

The Ur III Collection of the CMAA

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§0. Since 1985, the California Museum of Ancient Art, Los Angeles (Director: Jerome Berman), has added to its collection of Babylonian antiquities a number of Ur III documents, of which one was edited by Daniel Foxvog in 1986 (“A Summary of Non-Sealed Labor Assignments from Umma,” *ASJ* 8, pp. 59-69). Fifteen of the remaining sixteen texts (excluding for a fuller philological treatment by M. Widell in this journal the text CMAA 015-C0019 documenting a legal proceeding) are offered below with short

commentaries and computer-assisted tablet copies. For image documentation, references are made within the individual entries to the texts’ corresponding pages within the data set of the *CDLI*. The catalogue entries below consist of text numbers, dates (regnal year / month / day), provenience, and measurements height × width × thickness, in millimeters. Numbers 1-13 were a gift of Dr. and Mrs. Julius Winer, number 14 is a loan by Russ Kino, and no. 15 a gift of Russ and Ivonne Kino.

§1 No. 1 = CMAA 002-C0005
Shulgi 47 / 00 / 25, from Drehem ?
30x27x13mm

obv.

- 1) 4 gu₄ 4 ab₂
- 2) e₂ muḥaldim
- 3) u₄ 25-kam
- 4) zi-ga
- 5) ʾur¹-den₂-lil₂-la₂

rev.

- 1) []
- 2) (blank)
- 3) mu-us₂-sa ki-maš^{ki} ba-ḥul

Translation

obv.

- 1) 4 oxen 4 cows
- 2) (for) the household of the cook,
- 3) 25th day,
- 4) booked out:
- 5) Ur-Enlila

rev.

- 1) []
- 2) (blank)
- 3) Year after: “Kimash was destroyed”.

§1a. Although the text seems to be a common Drehem record of animals booked out of the accounts of officials, for which compare *PDT* 2, 958 i 17, 1026 rev. 2, 1273 obv. 10, *Turin Drehem* 399 obv. 4, all with the official Ur-Enlila in parallel context, there are also Umma parallels (*UTI* 3, 2055; *UTI* 3, 2285 obv. ii 9 (there qualified as a gudu₄)). To the official Ur-Enlila

in Umma see *OrNS* 47-49, 268 4: nam-ša₃-tam ur-den₂-lil₂-la₂ (his “official” seal reads in the same text ur-den₂-lil₂-la₂ / dub-sar / dumu lugal-ku₃-ga-[ni]; see also *MVN* 16, 1066 and *UTI* 3, 1775). Note also *Nik* 2, 466 obv. 3: ur-den₂-lil₂-la₂ dub-sar maḥ (Drehem); *MVN* 7, 581 4: kurušda (Girsu).

§2 No. 2 = CMAA 002-C0006
Amar-Suen 2 / 2 / 28, from Drehem
35x33x17mm

obv.

- 1) 5 ab₂ mah₂
- 2) ki lu₂-dingir-ra dumu ir₁₁-hul₃-la-ta
- 3) ^dšul-gi-a-mu i₃-dab₅
- 4) iti u₄ 28 ba-zal

rev.

- 1) (blank)
- 2) iti ŠEŠ-da-gu₇
- 3) mu ^damar-^dsuen-ke₄ ur-bi₂-lum^{ki} mu-hul

§2a. Lu-dingira son of Ir-hula is not seldom found in the Drehem archives, cp. *PDT* 2, 767 rev. iv 12 describing irregularities in the deliveries of animals by both Lu-dingira and Šulgi-ayamu. Both men receive animals from Abbasaga and Nasa in Drehem and see M. Hilgert, *OIP* 115, 17, and *OIP* 121, nos. 480-495 (in press). The dating formula iti u₄ n ba-zal / iti month name is with ca. 500 attestations common in the Ur III administrative text corpus from Drehem. C. Wilcke drew attention in M. deJong Ellis, ed., *Nippur at the Centennial. Papers Read at the 35e Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale, Philadelphia, 1988* (=Occasional Publications of the Samuel Noah Kramer Fund 14; Philadelphia 1992) 314 n. 10 to the occurrence in *TRU* 81 rev. 4 and *BIN* 3, 403 rev. 6 of the variant month name iti šah₂-ze₂-da-gu₇ (and note iti šah₂-ku₃-gu₇ in so-called “treasury” archive from Drehem, for instance in the texts *OIP* 115, 466, *TCL* 2,

§3 No. 3 = CMAA 002-C0007
Amar-Suen 2 / 9 / 25-26, from Drehem
31x28x15mm

obv.

- 1) 1 maš₂ u₄ 25-kam
- 2) 2.26 udu maš₂ hi-a
- 3) u₄ 26-kam
- 4) mu-DU
- 5) ur-ku₃-nun-na

rev.

- 1) i₃-dab₅
 - 2) (blank)
 - 3) iti ezen-mah
 - 4) mu ^damar-^dsuen lugal-e ur-bi₂-lum^{ki} mu-hul
- left edge
- 1) 2.27

Translation

obv.

- 1) 5 full-grown cows
- 2) from Ludingira, son of Irhula,
- 3) Šulgi-ayamu accepted;
- 4) month, the 28th day has passed,

rev.

- 1) (blank)
- 2) month “piglet meal”,
- 3) year: “Amar-Suen destroyed Urbilum”.

5481 and *SAT* 2, 516, ŠEŠ-ku₃-gu₇ in the Umma text *MVN* 14, 348; cp. W. Sallaberger, *Der Kultische Kalender der Ur III-Zeit I* [Berlin 1993] 8 and 195, *OBO* 166/3, p. 235, n. 319, and M. Civil in G. Pettinato, *MEE* 3, 276, note to line 12). P. Steinkeller at the 1993 meeting of the Sumerian Agriculture Group therefore proposed a reading iti zah_x(ŠEŠ)-da-gu₇ of our month name, the second in a Drehem/Ur string of three “animal-roast” month names (the other two animals being the gazelle maš-da₃ and the u₅-bi₂ bird). He would transliterate the variant form iti zahda_x(ŠAH₂)^{ze}-da-gu₇ and, based above all on the notorious Ur III pig husbandry accounting pair *PDT* 2, 1049, and *MVN* 15, 64 (and note *CTMMA* 1, 15 obv. 1-2 with 1 ud₅ / ga-bi ze₂-da šah₂ gu₇-de₃, “1 jenny goat to suckle the zeda pig”), with their reference to ze₂-da pigs receiving either just 1/3 sila₃, or no barley as daily rations, translate “month ‘suckling pig meal’ ”.

Translation

obv.

- 1) 1 billy goat, 25th day,
- 2) 146 various sheep and goats,
- 3) 26th day.
- 4) delivery,
- 5) Urkumuna

rev.

- 1) accepted;
 - 2) (blank)
 - 3) month “big festival”,
 - 4) year: “Amar-Suen destroyed Urbilum”.
- left edge
- 1) 147

§4 No. 4 = CMAA 002-C0008
Amar-Suen 4 / 2 / 15, from Drehem
36x32x15mm

obv.

- 1) 6 maš-da₃
- 2) e₂ uz-ga
- 3) mu-DU ša₃-ga-na-kum⁴) ur-^dba-ba₆ maškim
- 5) u₄ 15-kam

rev.

- 1) ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga-ta
- 2) ba-zi
- 3) (blank)
- 4) iti ŠEŠ-da-gu₇
- 5) mu-us₂-sa^dgu-za^den-lil₂-la₂ ba-dim₂

left edge

- 1) 6

§4a. W. Sallaberger, citing Jacobsen, Foster and Sigrist (particularly his *Drehem* pp. 158-162), in *OLZ* 91 (1996) 405 stated that the e₂ uz-ga is not a fattening shed as usually believed. Sigrist surveyed the Ur III attestations of this establishment and concluded that it was probably a residence of some importance at Drehem visited by high functionaries including the queen, but that it was within the administrative purview of the “cook”. Its close association with the e₂ gu₄-gaz, “slaughter house” and the e₂ muḥaldim, “household of the cook”, in such texts as the Harvard Semitic Museum household accounts published by A. Uchitel in *ASJ* 18, 223-228, however, suggests that it may after

§5 No. 5 = CMAA 002-C0009
Amar-Suen 4 / 9 min / 25, from Drehem
32x27x15mm

obv.

- 1) 1 gukkal
- 2) 2 gukkal giš-du₃
- 3) 3 udu aslum(A.LUM)
- 4) 3 udu aslum(A.LUM) giš-du₃
- 5) 2 u₈ gukkal
- 6) 1 sila₄ gukkal

rev.

- 1) u₄ 25-kam
- 2) ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga-ta
- 3) ^dšul-gi-a-a-mu i₃-dab₅
- 4) iti ezen-maḥ min₃
- 5) mu en-maḥ-gal-an-na en ^dnanna ba-ḥun

left edge

- 1) 12

Translation

obv.

- 1) 6 gazelles
- 2) to the UZGA household,
- 3) delivery of Šaganakkum,⁴) Ur-Baba was maškim,
- 5) 15th day.

rev.

- 1) Out of Abbasaga('s account)
- 2) booked.
- 3) (blank)
- 4) Month “piglet meal”,
- 5) year after: “Divine chair of Enlil was fashioned”.

left edge

- 1) 6

all be connected to the processing of meat, possibly because of the amount of reeds being transported there connected to a type of “smoke house”. Cp. *OrNS* 47-49, nos. 23, 26, etc., and the extensive article Wu Yuhong, “The ewes without lambs and the lambs cooked in e₂-uz-ga, “the private house of kings”, in the Drehem archives,” *JAC* 11 (1996) 65-109. To ša₃-ga-na-gum₂ (“šakkanakkum”) see for instance the texts *MVN* 11, 152 obv. 4, *MVN* 13, 461 rev. 1, *Princeton* 1, 79 obv. 4, etc. (-kum); *TCS* 1, 43 rev. 2, Sigrist *SAT* 3, 1414 obv. 5 (-ku-um); and cf. M. Hilgert, *IMGULA* 5, 289 n. 105. To the month name see above, text 2.

Translation

obv.

- 1) 1 fat-tailed sheep
- 2) 2 fat-tailed sheep, breeders,
- 3) 3 aslum sheep,
- 4) 3 aslum sheep, breeders,
- 5) 2 fat-tailed ewes,
- 6) 1 fat-tailed lamb.

rev.

- 1) 25th day.
- 2) From Abbasaga
- 3) Šulgi-ayamu accepted.
- 4) Month “big festival, the second”,
- 5) year: “Enmaḥgalana was installed as en-priestess of Nanna”.

left edge

- 1) 12

§5a. W. Heimpel has reviewed in *BSA* 7 (1993) 130-131 the textual evidence for the meaning of giš-du₃, “mounting”, as a qualifier of small cattle, including and

particularly gukkal. For the intercalary month iti ezen-mah min₃ see W. Sallaberger, *Kultischer Kalender* 1, 8 n. 22 (with literature).

§6 No. 6 = CMAA 002-C0010

Amar-Suen 5 / 9 / 00, from Umma
36x36x15mm

obv.

- 1) 5 maš₂ mu^{mu₁₀aš₂}-gar₃-[š_e₃]
- 2) ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga^{ga}-[ta]
- 3) lugal-engar-du₁₀
- 4) i₃-dab₅
- 5) iti ezen-ga^{ga}-mah^h
- 6) mu en-unu₆-gal^{gal}-inanna ba-hun

seal

- 1) lugal-engar
- 2) dumu lu₂-den-lil₂-la₂
- 3) gu^{gu}du₄-[šakkan₂]

§6a. J. Bauer, *WO* 13, 151, cites *MSL* 14, 49: 432 (proto-Ea), as evidence of a reading of /ešgar/ for MUNUS.AŠ₂.GAR₃, assuming an umlaut of /a/ to /e/ in this word (the “pronunciation” section of prEa shows eš₍₃₎-gar; the reading /zeh/ was already shown to be incorrect in *ZA* 69, 208). To maš₂ mu^{mu₁₀aš₂}-gar₃-š_e₃ see *OrNS* 47-49, 76 obv. 1. The same seal of Lugal-engar is found in the Umma text *OrNS* 47-49, 149

Translation

obv.

- 1) 5 billy goats, in stead of the female kids,
- 2) from Abbasaga
- 3) Lugal-engar-du
- 4) accepted.
- 5) Month “big festival”,
- 6) year: “Enunugal(ana) of Inanna was installed”.

seal

- 1) Lugal-engar,
- 2) son of Lu-Enlila,
- 3) gudu priest of [Šakkan].

(Lugal-engar-e); cp. *OrNS* 47-49, 138 4: (small cattle) giri₃ lugal-engar dumu lu₂-den-lil₂-la₂. Line 1 of the seal legend ends in engar, with no room for a following -e. We should with W. Heimpel, *BSA* 7 (1993) 116, entertain the possibility that males are being substituted for the expected female kids, that is, that in specific contexts such as that of this text maš₂ represents male kids and not “billy goats”.

§7 No. 7 = CMAA 002-C0011

Amar-Suen 7 / 4 / [], from Drehem
33x29x14mm

obv.

- 1) 13 udu niga
- 2) [] udu niga gu₄-e us₂-sa
- 3) [] maš₂ gal niga
- 4) [u₄] x-kam
- 5) [ki ab-ba]-sa₆-ga-ta

rev.

- 1) na-lu₅-i₃-dab₅
- 2) (blank)
- 3) iti ki-siki-d^dnin-a-zu
- 4) mu hu-uh₂-nu-ri^{ki} ba-hul

Translation

obv.

- 1) 13 fattened sheep,
- 2) [] fattened sheep “attached to the ox”,
- 3) [] fattened large billy goats,
- 4) []th [day],
- 5) from Abbasaga

rev.

- 1) Nalu accepted.
- 2) (blank)
- 3) Month “weaving of Ninazu”,
- 4) year: “Huhnuri was destroyed”.

§7a The phrase “attached to the ox” seems used exclusively to qualify fattened animals (instances of animals not additionally qualified with niga, “grain-fattened”, for example *MVN* 15, 193 obv. 2, 6, *TIM*

6, 8 obv. 1, 17, rev. 6, 8, and *MVN* 18, 376 [=AnOr 7, 376] obv. 4, record sacrificial animals otherwise qualified niga and so are no exception to this rule).

§8 No. 8 = CMAA 002-C0012

Amar-Suen 7 / 6 / 00, from Drehem
37x33x15mm

obv.

- 1) [x ma]-^Γ na ku₃-babbar ^Γ
- 2) [d]nanna
- 3) [x] ma-na ku₃-babbar
- 4) ^dnin-gal -e₂-nun-na
- 5) a-ru-a lugal
- 6) ki lu₂-dingir-ra-ta

rev.

- 1) ba-zi
- 2) ša₃ uri₅^{ki}-ma
- 3) iti a₂-ki-ti
- 4) mu bi₂-tum-[ra]-^Γ bi₂^Γ-um^{ki} i₃-[ab-ru^{ki}]
ma-da^{ki}[-bi u₃] ^Γ hu^Γ-uh₂-[nu-ri^{ki} ba-hul]

left edge

- 1) [] ^Γ ma^Γ-na

Translation

obv.

- 1) [] *mana of silver,*
- 2) *for Nanna,*
- 3) [] *mana of silver,*
- 4) *for Ningal-enuna,*
- 5) *royal offerings.*
- 6) *Out of Lu-dingira('s account)*

rev.

- 1) *booked.*
- 2) *In Ur.*
- 3) *Month “Akitu”,*
- 4) *year: “Bitum-rabi `um, I `abru with its territories, and Huhmuri [were destroyed]”.*

left edge

- 1) [n] *mana (of silver)*

§8a. This text belongs to the so-called “treasury” archive, for which see most recently W. Sallaberger,

OBO 160/3, 240 – 252.

§9 No. 9 = CMAA 002-C0013

Shu-Sin 2 / 6 / 17-18, from Drehem
30x28x16mm

obv.

- 1) 2 udu
- 2) 3 ud₅
- 3) šu-gid₂
- 4) u₄ 17-kam
- 5) ki ta₂-hi-iš-a-tal-ta

rev.

- 1) 1 gu₄ 1 ab₂
- 2) u₄ 18-kam
- 3) ki in-ta-e₃-a-ta
- 4) du₁₁-ga i₃-dab₅
- 5) iti a₂-ki-ti
- 6) mu ma₂^den-ki ba-dim₂

Translation

obv.

- 1) *2 sheep,*
- 2) *3 nanny goats,*
- 3) *šugid offerings,*
- 4) *the 17th day,*
- 5) *from Tabiš-atal,*

rev.

- 1) *1 ox, 1 cow,*
- 2) *the 18th day,*
- 3) *from Inta `ea,*
- 4) *Duga accepted.*
- 5) *Month “Akitu”,*
- 6) *year: “The boat of Enki was fashioned”.*

§9a. The Drehem tablets *PDT* 1, 404, *AUCT* 3, 127, 129, 139 etc., contain parallel accounts, regularly sealed by Ur-mes, recording the transfer from Taḥiš-atal for instance in *AUCT* 1, 195, *BIN* 3, 167 and *Iraq* 41, 125 no. 4, Inta'ea in *MVN* 13, 449, 473, and *AAICAB* 1, pl. 78, 1924-1788). Following *BIN* 3, 599 rev, 7, Duga appears to be an abbreviation of Duga-Baba.

§10 No. 10 = CMAA 002-C0014
Shu-Sin 2 / 11 / 14, from Drehem
35x32x17mm

obv.

- 1) 1 gu₄
- 2) 25 udu
- 3) 55 maš₂ gal
- 4) 2 sila₄
- 5) u₄ 14-kam
- 6) ša₃-bi-^Γta^Γ
- 7) 1 gu₄ giš x-^Γla₂-ni-še₃?^Γ (?)
- 8) 1.22^Γ udu al-la-x^Γ []

rev.

- 1) ki in-ta-e₃-a-ta
- 2) du₁₁-ga i₃-dab₅
- 3) iti ezen-me-ki-gal₂
- 4) mu ma₂ dara₃-abzu ba-ab-du₈

§10a. See the note to the previous, and the following text.

§11 No. 11 = CMAA 002-C0015
Shu-Sin 9 / 8 / 00, from Drehem
40x33x14mm

obv.

- 1) 10 udu kišib lu₂-sag₁₀
- 2) 2 udu kišib ur-^diškur šabra
- 3) 1 udu kišib ḥa-ba-mu
- 4) 1 udu kišib i₃-li₂-a
- 5) 4 udu ur-šu muḥaldim
- 6) 1 udu kišib ur-sukkal
- 7) 1 udu ri-im-i₃-li₂

rev.

- 1) ab-ba-kal-la šu ba-ti
- 2) iti ezen-^dšul-gi
- 3) mu e₂ ^dšara₂ ba-du₃

left edge

- 1) 20

seal

- 1) ab-ba-kal-la
- 2) dub-sar
- 3) dumu lu₂-^dnin-gir₂-su

Inta'ea. Both men regularly received (i₃-dab₅) animals from the Drehem official Abbasaga (Taḥiš-atal for instance in *AUCT* 1, 195, *BIN* 3, 167 and *Iraq* 41, 125 no. 4, Inta'ea in *MVN* 13, 449, 473, and *AAICAB* 1, pl. 78, 1924-1788). Following *BIN* 3, 599 rev, 7, Duga appears to be an abbreviation of Duga-Baba.

Translation

obv.

- 1) 1 ox,
- 2) 25 sheep,
- 3) 55 large billy goats,
- 4) 2 lambs,
- 5) the 14th day,
- 6) Therefrom:
- 7) 1 ox for the plow ... (?),
- 8) 82 sheep for Alla ... (?),

rev.

- 1) from Inta'ea
- 2) Duga accepted.
- 3) Month "mekigal festival",
- 4) year: "the boat 'ibex of the abzu' was caulked".

Translation

obv.

- 1) 10 sheep, sealed (document) of Lu-sag,
- 2) 2 sheep, sealed (document) of Ur-Iškur šabra,
- 3) 1 sheep, sealed (document) of Ḥabamu,
- 4) 1 sheep, sealed (document) of Ilia,
- 5) 4 sheep of the cook Uršu,
- 6) 1 sheep, sealed (document) of Ur-sukkal,
- 7) 1 sheep of Rim-ili,

rev.

- 1) Abbakala received.
- 2) Month "Šulgi festival",
- 3) year: "The house of Šara was built".

left edge

- 1) 20

seal

- 1) Abbakala,
- 2) scribe,
- 3) son of Lu-Ningirsu.

§11a. Abbakala is probably brother of the official Ur-kununa seen above (cp. *MVN* 15, 259, 261, etc. [more than a hundred occurrences], in the extended seal legends of which the father Lu-Ningirsu is qualified as kurušda, “fattener” [late Shulgi and Amar-Suen seal impressions of the same official exhibit instead sipa na-

kab-tum, “herder of the nakabtum”]). The same seal is found, for instance, on the texts *MVN* 15, 271, 272, *PDT* 2, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046 and 1055. Such texts as the following one, and *SAT* 3, 1346, suggest that the receiving official Duga(-Baba) was as well a son of the same Lu-Ningirsu.

§12 No. 12 = CMAA 002-C0016
Shu-Sin 9 / 10 / 00, from Drehem
37x32x14mm

obv.

- 1) 26 ^Γudu u₂^Γ
- 2) ki ^dšul-gi-i₃-li₂-ta
- 3) ur-ku₃-nun-na
- 4) i₃-dab₅

rev.

- 1) iti ezen-mah
- 2) mu e₂ ^dšara₂ umma^{ki} ba-du₃

seal

- 1) du₁₁-ga dub-sar
- 2) dumu lu₂-^dnin-gir₂-su
- 3) sipa na-kab-tum

§12a. The scribe Duga often seals for his brother Urkununa (see the note to the preceding text and for instance *AnOr* 7, 47 [received from Urkununa!], *BCT* 1, 61). *MVN* 8, 216 (Shulgi 46), *UDT* 165 (Amar-Suen

Translation

obv.

- 1) 26 grass(-fed) sheep[?],
- 2) from Šulgi-ili
- 3) Ur-kununa
- 4) accepted.

rev.

- 1) Month “big festival”,
- 2) year: “the house of Šara in Umma was built”.

seal

- 1) Duga, scribe,
- 2) son of Lu-Ningirsu,
- 3) herdsman of the Nakabtum.

2) and *PDT* 2, 949 (AS 5) demonstrate that Urkununa did use his own seal in the period before the reign of Shu-Sin.

§13 No. 13 = CMAA 002-C0017
Ibbi-Sin 1 / 9 / [], from Drehem
40x33x17mm

obv.

- 1) [] ^Γgu₄^Γ u₂
- 2) ^Γ5 udu ^Γ u₂
- 3) 15 maš₂ gaba
- 4) ^Γšu^Γ-gid₂ e₂ muḥaldim
- 5) mu aga₃-us₂ u₃ ^Γlu₂^Γ šuku-ra-ke₄-ne[-še₃]
- 6) ir₁₁-mu ^Γmaškim^Γ

rev.

- 1) [u₄ n-kam]
- 2) [ki -]x[- -ta]
- 3) [ba]-^Γzi^Γ
- 4) ^Γgiri₃^Γ ^dnanna^Γ-[ma-ba] dub-[sar]
- 5) iti ezen-^dšu-^dsuen^Γ
- 6) ^Γmu^Γ ^di-bi₂-^dsuen lugal

left edge

- 1) []+1 gu₄ [20] ^Γudu^Γ

Translation

obv.

- 1) [] grass(-fed) oxen,
- 2) 5 grass(-fed) small cattle,
- 3) 15 unweaned billy goats,
- 4) šugid offerings for the household of the cook
- 5) in the name of the royal guard and prebend-holders.
- 6) Irmu was maškim.

rev.

- 1) [nth day].
- 2) [Out of PN's (account)]
- 3) booked.
- 4) Via: Nanna-[maba] the scribe.
- 5) Month “Šu-Sin festival”,
- 6) year: “Ibbi-Sin is king”.

left edge

- 1) []+1 oxen, [20] small cattle

§13a. Compare the parallel text *Fs. Levine* 132-138 (YBC 4190).

§14 No. 14 (loan to the CMAA)
Shulgi 39 / 7 / 00, from Umma
41x36x20

obv.

- 1) 1;0,0 naga gur
- 2) ki a-kal-la dub-sar dam-gar₃-ta
- 3) dingir-ra-ke₄ šu ba-ti
- 4) iti min-eš₃

rev.

- 1) mu puzur₄-^Γ da-gan ba-du₃ ^Γ

seal

(i)

- 1) ur-^dli₉-si₄
- 2) ensi₂
- 3) umma^{ki}
- 4) lu₂-du₁₀-ga

(ii)

- 1) dub-sar
- 2) dumu nigar_x(NIGIN₃)^{gar}-ki-du₁₀
- 3) gal₅-la₂-gal
- 4) ir₁₁-zu

Translation

obv.

- 1) 1 gur of alkali-plant
- 2) from Akalla, scribe of the exchange agents,
- 3) Dingira received.
- 4) Month “mines”,

rev.

- 1) year: “Puzriš-Dagan was built”.

seal

(i)

- 1) Ur-Lisi
- 2) ensi
- 3) of Umma:
- 4) Lu-duga,

(ii)

- 1) scribe,
- 2) son of Nigar-kidu
- 3) the great galla,
- 4) your servant.

§14a. The transliteration follows the inscription of the text’s envelope (the tablet has not been removed from this covering). Lu-duga otherwise regularly seals for Dadaga, for instance on *SACT* 2, 97 (Shulgi 38), *Aleppo* 380, *MVN* 14, 66, *Nik* 2, 277 (Shulgi 39), *Aleppo* 382, 383, 384, *Hirose* 346, *MVN* 14, 50 (Shulgi 40), *Aleppo* 385, 386, 387, 388 (Shulgi 41), *MVN* 14, 10 (Shulgi 42). Note *SACT* 2, 117: dingir-ra-ke₄

i₃-dab₅ a workman, sealed by Ur-Lisi; the *Aleppo* 13 (no year) seal has simply 1) lu₂-du₁₀-ga 2) dub-sar 3) dumu nigar_x(NIGIN₃)^{gar}-ki-du₁₀ 4) gal₅-la₂-gal. Finally, A. Uchitel, *Mycenaean* 7 (=AAICAB 1, pl. 69-70, 1924-668) obv ii 9: 3 ama-gi-na dumu lu₂-du₁₀-ga dumu gal₅-la₂-gal; *Or.* 47-49, 500 rev. i 4: 1;0,1 nigar_x(NIGIN₃)^{gar}-ki-du₁₀ ugula gal₅-la₂-gal.

§15 No. 15 = CMAA 015-C0017
Shu-Sin 4 - 00 - 00, from Umma
113x67x28mm

obv. i

- 1) e ^{giš}kiri₆-gu-la-ta
- 2) 3 ninda gid₂ 5 gin₂-ta
- 3) kin-bi 15 gin₂
- 4) 2 ninda gid₂ 15 gin₂-ta
- 5) kin-bi 1/2 sar

Translation

obv.

- 1) From the ditch of the “great orchard”,
- 2) 3 ninda length at 5 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
- 3) its work: 15 (volume-)shekels;
- 4) 2 ninda length at 15 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
- 5) its work: 1/2 (volume-)sar;

- 6) ša₃ kab₂-ku₅
 7) 5 ninda gid₂ 10 gin₂-ta
 8) kin-bi 5¹/₆ sar
 9) 20 ninda gid₂ 7 gin₂-ta
 10) kin-bi 2¹/₃ sar
 11) 15 ninda gid₂ 15 gin₂-ta
 12) kin-bi 3²/₃ sar 5 gin₂
 13) 40 ninda gid₂ 10 gin₂-ta
 14) kin-bi 6²/₃ sar
 15) 45 ninda gid₂ 15 gin₂-ta
 16) kin-bi 11 sar 15 gin₂
 17) e zi-DU
 18) 5 ninda gid₂ 5 gin₂-ta
 19) kin-bi 1¹/₃ sar 5 gin₂
 20) 1¹/₂ ninda gid₂ 1¹/₂ sar-ta
 21) kin-bi 2²/₃ sar 5 gin₂
 22) 53¹/₂ ninda gid₂ 1¹/₃ sar-ta
 23) kin-bi 17⁵/₆ sar
 obv. ii
 1) 10 ninda gid₂ 2²/₃ sar-ta
 2) kin-bi 6²/₃ sar
 3) 10 ninda gid₂ 15 gin₂-ta
 4) kin-bi 2¹/₂ sar
 5) 20 ninda gid₂ 10 gin₂-ta
 6) kin-bi 3¹/₃ sar
 7) 20 ninda gid₂ 1¹/₂ sar-ta
 8) kin-bi 10 sar
 9) 12 ninda gid₂ 1¹/₃ sar-[ta]
 10) kin-bi 4 sar
 11) 36 ninda gid₂ 1¹/₂ sar-ta 5 sar saḥar dah
 12) kin-bi 23 sar
 13) 3 ninda gid₂ 1 sar-ta
 14) kin-bi 3 sar
 15) 19 ninda gid₂ 1¹/₃ sar-ta
 16) kin-bi 6¹/₃ sar
 17) 20 ninda gid₂ 10 gin₂-ta
 18) kin-bi 3¹/₃ sar
 19) 10 ninda gid₂ 1¹/₂ sar-ta
 20) kin-bi 5 sar
 21) 15 ninda gid₂ 1¹/₃ sar-ta
 22) kin-bi 5 sar
 23) 18 ninda gid₂ 15 gin₂-ta
 24) kin-bi 4¹/₂ sar
 rev. i
 1) 27 ninda gid₂ 10 gin₂-ta
 2) kin-bi 5²/₃ sar (sic)
 3) 15 ninda gid₂ nu-tuku
 4) šu-murgu₂-še₃
 5) (blank)
 6) 1.20 ninda gid₂ 1¹/₃ sar-ta
 7) kin-bi 26²/₃ sar

- 6) *in "the reservoir"*.
 7) 5 ninda length at 10 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 8) its work: 5¹/₆ (volume-)sar;
 9) 20 ninda length at 7 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 10) its work: 2¹/₃ (volume-)sar;
 11) 15 ninda length at 15 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 12) its work: 3²/₃ (volume-)sar 5 (volume-)shekels;
 13) 40 ninda length at 10 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 14) its work: 6²/₃ (volume-)sar;
 15) 45 ninda length at 15 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 16) its work: 11 (volume-)sar 15 (volume-)shekels;
 17) **ziDU ditch**.
 18) 5 ninda length at 5 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 19) its work: 1¹/₃ (volume-)sar 5 (volume-)shekels;
 20) 1¹/₂ ninda length at 1¹/₂ (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 21) its work: 2²/₃ (volume-)sar 5 (volume-)shekels;
 22) 53¹/₂ ninda length at 1¹/₃ (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 23) its work: 17⁵/₆ (volume-)sar;
 obv. ii
 1) 10 ninda length at 2²/₃ (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 2) its work: 6²/₃ (volume-)sar;
 3) 10 ninda length at 15 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 4) its work: 2¹/₂ (volume-)sar;
 5) 20 ninda length at 10 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 6) its work: 3¹/₃ (volume-)sar;
 7) 20 ninda length at 1¹/₂ (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 8) its work: 10 (volume-)sar;
 9) 12 ninda length at 1¹/₃ (volume-)sar [per (ninda)],
 10) its work: 4 (volume-)sar;
 11) 36 ninda length at 1¹/₂ (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 5 (volume)sar of soil extra,
 12) its work: 23 (volume-)sar;
 13) 3 ninda length at 1 (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 14) its work: 3 (volume-)sar;
 15) 19 ninda length at 1¹/₃ (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 16) its work: 6¹/₃ (volume-)sar;
 17) 20 ninda length at 10 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 18) its work: 3¹/₃ (volume-)sar;
 19) 10 ninda length at 1¹/₂ (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 20) its work: 5 (volume-)sar;
 21) 15 ninda length at 1¹/₃ (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 22) its work: 5 (volume-)sar;
 23) 18 ninda length at 15 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 24) its work: 4¹/₂ (volume-)sar;
 rev. i
 1) 27 ninda length at 10 (volume-)shekels per (ninda),
 2) its work: 5²/₃ (volume-)sar;
 3) 15 ninda length: not having (work),
 4) **to šu-murgu**.
 5) (blank)
 6) 80 ninda length at 1¹/₃ (volume-)sar per (ninda),
 7) its work: 26²/₃ (volume-)sar;

- 8) e e₂-lugal-še₃
 - 9) e sa-dur₂-ra a-ga-an-du-ul
 - 10) ka giš-gi-ta

 - 11) 30 ninda gid₂ 1/2 ninda dagal 1 kuš₃ buru₃
 - 12) saḥar-bi 15 sar
 - 13) x e e₂-lugal-še₃
 - 14) 40 ninda gid₂ 1 1/2 kuš₃ buru₃
 - 15) 𒀭 saḥar-bi 𒀭 30 sar
 - 16) x x x -še₃
 - 17) [30] ninda gid₂ 2 𒀭 kuš₃ buru₃ 𒀭
 - 18) saḥar-bi 30 sar
 - 19) 50 ninda gid₂ 1 1/2 kuš₃ buru₃
 - 20) saḥar-bi 37 1/2 sar
 - 21) 30 ninda gid₂ 2 kuš₃ buru₃
 - 22) saḥar-bi 30 sar
 - 23) 11 1/2 ninda gid₂ 2 1/2 kuš₃ buru₃
 - 24) saḥar-bi 14 1/3 sar 2 1/2 gin₂
 - 25) i₇ lu₂-maḥ
- rev. ii
- 1) (blank)
 - 2) ŠU+NIGIN₂ 8.25 ninda gid₂
 - 3) ŠU+NIGIN₂ saḥar-bi 5.10 sar 17 1/2 gin₂

 - 4) (blank)
 - 5) kin e ra-a
 - 6) a-ša₃ en-du₈-du
 - 7) mu bad₃ mar-tu ba-du₃

§15a. The four-column labor account from the collection of the CMAA published by D. Foxvog in *ASJ* 8, 59-69, contains many of the same toponyms as this canal excavation text and thus doubtless derives from the same bureaucratic archive. These toponyms include giš-gu-la (probably a variant of giš^{ki}kiri₆-gu-la) in obv. i 12 (workers assigned to fill the canal bank toward the “great woods (=orchard)”); en-du₈-du in obv. ii 1 and 15 (latter reference to our kab₂-ku₅, “reservoir”); e e₂-lugal in obv. ii 8.

§15b. To the “great orchard” see *AnOr* 7, 186 obv. 2: GAN₂ giš^{ki}kiri₆-gu-la; *AnOr* 7, 282 obv. i. 7: giš^{ki}kiri₆-gu-la.

The kab₂-ku₅ doubtless refers to the kab₂-ku₅ en-du₈-du, “reservoir of (the field) Endudu”, known for instance from the Umma texts *MVN* 15, 94 (=JCS 24,172 94) obv. ii 9, *AAICAB* 1, pl. 75, 1924-695 obv. 5, M. Civil, *Georgica* 2.03 (A 4270) 5, and *JCS* 39,125 13 rev. 6.

§15c. The ziDU ditch is attested in *MVN* 14, 215 obv. 2: e zi-DU-da lu₂-maḥ; *UTI* 3, 1829 20: e zi-DU gub-ba; *UTI* 4, 2372 1-2: 1.30 sar kin u₂-saḥar-ba / e zi-DU

- 8) *to the ditch of royal household.*
 - 9) *sadur and agandul ditch.*
 - 10) *From the reed thicket opening (literally: “canal) mouth”)*

 - 11) *30 ninda length 1/2 ninda width 1 cubit depth,*
 - 12) *its soil: 15 (volume-)sar;*
 - 13) *to the x ditch of royal household,*
 - 14) *40 ninda length 1 1/2 cubits depth,*
 - 15) *its soil: 30 (volume-)sar;*
 - 16) *to the ... ,*
 - 17) *[30] ninda length 2 cubits depth,*
 - 18) *its soil: 30 (volume-)sar;*
 - 19) *50 ninda length 1 1/2 cubits depth,*
 - 20) *its soil: 37 1/2 (volume-)sar;*
 - 21) *30 ninda length 2 cubits depth,*
 - 22) *its soil: 30 (volume-)sar;*
 - 23) *11 1/2 ninda length 2 1/2 cubits depth,*
 - 24) *its soil: 14 1/3 (volume-)sar 2 1/2 (volume-)shekels;*
 - 25) *Lumaḥ canal,*
- rev. ii
- 1) (blank)
 - 2) *Total: 505 ninda length,*
 - 3) *total, its soil: 310 (volume-)sar 17 1/2 (volume)shekels*

 - 4) (blank)
 - 5) *Work, canal “striking”.*
 - 6) *Endudu field.*
 - 7) *Year: “The Amorite wall was built”.*

gu₂ a-ga-am za₃-i₂-us₂ / 23 1/3 sar kin u₂-saḥar-ba / e zi-DU a₂ sukkaḥ-maḥ; *UTI* 4, 2598 2: a-da gub-ba e zi-DU a₂-ḥuṣ (Gomi: ll. 2-3: “Die Lesung e zi-DU a₂-ḥuṣ ist nicht ohne Zweifel. Vgl. *SNAT* 438 Rs. 7, wo ein e zi-DU a₂-šagina (GIR₃.NITA₂) belegt ist”); *UTI* 4, 2881 16: 35 guruš u₄ 1-še₃ e zi-DU, etc., often with records of excavation work or water management. Civil, *Georgica*, 129-130, translates “barrage embankments.”

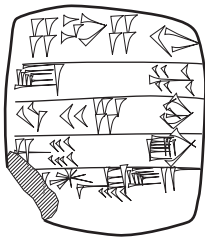
§15d. The field a-ga-an-du-ul is known from other texts in association with other fields mentioned here, for instance in M. Civil, *Georgica* 2.03 with a-ša₃ en-du₈-du, and in *SNAT* 482 with giš^{ki}kiri₆-gu-la.

Although only known from two further texts (*MVN* 16, 912 rev. ii 1 and 961 rev. 4), the signification of kin e ra-a as a means of describing the excavation of canals seems straightforward.

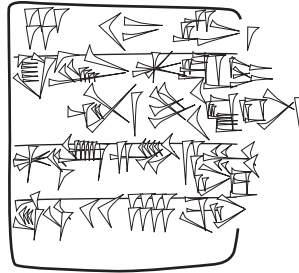
§15e. The group of fields (German: Flur) known in many Umma texts as EN.GABA.DU is in various publications transliterated en-gaba-du or en-gabara₂, without apparent evidence for one reading over the other. en-du₈-du is also chosen as a conventional option.

Calculations (n = ninda, ca. 6 meters; g = gin₂, ca. $\frac{3}{10}$ m³; s = sar, ca. 18 m³; k = kuš₂, ca. $\frac{1}{2}$ meter):

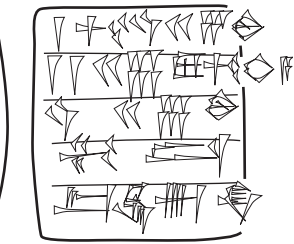
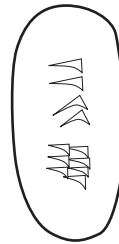
	<i>n gid₂</i>		<i>g/s-ta</i>		<i>kin-bi</i>		
obv. i						from e ^{giš} kiri ₆ -gu-la	
	3n	x	5g	=	15g		
	2n	x	15g	=	$\frac{1}{2}s$	ša ₃ kab ₂ -ku ₅	
	5n	x	10g	=	$\frac{5}{6}s$		
	20n	x	7g	=	$2\frac{1}{3}s$		
	15n	x	15g	=	$3\frac{2}{3}s$	5g	
	40n	x	10g	=	$6\frac{2}{3}s$		
	45n	x	15g	=	11s	15g	
						e zi-DU	
	5n	x	5g	=	$\frac{2}{3}s$	5g	
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ n	x	$\frac{1}{2}s$	=	$\frac{2}{3}s$	5g	
	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ n	x	$\frac{1}{3}s$	=	$17\frac{5}{6}s$		
obv. ii							
	10n	x	$\frac{2}{3}s$	=	$6\frac{2}{3}s$		
	10n	x	15g	=	$2\frac{1}{2}s$		
	20n	x	10g	=	$3\frac{1}{3}s$		
	20n	x	$\frac{1}{2}s$	=	10s		
	12n	x	$\frac{1}{3}s$	=	4s		
	36n	x	$\frac{1}{2}s$ (+5s)	=	23s		
	3n	x	1s	=	3s		
	19n	x	$\frac{1}{3}s$	=	$6\frac{1}{3}s$		
	20n	x	10g	=	$3\frac{1}{3}s$		
	10n	x	$\frac{1}{2}s$	=	5s		
	15n	x	$\frac{1}{3}s$	=	5s		
	18n	x	15g	=	$4\frac{1}{2}s$		
rev. i							
	27n	x	10g	=	$5\frac{2}{3}s$		
	15n	x	nu-tuku			to šu-murgu ₂	
	80n	x	$\frac{1}{3}s$	=	$26\frac{2}{3}s$	to e e ₂ -lugal e sa-dur ₂ -ra a-ga-an-du-ul	
	<hr/>				8.25n SN		
	505						
rev. i	<i>n gid₂</i>		<i>n dagal</i>		<i>k buru₃</i>	<i>saḫar-bi</i>	
						from ka giš-gi	
	30n	x	$\frac{1}{2}$ n	x	1k	= 15s	to ...
	40n	x	($\frac{1}{2}$ n)	x	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ k	= 30s	
	30n	x	($\frac{1}{2}$ n)	x	2k	= 30s	
	50n	x	($\frac{1}{2}$ n)	x	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ k	= $37\frac{1}{2}s$	
	30n	x	($\frac{1}{2}$ n)	x	2k	= 30s	
	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ n	x	($\frac{1}{2}$ n)	x	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ k	= $14\frac{1}{3}s$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}g$	lu ₂ -maḫ canal
	<hr/>					310s 17.5g	
	(191.5)					5.10s 17 $\frac{1}{2}g$ SN	



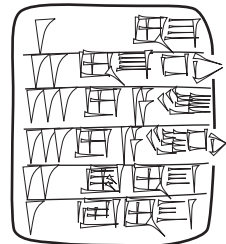
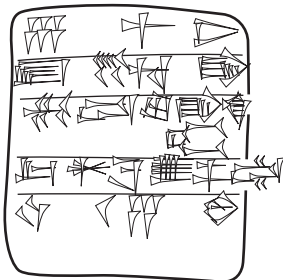
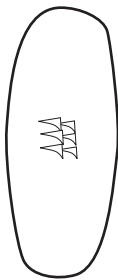
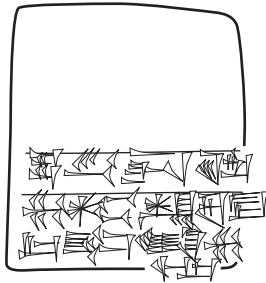
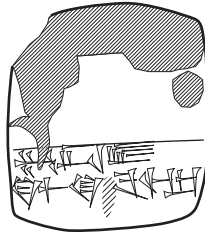
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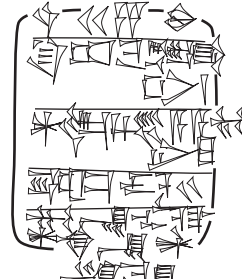
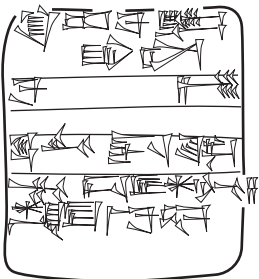


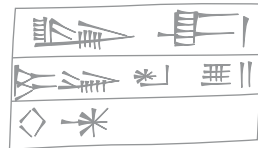
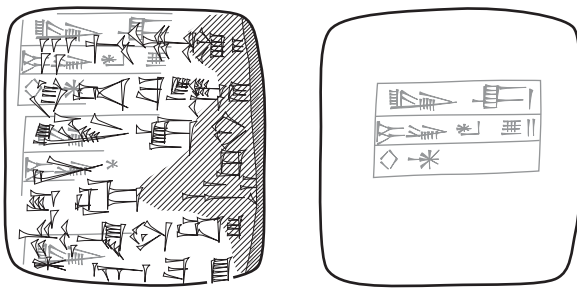
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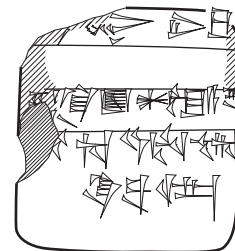
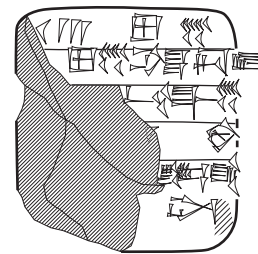
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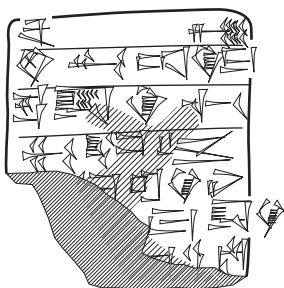
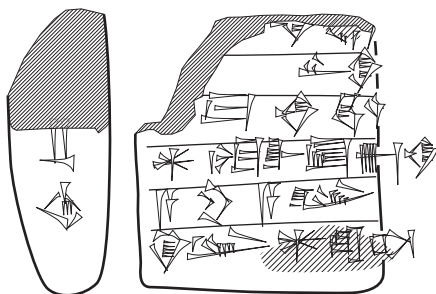




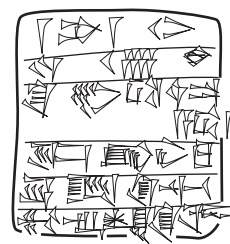
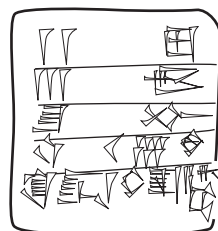
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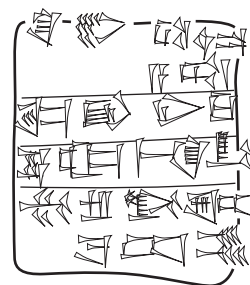
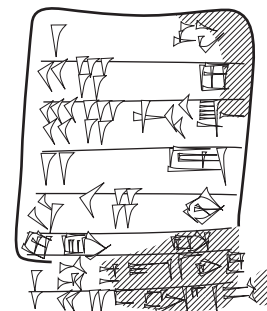
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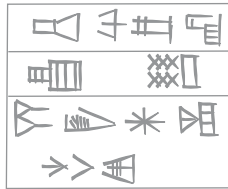
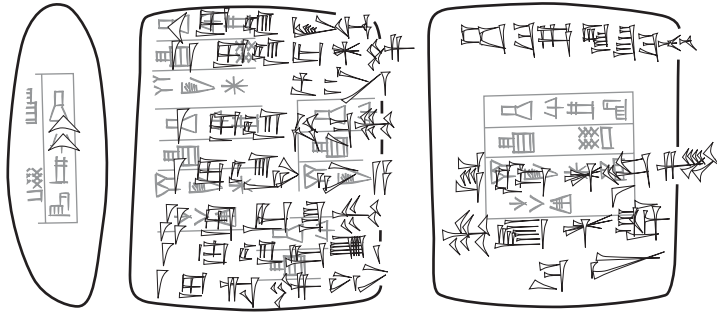
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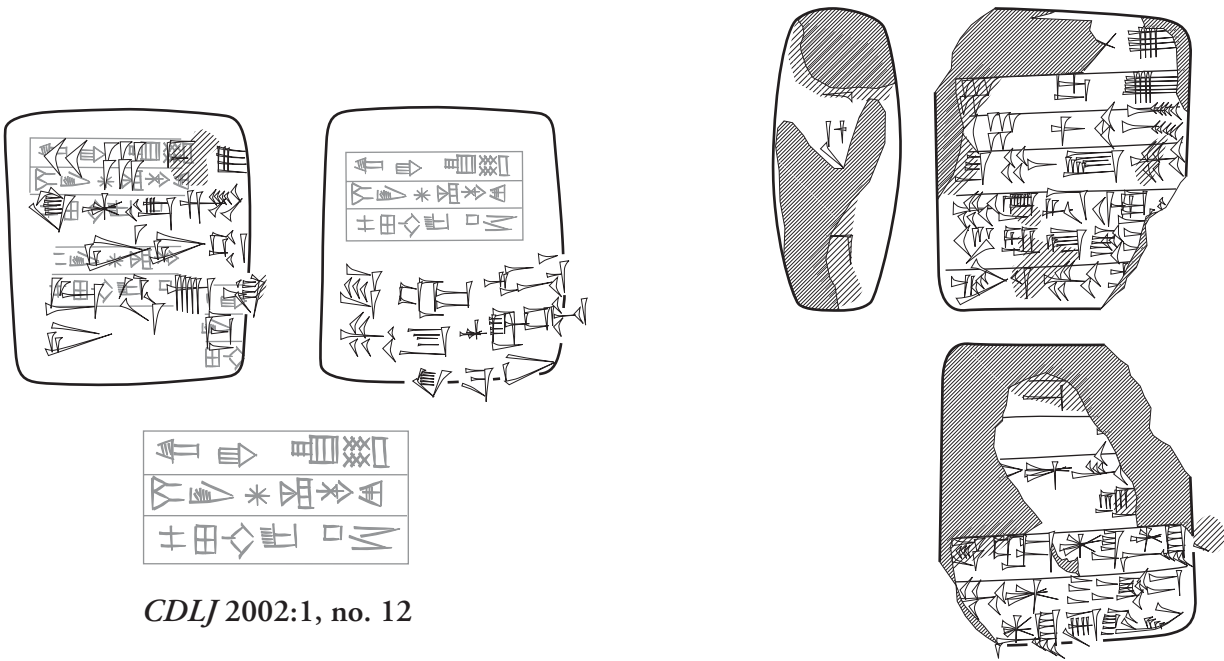
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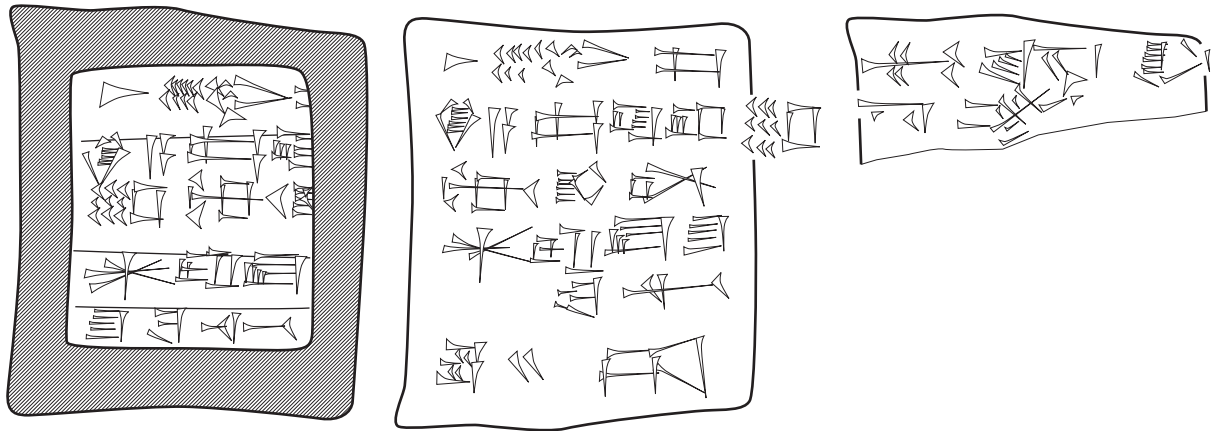


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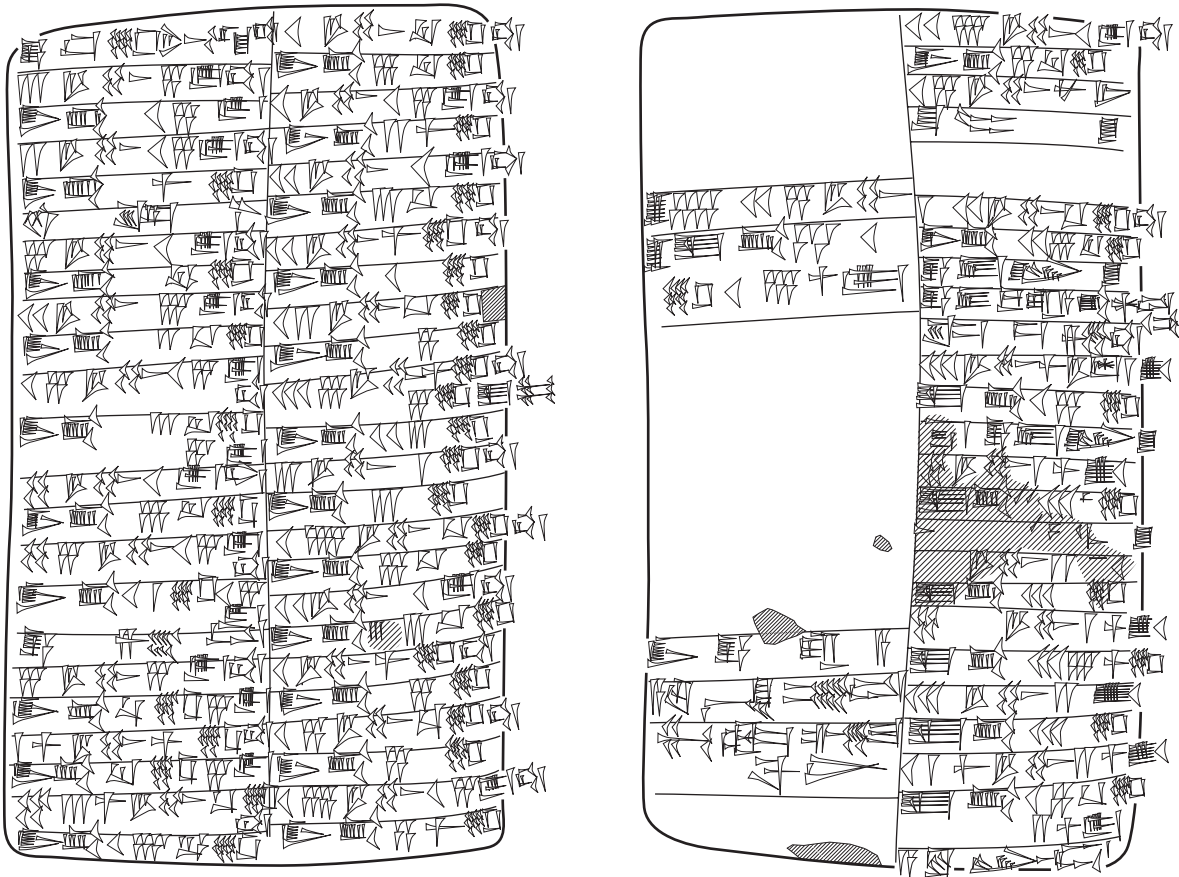


CDLJ 2002:1, no. 12

CDLJ 2002:1, no. 13



CDLJ 2002:1, no. 14
 (for the seal impression see the images)



CDLJ 2002:1, no. 15