-2: The sender and recipient of this letter are likely to be working on behalf of the well-known merchant Imdī-ilum. Puzur-Ištar is attested as his son, while Aššur-tāb was known to work for Imdī-ilum. See, for example: TC 1, 24; BIN 6, 219.

§6.6. Letter

Museum No.: 1983.102
Date: undated
Provenience: Kanesh (?)

§6.6.1.

obv. 1. [a-na] 1[BU₃-SA] 1-a-šur qî₂-bi-ma
2. [as-ša₂-ur ṣu-ur-tum-ma
3. [...] ib₂ 'um en-na₂-a-ta₂ 'ur₂-
4. [...] ša₂-am l₂₂-la₂₂-ba-ru-[ta]'
5. [...] 'nu₂-'um
6. [...] 'ni₂-um
7. [...] l(?) 4(diš) ma-na
8. [ku₂-babbar' x x] tug₂ šu₂-ur₂-bu₂-i₂-tum
9. [...] x tab ši₂₂ ik²
10. [...] šu₂-ma
11. [...] x-ta₂-ma
12. [...] x na

rev. broken

Speak to Puzur-Asur,
thus Wāqqrurum:
 [...] Ennā-Asur
 [...] do not delay' the [...] 14 minas
 [of silver' ...] Šurbu-wool [...] do not delay?

§6.6.2. Slightly pink fragment of tablet preserving part of obverse. This text is unfortunately mostly broken and the signs on the remaining fragment are quite shallow and worn. Given the participants, the mention of textiles is very appropriate.

obv. 1-2: Wāqqrurum "precious one", is the nickname of Aẖāḫā the daughter of Piṣu-ken, a well-known figure in the Old Assyrian textile industry. We have at least one addressed to her from a certain Puzur-Asur (TC 3/1, 17; edition in Veenhof 1972: 103-109), and, given that the traces may fit, I propose the restoration of his name here.

obv. 4: The reading of line 4 is very uncertain. I suggest that this may be a D-stative from ajārum and, if it is transitive, understand the object of the verb as the first half of this line. The deliberate writing of the doubled consonant, however, is not usual for Old Assyrian orthography.

obv. 8: šurbu₂-tum – this term is defined in CAD (Š/3 342) as fourfold(?) wool, but Dercksen suggests that it derives from the name of a town, Šurbu, previously attested in the late third millennium (Dercksen 2004: 16). The adjective here must be understood to describe the feminine noun šaptum "wool", though it is unwritten, rather than the masculine šub₂-tum (tug₂). See also TC 2, 14 6 for another such occurrence (27 tug₂ ša₂₂-ur₂-bu₂-i₂-tum) and TC 2, 7 rev. 9-10, where šaptum is expressly written. There is also an unpublished letter from Lamassī to Piṣu-ken, which gives the f. pl. form of the adjective, “Rendell” 6: 6 tug₂ ša šu₂-ur₂-bu₂-i₂-tim (Veenhof, private communication).

§6.7. Letter?

Museum No.: 1983.103
Date: undated
Provenience: Kanesh (?)

§6.7.1.

obv. 1. [...] 'a₂-du-da
2. [ku₂-babbar' še₂]-ru-pa₂-[a]'
3. [...] x [...] break

[...] Aduda
refined [silver ...]

[...] 1(u) 4(diš) ma-na

[ku₂-babbar'] x x tug₂ šu₂-ur₂-bu₂-i₂-tum

§6.8. Consignment of antimony

Museum No.: 1983.104
Date: undated
Provenience: Kanel (?)

§6.8.1.

obv. 1. 3(diš) x […]
2. a-su-[mi3 …]
3. ša i̲ i̲ ku̲·[pi₄ …]
4. a-na i̲-i̲-šar₄ be₃ [li₂]
5. nu-ki-ri-bi₄-im
6. ip-q₂₂-di₂₄-ma
7. al₂₂-qu₄₃-ul

rev. 1. igi ša-lim-wa-ar¹-di₂₂
2. 4(diš) ma-na
3. lu-lat₂₂-am
4. i-na ab-na-r₄ ti₂₂-[m₃]
5. a-na₂₄ nin₂₁ šubur₂₁-[ba-n₄]
6. a-d₂₂-[m₃]
7. igi r₄ im₂₁ […]
8. 3(diš) x₃ [x² …]

l.e. 1. ii₂₂-t₂₂-a-i̲-sur₄-du₁₀
2. r₄ i̲-su₄⁻e₁₈-dar dumu a-ta-ta

§6.8.2. Pink-colored tablet which is missing the upper right corner. This text contains information about at least two different transactions: 1) Payment for some item entrusted for Išar-beli; 2) A consignment of antimony, presumably for transport. Lines rev. 8 - l.e. 1 seem to represent a third transaction or witnessed claim.

obv. 5: This reference to Išar-beli’s profession is a relatively rare occurrence, as short texts such as this rarely provide detail, even patronymics, for the participants. A gardener is attested as being invited for a drinking party in OIP 27, 10: 25 (CAD N 2, 323) and two gardeners are attested among a list of people in kt 73/k 14: 27. A chief gardener is also attested (see: Veenhof 2008a: 222).

rev. 1: Šalim-wardi as a personal name seems to be otherwise unattested.

§6.9. Deposit of silver

Museum No.: 1983.105
Date: undated
Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.8. Antimony is mentioned in several texts (e.g.: kt h/k 38; kt a/k 265; KTS 1, 7a; AKT 3, 52; kt k/k 79; kt m/k 1), and is considered among goods traded within Anatolia, but not generally for export (Veenhof 2008a: 85).

rev. 4: For the Old Assyrian weight stones see Dercksen 1996: 80-81.

rev. 5: The signs at the beginning of the line are unclear but do not resemble DUMU as might be expected, if this line were to be taken with line 14.

l.e. 1: The sign as written resembles -na- more closely than -šur₂₄- and one could also read the name as Annā-tāb; Aššur-tāb, however is better attested as a personal name. For Annā as a theophoric element in other Old Assyrian names, see the note to §6.3.2 obv. 13.
§6.9.1. obv. 1. 7(diš) gin₂ ku₃-babbar  
2. ša-ni-am  
3. igi a-ṣur₃-i-di₃  
4. a-na i-ku₃-nimₚ  
rev. 5. a-di₂-in¹  
6. ša šaₚ lim "-e₂ₖₚ-dar  
7 shekels of silver, 

§6.9.2. Whole, unbroken tablet with rectangular shape. This short text is quite atypical for its type. It is likely a transport contract (see Larsen 1967: 44-70 for further discussion), describing the deposit of silver belonging to Šalim-Ištar with Ikunum, as witnessed by Aššur-idi. The syntax is unusual as the witness is named in the middle, rather than after the transaction and the statement of ownership, presumably referring to the silver, is placed awkwardly at the end. Other texts are known to include a final clause following the witness(es) (e.g. CCT 5, 40b), but one would still expect the witness to be named after the main verb in line 5.

§6.10. Fragment of envelope  
Museum No.: 1983.106  
Date: undated  
Provenience: Kaneš (?)  
§6.10.1. Envelope:  

Tablet impression on envelope:  
1’. [...] x x x [...]  
2’. [...] x x na al³ [...]  
3’. [...] x x ta ku’T [...]  
4’. [...] x ša be ku₃ [...]  
5’. [...] ši x₂ x al° [...]  

Too fragmentary for translation

§6.10.2. Reddish, curved fragment of envelope which has a seal impression on the exterior and the impression of some signs on the interior surface. This seal impression was first published in van der Osten’s Altorientalische Siegelsteine der Sammlung Hans Silvius von Aulock (1957) no. 334. The design, in the Old Assyrian style, is identical to that found on the left edge of 2000.196 (§6.13) and may be identified as the seal of Buzæšu, a well-known participant in the trade network. For additional examples and bibliography see VS 26, p. 46 no. 3.

§6.11. Debt of silver  
Museum No.: 1983.109  
Date: Year Eponym: Al-tāb  
Provenience: Kaneš (?)  
§6.11.1. obv. 1. 2(diš) 1/2(diš) ma-na 8(diš) 1/2(diš) gin₂  
2. ku₃-babbar ḫu-bu-ul  
3. i-ku₃-piₚ-e₂ₖₚ-dar i-na  
4. ku₃-babbar xₚ 1(diš) gin₂ ṣuₚ-aₚ-ṣur₃  
5. iₚ-qu₂ₚ-lam uₚ-muₚ-iₚ  
6. 1(u) 7(diš) ḫa-am-ṣaₚ-tum  
7. eₚ-ti’(DU)-qu₂ₚ-ma₁ a-la₂-ḫu-um  
8. ṣaₚ-lim-a-hu-um  
2 1/2 minas, 8 1/2 shekels 
of silver is the debt 
of Ikupi-Ištar. Out of 
the silver Šu-Asšur x₁ shekels 
paid. His term, 
17 ūṉuₚ-tuₚ-m periods 
have passed and Alahum 
Salīm-aḥum 

Cuneiform Digital Library Journal 2010:1 page 11 of 17
9. \( u_3 \overline{šu-a-šur} \overline{3} \) (diš) \( š \) a\( ^{-1} \)
10. \([x]\) \( \overline{3} \) (diš) \( u_1 \) \( k_1 \) \( i_1 \) \( š \) a\( ^{-1} \) x.x x x
rev. 1. [2(u)\( ?\)] (diš) ma-na an-na
2. \( i_4 \) (diš) \( \overline{3} \) (diš) ma-na
3. ku\( _3 \) babbar \( sa-ru-pa_2 \) am
4. \( i-ša-qâ_2 \) al
5. \( tâp-pu_2 \) i[numeral][numeral][numeral][numeral][numeral] li\( ^{-1} \)
6. \( i-ba-li_2 \)
7. x x
8. \( Š[2(d)] (diš) \) gin\( ^{-1} \) [...\( ^{-1} \) im\( ^{-1} \)
9. x x [...\( ] x x
10. a-lim\( k \) 8(diš) x x
11. x x x x
le.e. 1. x x x x x x
2. [x x] x [x x]

\( §6.12.1. \) Loan of silver

**Museum No.: 1992.256.7**
**Date:** 10\( ^{th} \) month; eponym: \( Šl-b \)
**Provenience:** Kaneš (?)

**§6.12.1.**

obv. 1. 1(u) 1(diš) gin\( _2 \) ku\( _3 \) babbar
2. sa-ru-pa_2 am
3. i-še yer
4. im-li-ik-a
5. e-la i-iu
6. iš-tu_3 ba-mu-ui-tim
7. ša li-₂₃ li₃-tim
rev. 1. iti 1(diš)-kam ti-i-na-tum
2. li-mu-um
3. a-al-du₁₀
4. ki-ma a-wa-at ka₃-rim
5. ši₃ ib-tam₃
6. u₂-sa-ah₂
7. igi ša-lim-i₃ ur₃
8. igi [šu₃ SA₃]-a-₃ ur₃

**§6.12.2.** Whole and unbroken, this tablet is a standard example of an Old Assyrian loan document. For detailed discussion of this type of text see Rosen 1977.

obv. 7: Liušum should likely be identified with the

---

\( §6.11.2. \) Whole, unbroken tablet which displays some erosion and encrustation on surface; the edges in particular are almost illegible. It is unclear whether this is a letter, with the introductory formula absent, or a legal text. The latter is more probable if we consider the traces on the edges of the tablet to be the names of witnesses.

obv. 6-7: For similar examples from this period expressing the expiration of a deadline see CAD E etëqû A, 1. f).

obv. 7-10: The connection of the three individuals named in these lines to the rest of the text is unclear due to the difficulties of reading the signs on the edges of this tablet. It might be, particularly given Šu-\( A š ü \) ur’s partial payment of the debt (lines 4-5), that these three were acting as guarantors (\( ša qat \) tim); the traces, however, do not seem to fit this suggestion.

rev. 1: The restoration of 24 minas of tin at the beginning of this line is achieved by taking the value of tin at approximately one sixth that of silver.

rev. 2: A normal interest rate of 10% per month does not account for the increase from the original debt of 2 minas 8 1/2 shekels to 4 minas, especially considering that obv. 3-5 seem to represent a partial repayment of the debt.

rev. 4: The subject of išaqqal is surely Ikupī-Ištar.

rev. 7: This line appears mostly blank, but one horizontal and one vertical wedge, apparently unconnected to each other, are visible.

rev. 8 - l.e. 2: There appear to be at least two lines of text on each edge, but they are quite illegible.

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\( §6.12. \) Loan of silver

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Cuneiform Digital Library Journal 2010:1
§6.13. Fragment of envelope

Museum No.: 2000.196
Date: undated
Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.13.1. Envelope:

Obv. 1.  a-na ṭ |BU₃ŠA| •
2.  kišib₃ ik₃-we-one da₃-[ku]
3.  u₃ bu-za-[zu]

Seal impression A

Le. e. Seal impression B

Tablet impression on envelope:

Rev. 1.  x x x x [\ldots]
2.  a x ni a' x [\ldots]
3.  la₃ ba ṭu ṭu [\ldots]
4.  2(diš) ma'₃-na a-x-\ldots]
5.  wa-a₂-ša-ni [\ldots]
6.  te₂-e₂-ti₂-ka₃ x [\ldots]
7.  \(a²⁻la₂-\text{ku}交给x [\ldots]
8.  \(x⁻bu⁻tî₂⁻\text{um}交给x [\ldots]
9.  x x⁻am x x [\ldots]
10.  x x x a' x [\ldots]

Break of unknown no. of lines

1. ne₂-pa₂-aš x [\ldots]
2.  wa-x x [\ldots]
3.  x ir x [\ldots]

Le.e. 1.  te₂-e₂-ti₂-ka₃ lu ne₂-pu⁻uš³ [\ldots]
2.  \(a²⁻na⁻bu⁻um a-na re x [\ldots]

Too fragmentary for translation

§6.13.2. Corner fragment of a clay envelope, preserving part of three sides, with text and two different seal impressions on the exterior surface and the impression of the tablet formerly contained within on the interior surface. The two distinct seal impressions were both published previously as no. 334 in van der Osten’s Altorientalische Siegelsteine der Sammlung Hans Silvius von Aulock (1957).

Seal impression A (van der Osten 1957: no. 334 1) is in the Anatolian style and has been identified as belonging to \(I(\dot{\delta})⁻\text{wēdāku}\). Seal impression B (van der Osten 1957, no. 334: 2) is the same design found on 1983.106 (§6.10). This impression has been identified as that of Buzazu. For additional examples and bibliography see VS 26, p. 46 nos. 3 and 4.

The two individuals named in this text, \(I(\dot{\delta})⁻\text{wēdāku}\) and Buzazu, are likely to be two well-known participants in the trade network, whose names often occur together (for examples of texts featuring both, see: OIP 27, 57; CCT 2, 31a; CCT 3, 32; kt 90/k 235). \(I(\dot{\delta})⁻\text{wēdāku}\) was a junior business partner of Puzur-\(\dot{A}šur\) (Dercksen 1996: 133-135) and Buzazu, the son of one of Puzur-\(\dot{A}šur\)’s main business partners (Dercksen 1996: 133). Based on their close association with Puzur-\(\dot{A}šur\), his name is restored in line 1. A very similar example would be VS 26, 85, also a fragment of an envelope, addressed to Puzur-\(\dot{A}šur\) and sealed by both \(I(\dot{\delta})⁻\text{wēdāku}\) and Buzazu, with the same seals found here.

§6.14. Letter from \(\dot{A}šur⁻\text{lamassüzü}\) to Šú-Bêlum

Museum No.: 2000.197
Date: undated
Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.14.1. Square clay tablet and envelope. The tablet is whole and inscribed on both surfaces. The envelope is partially destroyed, but preserves multiple impressions of the seal
of Aššur-lamassi, the sender.
The text is a 25 line letter sent by Aššur-lamassi, to Šaš-Bēlum in Kanesh, informing him that he is sending the silver from the sale of 7 talents and 30 minas of copper, transported by an Iddi(n)-Suen. All the individuals named in this text are also mentioned in the archive of the copper trader Adad-Sulul (Dercksen 1996: 93-107).

§7. Hittite Text

§7.1. Hittite Ritual Text with Hurrian Recitations

Museum No.: 1992.256.6
Date: 13th century BC
Provenience: Bogazköy(?)

§7.1.1.

1'. [...] kan² [...]
2'. [...] x x x x x x [...]
3'. [...] x-ki-e-ni ku²-la-mu-ur² ši³-ê-ni [...]
4'. [nam-ma(?)] ninda sig³ nindaša-la-kar-ia
   par³-ši³-ia hur³-li-li-ma me-na-i ka-a-al-li³-ši [...]
5'. [ka-ma-ab³] ši³-ni-ei na-at-ta a-na ninda sig
   nindaša-la-ak-ri³-ia a-na-a-hi [...]
6'. [pe₃-ra³] an³ ar²-ha da-a-i na-at-ka²
   [diš⁴a-hu-ui³-ši³ i³-geš an-da da-a-i (…)]
7'. [na-at³] ša³-an³ du²-hu-u-up-ru³-ši³-ši³-ia
   [ša³-ši³-i pe₂-eš-si-i a-zu-zu hur-li-li³-ma [...]
8'. [a-na-hi³] te³-ni³ is³ <=ex³>= i³ da-a-tu³-ši³
   še³-ni³ e³š³ [ke-e-lu me-ma³]
9'. [na-at³] ša³-an³ du₃gal geštin ni³ [...]
10'. [x (x)] x²kaz a-zu³ ar²-ha³ da-a³-ši³-i³ [ši³ [...]
11'. [na³] a³-at³-la-an² (diš³) 1/2 (diš³) ninda sig³ nindaš³ [...]
12'. [x (x)] ke³-e-ez ke³-e³-zì³ [ia [...]
13'. [x (x)] x ku³-i³-ši³-ma [...]
14'. [x (x)] ma-kan² a-x³ [...]
15'. [...] x x [...]
16'. [...] x x [...]

1'-3'. too fragmentary for translation

4'. [After that] he breaks [a thin] bread and a šalakar-bread; [he speaks] in Hurrian: "kalliš" kamabiničet. Then [morsel(s)] from the thin bread [and the šalakar]-bread
5'. he takes away and [places] them [in the abruiji-vesSEL into oil. (…)]
6'. [Then he puts them] in the bbaruvihi-vesSEL [on the] hearth; [in Hurrian]
8'. [he speaks]: "anmaššine šutuššineš kelu."

9'-10'. A cup of wine … [...] … the azu-priest […]
11'. takes away. [And] 2 1/2 thin breads, [...]-bread
12'. … from/on one side and from/on the other side […]
13'-14'. […] but who […] but […]
15'-16'. too fragmentary for translation

§7.1.2. Small fragment of a middle-sized one- or two-columned Hittite library tablet (surface slightly curved), New Hittite script (13th century BC). No duplicate of the preserved portions of text has yet been found. Hittite passages are transliterated in italics type, Hurrian text in roman type.

Copy courtesy D. Schwemer

The tablet contained a Hurro-Hittite 'Kizzuwatna' ritual performed by the AZU-priest. A comprehensive edition of the texts of this group was provided by Salvini and Wegner 1986 (= ChS 1/2). Individual phrases and
words parallel to those preserved on the present fragment can easily be found in the glossary of ChS 1/2.

3': Cf. ChS 1/2, 72 obv.: 9'.

4'-8': Placing morsels of offering substances first into an aḫrušḫi-vessel filled with oil and then into a īrušḫi-vessel standing on the hearth is a standard procedure in the rituals of the AZU-priest (see Haas 1994: 650–651; Kühne 1993). These actions are accompanied by the recitation of short Hurrian formulas. The reconstruction of the Hittite text and the Hurrian formulas follows passages such as ChS 1/2, 1 obv. ii 46–56, rev. iii 33–34 and their numerous parallels. At the end of l. 6' one expects an additional sentence that, according to the parallels, would probably have to be restored as našta ša ninda ša-ninda šalakrašša anaši dumu ahruruḫiyaz šara dāši “he takes up the morsel(s) of the thin bread and of the šalakar-bread from the aḫrušḫi-vessel.” But the room available in the break can hardly accommodate such a restoration.

5': The dat.-loc. of šalakar is not attested otherwise; for the reconstructed form cf. the pl. nom.-acc. šalakar ša-laš-a-ra in Bo 3324 obv. i 6 (see CHD § 83b; all other attested forms are sg. nom.-acc. šalakar).

§8. Index of Old Assyrian Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adûda</td>
<td>6.7: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alûnum</td>
<td>6.11: 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-ṭab</td>
<td>6.12: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amur-Èštar</td>
<td>6.2: 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amanî</td>
<td>6.5: 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aššur-idi</td>
<td>6.9: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aššur-šamassî</td>
<td>6.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aššur-malîk f. Puzur-Èštar</td>
<td>6.3: 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aššur-malîk s. Ušariya</td>
<td>6.3: 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aššur-ṭab</td>
<td>6.5: 1; 6.8: 15;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atata ł. Šu-Èštar</td>
<td>6.8: 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buzûzu</td>
<td>6.13: 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dûn-Aššur</td>
<td>6.2: 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ela</td>
<td>6.12: 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellîya f. Puzur-Èlûna</td>
<td>6.3: 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enna-Àšûr</td>
<td>6.6: 3(?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İddi(n)-Suen s. Šû-Èštar</td>
<td>6.3: 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İddi(n)-Suen</td>
<td>6.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikuña</td>
<td>6.9: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İkuṗ-Èštar</td>
<td>6.11: 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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