

## Cuneiform Texts in the Collection of St. Martin Archabbey Beuron<sup>1</sup>

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### §1. Introduction

The 22 cuneiform texts presented in the following were formerly part of the private collection of the late Professor Dr. Athanasius Miller OSB<sup>2</sup> and are currently in the possession of St. Martin Archabbey Beuron, Germany. Purchased prior to the year 1912 in the Near East, 15 of these texts were mentioned in P. Dhorme's publication "Tablettes de Dréhem a Jérusalem," *RA* 9

(1912), 39-63,<sup>3</sup> of which only five were reproduced in hand copies by Dhorme.<sup>4</sup> The present contribution is the first comprehensive edition of all of the objects with cuneiform inscription—21 Ur III administrative documents from Puzriš-Dagan and Umma as well as an Old Babylonian commemorative inscription of Sin-kašid of Uruk—once owned by Athanasius Miller.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The existence and present accommodation of the collection were kindly brought to my attention by Dr. Bonifatia Gesche OSB. Professor Dr. Benedikt Schwank OSB of St. Martin Archabbey Beuron generously granted me access to the cuneiform texts as well as the permission to publish them. I would like to thank Professor Schwank for his friendliness and hospitality during my visits to Beuron. Finally, thanks are due to *cand. phil.* Julia Rubin who skillfully and diligently assisted me in the documentation of the cuneiform texts edited here and in the preparation of §3, "Alphabetical Index of Words and Proper Names."

<sup>2</sup> Athanasius (Max) Miller (22 September 1881 – 17 April 1963) entered the archabbey of St. Martin at Beuron in 1901 and earned a doctoral degree in Theology in 1908. Being a true polymath, Miller travelled to the Near East three times (1910/1911, 1914, 1930/1931), taught as Professor of Old Testament at the Pontifical Athenaeum of Saint Anselm, Rome, from 1922 through 1949, and served as *consultor* (1940–1949) and secretary (1949–1962) of the Pontifical Biblical Commission. As

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his own, handwritten transliterations and translations of many cuneiform texts edited here demonstrate, he also possessed considerable assyriological expertise. A bibliography of his numerous publications may be found in Mayer 1963, 101–105.

<sup>3</sup> For a concordance of the previously known texts, see §4, "Concordance of Registration Numbers (AM – EBKT)," below.

<sup>4</sup> See Dhorme 1912 Pl. I AM 1; Pl. III AM 6; Pl. IV AM 9; Pl. VI AM 13; Pl. VII AM 14.

<sup>5</sup> In addition to these 21 cuneiform texts, the archabbey of St. Martin at Beuron houses one more inscribed clay tablet identical to or a clay cast of *RA* 10, 65, 42-45. For the phenomenon and typology of such reproductions of cuneiform tablets, see Hilgert 1997, 45–47. The bibliographical abbreviations used here are explained at [http://www.cdli.ucla.edu/wiki/index.php/Abbreviations\\_for\\_Assyriology](http://www.cdli.ucla.edu/wiki/index.php/Abbreviations_for_Assyriology). In addition, the text sigla "AM" and "EBKT" are abbreviations of "Athanasius Miller" and "Erzabtei Beuron, Keilschrifttexte," respectively.

## §2.1. Delivery (mu-DU) of a Bear Cub by the King's Son Ur-Suen

<i>Provenience:</i>	Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)	<i>Date:</i>	Šulgi 44-10-23
<i>Registration no.:</i>	EBKT 1; old: AM 1	<i>Object:</i>	clay tablet
<i>Illustration:</i>	Dhorme 1912 pl. 1 AM 1	<i>Measurements:</i>	28 x 26 x 14 mm
<i>Transaction:</i>	mu-DU	<i>Fired:</i>	No
<i>Bureau:</i>	PD—"Central Bureau" (anon.)	<i>Bibl. references:</i>	Dhorme 1912, 41-42; Michalowski 1977, 90 note 32

obv.

1. 1(diš) amar az
2. ur-<sup>d</sup>suen dumu lugal
3. mu-DU

rev.

1. iti ezem-an-na
2. mu si-mu-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> u<sub>3</sub> lu-lu-bu<sup>ki</sup> a-ra<sub>2</sub>  
1(u) la<sub>2</sub> 1(diš<sup>tenū</sup>)-kam-aš ba-ḥul

l. e.

1. u<sub>4</sub> 2(u) 3(diš)-kam

*1 bear cub*

*(from) Ur-Suen, the king's son;  
delivery.*

*Month: "Festival of An".*

*Year: "Simurru and Lullubu were destroyed for the  
ninth time";*

*it is the 23<sup>rd</sup> day.*

§2.1.1. For the "Central Bureau" of the Puzriš-Dagan organization, its principal officials, and activities, see Hilgert 1998, 13–15, 1.4.5. (with bibliographical references) and *idem* 2003, 53–64, 5.2.

§2.1.2. obv. 2: On Šulgi's son Ur-Suen, see Michalowski 1977, 90 note 32; Frayne 1997, 169 no. 39 (with reference to Michalowski 1977).188–190 nos. 95–97; Mander 1998, 205 no. 17, line 11. 233 and note 26. The identity of Šulgi's son Ur-Suen with a certain Ur-Suen who served as a military governor (*šagina*) at Uruk and Durum during Šulgi's final regnal year was first proposed by Michalowski 1977, 90, and has been widely accepted ever since (see, e. g., Frayne 1997, 169 no. 39). Prosopographic evidence supporting Michalowski's hypothesis may derive from an administrative document (BM 21797; 00-06-25; Girsu) recording a disbursement of bread and meat for ur-<sup>d</sup>suen dumu lugal aga<sub>3</sub>-us<sub>2</sub> ensi<sub>2</sub> (*AuOr* 16, 204–205 T.17 rev. 11). Faced with the difficulty of reconciling the ostensibly conflicting social status indicators dumu lugal "son of the king" and aga<sub>3</sub>-us<sub>2</sub> ensi<sub>2</sub> "soldier, escort of the governor" – a combination that, to my knowledge, is not attested elsewhere – one may wonder if syntactically the terms dumu lugal "son of the king," aga<sub>3</sub>-us<sub>2</sub> "soldier, escort," and ensi<sub>2</sub> "governor" should be analyzed as separate, appositional expressions referring to three different functions or titles of Ur-Suen (cf. Mander 1998, 233). Correspondingly, the occurrence of the latter two designations (aga<sub>3</sub>-us<sub>2</sub>, ensi<sub>2</sub>) might possibly be seen as an attempt by the ancient scribe to paraphrase the meaning of the term *šagina* (i. e., an office implying being a "soldier" and a "city governor" at the same time [?]),<sup>6</sup>

which, for reasons unknown to us, he did not use. In this case, Michalowski's hypothesis cited above would be proven correct.<sup>7</sup> However, given the uncertainty governing our understanding of some aspects of the social hierarchy during the Ur III period and the officary or functional distinctions and incompatibilities it may have brought about, this line of argumentation remains purely hypothetical.

§2.1.3. In addition to the present document, a "king's son" named Ur-Suen occurs in several administrative records from various proveniences. Among these, all tablets offering a year date formula date to the reign of Šulgi. Pertinent references are in chronological order: *TLB* 3, 146 (= *BBVO* 10, 107–110) obv. ii 3. rev. i 13 (Šulgi 34-08-00); *MVN* 10, 149 (= *BBVO* 10, 111–113) rev. i 12 (Šulgi 35-02-00); *SEL* 3, 27 obv. ii 21. iii 25. rev. iii 1 (Šulgi 43-00-00); *MVN* 13, 706 obv. 6 (Šulgi 44-09-29); *MVN* 13, 121 obv. 4 (Šulgi 44-10-15); *Trouvaille* 81 rev. 22 (Šulgi 45-05-25); *MVN* 13, 513 rev. 10 (Šulgi 46-05-00); *MVN* 5, 105 obv. 8 (Šulgi 47-02-07); *AuOr* 16, 205, T.17 rev. 11 (00-06-25); *ASJ* 19, 228, 74 rev. ii 5 (00-00-00); *NATN* 299 obv. 6 (00-00-00); *HLC* 14 rev. I 4' ([...]-00-00).<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> On the political significance of the office of *šagina*, see the remarks by Steinkeller 1987, 31 and note 44.

<sup>7</sup> If the prince Ur-Suena attested in *AuOr* 16, 204–205 T.17 rev. 11, were indeed identical with the aforementioned son of Šulgi, the issue of the date of the administrative documents edited in Mander 1998 might have to be reconsidered (cf. Mander 1998, 193).

<sup>8</sup> The chronological distribution of these documents

§2.1.4. Finally, a considerable number of Drehem administrative documents record deliveries of bears by a certain Ur-Suen. Conspicuously, they exclusively date to the reign of Šulgi, more precisely to the last six years of that reign<sup>9</sup>: *OIP* 115, 147 obv. 6 (Šulgi 43-01-14); *OIP* 115, 173 obv. 3–4 (Šulgi 44-01 min-14); *MVN* 13, 116 rev. 13–14 (Šulgi 45-10-16); *AnOr* 7, 151 obv. 1–2 (Šulgi 46-11-21); *TRU* 34, 1–2 (Šulgi 46-11-27); *StOr* 9-1, 24 rev. 13 (Šulgi 47-01-03); *JEOL* 33, 114, 5 obv. 11–rev. 12 (Šulgi 47-11-15); *AUCT* 2, 214 obv.

1–2 (Šulgi 47-11-23); *OrSP* 18 pl. 4 12 rev. 21 (Šulgi 47-11-28); *OIP* 115, 267 obv. 4 (Šulgi 47-12-10); *OIP* 115, 268 obv. 4 (Šulgi 47-12-12); *OIP* 115, 191 obv. 5–rev. 6 (Šulgi 48-12-05); *OIP* 115, 294 rev. ii 9 (Šulgi 00-00-00); *OIP* 115, 293 obv. 10 (Šulgi 00-[...]07). Whether the Ur-Suen mentioned in these texts is identical with the son of Šulgi known by the same name, as EBKT 1 appears to indicate, cannot be ascertained at present.

## §2.2. Transfer (i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>) of Oxen from Aḫuni to Nasa

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 02; old: AM 2  
*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>  
*Bureau:* Aḫuni

*Date:* Šulgi 46-02-05  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 35 x 32 x 16 mm  
*Fired:* No  
*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 43-45

obv.

1. 𒀭2(diš) 𒀭gu<sub>4</sub> niga sag gu<sub>4</sub>
2. 4(diš) gu<sub>4</sub> niga
3. eš<sub>3</sub>-eš<sub>3</sub> e<sub>2</sub> u<sub>4</sub> 7(diš)
4. iti u<sub>4</sub> 5(diš) ba-zal
5. ki a-ḫu-ni-ta

rev.

1. na-sa<sub>6</sub> i<sub>3</sub>-𒀭dab<sub>5</sub> 𒀭
2. (vacat)
3. 𒀭iti 𒀭zah<sub>x</sub>(ŠEŠ)-da-gu<sub>7</sub>
4. 𒀭mu 𒀭us<sub>2</sub>-sa ur-𒀭bi<sub>2</sub> 𒀭lum<sup>ki</sup> ba-ḫul

2 grain-fed, “top ox” oxen,  
 4 grain-fed oxen,  
 (for) the eš-eš-festival of the seventh day;  
 5 days of the month have elapsed;  
 from Aḫuni

*Nasa received them.*

*Month:* “Piglet feast”;  
*year following (the year):* Urbilum was destroyed.

§2.2.1. For the bureau of Aḫuni and its activities within the naGaBtum organization (Puzriš-Dagan), see Hilgert 1998, 16–17, 1.4.9 (with bibliographical references) and 2003, 43–53, 5.1.

§2.2.2. obv. 1: For the qualification sag gu<sub>4</sub>, “top ox,” literally “head/top of the oxen,” apparently a high-grade classification of grain-fed oxen in administrative documents from Puzriš-Dagan (see, e. g., *OIP* 115 p. 324a s. v. gu<sub>4</sub> niga sag gu<sub>4</sub>; *OIP* 121 p. 401 s. v. gu<sub>4</sub> niga sag gu<sub>4</sub>), compare *CAD* M/I 108–109 s. v. *maḫrû* adj. with

reference to ḫar-ra : *ḫubullu* 13, 288. In this context, also compare the lucid discussion of the terms ur-sag, maš<sub>2</sub>-sag, and ud<sub>5</sub>-sag by Cavigneaux 2000, 52.

obv. 3: For the eš-eš-festival of the seventh day and related cultic celebrations linked to the lunar cycle, see Sallaberger 1993a, 56–59.

rev. 3: The reading zah<sub>x</sub>(ŠEŠ)-da-gu<sub>7</sub> of the sign sequence expressing the name of the second/third month of the calendar used in Puzriš-Dagan administrative documents is discussed by Steinkeller 2007, 17–19; cf. Sallaberger 1993a, 195.

## §2.3. Disbursal (ba-zi) of Large and Small Cattle by Nasa for Various Purposes

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)

*Date:* Šulgi 48 (?)–10-26

makes it appear likely that the records without year date formula were also written during the reign of Šulgi (compare the preceding footnote). However, as the title dumu(-munus) lugal “prince(ss)” was kept even after the king and father had died (see, e. g., Jacobsen 1953, 37 note 6; Sallaberger 1999, 185), there remains a de-

gree of uncertainty concerning the date of these tablets without year date formula.

<sup>9</sup> In addition, it should be noted that all of these documents were issued in the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, or first month of the year, the hibernation season when the cubs of most bear species are born.

Registration no.: EBKT 03; old: AM 3  
 Illustration: —  
 Transaction: ba-zi  
 Bureau: PD – “Central Bureau” (Nasa)  
 Note: Compare *SCT* 11 (mu-DU, Šulgi 48-10-26)

Object: Clay tablet  
 Measurements: 47 x 36 x 13+ mm  
 Fired: No  
 Bibl. references: Dhorme 1912, 44

obv.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. [...]-x                             | ... |
| 2. [...]                               |     |
| 3. [...]                               |     |
| 4. [...]- <sup>Γ</sup> la <sup>Γ</sup> |     |
| 5. [...]                               |     |
| 6. [...]-x                             |     |
| 7. [...]-x                             |     |
| 8. [...]-x <sup>2</sup>                |     |
| 9. x-[(x)] x [...]-x                   |     |

rev.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. 1 sila <sub>4</sub> <sup>dΓ</sup> nin <sup>Γ</sup> -lil <sub>2</sub>   | <i>1 male lamb (for the goddess) Ninlil,</i>                 |
| 2. mu-DU ensi <sub>2</sub> Šuruppak <sup>ki</sup>   | <i>(original) delivery of the city-governor of Šuruppak,</i> |
| 3. zabar-dab <sub>5</sub> maškim  | <i>the “bronze-holder” was the responsible official;</i>     |
| 4. 2(diš) gu <sub>4</sub> 5(diš) ab <sub>2</sub> 50(u) udu  | <i>2 oxen, 5 cows, 50 rams,</i>                              |
| 5. 1(u) la <sub>2</sub> 1(dištenú) u <sub>8</sub> 7(diš) maš <sub>2</sub> 6(diš) ud <sub>5</sub>  | <i>9 ewes, 7 he-goats, 6 she-goats,</i>                      |
| 6. šu-gid <sub>2</sub> e <sub>2</sub> mehida-še <sub>3</sub>  | <i>šu-gid-contingent for the “kitchen”;</i>                  |
| 7. u <sub>4</sub> 2(u) 6(diš)-kam   | <i>it is the 26<sup>th</sup> day;</i>                        |
| 8. ( <i>vacat</i> )   |  |
| 9. ki na-sa <sub>6</sub> -ta ba- <sup>Γ</sup> zi <sup>Γ</sup>   | <i>withdrawn by Nasa.</i>                                    |
| 10. iti ezem-an-na  | <i>Month: “Festival of An”;</i>                              |
| 11. <sup>Γ</sup> mu ha <sup>2</sup> -ar <sup>2</sup> -ši <sup>2</sup> <sup>Γ</sup> [ki <sup>2</sup> ?] <sup>Γ</sup> ki <sup>Γ</sup> -maš <sup>ki</sup> <sup>Γ</sup> ba-hul <sup>Γ</sup> | <i>year: Harši and Kimaš were destroyed.</i>                 |

§2.3.1. For the “Central Bureau” of the Puzriš-Dagan organization, its principal officials, and activities, see Hilgert 1998, 13–15, 1.4.5. (with bibliographical references) and 2003, 53–64, 5.2.

§2.3.2. rev. 4: Line inscribed over various erasures.  
 rev. 6: The reading mehida of the sign mu when used to express the word “cook” is suggested by Proto-Ea 174: me-hi-da : mu (see Civil 1979, 38, 174; compare Ea III 179 [Civil 1979, 311, 179]).

rev. 11: The variant of the year date formula Šulgi 48 restored here is attested *passim* in administrative documents from Puzriš-Dagan issued during that year. Examples from the tenth month include *CST* 211 rev. 11 (Šulgi 48-10-02); *OIP* 115, 353 rev. 16 (Šulgi 48-10-02); *CST* 214 (Šulgi 48-10-23); *OIP* 115, 354 rev. 7 (Šulgi 48-10-24); *RA* 9, 46 *SA* 55 rev. 3 (Šulgi 48-10-25); *SCT* 11 obv. 3 (Šulgi 48-10-26); *RA* 9, 46 *SA* 56 rev. 3 (Šulgi 48-10-29); *OIP* 115, 451 rev. 8<sup>?</sup> (Šulgi 48-10-30).

#### §2.4. Transfer (šu ba-ti) of Small Cattle Carcasses from Šu-Mama to Šulgi-irigu

Provenience: Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)  
 Registration no.: EBKT 04; old: AM 10  
 Illustration: —  
 Transaction: šu ba-ti  
 Bureau: Šu-Mama

Date: Amar-Suen 7-01-21  
 Object: Clay tablet  
 Measurements: 27 x 24 x 14 mm  
 Fired: No  
 Bibl. references: Dhorme 1912, 50, 51 (date formulae only)

obv.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. 1(diš) udu  | <i>1 ram,</i>  |
| 2. 1(diš) sila <sub>4</sub>                          | <i>1 male lamb,</i>                                  |
| 3. 1(diš) sila <sub>4</sub> ga                       | <i>1 male suckling lamb,</i>                         |
| 4. ba-ug <sub>7</sub> u <sub>4</sub> 2(u) 1(diš)-kam | <i>they are dead, it is the 21<sup>st</sup> day;</i> |

rev.

- |    |   |                                     |
|----|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | ki Šu-Ma-ma-ta  | <i>from Šu-Mama</i>                 |
| 2. | <sup>d</sup> šul-gi-iri- <sup>r</sup> gu <sub>10</sub> <sup>r</sup> | <i>Šulgi-irigu</i>                  |
| 3. | šu ba-ti  | <i>accepted them.</i>               |
| 4. | iti maš-da <sub>3</sub> -gu <sub>7</sub>                            | <i>Month: "Gazelle feast";</i>      |
| 5. | mu hu-uh <sub>2</sub> -nu-ri <sup>ki</sup> ba-hul                   | <i>year: Huḫmuri was destroyed.</i> |

l. e.

- |    |            |                          |
|----|------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | 3(diš) udu | <i>(Total:) 3 sheep.</i> |
|----|------------|--------------------------|

§2.4.1. For the bureau of Šu-Mama and its activities within the Puzriš-Dagan organization, see most recently Hilgert 2003, 77, 5.14.

## §2.5. Transfer (šu ba-ti) of Small Cattle Carcasses from Šulgi-aagu to Ur-nigar

<i>Provenience:</i>	Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)	<i>Date:</i>	Amar-Suen 2-05-13
<i>Registration no.:</i>	EBKT 05; old: AM 5	<i>Object:</i>	Clay tablet
<i>Illustration:</i>	—	<i>Measurements:</i>	32 x 27 x 15 mm
<i>Transaction:</i>	šu ba-ti	<i>Fired:</i>	Yes
<i>Bureau:</i>	Šulgi-aagu	<i>Bibl. references:</i>	Dhorme 1912, 47 (date formulae only)

obv.

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | 1(diš) sila <sub>4</sub> sig <sub>17</sub>        | <i>1 male lamb (with) yellow (coat),</i>             |
| 2. | 1(diš) sila <sub>4</sub> ga sig <sub>17</sub>     | <i>1 male suckling lamb (with) yellow (coat),</i>    |
| 3. | ša <sub>3</sub> PI-DA-al-tum                      | <i>in pi-da-al-tum;</i>                              |
| 4. | 3(diš) sila <sub>4</sub>                          | <i>3 male lambs,</i>                                 |
| 5. | 2(diš) sila <sub>4</sub> ga                       | <i>2 male suckling lambs,</i>                        |
| 6. | ba-ug <sub>7</sub> u <sub>4</sub> 1(u) 3(diš)-kam | <i>they are dead, it is the 13<sup>th</sup> day;</i> |

rev.

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | ki <sup>d</sup> šul-gi-a-a-gu <sub>10</sub> -ta  | <i>from Šulgi-aagu</i>                               |
| 2. | ur- <sup>r</sup> nigar <sup>r</sup> gar  | <i>Ur-nigar</i>                                      |
| 3. | šu ba-ti   | <i>accepted them.</i>                                |
| 4. | iti ezem- <sup>d</sup> nin-a-zu  | <i>Month: "Festival of Nin-azu";</i>                 |
| 5. | mu <sup>d</sup> amar- <sup>d</sup> suen lugal-e ur-bi <sub>2</sub> -lum <sup>ki</sup> mu-hul | <i>year: Amar-Suen, the king, destroyed Urbilum.</i> |

l. e.

- |    |        |                    |
|----|--------|--------------------|
| 1. | 7(diš) | <i>(Total:) 7.</i> |
|----|--------|--------------------|

§2.5.1. For the bureau of Šulgi-aagu and its activities within the naGaBtum organization (Puzriš-Dagan), see most recently Hilgert 2003, 43–53, 5.1.

§2.5.2. obv. 1–2: For sig<sub>17</sub>(GI) “yellow, tan” as a term denoting the coat color of goats and sheep, see Steinkeller 1995, 55–56.

obv. 3: On the toponym PI-DA-al-tum, see Hilgert 2002, 328 and note 53 (with bibliographical references); cf. Sigrist 1992, 71 and note 103.

rev. 5: The criteria for distinguishing the date formulae for the years Šulgi 45 and Amar-Suen 2 in administrative documents from Puzriš-Dagan are discussed in Hilgert 2003, 19–20.

## §2.6. Disbursal (ba-zi) of Male Lambs of Sheep by Nalu for Various Purposes

<i>Provenience:</i>	Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)	<i>Date:</i>	Amar-Suen 3-01-12
<i>Registration no.:</i>	EBKT 06; old: AM 6	<i>Object:</i>	Clay tablet
<i>Illustration:</i>	Dhorme 1912 Pl. III AM 6	<i>Measurements:</i>	50 x 39 x 18 mm
<i>Transaction:</i>	ba-zi	<i>Fired:</i>	Yes
<i>Bureau:</i>	Nalu	<i>Bibl. references:</i>	Dhorme 1912, 48

obv.

- |    |                                    |                                 |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | 1(u) 1(diš) sila <sub>4</sub> niga | <i>11 male grain-fed lambs,</i> |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

2. sa<sub>2</sub>-du<sub>11</sub> u<sub>4</sub> 1(u) 1(diš)-kam
3. 4(diš) sila<sub>4</sub> ga
4. KA-NE-še<sub>3</sub>
5. ur-<sup>d</sup>ba-<sup>r</sup>u<sub>2</sub> <sup>r</sup>i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>
6. 1(u) 2(diš) sila<sub>4</sub> niga
7. sa<sub>2</sub>-du<sub>11</sub> u<sub>4</sub> 1(u) 2(diš)-kam
8. 2(diš) sila<sub>4</sub> niga
9. uzu nim-še<sub>3</sub>
10. 7(diš) sila<sub>4</sub> ga

rev.

1. <sup>r</sup>KA <sup>r</sup>NE-še<sub>3</sub>
2. <sup>r</sup>a <sup>r</sup>a-kal-la i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>
3. <sup>r</sup>sa<sub>2</sub> <sup>r</sup>du<sub>11</sub> lugal
4. <sup>r</sup>kišib <sup>r</sup>danna-an-dul<sub>3</sub>
5. <sup>r</sup>ki <sup>r</sup>na-lu<sub>5</sub>-ta ba-zi
6. (*vacat*)
7. <sup>r</sup>iti <sup>r</sup>maš-da<sub>3</sub>-gu<sub>7</sub>
8. mu <sup>d</sup>gu-za <sup>d</sup>en-<sup>r</sup>lil<sub>2</sub> <sup>r</sup>la<sub>2</sub> ba-dim<sub>2</sub>

*regular offering, it is the 11<sup>th</sup> day;*  
*4 male suckling lambs*  
*for roasted meat,*  
*Ur-Bawu received them.*  
*12 male grain-fed lambs,*  
*regular offering, it is the 12<sup>th</sup> day;*  
*2 male grain-fed lambs*  
*for nim-meat;*  
*7 male suckling lambs*

*for roasted meat,*  
*Aa-kala received them.*  
*Regular offering of (i. e., for) the king;*  
*seal of Nanna-andul;*  
*they were withdrawn by Nalu.*

*Month: "Gazelle feast";*  
*year: the throne of (the god) Enlil was built.*

§2.6.1. For the bureau of Nalu and its activities within the Puzriš-Dagan organization, see Hilgert 1998, 15–16, 1.4.8. (with bibliographical references) and *idem* 2003, 64–65, 5.3.

§2.6.2. obv. 4. rev. 1: For the term KA-NE “roasted meat, roast,” see Hilgert 2003, 77 and note 257; Sallaberger 1993a, 113 and note 511; Steinkeller 1995, 49 and 62 note 6; further attestations of this expression in Ur III administrative documents are listed in Archi & Pomponio 1990, 99 on 164 obv. 2 and 5.

obv. 9: To my knowledge, the expression uzu nim is attested in three additional administrative documents from Puzriš-Dagan (*ASJ* 18, 74, 2 rev. 9 [Šulgi 46-05-19; bureau of Nalu]; *AUCT* 1, 377 obv. 4 [Amar-

Suen 1-01-00 [bureau of Lu-dingira, son of Inim-Šara]; Torino 1, 164 obv. 4 [Amar-Suen 7-03-00; bureau of Nalu]). The context in which this expression occurs suggests that the word represented by the sign NIM refers to a specific kind of meat preparation or processing<sup>10</sup> which, according to all pertinent sources, was based on the meat of male grain-fed lambs (sila<sub>4</sub> niga).<sup>11</sup> Whether uzu nim might be associated with maš<sub>2</sub>/sila<sub>4</sub>/udu nim “autumn goatling/lamb,” terms attested from the Old Sumerian period onward,<sup>12</sup> is uncertain.

rev. 2: For activities of Aa-kala recorded in Puzriš-Dagan administrative documents similar to the present one, see Hilgert 2003, 77 and notes 257–258 (with bibliographical references).

## §2.7. Transfer (i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>) of Fat-tailed Sheep From Aba-saga to Uta-mišaram

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 07; old: AM 8  
*Illustration:* —

*Date:* Amar-Suen 5-04-18  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 33 x 29 x 13 mm

<sup>10</sup> Several other terms for processed or prepared meat are well attested in Puzriš-Dagan administrative documents; see, e. g., Hilgert 2003, 52–53; Sallaberger 1993a, 113 and notes 510.511; Steinkeller 1995, 49 and 62 notes 3 through 7.

<sup>11</sup> This line of argumentation does not rule out the possibility that nim was a qualification that did not describe the actual activity of preparing meat in a specific manner or the result of this procedure. Thus, nim might very well be connected with the generic ethnonym/toponym nim “highland(er)” amply attested in the so-called “messenger texts” of the Ur III period (see, e. g., Sallaberger 1999, 306; compare *CAD* Š/II 16 s. v. šaqû A adj., lexical section) and, accordingly, “nim-meat”

(“highlander meat” [?]) could denote a way of meat preparation originally typical – or held to be typical – of the regions or ethnic groups termed nim in the contemporary cuneiform sources (compare, e. g., the following German designations of meat products and meat dishes: “Frankfurter,” “Kasseler,” “Krakauer,” “Szegeđiner Gulasch,” “Thüringer,” “Wiener”). Correspondingly, a reading elam (“Elam; Elamite”) of NIM in the expression at hand cannot be entirely excluded, either.

<sup>12</sup> See Selz 1993, 41–42 (cf. Selz 1989, 394 zu *Nik* 1, 170, 1, 1 [with bibliographical references]); compare Sallaberger 1994, 146, as well as the references from Mari *ARM* 21, 13, 2' (udu nim; courtesy N. Ziegler) and *ARM* 24, 48, 13 (sila<sub>4</sub> nim).

*Transaction:* i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>  
*Bureau:* PD – “Central Bureau” (Abasaga)

*Fired:* Yes  
*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 49 (date formulae only)

obv.

1. 2(diš) gukkal (over erasure:) 1(diš) maš-da<sub>3</sub>
2. u<sub>4</sub> 1(u) 8(diš)-kam
3. ki ab-ba-sa<sub>6</sub>-ga-ta
4. u<sub>2</sub>-ta<sub>2</sub>-mi-šar-ra-am i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>

*2 fat-tailed rams, 1 gazelle,  
it is the 18<sup>th</sup> day;  
from Aba-saga  
Uta-mišaram received them.*

rev.

1. (*vacat*)
2. iti ki-siki<sub>2</sub> <sup>d</sup>nin-a-zu
3. mu en-unu<sub>6</sub>-gal <sup>d</sup>inanna unu<sup>ki</sup> ba-ḥun

*Month: ki-siki of Nin-azu;  
year: En-unu-gal(, the en-priest) of (the goddess) Inanna of  
Uruk, was installed.*

l. e.

1. 3(diš)

*(Total:) 3.*

§2.7.1. For the “Central Bureau” of the Puzriš-Dagan organization, its principal officials, and activities, see Hilgert 1998, 13–15, 1.4.5. (with bibliographical references) and 2003, 53–64, 5.2.

§2.7.2. obv. 4: For Uta-mišaram and his activities within the Puzriš-Dagan organization, see Hilgert 2003, 71 (with bibliographical references). 74–75.

## §2.8. Disbursal (ba-zi) of a Ram by Šulgi-aagu

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 08; old: AM 9  
*Illustration:* Dhorme 1912 Pl. IV AM 9  
*Transaction:* ba-zi  
*Bureau:* Šulgi-aagu

*Date:* Amar-Suen 06-01-15  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 33 x 30 x 17 mm  
*Fired:* Yes  
*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 50

obv.

1. 1(diš) udu niga
2. <sup>geš</sup>gu-za en-na
3. giri<sub>3</sub> nu-ur<sub>2</sub>-<sup>d</sup>suen sagi
4. ba-ba-an-še-en maškim
5. iti u<sub>4</sub> 1(u) 5(diš) ba-zal

*1 grain-fed ram  
(for) the throne of the en-priest(ess),  
via Nur-Suen, the “cup-bearer,”  
Babašen was the responsible official;  
15 days of the month have elapsed;*

rev.

1. ki <sup>d</sup>šul-gi-a-a-gu<sub>10</sub>-ta ba-zi
2. (*vacat*)
3. iti maš-da<sub>3</sub>-gu<sub>7</sub>
4. mu ša-aš-ru<sup>ki</sup> ba-ḥul

*it was withdrawn by Šulgi-aagu.*

*Month: “Gazelle feast”;  
year: Šašru was destroyed.*

l. e.

1. 1(diš)

*(Total:) 1.*

§2.8.1. For the bureau of Šulgi-aagu and its activities within the naGaBtum organization (Puzriš-Dagan), see most recently Hilgert 2003, 43–53, 5.1. For the pres-

ent document and further disbursals intended for the “thrones” (<sup>geš</sup>gu-za) of various individuals, see Sallaberger 1993a, 147 note 696.

## §2.9. Transfer (šu ba-ti) of a Ram’s Carcass from Daḥiš-atal to Šulgi-irigu

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 09; old: AM 15  
*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* šu ba-ti  
*Bureau:* Daḥiš-atal

*Date:* Šu-Suen 02-02-03  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 23 x 22 x 13 mm  
*Fired:* No  
*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 55

obv.

1. 1(diš) udu
2. ba-uš<sub>2</sub> u<sub>4</sub> 3(diš)-kam
3. ki da-ḥi-iš-a-tal-ta
4. dšul-gi-iri-gu<sub>10</sub>

*1 ram,  
it is dead, it is the 3<sup>rd</sup> day;  
from Daḥiṣ-atal  
Šulgi-irigu*

rev.

1. šu ba-ti
2. iti zaḥ<sub>x</sub>(ŠEŠ)-da-gu<sub>7</sub>
3. mu dš<sub>u</sub>-d<sup>r</sup>suen<sup>1</sup> lugal-e ma<sub>2</sub> 1<sup>r</sup> dara<sub>3</sub> abzu<sup>1</sup>  
d<sup>en</sup>-1<sup>r</sup> ki-ka<sup>1</sup> bi<sub>2</sub>-1<sup>r</sup> in-dim<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup>

*accepted it.  
Month: "Piglet feast";  
year: Šu-Suen, the king, made the boat (named)  
"Ibex of the apsû" of (the god) Enki.*

l. e.

1. 1(diš)

*(Total:) 1.*

§2.9.1. For the bureau of Daḥ(i)š-atal and its activities within the Puzriš-Dagan organization, see most recently

Hilgert 2003, 76–77, 5.13.

## §2.10. Transfer (šu ba-ti) of Small Cattle Carcasses from Lu-dingira to Ur-nigar

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 10; old: AM 4  
*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* šu ba-ti  
*Bureau:* Lu-dingira, son of Inim-Šara

*Date:* Amar-Suen 1-10-03  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 25 x 22 x 13 mm  
*Fired:* No  
*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 46 (date formulae only)

obv.

1. 1(diš) 1<sup>r</sup> U<sub>8</sub>+HUL<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup>
2. 3(diš) sila<sub>4</sub> ga
3. 2(diš) kir<sub>11</sub> 1<sup>r</sup> ga<sup>1</sup>
4. ba-ug<sub>7</sub> u<sub>4</sub> 3(diš)-kam
5. ki lu<sub>2</sub>-dingir-1<sup>r</sup> ra<sup>1</sup>-ta

*1 fat-tailed ewe,  
3 male suckling lambs,  
2 suckling ewe lambs,  
they are dead, it is the 3<sup>rd</sup> day;  
from Lu-dingira*

rev.

1. 1<sup>r</sup> ur<sup>1</sup>-nigar<sup>gar</sup>
2. šu ba-ti
3. iti ezem-an-na
4. mu d<sup>amar</sup>-d<sup>suen</sup> lugal

*Ur-nigar  
accepted them.  
Month: "Festival of An",  
year: Amar-Suen (is) king.*

l. e.

1. 6(diš)

*(Total:) 6.*

§2.10.1. For the bureau of Lu-dingira, son of Inim-Šara, and its activities within the naGaBtum organiza-

tion (Puzriš-Dagan), see Hilgert 1998, 17, 1.4.10. (with bibliographical references) and *idem* 2003, 43–53, 5.1.

## §2.11. Transfer (i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>) of Newborn Lambs of Sheep to Šulgi-aagu

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 11; old: AM 12  
*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>  
*Bureau:* na-kab-tum

*Date:* Amar-Suen 4-09 min-24  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 21 x 19 x 11 mm  
*Fired:* No  
*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 51-52 (date formulae only)

obv.

1. 1(u) 8(diš) sila<sub>4</sub> ga
2. 1(u) 6(diš) kir<sub>11</sub> ga
3. u<sub>3</sub>-tu-da
4. ša<sub>3</sub> na-kab-tum

*18 male suckling lambs,  
16 suckling ewe lambs,  
newborn,  
in na-kab-tum,*



rev.

1. u<sub>4</sub> 2(u) 4(diš)-kam
2. dšul-gi-a-a-gu<sub>10</sub> i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>
3. iti ezem-maḥ min<sub>3</sub>-kam
4. mu en d<sup>n</sup>nanna ba-ḥun

l. e.

1. 3(u) 4(diš) udu

*it is the 24<sup>th</sup> day;*

*Šulgi-aagu received them.*

*Month: "Great festival", it is the second (one);*

*year: the en-priestess of (the god) Nanna was installed.*

*(Total:) 34 sheep.*

§2.11.1. For the bureau of Šulgi-aagu and its activities within the naGaBtum organization (Puzriš-Dagan), see most recently Hilgert 2003, 43–53, 5.1. For an analysis of administrative documents similar to the present one, see *ibid.*, 47–49.

§2.11.2. rev. 3: For the intercalary month ezem-maḥ min/min<sub>3</sub> of Amar-Suen's fourth regnal year, see Sallab-

erger 1993a, 8 note 22 (with bibliographical references) and, most recently, Englund 2004, 37 note 14. Attestations of this intercalary month not listed in Whiting 1979, 18, are in alphabetical order: *AUCT* 1, 592; *AUCT* 2, 126 and 350; *HSAO* 9, 37, 1; *Hirose* 166-167; *JCS* 52, 10, 36; *MVN* 8, 50-51; *MVN* 9, 219; *MVN* 13, 910; *SAT* 2, 797. 821; *Torino* 1, 170.

## §2.12. Transfer (šu ba-ti) of Carcasses of Sheep from Igi-Enlilše to Šulgi-irigu

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)

*Registration no.:* EBKT 12; old: AM 11

*Illustration:* —

*Transaction:* šu ba-ti

*Bureau:* Igi-Enlilše

*Date:* Amar-Suen 9-01-13

*Object:* Clay tablet

*Measurements:* 22 x 21 x 11 mm

*Fired:* No

*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 51 (date formulae only)

obv.

1. 1(diš) udu niga
2. 1(diš) sila<sub>4</sub> ga
3. ba-ug<sub>7</sub> u<sub>4</sub> 1(u) 3(diš)-kam
4. ki igi-d<sup>n</sup>en-lil<sub>2</sub>-še<sub>3</sub>-ta

rev.

1. dšul-gi-iri-gu<sub>10</sub>
2. šu ba-ti
3. iti maš-da<sub>3</sub>-gu<sub>7</sub>
4. mu us<sub>2</sub>-sa en eridu<sup>ki</sup> ba-ḥun

l. e.

1. 2(diš) udu

*1 grain-fed ram,*

*1 male suckling lamb,*

*they are dead, it is the 13<sup>th</sup> day;*

*from Igi-Enlilše*

*Šulgi-irigu*

*accepted them.*

*Month: "Gazelle feast";*

*year following (the year): the en-priestess of Eridu was installed.*

*(Total:) 2 sheep.*

§2.12.1. For the bureau of Igi-Enlilše and its activities within the Puzriš-Dagan organization, see most recently

Hilgert 2003, 79, 5.17.

## §2.13. Delivery (mu-DU) of Large and Small cattle to Intaea

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)

*Registration no.:* EBKT 13; old: AM 13

*Illustration:* Dhorme 1912, pl. 6, AM 13

*Transaction:* mu-DU

*Bureau:* PD – "Central Bureau" (Intaea)

*Date:* Šu-Suen 1-12-29

*Object:* Clay tablet

*Measurements:* 41 x 36 x 17 mm

*Fired:* No

*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 52-53

obv.

1. 1(u) 4(diš) gu<sub>4</sub> niga
2. 1(diš) lulim nita<sub>2</sub> niga
3. 1(diš) šeg<sub>9</sub>-bar nita<sub>2</sub> niga
4. 1(geš<sub>2</sub>) 2(u) la<sub>2</sub> 1(diš<sup>tenû</sup>) udu
5. 1(geš<sub>2</sub>) 1(u) 8(diš) maš<sub>2</sub> gal

*14 grain-fed oxen,*

*1 male grain-fed stag,*

*1 male grain-fed cervid,*

*79 rams,*

*78 full-grown he-goats,*

6. 2(diš) maš-da<sub>3</sub> nita<sub>2</sub>
7. kaš-de<sub>2</sub>-a ARAD<sub>2</sub>-gu<sub>10</sub> sukkaḥ maḥ

rev.

1. e<sub>2</sub> dingir-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> ba-ab-dab<sub>5</sub>
2. eš<sub>3</sub>-eš<sub>3</sub> u<sub>4</sub>-sakar
3. bala ensi<sub>2</sub> gir<sub>2</sub>-su<sup>ki</sup>
4. u<sub>4</sub> 3(u) la<sub>2</sub> 1(diš<sup>tenū</sup>)-kam
5. mu-DU
6. in-ta-e<sub>3</sub>-a i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>
7. giri<sub>3</sub> lugal-amar-ku<sub>3</sub> dub-sar
8. ṽiti ṽše-kin-ku<sub>5</sub>
9. mu ḏšu-d<sup>r</sup> suen ṽlugal

l. e.

1. 2(geš<sub>2</sub>) 5(u) 5(diš)

2 male gazelles,  
“beer pouring”(-donation) of Aradgu, the “grand-vizier,”

they were received at the temples of the gods,  
(for) the eš-eš-festival of the new moon day;  
bala-fund of the city governor of Girsu;  
it is the 29<sup>th</sup> day;  
delivery,  
Intaea received it;  
via Lugal-amar-ku, the scribe.  
Month: “Harvest”;  
year: Šu-Suen (is) king.

(Total:) 175.

§2.13.1. For the “Central Bureau” of the Puzriš-Dagan organization, its principal officials, and activities, see Hilgert 1998, 13–15, 1.4.5. (with bibliographical references) and 2003, 53–64, 5.2. For the significance of the delivery recorded in the present document and an analysis of the pertinent administrative terminology, see Sallaberger 1993a, 32–35. 56 and note 234; 1993b, 15 table 6a; 1999, 195–196 and note 246. Compare Maeda 1994, 125–126 (with reference to EBKT 13 = AM 13). 160; Sharlach 2004, 131–136. 347 (chart 4.3).

359 (chart 5.1). 367 (chart 6.1; all charts with reference to EBKT 13 = AM 13).

§2.13.2. obv. 3: The identification of the animal referred to by the Sumerian word šeg<sub>3</sub>-bar with a cervid, possibly the Mesopotamian fallow deer (*dama mesopotamica*), was first proposed by Steinkeller 1995, 50.

obv. 7: For the “grand-vizier” Aradgu/Arad-Nanna, see Huber 2000; Sallaberger 1999, 189–190 and notes 228 (with bibliographical references), 251.

## §2.14. Delivery (mu-DU) of Small Cattle to Intaea

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 14; old: AM 14  
*Illustration:* Dhorme 1912 Pl. VII AM 14  
*Transaction:* mu-DU  
*Bureau:* PD – “Central Bureau” (Intaea)

*Date:* Šu-Suen 7-03-25  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 52 x 41 x 18 mm  
*Fired:* Yes  
*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 54. 55; Owen 1997, 380–381. 388–389

obv.

1. 1(u) udu ṽu<sub>2</sub> ṽ
2. šar-ru-um-ba-ni nu-ṽbanda<sub>3</sub> ṽ
3. 1(geš<sub>2</sub>) 1(u) 2(diš) udu u<sub>2</sub>
4. 8(diš) maš<sub>2</sub> gal u<sub>2</sub>
5. erin<sub>2</sub> ṽpu-ut ṽtu-li-um<sup>ki</sup>
6. ugula ib-ni-ḏšul-gi
7. giri<sub>3</sub> ad-da-gu<sub>10</sub> lu<sub>2</sub> kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a lugal
8. gun<sub>2</sub> ma-da

rev.

1. mu-DU
2. ṽin ṽta-e<sub>3</sub>-a
3. i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>
4. giri<sub>3</sub> ḏnanna-ma-ba dub-sar
5. u<sub>4</sub> 2(u) 5(diš)-kam
6. iti zaḥ<sub>x</sub>(ŠEŠ)-ṽda ṽgu<sub>7</sub>
7. mu ḏšu-ḏsuen lugal uri<sub>5</sub><sup>ki</sup>-ma-ke<sub>4</sub> ṽma ṽda  
za-ab-ša-ṽli ṽki mu-ḥul

l. e.

1. ṽ1(geš<sub>2</sub>) ṽ + 3(u) udu

10 grass-fed rams,  
(from) Šarrum-bani, the captain;  
72 grass-fed rams,  
8 full-grown grass-fed he-goats,  
(from) the troops of Put-tulium,  
supervisor (was) Ibni-Šulgi;  
via Adagu, the messenger of the king;  
tax of the mada-territory,

delivery,  
Intaea  
received it;  
via Nanna-maba, the scribe;  
it is the 25<sup>th</sup> day.  
Month: “Piglet feast”;  
year: Šu-Suen, the king of Ur, destroyed the territory  
of Zabšali.

(Total:) 90 sheep.

§2.14.1. For the “Central Bureau” of the Puzriš-Dagan organization, its principal officials, and activities, see Hilgert 1998, 13–15, 1.4.5. (with bibliographical references) and 2003, 53–64, 5.2.

§2.14.2. obv. 5: For the possible location of the settlement referred to by the toponym Pu-ut-tu-li-um<sup>ki</sup>, see

Owen 1997, 380–381.

obv. 8: For animal deliveries designated as gun<sub>2</sub> ma-da, “tax of the *mada*-territory,” see the discussions by Steinkeller 1987, 30–41, and Sallaberger 1999, 196–199; compare the remarks by Sallaberger 1993a, 27 and note 104.

## §2.15. Delivery (mu-DU) of a Male Lamb to Aba-saga

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 15; old: AM 7  
*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* (mu-DU)  
*Bureau:* PD – “Central Bureau” (Aba-saga)

*Date:* Amar-Suen 5-01-14  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 25 x 27 x 14 mm  
*Fired:* No  
*Bibl. references:* Dhorme 1912, 49

obv.

1. 1(diš) sila<sub>4</sub> lu<sub>2</sub>-<sup>d</sup>nin-šubur
2. u<sub>4</sub> 1(u) 4(diš)-kam
3. mu-DU

*1 male lamb (from) Lu-Nin-šubur,  
it is the 14<sup>th</sup> day;  
delivery,*

rev.

1. Ab-ba-<sup>r</sup> sa<sub>6</sub>-<sup>r</sup>ga
2. i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>
3. iti maš-da<sub>3</sub>-gu<sub>7</sub>
4. mu en-unu<sub>2</sub>-gal <sup>d</sup>inanna ba-<sup>h</sup>un

*Aba-saga  
received it.  
Month: “Gazelle feast”;  
year: En-unu-gal(, the en-priest) of (the goddess) Inanna,  
was installed.*

l. e.

1. 1(diš)

*(Total:) 1.*

§2.15.1. For the “Central Bureau” of the Puzriš-Dagan organization, its principal officials, and activities, see

Hilgert 1998, 13–15, 1.4.5 (with bibliographical references) and 2003, 53–64, 5.2.

## §2.16. Receipt (ba-zi) Concerning Irrigation System Labor Force

*Provenience:* Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem) (?)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 16  
*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* ba-zi  
*Bureau:* Kuli

*Date:* [Šulgi 47 (?)]-[...]-[...]  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 43 x 35 x 16 mm  
*Fired:* No

obv.

1. <sup>r</sup>1(u) 4(diš) <sup>r</sup>guruš u<sub>4</sub> 1(u) 5(diš)-<sup>r</sup>še<sub>3</sub> <sup>r</sup>
2. <sup>r</sup>a<sub>2</sub>-<sup>r</sup>bi 3(geš<sub>2</sub>) 3(u) guruš
3. [a<sub>2</sub>] <sup>r</sup>guruš <sup>r</sup>u<sub>4</sub> du<sub>8</sub>-a-bi <sup>r</sup>2(u) <sup>r</sup>1(diš) u<sub>4</sub> 1(diš)-še<sub>3</sub>
4. <sup>r</sup>kun-zi <sup>r</sup>da i<sub>7</sub> <sup>r</sup>pa<sub>2</sub>-<sup>r</sup>ri<sub>2</sub>-ik-tum-ma
5. a-ša<sub>3</sub> dal-ba-na kun zu-de<sub>3</sub> ba-gi<sub>4</sub>

*14 men for 15 days  
the corresponding production: 210 men;  
the corresponding off-day production of men: 21 days;  
they were sent back to the dam of the transversal canal  
in order to explore the area(s) between the (canal) outlets.*

rev.

1. ki ku-li-ta
2. <sup>r</sup>ba-zi <sup>r</sup>
3. [...] (*vacat*)
4. [mu] <sup>r</sup>us<sub>2</sub>-sa <sup>r</sup>[...] -<sup>r</sup>ti <sup>r</sup>[...]

*booked out of Kuli(’s account);*

*year after the year: [...].*

§2.16.1.1. obv. 3: For the expression u<sub>4</sub> du<sub>8</sub>-a “free day,” see Sallaberger 1993a, 72 note 317 (with bibliographical references). The ratio between workdays and

off-days attested here (10:1) is the customary one for male workers during the Ur III period; see Englund 1991, 275–279; Waetzoldt 1988, 36–38.

obv. 4–5: The translation offered here as well as the grammatical analysis on which it is based are entirely tentative, as I am not aware of any elucidating parallels. For kun-zi-da “dam, weir,” see Civil 1994, 129–130. 134. 136 note 8, and Steinkeller 2001, 35 and note 46.

§2.16.1.2. Whether the expression  $i_7 pa_2-ri_2-ik-tum$ <sup>13</sup> indeed refers to a transversal canal, as suggested by an Old Babylonian legal document (*CT* 8, 17b, 3),<sup>14</sup> or rather should be understood as a proper name, cannot be decided without further pertinent evidence. While  $i_7 pa_2-ri_2-ik-tum$  appears to be a *hapax legomenon* within the corpus of published Ur III administrative documents, a noun *pa<sub>2</sub>-ri-ik-tum* occurs in an Akkadian incantation from the Ur III period excavated at Nippur (6N-T105, 3’),<sup>15</sup> albeit in a rather obscure context.<sup>16</sup> It remains unclear if both texts contain the same lexeme. For a-ša<sub>3</sub> dal-ba-na, “in-between area; balk,” compare Civil 1994, 112–115, on eg<sub>2</sub> dal-ba(-an)-na; *CAD* B 252–255 s. v. *birītu* s. For the occurrence of this expression in mathematical cuneiform texts, see Friberg 1987–1990, 564–565. Ur III administrative documents containing the expression a-ša<sub>3</sub> dal-ba-na are *ASJ* 8, 346, 2 obv. ii 11’; *BPOA* 1, 577 rev. 4; *CST* 40 obv. 1; 883, obv. ii 12’; *Iraq* 5, 173, 21 rev. 13; *MVN* 3, 358 obv. 4; *NATN* 60 obv. 2 (dal<sup>al</sup>-ba-na); *Ontario* 1, 167 obv. 6;<sup>17</sup>

*SNAT* 261 obv. i 10; *TRU* 374 obv. 4; rev. 10. However, as Civil 1994, 137 note 17, has pointed out with regard to *Syracuse* 149 obv. 2, dal-ba-na may sometimes serve as a proper name or part thereof (compare the corresponding references listed by Pettinato 1967, 138, 178–179). It appears as if the varying usages of the term were not easy to distinguish, a fact adding even more uncertainty to the proposed analysis and translation of the passage at hand.<sup>18</sup> For kun, “tail, outlet (of a canal),” see Kang 1974, 437–438. 440 fig.; Sauren 1966, 49.

§2.16.1.3. rev. 1: As the personal name Ku-li is well attested within Ur III administrative documents from various proveniences and EBKT 16 does not provide any prosopographical information in addition to Kuli’s name, the identity of the functionary in question as well as the document’s provenience remain uncertain.<sup>19</sup> rev. 4: In all probability, this line offered the year date formula. Given the space available on the tablet surface and provided that the identification of the sign ti in rev. 10 is correct, the year date formula most likely to be reconstructed is one indicating Šulgi’s 47<sup>th</sup> year (Šulgi 47a), since some variants of this year date formula contain the toponym *Ḫurti* the last syllable of which is always represented by the sign ti (e. g., mu us<sub>2</sub>-sa ki-ma<sup>ki</sup> (u<sub>3</sub>) ḫu-ur/ur<sub>5</sub>-ti<sup>ki</sup> ba-ḫul “year following [the year]: Kimaš and *Ḫurti* were destroyed”<sup>20</sup>).

## §2.17. Transfer (kišib) of a Mountain Ram’s Carcass from Ur-ru to Lu-kala

*Provenience:* Umma (Tell Jokha)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 17

*Date:* Amar-Suen 6-05-00  
*Object:* Clay tablet

<sup>13</sup> Within the present clause,  $i_7 \text{ } ^\Gamma pa_2 \text{ } ^\Gamma ri_7-ik-tum-ma$  is understood to represent the locative argument of the finite verbal form ba-gi<sub>4</sub>. However, it should be noted that in Ur III administrative documents, graphemic realizations of Akkadian loanwords (nominative case) with appended -ma occur in clauses where no locative argument is warranted and the function of the morpheme expressed by -ma remains uncertain or ambiguous (see, e. g., Hilgert 2002, 256 note 36, on A 2771, 9 [unpub., Umma: mu us<sub>2</sub>-sa d<sup>su</sup>-d<sup>suen</sup> lugal uri<sub>5</sub><sup>ki</sup>-ma-ke<sub>4</sub> bad<sub>3</sub> mu-ri-i<sub>3</sub>-iq-tum-ma mu-du<sub>3</sub>]; *ibid.*, 327–328 note 52, on *šarraḫum*). A systematic analysis of these and other relevant graphemic representations is lacking.

<sup>14</sup> See *CAD* P 187b s. v. parku adj. 1. b).

<sup>15</sup> For 6N-T105, see Hilgert 2002, 47.

<sup>16</sup> See Hilgert 2002, 208 note 154.

<sup>17</sup> Just as the document at hand, *Ontario* 1, 167 (Amar-Suen 2-00-00) records a withdrawal by an individual named Kuli. However, the context of *Ontario* 1, 167 suggests that in this document the expression a-ša<sub>3</sub> dal-

ba-na is used as a proper name (“dalbana-field”) and not as a common noun. Still, EBKT 16 and *Ontario* 1, 167 are both characterized by exceptionally complex verbal clauses which might point to a common origin within one bureau.

<sup>18</sup> H. Waetzoldt (oral communication) suggests a slightly different interpretation based on the assumption that kun represents the direct object (absolutive case) of the participle zu-de<sub>3</sub>, while a-ša<sub>3</sub> dal-ba-na is a proper noun and occurs in a dimensional case (directive case [?]) resulting in the following translation of the passage in question: “they returned/were sent back to the dam of the transversal canal in order to explore the outlet (of the canal) by/next to the dalbana-field.” Due to the various uncertainties described above, I cannot decide which interpretation is more adequate.

<sup>19</sup> Compare, however, note 17 above with reference to *ROM* 1, 167.

<sup>20</sup> For examples from Puzriš-Dagan administrative documents, see, e. g., Hilgert 1998, 425–426.

*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* kišib  
*Bureau:* Ur-ru

*Measurements:* 38 x 34 x 15 mm  
*Fired:* Yes  
*Note:* Multiple sealings on tablet surface

obv.

1. 1(diš) udu 𒀭nita<sub>2</sub> 𒀭kur-ra ba-uš<sub>2</sub>
2. ki 𒀭ur-ru 𒀭-ta
3. kišib lu<sub>2</sub>-kal-la
4. iti RI

*1 mountain ram, it was slaughtered;  
from Ur-ru,  
seal of Lukala.  
Month: RI.*

rev.

1. (vacat)
2. mu ša-aš-ru-um<sup>ki</sup> a-ra<sub>2</sub> min<sub>3</sub>-kam ba-ḥul

*Year: Šašrum was destroyed for the second time.*

seal inscription:

1. lu<sub>2</sub>-kal-la
2. dub-sar
3. dumu ur-e<sub>11</sub>-e šuš<sub>3</sub>

*Lukala,  
scribe,  
son of Ur-é'e, the "chief livestock administrator."*

§2.17.1. For administrative documents similar to the present one and its principal officials, Ur-ru and Lukala, son of Ur-é'e, see Stepien 1996, 182–183, 358a, and 151–154, 217a, respectively. Receipts concerning dead animals and sealed with the seal of Lu-kala, son of Ur-ee, are discussed by Dahl 2007, 106–108 and fig. 9. For the seal of Lukala, son of Ur-é'e, see Bergamini 1995, 383, S.33; Mayr 1997, 307–308, 344.1; further occurrences of this well attested are, e. g., listed in Waetzoldt & Yıldız 1994, xvii, 96a-b, and Koslova 2000, xlii, 40a-b.

difference between the expressions ba-uš<sub>2</sub>/ug<sub>7</sub> and ri-ri-ga-am<sub>3</sub> in these texts is treated *ibid.*, 41 and note 23. 77–78. 199.

obv. 4: For the proposed reading dal of RI in the present month name, see Englund 2004, 38 note 16.

Seal inscription 3: For the administrative activities of Ur- e<sub>11</sub>-e, see most recently Dahl 2007, 85–96; Studevent-Hickman 2006, 29. 47–48 (with bibliographical references).

The various duties and functions of officials referred to as šuš<sub>3</sub> in Umma administrative documents are discussed by Stepien 1996, 38–40. 57–58. 61–62, Studevent-Hickman 2006, 29 and note 47, and, most recently, by Dahl 2007, 85–96.

§2.17.2. obv. 1: For the Sumerian animal terminology in Umma administrative documents, see Stepien 1996, 16–31 (with bibliographical references). The semantic

## §2.18. Transfer (kišib) of Small Cattle Carcasses from Girini-idab to Lukala

*Provenience:* Umma (Tell Jokha)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 18  
*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* kišib  
*Bureau:* Girini-idab

*Date:* Amar-Suen 5-11-00  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 40 x 38 x 13 mm  
*Fired:* Yes  
*Note:* Multiple sealings on tablet surface

obv.

1. 2(diš) u<sub>8</sub>
2. 1(diš) ud<sub>5</sub>
3. de<sub>5</sub>-de<sub>5</sub>-ga-am<sub>3</sub>
4. ki giri<sub>3</sub>-ni-i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>-ta
5. kišib lu<sub>2</sub>-kal-la

*2 ewes,  
1 she-goat,  
they are dead;  
from Girini-idab,  
seal of Lukala.*

rev.

1. iti pa<sub>4</sub>-u<sub>2</sub>-e
2. (vacat)
3. mu en-unu<sub>6</sub>-gal 𒀭<sup>d</sup>inanna ba-ḥun

*Month: Pa'ue.*

*Year: En-unu-gal(, the en-priest) of (the goddess) Inanna,  
was installed.*

seal inscription:

1. lu<sub>2</sub>-kal-la
2. dub-sar
3. dumu ur-e<sub>11</sub>-e šuš<sub>3</sub>

*Lukala,*  
*scribe,*  
*son of Ur-é'e, the "chief livestock administrator."*

§2.18.1. For administrative documents similar to the one at hand and its principal officials, girini-idab and Lu-kala, son of Ur-ee, see Stepien 1996, 124, 94a, and 151–154, 217a, respectively. Receipts concerning dead animals and sealed with the seal of Lu-kala, son of Ur-ee, are discussed by Dahl 2007, 106–108 and fig. 9. For the seal of Lu-kala, son of Ur-é'e, see Bergamini 1995, 383 S.33; Mayr 1997, 307–308, 344.1; further occurrences of this well attested are, e. g., listed in Waet-

zoldt & Yıldız 1994, xvii, 96a. 96b, and Koslova 2000, xlii, 40a-b. Compare the remarks on EBKT 17, seal inscription 3, above.

§2.18.2. obv. 3: For the significance of the expression de<sub>5</sub>-de<sub>5</sub>-ga-am<sub>3</sub> in the present context and in similar administrative documents, see Stepien 1996, 41 and notes 23, 77–78, 199 (“ri-ri-ga-am<sub>3</sub>”).

### §2.19. Memorandum (?) of La-ni-mu Concerning Small Cattle

*Provenience:* unknown  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 20  
*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* — (?)  
*Bureau:* La-NIMU (?)

*Date:* 00-00-00  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 18 x 19 x 13 mm  
*Fired:* Yes

obv.

1. 4(diš) udu
2. 1(diš) sila<sub>4</sub>
3. la-NI-MU

*4 rams,*  
*1 male lamb –*  
*La-NIMU*

rev.

1. (*vacat*)

§2.19.1. Due to the extremely sparse information given, provenience and administrative significance of this text cannot be ascertained beyond doubt. Possible interpretations range from *aide mémoire* to transfer account. One or several individuals known by the name of La-NIMU are attested as principal official in Ur III administrative documents recording the transfer or management of small cattle. They include (in chronological order) Santag 6, 59 (Šulgi 44-00-00); *MVN* 15, 214 (Šulgi 46-00-00); *Santag* 6, 72 (Šulgi 46-00-00); *SACT*

1, 69 (Šulgi 47-00-00); *SACT* 2, 253 (Šulgi 47-00-00); *MVN* 9, 40 (Amar-Suen 2-00-00). However, whether the same individual referred to as La-NIMU in EBKT 20, 3 also occurs in one or several of these texts, remains unclear. Ur III administrative documents closely related to EBKT 20 with regard to contents and structure are *CDLB* 2007:2, no. 2 (00-00-00)<sup>21</sup> and *Buffalo SNS* 11-2 144, 12 (00-00-00; for both texts, see Allred – Gadotti 2007, ¶2.2).

### §2.20. Receipt (kišib) Concerning Agriculture Labor Force

*Provenience:* Umma (Tell Jokha)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 21  
*Illustration:* —  
*Transaction:* kišib  
*Bureau:* Šeš-kala, son of Dada

*Date:* Amar-Suen 4-06-00  
*Object:* Clay tablet  
*Measurements:* 62 x 42 x 18 mm  
*Fired:* Yes  
*Note:* Multiple sealings on tablet surface

<sup>21</sup> *CDLB* 2007:2, 1 no. 2, obv. 1-3, reads: 1(u) la<sub>2</sub> 1(diš<sup>tenû</sup>) udu / 1(diš) maš<sub>2</sub> / la-a-MU agrig. Given the conspicuous similarity between this text and EBKT 20, one is tempted to speculate whether la-a-MU agrig

(*CDLB* 2007:2, no. 2, 3) and la-ia<sub>3</sub>(NI)-MU (EBKT 20, 3) might refer to the same person. However, there is no evidence corroborating this hypothesis.

obv.

1. 1(geš<sub>2</sub>) 1(u) 4(diš) 1/2 guruš u<sub>4</sub> 1(diš)-še<sub>3</sub>
2. GAN<sub>2</sub> ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir šabra
3. 1(geš<sub>2</sub>) 3(u) 4(diš) guruš u<sub>4</sub> 1(diš)-še<sub>3</sub>
4. GAN<sub>2</sub> ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir nu-banda<sub>3</sub> gu<sub>4</sub>
  
5. 2(geš<sub>2</sub>) 2(u) 7(diš) guruš u<sub>4</sub> 1(diš)-še<sub>3</sub>
6. GAN<sub>2</sub> lugal-gu<sub>4</sub>-e
7. gi zi<sub>x</sub>(SIG<sub>7</sub>)-a gi ku<sub>5</sub>-a u<sub>3</sub> u<sup>2</sup>hirin<sub>x</sub>(KWU 318)-na  
zi<sub>x</sub>(SIG<sub>7</sub>)-a
8. a-ša<sub>3</sub> a-geštin-na

rev.

1. ugula lu<sub>2</sub>-giri<sub>17</sub>-zal
2. kišib šeš-kal-la dumu da-da
3. iti RI iti šu-numun
4. (*vacat*)
5. mu en-mah-gal-an-na d<sup>n</sup>nanna ba-hun

seal inscription:

1. lugal-nig<sub>2</sub>-lagar-e
2. dub-sar
3. dumu da-da

74 1/2 workdays

land parcel of Ur-gigir, the chief administrator;

94 workdays,

land parcel of Ur-gigir, the chief plot manager (literally: “inspector of the oxen”);

147 workdays,

land parcel of Lugal-gue;

reed cut, reed uprooted and birin-weed cut;

a-geština-field;

supervisor (was) Lu-giri-zal;

seal of Šeš-kala, son of Dada.

Month: RI; month: šu-numun.

Year: En-mah-gal-ana(, the en-priestess) of (the god) Nanna, was installed.

Lugal-nig-lagare,

scribe,

son of Dada.

§2.20.1.1. obv. 2: The entry “Ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir šabra” occurs rather frequently (more than 100 attestations<sup>22</sup>) within administrative documents from Umma of varied contents dating to the reigns of Šulgi, Amar-Suen, and Šu-Suen. It does not appear unlikely that all texts refer to the same individual, even though this cannot be established with certainty. In *AuOr Suppl* 11, 522 (=MVN 18, 522; [...]-00-00) obv. 9, a certain Ur-gigir is qualified as šabra Ab-ba-mu “chief administrator of Aba-mu,”<sup>23</sup> suggesting that this particular individual was not the “chief administrator” of a temple. Umma administrative documents containing the entry kišib Ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir šabra, “seal of Ur-gigir, the chief administrator” often bear impressions of a seal the inscription of which reads: Ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir / dub-sar / dumu Bar-ra-an, “Ur-gigir, scribe, son of Bara-an” (see, e. g., in chronological order, *MVN* 16, 1485 [Amar-Suen 8-00-00]; *UTI* 5, 3464 [Amar-Suen 9-00-00]; *UTI* 5, 3447 [Šu-Suen 1-00-00]; *UTI* 5, 3166 [Šu-Suen 2-00-00]; for further references and the seal of Ur-gigir, see Bergamini 1995, 400 S.62; Mayr 1997, 440, 748). It may be considered certain that this seal inscription refers to Ur-gigir, the chief administrator.<sup>24</sup> Furthermore, sev-

eral other Umma administrative documents with the entry kišib Ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir šabra are sealed with the seal of Ur-gigir’s son, Lu-Šara, the inscription of which reads: Lu<sub>2</sub>-d<sup>d</sup>Šara<sub>2</sub> / dub-sar / dumu Ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir (see, e. g., in chronological order, *SACT* 2, 17 [Šu-Suen 2-00-00]; *UTI* 5, 3173 [Šu-Suen 2-00-00]; *BPOA* 2, 2575 [Šu-Suen 4-00-00]; for further references and the seal of Lu-Šara, see Mayr 1997, 331, 402.2; compare *ibid.*, 330, 402.1 and 331, 402.3). To my knowledge, EBKT 21 is the only Umma administrative document mentioning Ur-gigir, the chief administrator, in connection with a parcel of land.

obv. 4: For Ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir nu-banda<sub>3</sub> gu<sub>4</sub>, a well attested individual in Umma administrative documents, see Stepien 1996, 176, 333d.<sup>25</sup> According to *UTI* 5, 3389 (Šu-Suen-00-00), a seal of Ur-gigir’s bore the inscription: Ur<sup>d</sup>Li<sub>9</sub>-si<sub>4</sub> / ensi<sub>2</sub> Umma<sup>ki</sup> / Ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir / ARAD<sub>2</sub>-zu; for this and two additional seals of Ur-gigir identifying him as the son of a certain A<sub>2</sub>-si-lu (e. g., *MVN* 16, 1239 [Šu-Suen 3-00-00]. 1504 [Šu-Suen 3-00-00]), see Mayr 1997, 438–439, 742. The seal of an individual appearing to be Ur-gigir’s son, Inim-Šara, is, e. g., impressed on *UTI* 3, 1761 (Amar-Suen 7-00-00; for this seal, see

<sup>22</sup> See, e. g., Dahl 2007, 86 note 308; Grégoire 1970, 133; Maeda 1995, 333; Studevent-Hickman 2006, 35–37; cf. Sallaberger 1993a, 268.

<sup>23</sup> Is this Ab-ba-mu identical with an early city governor of Umma (ensi<sub>2</sub>) known by the same name (see Dahl 2007, 51–52)?

<sup>24</sup> See Studevent-Hickman 2006, 31. 35–41.

<sup>25</sup> This individual might be listed alongside Ur-geš<sup>s</sup>gigir šabra (*MVN* 4, 17 obv. 4; see the remarks on EBKT 21 obv. 2, above) in *MVN* 4, 17 obv. 6; compare Maeda 1995, 333.

Mayr 1997, 265, 219).<sup>26</sup> As in the case of Ur-geš-gigir šabra (obv. 2), EBKT 21 is the only source known to me that links Ur-gigir, the chief plot manager (“inspector of the oxen”), to a land parcel.

obv. 6: Several different individuals named Lugal-gu<sub>4</sub>-e are attested in Umma administrative documents, among them one or several officials bearing the title nu-banda<sub>3</sub> gu<sub>4</sub>, the chief plot manager (“inspector of the oxen”; e. g., *OrAnt* 17, 43, 225 seal 2 [Šulgi 41-11-00]; *AUCT* 1, 797 obv. 1 [Amar-Suen 1-06-00]; *BPOA* 1, 1599 obv. 3 [Amar-Suen 2-00-00]; *TCL* 5, 5675 rev. vi 5 [Amar-Suen 4-12-00]; *UTI* 3, 2028 obv. 2 [Amar-Suen 5-00-00]; *SNAT* 420 rev. i 1 [Amar-Suen 6 and 7-00-00]; *SNAT* 419 obv. 14 [Amar-Suen 9-00-00]; *Santag* 6, 216, obv. 5 [Šu-Suen 1-09-00]).<sup>27</sup> The identification of Lugal-gue in the present document is uncertain.

obv. 7: For the difference between the actions described by the Sumerian verbs zi<sub>x</sub>(SIG<sub>7</sub>) and ku<sub>5</sub>,<sup>28</sup> see now, with extended bibliographical references, the detailed discussion in Molina & Such-Gutiérrez 2004, 5–7. For the reading ħirin<sub>x</sub> of the sign KWU 318/LAK 175 and the weed referred to by this term, see most recently *ibid.*, 12.

obv. 8: For the *a-geština*-field in Umma administrative documents, see Pettinato, 1967, 66–68. The number of

textual references for this particular cultivated area has grown considerably since the publication of Pettinato’s study. A detailed analysis of the new data appears to be in order, but cannot be undertaken here.

§2.20.1.2. rev. 1: The entry ugula Lu<sub>2</sub>-giri<sub>17</sub>-zal is attested *passim* in Umma administrative documents.<sup>29</sup> In none of the pertinent texts known to me, the personal name Lu<sub>2</sub>-giri<sub>17</sub>-zal is qualified by a patronymic and/or an occupational title. Thus, it is impossible to determine with certainty which documents refer to the same individual, respectively.

rev. 2: For Šeš-kala, the son of Dada, see Mayr 1997, 142–143. 146; compare the critical remarks by Dahl 2007, 81 note 293. For references to tablets recording transactions authorized by Šeš-kala, son of Dada, and bearing impressions of the seal of Lugal-nig-lagare, the scribe and son of Dada, see Mayr 1997, 370, 508.

rev. 3: For the proposed reading dal of RI in the present month name, see Englund 2004, 38 note 16.

Seal inscription: For the seal of Lugal-nig-lagare, the identity of its owner, and Umma administrative documents sealed with it, see the bibliographical references cited in the commentary on line rev. 10 of the present text.

## §2.21. Clay Bulla Detailing the Contents of an Administrative Document Container

<i>Provenience:</i>	Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem)	<i>Date:</i>	Šulgi 48-09-00
<i>Registration no.:</i>	EBKT 22	<i>Object:</i>	Clay bulla
<i>Illustration:</i>	—	<i>Measurements:</i>	56 x 46 mm
<i>Transaction:</i>	—	<i>Fired:</i>	No
<i>Bureau:</i>	PD – “Central Bureau” (Nasa)		

obv.

1. E<sub>2</sub>-tum
2. 𒀭zi-ga<sup>𒀭</sup>
3. ki na-sa<sub>6</sub>
4. iti ezem-𒀭maḥ<sup>𒀭</sup>
5. 𒀭mu<sup>𒀭</sup> ḥa-ar-ši<sup>ki</sup> u<sub>3</sub> ki-𒀭maš<sup>ki</sup> 𒀭ba<sup>𒀭</sup> ḥul

“House”(-container with tablets recording)  
withdrawals  
by Nasa.  
Month: ezem-mah;  
year: *Harši and Kimaš* were destroyed.

seal inscription:

col. i

1. dšul-gi
2. nita kala-ga
3. lugal uri<sub>5</sub><sup>ki</sup>-ma

Šulgi,  
powerful man,  
king of Ur,

<sup>26</sup> For Inim-Šara, see Studevent-Hickman 2006, 38.

<sup>27</sup> On one Lugal-gu<sub>4</sub>-e nu-banda<sub>3</sub> gu<sub>4</sub>, see Struve 1969 *passim* and Studevent-Hickman 2006, 41–44.

<sup>28</sup> This difference had already been noted by Sallaberger 1989, 316 and note 41.

<sup>29</sup> See, e. g., *ASJ* 19, 215, 42 obv. 4; *BPOA* 1, 1427 obv. 4; *MVN* 1, 88 rev. 11; *MVN* 4, 66 obv. 4; *MVN* 16, 825 obv. 4; *MVN* 21, 193 obv. 3; *Nisaba* 9, 335 obv. 4; *SACT* 2, 73 obv. 3; *SAT* 2, 875 rev. 12; *UTI* 3, 2122 obv. 2; *YOS* 18, 107 obv. 5.



col. ii

1. na-ra-am-i<sub>3</sub>-li<sub>2</sub>
2. sukkal i<sub>3</sub>-du<sub>8</sub>
3. 𒀠ARAD<sub>2</sub> 𒌷-zu

§2.21.1. For the “Central Bureau” of the Puzriš-Dagan organization, its principal officials, and activities, see Hilgert 1998, 13–15, 1.4.5. (with bibliographical references) and *idem* 2003, 53–64, 5.2. Clay bullae referring to records of disbursal (zi-ga) issued under the authority of Nasa of the “Central Bureau” are in chronological order *BRM* 3, 39 (Šulgi 40-12-00, Nasa [?]), *NYPL* 353 (Šulgi 47-02-00), *BRM* 3, 43 (Šulgi 48-10-00), *SAT* 2, 645 (Šulgi 00-09-00, Nasa [?]), *MVN* 10, 232 (Amar-Suen 1-03-00), *OIP* 115, 361 ([...]-[...] [...]). EBKT 22 is an extremely well preserved exemplar exhibiting distinct impressions of the rope around which it was moulded. Puzriš-Dagan administrative documents that record disbursals by Nasa during the ninth month of Šulgi’s 48<sup>th</sup> year and therefore might have been stored in the container sealed with the present bulla include in chronological order: *MVN* 2, 160 (Šulgi 48-09-00); *OIP* 115, 350 (Šulgi 48-09-01); *Nik* 2, 474 (Šulgi 48-09-06); *OrSP* 5, 54, 19 Wengler 27 (Šulgi

*Naram-ili*,  
the “messenger,” the “gate-keeper,”  
is your servant.

48-09-07); *Nik* 2, 469 (Šulgi 48-09-08); *OrSP* 18 pl. 5, 17 (Šulgi 48-09-09); *OrSP* 5, 54, 18 Wengler 26 (Šulgi 48-09-10); *MVN* 10, 140 (Šulgi 48-09-11); *MVN* 8, 112 (Šulgi 48-09-12); *BIN* 3, 519 (Šulgi 48-09-13); *CST* 208 (Šulgi 48-09-15); *TRU* 298 (Šulgi 48-09-23); *MVN* 2, 162 (Šulgi 48-09-24); *MVN* 2, 163 (Šulgi 48-09-27); *AnOr* 7, 95 (Šulgi 48-09-29).

§2.21.2. obv. 1: For the meaning of the term E<sub>2</sub>-tum (*bītum* “house”) in this particular context, see Hilgert 2003, 76 and note 255 (with bibliographical references).

§2.21.3. Seal inscription: For the activities of Naram-ili within the Puzriš-Dagan organization, see Maeda 1994, 126–130, and the bibliographical references cited in Hilgert, 1998, 10. For examples of Drehem administrative documents sealed with Naram-ili’s seal, see Maeda 1994, 128.<sup>30</sup>

## §2.22. Sumerian Inscription Commemorating Building Activities at the Royal Palace in Uruk

*Provenience:* Uruk (?)  
*Registration no.:* EBKT 19  
*Illustration:* —  
*Period:* Old Babylonian  
*Bibl. references:* See van Ess 2001, 350 Sinkašid 3

*Date:* 00-00-00  
*Object:* Clay cone  
*Measurements:* 61 × 39 mm  
*Fired:* No

1. <sup>d</sup>suen-ka<sub>3</sub>-ši-id
2. nita kal-ga
3. lugal unu<sup>ki</sup>-ga
4. lugal am-na-nu-um
5. u<sub>2</sub>-a
6. e<sub>2</sub>-an-na
7. e<sub>2</sub>-gal
8. nam-lugal-la-ka-ni
9. mu-du<sub>3</sub>

*Sin-kašid*,  
powerful man,  
king of Uruk,  
king of the Amnanum,  
provider  
of (the temple) Eanna,  
built his palace  
of kingship.

§2.22.1. For yet another exemplar of this inscription, see now Allred – Gadotti 2007, 1 §2.1.

<sup>30</sup> Christina Tsouparopoulou is preparing a detailed study on the administrative activities of Naram-ili and the cuneiform texts bearing impressions of his seal. I would

like to thank Ms. Tsouparopoulou for willingly sharing with me her expertise in this subject.

### §3. Alphabetical Index of Words and Proper Names<sup>31</sup>

a-a-kal-la (PN)	6 rev. 2
a-geštin-na (FN)	20 obv. 8
a-ḥu-ni (PN)	2 obv. 5
a-ra <sub>2</sub> n-kam(-aš)	1 rev. 2; 17 rev. 2
a-ša <sub>3</sub>	16 obv. 5; 20 obv. 8
a <sub>2</sub>	16 obv. 2
ab-ba-sa <sub>6</sub> -ga (PN)	7 obv. 3; 15 rev. 1
ab <sub>2</sub>	3 rev. 4
abzu	9 rev. 3
ad-da-gu <sub>10</sub> (PN)	14 obv. 7
am-na-nu-um (GN)	22, 4
amar	1 obv. 1
<sup>d</sup> amar- <sup>d</sup> suen (RN)	5 rev. 5; 10 rev. 4
ezem an-na (MN)	1 rev. 1; 3 rev. 10; 10 rev. 3
ARAD <sub>2</sub>	21 seal inscr. ii 3
ARAD <sub>2</sub> -gu <sub>10</sub> (PN)	13 obv. 7
az	1 obv. 1
ba-ba-an-še-en (PN)	8 obv. 4
bala	13 rev. 3
<i>bītum</i> (E <sub>2</sub> -tum)	21 obv. 1
da-da (PN)	20 rev. 2; 20 seal inscr. 3
da-ḥi-iš-a-tal (PN)	9 obv. 3
(ba-ab)-dab <sub>5</sub>	13 rev. 1
(i <sub>3</sub> )-dab <sub>5</sub>	2 rev. 1; 6 obv. 5. rev. 2; 7 obv. 4; 11 rev. 2; 13 rev. 6; 14 rev. 3; 15 rev. 2
dal-ba-na	16 obv. 5
dara <sub>3</sub>	9 rev. 3
de <sub>5</sub> -de <sub>5</sub> -ga-am <sub>3</sub>	18 obv. 3
dingir	13 rev. 1
(ba)-dim <sub>2</sub>	6 rev. 8
bi <sub>2</sub> -in-dim <sub>2</sub>	9 rev. 3
mu-du <sub>3</sub>	22, 9
u <sub>4</sub> du <sub>8</sub> -a	16 obv. 3
dub-sar	13 rev. 7; 14 rev. 1; 17 seal inscr. 2; 18 seal inscr. 2; 20 seal inscr. 2
dumu	17 seal inscr. 3; 18 seal inscr. 3; 20 rev. 2; 20 seal inscr. 3
dumu lugal	1 obv. 2
e <sub>2</sub>	13 rev. 1
e <sub>2</sub> meḥida	3 rev. 6
e <sub>2</sub> -an-na	22, 6
e <sub>2</sub> -gal	22, 7
E <sub>2</sub> -tum	See under <i>bītum</i>
e <sub>2</sub> u <sub>4</sub> -7	2 obv. 3

en	8 obv. 2; 11 rev. 4; 12 rev. 4
<sup>d</sup> en-ki (DN)	9 rev. 3
<sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub> (DN)	6 rev. 8
en-maḥ-gal-an-na (PN)	20 rev. 5
en-unu <sub>2</sub> /unu <sub>6</sub> -gal (PN)	7 rev. 3; 15 rev. 4; 18 rev. 3
ensi <sub>2</sub>	3 rev. 2; 13 rev. 3
eridu <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	12 rev. 4
erin <sub>2</sub>	14 obv. 5
eš <sub>3</sub> -eš <sub>3</sub> u <sub>4</sub> sakar	13 rev. 2
eš <sub>3</sub> -eš <sub>3</sub> e <sub>2</sub> u <sub>4</sub> -7	2 obv. 3
ezem-an-na (MN)	1 rev. 1; 3 rev. 10; 10 rev. 3
ezem-maḥ (MN)	11 rev. 3; 21 obv. 4
ezem- <sup>d</sup> nin-a-zu (MN)	5 rev. 4
ga	4 obv. 3; 5 obv. 2. 5; 6 obv. 3. 10; 10 obv. 2; 10 obv. 2. 3; 11 obv. 1. 2; 12 obv. 2
gal	13 obv. 5; 14 obv. 4
GAN <sub>2</sub>	20 obv. 2. 4. 6
gi	20 obv. 7
(ba)-gi <sub>4</sub>	16 obv. 5
gir <sub>2</sub> -su <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	13 rev. 3
giri <sub>3</sub>	8 obv. 3; 13 rev. 7; 14 obv. 7. rev. 4
giri <sub>3</sub> -ni-i <sub>3</sub> -dab <sub>5</sub> (PN)	18 obv. 4
<sup>d</sup> gu-za	6 rev. 8
ḡḡgu-za	8 obv. 2
gu <sub>4</sub>	2 obv. 1; 3 rev. 4; 20 obv. 4
gu <sub>4</sub> niga	2 obv. 1. 2; 13 obv. 1
gukkal	7 obv. 1; compare U <sub>8</sub> +HUL <sub>2</sub>
gun <sub>2</sub> ma-da	14 obv. 8
guruš	16 obv. 1. 2. 3; 20 obv. 1. 3. 5
ḥa-ar-š <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	3 rev. 11; 21 obv. 5
<sup>u</sup> ḥirin <sub>x</sub> -na	20 obv. 7
ḥu-uh <sub>2</sub> -nu-ri <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	4 rev. 5
(ba)-ḥul	1 rev. 2; 2 rev. 4; 3 rev. 11; 4 rev. 5; 8 rev. 4; 17 rev. 2; 21 obv. 5
(mu)-ḥul	5 rev. 5; 14 rev. 7
(ba)-ḥun	7 rev. 3; 11 rev. 4; 12 rev. 4; 15 rev. 4; 18 rev. 3; 20 rev. 5
i <sub>3</sub> -du <sub>8</sub>	21 seal inscr. col. ii 2
i <sub>7</sub> pa <sub>2</sub> -ri <sub>2</sub> -ik-tum	16 obv. 4
ib-ni- <sup>d</sup> šul-gi (PN)	14 obv. 6
igi- <sup>d</sup> en-lil <sub>2</sub> -š <sup>e</sup> <sub>3</sub> (PN)	12 obv. 4
in-ta-e <sub>3</sub> -a (PN)	13 rev. 6; 14 rev. 2
<sup>d</sup> inanna (DN)	7 rev. 3; 15 rev. 4; 18 rev. 3
iti	1 rev. 1; 2 obv. 4. rev. 3; 3 rev. 10; 4 rev. 4; 5 rev. 4; 6 rev. 7; 7 rev. 2; 8 obv. 5. rev. 3; 9 rev. 2; 10 rev. 3; 11 rev. 3; 12 rev. 3; 13 rev. 8; 14 rev. 3; 15 rev. 3; 17 obv. 4; 18 rev. 1; 20 rev. 3; 21 obv. 4
KA-NE	6 obv. 4. rev. 1
kal-ga	21 seal inscr. col. i 2; 22, 2
kaš-de <sub>2</sub> -a	13 obv. 7

<sup>31</sup> This index is based on data compiled by cand. phil. Julia Rubin. In order to classify the proper names attested, the following abbreviated expressions have been employed: divine name (DN); field name (FN); geographical name (GN); month name (MN); personal name (MN); royal name (RN). Text citations refer to corresponding number of §2 in the present paper.

ki PN	21 obv. 3	mu-DU	1 obv. 3; 3 rev. 2; 13 rev. 5; 14 rev. 1; 15 obv. 3
ki PN-ta	2 obv. 5; 3 rev. 9; 4 rev. 1; 5 rev. 1; 6 rev. 5; 7 obv. 3; 8 rev. 1; 9 obv. 3; 10 obv. 5; 12 obv. 4; 16 rev. 1; 17 obv. 2; 18 obv. 4 (see also under ki-siki <sub>2</sub> )	na-kab-tum (GN)	11 obv. 4
ki-maš <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	3 rev. 11; 21 obv. 5	na-lu <sub>5</sub> (PN)	6 rev. 5
ki-siki <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> nin-a-zu (MN)	7 rev. 2	na-ra-am-i <sub>3</sub> -li <sub>2</sub> (PN)	21 seal inscr. col. ii 1
kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -a	(see under lu <sub>2</sub> kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -a)	na-sa <sub>6</sub> (PN)	2 rev. 1; 3 rev. 9; 21 obv. 3
kir <sub>11</sub> ga	10 obv. 3; 11 obv. 2	nam-lugal	22, 8
kišib	6 rev. 4; 17 obv. 3; 18 obv. 5; 20 rev. 2	<sup>d</sup> nanna (DN)	11 rev. 4; 20 rev. 5
ku-li (PN)	16 rev. 1	<sup>d</sup> nanna-an-dul <sub>3</sub> (PN)	6 rev. 4
ku <sub>5</sub> -a	20 obv. 7	<sup>d</sup> nanna-ma-ba (PN)	14 rev. 1
kun	16 obv. 5	niga	2 obv. 1. 2; 6 obv. 1. 6. 8; 8 obv. 1; 12 obv. 1; 13 obv. 1. 2. 3
kun-zi-da	16 obv. 4	nim	6 obv. 9
kur	17 obv. 1	ezem- <sup>d</sup> nin-a-zu (MN)	5 rev. 4
la-NI-MU (PN)	19 obv. 3	ki-siki <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> nin-a-zu (MN)	7 rev. 2
la <sub>2</sub> n	1 rev. 2; 3 rev. 5; 13 obv. 4. rev. 4	<sup>d</sup> nin-lil <sub>2</sub> (DN)	3 rev. 1
lu-lu-bu <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	1 rev. 2	nita	21 seal inscr. col. i 2; 22, 2
lu <sub>2</sub> kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -a	14 obv. 7	nita <sub>2</sub>	13 obv. 2. 3. 6; 17 obv. 1
lu <sub>2</sub> -dingir-ra (PN)	10 obv. 5	nu-banda <sub>3</sub>	14 obv. 2
lu <sub>2</sub> -giri <sub>17</sub> -zal (PN)	20 rev. 1	nu-banda <sub>3</sub> gu <sub>4</sub>	20 obv. 4
lu <sub>2</sub> -kal-la (PN)	17 obv. 3; 17 seal inscr. 1; 18 obv. 5; 18 seal inscr. 1	nu-ur <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> suen (PN)	8 obv. 3
lu <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup> nin-šubur (PN)	15 obv. 1	(i <sub>7</sub> ) pa <sub>2</sub> -ri <sub>2</sub> -ik-tum	16 obv. 4
lugal	1 obv. 2; 5 rev. 5; 6 rev. 3; 9 rev. 3; 10 rev. 4; 13 rev. 9; 14 obv. 7. rev. 7; 21 seal inscr. col. i 3; 22, 3. 4	pa <sub>4</sub> -u <sub>2</sub> -e (MN)	18 rev. 1
lugal-amar-ku <sub>3</sub> (PN)	13 rev. 7	PI-DA-al-tum (GN)	5 obv. 3
lugal-gu <sub>4</sub> -e (PN)	20 obv. 6	pu-ut-tu-li-um <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	14 obv. 5
lugal-nig <sub>2</sub> -lagar-e (PN)	20 seal inscr. 1	RI (MN)	17 obv. 4; 20 rev. 3
lulim nita <sub>2</sub> niga	13 obv. 2	sa <sub>2</sub> -du <sub>11</sub>	6 obv. 2. 7. rev. 3
ma-da	14 obv. 8. rev. 7	sagi	8 obv. 3
ma <sub>2</sub>	9 rev. 3	sag gu <sub>4</sub>	2 obv. 1
maḥ	13 obv. 7	si-mu-ru-um <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	1 rev. 2
ezem-maḥ (MN)	11 rev. 3; 21 obv. 4	sig <sub>17</sub>	5 obv. 1. 2
maš-da <sub>3</sub>	7 obv. 1	silā <sub>4</sub>	3 rev. 1; 4 obv. 2; 5 obv. 4; 15 obv. 1; 19 obv. 2
maš-da <sub>3</sub> nita <sub>2</sub>	13 obv. 6	silā <sub>4</sub> ga	4 obv. 3; 5 obv. 5; 6 obv. 3. 10; 10 obv. 2; 11 obv. 1; 12 obv. 2
maš-da <sub>3</sub> -gu <sub>7</sub> (MN)	4 rev. 4; 6 rev. 7; 8 rev. 3; 12 rev. 3; 15 rev. 3	silā <sub>4</sub> ga sig <sub>17</sub>	5 obv. 2
maš <sub>2</sub>	3 rev. 5	silā <sub>4</sub> niga	6 obv. 1. 6. 8
maš <sub>2</sub> gal	13 obv. 5	silā <sub>4</sub> sig <sub>17</sub>	5 obv. 1
maš <sub>2</sub> gal u <sub>2</sub>	14 obv. 4	<sup>d</sup> suen-ka <sub>3</sub> -ši-id (RN)	22, 1
maškim	3 rev. 3; 8 obv. 4	sukkal	21 seal inscr. col. ii 2
meḥida	(see under e <sub>2</sub> meḥida)	sukkal maḥ	13 obv. 7
min <sub>3</sub>	11 rev. 3; 17 rev. 2	ša-aš-ru(-um) <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	8 rev. 4; 17 rev. 2
mu ("year")	1 rev. 2; 2 rev. 4; 3 rev. 11; 4 rev. 5; 5 rev. 5; 6 rev. 8; 7 rev. 3; 8 rev. 4; 9 rev. 3; 10 rev. 4; 11 rev. 4; 12 rev. 4; 13 rev. 9; 14 rev. 4; 15 rev. 4; 16 rev. 4; 17 rev. 2; 18 rev. 3; 20 rev. 5; 21 obv. 5	ša <sub>3</sub> GN	5 obv. 3; 11 obv. 4
		šabra	20 obv. 2
		šar-ru-um-ba-ni (PN)	14 obv. 2
		še-kin-ku <sub>5</sub> (MN)	13 rev. 8
		šeg <sub>9</sub> -bar nita <sub>2</sub> niga	13 obv. 3
		šeš-kal-la (PN)	20 rev. 2
		šu ba-ti	4 rev. 3; 5 rev. 3; 9 rev. 1 ; 10 rev. 2; 12 rev. 2
		<sup>d</sup> šu- <sup>d</sup> suen (RN)	9 rev. 3; 13 rev. 9; 14 rev. 4
		šu-gid <sub>2</sub>	3 rev. 6
		šu-ma-ma (PN)	4 rev. 1
		šu-numun (MN)	20 rev. 3
		<sup>d</sup> šul-gi (RN)	21 seal inscr. col. i 1

dšul-gi-a-a-gu <sub>10</sub> (PN)	5 rev. 1; 8 rev. 1; 11 rev. 2	udu nita <sub>2</sub> kur-ra	17 obv. 1
dšul-gi-iri-gu <sub>10</sub> (PN)	4 rev. 2; 9 obv. 4; 12 rev. 1	udu u <sub>2</sub>	14 obv. 1. 3
šuruppak <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	3 rev. 2	ugula	14 obv. 6; 20 rev. 1
šuš <sub>3</sub>	17 seal inscr. 3; 18 seal inscr. 3	unu(g) <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	7 rev. 3; 22, 3
ti	(see under šu ba-ti)	ur- <sup>d</sup> ba-u <sub>2</sub> (PN)	6 obv. 5
u <sub>2</sub>	14 obv. 1. 3. 4	ur-bi <sub>2</sub> -lum <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	2 rev. 4; 5 rev. 5
u <sub>2</sub> -a	22, 5	ur-e <sub>11</sub> -e (PN)	17 seal inscr. 3; 18 seal inscr. 3
u <sub>2</sub> -ta <sub>2</sub> -mi-šar-ra-am (PN)	7 obv. 4	ur- <sup>d</sup> suen (PN)	1 obv. 2
u <sub>3</sub>	1 rev. 2; 20 obv. 7; 21 obv. 5	ur- <sup>geš</sup> gigir (PN)	20 obv. 2. 4
u <sub>3</sub> -tu-da	11 obv. 3	ur-nigar <sup>gar</sup> (PN)	5 rev. 2; 10 rev. 1
u <sub>4</sub>	2 obv. 4; 8 obv. 5	ur-ru (PN)	17 obv. 2
u <sub>4</sub> n-kam	1 l. e. 1; 3 rev. 7; 4 obv. 4; 5 obv. 6; 6 obv. 2. 7; 7 obv. 2; 9 obv. 2; 10 obv. 4; 11 rev. 1; 12 obv. 3; 13 rev. 4; 14 rev. 2; 15 obv. 2	uri(m) <sub>5</sub> (GN)	14 rev. 4; 21 seal inscr. col. i 3
u <sub>4</sub> n-še <sub>3</sub>	16 obv. 1. 3; 20 obv. 1. 3. 5	us <sub>2</sub> -sa	2 rev. 4; 12 rev. 4; 16 rev. 4
u <sub>4</sub> du <sub>8</sub> -a	16 obv. 3 (see also under e <sub>2</sub> u <sub>4</sub> -7; u <sub>4</sub> -sakar)	(ba)-ug <sub>7</sub>	4 obv. 4; 5 obv. 6; 10 obv. 4; 12 obv. 3
u <sub>4</sub> -sakar	13 rev. 2	(ba)-uš <sub>2</sub>	9 obv. 2; 17 obv. 1
u <sub>8</sub>	3 rev. 5; 18 obv. 1	uzu nim	6 obv. 9
U <sub>8</sub> +HUL <sub>2</sub>	10 obv. 1 (compare gukkal)	za-ab-ša-li <sup>ki</sup> (GN)	14 rev. 7
ud <sub>5</sub>	3 rev. 5; 18 obv. 2	zabar-dab <sub>5</sub>	3 rev. 3
udu	3 rev. 4; 4 obv. 1. l. e. 1; 9 obv. 1; 11 l. e. 1; 12 l. e. 1; 13 obv. 4; 14 l. e. 1; 19 obv. 1	zah <sub>x</sub> (ŠEŠ)-da-gu <sub>7</sub> (MN)	2 rev. 3; 9 rev. 2; 14 rev. 3
udu niga	8 obv. 1; 12 obv. 1	(ba)-zal	2 obv. 4; 8 obv. 5
		(ba)-zi	3 rev. 9; 6 rev. 5; 8 rev. 1; 16 rev. 2
		zi-ga	21 obv. 2
		zi <sub>x</sub> (SIG <sub>7</sub> )-a	20 obv. 7
		zu-de <sub>3</sub>	16 obv. 5

#### §4. Concordance of Registration Numbers (AM = "Athanasius Miller", EBKT = "Erzabtei Beuron, Keilschrifttexte")

<i>AM</i>	<i>EBKT</i>	<i>Text</i>
1 (Dhorme 1912, 41. 42; pl. 1, AM 1)	1	1
2 (Dhorme 1912, 43-45)	2	2
3 (Dhorme 1912, 44)	3	3
4 (Dhorme 1912, 46)	10	10
5 (Dhorme 1912, 47)	5	5
6 (Dhorme 1912, 48; pl. 2, AM 6)	6	6
7 (Dhorme 1912, 49)	15	15
8 (Dhorme 1912, 49)	7	7
9 (Dhorme 1912, 50; pl. 4, AM 9)	8	8
10 (Dhorme 1912, 50-51)	4	4
11 (Dhorme 1912, 51)	12	12
12 (Dhorme 1912, 51-52)	11	11
13 (Dhorme 1912, 52-53; pl. 6, AM 13)	13	13
14 (Dhorme 1912, 54-55; pl. 7, AM 14)	14	14
15 (Dhorme 1912, 55)	9	9
—	16	16
—	17	17
—	18	18
—	19	22
—	20	19
—	21	20
—	22	21

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