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THE OLD BABYLONIAN TABLETS
FROM ME-TURAN (TELL AL-SIB AND TELL HADDAD)

by

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A thesis presented to the Faculty of Arts
of the University of Glasgow for the degree
of Doctor of Philosophy.

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To:

My darling wife, Sundus

My daughter, Nora

My son, Anas

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ABBREVIATIONS

AASOR	<u>The Annual of American Schools of Oriental Research</u> , New Haven.
AbB	<u>Altbabylonische Briefe in Umschrift und Übersetzung</u> , Leiden (1964ff.).
ABL	Harper, R.F., <u>Assyrian and Babylonian Letters</u> , Chicago (1892-1914).
AfO	<u>Archiv für Orientforschung</u> , Berlin (1923ff.).
AHw	von Soden, <u>Akkadisches Handwörterbuch</u> .
AJSL	<u>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures</u> , Chicago (1895-1941).
AnOr	<u>Analecta Orientalia</u> , Rome (1931ff.).
AOAT	<u>Alter Orient und Altes Testament</u> (Sonderreihe) Kevelaer/Neukirchen Vluyn (1969ff.).
AOS	<u>American Oriental Series</u> , New Haven.
APN	Huffman, <u>Amorite Personal Names</u> .
ARM	<u>Archives Royales de Mari</u> .
ARMT	<u>Archives Royales de Mari, transliteration and translation</u> .
ArOr	<u>Archiv Orientalni</u> , Prague (1931ff.).
AS	<u>Assyriological Studies</u> , Chicago (1931ff.).
Bagh.Mitt.	<u>Baghdader Mitteilungen</u> , Berlin (1960ff.).
BE	<u>The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Series A : Cuneiform Texts</u> , Philadelphia (1904ff.).
BIN	<u>Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of James B. Nies, Yale University</u> , New Haven (1918ff.).
BiOr	<u>Bibliotheca Orientalis</u> , Leiden.
CAD	<u>The (Chicago) Assyrian Dictionary</u> .
CAH	<u>The Cambridge Ancient History</u> .
CT	<u>Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum</u> , London (1896ff.).
CTN	<u>Cuneiform Texts from Nimrud</u> , London (1972ff.).

- EBPN Ranke, Early Babylonian Personal Names.
- GAG von Soden, Grundriss der Akkadischen Grammatik.
- GJ The Geographical Journal, London (1893ff.).
- JAOS Journal of the American Oriental Society, New Haven (1843ff.).
- JCS Journal of Cuneiform Studies, New Haven (1947ff.).
- JNES Journal of Near Eastern Studies, Chicago (1942ff.).
- JSS Journal of Semitic Studies, Manchester (1956ff.).
- LIH King, Letters and Inscriptions of Hammu-rapi.
- MAD Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary, Chicago (1952ff.).
- MDA Labat, Manuel D'épigraphie Akkadienne.
- MDP Memoires de la Délégation en Perse, Paris (1900ff.).
- MSL Landsberger, Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon.
- MVAG Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch (Ägyptisch) en Gesellschaft,
Leipzig (1896).
- OBTI OB Tablets from Ishchali.
- OECT Oxford Editions of Cuneiform Texts, Oxford (1923ff.).
- OIC Oriental Institute Communications, Chicago.
- OIP Oriental Institute Publication, Chicago (1924ff.).
- OLZ Orientalistische Literatur-Zeitung, Leipzig (1898ff.).
- OrNS Orientalia: Nova Series, Rome (1920ff.).
- R Rawlinson, H.C., Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia,
London (1861-1909).
- RA Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie orientale, Paris
(1884ff.).
- RGTC Répertoire Géographique des Textes Cunéiformes, Wiesbaden
(1974ff.).
- RLA Ebeling und Meissner, Reallexikon der Assyriologie.
- SLB Studia ad Tabulas Cuneiformes Collectas, A F.M.Th.De Liagre
Böhl pertinentia, Leiden (1952ff.).

St.Pohl(SM)	<u>Studia Pohl (Series Maior) Disertationes Scientifcae de Rebus Orientis Antiqui, Rome (1967ff.).</u>
ŠL	Deimel, <u>Šumerisches Lexikon.</u>
TCL	<u>Textes Cuneiformes, Musée du Louvre, Paris (1910ff.).</u>
TCS	<u>Texts from Cuneiform Sources, New York (1966ff.).</u>
TIM	<u>Texts in the Iraq Museum, Wiesbaden.</u>
TR	<u>OB Tablets from Tell al-Rimah.</u>
UCP	<u>University of California Publications in Semitic Philology, Berkeley.</u>
UET	<u>Ur Excavations Texts, London (1928ff.).</u>
UPUM	<u>University of Pennsylvania, The University Museum, Philadelphia.</u>
VAS	<u>Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Könighchen Meseen zu Berlin, Berlin (1907-1917).</u>
WO	<u>Dei Welt des Orients, Wuppertal/Göttingen (1947ff.).</u>
YOR	<u>Yale Oriental Series Researches, New Haven</u>
YOS	<u>Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts, New Haven (1915ff.).</u>
ZA	<u>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und verwondte Gebiete, Leipzig (1886ff.).</u>

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

Akk.	Akkadian
col.	column
conj.	conjunction
(d)	determinative before divine names
DF	date formula
DN	divine name
ED	early dynastic
(f)	determinative before feminine names
fem.	feminine

GN	geographical name
Haddad	refers to the tablets from Tell Haddad, first season, edited in this thesis
(I)	determinative before masculine names
IM	tablets in the collection of the Iraq Museum
L.E.	Left Edge.
Lo.E.	Lower Edge
MB	Middle Babylonian
MN	month name
NA	New Assyrian
n.	note
Obv.	obverse
OB	Old Babylonian
pl.	plural
PN	Personal Name
R.E.	Right Edge
Rev.	Reverse
RN	Royal Name
Sib ₁ & Sib ₂	refers to the tablets from Tell al-Sib, first and second seasons, edited in this thesis
sg.	singular
Sum.	Sumerian
U.E.	Upper Edge
X	illegible sign, and number not transliterated
*, **	these indicate different modes of the cuneiform syllables
>	developing into

< >	sign omitted by the scribe
<< >>	added sign
()	(a) in transliterations of Akkadian and Sumerian words (or forms) which were not written by the scribe; (b) in translations words not expressed in the original texts
[]	wholly damaged or missing signs or words
[xxxx]	unknown signs remaining
[]	partially damaged or missing
!	sign that the form is abnormal, but must be read
----	missing or unreadable signs

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SUMMARY

This thesis provides a general survey of the excavations which have taken place at the Old Babylonian sites in the Diyala region (east Tigris) and of 145 unpublished tablets from Me-Turan (Tell al-Sib and Tell Haddad) in the Middle Diyala region, which lies about 18 km to the west of Jalawlah, west of the Diyala river. The site which produced the tablets published herein is located in the fertile agricultural region near the mouth of the Narin river where it flows into the Diyala river. It was one of the main centres of the plain in the second millennium B.C. on the trade routes linking south and north Mesopotamia and southern Iran. It was surrounded by a thick wall (mentioned in an Ishchali text referring to Ipiq-Adad II, king of Eshnunna). It was discovered by the State Organization of Antiquities and Heritage that the high wall enclosed Me-Turan. Therefore, it is fairly safe to state that Me-Turan was probably the administrative centre of an agricultural district in the Old Babylonian period. Over 750 Old Babylonian tablets as well as fragments were found during the first and second seasons, and the excavations still continue.

Damage of the tell was caused by recent agricultural activities. The third level proved to be of great importance. A street was discovered between Tell al-Sib and Tell Haddad, and the structures occupied both mounds. However, there is no doubt that Me-Turan and other towns in the Middle Diyala region were part of the Eshnunna kingdom (1900-1700). We have proof that the rulers of Eshnunna, Sin-abushu, Ipiq-Adad II, Dadusha, Ibal-pi-EL II, Šilli-Sin and Iluni, exerted control, though temporarily over Me-Turan, since the oath and date formulas appropriate to them are found in the texts. Further evidence shows that the site is

that of Me-Turan; inscribed bricks from the paving of the courtyard of a temple (É. ŠA.HUL.LA), were re-used for the Assyrian level of Tell Haddad. This temple was rebuilt by Assur-banipal.

Our tablets deal with administrative and economic matters, including lists of names, field purchases, letters and one adoption contract. The texts reveal that in Me-Turan there were many large grain stores for barley, wheat, and sesame, some of the stores being for consumption, and others for providing next year's produce. Makkur-Nanna, Eribam, Babilum and Belanum, the officials who were responsible for expenditures and received the various kinds of grain, were under the order of Eshnunna rulers.

We read about Amorites and their tribes: Amnanum, Idamaraz, Yabasa, Yaḥrurum, and Yamutbal, as well as other semitic peoples who had penetrated into the Middle Diyala region from the west in the course of the second millennium B.C.

There was a connection between Me-Turan and other cities or towns inside and outside of the Middle Diyala region, as, for instance, with Agsiya, Arkum, Arrapha, Assur, Babylon, Batir, Dēr, Elam, Ḥabab, Karaḥar, Karash, Kullan, Lashamar, Namar, SAHAR, Sanipā, SIPA, Tirga, Zabban and Zubrila.

All in all, our archaeological and literary evidence provides us with new data in relation to the social, economic and administrative areas. The evidence confirms that Old Babylonian life in our area was in almost every respect typical of life in other parts of Babylonia.

INTRODUCTION

1. General Remarks:

MESOPOTAMIA¹ was a prominently agricultural country, particularly in the Diyala region. Ancient Mesopotamian civilization was entirely dependent for its maintenance on the life-giving water of the rivers Tigris (Idiglat) and Euphrates (Purattu) and their tributaries, while modern Iraq has, in term of availability of agricultural land and water, perhaps the greatest agricultural potential of any of the countries within the Near East. The Diyala region was (and still is) of considerable importance, situated as it was in proximity to a prehistoric and historic route which connected the two halves of the Old World states to the east of Mesopotamia and the Mediterranean states to the west.

The majority of the settlements of the Diyala valley existed during the OB period as shown by the tells excavated in the Diyala region.² It is evident that a study of the OB cuneiform texts from this area is vital to the unfolding of OB society, economy, government and religion.

Since the excavations in the Diyala region have brought to light many thousands of cuneiform tablets, study of these will also enable us to understand the historical dimension and inter-regional relationships in this area during the OB period.³

Our main concern in this thesis will be to summarise our knowledge to date of the OB sites in the Diyala region and to transcribe, translate and examine previously unpublished OB texts from Tells

al-Sib (Sîb) and Haddad which were part of the Kingdom of Eshnunna during the OB period. These two tells in fact are the remains of one site whose ancient name was Me-Turan.⁴ Many hundreds of the tablets were brought to light in recent excavations in this site near the area of the Hamrin Dam Project.

The tablets from the various sites in the Diyala region, which many scholars have endeavoured to analyse, are presently being compared with each other in terms of lexical and grammatical features, as well as proper terms, namely personal, geographical and divine names. Such new information is being assessed in relation to the finds from previous excavations in the area.

Every new excavation in this area must extend our facility to deal with the many problems which still exist in the older Diyala texts.

All in all we should benefit from a new historic comprehension of one time (OB) and one region (Diyala).⁵

The region to the east of the Tigris hinterlands is known as the Diyala region. The Diyala Project involves the whole river valley and catchment area, but it has been divided for convenience into (a) the Upper Diyala area - the hill country lying between Derbendi-Khan and gorge near the village of Kalar; (b) the middle Diyala area which is undulating country with consecutive ridges and intermontane terrain between the gorge through Jebel Tunacharkana and Jebel Hamrin; and (c) the Lower Diyala area which is defined as that area which included the most extensive irrigation canals drawn off at the Diyala Weir near the town of al-Muqdadiyah.⁶

The Diyala river (ancient Turnat or Turan) is a tributary of the

Tigris river, rising in the Zagros mountains of Western Iran and flowing down toward the south-west to join the Tigris river at a point about 13 km south of Baghdad. On its way the Diyala river breaks through the arid low folds of the Jebel Hamrin, the last low outlier of the rugged Zagros chain that looms over the low alluvial plains of Mesopotamia and the highland of the eastern part of the country from Iran.⁷

The rainfall in the lower Diyala is a mean annual amount of no more than 14 cm⁸ while in the Middle Diyala it is appreciably higher and increases toward the hills from about 25.4 cm at Jalawlah to about 33 cm at Khanaqin,⁹ but the obtainability of the waters of the Diyala, and alongs its southern fringe of the Tigris, makes it potentially of considerable fertility. In the late third and early second millennium as also in the Abbasid period, and again in modern times, the area has been one of flourishing agriculture.¹⁰

Mesopotamia (Iraq) is a country rich in archaeological sites. The Iraqi exploration Department of the State Antiquities Organisation has discovered about 10,000 archaeological sites in that country.¹¹

The first expeditions in the Diyala region were undertaken under the patronage of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. They were led by Henry Frankfort, and with assistance of a large staff and ample financial means they worked from 1930 until 1937 in Tells Asmar, Khafajah, Ishchali, and Tell Agrab.¹² The first investigations in the Lower Diyala Valley were carried out in 1937 and continued in 1957-58 under Professor Thorkild Jacobsen and Dr. Robert McC. Adams.¹³ The survey and excavations of 1977-78 in the Middle

Diyala area provided a wealth of new information about this important area, especially building and tablets of the OB period.¹⁴

The Diyala region during the OB period was approximately the Kingdom of Eshnunna, but subsequently the region tended to fall increasingly under the domination of one or another outside power. There is reliable historical evidence to show that periods of abandonment affected the entire alluvium area. The wide ranging and contemporaneous onset of these cycles, following relatively peaceful and prosperous times, suggests that they proceeded from socio-political rather than natural causes, but at any rate their effects can be seen clearly in the Diyala region. For example, the numerous OB settlements were reduced in number by more than 80% in the five hundred years following, leaving only small outposts scattered at wide intervals along watercourses which previously had been densely settled.¹⁵

2. The Old Babylonian Cities in the Lower Diyala Region.

The earliest excavations of OB levels in the lower Diyala region were:

(i) Tell Muhammad (Ancient Diniktum)¹⁶

This is a small mound lying about 10 km south-east of Baghdad. In 1850 J.F. Jones¹⁷ excavated in this first site in the Diyala region. He found bronze maceheads dating from the time of Hammu-rapi. In 1851 A. Layard¹⁸ undertook a short season of excavation in this location. No tablets or inscriptions were found by either excavation at that time. During recent years, work was begun on behalf of the State Antiquities Organization and Heritage under the direction of Nahhidah Abdul-Fattah

and successively by Mu^ctaşim Rasheed and Amal Matab.

Digging reached down 8 m. and four levels were discovered. The first level was that of the Kassite period and levels II - IV were of the OB period.

An extensive area of OB housing with graves was exposed and in one area a temple was excavated to about 3 m. in depth. The excavators traced the outline of the temple which led off a street to the south.

Most of the material obtained from this area belonged to the OB period, and this was further confirmed by the last excavation when were discovered a cylinder seal¹⁹ and a group of business documents²⁰ found in a pot in one of the houses, and fragments of a large-backed clay lion figure which was similar to those found in Tell Harmal. The excavations are still continuing.²¹

(ii) Tell Asmar (Ancient Eshnunna).

This tell is the site of the capital of the kingdom of Eshnunna, which lay about 80 km north-east of Baghdad.

The Oriental Institute undertook excavations at this site and some other mounds, and the expedition was directed by Henry Frankfort from 1930 to 1936 for six seasons.²²

About 1500 cuneiform tablets were discovered there, dating from the old Akkadian period, from the Third Dynasty of Ur and from OB.²³ The tablets included letters,²⁴ legal and administrative texts, but unfortunately most of them are still unpublished. The old Akkadian tablets were published by I.J. Gelb,²⁵ while Thorkild Jacobsen published the inscriptions of the building, seal legends and date formulae.²⁶

It is to be noted that Eshnunna is mentioned in many texts from outside the Diyala region.²⁷

(iii) Khafajah (Ancient Tutub).

This site is located on the east bank of the Diyala river, some 24 km north of its confluence with the Tigris. The mound lies 11 km east of Baghdad, and about 19 km south-east of Tell Asmar.

Henry C. Rowlinson was the first to take an archaeological interest in this site. In 1928 Dr. Chiera, then field director of the first expedition, was sent by the Oriental Institute to Iraq. In 1930 a concession to excavate the site of Khafajah was granted by the Iraqi Government to the Oriental Institute, and the Institute spent seven seasons at this site up to 1937.²⁸

Three temples were discovered as well as a fortress of the time of Samsu-Iluna, the son of Hammu-rapi. Tutub was famed for the temple Oval dedicated to Inanna.²⁹

Several hundred OB³⁰ and old Akkadian tablets³¹ were found in this site.

(iv) Ishchali (Ancient Neribtum)³²

This is situated 5 km south-east of Khafajah and is near the Diyala river.

The Oriental Institute undertook two seasons of excavations from 1934-1936, directed by Th. Jacobsen.³³ When the work began in 1935-36 two temples built by the rulers of Eshnunna were found, one for Ishtar-Kititum,³⁴ and the other for Shamash. Excavation resumed in 1947 and lasted for several seasons.

The same campaign also yielded several hundred cuneiform tablets, three hundred inscribed texts dating from the OB period. Another one hundred and ten tablets are thought to have come from this site. The OB tablets from this site further included legal and economic texts.³⁵

(v) Tell Agrab.

This site is situated 24 km south-east of Tell Asmar. The ancient name of the site is still unknown. The tell is a rectangle 600 x 500 metres and about 12 metres high.

Clandestine diggers found some Akkadian cylinder seals; the earlier ones on stone bowls and on some pottery dating from the period between the end of the Akkadian Empire and the Third Dynasty of Ur.

During 1936-37 the Oriental Institute also undertook two seasons of excavations under the direction of Seton Lloyd.³⁶

At the end of these excavations a temple was uncovered, identifiable by the inscription on a fragment of a stone vase found inside it which was dedicated to the god Shara.

Three Old Akkadian tablets were found at Tell Agrab in the first season of the excavation.³⁷

(vi) Tell Harmal (Ancient Shaduppum).

This is a small site on the suburbs of modern Baghdad (8½ km to the east), measuring about 150 m. in diameter and 4 m. high.

The ancient town of Shaduppum was an administrative centre of a small agricultural district under the rule of Eshnunna during the second millennium B.C. before Hammu-rapi's conquest.

The first excavation was undertaken in 1945 by the General Directorate of Antiquities in Iraq under the direction of Professor Taha Baqir.³⁸ The eight seasons of excavation so far have yielded more than two thousand cuneiform tablets of all kinds, including a geographical list,³⁹ one of a mathematical nature.⁴⁰ The most important of these texts so far published are the laws of Eshnunna.⁴¹ Two tablets, one measuring

10.2 x 20.3 cm and the other 12.1 x 11.4 cm, and both containing the same texts, belong to the two centuries before Hammu-rapi. They are written in Akkadian.

Finally, another group of tablets comprised letters and administrative documents⁴² as well as date formulae⁴³ and economic texts.⁴⁴

(vii) Tell al-Dhiba^Ci (Ancient Zaralulu).

This tell is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ km north of Tell Muhammad, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ km east of Tell Harmal, and part of a trial sounding of nine mounds lying a short distance from Tell al-Dhiba^Ci. It is almost rectangular in shape, about 300 metres from north to south and 150 metres from east to west.

The first season of excavation took place in 1947, conducted by the General Directorate of Antiquities in Iraq, under the direction of Muhammad Ali Mustafa.⁴⁵

The excavation at this mound was resumed in 1961 and was occasioned because of the construction of the "Army Canal" east of Baghdad. It was also conducted by the General Directorate of Antiquities, under the direction of Najib S. Kisu and subsequently in 1962 by Hazim Muhammad al-Najafi. Several hundreds of legal and administrative OB tablets were found there,⁴⁶ but none has so far been published.

As for the ancient name of al-Dhiba^Ci, there is strong evidence from the texts found at this site that the ancient name was Zaralulu (or Uzaralulu).⁴⁷

(viii) Tulūl Khaṭṭab.

The tells of Khaṭṭab are located between Baghdad and Khān Bani Sa^Cad on the left side of the old road, about 10 km north-east of Tell

Harmal. A trial sounding of twelve mounds lying a short distance from the largest site was discussed by R. McC. Adams in one of his books.⁴⁸

The first excavation of Tulūl Khaṭṭab was in 1979, undertaken by the State Antiquities Organization and Heritage in Iraq, under the direction of Nahidah Abdul-Fattah.

Three trenches in different areas were investigated in order to reveal the planning of OB housing. A large number of legal and administrative OB tablets were discovered there, most of them badly damaged.⁴⁹ There is also a large OB mathematical text.⁵⁰

(ix) Tell al-Muqdadiyah.

This site was formerly called Tell al-Yahudiy.⁵¹ It is located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ km from al-Muqdadiyah town centre and lies on the south side of the main road from the town to Baghdad. The site is about 80 x 60 metres and stands 5 metres high.

Excavations were carried out from February 1980 on behalf of the State Antiquities Organization and Heritage, under the direction of Fadhil Madhloom and then by Hussain al-^CAmeriy.

Two areas were investigated: the first, next to the road, disclosed two building levels of private houses dating to the Isin-Larsa period, and excavation of a third level which is probably of the same period was begun. Four levels of private houses in the larger area of the middle of the Tell were investigated. The first level was of the Isin-Larsa period, the second and the third levels are dated to the Akkadian and ED III levels respectively.

A small group of Isin-Larsa economic texts were unearthed, with other materials belonging to the same period. The excavations are still continuing.⁵²

3. The New Archaeological Rescue Project in the Middle Diyala Region:

Control of river water for irrigation purposes presents unusual problems, namely the fact of spring flooding. Hence, the construction of dams in the rivers was of greatest importance in controlling the water and developing agricultural production in the country.

It is noteworthy that in recent years the archaeological activities in Iraq have witnessed a great deal of progress in the fields of scientific research, excavation, restoration, and the establishment of museums and exhibitions.

The campaigns of the State Antiquities Organization in Iraq have increased significantly during the past five years; for example the major works in the Hamrin Dam area on the Diyala river, Eski Mosul Dam area on the Tigris, Haditha Dam area on the Euphrates, the major archaeological rescue project at Babylon, the major archaeological rescue project at Assur and the archaeological rescue projects at other ancient sites, including the main ancient cities of Mesopotamia.⁵³

On the Diyala river there are now two dams: the high dam at Derbendi-Khān, which vastly increases supplies of summer irrigation water, was completed in the upper Diyala watershed; the second is the low weir constructed near al-Muqdadiyah to feed six canals with irrigation water in an extensive area north and north-east of Baghdad.⁵⁴

In 1976 the government of Iraq decided to construct a new dam on the Diyala river, in the middle Diyala area in the valley of Hamrin. This dam project will be near al-Sudur and will be converted into a lake when the dam is completed.

As soon as the Iraqi Exploration Department of the State Antiquities Organization was informed by the Ministry of Irrigation of the start on the Hamrin Dam project, the Department sent two archaeologists, Burhan Shaker and Abdul-Rahman Muhammad Ali,⁵⁵ to make a survey there. They completed the survey operation at the beginning of 1977, and a map was made showing about seventy archaeological sites. These were identified on the basis of the surface archaeological finds belonging to various periods, the oldest of which is the end of the sixth millennium B.C., and successive civilization periods up to the late Islamic periods (i.e. the twelve century A.D.). These sites will be flooded when the Hamrin irrigation dam is completed.

Most of these sites had not been mentioned by Th. Jacobsen⁵⁶ and R.McC. Adams,⁵⁷ and there are others in the Hamrin valley which are occupation levels near the two sides of the Diyala river or its main tributaries, Narin and Kurdere, while some of them may be a little too far from the rivers to the east or north when there are streams and springs and some canals which were probably used in ancient times, but have become damaged with the passing of years mainly due to sedimentation and other natural causes.⁵⁸

An international archaeological rescue campaign is being conducted in the middle Diyala region, where the Hamrin Dam is under construction on the Diyala river. I myself spent a few months there in 1978 as a member of the control expedition of the State Organization of Iraqi Antiquities.

Several million Iraqi dinars have been spent on irrigation and dam building projects with the aim of developing agricultural production in the middle Diyala area.

One of the inevitable results of dam construction in the countries of the Near East is flooding of large areas containing archaeological remains, the most famous example being the Aswan Dam in Egypt and the Tabqa Dam on the Upper Euphrates in Syria. The conflict between dam-building and archaeology recalls the Arabic proverb: 'Some people's problems are benefits to others'. It is an unfortunate situation when people must choose between bread and their cultural heritage. Naturally, archaeology has usually yielded to bread, but this is not so with the Hamrin rescue project, where an attempt is being made to save as much as possible of archaeological interest.⁵⁹

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF HAMRIN:

The Hamrin plain is a large low area of land extending along the eastern slopes of the Hamrin mountain range 150 km north-east of Baghdad. The outstanding feature of the valley of Hamrin is that the area is geographically limited by high rocky mounds roughly at the eastern and western ends. These two ends incline and meet in the north and south where, therefore, the valley becomes a low fertile agricultural terrain. One who lives on it feels that he is encircled by walls which defend or protect him and also provide for him the psychological seclusion he seeks as one economically independent. The Hamrin mountain range, after which the plain is named, is considered the longest mountain range in Iraq. It extends from the Iraqi-Iranian borders south of Khanaqin to the Tigris for 250 km. It is relatively narrow, about 5-12 km wide. The highest point in it is only 527 metres from the Tigris. Its average height is about 200 metres, but it is lower in its eastern parts.

The part bordering Hamrin Dam reservoir on the west is an arid low mountain about 400 metres in height and 6 km in width. The Hamrin mountain range is the first range to the east of the Tigris. Like the other mountain ranges it stretches from the south-east towards the north-west, cut off by al-^cAdhaim river near the village of Injana at the site known as Bander al-^cAdhaim. The range is also cut off by the Tigris at al-Fatha near Beiji. Its extension across the Tigris beyond al-Fatha is known as Jebel Makhool.

It is believed that the Hamrin mountain range is mentioned in cuneiform inscriptions under the name of Ebich.⁶⁰ The Assyrians regarded it as the abode of their chief god Ashur, and defined its extent from their Sacred Capital Assur to a town on the Diyala known in the texts as Me-Turan.⁶¹

THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE HAMRIN BASIN

(a) The Routes: Communications between Mesopotamia and the eastern territories were possible because of the roads which had been used by commercial caravans from long before recorded history.

Perhaps more lasting proof of the great importance attached to foreign trade routes is found in the fact that staging establishments were set up along the trunk roads and passes. These were established between towns and cities and regular itineraries.

Roads in the middle of the Diyala region were more difficult to traverse because of their location in the rough mountainous land of the western Zagros range. They lay roughly parallel to the east and were subject to disruption as well as physical problems.

The tribes dwelling in the Zagros range were generally hostile and the mountain massif itself constituted a formidable barrier which could only be passed by means of the passage which was located beside Rawanduz near Raiat, the passage located in the Halabjah region east of Suleimaniyah, and the passage at Khanaqin on the upper Diyala which led to Kermanshah and Hamadan (ancient Ecbatana the capital of Madheen). This road penetrated the Iranian plateau through a pass just beyond modern Sar-pul-i Dhubab. The Raiat and Halabjah passes gave access to Azerbaijan and the shores of Lake Urmiah. There was another road connecting Mesopotamia with the east side of the road to Elam which gave access to the city direct by a road which was called Dēr or Dur-Ilu (Tulūl al-^cAqr as a domestic name) near Badrah. It ran alongside the foothills of the Zagros mountains as far as Susa (Shushian) near Dezful. This road did not traverse rough mountains as other mountain roads did. It was more often followed by invading armies than by peaceful caravans.⁶²

(b) History of the Middle Diyala Region from Cuneiform Sources:

Assyrian kings mentioned the area which extended between the lower Zab and the Diyala river in their inscriptions. From these we can be sure that Me-Turan (called Me-Turnat by the Assyrians) was on the regular north-south route linking Babylonia with Assyria.

The inscriptions of these kings provide us with important and detailed sources for the plain of Hamrin and its historical geography.

When Shalmaneser III (858-824 B.C.) and his successor Shamshi-Adad V (823-811 B.C.) marched southwards to intervene in Babylonian politics, they used the same general route, south, eastwards from Arrapha (modern Kirkuk).

Shalmaneser III, in his eighth regnal year passed through the city of Zabban and then went to Me-Turnat to capture it. Shamshi-Adad V who undertook a campaign against Karduniash (Babylonia), following this route on his fourth campaign, went past Zabban and crossed the Jebel Hamrin range (the mount of Ebiḫ).

On his fifth campaign he also passed by Zabban and crossed the Hamrin mountain range. Shamshi-Adad V marched to Dēr (BĀD. AN/DINGIR) which is located at modern Badrah now.⁶³

PRE-HAMRIN EXCAVATIONS

The State Antiquities Organization asked UNESCO for international help through the organizations agencies in order to allow the largest possible number of archaeological institutions abroad to take part in the rescue excavation campaigns conducted at the Hamrin basin. Realising the importance for this rescue campaign and its responsibility for antiquities, UNESCO contacted appropriate museums, academic institutions and individuals throughout the world, encouraging their participation in this project.

In order to encourage foreign expeditions to work in the dam area, the Iraqi Organization of Antiquities promised to supply accommodation for the members of such expeditions, provision of equipment, workers, fuel, maintenance of their vehicles and transportation in the basin area.

The response to the appeal was very encouraging. This is not only because of the urgency of the matter, but also because of the archaeological, ethnographical and environmental importance of the Diyala region and the role it played in the formation of Mesopotamian

civilization.

A large-scale rescue campaign in the Hamrin basin started in the second half of May, 1977. There were at least 25 archaeological expeditions working on the Hamrin rescue project in the 1978 season and the number was expected to increase during 1979.⁶⁴ Four archaeological expeditions were sent to excavate at Hamrin. Then the Baghdad University Department of Archaeology excavated at Tell Ayash, and Mosul University Centre of Archaeological Research and Studies excavated at Tell Hallawa.

During 1978 the State Antiquities Organization had the lion's share of the campaign with ten expeditions working simultaneously on more than fifteen archaeological sites. International expeditions started in the Hamrin basin as well, including those of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, Italy, France, West Germany, Austria, Belgium and Japan.⁶⁵

THE OB SITES IN THE MIDDLE DIYALA REGION

The OB sites in the middle Diyala region (Hamrin Basin)⁶⁶ so far identified during excavation were Tell al-^aAbabra, Tell Sungur(B), Abu Qasim, Genij, Hassan, al-Yelkhi, Razuk, Ahmed al-Mughir, Atiqeh, Abu Haşaini, al-Sa^cadiyeh, al-^cuweisat, Hallawa, al-Zawiyah, Suleimah and Tell al-Sib and Haddad.

Unfortunately most of them had been damaged due to the agricultural activities at these sites, some of them having been used as cemeteries in later times. Many of them were located on the west side of the Diyala river except Tell Suleimah and Tell al-Zawiyah on the east side.

The data from the OB sites in the middle Diyala region came from

personal visits when I was a member of the Central Expedition in the Hamrin Basin in 1978, these being initial reports which were submitted by the excavators, and articles presented at the Babylon, Assur and Hamrin conference in Baghdad (5th - 18th December, 1978).

(i) Tell al-^cAbabra

This mound is 150 x 90 metres and approximately 5 metres high and lies to the north-west of al-Mahmula village in the centre of the Hamrin Dam area.

The Austrain archaeological team from the University of Innsbruck, directed by Helga Diesl-Trenkwalder, chose this site and started excavations in March, 1978, lasting three seasons.

The main reason for choosing this site was that some of the area's farmers had found an OB figurine in the outskirts of the tell which seemed to be most promising. The occupation remains of the OB period were found on this site and on another mound to the north of the main site which measured 20 metres in diameter and about 1 metre high. Various OB graves with rich goods were discovered. A house with two vaulted rooms belonging to the Isin-Larsa period was found on the west side of the tell.⁶⁷

(ii) Tell Sungur B

This is one of the three mounds known as Tell Sungur, which was excavated by the Japanese archaeological expedition directed by Professor Hideo Fujii.

Sungur B is located about 12 km to the west of al-Sa^cdiyah.

Archaeological investigation of this site had taken place from November, 1977 to March, 1980. It is an oval mound 50 x 50 metres and 2 metres above plain level. The highest point of the mound is 89.7 metres above sea level.

Four levels of different periods were discovered, virgin soil being at about 2.5 metres below the plain. Through the whole of levels I - III some 80 graves of later periods were found, most of them dating to the OB period.⁶⁸

(iii) Tell Abu Qasim

This small regular mound lies about 50 metres west of the cemetery site of Kheit Qasim (the site of the French expedition), about 500 metres to the south of ^cUyun al-Khashalat village, and 25 km from Jalawlah.

The tell is roughly round, measuring 100 x 100 metres and 2.80 metres high.

Excavations were conducted from June to August, 1978 on behalf of the State Antiquities Organization under the direction of Awad al-Kassar, and work recommenced in 1979-80. The team dug a 3 x 4 metre sounding pit to explore the strata of the tell and isolate its historical phases.

A sequence of archaeological levels of the OB period comprised twenty-six Isin-Larsa / OB graves which had been cut into a rectangular building of levels III.⁶⁹

(iv) Tell Genij (Kheit Genij)

This tell is located about 1 km north-west of ^cUyun al-Khashalat village. It is roughly round, measuring 100 x 100 metres and standing 4 metres high.

The splinter group from the al-Hiba expedition in the south of Iraq excavated Tell Genij in the Hamrin area from December, 1977 to January, 1978 under the direction of Karen W. Briggs.

A metre square was excavated, and a 5 metre sounding was taken down

to virgin soil. Three strata of occupation were found, spanning a comparatively short period of time.

A private house was uncovered and found to have remained unchanged in all three strata. The excavation of stratum III of the sounding produced a simple rectangular room c.2.80 x 2.30 metres, preserved almost to its original height of over 2 metres. This had been roofed with a tact mud-brick dome; an arched doorway led in from a long corridor running to the south-west. Two large niches were cut into the walls.

The pottery and the ornamentation both date the site to the Isin-Larsa period. The pottery is inform nearly identical to that known at Eshnunna.⁷⁰

(v) Tell Hassan

This small rounded mound, approximately 70 x 70 metres and standing 1.50 metres high, is located north-east of Tell al-Yalkhi. It was very difficult to follow the full contours of the site, because modern fields had been established between Tell al-Yalkhi and the village of ^cUyun al-Khashalat.

The Iraqi-Italian expedition, directed by Antonio Invernizzi, excavated there from April, 1978 to March, 1980.

It uncovered various periods. The surface levels consisted of poor occupation layers. Many graves were discovered of the Isin-Larsa/OB periods. The site had been used as a cemetery in these periods.⁷¹

(vi) Tell al-Yalkhi

This site is located about 3 km south of ^cUyun al-Khashalat village. It stood as the most prominent feature of the area with a size of 250 x 180 meters approximately and 13 metres high.

Antonio Invernizzi, Chief of the Iraqi-Italian Expedition in Hamrin,

excavated at Tell al-Yalkhi from October, 1977 to June, 1978 and continued the work again in 1979 and again from October to March, 1980.

The upper level consisted of one large building of Kassite age. The expedition uncovered large and still impressive rooms, thick walls and particularly deep foundations, all of mud-brick. These remains were cut into by extensive modern graves. A sequence of levels of the OB period was found, the latest being noted for many pottery kilns and a lot of complete vessels still associated within the kilns. Tell al-Yalkhi was one of the main centres of the plain in the second millennium.

There was discovered a small OB building when a trench was dug in the southern slope of the site, and inside this building were found small groups of OB cuneiform tablets, most of them broken. These texts include letters, economic texts, lists of workers and their hire, and a list of divine names have been studied by Professor C. Saporetti who will publish them in due course.

This building was a small OB temple. It had a very small hall, and seemed to stand by itself, bordered by streets on all four sides. It was completely isolated from the rest of the town. The walls of the tablets room still stood 2 metres high, and their plaster showed traces of fire damage. A very small room contained an altar and an offering table which opened onto the entrance side.

One of the most important activities of this OB town, concealed by Tell al-Yelkhi, was certainly pottery production.⁷²

(vii) Tell Razuk

The Chicago-Copenhagen Expedition at Uch Tepe in the Hamrin Basin

excavated at Tell Razuk under the direction of Professor McGuire Gibson.

This mound stands about 5 metres above the plain and measures 250 metres in diameter. It is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ km west of Uch Tepe village.

Excavation was carried out from September, 1978 to March, 1979, and work was restarted in the autumn of 1979 at the highest point, on the east side of the mound.

A very fine building, built of rectangular mud-bricks of different sizes was discovered. The building is dated, along with the pottery and the houses, to ED I. Large pits were found on the surface from which material for mud-bricks and mud-plaster were obtained. These pits destroyed the top 2 metres of this site, but they did not destroy the main structures at Tell Razuk because there were mud-brick walls which had been built to unusual heights. On Tell Razuk, there was a very fine round mud-brick building. Investigation revealed that it had been built on virgin soil.

Finally, there was very little later occupation of this site. On the other hand, some intrusive pits and graves of the Isin-Larsa period were uncovered.⁷³

(viii) Tell Ahmed al-Mughir

This tell is located about 500 metres west of Uch Tepe village. It is about 200 metres in diameter and stands 3 metres high.

Professor McGuire Gibson, Chief of the Chicago-Copenhagen Expedition in Hamrin, excavated at this mound from September, 1978 until March, 1979.

A section 5 x 5 metres was cut into the site, and the team unearthed a Kassite level of about 50 cm. depth, and below it two strata of important buildings of the Isin-Larsa period.⁷⁴

(ix) Tell Atiqeh

This tell is about 200 metres in diameter and 4.50 metres above the plain, and it is the southernmost of the three mounds near Uch Tepe village. Tell Razuk, Ahmed al-Mughir and Tell Atiqeh are located at the northern end of the Hamrin Basin. Work in this site was begun on behalf of the Chicago-Copenhagen Expedition under the direction of Professor McGuire Gibson.

Large pits were found on the surface of this site, and the walls of the tell go down to water level, about 6 metres of excavating being involved. It was used as a cemetery by people of Uch Tepe village, and there were remains of large wells for irrigation purposes. The pits had destroyed the top 2 metres of the tell, but the main structures at this site were not affected; the mud-brick walls were preserved to a fair height. Part of a large building was uncovered, its walls still standing to about 3 metres in height and 150 metres thick, its courtyard was about 14 metres wide, and some of the main rooms on one side of the courtyard contained pottery belonging to the Old Akkadian period. Above this main stratum there were two later phases with structures dating to the Old Akkadian period. There were also discovered at this level two graves containing an Old Akkadian cylinder seal and some pottery.⁷⁵

(x) Tell Abu-Haşaini

This is the most prominent mound in an area containing small tells of the second millennium. It measures about 300 x 200 metres, about 7 metres high, and stands at the edge of a natural mound almost 1½ km from Tell al-Yalkhi.

Work was undertaken here for the Iraqi-Italian Expedition by A. Invernizzi, who excavated Tell Abu-Haşaini as he had done Tell al-Yalkhi.

The excavation started in January, 1978 and there was a second season in 1979.⁷⁶

Several trenches were opened in different parts of the site in order to check the characteristic features of the village. It was confirmed that the location had been a large settlement belonging to the Ubaid period. The site was later used as a cemetery in the Isin-Larsa period and in modern times for graves. The Isin-Larsa graveyard extended to a settlement which reached to the eastern side of Tell Abu-Husaini II. This was discovered when P. Fiorina opened a small trench there. She uncovered two phases of the Isin-Larsa occupation.⁷⁷

(xi) Tell al-Sa^cadiyeh

This site lies about $\frac{1}{2}$ km upstream from the modern town of al-Sa^cadiyeh, on the left bank of the Diyala river. It measures some 60 x 40 metres and stands about 3.50 metres high. This site was used as a graveyard in the OB period and there were occasional graves of later times.

The University of Warsaw undertook excavation here under the direction of Professor S. Kozlowiski in autumn 1979 and a second campaign took place from February to March, 1980.⁷⁸ It is a late 'Ubaid site.

(xii) Tell al-Uweisat

Excavation at this site by East German archaeologists, directed by Liane Jakob-Rost, was carried out from January to April, 1980. Material from the Isin-Larsa and subsequent periods was unearthed in this group of seven low-lying sites.⁷⁹

(xiii) Tell Hallawa

Situated about 12 km to the south-east of Qara Tepe village, near Kashkul al-Jadid village, this is one of the largest mounds in the region, measuring about 350 metres from north to south, 250 metres from east to west and standing 13 metres high.

It was excavated by the Archaeological and Cultural Research Centre at Mosul University under the direction of Adil Abbu for two seasons. Work was carried out in February, 1978 for four months and then again in 1979 up to the spring of 1980.

Remains of Parthian settlements on the surface were found, but nothing of its foundation has remained. The major periods of occupation of the site were the Isin-Larsa and OB. The ground plan comprised many units, representing private dwellinghouses. These houses were arranged around a main street and many subsidiary ones. The strata represented three dwelling periods, indicated by the successive floor and walled-up entrances and the remains of the door stones of these entrances. The walls are double ones in many cases. Some rooms showed evidence of vaulted roofs, supported on small buttresses, and there was a decorated altar. Some OB tablets were found and more than twenty eight graves were excavated. The graves contents included pottery, copper or bronze items, necklaces, jars, cups, lamps. pipes, all of them belonging to the OB period. Finally the excavation uncovered houses, streets and a small temple of the OB/Isin-Larsa town.⁸⁰

(xiv) Tell al-Zawiyah

This site is located about 8 km to the west of the town of al-Sa^cadiyah in the area east of the Diyala river. Excavations were carried out on behalf of the State Antiquities Organization under the

direction of Nadhir al-Rawi. This site was not completed because the Diyala river had cut away part of it on the north and east sides. al-Zawiyah town occupies part of the southern and western sides, where a large orchard occupies a large part of the tell, and it had been damaged by modern digging for brick materials. However, the remains of this mound extend to about 900 square metres and are 5.5 metres high.

The excavation was conducted from June, 1977 to April, 1978. A section by the river on the east bank was cut to find out the depth of the tell. Five strata of construction were unveiled and below these was red virgin soil. The first and second strata of this site belong to fourteenth century A.D. and Ottoman periods. The third survived only on the west of the tell, extending from north to south. It was in the form of a rectangular shaped structure measuring about 50 x 20 metres, with its corners toward the four sides.

Ten rooms have been excavated so far from a rectangular building orientated north-south; this is a large area surrounded by a courtyard which is paved with baked bricks measuring 35 x 35 x 9 cms. The court had an entrance on its south side, about 1.30 metres wide. A brick drain was found on the east and ovens and pottery still lay on the floor. The remains of large pottery jars for storage and a grave were unearthed.

At the eastern limit of this building three walls had been constructed, side by side and about 4.50 metres wide. Sherds and other objects date this stratum to the middle of the second millennium B.C.

The constructions in stratum III and stratum IV were very similar. Three OB houses were discovered, but they were incomplete due to damage and deep cut pits.

The fifth stratum was discovered on virgin soil. It was the largest stratum and consisted of four residential units of red mud-bricks measuring about 32 x 32 x 6 cms or 34 x 34 x 6 cms. There were many ovens, kilns, graves, jars, figurines, a cylinder seal, and some seal impressions found on the floor and in the houses, all of them from the OB period.⁸¹

(xv) Tell Suleimah (Ancient Awal)

Tell Suleimah lies about 2 km to the south-west of al-Sa^Cadiyeh. It is one of the biggest OB sites at Hamrin. It is 14.50 metres high and measures about 2 80 x 2 40 metres.

Excavations were carried out by the State Antiquities Organization in May, 1977. The excavators were successively Rabi^C al-Qaisi, Muhammad al-Zahawi, Salah Salman, Burhan Shakir and Muhammad al-Zahawi. The excavations are still continuing.

It is one of the main archaeological sites on the eastern side of the river, although it had been damaged by people who lived there and had built on its surface of touf and leben up to 1958, when Professor R. Adams visited the mound.⁸²

The first level encountered on the top of the mound belonged to the OB period. The excavators found on the north-east side of the centre of the tell the first structure built of leben and walls coated with clay. The leben measured 36 x 36 x 9 cm. The team did not find the main entrance of this unit. The remains of the unit, consisting of a number of rooms on the north-east were unearthed, but room 2 was the most important. It had two private altars, one in the western corner and the other in the centre of the room, and it also contained pottery, 14 unfired OB tablets⁸³ and some tombs.

The two altars had architectural decoration consisting of columns, recesses and an architrave. They were of mud-brick with mud-plaster. There was a large square courtyard at the centre of the tell, surrounded by rooms, some of them now missing. The most important of these rooms, Room 17, led through a large entrance to the courtyard. The period of this level was OB. However, the expedition had found a number of independent units and structures forming houses or religious and administrative structures of various plans but similar in architecture on some sides and different on others.⁸⁴

So far the campaign had taken place for several reasons of excavations at the site of Suleimah. Another group worked at Tells al-Sib and Haddad across the river.

The former group found several levels from different periods. However in 1979 they unearthed 47 inscribed clay tablets in Tell Suleimah; these were in level IV, inside a room of the building which was perhaps used for administrative purposes. Most of these tablets were in good condition and were dated to the Old Akkadian period by Fawzi Rasheed,⁸⁵ who later published them and claimed that the ancient name of this site was Awal.⁸⁶

Suleimah was important in the second millennium B.C., and it was possibly the religious and administrative centre of the Hamrin area.

(xvi) Tells al-Sib and Haddad (Ancient Me-Turan)

This location must have been very important in the second millennium B.C., judging from OB and Neo-Assyrian tablets found there.

The site lies about 18 km to the west of Jalawlah and it is one of a group of three low mounds. The first of the other two is called Maqbarat al-Sib (al-Sib graveyard) - local name - which was inaccessible

because of the existence there of modern graves. The second is called Tell Haddad. Excavation at Haddad has provided evidence that al-Sib and Haddad were one original site and it may be that the third one should be included with them.

This group of mounds lies to the west of the Diyala river and to the east of Tell Baradan.⁸⁷

They were damaged due to agricultural activities on three of its sides; only the north-east side of the tell was not affected. The remains of the tell measure 58 x 62 metres and 3 metres in height.

(a) Tell al-Sib (al-Sîb) I

The first season of excavations began in November, 1977 and lasted till August, 1978, and were conducted by the State Antiquities Organization, directed by Hazim al-Najafi and subsequently by Na'il Hannoun.

Three levels were unearthed in the first season, the most important of which was the third, belonging to the OB period; the leben of the first level was 34 x 24 x 14 cm.

Before the end of the season, walls of the fourth level began to appear. The top of the site was dated by the foundation in level II to the OB period.

The major part of the mound was composed of the walls and the fill of level III which comprised at least three strata of Isin-Larsa Occupation. Near the middle of the tell were discovered some remains of construction of level II. The complete structures were undiscovered. Part of a water trench was found which was built of brick. The remains of the constructions of this level consisted of a large court divided into two parts. The first part was used as a bedroom or a store-room,

and the other as a yard. There were two rooms on the other side of the court. The measurement of the leben which was used in this level was 36 x 36 x 9 cm.

The most important level was the third one. The excavations of this level showed that the structures occupied all of the mound and extended to Tell Haddad on the western side. Certainly Telb al-Sib and Haddad were interconnected and there was a street between them with structures on both sides. Those structures consisted of various units which were not built at the same time, but rather in several stages, each being independent of the others. It was divided into three strata.

The most important units in the third stratum are:

(1) The central unit which was uncovered to four levels of occupation except for the courtyard at the fifth level which suggests that there are other levels in the rest of the structure. It seems that they were used for residential purposes, since damaged floors and some ovens were found in the main yard where also were found six round school tablets.

(2) The occupation levels were discovered in the second unit, and the general plan of the unit did not change. However, the most important discovery in the second stratum was in room 14 where two rows of brick were cased along the four walls (except one small part near its eastern entrance). The remains of a platform 60 cm in diameter and 10 cm high were uncovered with the sides coated with clay. Another platform near the access leading to the yard was unearthed, and it was of the same diameter but 40 cm high.⁸⁸ More than 200 OB tablets and shards were recovered in a heap. Two large tablets measuring 26 x 24 cm were found on the same floor near the joint access between the two

rooms. The tablets totalled some 400 clay tablets in all.⁸⁹ Unfortunately most of them are incomplete. They are to be dated to the OB period in general (Eshnunna period). The majority of them deal with economic matters, while some are administrative texts and a few deal with literary and lexicographical matters; field purchases, sale of slave texts, adoption texts, lists of names; a number of school texts were also found, one tablet being a liver-omen text (IM 85441) which mentions King Dadusha who reigned in the nineteenth century B.C.⁹⁰

The excavations were continued for several seasons by the State Antiquities Organization under Na'il Hannoun and Burhan Shakir.

The site was enclosed by a high wall 3.50 metres wide, of which the north-eastern side was uncovered. The excavation in the second season made it clear that the wall enclosed a site larger than al-Sib and it extended beyond the tell on the eastern side in the direction of al-Sib graveyard (Maqbarat al-Sib) which lay very near to Tell al-Sib. There was one pier in the wall 8.50 metres long. Piles of pebbles of different sizes had been put against the wall at the north-eastern side to buttress the wall and prevent moisture accumulating. As noted above, a water trench built of brick was uncovered, with an opening on the river side to carry water to a distance - unknown because the western end was found to be destroyed. There was a stream by the wall of the city.

Ten graves were found in various places along with a number of jars, pottery vessels, cups, cylinder seals, dolls, some bronze implements and a large number of beads and ornaments, all of them dated to the OB period. A large number of OB tablets were found in good condition in the second season in level III, Rooms 54 and 69.⁹¹

In August, 1979 work continued on this site at level IV, where OB private housing was uncovered.

(b) Tell al-Sib II

At the same time investigation was started at Tell al-Sib graveyard. This site stands about 9 metres high and is located about 60 metres to the south-east of Tell al-Sib. More remains of the OB/Isin-Larsa periods were unearthed and two tablets were found.⁹²

(c) Tell Haddad

This location with Tell al-Sib I and Tell al-Sib II made up the OB town of Me-Turan. Tell Haddad is the largest of the three standing 6 metres high and lies about 350 metres east of Tell Baradan. The town in the Neo-Assyrian period was called Sirara.⁹³

Work here was conducted on behalf of the State Antiquities Organization and Heritage directed by Na'il Hannoun and then by Burhan Shakir. Work started at the end of August, 1979, and is still continuing.

A number of tablets⁹⁴ were unearthed in the level of OB private houses on the north-east of the tell in area I. To the south-east of area I the excavations investigated in area II and found three building levels; the first level was unclear, but the second had remains of private houses belonging to the Kassite period and the third level revealed remains belonging to the OB period. Remains of three private houses were uncovered; they were divided by a street and a blind passage in the OB level. One of the rooms contained a finely decorated altar and many OB tablets which had been badly burnt.

Area III was located on the south-west of the site and contained remains of the Parthian, Neo-Assyrian and OB periods. The most

important of the Neo-Assyrian buildings was a temple of Nergal. The yard of this temple ~~was~~ paved with baked bricks measuring 40 x 40 x 8 cm,⁹⁵ which bore a stamp inscription of Ashur-banipal (662-627 B.C. the last great king of Assyria) who claimed to have built the Assyrian temple of Sirra and was dedicated to the god Nergal.⁹⁶ It was nearly completed except for some damage caused by modern graves. However, there have been recovered about 300 Neo-Assyrian tablets.⁹⁷

The main wall of the OB city which had been discovered at Tell al-Sib toward Tell Haddad was 40 metres long and about 4 metres wide and made of mud-brick.⁹⁸

All the materials uncovered from this area belonged to the OB period, and the tablets of this period included letters, list of names, geographical lists, field-purchase texts, adoption texts, economic contracts, administrative texts, religious texts, mathematical texts, literary and historical texts, and amulets.⁹⁹ This large group of tablets was unearthed during the last excavation. Farouk al-Rawi delivered a lecture at the 29th Rencontre Assyriologique International in London (July, 1982), in which he mentioned that four tablets¹⁰⁰ have been recently discovered at Tell Baradan. He went on to give a detailed account of those tablets and produce evidence that Tell Baradan, al-Sib and Haddad are the three urban areas of Me-Turan.

THE TABLETS

(a) General Physical Features

All the tablets which are published in this thesis were uncovered from Tell al-Sib and Tell Haddad (ancient Me-Turan) by the State Antiquities Organization and Heritage in the Hamrin Basin. The copies were made from the originals preserved in the Iraq Museum.

They are all published for the first time. Some of the tablets are badly damaged and can hardly be read; a few tablets are covered with salt. The majority are well preserved and the cuneiform signs easily read, but some are damaged in part. They are of different colours - red, light buff, grey, and some blackish. The tablets vary considerably in size. The largest, No. 114 is 13.9 cm long and c.7.6 cm wide, while the smallest, No. 69 is c.2.2 cm long and c.1.7 cm wide. Many tablets have flat obverses and convex reverses, while many are square in shape and others are rectangular in shape.

(b) Find Sites

Excavations at Tell al-Sib, when the main building of level III was cleared, unearthed more than 200 tablets in Room 14. Of the few tablets found in other areas of level III during the excavation of the first season, the majority are in poor condition.

In the second season was found a large number of tablets in level III, about 300 tablets in Room 54; a few tablets were found in other areas of level III, Room 69 and level IV. All these tablets are dated to the period (OB) of the Kingdom of Eshnunna (1900-1700 B.C.).

A large number of tablets was unearthed in Tell Haddad in level

III below the Neo-Assyrian temple, in addition to all the material recovered in the third level of the mounds of Me-Turan belonging to the OB period, and resembling the types already known from the Lower Diyala region.

We are thus able to trace the development of the city of Me-Turan, its life, language and literature, before and after the 19th century B.C., and this is the same general period as for the Lower Diyala cities.

(c) The Writing

As compared with other OB tablets from the Diyala region of similar type, the tablets from Tellisal-Sib and Haddad employ ideographic, phonetic and syllabic writing to a much greater degree. The texts normally read from left to right and from top to bottom on the obverse, around the lower edge, down the reverse and then around the upper edge; finally onto the left edge of the tablets except No. 135 which has the last line at the end of the left side at the beginning of the obverse because the scribe had no room elsewhere. Sometimes only the obverse is inscribed. Often both the obverse and reverse are inscribed. On many tablets space is left on the reverse between the lines. Long lines on the obverse may run onto the right edge of the tablet. There are some tablets in our selection which are divided into columns - e.g. lists of rations of barley, flour and other materials. These tablets provide a tabular tally of materials in order.

The majority of the tablets are written in single columns with the exception of four two-column texts, namely Nos. 96, 107, 114 and 116, and there is one tablet inscribed in four columns (No. 115). The

inscription of this text is very well preserved and all the signs are relatively easy to decipher except for a few.

Some of the tablets have a space between the inscription lines on the reverse. Various tablets published in this thesis bear a date formula, and most of them are new, but such tablets do not help us to formulate the period of the city of Me-Turan. On the other hand, the oath formulas which do tell us to what period they refer are invaluable. Several of the tablets in our group bear seal impressions, but most of them are unclear.¹⁰¹

In the first season of excavations an omen tablet was discovered which mentions the name of Dadusha the King of Eshnunna.¹⁰² Further, there is a royal letter (No. 141)¹⁰³ which mentions the name of Sin-abushu, the ruler of Eshnunna who received the letter from the "Rubum". In these documents Ibal-pi-El II and Šilli-Sin are mentioned in oath formula.¹⁰⁴ They appear with the name of the god of the Diyala region, Tishpak a god of thunderstorms, except in the case of the last one (Šilli-Sin) who occurs in one date formula as well,¹⁰⁵ while the last King of Eshnunna was Iluni, who is mentioned in the year names of three tablets in our texts.¹⁰⁶ Thus Me-Turan was under the domination of Eshnunna's rulers.

Other important personal names mentioned in economic texts are as follows: Abu-waqar (A-bu-wa-qar), Awīl-Nabium (LÚ-Na-bi-im), Awīl-Shamshi-ilu (LÚ-^dUTU-Ši-DINGIR) Ili-iqīšam (Ì-lí-NÍG.BA), Sin-aḡam-idinam (30- ŠEŠ-i-din-nam), Zikir-ilishu (Zi-kir-ì-lí-š^u). Most of these PNs are written briefly as: Abu for Abu-waqar ... etc. In the Diyala region, the scribe used BA, NÍG.BA as ideograms for forms of

the verb qisamum in PNs,¹⁰⁷ 30 as ideogram for Sin, ŠEŠ for aḥam, NÍG.GA/ŠU for Makkur and ŠEŠ.KI for Nanna. There are several OB PNs: Sin-abushu (^dSin/Sin-a-bu-š^u), Sin-eribam (^dSin-e-ri-ba-am), Sin-magir (^dSin/Sin-ma-gir), Shamash-našir (^dUTU -na-šir), Shamash-rabi (^dUTU-ra-bi), Warad-Kubi (ÌR-Ku-bi), Warad-Irra (ÌR-Ìr-rà); these PNs are mentioned several times in our texts. There are other OB PNs¹⁰⁸ some of which occur in our texts and reveal Amorite features as well as Hurrian and Elamite ones.

The language in which the documents are written is in general the Babylonian of the Eshnunna dynasty. The Sumerian language had ceased to be the medium of communication. It was only used in more or less stereotyped phrases in the legal documents which, however, were apparently not only written but spoken in Sumerian.

Most of our tablets may be classified as follows:

- a. Business and commercial documents.
- b. Legal documents.
- c. Letters, private and official.
- d. List of PNs.
- e. Adoption contracts.

Unfortunately, the majority of the letters is incomplete in varying degree due to damage. The legal documents comprise the field purchases, written in Sumerian as shown in our texts, while the schema of these documents is the same as that discovered at Harmal, al-Dhiba^ci, Khafajah, Ishchali, Asmar, Suleimah in Hamrin, and other sites.¹⁰⁹

The language of the clausulae, originally Sumerian and well known from other OB contracts, is after Akkadian in the texts of Tell

Harmal.¹¹⁰ The sale contracts from Me-Turan dated to the OB (Eshnunna) period are our available source of information on the sale of real estate. In the majority of cases the field purchase contracts may be summarized as follows:¹¹¹

1. Object of purchase, size and location, most of which are located along the canal (River Name).
2. KI clause.
3. Verbal usage (IN. ŠI. IN. ŠÁM).
4. Statement that the full price has been paid (ŠÁM. TIL. LA. A. NI. ŠÈ x GÍN KÙ. BABBAR IN. NA. AL. LAL).
5. Statement the vendor is satisfied (ŠÁ. GA. A. NI AL. DÙG).
6. Completion of negotiations (INIM. BI AL. TIL).
7. Irrevocability of agreement (UD. KUR. ŠÈ LÚ. LÚ. RA NU. MU. UN. GI₄ GI₄. DA).
8. Baqrūm clausula or with ragamūm (ba-qir i-ba-qa-ru ra-gi-im i- ra- ga- mu).
9. Oath formulae, including (DN + RN) always uses the oath by the god of the Diyala region Tishpak and the name of one of Eshnunna Kings.
10. Witnesses and sometimes date.

However, there is also a passage included between an oath formula and the witnesses (X MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR ù li-ša-an-šu il-la-pa-at).¹¹²

MEASURES¹¹³

The texts contain only the following measures:

1. Surface Measures

<u>SUM.</u>	<u>AKK.</u>	<u>ENG.</u>		<u>Approximate Contemporary Equivalent</u>
SAR	<u>mušarum</u> I _I	square pole	=	36 square metres
IKU(GÁN)	<u>ikûm</u> 100 _I	acre	=	3600 square metres
EŠÈ	<u>eblum</u> 600 _I	acre	=	21600 square metres
BÜR	<u>bûru</u> 1800 _I	acre	=	64800 square metres

2. Measures of Capacity

SÌLA	<u>qû</u> 1 _I	quart	=	0.842 litre
BÁN	<u>sûtu</u> 10 _I	seah	=	8.42 litres
PI	<u>Pānu</u> 60 _I	-	=	50.52 litres
GUR	<u>Kûrru</u> 300 _I	Kor	=	252.6 litres

3. Measures of Weight

ŠÈ	<u>uttetum</u> 1 _I	grain	=	44 mg.
GÍN	<u>siqlum</u> 180 _I	shekel	=	8 g.
MA.NA	<u>manûm</u> 60 _I	mina	=	0.5 kg.

DATE FORMULAS OF ME-TURAN¹¹⁴

(a) al-Sib Year Date Formulas

Date formulas which occur in our texts are few and the events recorded add little to our knowledge of the history of the Diyala region since no relative order is known. In any case most of our date formulas are unfortunately too brief to permit historical identification because they occur in small tablets, and are mostly not published or mentioned elsewhere. Most of our date formulas were written in the Sumerian language.

- (i) MU ALAM ^dGESTIN.AN.NA¹¹⁵ BA.DÍM
"The year (when) the statue of Gestinanna was fashioned".
- (ii) MU ALAM ^dISKUR ZAG. GAR. RA I. DÙ¹¹⁶
"The year (when) the shrine for the Adad statue was fashioned".
- (iii) MU 2 ALAM K[Ù.GI]¹¹⁷
"The year (when) two golden statue".
- (iv) MU ALAM ^dÙ. GUL. LÁ¹¹⁸ BA.DU`
"The year (when) the statue of Ugulla was fashioned".
- (v) MU BÀD URU AG.SI.A KI BA.GUL
"The year (when) the wall of Agsiya was destroyed".
This city name is spelled by F. Rasheed¹¹⁹ AG.ZI.A^{ki}, a name which appears twice in Tell Suleimah tablets.
- (vi) MU BÀD Za-ab-ba-an^{ki} BA.DÍM¹²⁰
"The year (when) the wall of Zabban was built".
- (vii) MU DINGIR KÌLIB¹²¹ MA.DA.BI.
"The year (when) all the country's deities".
- (viii) MU DINGIR Zu-ur-ur-dam "The year (when) Ili-zurur-dam".
- (ix) MU GIBIL [] "The new year".
- (x) MU ÍD GIBIL¹²²
"The year (when) the new canal (was dug)".
- (xi) MU I-lu-ni- LUGAL¹²³
"The year (when) Iluni (became) King".

(xii) MU SAHAR Zi-ku-ra-tim¹²⁴

"The year (when) the earth (for) Ziggurat".

(xiii) MU Sa-ni-pa-a^{ki} "The year (when) Sanipā".

This GN is apparently a station on the eastern side of the Tigris. Two routes meet briefly at this station, and, it may be supposed, at Ekallatum. It is likely to be the name of a station somewhere between the Diyala river and the Lower Zab.¹²⁵

(xiv) MU ÚS. SA BÀD URU Za-ba-an^{ki} ù BÀD URU La-ša-mar
[BA. DÍM]

"The year after (the year) the wall of Zabban and the wall of Lashamar was built".

(xv) MU ÚS.SA I-lu-ni LUGAL

"The year after (the year) Iluni (became) King".

(b) Fragmentary Formula

(xvi) MU BÀD []

"The year (when) the wall".

(c) Haddad Year Date Formulas

(xvii) MU Mu-ba-la-ku-ḥa-sum ba-bu-um ù ba-ri-^{rum}¹²⁶

"The year (when) Mabalaku-ḥasum, the gate and the diviner".

(xviii) MU Šíl-lí-^dSin LUGAL DUMU.MÍ Am-mu-ra-pí

"The year (when) the King Šilli-Sin married the daughter of Ammu-rapi".

MONTH NAMES¹²⁷

Our texts provide valuable evidence for the month names of Me-Turan, especially during the OB period. Most of them are known in the Lower Diyala region, specifically at the site of Eshnunna, plus some local month names some of which are known at the site of Harmal, while the others are written in Sumerian.

(a) Eshnunna (Tell Asmar) Months¹²⁸

(i) Elūnum	(vii) Tamḥīrum
(ii) Magrāttum	(viii) Nabriūm
(iii) Abum	(ix) Mam(m)itum
(iv) Zibnum	(x) Niggallum
(v) Niqumum	(xi) Kinkum
(vi) Kinūnum	(xii) Kiskissum

(b) Shaduppūm (Tell Harmal) Months¹²⁹

Saḥḥartum, Ugulla.

(c) Month names not found elsewhere

AL.TUK, Waticum

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES¹³⁰

Our site has provided good evidence for trade conducted inside or outside the Diyala region. The majority of the earlier named places are unknown. It is likely that they represent the numerous towns, villages and hamlets around Me-Turan city or at a distance from it.

As would be expected from historical events of the OB period, many towns are mentioned and some of them are mentioned for the first time. However, Me-Turan is mentioned with them in this era because it was located in the fertile region on the trade routes.

The following towns or cities are mentioned in our tablets:

(i) Agziya or Aksiya

This city name is found in Akkadian texts from Suleimah¹³¹ as Agziya twice, while I have found this name in the OB period seven times, though not mentioned before elsewhere for this period. It is mentioned in a date formula. However this city was probably situated somewhere in the middle Diyala region.

(ii) Arrapha or Arraphum (Modern Kirkuk)

This city, which is attested from Hammu-rapi to Nabonidus and located east of Tigris to the south-east of the Lower Zab, belonged from the time of Adad-Nirari II (911-891 B.C.) to the Assyrian empire.¹³²

(iii) Assur

The modern name of this city is Qal-^cat al-Shargat, ancient capital of the Assyrian empire, located on the west bank of the Tigris river in northern Mesopotamia, overlooking important routes to the south and east. It was originally occupied by the Akkadian dynasty (c.2500 B.C.) and

during the following centuries by other dynasties. It first became powerful under an Amorite dynasty founded by Shamshi-Adad I (c.1814-1781 B.C.).¹³³

(iv) Babylon (KÁ. DINGIR. RA = AKK. Bab-ilu)

It was one of the famous cities of antiquity from the time of the first dynasty (Amorite) on, the capital of southern Mesopotamia (Babylonia). It is located on the west bank of the Euphrates, about 90 km south of Baghdad near modern Hilla.¹³⁴

(v) Batir or Patir

This city is mentioned in the inscriptions of Annubanini, the King of the Lubbubi. It is also mentioned twice in texts from Suleimah in the Hamrin Basin. Both occurrences of the name in Suleimah texts were found in the second level of the tell.¹³⁵

It had been thought that Patir was the ancient name of Suleimah. However, Patir must be in our area between the Lower Zab and the Diyala river.

(vi) Dér (BÀD.AN/DINGIR. KI)

Der was located at modern Badrah about 105 km east of Tell Asmar. It was on the main road to Susa. It was politically important only for a short time in the early OB period as the capital of the region called Yamutbal.¹³⁶

(vii) Elam (NIM.MA.KI, NIM.KI)

Elam was an ancient country with its capital at Susa in the mountains bordering on eastern Mesopotamia. There was already a dynasty ruling in Elam in the early third millennium B.C. and from that point onward the history of this country reveals a continuous struggle with the Mesopotamian states.¹³⁷

(viii) Karāḫar

This is an OB site which was located in the west-central Zagros mountain area in the vicinity of present-day Kermanshah. It is first attested in the Ur III period. But in the New Assyrian period it appears again when the name was written Ḫarḫar.¹³⁸

(ix) Namar

This is almost certainly to be connected with the country of Namar mentioned in NA sources. The same country is a province in the MB period, where it is closely related to Ḫalman (Sarpol-e Zuhāb).¹³⁹

On Namar see most recently L.D. Levine¹⁴⁰ who believes that it lay along the Diyala somewhere between the Hamrin and Qara Dag. J.N. Postgate, however, looks for Namar in the area of Khanaqin, perhaps in an eastern position.¹⁴¹

(x) Sanipa or Salipa

This is the name of a station or town located on the west bank of the Tigris to the north-west of Assur, which is also written Za-ni-pa-a. Mention is made of this as a fortress town near Apqum (Tell Abu Mariya) in the region of Nurrugum.¹⁴² The name Sanipā is mentioned in our texts only in the date formulas.¹⁴³

(xi) Tirga

There were at least three towns called Tirga, all of them attested in OB sources. Goetze¹⁴⁴ believed that Tirga is mentioned together with Karāḫar and located east of the Tigris. There is one text from Assur which states that this city was in the vicinity of Ḫarḫar, i.e. near modern Kermanshah. However, Tirga was in the middle Diyala region, specifically between Arrapḫa and Me-Turan.¹⁴⁵ There is another Tirga located on the Euphrates in Syria above the Iraqi border.¹⁴⁶

(xii) Zabban or Zaban

This OB city was located in the hilly area between Kifri and Qara Tepe (cf. Kh. Nashef's study of Zabban with extensive literature).¹⁴⁷ This city should be sought in this area, perhaps on the Diyala. However, it has been proposed that its congruency was with the city of Sumurru.¹⁴⁸ There are some other towns or cities which are mentioned: Arkum,¹⁴⁹ Kullan,¹⁵⁰ and SAḤAR,¹⁵¹ and others are previously unknown, namely: Ayanish, Ḥabab, Karash, Lashamar, SIPA, and Zubrila. There are other names which are mentioned in No. 141: Amnanum, Idamaraz,¹⁵² Yabasa Yaḥrurum and Yamutbalum; these Amorite city names are located between the Tigris and Zagros mountains.

ASPECTS OF ADMINISTRATION IN THE HAMRIN REGION

The surviving texts do not provide us with a complete direct account of life in the Middle Diyala region in the OB period. They give us hundreds of words which may help in the evaluation of the conditions under which the people of our tablets lived.

Some aspects of government, religion, agriculture and industry will be noted in the following description. However, all the documentary material of the OB period from our site should help us to some degree to know something about the ordinary daily life in the Middle Diyala region. We have some clues to population and daily affairs during the OB period.

(a) State and Provincial Officers

The highest official mentioned after the King (LUGAL = šarru(m), AHw 1188) is the prince: LÚ. NUN = rubû(m), AHw992, who is mentioned one time in our texts, while the military governor: GÌR. NITÁ(šAGINA) = šakkanakku(m), AHw 1140, TCS I No. 656, is mentioned several times. The court itself was served by special servants: LÚ É.GAL = awīl ekallim, CAD E 52. It is likely that in the court of Me-Turan were foreign representatives or Ambassadors, judging from the prominent position given to certain foreigners in our economic texts as follows:- Hulhul, the man of Elam: LÚ NIM. MA. KI (see Nos. 4:4, 10:5, 12:4); the man of Assur: LÚ AŠ-šur (see No. 8:3); Nurkima, the man of Habab: LÚ Ha-ba-ab^{ki} (see No. 74:7-8); Sin-idinnam, the man of Babylon: LÚ KÁ. DINGIR. RA. KI (see No. 89:9); Idin-abum, the man of Kullan: LÚ Kul-la-an^{ki} (see No. 112:1-2); while the man of Dēr: LÚ BÀD.AN/DINGIR.

KI is mentioned in a letter (see No. 144:6). The envoy: SUKKAL = Sukkalum, AHw 1055; the high official: SAG. KAL = ašaridu(m), CAD A₂ 416ff.; the canal inspector: KÙ.GÁL/KÙ.GAL/GU.GAL = gugallu(m), AHw 295; CAD G121. Most of the Me-Turan materials were outgoing under the order of Balilum, the controller: GÌR = šēpu(m), AHw 1214ff.; MSL 13,21,128 is mentioned before PNs several times in economic texts. The lower ranking foreman: UGULA = Waklu(m), AHw 1456; the head gardener: SANDAN (GAL. NI) = šandanakku(m), YOS 12 68. There was a high official in charge in Me-Turan called Belanum: la-na É Be-la-nu = to the granary of Belanum. The fiscal officer(s): ŠÀ. TAM. MEŠ = šatammū, ŠL 384: 171d, AHw 1199.

(b) Temple Personnel

Mention is made of temple priests, the chief temple administrator: SANGA = šangû(m), ŠL 314: 28; AHw 1169, and the diviner: MAŠ. ŠU. GÍD. GÍD = bārû(m), ŠL:76: 23; CAD B 121; the holy man: LÚ.SA.GU AHw 1003, and the cult-servant: LÚ.NÍG.ÁG, (see J. Bauer, St. Pohl (SM) 9 (1972) 622).

(c) City Officers

Our tablets in conjunction with many other sources published elsewhere show that OB society was mainly an agricultural one. The elder of the city: AB.BA URU = šibut ālim, AHw 1228; TCS I No. 776.

(d) Military Personnel

The military governor: GÌR. NÍTA (SAGINA) = šakkanakku(m), AHw 1140; TCS I No. 656; an official called the rabi Amurrim: GAL MAR.TU. TIM 2, 31; CAD A/2 193; the chief section or captain: GAL. KUD. CAD L 98-99, ARM 14, p. 252; the overseer: NU. BANDA = laputtu(m), CAD L 98ff.

The presence of military personnel is attested by the mention of soldiers: AGA. UŠ: rēdu(m), ŠL 348: 28; AHw 968, the soldier of the palace gate: AGA KÁ É.GAL-lim.

(e) Professions

Various professions are mentioned along with PN's. We encounter such officials as land register (surveyor) who kept official records relating to property: SAG. DUN = šassukku(m), AHw 1194; the scribe DUB.SAR = tupšarru(m), AHw 1395ff; AOAT I 253; the student scribes or the military scribes: DUMU. MEŠ É.DUB.BI = mār bīt tuppi, AOAT 3 28; a number of the scribal school: DUMU É. DUB. BA = šandabakku(m), YOS 12 68; AHw 1162; the merchant: DAM. GĀR = tamkāru(m), AOAT 33 194, 557; AHw 1315; the cook: MU(MUHALDIM) = nuhatimmu(m), CAD N/2 313ff; AHw 801a; the brewer: LÚ. KAŠ JCS 14 27; the butcher: ÚKUR (GAL.ŠUBUR) = tābiḫu(m), AHw 1376; the barber: SU.I = gallābu(m), CAD G 14ff; the weaver: TÚG. DU = kāmidu, CAD K 121; AHw 432; the fuller: LÚ. TÚG = ašlāku(m), CAD A/2 445ff; the basket-maker: AD. KID = atkuppu(m), CAD A/2 494; AHw 87; the leather-worker: AŠGAB = aškāpu(m), AOAT 22 232, 22; CAD A/2 422ff; AHw 81a; the silversmith: KU. DÍM = kutīmu(m)/ kuttimmu(m), CAD K 121; AHw 518; the smith: SIMUG = nappāḫu(m), AHw 739b; the carpenter: NAGAR = naḡḡāru(m), CAD N/1; 112; AHw 739b; the potter: BAḤAR (DUG. SĪLA. BUR) = pahāru(m), AHw 810; the shepherd: SIPA = rē'u(m), AHw 977; the fisherman: ŠU.ḤA = bā'iru(m), CAD B 31, and the gardener: NU. KIRI₆ = nukaribbu(m), CAD N/2, 323; AHw 801a.

(f) Social Classes

The man: LÚ = awīlu(m), CAD A/2 48ff; AHw 90; the commoner: MAŠ. GAG. EN. = muškēnu(m), CAD M/2 273; AHw 684. The number of male

slaves: ĪR/ARAD = (W)ardu(m), AHw 1464ff; CAD A/2 243ff, and the female slaves: GEME = amtu(m), AHw 45; CAD A/2 80ff, is evidently very limited.

In addition oil is rarely mentioned: Ī = šamnu(m), AHw 1157; sesame oil: Ī. GIŠ = ellu(m)/ullu(m), AHw 205; CAD E 106; sesame: ŠE. GIŠ. Ī = šamaššammū, AOAT 33 150 367; AHw 1155; wheat: GIG = kiblu(m), ŠL 440: 2; CAD K340; reed: GI = qanu(m), ŠL 85: 35; AHw 898; and bread: NINDA = akalu(m), ŠL 597: 50; CAD A/1 238ff. Our tablets mention other commodities which were issued, including the following: beer: KAŠ = sikaru(m), ŠL 214: 36; AHw 1232; barley: ŠE = še'u(m), ŠL 367: 14; AHw 1222.

There are various kinds of flour: (For further discussion on these kinds see MSL 11 p. 74) ZĪ/ZĪD, ZĪ.DA, ŠE.ZĪ.DA = qēmu(m), AHw 913; the first grade flour: ZĪ. SAG; the second grade flour: ZĪ.UŠ; semolina: ZĪ. KUM = isququ(m), ARM 11 147; CAD I/J 202; pea-flour: ZĪ.GU = ziqu(m) or isququ(m), AOAT 33 188,536; S.D. Walters, op.cit., p. 188; and barley flour: ZĪ. ŠE (tapin/dapin) = tapinnu(m), TCS I No. 700; ŠL 536:227, which were issued to the people, witness the monthly ration listed provided by the estate.

Domestic animals: sheep: UDU, UDU. NĪTA = immeru(m), CAD I/J 129ff; ox: GUD = alpu(m), CAD A/6 364ff; AHw 38. There are also other common animals (For further discussion on these kinds of animals see AOAT I 28; ARM 15 80,208) such as the donkey: ANŠE = imēru(m), AHw 375-6; horse: ANŠE.KUR.RA = sisû(m), AHw 1051; pack donkey: ANŠE.GÚ.UN = imēr ša bilti(m), AOAT I 252, ANŠE.GU.ZA = imēr ša kussi(m), MDP 28 473:2; mule: ANŠE. NUN. NA = damdammu(m), AHw 157; CAD D 64; mare: MUNUS. ANŠE.

KUR. RA = urītu, AHw 1431; mule: ANŠE. LA. GU = kūdana(m), CAD K 491, AHw 498-99; the harvest donkey: ANŠE. EBUR = imer ša ebūri, CAD E 54; there is another animal, a pig: ŠAH = šapu(m), MSL 8/2, 74, 45/8; AHw 1133; and the bird: MUŠEN = iššūru(m), CAD I/J 212; AHw 390. The fodder: ŠA. GAL = ukullû(m), AHw 1406, which was presented for several types of animals. Other purposes for which the materials were to be used include the gold: KÙ.GI = hurāšu(m), AOAT 33 179 468; silver: KÙ. BABBAR = kaspu(m), CAD K 245; AHw 454 and is the most frequently mentioned metal which is only natural in view of the fact that silver was money, the normal currency; copper: URUDU = erû, CAD E 321; wool: SÍG = šipātu(m), AHw 1244; skin: KUŠ = mašku(m), CAD M/1 376ff; AHw 627, and brick: SIG₄ = libittu(m), CAD L 176; AHw 551.

Many tools and implements pertaining to all walks of daily life appear in our texts.

Many terms in our tablets are written in Sumerian and are already well known in other OB contracts. The regular allowance or the ration of a PN is written SA.SAG and KI.SAG rather than SA.DUG₄ = šattukku(m)/sattukku; see AHw 1201-2; ARM 15 88 No. 457 256; AfO 27 430; TCS I No. 585; TR 29; OrNS 21 77; StPohl 9 (1972), 637; ŠL 457: 39^b, while mention is made in the tablets from Chagar Bazar and Tell Brak as ŠA. SAG, see in AOAT 3 34; Iraq 7 p.50ff.

The provision for the gods and for PNs is: ŠUKU = kurummatu(m), AHw 513; CAD K 573ff. The term for work assignment for X day(s) = ÉŠ. GÀR UD. X. KAM = iškaru(m), CAD I/J 244ff; AHw 395-6. Most of the fields in our tablets are located along the canals: ÚS.SA.DU = itû(m),

AHw 406-7; CAD I/J 312ff. The reception of the materials: ŠU. TI.A = namhartu(m), CAD N/1 226; AHw 727: see also melqālu(m), CAD M/2 13; AHw 647. The expenditure of the materials is: ZI. GA = sītu(m), AHw 1106; CAD S 115ff. However, there are many other Sumerian terms which occur in our texts as we will see in our transliteration.

THE MEANING OF ME-TURAN

The reading of Me-Tu-ra-an or Me-Turan is probably right because the name consists of two components:

(a) The Component Me¹⁵³

It is most likely that me (ME) is the Sumerian word Me which means parsu(m)¹⁵⁴ divine power, and not the common Me = water¹⁵⁵ as in earlier etymology. The correspondence ME = kalābu(m)¹⁵⁶ does not seem appropriate here.

(b) The Component Tu-ra-an¹⁵⁷

This was the ancient name of the Diyala river, and it was so called from OB and Middle Babylonian (MB). This name changed after MB to Turni (Turnu) or Turnat. Turnat is the feminine morpheme, because the word river is feminine in the Akkadian language. The original name Turan is an element in PNs as we find in Nos. 130:24, 132:24, Haship-Turan (ÍD DUR.ÛL) and No. 104:12, Idlumu-Turan (ÍD DUR.ÛL), Turan or Turnat or perhaps a DN. This element may have come from another language unlike Akkadian and then made feminine because it was the river's name. As for Turrán>Turni, there are similar cases such as padan>Padni and Namar>Namri.

The meaning of the name Me-Turan = The divine power (Me) in Turan (the deity in this case). Up till now the name of the city Me-Turan had not appeared in OB texts, except for the occurrence MSL 11, 57, III 78, namely Me-Tu-ra-an^{ki}.

Greengus in OBTI 63, 18, referred to the name, but he gave no explanation of it.¹⁵⁸ The name is mentioned in RGTC 3 sv. BÀD - MedurAN, but again no explanation for the name is forthcoming. The meaning of the line, which included the year name, and was written

simply BAD = 'wall' + city name, is 'The wall of the city of Me-Turan'.¹⁵⁹

THE SOURCES FOR THE NAME

The name Me-Turan has been handed down to us in very different writing systems, and a certain degree of uncertainty as to its correct reading still prevails among specialists, e.g. readings as different as Me-Turan, Me-Turnat, Me-Turnat, etc.

The collection of material presented in this thesis lays no claim to completeness. We believe that it is a sufficiently typical example to permit us to follow in outline the historical development of the writing of the name Me-Turan, which is mentioned in some of the letters and economic tablets which were discovered in that city itself.¹⁶⁰

All of these belonged to the OB period, while the same name (and in the same period) is found outside the city. As the name is mentioned in the Geographical List found in Tell Harmal,¹⁶¹ and in the date formula of a tablet from Ishchali,¹⁶² and the same form mentioned in MSL 11, 57 III 78, our reading is sure.

It has also been found in some MB tablets from Tell Imlihiyeh in the Hamrin Basin published by K. Kessler.¹⁶³ This city is mentioned many times in inscriptions of Shalmaneser III and Shamshi-Adad V, the Neo-Assyrian Kings,¹⁶⁴ the transliteration being Me-Tu-ur-na-at (Me-Tu-ur-na-at). There are other texts which provide the spelling Me-e-Túr-na-at,¹⁶⁵ Me-Tu-ur-na-at/Túr-nat.¹⁶⁶

Finally, in the Neo-Babylonian period, there are some texts which

provide the following spellings for this city name: Me-e-dur-ni or Me-e-Túr-ni,¹⁶⁷ Me-Tur-na,¹⁶⁸ Mu-Tur-na¹⁶⁹ and URU Me-Túr-nu¹⁷⁰

between Zamban (Zabban) and Dēr, in a text which mentions the city as being on the trade route from Nineveh through Assur, Zamban, Me-Turan, Dēr, Babylon, Akkad, etc., to Ur and beyond.

THE SITE LIMITS

The limit of Me-Turnat (NA = Tell Haddad) which is located east of Tell Baradan in the Hamrin Basin, matches the statement of Fawzi Rasheed when he gave a lecture at the 27th Assyriological Studies conference in Paris, 1980, in which he showed, on the basis of a text from this site, that the city location was close to the mouth of the Narin river where it flows into the Diyala river.¹⁷¹ Before that, the site of Me-Turan was thought to be located at Tell Baradan,¹⁷² but during the excavation of the State Antiquities Organization and Heritage at Tell Baradan and at the several archaeological sites and settlements which surrounded it, it was discovered that Baradan actually belonged to the Parthian period only.¹⁷³ Finally, it is mentioned elsewhere that the name Me-Turan occurs in OB texts.¹⁷⁴

The excavations at Tell al-Sib I and Tell al-Sib II and Haddad revealed that these three sites were surrounded by a wall, part of which was unearthed. It was the wall of the city of Me-Turan.¹⁷⁵

THE HISTORY OF THE CITIES OF ME-TURAN AND ESHNUNNA

The Middle Diyala region was made up politically of petty states which flourished before and during the OB period in the fertile region of the blocked delta between the Tigris on the west and the Zagros mountain range on the east. After the collapse of the empire of the Third Dynasty of Ur, the kings of Eshnunna strove for political power and expansion until the time of the first kingdom of Isin. Then the victories of Hammu-rapi put an end to their aspirations.¹⁷⁶ However, there is no doubt that the Middle Diyala region was part of the Eshnunna Kingdom, so called after its administrative centre or capital Eshnunna (now Tell Asmar). It was the capital of the country of Warum, one of the several kingdoms in the area. After the major kingdoms and empires of the Old Akkadian period and the Third Dynasty of Ur, this region politically fragmented into kingdoms and their satellite or client states, in addition to the satellites or client states of the main centres subsidiary to this area in the Lower Diyala region, such as Tell Asmar, Tell al-Dhiba^Ci, Tell Agrab, Tell Muhammad, Tell Ishchali, Tell Khafajah, Tulūl Khaṭṭab and Tell al-Muqdadiyah. Recent excavations have unearthed in the region some other important centres which lay in the Middle Diyala region as do our OB sites in the Hamrin Basin.¹⁷⁷

The remains unearthed in the first season's work at al-Sib and Haddad do not span a long period. But it so happens that during the period of Eshnunna it played an important part in the history of Babylonia. The period includes the troubled centuries after the fall of the Third Dynasty of Ur. Our finds reveal that Eshnunna was in close

contact with both of the main ethnic elements in the period which followed, namely the Elamites and the Amorites. The location of the area was in close proximity to Elam. The history of Eshnunna during this period can now be briefly outlined with the help of the materials recovered in Me-Turan, an important city of the OB period in the Middle Diyala region, which was circumscribed by the valley of the two rivers in close reach of Elam, Assur and Akkad so as to make it important in the history of Mesopotamian civilization because it was an appendage to the better known areas for civilization and sophisticated economy of the surrounding areas to north and east and especially Sumer and Akkad to the south.

The rulers of Eshnunna during the Third Dynasty of Ur, had been but governors under the kings of Ur. Shu-Sin (2037-2029 B.C.) restored a number of temples and campaigned in the Zagros mountains. His temple at the capital city (Tell Asmar) was called the Gimil-Sin temple built for the deified king of Ur.

Many texts were brought to light there, including administrative and economic tablets - most of which are dated by the date formulas and oath formulas.

After they gained their independence, following the breakup of the Ur Empire, their territory was extended, and they entered into new international relations with the neighbouring territories.¹⁷⁸

Some groups of Amorites¹⁷⁹ were settled in the area between the Lower Zab and the Diyala rivers, e.g. the Amurru tribes of Amnanum, Yahrurum, Yabasa and Idamaraz¹⁸⁰ in the middle Tigris region, in addition to the area called Yamutbal., neighbouring on Eshnunna, which

became part of the fertile land between the Tigris on the west and the Diyala river on the east. One branch of the Amorites settled around Sippar (Abu Habba). This Amorite branch gave its name to the enlarged city, namely Sippar - Yahrurum and Sippar - Amnanum.¹⁸¹

In the fourth year of the reign of Shu-Sin the fourth king of the Third Dynasty of Ur was constrained to build a defensive wall, so called "the one which keeps Tidnum at a distance", or "the Amorite wall", an event duly recorded in his date formulas, inscriptions and correspondence. But the wall did not defend his homeland against the Amorite invasions.¹⁸² The Amorites started to enter Mesopotamia from the west, pitching their tents as far as the foot of the Zagros and founded new Kingdoms based on the towns which they had occupied. The rulers of one of these towns, Babylon, soon became powerful enough to compete with their neighbours in the first half of the eighteenth century B.C.

Hammu-rapi succeeded in eliminating his rivals and subdued the whole of Mesopotamia. Amnanum and other Amorites are mentioned only once in the same context as these cities.¹⁸³

Amorite tribes settled east of the Tigris. The area of settlement included Eshnunna in the area called Yamutbal which bounded the mountain area to the east and its ford across the Diyala river. However, the history of the Eshnunna kingdom after the dark age following the end of the OB age is unknown to us.

A new line of rulers appeared when Ipiq-Adad II (1860 B.C.) the son of Ibal-pi-El I was the first and was deified. The kingdom began to gain its freedom in their reign. Ipiq-Adad II was succeeded by his son Naram-Sin and there followed his brother and successor Dadusha who was

the Shakkanakkum of Eshnunna. He was a strong king who had territorial ambitions. His son Ibal-pi-El II followed him, but was not deified. Both Dadusha and Ibal-pi-El called themselves 'mighty King, King of Eshnunna' - a prestigious title (dannum).

Hammu-rapi the king of Babylon extended his rule over Eshnunna after having been a vassal state under Ishme-Dagan of Assyria (1780-1741 B.C.). In the 31st year of Hammu-rapi there was war with Babylon in which Eshnunna sided with Assyria, Gutium, and at times with Elam. In the 32nd year of the reign of Hammu-rapi he began the campaign of that year against Eshnunna, Subartu and Gutium.¹⁸⁴ Zimri-Lim the king of Mari (1780-1760 B.C.), who was to be the future victim of Babylonian expansion, advised Hammu-rapi to set himself on the throne of Eshnunna.¹⁸⁵ Hammu-rapi seems to have won a decisive victory over Eshnunna in his 37th year; while no actual evidence of his occupation has been found at Eshnunna, the forces of Babylon seem to have penetrated into the Diyala area. Šilli-Sin the king of Eshnunna who was defeated by Hammu-rapi (1761 B.C.)¹⁸⁶ is mentioned in a tablet bearing the year name referring to his marriage to the daughter of Hammu-rapi.¹⁸⁷ Finally, however, this dynasty came to an end with the last king Iluni who was defeated and taken prisoner by Samsu-Iluna in the latter's 23rd year.¹⁸⁸

In short, there is some evidence that Me-Turan may have come under the control of the rulers of Eshnunna as did such cities as Ur, Dēr, Elam and some cities in the Lower Diyala region. But little is known in this area about the kings of Ur and the Eshnunna region. Only a few date formulas on a few tablets are known, and in some cases only a name is invoked in the oath formula. Very little has been discovered to inform us of the history of the Middle Diyala region (Hamrin Basin Area).

REFERENCES AND NOTES TO INTRODUCTION

1. The term is used in this thesis to refer to OB civilization which originated along and between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates in the second millennium B.C. It was also used by Greek authors (second century B.C.) to indicate the northern part of Mesopotamia. The name "Babylonia" also denotes the southern part of Mesopotamia from Akkad in the north to Sumer in the south from the ED period on. See also Fig. No. 1.
2. See Robert McC. Adams, Land behind Baghdad, Chicago (1965), pp.135-66.
3. The OB period is defined as the age of Amorite control of the area around Babylon from c.1890 B.C. to the ultimate control of Sumer and Akkad and much of the Diyala area, ending in 1595 B.C. See A. Leo Oppenheim, Ancient Mesopotamia, Chicago (1972); also, The Cambridge Ancient History, 3rd ed. vol. 2, part 1 (1973).
4. See below pp. 27-32.
5. Fawzi Rasheed, 'The Ancient Inscriptions in the Hamrin Area', in Hamrin 4, Baghdad (1982).
6. C.W. Mitchell, 'Investigations into the soils and agriculture of the Lower Diyala Area of Eastern Iraq', in The Geographical Journal, vol. 125 (1959) p.390.
7. Yasin M. al-Khalesi, 'The Hamrin Salvage Projects', UR (March/April 1979) p.51.
8. C.W. Mitchell, op.cit., p.393.
9. C.W. Mitchell and P.E. Nytor, 'Investigations into the soils and agriculture of the Middle Diyala region of Eastern Iraq', The Geographical Journal, vol. 126 (1960), p.470.
10. Amer Sulaiman, A Study on Land Tenure in the Old Babylonian period with special references to the Diyala Region, unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, London (1966), p.24.

11. See Archaeological Sites in Iraq, Baghdad (1970).
12. Martin A. Beek, Atlas of Mesopotamia (tr. by D.R. Welsh; ed. by H.H. Rowley) London and Edinburgh (1962), p.38.
13. See Thorkild Jacobsen, 'Summary of report by the Diyala Basin Archaeological Project, June 1, 1957 to June 1, 1958', in Sumer 14 (1958), pp.79-89. See also R.McC. Adams, op.cit., pp.135-166.
14. Yasun M. al-Khalesi, op.cit., p.54.
15. Th. Jacobsen and R. McC. Adams, 'Salt and silt in Ancient Mesopotamian Agriculture', Science 128 (21 November, 1958), p.1254.
16. See Kh. Nashef, RGTC 5 (1982) 82 in which he states that the ancient name of Tell Muhammad was Diniktum. Cf. Georges Dassin, 'Une lettre de Iarim-lim, roi d'alep, A Iasûb-Iahad, roi de Dir', in Syria 33 (1956), p.67.
17. See J.F. Johns, 'Memoir on the province of Baghdad' (Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government, 43 1853), p.78.
18. A. Layard, Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, London, (1853), p.477.
19. See 'Excavation in Iraq, 1977-78', in Iraq 41 (1979), p.156.
20. Eman Jamil studied some economic texts from this location for publication in her M.A. thesis (to be presented to Baghdad University).
21. See 'Excavations in Iraq, 1979-80', in Iraq 43/2, p.184.
22. For introductory reports see OIC 13 (1932), pp.1-112; 16 (1933), pp.1-79; 17 (1934), pp.1-80; 19 (1935), pp. 1-89; 20 (1936), pp. 1-100.
23. Amer Sulaiman, op.cit., p.27.

24. J. Van Dijk, 'Remarques sur l'histoire d'Elam et d'Eshnunna', in AfO 23 (1970), pp.63-71.
25. About two hundred tablets from the excavations of the Old Akkadian level in this site have been published in transliteration; see I.J. Gelb, 'Sargonic texts from the Diyala region', MAD 1 (1952), pp.1-175.
26. H. Frankfort, S. Lloyd and Th. Jacobsen, 'The Gimil-Sin Temple', in OIP 43 (1940), pp.131-195.
27. For the different ways to read the name see Th. Jacobsen 'Philological notes in Eshnunna and its inscriptions', in AS 6 (1934), pp.1ff.
28. For the excavations reports see OIC 13, 16-17, 19-20.
29. P. Delougaz, 'The Oval Temple at Khafajah', in OIP 53 (1940).
30. R. Harris, 'The Archive of the Sin Temple in Khafajah (Tutub)', in JCS 9 (1955), pp.31-88 and pp.91-120, with copies by Th. Jacobsen pp.70-88.
31. I.J. Gelb, op.cit., pp.196-266.
32. For the excavation reports see OIC 20 (1936), pp.74-100.
33. Ibid., p.83. See also AS 30-T 92 and AS 31-T351.
34. H. Frankfort, op.cit., p.123, n.26. This name is found several times in texts from Ishchali and also in texts from outside Ishchali. See S.J. Levy, 'Harmal Geographical List' in Sumer 3/2 (1947), p.54, Col. VB No. 165.
35. H.F. Lutz, Legal and Economic Documents from Ashjaly (Ishchali) (= UCP 10/1; 1931; see also S. Greengus, Old Babylonian texts from Ishchali and Vicinity, Istanbul (1979).

36. For the excavation reports see P. Delaugaz and Seton Lloyd, OIP 58 (1942), pp.156ff. See also F.O. Allen, AJSL 52 (1935-6), p.211.
37. I.J. Gelb, op.cit., pp.267-9.
38. T. Baqir, 'Excavation at Harmal', in Sumer 4/2 (1948), pp.137-9.
39. S.J. Levy, op.cit., pp.50-83.
40. Taha Baqir, Sumer 6 (1950), pp.39ff.
 F. Drenkhahn, Sumer 7 (1951), pp.22ff.
 T. Baqir, Sumer 7 (1951), pp.28ff.
 A. Goetze, Sumer 7 (1951), pp.126ff.
 W. von Soden, Sumer 8 (1952), pp.49ff.
 E.M. Bruins, Sumer 9 (1953), pp.241ff.
41. A. Goetze, The Laws of Eshnunna = AASOR 31 (1951-52); the same author in Sumer 5/2 (1949), pp.62-102. In 1948 Albrecht Goetze published the text of a law which must be about two centuries older than Hammu-rapi's. It is written in Akkadian on two tablets. The text of the law is attributed to Bilalama, who reigned about 1990 B.C. as ruler of Eshnunna and whose name appears in the preamble. See Baqir Sumer 4/2 (1948), pp.66-7. Later Goetze suggested that the law was proclaimed by Dadusha (LE p.5); D.O. Edzard, ZZB, p.166; see also T. Baqir, Sumer 4/2 (1948) pp.52-53, who thought the proclamation of this law should be ascribed to the reigns of Naram-Sin, Dadusha or Ibal-pi.El II. Finally, these two law tablets were found on level II of Tell Harmal.
42. A. Goetze, 'Fifty Old Babylonian Letters from Tell Harmal' in Sumer 14 (1958); S.D. Simmons, JCS 13 (1959), pp.71ff, 14 (1960), pp. 23ff., 49ff., 75ff., 117ff., 15 (1961), pp.49ff., 81ff., 136ff. See also Maria DeJ. Ellis, JCS 24 (1971), pp.43ff. See also below n. No. 46.
43. T. Baqir, Sumer 8 (1949), pp.34-85, 136-143.
44. See below No. 46; see also S.D. Simmons, Early Old Babylonian Documents, = YOS 14; Yale, (1978).
45. See Muhammad Ali Mustafa, 'Sounding at Tell al-Diba'i' in Sumer 5/2 (1949), pp.173-98.

46. Khalid Ahmed, Abdul-Karim Abdulla and Ridha al-Hashimi studied economic texts from Tell Harmal and Tell al-Dhiba^Ci in their M.A. theses presented to the University of Baghdad in 1964, while Amer Sulaiman studied thirty texts from the locations above in his Ph.D. thesis presented to London University in 1966, and finally A. Sulaiman published some texts from these two sites in Sumer 34 (1978), pp.130ff.
47. See A. Abdulla, Old Babylonian loan contracts in the Iraq Museum from Tell al-Dhiba^Ci and Tell Harmal (Unpublished M.A. thesis, Baghdad, 1964). See also A. Sulaiman, op.cit., pp.36-7 and T. Baqir, Introduction to the History of Ancient Civilizations (Arabic), Baghdad (1973), p.415.
48. R. McC. Adams, op.cit., pp.144-45.
49. Ramadhan A. al-qit studied some tablets from this location and will publish them in due course.
50. See Iraq 43/2 op.cit., p.182.
51. F. Safar and T. Baqir, Guide to Archaeological Sites, 6th Journey (1966), p.4; see also Archaeological Sites in Iraq, p.101.
52. Iraq, op.cit., pp.184-5. The seven texts from this site have been studied and will be published by Hussain al-Ameriy.
53. Al-Athari, No. 1 second year (1978), pp.i-ii.
54. W.B. Fisher, The Middle East, London (1961), p.379.
55. B. Shakir and A.M. Ali, Surface Surveys of the Hamrin Basin, preliminary report (Arabic), 1977.
56. Th. Jacobsen, op.cit., pp.79-89.
57. R. McC. Adams, op.cit., pp.135-166.
58. Behnam Abu al-Soof, 'Salvage excavations at the Hamrin Dam Reservoir' in Sumer 35 (1979), p.419.

59. Yasin M. al-Khalesi, op.cit., p.51.
60. See Ebiḥ or ^{šad}Ebiḥ in RLA 2 (1938), p.264; see also AfO 15 (1933), p.92, col.iii, No. 19.
61. See below p.27 ff.
62. For the routes see J.N. Postgate, 'The historical geography of the Hamrin Basin' in Sumer 35, pp.593-4; G. Roux, Ancient Iraq² (1980), pp.31-2; and T. Baqir, op.cit., pp.29-31.
63. J.N. Postgate, op.cit., p.593; see also Luckenbill, Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia, vol. 2 (1926), pp.203-59; and Reade, ZA 68 (1978), pp.255-60.
64. Yasin M. al-Khalesi, op.cit., pp.52-4.
65. B. Abu al-Soof, op.cit., pp.418-9.
66. See Fig. No.2
67. For preliminary reports see Sumer 35, pp.480-1; see also Iraq 41 (1979), pp.182-3; and 43/2 (1981), p.170.
68. See Sumer 35, pp.523-4; Iraq 41, pp.178-80; 43/2, p.189.
69. Sumer 45, p.476; Iraq 41, p.165; 43/2, p.171.
70. Iraq, 41, p.171.
71. Ibid., pp.173-4; 43/2, pp.178-9.
72. Ibid., pp.191-2; 41 p.180; Al-Athari I, pp.1-3; see also A. Invernizzi 'Excavations in the Yalkhi Area', in Mesopotamia 15 (1980), pp.19-49.
73. Iraq 41, pp.177-8; 43/3, p.186; Sumer 35, p.467.
74. Ibid., p.467; Iraq 41, p.161.

75. Ibid., p.169; Sumer 35, p.467.
76. Al-Athari I, pp.2-3.
77. Iraq 43/2, p.171.
78. Ibid., p.187.
79. Ibid., p.190.
80. Sumer 35, pp.431-2; Iraq 41, pp.175-6; 43/2, p.181.
81. Ibid., 41, p.170; Sumer 35, pp.455-8.
82. Cf. R. Adams, op.cit., p.136 No. 7 under the name of Aq-Tepe.
83. Bahija Kh. Isma^cil, the tablet keeper in the Iraq Museum, has studied these tablets from Suleimah, and will publish them in Himrin 3.
84. Sumer 35, pp.42-7; Iraq 41, pp.168-9.
85. F. Rasheed, op.cit., pp.2-9.
86. Ibid., p.9.
87. Hazim M. Al-Najafi, Al-Athari I, preliminary report (Arabic), pp.15-6.
88. Sumer 35, pp.438-9.
89. I was granted permission by the Iraq Museum to copy and publish some of the tablets in this thesis, in addition to another group of OB tablets from al-Sib, second season, and Haddad, first season.

90. Abdul-Hadi al-Fouadi has studied this tablet and he will publish it in due course.
91. See above No. 89; also **Rasmia** Rasheed has studied a large number of these tablets which include letters and economic contracts. She will publish some of them in Himrin 3.
92. Iraq 43/2, p.188.
93. Cf. MSL 11, 36; 4.
94. See above No. 89.
95. Iraq 43/2, pp.177-8.
96. Postgate, UR 1982, No. 1, p.75.
97. Na'il Hannoun has studied these tablets and will publish them in his thesis which he will present to Canada University.
98. Iraq 43/2, pp.177-8.
99. Farouk al-Rawi and Antonie Cavigneaux have studied the mathematical, literary and historical texts.
100. K. Kessler has studied these tablets which include three OB texts and the fourth Kassite tablet; he will publish them in Sumer.
101. See Nos. 19, 22, 24, 77, 102, 114, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134 and 145.
102. See above n. No. 90.
103. See below p.234.
104. See the legal document Nos. 132:17; 129:15; 131:16.
105. See No. 102:14.

106. (a) MU I-lu-ni LUGAL Nos. 9:14 ; 54:9.
 (b) MU US.SA I-lu-ni LUGAL No. 14:8.
107. See M. Stol, AbB 9 (1981), p.151 No. 244c.
108. See the Index of Personal Names, pp.275-99.
109. There are other legal documents from Kisurra, Babylon, Nippur, Sippar, Larsa, Elam, Mari and Tell Sifr.
110. See A. Sulaiman, op.cit., pp.223ff.
111. See above n. No. 109.
112. Cf. H.F. Lutz, op.cit., p.12, in Elam texts used Lišansu inakkisu; see MDP 23 167 r.34; 201 r.6; 24 341; 14; 348 r.3. In Ishchaly on all OB sales contracts they used Lišansu iššallap, UCP 10/87 No. 11:20, 99 No. 22:19, 126 No. 92:18, 158 No. 90:18.
113. See Thureau-Dangin, RA 18 (1921), pp.123ff.; J. Gelb, Old Akkadian Inscription in Chicago Natural Museum (1955), p.185; F.R. Kraus, AbB 4 (1968), p.xi ; O. Neugebauer and A. Sachs, 'Mathematical Cuneiform Texts', in AOS 29, New Haven (1945), pp.4-5; A. Sachs, JNES 5 (1946), p.203; R. Borger, Babylonische Assyrische Lesestücke, vol. 3 (1963), pp.102-104; S.D. Walters, Water for Larsa (1970), p.167.
114. See the Index of Date Formulas, pp. 304-5.
115. Cf. B. Keinast, Die Altbabylonischen Briefe und Urkunden aus Kisurra (1978), p.77 (MU BAD KA^d GESTIN.AN.NA).
116. ZAG. GAR. RA. = širtu(m) = 'the shrine'; see CAD A/2 p.436; see also SL 332, 142.
117. Cf. BIN 7 81:22; see also below p.251n. No. 77: 17.
118. This DN is mentioned with the month name of our city. While it is known from Tell Harmal as well, and it is mentioned as a city see MSL 11, p.57: 43; see also S. Levy, op.cit., p.52, col. ii.

119. Cf. F. Rasheed, op.cit., p.152; however, we can read our city name as follows: AG. SI. A, AK.SI.A and AK/AG. DIRI.
120. See under Geographical Names p.302.
121. KILIB = napharu(m) = all; see CAD N/2, p. 292; MA. DA. BI = matu(m) = land, country; see CAD M/1, p.414.
122. GIBIL₂ = edešu(m) = new; see CAD E, p.30 and also under eššu p.376²; in No. 18 the DF appears as MU ID GIBIL Nam-ha-di-ba-ta-al.
123. This RN was the last king of Eshnunna; see above n. No.106.
124. Cf. H.F. Lutz, op.cit., under the texts
 MU SAHAR Zi-ku-ra-at ^dUTU 9:20, 76:14
 MU SAHAR Zi-ku-ra-tum ^dUTU 12:16.
 "The year the earth (for) Ziggurat of Shamash"; see also SAHAR = eperu(m) = earth, CAD E, p.188²
125. Cf. A. Goetze, 'An Old Babylonian Itinerary', JCS 7 (1953), p.64; see under Za-ni-pa-a; see also William W. Hallo, 'The Road to Emar', JCS 18 (1964), pp.72³³ff.
126. This date formula occurs on one of our tablets, which concerns field purchase. It is clearly from the reign of Ibal-pi-El II, the king of Eshnunna, who appears in an oath with the god Tishpak (see text No. 132).
127. See the Index of the Month Names, pp. 305-6.
128. See RLA 5 (1977), p.301.
129. Ibid., p.301.
130. See the Index of Geographical Names, pp. 302-3.
131. See above n. No. 119.
132. See Albright JAOS 45 (1925), p.214.

133. See Thomas Nelson, Dictionary of World History (1973), p.107.
134. See Encyclopaedia Britannica, vol. 2 (1975), p.554; see also Thomas Nelson, op.cit., p.127.
135. See RLA 1 (1932), pp.431-2; F. Rasheed, op.cit., p.15.
136. See A. Leo Oppenheim, op.cit., p.392.
137. Ibid., p.488.
138. See Ebeling and Meisser, RLA 4 (1972-75), p.120; RGTC 2 (1974), p.91.
139. Cf. Kh. Nashef, op.cit., p.202.
140. See L.D. Levine, Iran 11, pp.22ff.
141. See J.N. Postgate, op.cit., p.592; for a different location see J.E. Reade, Iran 16, p.138; see also E. Herzfield, The Persian Empire (1968), pp.81-2.
142. See above n. No. 125; this GN should be read Sa-ni-pa-a or Sa-lí-pa-a. See also ARM 16(1979), p.41.
143. See the Index of the Date Formulas, p.305.
144. A. Goetze, JCS 18 (1964), p.118.
145. Cf. I.J. Gelb, AJSL 55 (1938), pp.84-5; J.R. Kupper, RA 41 (1947), p.152; Edzard and Farber, op.cit., p.192. For the limit of this city see our text No. 2.
146. See ARM 15 (1941), p.136; see also E. Herzfield, op.cit., pp.50-52.
147. Cf. Kh. Nashef, RGTC 5 (1982), pp.279-80; it has previously been mentioned that it is located on the Lower Zab at Altun-Köfri.

148. Cf. Edzard and Farber, RGTC 2 (1974), p.168; MSL 11, 36: 3; S. Meissner, OLZ 22 (1919), pp.69ff.
149. This town is mentioned in the 35th year of Samsu-Iluna (c.1714 B.C.); cf. RLA 1 151; it is mentioned with Amal (Awal) Tell Suleimah in the Hamrin area, so that Arkum is located in the Middle Diyala region between the Diyala river and the Lower Zab; see also RLA 2, p.185: 180. See also n. No. 184, p.420.
150. See below p.257 n. No. 112:2.
151. $\check{I}\check{S}$ = SAHAR, cf. Edzard and others, RGTC 1 (1977), p.141; see also RGTC 2, p.163; SAHAR = eperu(m) in CAD E, p.188².
152. These Amorite city names are mentioned by some authors; see below n. No. 179.
153. For many readings of ME see ŠL 532.
154. See TCS 1 No. 481: ŠL 532; CT 11 38; CAD M/2, p.156 and see below MU (B) 'Cult rites, divine orders'.
155. See J.N. Postgate, op.cit., p.593, who described Me-Turan as the water of the Diyala river; Abu al-Soof, op.cit., p.419; see also CAD M/2, p.150 I.
156. See MSL 2 129 iii 17; see also CAD K, pp.192-3, for the meaning of the term Karābu.
157. Turan, Turran and Turnat = $\check{I}D$ DUR. KIB which means the Diyala river; see Th. Jacobsen, Sumer 14 (1958), p.83.
158. S. Greengus, op.cit., p.31, the name of Me-Turan mentioned in date formula as: MU I-pi-iq-^dIM BÀD 'Me-tu-ra¹-an IN.⁵DAB⁵
"The year (when) Ipiq-Adad captured the fortress Me-Turān."
This date formula was read before as (Dur-rutumme ?), see OIP 43, p.127⁴⁷.
159. See Kh. Nashef, 'Der Taban-Fluss', Bagh.Mitt. 13 (1982), p.128.

160. See the Index of Geographical Names, p.303.
161. See Selim J. Levy, op.cit., p.53, col. iii.
162. See above n. No. 158.
163. See K. Kessler, 'Kassitische Tontafeln von Tell Imlihiya', Bagh.Mitt. 13 (1982), p.116; see also Kh. Nashef, RGTC 5 (1982), p.195.
164. See Luckenbill, op.cit., pp.203ff.
165. See 1 R 31, iv 4; see also R. Borger, AfO, 23 (1970), p.1.
166. See E. Michell, WO 4, p.30 iv 3.
167. See 5 R 12 6, 45.
168. See R.F. Harper, ABL 170, 8.
169. Ibid., 251, 5, 4; see also AJSL 21 (1904-5), p.96.
170. See W. Eilers, Festgabe deutscher Iranisten zur 2500 Jahrfeier Irans (1971), p.162; see also P.R. Borger, ZA 64 (1975), p.198:31.
171. See Kh. Nashef, RGTC 5 (1982).
172. Cf. A. Billerbeck, Sandschak 55 (1953); E. Michell WO 4, 31⁴; E. Weidner, AfO 9 (1933-34), p.96; W.F. Albright, JAOS 45, p.218; J.A. Brinkman, AnOr 43 194¹⁸⁸.
173. See Abdullah Amin, 'Tell Baradan', Sumer 35 (1979), pp.110-111.
174. See above p.52ff.
175. For the excavation reports see Sumer 35 (1979), pp.438-9; Iraq 41 (1979), p.167; 43/2 (1981), pp.177-8 (Tell Haddad) and p.188 (Tell al-Sib).

176. See G. Roux, op.cit., p.175.
177. See Fig. No. 3.
178. T. Baqir, op.cit., pp.414-18.
179. For the history of the Amorites see Marten Stol, Studies in Old Babylonian History (1976), pp.63-89; J. Kupper, Les Nomades en Mesopotamie au temps des rois de Mari, Paris (1957), pp.147ff; G. Buccellati, The Amorites of the Ur III period, Naples (1966), pp.235ff; Dietz Otto Edzard, op.cit., pp.105-8.
180. These Amorite Geographical Names appear in letter No. 141.
181. See R. Harris, Ancient Sippar, Istanbul (1955), pp.10-12.
182. See D.O. Edzard, op.cit., p.33 who mentioned them in Sumerian date formulas as:
 MU d₃gū-d₃Suen Lugal - Uri-ma-ki₄ BÀD - MAR. TU mu-ri-iq ti-id-ni-im
 MU.DÙ.
183. See below, pp. 234-35.
184. See H. Frankfort, op.cit., pp.116ff; Malcolm J.A. Horsnell, The year names of the first dynasty of Babylon, Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of Toronto (1974), pp.210-226.
185. See G. Dossin, Syria, 19 (1938), pp.105-26.
186. As n. No. 26, p.200.
187. See text No. 102:15. For Chronological Chart during the early second millennium B.C. see Fig. No. 4.
188. As n. No. 186, p.200; E. Sollberger RA 63 (1969), p.40.

**THE DOCUMENTS
IN
TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION**

No. 1.

Obv. 2 SÌLA ZÌ.ŮŠ ŠUKU.DINGIR.RA

5 SÌLA ZÌ. ŮŠ

1 BÁN ŠE ŠÁ.SAG Ĥu-ul-ĥu-ul

5 SÌLA <ZÌ> ŠÁ.SAG A-at-ta-šu-nu

5. 2 SÌLA ŠE a-na mar-šú-tim ĠİR E-ri-bu

1 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.ĠÚ.UN ĠİR ^dAMAR.UTU.DI.KU₅

3 BÁN 3 SÌLA ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 3 ANŠE.KUR.RA 5 SÌLA.TA.ÀM.

6 MUNUS.ANŠE.KUR.RA 3 SÌLA.TA.ÀM

ša ma-ĥar Ġr-ra-ga-ši-ir i-ka-lu-ú

10. 1 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 10 ŠÁĤ.HI.A ša ul-da-a

ĠİR Ré-su-ma-tum

2 SÌLA ZÌ.ŠE ŠUKU Ri-iš-Ġr-ra

Lo.E. na-aš-pa-ri ša Be-la-nu-um

ša aš-šum ŠÁ.SAG DUMU ši-ip-ri

15. il- ʾil-kam

Rev. 3 SÌLA ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 1 MUNUS.ANŠE.KUR.RA

ša iš-tu Tir-ga^{ki} ir-du-ni-iš

1 BÁN 4 SÌLA ZÌ.DA

1 PI 8 SÌLA ŠE

20. ŠU.NIGÍN 1 PI 2 BÁN 2 SÌLA ŠE ZI.GA

NÍG.ŠU Ba-li-DINGIR

ITU NÍG.GAL-lim UD.13.KAM

MU BÀD URU AG.SI.A.KI BA.GUL

2 quarts second grade flour, provisions for the god; 5 quarts of second grade flour, 1 seah of barley, regular allowance of Ĥulĥul; 5 quarts of flour, regular allowance of Attashunu; 2

quarts of barley for sick persons; controller: Eribu, 1 seah of barley, fodder for (one) pack donkey; controller: Marduk-dayyan: 3 seah, 3 quarts of barley, fodder for three horses at 5 quarts each (and) six mares at 3 quarts each, which are detained under the responsibility of Irra-gashir; 1 seah of barley, fodder for ten pigs which have given birth, controller: Riṣumatum; 2 quarts of barley flour, rations for Rish-Irra envoy of Belanum who came here in connection with regular allowance of the messengers; 3 quarts of barley, fodder for one mare which was brought here from Tirga. 1 seah, 4 quarts of flour, 1 PI, 8 quarts of barley. Total 1 PI, 2 seah, 2 quarts of barley. Expenditure under the order of Balilum. Month of Niggallum, 13th day, year (when) the wall of Agsiya was destroyed.

No. 2.

Obv. 2 SĪLA ZĪ. UŠ ŠUKU.DINGIR.RA
 5 SĪLA ZĪ.UŠ
 1 BÁN ŠE SÁ.SAG ḥu-ul-ḥu-ul
 5 SĪLA ZĪ SÁ.SAG A-at-ta-šú-nu
 5. 5 SĪLA ZĪ a-na ŠUKU DINGIR -ki-nu-um?
 2 SĪLA ŠE a-na mar-šú-tim GĪR E-ri-bu
 1 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.GÚ.UN GĪR ^dAMAR.UTU DI.KU₅
 3 BÁN 3 SĪLA ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 3 ANŠE.KUR.RA 5 SĪLA.TA.ÀM
 6 MUNUS.ANŠE.KUR.RA 3 SĪLA.TA.ÀM
 10. ša ma-ḥar Īr-ra-ga-ši-ir i-ka-[lu-ú]
 1 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 10 ŠAH.MEŠ ša ul-da
 GĪR Ré-su-ma-tum

- Lo.E. (destroyed)
- Rev. [X SĪLA] ZĪ.US̃
 [X] SĪLA ZĪ.ŠE SÁ.SAG Ḥa-ṣ̌i-id-ṣ̌u
15. [] DUMU ṣ̌i-ip-ri ṣ̌a Ḥa-di-ri-ik ʾX.X.Xʾ Ki
 1 BÁN ZĪ.US̃ «1»
 1 BÁN ZĪ.ŠE a-na KASKAL dŠEŠ.KI.MA.AN.SUM
 ṣ̌a iṣ̌-tu URU Ar-ra-ap-ḥi-im^{ki}
 i-tu-ta-am-ma a-na URU Tir-ga^{ki}
20. i-ti-qú U₄-um I^IBe-la-nu iṣ̌-tu Tir-ga
 ʾil-li^l-kam-ma im-ḥu-ur
 4 BÁN 2 SĪLA ZĪ.DA
 1 PI 5 SĪLA ŠE
 ŠU.NIGÍN 1 PI 4 BÁN 7 SĪLA ŠE ZI.GA
- U.E.25 ITU NÍG.GAL-lim UD.9 KAM
 MU BÀD Za-ba-an^{ki} BA.DÍM

2 quarts of second grade flour, provisions for the god; 1 quart of second grade flour; 1 seah of barley, regular allowance of Ḥulḥul; 5 quarts of flour, regular allowance of Attashunu; 5 quarts of flour for the provisions of Ilu-Kinum; 2 quarts of barley for sick persons, controller: Eribu, 1 seah of barley, fodder (for one) pack donkey, controller: Marduk-dayyan; 3 seah, 3 quarts of barley, fodder (for) three horses, 5 quarts each (and) six mares at 3 quarts each, which are held under the responsibility of Irra-gashir; 1 seah of barley, fodder for ten pigs which have given birth, controller: Riṣumatum (the lower edge destroyed); 4 quarts of second grade flour, X quart/s of barley flour, regular allowance of Ḥashidshu ... the messengers whom belonging to Ḥadirik ... ; 1 seah of second

grade flour; 1 seah of barley flour, for the journey of Nanna-idinnam, who returned from Arraphum and passed to Tirga. When Belanum came here from Tirga, received (it). 4 seah, 2 quarts of flour 1 PI, 5 quarts of barley. Total: 1 PI, 4 seah, 7 quarts of barley. Expenditure (under the order of Balilum). Month of Niggallum, 9th day, year (when) the wall of Zabban was built.

No. 3.

Obv. 2 SÌLA ZÌ.ÚŠ ŠUKU.DINGIR.RA
 5 SÌLA ZÌ.ÚŠ
 1 BÁN ŠE ŠÁ.SAG Ħu-ul-ĥu-ul
 5 SÌLA ZÌ ŠÁ.SAG A-at-ta-šú-nu
 5. 2 SÌLA ŠE a-na mar-šú-tim ĠİR E-ri-bu
 3 BÁN 6 SÌLA ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 3 ANŠE.KUR.RA 5 SÌLA.TA.ÀM
 7 MUNUS.ANŠE.KUR.RA 3 SÌLA.TA.ÀM
 ša ma-ĥar Ġr-ra-ga-ši-ir i-ka-[lu-ú]
 Lo.E. 1 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 10 ŠÁH.ĤI.A.
 10. ša ul-da-a ĠİR Ré-[su-ma-tum]
 Rev. 2 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 3 ANŠE.KUR. [RA]
 ša Za-kur-a-ĥu ša iš-[tu]
 URU Za-ba-an^[ki] a-na Ti[r-ga^{ki} -]šú-ti
 1 SÌLA ZÌ Kurummat (ŠUKU-a-at) ^dUTU-ga^[mil]
 15. ša ma-ĥar ĠR-Ar-ĥa-an [x]-šú-ú

1 BÁN 3 SÌLA [ZÌ].DA

1 PI 1 BÁN 8 SÌLA ŠE

ŠU.NIGÍN 1 PI 3 BÁN 1 SÌLA ŠE [ZI.GA]

U.E. NÍG.ŠU Ba-li-DINGIR

20. ITU NÍG.GAL-lim UD.19.KAM

MU BÀD AG.SI.A.KI BA[┐]GUL[┐]

2 quarts of second grade flour, provisions for the god; 3 quarts of second grade flour; 1 seah of barley, regular allowance of Hulḫul; 5 quarts of flour, regular allowance of Attashunu; 2 quarts of barley for sick persons, controller: Eribu; 3 seah, 6 quarts of barley, fodder (for) three horses (at) 3 quarts each (and) seven mares at 3 quarts each, which are held under the responsibility of Irra-gashir. 1 seah of barley, fodder for ten pigs which have given birth, controller: Riṣumatum; 2 seah of barley, fodder for three horses of Zakur-aḫu, which ... from Zabban to Tirga. 1 quart of flour, provisions for Shamash-gamil which are with Warad-Arḫan, the ... ; 1 seah, 3 quarts of flour, 1 PI, 1 seah, 8 quarts of flour. Total: 1 PI, 3 seah, 1 quart of barley. Expenditure under the order of Balilum. Month of Niggallum, 19th day, year (when) the wall of Agsiya was destroyed.

No. 4.

Obv. 2 SÌLA ZÌ.UŠ ŠUKU. DINGIR.RA

5 SÌLA ZÌ.UŠ

1 BÀN ŠE SÁ.SAG ḫu-ul-ḫu-ul

[┐]XXXX[┐] LÚ NIM.MA.KI

5. 5 [SÌLA ZÌ] SÁ.SAG A-at-ta-a

[-X] TA-[X X]

2 SÌLA ŠE [┐]xx[┐]-me-še-ra a-na mar-šú-tim

ŠU.TI.A E-ri-bu

4 SĪLA [ŠE] ^dŠe-rum-ba-ni

Rev. 10. 3 BÁN 5 SĪLA ŠÀ.GAL 7 ANŠE.KUR.RA UTU.GAL

1 PI 3 BÁN 8 SĪLA ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.KUR.RA

ša Šu-za ŠU.TI.A Ì-lí-ip-pa-al-ša

1 PI ŠE <qa> ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.KUR.RA

ša A-lu-lu

15. 2 BÁN ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.HI.A ša A-lí-lu

1 BÁN 2 SĪLA ZI. ŠE

3 PI 4 BÁN 9 SĪLA ŠE

ŠU.NIGÍN 4 PI 1 SĪLA ZI.GA

NÍG.ŠU Ba-li- DINGIR

U.E.20. ITU Ki-is-ki-súm UD.9.KAM

MU BÀD Za-ab-ba-an^{ki}

BA.DÍM

2 quarts of second grade flour, provisions for the god; 5 quarts of second grade flour; 1 seah of barley, regular allowance of Hulhul the man of Elam-... 5 quarts of barley, regular allowance of Attā; (one line broken); 2 quarts of barley, ... meshera for sick persons; received by Eribu, 4 quarts of barley for Sherum-bani; 3 seah, 5 quarts fodder for seven horses of Shamash-rabi; 1 PI, 3 seah, 8 quarts, fodder for (one) horse of Shuza; received by Ili-ippalasang; 1 PI of barley, fodder for (one) horse of Alulu; 2 seah, fodder for the donkeys of Alilu; 1 seah, 2 quarts of barley flour; 3 PI, 4 seah, 9 quarts of barley. Total: 4 PI, 1 quart. Expenditure, under

the order of Balilum. Month of Kiskisum, 9th day, year (when) the wall of Zabban was built.

No.5.

Obv. [X] SĪLA ZĪ.ŪŠ ŠUKU.DINGIR.RA

5 SĪLA ZĪ.ŪŠ

1 BÁN ŠE SÁ.SAG Ḫu-ul-ḫu-ul

5 SĪLA ZĪ SÁ.SAG A-at-ta-šu-nu

5. 5 SĪLA ZĪ a-na ŠUKU DINGIR-ki-nu

1 SĪLA ZĪ a-na ŠUKU Du-la-qum

2 SĪLA ŠE a-na mar-ṣú-tim GĪR E-ri-bu

[X] ŠE ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.GÚ.UN GĪR ^dAMAR.UTU-DI.KU₅

(about four lines, end of obv.

Rev. and beginnong of rev. lost)

1 PI 2 BÁN ZĪ a-na KASKAL Ḫa-ši-ip

DUMU ši-ip-ri ša Ta-al-MUŠ-ḫu-ḫa

LUGAL Ṣú-da-i

GĪR ^dIŠKUR-Lu-zi-rum-ša-ba-a

5. 1 BÁN ŠE a-na Ib-ni-^dMAR.TU DUB.SAR.UDU.ḪI.A

GĪR A-bu-wa-qar

1 PI 4 BÁN 2 SĪLA ZĪ.DA

1 PI 1 BÁN 5 SĪLA ŠE

U.E. [ŠU.NIG]ÍN 2 PI 5 BÁN 7 SĪLA ŠE ZI.GA

10'. [NÍG.Š]U Ba-li- DINGIR

L.E. [ITU] NÍG.GAL-lim UD.6.KAM

[MU]BÀD Za-ba-an^{ki} BA[DÍM]

X quarts of second grade flour, provisions for the gods; 5 quarts

of second grade flour; 1 seah of barley, regular allowance of
 Ḫulḫul, 5 quarts of flour, regular allowance of Attashunu; 5
 quarts of flour, for the provisions of Ilu-kinum; 1 quart of flour,
 for the provisions of Dulaqum; 2 quarts of barley for sick persons,
 controller: Eribu; X .. of barley, fodder for (one) pack donkey,
 controller: Marduk-dayyan; (four lines missing); 1 PI, 2 seah of
 flour for the journey of Ḫaship, the messengers belonging to Tāl-
 mushḫuḫa, the owner of travel provisions, controller: Adad-
 luzirum-Shabā; 1 seah of barley for Ibni-Amurru, the scribe (who
 registers) sheep, controller: Abu-Waqar. 1 PI, 4 seah, 2 quarts of
 flour, 1 PI, 5 seah, 5 quarts of barley. Total: 2 PI, 5 seah, 7
 quarts of barley. Expenditure under the order of Balilum. Month
 of Niggallum, 6th day, year (when) the wall of Zabban was built.

No. 6.

Obv. 5 SĪLA ZĪ.DA SÁ.[┐]SAG[┐] [PN]
 1 BÁN ŠE
 2 BÁN ŠE SÁ.[┐]SAG[┐] [PN]
 1 BÁN 4 SĪLA ŠE SÁ.SAG A-bu-la-um

5. Ta-al-MUŠ-ḫu-ḫa-[┐]x[┐]
 5 SĪLA ZĪ.DA SÁ.SAG DUMU šī-ip- ri
 ša Ma-ḫa-za-wi-im
 i-nu-ma a-na Ki-ma-tim
[┐]il[┐]-li-ku-ma I-b[i-ia]

Lo.E. 10. 4 BÁN ZĪ.DA
 7 SĪLA ŠE ša 5 SĪLA AR
 [] ĪR

Rev. [XXX]
 [Me-T]u-ra-an^{ki}

15. 4 SÌLA ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 1 ANŠE.KUR. RA GÌR Ta-ku-uš-ki-[im]
 1 BÁN 2 SÌLA ŠE ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE. GÚ .ZA ša-ba-a
 1 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.ĤI.A ša Be[-la-nu]
 6 SÌLA ŠE ŠÀ.GAL 12 ANŠE.G[Ú.UN]
 GÌR At-ta-a DA[M.GÀR]
20. 5 BÁN ZÌ.DA
- U.E. 1 PI 2 BÁN $4\frac{1}{2}$ SÌLA ¹ŠE¹
 ŠU.NIGÍN 2 PI 1 BÁN $4\frac{1}{2}$ SÌLA ŠE [ZI.GA]
 NÍG.ŠU Ba-li- DINGIR
- L.E. ITU Ki-nu-nu UD.20.KAM
25. MU BÀD URU AG.SI.A.[KI] BA.GUL

5 quarts of flour, regular allowance of ... ; 2 seah of barley, 2 seah of barley, regular allowance of ... ; 1 seah, 4 quarts of barley, regular allowance of Abu-laum, (and) Tál-mushḥuḥa; 5 quarts of flour, regular allowance of the messengers belonging to Maḥazawūm. At the time Ibbaiya went to Kimatim; 4 seah of flour; 7 quarts of barley for 5 quarts , the servant, (the first line of rev. destroyed) Me-Turan; 4 quarts of barley, fodder for one horse, controller: Takushki ... , 1 seah, 2 quarts of barley, fodder for a pack donkey of Shabā; 1 seah of barley, fodder for the donkeys of Belanum; 6 quarts of barley, fodder for twelve pack donkeys, controller: Atta, the merchant; 5 seah of flour, 1 PI, 2 seah, $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of barley. Total: 2 PI, 1 seah, $4\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of barley. Expenditure under the order of Balilum. Month of Kinunum, 20th day, year (when) the wall of Agsiya was destroyed.

No. 7.

Obv. 2 BÁN DUMU-EŠ₄.DAR AŠGAB
 2 BÁN 8 SĪLA Um-ma-TI-DINGIR
 I^ISu-ma-si-i
 1 BÁN 2 SĪLA I-din-a-bu
 5. ŠÀ DINGIR-ba-be-a-bu-^rum¹
 1 BÁN Mi-lik-^dUTU
 1 BÁN 7 SĪLA Iqīš(BA)-Īr-ra
 Lo.E. 4 BÁN Īr-ra-ga-še-er
 ŠÀ Iš-ki-^dIŠKUR
 Rev. 10. 3 BÁN Ti-qa-am-^dUTU ?
 (space)
 ITU Na-ab-ru-ú UD.5.KAM
 U.E. MU ALAM^dGEŠTIN.AN.NA
 BA.DĪM

2 seah : Mār-Ishtar, the leather-worker

2 seah, 8 quarts : Umma-balaṭ-ili (and) Sumasī

1 seah, 2 quarts : Idin-abu from Ilum-babe-abum

1 seah : Milik-Shamash

1 seah, 7 quarts : Iqīsh-Irra

4 seah : Irra-gasher from Ishki-Adad

3 seah : Tiqām-Shamash

Month of Nabrum, 5th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna was
 fashioned.

No. 8.

Obv. 2 SĪLA ŠUKU.DINGIR.RA
 1 BÁN 5 SĪLA Hu-ul-hu-ul

- 5 SÌLA LÚ Aš-šur^{ki}
 2 SÌLA a-na mar-šú-tim
 5. 1 BÁN ZÌ.UŠ a-na ŠUKU Du-[la-qum]
 ŠU.TI.A ^dIŠKUR-mu-ša-lim
 1 PI ŠE a-na ŠÀ.GAL GUD.ĦI.A
 ŠU.TI.A A-ĥu-ni
 Lo.E. 3 BÁN 4 (SÌLA) ŠÀ.GAL 5 ANŠE. []
 Rev. 10. 1 PI 3 BÁN 1 SÌLA ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE []
 ŠU.TI.A¹ Tu-kul-[]
 1 PI 4 SÌLA ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.KUR.RA []
 2 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL¹ ANŠE.KUR.RA Ta-a-ŠEŠ¹
 2 BÁN 1 (SÌLA) ŠÀ.GAL¹ 3 ANŠE.KUR.RA 5[SÌLA.TA]
 15. ša iš-tu Za-ba-an^{ki}
 Be-la-nu ú-šar-di[]

ÉŠ. GÀR 3 PI 4 BÁN ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.ĦI.A
 ÉŠ.GÀR 30-gur-ma

- U.E. ITU Ki-is-ku-šúm¹ UD.8.KAM
 L.E. 20. 1 BÁN 9 SÌLA ZÌ.ŠE a-na É(bitim)

2 quarts, provisions for the god; 2 seah, 5 quarts; Ħulĥul. 5 quarts: the man of Assur: 2 quarts for sick persons; 1 seah of second grade flour for the provisions of Dulaqum: received by Adad-mushalim, 1 PI of barley, fodder for the oxen: received by Aĥuni; 3 seah, 4 quarts fodder for five (donkeys or horses); 1 PI, 3 seah, 1 quart fodder for (one) (donkey or horse): received by Tukul ... ; 1 PI, 4 quarts fodder for (one) horse; 2 seah of barley, fodder for

(one) horse of Tāḥum; 2 seah, 1 quart, fodder for three horses at 5 quarts each, which Belanum brought over from Zabban. Delivery of 3 PI, 4 seah, fodder for donkeys: delivery by Sin-gurma. Month of Kiskisum, 8th day. 1 seah, 9 quarts of barley flour to the (ware)house.

No. 9.

Obv. 2 SĪLA ŠUKU.DINGIR. ʾRA¹
 5 SĪLA SÁ.SAG ḥu-ul-ḥu-ul
 1 BÁN ŠE
 1 BÁN ŠE SÁ.GAL 2 ANŠE.KUR.RA ša GI
 5. ša i-na É Be-la-nu-um
 iz-za-az-zu
 Lo.E. 1 BÁN ZĪ.DA SÁ.SAG
 A-ḥu-i-lí-ta-du
 Rev. 1 BÁN 7 SĪLA ZĪ.DA
 10. 2 BÁN ŠE
 ŠU.NIGÍN 3 BÁN ʾ7¹ SĪLA ŠE
 ZI.GA NÍG.ŠU Ba-al-DINGIR
 U.E. ITU E-lu-nu UD.30. KAM
 MU I-lu-ni ʾLUGAL¹

2 quarts: provisions for the god; 2 quarts, regular allowance of Ḥulḥul, 1 seah of barley; 1 seah of barley, fodder for two horses, which is (mulched) with reed, which is divided into shares in the (ware)house of Belanum: 1 seah of flour, regular allowance of Aḥu-ilitadu. 1 seah, 7 quarts of flour; 2 seah of barley. Total:

3 seah, 7 quarts of barley. Expenditure, under the order of
Balilum. Month of Elunum, 30th day, year (when) Iluni (became) King.

No. 10.

Obv. 2 SÌLA ZÌ.UŠ ŠUKU.DINGIR RA
2 SÌLA ŠE ŠUKU A-pil -^dUTU
5 SÌLA ZÌ.UŠ
1 BÁN ŠE SÁ.SAG Hu-ul-hu-ul

5. LÚ NIM.MA.KI
4 SÌLA ZÌ.ŠE HI.GAR-A.BA.A
[]ša ul?-Kul
[]

Lo.E. []-ta-aš - ši-be

10. GÌR Mu^l-ub-bi-bu

Rev. 2 SÌLA ŠÀ.GAL 1 ANŠE
ša i-na É Be-la-nu

iz-za-az-zu

1 BÁN 1 SÌLA ZÌ.ŠE

15. 1 BÁN 4 SÌLA ŠE

ŠU.NIGÍN 2 BÁN 5 SÌLA ZI.GA

NÍG.ŠU Ba-li- DINGIR

U.E. ITU Tām-hi-ru UD.29.KAM

MU BÀD Za-ab^l -[ba]an^{ki}

20. BA.DÍM

2 quarts of second grade flour, provisions for the god; 2 quarts of barley, provisions for Apil-Shamash; 5 quarts of second grade flour; 1 seah of barley, regular allowance of Hūlḫul, the man of Elam; 4 quarts of barley flour for Baru-aba; (three lines uncompleted). Controller: Mubbibu; 1 quart fodder for one donkey which is divided into shares in the (ware)house of Belanum: 1 seah, 1 quart of barley flour, 1 seah, 4 quarts of barley. Total: 2 seah, 5 quarts (of barley). Expenditure under the order of Balilum. Month of Tamḫirum, 29th day, year (when) the wall of Zabban was built.

No. 11.

Obv. [X] SĪLA SÁ.SAG [PN]
 1 BÁN ŠĒ []
 1 BÁN 4 SĪLA SÁ.SAG ʾA-bu¹-la-um
 Ta-al-MUŠ¹-ḫu-ḫa
 5. 2? SĪLA ŠĀ.[GAL] 1 ANŠĒ.KUR.RA
 [] DU-ki-ta-ʾka¹
 [ŠĒ] TAB-ʾBA¹-am-za
 3 SĪLA [ŠĒ]
 ʾGĪR¹ [PN]

10. šu []

Lo.E. ʾšaʾ i-na É [Be-la-nu-um]

iz-za-[az-zu]

Rev. 4 BÁN ZĪ.DA a-na []

KI A-ḥa-pa-ḥa []

15. ša DUB-pí šar-ri-im A-na-ka-ak

ub-lu-ú GĪR 30-i-qí-ʾšaʾ -am

1 PI 3 BÁN ŠE ZI.GA

[NÍG.Š]U Ba-li-DINGIR

[ITU N]a-ab-ri UD.25.ʾKAMʾ

U.E.20. [MU BÀ]D AG.SI.A.KI B[A.GUL]

X quart/s: regular allowance of ...; 1 seah of barley ...; 1 seah, 4 quarts: regular allowance of Abu-laum (and) Tāl-mushhuha; 2 quarts, fodder for one horse;; ... of barley: Tabbāmza; 3 quarts ..., controller: ..., ..., which is divided into shares in the (ware)house of Belanum. 4 seah of flour for ..., from Aḥa-paḥa ..., who carried the King letter (to) Ana-kāk, controller: Sin-iqīšam. (Total:) 1 PI, 3 seah of barley. Expenditure under the order of Balilum. Month of Nabrum, 25th day, year (when) the wall of Agsiya was destroyed.

No. 12.

Obv. 2 SÌLA ʽŠUKU.ʼ DINGIR.RA
 5 SÌLA A-ḥu-^dUTU
 5 BÁN ZÌ.ŠE Mar- ʽsaʼ -šú-šî?-ḥu-ri
 2 BÁN ZÌ.GU ʽLÚ NIMʼ .KI
 5. 4 SÌLA ŠUKU ANŠE.GÚ.UN
 2 SÌLA ŠUKU ANŠE.GÚ.ZA Zir-rum
 Rev. ŠU.[NIGÍN 1 PI] 2 BÁN 3 SÌLA ŠE
 ZI.GA UD.1.KAM
 ITU Sa-ḥa-ra-tim UD.3.KAM
 10. MU ÚS.SA BÀD URU Za-ba-an^{ki}
 ù BÀD URU La-šar-mar
 ʽBA.DÍMʼ

2 quarts: provisions for the god; 5 quarts: Aḥu-Shamash; 3 seah of barley flour for Maršashu-shiḥuri; 2 seah of pea flour for the man of Elam; 4 quarts: provisions for a pack donkey; 2 quarts: provisions for a pack donkey of Zirrum. Total: 1 PI, 2 seah, 3 quarts of barley, issued on the 1st day. Month of Saḥaratum, 3rd day, year after (the year) the wall of Zabban and the wall of Lashamar was built.

No. 13.

Obv. 1 BÁN ZÌ.DA
 ŠUKU Ur-me-ga-mal-DINGIR
 ù Up-pi-e-šú
 e?-nu-ma Gi-bu-ri 'X-X'
 5. 2 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.KUR.RA
 Lo.E. 'iś-ša-di-id
 a -na Za-ab-ba-a[n^{ki}]
 Rev. 'X' - Ka - bu/pu
 'G Ū. UN DUG-a-ḥu NAGAR
 10. [ITU (erasure) UD].3.KAM
 'MU' []

1 seah of flour, provisions for Ur-megamal-ilum and Uppīshu, when
 Giburim ...; 2 seah of barley, fodder for (one) horse was returned
 to Zabban ... yield of Ṭāb-aḥu, the carpenter. Month of ... 3rd
 day, year ...

No. 14.

Obv. 4 BÁN ZÌ.DA
 ŠÁ.SAG NIN.A.NI
 1 BÁN ZÌ.DA ^fBu-ut-tu-ú
 5 BÁN ZÌ.DA ZI.GA

Lo.E. 5. NÍG.ŠU Ba-li-DINGIR

Rev. (beginning of rev. not inscribed)

ITU NÍG.GAL-lim

(erasure) UD.1.KAM

U.E. MU ÚS.SA I-lu-ni

LUGAL

4 seah of flour, regular allowance of Beltushu; 4 seah of flour for
Büttū. (Total:) 5 seah of flour. Expenditure under the order of
Balilum. Month of Niggallum, 1st day, year after (the year) Iluni
(became) King.

No. 15.

Obv. 4 BÁN ŠE ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.KUR.RA

ša a-na ti-ir É.GAL-lim

gu-um-mu-ri él-še-ku-nim

GÌR A-bi-i-din-nam

Rev. (beginning of rev. not inscribed)

5. ITU A-bi UD.12.KAM

U.E. MU DINGIR KĪLIB MA.DA<BI>

4 seah of barley, fodder for (one) horse, which were appropriated for

full payment to the tirūm-official of the palace, controller:

Abi-idinnam. Month of Abum, 12th day, year (when) all the
country's deities.

No. 16.

Obv. 1 BÁN ZĪ.DA ŠU.TI.A

Še-rum-a-bi

1 PI 2 BÁN ŠE ŠU. TI.A [PN]

1 PI 3 BÁN ZĪ.DA

Lo.E. 5. ŠU.TI.A A-ia-URU.KI

Rev. (beginning of rev. not inscribed)

ITU NĪG.GAL-lim UD.16.KAM

U.E. MU ALAM ^dGESTIN-AN-NA

1 seah of flour received by Sherum-bi; 1 PI, 2 seah of barley

received by (Total:) 1 PI, 3 seah of flour received by Aya-ālum.

Month of Niggallum, 16th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna
(was fashioned).

No. 17.

Obv. 4 BÁN 1 KAM

2 BÁN 2 KAM

a-na Tir-ga

GÎR ^dTIŠPAK-DINGIR-ni-šu

5. 3 BÁN 1 KAM

4 BÁN 2 KAM

Lo.E. 4 BÁN 3 KAM

Rev. ŠU.TI.A SIPA

2 PI 5 BÁN ZÌ.DA

10. ŠU.TI.A Ša-Ra-mi-ni

U.E. ITU A-bi UD.4. ʿKAMʿ

MU DINGIR KÌLIB MA.DA.BI

4 seah for one occasion, 2 seah for two occasions for Tirga.

Controller: Tishpak-ilunishu. 3 seah for one occasion: 4 seah for occasions; 4 seah for three occasions; received by the shepherd.

(Total:) 2 PI, 5 seah of flour received by Sha-Ramini. Month of Abum, 4th day. The year (when) all country's dieties.

No.18.

Obv. 2 GUR ŠE me-še-gum

ŠU.TI.A

^IIb-šu-ša

ù^dTIŠPAK.KAL

Lo.E. 5. i-na KU ʿŠa-adʿ -du- ʿtimʿ

Rev. 2 GUR ŠE ʿArʿ-zu-di-

ú-na-ar-ru

ʿIGIʿ? Ib-šu-ša-ši-te-gi-ia

ʿITU[Ni]-iqʿ-mu UD.1.KAM

U.E. 10. MU ÍD GIBIL

Nam-ḥa-di-ba-ta-⟨al⟩

2 Kor (for) repayment of barley, received by Ibshusha and Tishpak-dannum, from the money of Shaddutum; 2 Kor of barley; Arzudi-unárrum, witnessed by Ibshusha-shitegiya. Month of Niqmu, 1st day, year (when) the new canal Namḥadi-batal.

No. 19.

Obv. 2 PI 3 BÁN ŠE.GIŠ.Ì Ku-lu-ú

2 PI 3 BÁN Aq-ba-ḥu-um

DUMU Mi-la-kum

KI ^dUTU-i-in-ma-tim

5. ŠU BA.AN.TI.MEŠ

Lo.E. KI Ki-nu-na-tim

Rev. ŠE.GIŠ.Ì Ì-ÁG-E

IGI Na-ra-am-ì-ì-šú LÚ.TÚG

IGI DINGIR-a-bu-um

10. IGI Ia-aḥ-ḥi-ḥu-um

IGI Šar-rum-^dIŠKUR DUB.SAR

ITU Tá[m-_{hi}-ru UD.X.KAM]

U.E. MU BÀ[D]

(Seal impression)

Lo.E. KIŠIB DINGIR-a-bu-um KIŠIB Aq-ba-_{hu}

2 PI, 3 seah of sesame (for) Kulû; 2 PI, 3 seah (for) Aqba_{hu}m, son of Milakum, are to be received from Shamash-in-matim. The sesame will be measured out from Kinunatum. Witnessed by Naram-ilishu, the fuller, witnessed by Ilum-abum, witnessed by Ya_hhi_{hu}m, witnessed by Sharrum-Adad, the scribe. Month of Tam_{hi}rum, ... day, year (when) the wall of

Seal of Ilum-abum, seal of Aqba_{hu}n.

No. 20.

Obv. 2 PI 4 BÁN ŠUKU-túm Za-kur-[a-_{hu}]-um

1 BÁN 5 SÌLA SÁ.SAG ^{<f>}Āp-_{hu}-na-tum

DUMU.MÍ Šíl-lí-^dTIŠPAK¹

5 SÌLA SÁ.SAG Ū-bu-ta

5. 5 SÌLA SÁ.SAG Ĥa-zi-ip-di-šum

DUMU Sa-ar[]

¹6 SÌLA In-bi-ir-ši-tim

ša Be-lí-ia ša aš-šum Ma-la-li-im

iš-tu URU SIPA il-li-¹kam¹

10. GÌR DUMU-Si-bi-ir

Lo.E. 3 PI 1 BÁN 1 SÌLA ZÌ.DA

Rev. 4½ SÌLA ŠE ša 3 SÌLA NÍG.ÀR.RA

1 SÌLA ZÌ.GU IGI.TUḪ.HU

5¹ BÁN 8 SÌLA ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.KUR.RA

15.

sa¹ A-ḫi-a-ḫu

1 PI 3½ SÌLA ŠE

ŠU.NÍGIN 4 PI 1 BÁN 4½ SÌLA ŠE Û. ZÌ.DA

NÍG.ŠU Ba-¹li-DINGIR¹

ITU Tām-ḫi-rum UD.6.KAM

U.E. 20. MU BÀD AG.SI.A.KI

BA.GUL¹

2 PI, 4 seah: food allowance of Zakur-aḫum; 1 seah, 5 quarts:
regular allowance of Aphunatum, daughter of Šilli-Tishpak; 5 quarts:
regular allowance of Ḥazip-dishum son Sār ... ; 6 quarts; Inbi-
iršitum, who belongs to Beliya who went to the town of SIPA on behalf
of Malalum, controller: Mār-Sibīr; 3 PI, 1 seah, 1 quart of flour;
4½ quarts of barley including 3 quarts of groats; 1 quart of pea-flour
as the bran rate; 5 seah, 8 quarts fodder for (one) horse, belonging
to Aḫi-aḫu; 1 PI, 3½ quarts of barley. Total: 4 PI, 1 seah, 4½
quarts of barley and flour, under the order of Balilum. Month of
Tamḫirum, 6th day, year (when) the wall of Agsiya was destroyed.

No. 21.

Obv. 80 GUR ŠE

nam-ḫa-ar-ti Ba-li-DINGIR

SAG.NÍG.GA ŠÀ.BA

6 (GUR) 3 PI 2 BÁN SAG.ÍL.¹LA¹

5. 80 GUR ŠE
 ša i-na 1 GUR 2 BÁN 5 SÌLA
 Lo.E. im-ṭu-ú
 2 GUR 1 PI 1 BÁN 5 SÌLA Á
 134 ANŠE.KUR.[RA] 1 BÁN.TA
 Rev. 10. ÍB.TAG₄ 71 (GUR) 2 BÁN 5 SÌLA
 2 (GUR) 1 PI 4 BÁN SA.GIG

ŠU.NIGÍN 73 (GUR) 2 PI 5 SÌLA ŠE
 nam-ḥa-ar-ti
 I Ba-li-DINGIR
 U.E. 15. ITU Ki-is-ki-súm UD.30.KAM
 MU DINGIR-zu-ur-ur-dam

80 Kor of barley received by Balilum: (as) capital sum, comprising the following:

6 Kor, 3 PI, 2 seah reduced from 80 Kor of barley;

1 Kor, 2 seah, 5 quarts were deficient.

2 Kor, 1 PI, 1 seah, 5 quarts wages of 134 horses at 1 seah each.

The remainder of 71 Kor, 2 seah, 5 quarts.

2 Kor, 1 PI, 4 seah (for) the sick.

Total: 73 Kor, 2 PI, 5 quarts of barley received by Balilum.

Month of Kiskisum, 30th day.

The year (when) Ili-zūrur-dam.

No. 22.

Obv. ŠU.BAR DINGIR-šu-na-ṣir
 TU.RA Ḥa-bil-ki-nu

Seal
Impression

5. T^U.RA¹ Ab-bu-di-ri
 2 ERÍN NÍG.ŠU Šu-ku-na
 TU.RA Ma-na-nu
 NÍG.ŠU I-bi-30
 TU.RA ^dWi-ir-na-ṣir
 Lo.E. NÍG.ŠU DUMU-KI
 TU.RA ^dIŠKUR-DINGIR
 Rev. 10. ŠU.BAR Iṣ-ru-pa-an-ni
 T^U.RA Ia-di-ḥu
 2 ERÍN ŠU.BAR
 6 ERÍN TU.RA

8 ERÍN ZI.GA

15. ba ? -aḥ-ri. MES¹
 U.E. ITU Ma-am-mi-tum UD.2.KAM

Freedman : Ilshu-naṣir
 Illness : Hābil-kinu
 Illness : Abbu-diri

Two workmen under the order of Shukuna

5. Illness : Mananu under the order of Ibbi-sin
 Illness : Wīr-naṣir under the order of Mār-irṣitim
 Illness : Adad-ilu
 10. Freedman : Iṣrupānni
 Illness : Yadihu

Two workmen who are freedmen

Six workmen who are ill

(Total:) Eight workmen. Expenditure.

15. Elite troops.

Month of Mamitum, 2nd day.

No. 23.

Obv. 2 BÁN 1 SÌLA ṽSE¹
 Seal Impression ŠÀ.GAL 3 AN[ŠE.KUR.RA] 5 SÌLA.TA
 ša Ku-ub-bu-rum
 iš-tu URU Di-ir¹ki

Lo.E. 5. ir-ka-ba-am

(Seal impression)

Rev. GÌR ḏŠEŠ.KI-tum
 NÍG.ŠU Ìr-ra-na-šir
 (Space)

ITU Wa-ti-ki UD.30.KAM

U.E. MU ÍD GIBIL

L .E. 10. NA₄.KISIB ḏŠEŠ.KI-tum

2 seah, 1 quart of barley, fodder for 3 horses at 5 quarts each,
 which rode here from Dír: Kubburum, controller: Nannatum under
 the order of Irra-našir. Month of Watikum, 30th day, year of the
 new canal (was dug). The seal of Nannatum.

No. 24.

Obv. 1 PI 1 BÁN ŠE¹
 Seal Impression ŠÀ.GAL 7 ANŠE.KUR.RA 1 BÁN.ṽTA¹
 ša É.GAL
 ša ni-ši ša Za-kur-a-ḥu

Lo.E. (Seal impression)

Rev. 5. a-na Me-Tu-ra-an^{ki}

ir-du-ú

ù pí-qá-at

a-di Za-ba-^{an}ki¹ []

i-ta-ru ni-[]

10. ŠÀ.GAL - šu-nu []

í - di-i[n]

U.E. ITU Ki-in-^{kum}

UD.6.^{KAM}

MU ALAM ^dGĚŠTIN.AN.NA

1 PI, 1 seah of barley, fodder for 7 horses at 1 seah each,
belonging to the palace, which the people of Zakur-aḫu brought to
Me-Turan. In the event that they should return as far as Zabban
(further) their fodder will be given. Month of Kinkum, 6th day,
year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 25.

Obv. 1 BÁN 7 SÌLA ŠE

ŠÀ.GAL 1 ANŠE.KUR.RA 1 BÁN. <TA>

1 ANŠE.KUR.RA 5 [SÌLA]. <TA>

KASKAL ta-pá-la

Rev. 5. GÌR Ku-bu-ru-um

ša Ku-ul-mi

ù ÍD-^x-^x-na-^xki-zi

ZI.GA NÍG.ŠU

10. Id¹ Ir-ra-na-šir

ITU Ma-am-mi-tim

UD.6 BA.ZAL

L.E. MU DINGIR KĪLIB MA.DA.BI

1 seah, 7 quarts of barley, fodder for one horse (at) one seah (each),
 (and) one horse at five quarts (each) carried by caravan, controller:
 Kuburum who belongs to Kūlmi and Naru ... kizi. Expenditure under the
 order of Irra-naṣir. At the end of 6th day of the month Mammitum,
 year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 26.

Obv. 5 BÁN 3 SĪLA Ī-lí-NÍG.BA

1 PI 2 BÁN 6 SĪLA LÚ-Na-bi

1 PI 3 BÁN 3 SĪLA 30-ŠEŠ

1 PI Zi-kir

5. 3 BÁN LÚ-^dUTU

Lo.E. 1 GUR 1 PI 4 BÁN 3 SĪLA A-bu

Rev. (beginning of rev. not inscribed)

ITU ^dU-GUL-LÁ

UD.3.KAM

U.E. MU DINGIR KĪLIB MA.DA.BI

5 seah, 3 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

1 PI, 2 seah, 6 quarts : Awīl-Nabi

1 PI, 3 seah, 3 quarts : Sin-aḥam

1 PI : Zikir

5. 3 seah : Awīl-Shamshi

1 Kor, 1 PI, 4 seah, 3 quarts: Abu

Month of Ugulla, 3rd day, year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 27.

Obv. 1 PI 2 BÁN Ì-lí-NÍG.BA
 1 PI 4 BÁN 5 SÌLA Zi-kir-ì-lí-š̄u
 1 PI 5 BÁN 3 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ-i-din-[nam]
 2 PI 2 BÁN 3 SÌLA A-bu
 5. ŠÀ.BA 4 BÁN ŠE 𒀭LUGAL𒀭
 Lo.E. 1 PI 3 BÁN 2 SÌLA LÚ-^dUTU-ši-[DINGIR]
 Rev. ÉŠ.GÀR UD.2.KAM
 (Space)
 ITU Ma-aq-ra-tim
 UD.20.KAM

U.E. 10. MU DINGIR KÌLIB MA.DA.BI

1 PI, 2 seah : Ili-iqīsham
 1 PI, 4 seah, 5 quarts : Zikir-ilishu
 1 PI, 5 seah, 3 quarts : Sin-aḥam-idinnam
 2 PI, 2 seah, 3 quarts : Abu
 5. including: 4 seah : the royal barley
 1 PI, 3 seah, 2 quarts : Awīl-Shamshi-ilu

Working materials for two days. Month of Maqratum, 20th day, year
 (when) the country's deities.

No. 28.

Obv. 2 PI 5 BÁN 5 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA
 2 PI 5 BÁN 4 SÌLA Ú-sí
 2 PI 2 BÁN 5 SÌLA Zi-kir
 2 PI 4 BÁN 6 [SÌLA] [PN]

5. 2 PI ^r30 - Ib^l-bi-ia

Rev. ÉŠ.GÀR UD-2.KAM

(Space)

ITU Ki-is-ki-súm UD.25.KAM

MU ÍD GIBIL

2 PI, 5 seah, 5 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

2 PI, 5 seah, 4 quarts : Uṣi

2 PI, 2 seah, 5 quarts : Zikir

2 PI, 4 seah, 6 quarts : ...

5. 2 PI : Sin-ibbiya

Working materials for two days. Month of Kiskisum, 25th day, year
(when) the new canal (was dug).

No. 29.

Obv. 4 BÁN 3 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

4 BÁN Zi-kir-ì-lí-šú

2 BÁN 4 SÌLA A-bu-wa-qar

2 BÁN 4 SÌLA LÚ-Na-bi-im

5. 1 BÁN 4 SÌLA LÚ-^dUTU-šì-DINGIR

Lo.E. 2 PI 2 BÁN 5 SÌLA ŠE

Rev. ÉŠ.GÀR UD.1.KAM

(Space)

ITU ^dÚ.GUL.LÁ

UD.25.KAM

U.E. 10. MU ALAM ^dGESTIN.AN.NA

4 seah, 3 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

4 seah : Zikir-ilishu

2 seah, 4 quarts : Abu-waqar

2 seah, 4 quarts : Awīl-Nabium

5. 1 seah, 4 quarts : Awīl Shamshi-ilu

(Total:) 2 PI, 2 seah, 5 quarts of barley, working materials for 1 day. Month of Ugulla, 25th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 30.

Obv. 1 PI 1 BÁN 4 SĪLA Ī-lí-NÍG.BA

1 PI 8 SĪLA Zi-kir-[i]-lí-šú

4 BÁN 30-ŠEŠ

4 BÁN 6 SĪLA A-bu

Rev. 5. ÉŠ.GÀR UD.1.KAM

(Space)

ITU NÍG.GAL-lim UD. 15 .KAM

MU DINGIR KĪLIB MA.DA. 𐎶𐎵

1 PI, 1 seah, 4 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

1 PI, 8 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

4 seah : Sin-aḥam

4 seah, 6 quarts : Abu

5. Working materials for one day. Month of Niggallum, 15th day, year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 31.

Obv. 5 BÁN 2 SĪLA Ī-lí-NÍG.BA

3 BÁN 8 SĪLA Zi-kir-ī-lí-[šú]

4 BÁN 𐎶𐎵- ŠEŠ

5 BÁN ʽAʽ-bu-wa-qar

5. 3 PI ʽSEʽ

Rev. ÉŠ.GÀR UD.1.KAM

(Space)

ITU Na-ab-ru-ú

UD.24.KAM

U.E. MU ALAM ^dGEŠTIN.AN.NA

5 seah, 2 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

3 seah, 8 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

4 seah : Sin-aḥam

5 seah : Abu-waqar

5. (Total:) 3 PI of barley, working materials for one day. Month of Nabrum, 24th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 32.

Obv. 5 BÁN Zi-kir-ì-lí-šú

5 BÁN 2 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

2 BÁN 6 SÌLA LÚ-^dUTU-šì-DINGIR

3 BÁN 8 SÌLA LÚ-Na-bi-im

5. 3 BÁN 8 SÌLA A-bu-wa-qar

Rev. 3 PI 2 BÁN 4 SÌLA ŠE

ÉŠ.GÀR [UD. X] KAM

(Space)

ITU ^dÙ.GUL.LÁ

UD.27.KAM

U.E. 10. MU ʿALAM^ʿ d^ʿGEŠTIN.AN.ʿNA^ʿ BA.DÍM

5 seah : Zikir-ilishu

5 seah, 2 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

2 seah, 6 quarts : Awīl Shamshi-ilu

3 seah, 8 quarts : Awīl-Nabium

5. 3 seah, 8 quarts : Abu-waqar

(Total:) 3 PI, 2 seah, 4 quarts of barley, working materials for ...
day. Month of Ugulla, 27th day, year (when) the statue of
Geshtinanna was fashioned.

No. 33.

Obv. 4 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ

3 BÁN 4 SĪLA Zi-[Kir]

3 BÁN 6 SĪLA A-ʿbu^ʿ

Lo.E. 4 BÁN Ib-bi

Rev. 5. 2 PI 3 BÁN

ÉŠ.GÀR UD.1.KAM

ʿITU^ʿ Ma-aq-ra-ʿtim^ʿ

UD.9.KAM

U.E. MU ALAM d^ʿGEŠTIN.AN.NA

4 seah : Sin-aḥam

3 seah, 4 quarts : Zikir

3 seah, 6 quarts : Abu

4 seah : Ibbi

5. (Total:) 2 PI, 3 seah (of barley), working materials for one day.

Month of Maqratum, 9th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna
(was fashioned).

No. 34.

Obv. 1 PI 3 BÁN 8 SÌLA Zi-kir
2 PI 5 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA
[X] PI 8 SÌLA LÚ-Na-「bi」
1 PI 4 BÁN 4 SÌLA A-bu-wa-「qar」
5. 1 PI 6 SÌLA [PN]
Rev. ÉŠ.GÀR「UD」 [X KAM]
(Space)
ITU NÍG.GAL-lim UD.9.KAM
MU GIBIL []

1 PI, 3 seah, 8 quarts : Zikir
2 PI, 5 quarts : Ili-iqīsham
X PI, 8 quarts : Awīl-Nabi
1 PI, 4 seah, 4 quarts : Abu-waqar
5. 1 PI, 6 quarts :

Working materials for X day/s. Month of Niggallum, 9th day, the
new year.

No. 35.

Obv. 4 BÁN 2 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA
3 BÁN A-bu-wa-qar
2 BÁN 8 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ-i-din-nam
2 BÁN 6 SÌLA Zi-kir-ì-lí-šu

5. 2 PI 6 SÌLA

Lo.E. ITU A-bi UD. 29¹[KAM]

Rev. 3 BÁN 2 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

3 BÁN A-bu-wa-qar

2 BÁN 8 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ-i-din-¹nam¹

10. 4 BÁN Zi-kir-ì-lí-š^u

2 PI 1 BÁN

ITU A-bi UD.20.KAM

U.E. MU ALAM ^dGEŠTIN.AN.NA

4 seah, 2 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

3 seah : Abu-waqar

2 seah, 8 quarts : Sin-aḥam-idinnam

2 seah, 6 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

5. (Total:) 2 PI, 6 quarts (of barley)

Month of Abum, 29th day

3 seah, 2 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

3 seah : Abu-waqar

2 seah, 8 quarts : Sin-aḥam-idinnam

10. 4 seah : Zikir-ilishu

(Total:) 1 PI, 1 seah of barley. Month of Abum, 20th day; year
(when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 36.

Obv. 1 PI 2 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ[✓]

1 BÁN Ì-lí-¹i¹-din-nam

1 PI 2 BÁN LÚ-^dUTU

2 PI 4 BÁN ¹6 SÌLA Zi¹-kir-ì-lí-š^u

5. 1 PI 2 BÁN ʽAʽ-bu-wa-qar

Lo.E. 1 PI 2 BÁN [Ī]-lī-NÍG.BA

Rev. 1 GUR 3 PI 1 BÁN 6 SÌLA ŠE

ÉŠ.GÀR UD.ʽ2ʽ KAM

(Space)

ITU A-bi UD.17.KAM

U.E. 10. MU [DINGIR] KIL[IB MA]. DA.ʽBIʽ

1 PI, 2 seah : Sin-aḫam

1 seah : Ili-idinnam

1 PI, 2 seah : Awīl-Shamshi

2 PI, 4 seah, 6 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

5. 1 PI, 2 seah : Abu-waqar

1 PI, 2 seah : Ili-iqīsham

(Total:) 1 Kor, 3 PI, 1 seah, 6 quarts of barley, working materials
for two days. Month of Abum, 17th day, year (when) all the
country's deities.

No. 37.

Obv. 3 BÁN Zi-kir

4 BÁN A-bu-wa-qar

2 BÁN Ib-bi-ia

1 BÁN 4 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ - i-din-nam

Rev. 5. 1 PI 4 BÁN 4 SÌLA

ÉŠ.GÀR UD.1.KAM

(Space)

ITU E-lu-nu

U.E. UD.24.KAM

MU ALAM ^dGĒŠTIN.AN.NA

3 seah : Zikir

4 seah : Abu-waqar

2 seah : Ibbiya

1 seah, 4 quarts : Sin-aḥam-idinna m

5. (Total:) 1 PI, 4 seah, 4 quarts (of barley), working materials for one day. Month of Elunum, 24th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 38.

Obv. 2 PI 3 BÁN 6 SÌLA Zi-kir

1 PI 5 BÁN LÚ-^dUTU

1 PI 2 BÁN A-bu

1 PI 30 - ŠĒŠ-i-din-nam

Lo.E. 5. 1 PI 2 BÁN Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

Rev. 1 PI 2 BÁN LÚ-Na-bi

 1 GUR 4 PI 2 BÁN 6 SÌLA ŠĒ

ĒŠ.[GÀR]

(Space)

2 PI, 3 seah, 6 quarts : Zikir

1 PI, 5 seah : Awīl-Shamshi

1 PI, 2 seah : Abu

1 PI : Sin-aḥam-idinna m

5. 1 PI, 2 seah : Ili-iqīsham

1 PI, 2 seah : Awīl-Nabi

(Total:) 1 Kor, 4 PI, 2 seah, 6 quarts of barley, working
materials

No. 39.

Obv. 3 BÁN 8 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

4 BÁN 6 SÌLA[X] A-bu-wa-qar

2 BÁN 8 SÌLA Zi-kir-ì-lí-šú

Lo.E. 2 BÁN 4 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ

Rev. 5. 2 PI 1 BÁN 6 SÌLA

(Space)

ITU Ma-aq-ra-[tim]

U.E. UD.15.KAM

[MU] ALAM ^dGESTIN.AN.NA

3 seah, 8 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

4 seah, 6 quarts : Abu-waqar

2 seah, 8 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

2 seah, 4 quarts : Sin-aḥam

5. (Total:) 2 PI, 1 seah, 6 quarts (of barley). Month of Maqratum,
15th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 40.

Obv. 2 PI Zi-kir-ì-lí-šú

1 PI Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

1 PI LÚ-Na-bi

1 PI A-bu-wa-qar

5. 5 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ

Lo.E. 5 BÁN LÚ-^dUTU

Rev. ÉŠ.GÀR UD.2.KAM

(Space)

ITU ^dÙ.GAL.LÁ UD.5.KAM

MU DINGIR KILIB MA.DA.BI

2 PI : Zikir-ilishu

1 PI : Ili-iqīsham

1 PI : Awīl-Nabi

1 PI : Abu-waqar

5. 5 seah : Sin-aḥam

5 seah : Awīl-Shamshi

Working materials for two days. Month of Ugulla, 5th day, year (when)

all the country's deities.

No. 41.

Obv. 2 PI 8 SĪLA Zi-kir-ì-lí-šū

5 BÁN 4 SĪLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

1 PI 2 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ

5 BÁN 7 SĪLA LÚ - ^dUTU-ši

Lo.E. 5. 1 PI 4 BÁN 4 SĪLA A-bu

Rev. ÉŠ.GÀR UD.2.KAM

(Space)

ITU A-bi UD.1.KAM

MU DINGIR KILIB MA.DA.BI

- 2 PI, 8 quarts : Zikir-ilishu
 5 seah, 4 quarts : Ili-iqīsham
 1 PI, 2 seah : Sin-aḥam
 5 seah, 7 quarts : Awīl-Shamshi
 5. 1 PI, 4 seah, 4 quarts : Abu

Working materials for one day. Month of Abum, 1st day; year (when)
 all the country's deities.

No. 42.

Obv. 1 PI 2 BÁN LÚ - ^dUTU-šī-DINGIR

2 PI A-bu-⟨wa⟩-qar

1 PI 4 BÁN Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

1 PI 2 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ

Rev. 5. 2 PI 3 BÁN 6 SĪLA Zi-kir

1 GUR 3 PI 5 BÁN 6 SĪLA

ÉS.GÀR UD.3.KAM

ITU Ma-mi-⁷tum⁷

UD.12.KAM

U.E. 10. MU DINGIR KĪLIB MA.DA.BI

1 PI, 2 seah : Awīl-Shamshi-ilu

2 PI : Abu-waqar

1 PI, 4 seah : Ili-iqīsham

1 PI, 2 seah : Sin-aḥam

5. 2 PI, 3 seah, 6 quarts : Zikir

(Total:) 1 Kor, 3 PI, 5 seah, 6 quarts (of barley), working materials for three days. Month of Mamitum, 12th day, year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 43.

Obv.	2 PI	4 BÁN	[PN]
	2 PI		A-bu-wa-qar
	1 PI	2 BÁN	LÚ- ^d UTU
	1 PI	2 BÁN	LÚ-Na-bi-im
Lo.E. 5.	1 PI		30 - ŠEŠ-i-din- ⁷ nam ⁷
Rev.	1 PI	2 BÁN	Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

1 GUR 4 PI 4 BÁN ÉŠ.GÀR UD.3.⁷KAM⁷

ITU A-bi UD.4.KAM

MU DINGIR KÌLIB MA.DA.[BI]

2 PI, 4 seah	:
2 PI	:	Abu-waqar
1 PI, 2 seah	:	Awīl-Shamshi
1 PI, 2 seah	:	Awīl-Nabium
5. 1 PI	:	Sin-aḥam-idinnam
1 PI, 2 seah	:	Ili-iqīsham

(Total:) 1 Kor, 4 PI, 4 seah (of barley), working materials for three days. Month of Abum, 4th day, year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 44.

Obv.	4 BÁN	2 SÌLA	ŠE ŠÀ.GAL ⁷	ANŠE.KUR.RA	1 BÁN.<TA>
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[] - 'X̃ - nu - pa - šu ANŠE.EBUR ANŠE.KUR.RA 8 SÌLA.TA

iš-tu Tir-ga^{ki}

a-na Za-ab-ba-an^{ki}

Lo.E.5. ú-še-ti-qú

GÌR A-na-[x]-di

Rev. (Space)

[ITU M]a-aq-ra-tim

U.E. [UD].22.KAM

[MU Í]D GIBIL

4 seah, 2 quarts of barley, fodder for (one) horse at 1 seah each; ...
a harvesting donkey (and) a horse at 8 quarts each (which) were sent
on from Tirga to Zabban, controller: Ana-..di. Month of Maqratum,
22nd day, year (when) the new canal (was dug).

No. 45.

Obv. [X] 8 SÌLA Zi-kir

[X M]Í

5 BÁN 1 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ

1 PI 2 BÁN 1 SÌLA LÚ-^dUTU

5. 1 PI 2 BÁN LÚ-Na-bi

Lo.E. 1 PI 2 BÁN I-lí-NÍG.BA

Rev. 2 PI 2 BÁN 2 SÌLA A-bu

(Space)

[ÉŠ.G]ÀR UD.3.KAM

[ITU A-bi UD.4.KAM

U.E. 10. [MU] DINGIR KÌLIB MA.DA.BI

..... 8 quarts : Zikir

..... : Woman

5 seah, 1 quart : Sin-aḥam

1 PI, 2 seah, 1 quart : Awīl-Shamshi

5. 1 PI, 2 seah, : Awīl-Nabi

1 PI, 2 seah : Ili-iqīsham

2 PI, 2 seah, 2 quarts ; Abu

Working materials for three days. Month of Abum, 4th day, year (when)
all the country's deities.

No. 46.

Obv. 5 BÁN 2 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

5 BÁN 2 SÌLA Zi-kir

1 PI 1(SÌLA) A-bu

Lo.E. [3 BÁN] 30 - ŠEŠ

Rev. 5. 3 PI 1 BÁN 5 SÌLA

ÉŠ.GÀR UD.1.KAM

ITU Ki-in-kum

UD.30.KAM

U.E. MU ALAM ^dGESTIN.AN.NA

5 seah, 2 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

5 seah, 2 quarts : Zikir

1 PI, 1 quart : Abu

3 seah : Sin-aḥam

5. (Total) 3 PI, 1 seah, 5 quarts, working materials for one day.

Month of Kinkum, 30th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna
(was fashioned).

No. 47.

Obv. 1 PI 2 BÁN 8 SÌLA Še-kum
 1 PI 2 BÁN 1 SÌLA LÚ-^dUTU
 1 PI 2 BÁN Ī-lí-NÍG.BA
 1 PI 2 BÁN 4 SÌLA Zi-kir-ì-lí-šù
 Lo.E. 5. 1 PI 2 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ

Rev. 1 GUR 2 PI 3 SÌLA
 ĒŠ.GÀR UD.2.KAM

(Space)

┌ITU Ma-aq┐-ra-tum
 UD.[1?].KAM

U.E. 10. [MU DINGIR KÌLIB M]A.DA.BI

1 PI, 2 seah, 8 quarts : Shekum
 1 PI, 2 seah, 1 quart : Awīl-Shamshi
 1 PI, 2 seah : Ili-iqīsham
 1 PI, 2 seah, 4 quarts : Zikir-ilishu
 5. 1 PI, 2 seah : Sin-aḥam
 (Total:) 1 Kor, 2 PI, 3 quarts (of barley), working materials for
 two days. Month of Maqratum, 1st day, year (when) all the
 country's deities.

No. 48.

Obv. 4 BÁN Ī-lí-NÍG.[BA]

4 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ[✓]
 4 BÁN A-bu-wa-qar
 1 PI Zi-kir

5. 3 PI ŠE

Lo.E. GIŠ.BÁN ZABAR

Rev. (Space)

ITU Tām-ḫi-rum

UD.2.KAM

U.E. MU DINGIR KÌLIB MA. 𐎠𐎣. BI

4 seah : Ili-iqīšam

4 seah : Sin-aḫam

4 seah : Abu-waqar

1 PI : Zikir

5. (Total:) 3 PI of barley, (measured) by bronze measure. Month of
 Tamḫirum, 2nd day, year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 49.

Obv. 1 PI 2 BÁN 4 SÌLA Zi-kir-ì-lí-⟨šú⟩

5 BÁN 6 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

1 PI A-bu-wa-qar

2 BÁN 8 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ[✓]-i-din-nam

5. 3 PI 4 BÁN 8 SÌLA ŠE

Rev. ÉŠ.GÀR UD.2.KAM

(Space)

ITU E-lu-nu UD.14.[┐]KAM[┘]

MU ALAM ^dGĚŠTIN.AN.NA

- 1 PI, 2 seah, 4 quarts : Zikir-ilishu
 5 seah, 6 quarts : Ili-iqīsham
 1 PI : Abu-waqar
 2 seah, 8 quarts : Sin-aḥam-idin_vnam
 5. (Total:) 3 PI, 4 seah, 8 quarts of barley, working materials for
 two days. Month of Elunu, 14th day, year (when) the statue of
 Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 50.

Obv. 3 BÁN 8 SĪLA Ī-lí-NĪG.BA
 5 BÁN 2 SĪLA Zi-kir-ì-lí-šū
 4 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ-i-din-nam
 2 BÁN 6 SĪLA LÚ-Na-bi
 Lo.E. 5. 3 BÁN 8 SĪLA A-bu-wa-qar

Rev. 3 PI 1 BÁN 4 SĪLA ŠE
 (erasure)
 (Space)

ITU Ki-nu-nu

UD.10.KAM

U.E. MU ALAM ^dGĚŠTIN.AN.NA

- 3 seah, 8 quarts : Ili-iqīsham
 5 seah, 2 quarts : Zikir-ilishu
 4 seah : Sin-aḥam-idin_vnam
 2 seah, 6 quarts : Awīl-Nabi

5. 3 seah, 8 quarts : Abu-waqar

(Total:) 3 PI, 1 seah, 4 quarts of barley. Month of Kinunum, 10th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 51.

Obv. 2 BÁN 4 (SÌLA) Zi-kir-i-lí-šú

1 PI 2 BÁN MÍ

3 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ-i-din-nam

1 PI A-bu-wa-qar

5. [] Ì -lí-NÍG.BA

Lo.E. [] Zi-kir

Rev. ÉŠ.GÀR UD.2.[KAM]

iš-tu ITU Ma-a[q-ra-tim/tum]

UD.28.KAM

10. a-di UD.30.KAM

U.E. MU DINGIR KILIB MA.DA. BI

2 seah, 4 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

1 PI, 2 seah : woman

3 quarts : Sin-aḥam-idinnam

1 PI : Abu-waqar

5. ... : Ili-iqīsham

... : Zikir

Working materials for two days. From the Month of Maqratum, 28th day until 30th day, year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 52.

Obv. 4 BÁN 2 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA
 3 BÁN 8 SÌLA Zi-kir-ì-lí-š̄su
 2 BÁN 4 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ-i-din-nam
 3 BÁN A-bu-<wa>-qar

5. 2 PI 1 BÁN 4 SÌLA ZI.GA

Lo.E. 4 BÁN 2 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA

Rev. 3 BÁN 8 SÌLA Zi-kir-ì-lí-š̄su

 2 BÁN 4 SÌLA 30 - ŠEŠ-i-din-nam

 3 BÁN A-bu-<wa>-qar

10. 2 PI 1 BÁN 4 SÌLA ÉŠ.GÀR UD.2.KAM

 1 BÁN Ì-lí-ma-an-ni

U.E. ITU NÍG.GAL-lim UD.20.KAM

 MU 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎠𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵

4 seah, 2 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

3 seah, 8 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

2 seah, 4 quarts : Sin-aḥam-idinnam

3 seah : Abu-waqar

5. (Total:) 2 PI, 1 seah, 4 quarts (of barley), Expenditure.

4 seah, 2 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

3 seah, 8 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

2 seah, 4 quarts : Sin-aḥam-idinnam

3 seah : Abu-waqar

10. (Total:) 2 PI, 1 seah, 4 quarts (of barley), working materials
 for two days.

1 seah : Ilimānni

Month of Niggaḷum, 20th day. Year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna
(was fashioned).

No. 53.

Obv. 1 PI 4 BÁN ŠE
ŠÀ.GAL 5 ANŠE.⟨KUR⟩.RA 2 BÁN.TA
3 BÁN 5 SĪLA ŠE ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.LÁ.GU

Lo.E. GĪR A-pil-Ku-bi

5. ù Ī-lí-šū-^ṽma^ṽ

Rev. i-nu-ma DAM.[GÀR.MEŠ^ṽ]

iš-tu Tir-ga

a-na Za-ab-ba-an^{ki}

ú-še-ti-quí

U.E. 10. ITU Ki-in-kum UD.16.KAM

MU ALAM ^dGESTIN.AN.NA

1 PI, 4 seah of barley, fodder for five horses at two seah each, 3
seah, 5 quarts of barley, fodder for (one) mule. Controllers:
Apil-kubi and Ili-shuma. At that time the merchants sent (the goods)
on from Tirga to Zabban. Month of Kinkum, 16th day, year (when) the
statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 54.

Obv. 2 PI ZĪ.DA UGULA ^IBe-la-nu

1 (GUR) 3 PI 2 BÁN GUR

[] ŠE Bu- []

[]

Rev. 5. 2 PI 3 BÁN ZÌ.DA
 [ŠU].TI.A ^fMa-sá-ba?-tum
 𒂗 Be-la-nu-um
 ITU Zi-ib-nu UD.14.KAM
 U.E. MU I-lu-ni LUGAL

2 PI of flour for the foreman of Belanum, 1 Kor, 3 PI, 2 seah of
 barley ... , 2 PI, 3 seah of flour received by Masabatum and
 Belanum. Month of Zibnum, 14th day, year (when) the new canal (was
 dug).

No. 55.

Obv. [X - b]u-zu-ni
 𒂗 BÁN 4 SÌLA ša Za-kur-a-_vhu
 2 BÁN 𒂗 Ša^f-ma-ia-la-𒂗mu¹
 1 BÁN I-din-EŠ₄.DAR
 5. 1 BÁN 2 SÌLA LÚ - ^d[UTU]
 Lo.E. 3 SÌLA Ì-lí-[NÍG.BA]
 5 SÌLA Na-ša-[]
 Rev. 1 BÁN ša Za-kur-a-[_vhu]
 8 SÌLA I-zi-im
 (rest not inscribed)

.... buzuni

1 seah, 4 quarts belonging to Zakur-a_vhu

2 seah : Shamaiya-lamu

1 seah : Idin-Ishtar

1 seah, 2 quarts : Awīl-Shamashi
 3 quarts : Ili-iqīsham
 5 quarts : Naṣa(ratum)
 1 seah belonging to Zakur-aḥu
 8 quarts : Izum

No. 56.

Obv. 7 Ii-mi 7 ME-tim SIG₄
 ša KI ÌR-Ìr-ra
 Ḥa-qa-ra-nu-um¹
 [ù E-]bu-li-x

Rev. 5. il-qu-ú
 (rest not inscribed)

7700 bricks, which Ḥaqaranum and Ebuli?... received from Warad-Irra

No. 57.

Obv. 2 PI ŠE NÍG.ŠU IGI.SÁ.A.NI
 1 GUR 3 PI 3 BÁN NÍG.ŠU MU.BI
 2 PI 2 BÁN 1 SÌLA NÍG.ŠU IGI.DU

2 GUR 2 PI 5 BÁN 1 SÌLA

5. 'EŠ.GÀR UD.'2' KAM

Rev. iš-tu UD.11.KAM

a-di UD.18.KAM

ITU Ki-nu-nu UD.17.KAM

MU ÍD GIBIL

2 PI of barley - property of his gift, 1 Kor, 3 PI, 3 seah -
 property in his name, 2 PI, 2 seah, 1 quart - property of escort.
 (Total:) 2 Kor, 2 PI, 5 seah, 1 quart (of barley), working materials
 for two days. From 11th day until 18th day. Month of Kinunum, 17th
 day, year (when) the new canal (was dug).

No. 58.

Obv. 5 BÁN 1 SÌLA ŠE
 ÉŠ.GÀR UD.19.KAM
 2 PI 4 BÁN <1> SÌLA UD.20.KAM
 Lo.E. ŠU.NIGÍN 1 GUR 4 BÁN 2 SÌLA
 Rev. 5. ÉŠ.GÀR ša UD.2.KAM
 1 BÁN a-na É
 NÍG.ŠU A-mar
 U.E. ITU Ma-am-<mi>-tum UD.20.KAM

5 seah, 1 quart of barley, working materials for nineteen days.
 2 PI, 4 seah, 1 quart (of barley working materials) for twenty days.
 Total: 1 Kor, 4 seah, 2 quarts (of barley) working materials for
 two days. 1 seah to the (ware)house under the order of Amar. Month
 of Mammitum, 20th day.

No. 59.

Obv. 1 GUR 1 PI 4 BÁN ZÌ.DA
 ŠUKU Du-ša-[┐]qum[┐]
 ša Be-el-um-šu-[nu]
 Lo.E. [┐]GÌR[┐] A-mu-di []

5. 'ù⁷ 30-a-bu-[š^u]
 Rev. i-na Ba-ti-⁷ir⁷
 (Space)
 ITU Ma-am-mi-tim
 U.E. UD.22.KAM
 MU DINGIR KILIB MA.⁷DA.BI⁷

1 Kor, 1 PI, 4 seah of flour, provisions of Dushaqum, who belongs to
 Belumshunu controller: Amudi.. and Sin-abushu from Batir. Month of
 Mammitum, 22nd day, year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 60.

Obv. 2 BÁN ŠE Ḥa-pí-ra-tum
 2 BÁN ŠE Na-ma-ri-tum
 2 BÁN ŠE A-la-ḥa-ti
 2 BÁN ŠE Be-el-ta-li-mu-lum
 5. 2 BÁN ŠE Be-el-dì-ta-an-l[a x]
 2 BÁN ŠE Da-zu-tum
 2 BÁN ŠE Aš-ma-mi-li-im⁷x⁷
 Lo.E. 2 BÁN ŠE Na-ki-rum
 Rev. (not inscribed)

2 seah of barley : Ḥapiratum
 2 seah of barley : Namaritum
 2 seah of barley : Alahati
 2 seah of barley : Bēl-talimulum
 5. 2 seah of barley : Bēl-ditan...

2 seah of barley : Dazutum
 2 seah of barley : Ashmamilum
 2 seah of barley : Nakirum

No. 61.

Obv. 1 PI 4 BÁN Ī-lí-NÍG.BA

1 PI 1 BÁN A-bu-wa-qar

(Space) 4 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ-i-din-nam
 1 PI 1 BÁN LÚ-Na-bi-im

5. 1 PI 3 BÁN Zi-kir-ì-lí-šū

ŠU.NIGÍN¹ 1 GUR 1 PI 1 BÁN ŠE.Z[I.GA]

Lo.E. ITU ^dŪ.GUL.LÁ

Rev. (not inscribed)

1 PI, 4 seah : Ili-iqīsham

1 PI, 1 seah : Abu-waqar

4 seah : Sin-aḥam-idinnam

1 PI, 1 seah : Awīl-Nabium

5. 1 PI, 3 seah : Zikir-ilishu

Total: 1 Kor, 1 PI, 1 seah of barley. Expenditure. Month of
 Ugulla.

No. 62.

Obv. 2 KUŠ.LU.UB 1 PI 2 BÁN.TA

2 KUŠ.LU.UB 1 PI 1 BÁN.TA

7 KUŠ.LU.UB 1 PI.TA

7 KUŠ.LU.UB 5 BÁN.TA

5. 7 KUŠ.LU.UB 4 BÁN. TA⁷
 6 KUŠ-ma-la-[]
 4 KUŠ.[]

Rev. (not inscribed)

Two leather bags at 1 PI, 2 seah each

Two leather bags at 1 PI, 1 seah each

Seven leather bags at 1 PI each

Seven leather bags at 5 seah each

5. Seven leather bags at 4 seah each

Six leather

Four leather

No. 63.

- Obv. 1 PI 2 BÁN Zi-Kir
 1 PI 1 BÁN I-lí-NÍG.BA
 1 PI 1 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ
 1 PI 1 BÁN LÚ-Na-bi

5. 1 PI A-bu

Rev. (not inscribed)

1 PI, 2 seah : Zikir

1 PI, 1 seah : Ili-iqīsham

1 PI, 1 seah : Sin-aḥam

1 PI, 1 seah : Awīl-Nabi

5. 1 PI : Abu

No. 64.

Obv. 2 BÁN BA-Ìr-ra
 4 BÁN Ri-mi-ia SIMUG
 1 SÌLA Ba-am?-a-mu-rum
 DUMU GAR.DINGIR

Rev. (not inscribed)

2 seah : Iqīsh-Irra
 4 seah : Rimiya, the blacksmith
 1 quart : Bāmamurum, son of Shakin-ilum

No. 65.

Obv. 3 PI 3 BÁN 3 1/3 SÌLA []
 3 PI 2 BÁN ŠUKU a-na I₃₀ - ŠEŠ
 1 BÁN 4 SÌLA SÁ.SAG^f[PN]
 3 SÌLA SÁ.ŠAG⁷[PN]
 5. [4] ŠÌLA⁷ SÁ.SAG [PN]
 Rev. [] -šī-iš dah-hu-[um]
 1 PI 6 SÌLA ŠE

ŠU.NIGÍN 1 GUR 3 PI 5 BÁN 4 1/3 SÌLA ŠE
 NÍG.ŠU Ba-li-DINGIR

10. ITU Tām-ḫi-[ru/rum UD.X].KAM
 U.E. MU BÀD A[G.SI.A.KI]
 BA.ŠGUL⁷

3 PI, 3 seah, 3 1/3 quarts of ... , 3 PI, 2 seah, food provisions to

Sin-aḥam, 1 seah, 4 quarts, regular allowance of ... , 3 quarts,
 regular allowance of ... , 4 quarts, regular allowance of ... , ...
 substitute ... , 1 PI, 6 quarts of barley. Total: 1 Kor, 3 PI, 5 seah,
 4 1/3 quarts of barley, under the order of Balilum. Month of Tamḥirum,
 ... day, year (when) the wall of Agsiya was destroyed.

No. 66.

Obv. 3 PI Be-la-nu
 1 PI Gu-Kum-ma
 5 BÁN Ḥi-iš-ru-tim
 1 BÁN Be-la-^ˈnu^ˋ
 Lo.E. 5. 1 BÁN Ri-iš-zi-lim
 Rev. (not inscribed)

3 PI : Belanum
 1 PI : Gukumma
 5 seah : Hishrutum
 1 seah : Belanu
 5. 1 seah : Riš-gilum

No. 67.

Obv. 4 BÁN Ì-li'-NÍG[.BA]
 5 BÁN 2 SÌLA Z[i-kir]
 3 BÁN 9 SÌLA A-bu -wa[-qar]
 3 BÁN 4 SÌLA LÚ-Na-bi
 5. 3 BÁN 4 SÌLA LÚ -^dUTU

Rev. 3 PI 4 BÁN 5 SÌLA

(Space)

ITU Ki-nu-nu UD.3.「KAM」

MU ALAM ^dGĒŠTIN.AN[-NA]

4 seah : Ili-iqīsham

5 seah, 2 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

3 seah, 9 quarts : Abu-waqar

3 seah, 4 quarts : Awīl-Nabi

5. 3 seah, 4 quarts : Awīl-Shamshi

(Total:) 3 PI, 4 seah, 5 quarts (of barley). Month of Kinunum,
3rd day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 68.

Obv. 1 PI 2 BÁN 4 SÌLA []

4 BÁN 6 SÌLA GÌR.ŠĒŠ

1 PI 4 BÁN 4 SÌLA WA-[]

Lo.E. 1 PI 4 BÁN 6 SÌLA LÚ-^dUTU

Rev. 5. 1 PI 4 BÁN 3 SÌLA Ì-lí

ĒŠ.GÀR UD.1.KAM

(rest not inscribed)

1 PI, 2 seah, 4 quarts :

4 seah, 6 quarts : Shēp-aham

1 PI, 4 seah, 4 quarts : WA.....

1 PI, 4 seah, 6 quarts : Awīl-Shamashi

5. 1 PI, 4 seah, 3 quarts : Ili

Working materials for one day.

No. 69.

Obv. 3 BÁN 5 SÌLA ŠE.BAL
i-na I-šar-ra-ma-aš-šú

Rev. (not inscribed)

3 seah, 5 quarts: exchange rate in barley from Isharra-mashshu.

No. 70.

Obv. 2 PI 4 BÁN 6 SÌLA Ì-lí-NÍG.BA
2 PI 3 BÁN 7 SÌLA Zi-kir[ì-lí]-šú
1 PI 4 BÁN 8 SÌLA A-bu-¹wa¹-qar
2 PI 1 BÁN 5 SÌLA LÚ-¹Na¹-bi
5. [1 PI] 3 BÁN 8 SÌLA LÚ -^dUTU-šì-DINGIR

Lo.E. 2 GUR 1 PÍ 4 SÌLA

Rev. (not inscribed)

2 PI, 4 seah, 6 quarts : Ili-iq̄isham

2 PI, 3 seah, 7 quarts : Zikir-ilishu

1 PI, 4 seah, 8 quarts : Abu-waqar

2 PI, 1 seah, 5 quarts : Awil-Nabi

5. 1 PI, 3 seah, 8 quarts : Awil-Shamashi-ilu

(Total:) 2 Kor, 1 PI, 4 quarts (of barley).

No. 71.

Obv. [] ŠE a-na []-ra-bi
1 BÁN a-na Ma-lá-mu
1 BÁN ŠE a-na LÚ-GUB.BA GÁ.DUB.BA

1 BÁN ZÌ i-nu-na If_{Ku-za-ba-lum}
 5. iš-qi-tum
 1 BÁN a-na []
 Lo.E. 1 BÁN ŠE Ši []
 3 BÁN ŠE ša LÚ.TÚG
 Rev. []-su-ku-ú
 10. ba-še-qa-ma
 ša Be-la-nu-um
 (Space)
 IT[U]-tim
 U.E. UD.16. KAM
 [MU] ALAM ^dGESTIN.AN.NA

... of barley for ...-rabi, 1 seah to Malamu, 1 seah of barley for Awil-mahhu, the chief accountant, 1 seah of flour brought at that time by Kuzabalum, 1 seah for ... , 1 seah of barley ... , 3 seah of barley belonging to the fuller ... belonging to Belanum. Month of ... , 16th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 72.

Obv. (space) 90 30 - ŠEŠ
 50 LÚ - ^dUTU
 5 BÁN 2 SÌLA Ì-lí-NIG.BA
 5 BÁN 2 SÌLA LÚ-^dUTU-šì-DINGIR
 5. 1 PI 2 BÁN A-bu
 Lo.E. 1 PI 4 BÁN 4 SÌLA Zi- kir

1 PI 2 BÁN 30 - ŠEŠ

Rev. (beginning of rev. not inscribed)

2 A-ḫi

50 Ì-lí

U.E.10. 50 Zi-kir

40 A-bu

90 : Sin-aḫam

50 : Awīl-Shamshi

5 seah, 2 quarts : Ili-iqīsham

5 seah, 2 quarts : Awīl-Shamshi-ilu

5. 1 PI, 2 seah : Abu

1 PI, 4 seah, 4 quarts : Zikir

1 PI, 2 seah : Sin-aḫam

2 : Aḫi

50 : Ili

10. 50 : Zikir

40 : Abu

No. 73.

Obv. [1 BÁN] ZÌ.DA ÌR-ì-lí-šú

1 BÁN Im-gur-rum KAŠ

1 BÁN ÌR-Ku-bi

1 BÁN DINGIR []

5. 1 BÁN Pil-a-bu-šú

1 BÁN ÌR [] - Ku-bi

1 BÁN Ma-TAB.BI

1 BÁN Wa-še-ra-na-wa

1 PI 2 BÁN ZÌ.DA

10. NÍG.ŠU ^dTIŠPAK-na-šir

Rev. [ITU] [E]-lu-nim UD.5.KAM

(rest of rev. not inscribed)

1 seah of flour : Warad-ilishu

1 seah : Imgurru, the brewer

1 seah : Warad-Kubi

1 seah : Ilum...

1 seah : Pil-abushu

5. 1 seah : Warad-Kubi

1 seah : Matappi

1 seah : Washeranawa

(Total:) 1 PI, 2 seah of flour, under the order of Tishpak-našir.

Month of Elunum, 5th day.

No. 74.

Obv. 1 BÁN ŠE GÌR Be-el-ta-ni

1 BÁN ^fDa-aq-qa-tum

(Space)

ig - rum

2 GUR 4 BÁN GÌR Ba-li-DINGIR

5. 2 PI 4 BÁN [GÌR] UD.2.KAM

Rev. (beginning of rev. not inscribed)

[] Zi-kir-i-lí-šsu

GAL 1 PI 1 BÁN 1 SÌLA ŠE a-na Nu-ri-ki-ma
 LÚ Ha-ba-ab^{ki}

URU.KI

10. 1¹ PI¹ ZI.GA ŠE-em
 [ITU Ni]-iq-mu UD.9.KAM

1 seah of barley, controller: Bēltani; 1 seah: Dāqqatum, (for)
 wages, 2 Kor, 4 seah, controller: Balilum; 2 PI, 4 seah, controller:
 on the second day ... : Zikir-ilishu, the chief; 1 PI, 1 seah, 1
 quart of barley to Nurikima, the man of the city Ḥabab.
 1 PI, expenditure of barley. Month of Niqmu, 9th day.

No. 75.

Obv. [3 BÁN] SIPA 3.KAM
 3 BÁN a-na UDU ru-mu-ki
 2 BÁN SIPA 2.KAM
 4 BÁN a-na 1^{bu}-qú-mi-im
 5. 3 BÁN ŠUKU 30-na-di-in MU
 2 BÁN ZÌ.DA Ša-Ra-mi-ni
 1 BÁN ŠE
 5 BÁN GÌR ^dTIŠPAK-DINGIR-ni-šu
 1 PI ŠE Ri-im-^dIŠKUR LÚ.TÚG
 10. 4 BÁN a-na Tir-ga^{ki} ša Ša-1^{at}-ra
 2 BÁN a-na Tir-ga^{ki} GÌR ÌR-ì-lí-šu
 Lo.E. 2 BÁN a-na Tir-ga^{ki}
 GÌR ÌR-ì-lí-šu 2.KAM
 Rev. 2 BÁN SIPA GÌR ^dTIŠPAK-DINGIR-ni-šu

15. 1 GUR 1 PI 4 BÁN ŠE

ŠU.TI.A Ša-Ra-mi-ni

(Space)

ITU E-lu-nu UD.10.KAM

MU DINGIR KILIB MA.DA.BI

U.E. 4 BÁN 1.KAM

20. [] 2.KAM

3 seah (for) shepherd for three occasions; 3 seah to the sheep cleaner; 2 seah (for) shepherd for two occasions; 4 seah to wool plucking; 3 seah of food; Sin-nadin, the cook; 2 seah of flour; Sha-Ramini, 1 seah of barley; 5 seah controller: Tishpak-Ilunishu, 1 PI of barley: Rīm-adad, the fuller; 4 seah to Tirga, belonging to Shatra; 2 seah to Tirga, controller: Warad-ilishu; 2 seah to Tirga, controller: Warad-ilishu for two occasions: 2 seah (for) shepherd, controller: Tishpak-Ilunishu. (Total:) 1 Kor, 1 PI, 4 seah of barley: received by Sha-Ramani. Month of Elunum, 10th day, year (when) all the country's deities.

4 seah for one occasion; ... for two occasions.

No. 76.

Obv. 1 BÁN ŠE ^Id_{UTU-~~ma~~-ri}
 1 BÁN ŠE ^ISa-am-mi-ia
 1 BÁN ŠE ^IA-pil-me-ku-ú
 1 BÁN ŠE ^IBA-i-lí-tum
 5. 1 BÁN ŠE ^IEN ? - [X-X]
 1 BÁN ŠE ^IE-ra[-X-]
 1 BÁN ŠE ^IŠum[]

1 BÁN ŠE ^IAm-mu-ra-pí
 1 BÁN ŠE ^ITi-iš-ma-lik[X]
 10. 1 BÁN ŠE ^IIa-wu-ub-šu[]
 1 BÁN ŠE ^IA-hu-um-da-di-⁷ia⁷ (?)
 Rev. 1 BÁN ŠE ^IIp-qí-^dHu-gál 7
 1 BÁN ŠE ^II-nu-ub-be-be
 (rest of rev. not inscribed)

1 seah of barley : Shamash-mari
 1 seah of barley : Sammiya
 1 seah of barley : Apil-mekū
 1 seah of barley : Iqīsh-ilitum
 5. 1 seah of barley : Bēl ...
 1 seah of barley : Erra-...
 1 seah of barley : Shum-...
 1 seah of barley : Ammu-rapi
 1 seah of barley : Tish-malik
 10. 1 seah of barley : Yawūbshu
 1 seah of barley : Ahum-dadiya
 1 seah of barley : Ipqi-Hugal
 1 seah of barley : Inub-bebe

No. 77.

Obv. 2 GUR ŠE Bu-uz-zi
 GIS.BÁN ^dUTU
 NÍG.ŠU NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
 ù E-ri-ba-am
 5. Ki-am ⁷X - X⁷-ra

Lo.E. ^ILu-ú-pi-^ʾit^ʾ?-tim
 (seal impression) NIN.A.NI

Rev. i-ba-aš-šī
 U₄-um É.GAL-lum

10. ^šSE-am i-te-er-^šsu
 ^ʾSE-am^ʾ i-ma-da-du
 ^ʾA^ʾ-hu-wa-du-um

U.E. IGI ^dEN.ZU-e-ri-ba
 IGI In-bu-ša

15. DUMU MI-ig-ri

Lo.E. ITU Ma-am-mi-^ʾtim^ʾ
 MU 2 ALAM K[^ùU.GI]

2 Kor of barley: Būzzi, the measure of Shamash, property of Makkur-Nanna and Eribam. Which is available for Lū-pittum and his wife. On the day the palace returned the barley, the barley was paid out by Aḫu-wadum. Witnessed by Sin-eriba; witnessed by Inbusa son of Mīgri. Month of Mammitum, year (when) two golden statue

No. 78.

Obv. 5 (GUR) Ka-ak-mu-TAB.[BA]
 1 (GUR) DUB.SAR.MAR.TU
 8 (GUR) Ku-ut-ta - Sa-nu-um
 4 BÁN I-din-^dMAR.TU

5. 4 BÁN Ì-li'-az-ra-an-ni
 5 BÁN I-WA-e

Lo.E. 3 SILA ša ^dEN.ZU-ra-bi
 1 BÁN A-hu-ni

Rev. 1 BÁN Be-li-it É.^ʾx^ʾ

10. ša Li-eš-kum
 1 BÁN NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
 1 BÁN Še-i-kum

5 Kor : Kāk-muṭappum

1 Kor : Tupshar-Amurrim

8 Kor : Kutta-Sanum

4 seah : Idin-Amurru

5. 4 seah : Ili-turanni

5 seah : Iwa'e

3 seah : belonging to Sin-rabi

1 seah : Ahuni

9-10. 1 seah : Bēlit-bitin, in the service of Lishkum

1 seah : Makkur-Nanna

1 seah : Shekum

No. 79.

Obv. 10 GUR ŠE NÍG.GA - ^dŠEŠ.KI
 10 GUR E-ri-ba-am
 8 (GUR) 3 PI 3 BÁN Ú-ší-ia sa-bu-um
 2 (GUR) A-ḫu-ki-nu-um ÍL
 5. 2 (GUR) 3 PI 2 BÁN Ì-ši-i-šú-ut
 Rev. 3 PI 3 BÁN Zi-im-ru-ú NU.BÀNDA
 2 BÁN A-ḫu-ki-nu-um TÚG.DU₈
 1 BÁN A-lu-um
 5 SÌLA A-du-an-ni-tum
 10. ŠU.NIGÍN 34(GUR) 5 BÁN 5 SÌLA ŠE

i-na É Šu-ri-ša-na-din

U.E. ʾip¹-pi-tu-ú

- 10 Kor of barley : Makkur-Nanna
 10 Kor : Eribam
 8 Kor, 3 PI, 3 seah : Ušiya, the publican
 2 Kor : Aḥu-kinum, the purveyor
 5. 2 Kor, 3 PI, 2 seah : Ishīshūt
 3 PI, 3 seah : Zimrūm, the overseer
 2 seah : Aḥu-kinum, the kamidu-weaver
 1 seah : Alum
 5 quarts : Adu-annitum
 10. Total: 34 Kor, 5 seah, 5 quarts of barley were "opened" in the
 (ware)house of Shuri-šanadin.

No. 80.

- Obv. 4 BÁN ZÌ.GU 2 BÁN ZÌ.ŠE 2 SÌLA Ì.GIŠ
 ŠÀ.TAM.GAL ša a-na Kára-ḥar^{ki} i-ti-rum
 2 BÁN ZÌ.GU 2 BÁN ZÌ.ŠE 1 BÁN ŠE a-na KAŠ
 i-nu-ma A-ad-da-a-šū
 5. a-na Kára-ḥar^{ki} i-te-qú-ú
 2 BÁN ŠE Gu-ur-ru-ru-um ša A-ta-am-rum
 8 SÌLA ZÌ.GU 8 SÌLA ZÌ.ŠE
 Na-ap-túm^d A-ad-da-a
 Lo.E. ša UD. 3. KAM
 Rev. 10. 1 BÁN ZÌ.ŠE 3 BÁN ŠE a-na KAŠ

i-nu-ma na-ga-ru

[a-na] qa-tim i-pu-šū

[a-na] Mu-ud-di

[] -li-im

15. [] a -na Mu-ud-di

i -nu-ma Ma-aq-^dEN.ZU

4 seah of pea flour, 2 seah of barley flour; 2 quarts of sesame oil;
the chief of the fiscal officers who returned to Karaḥar. 2 seah of
pea flour; 2 seah of barley flour; 1 seah of barley for (the
payment of) the beer for the time when Addāshu journeyed to Karaḥar.
2 seah of barley: Gūrrurūm who is in the service of Atāmrum; 8
quarts of pea flour; 8 quarts of barley flour: Nāptum-Āddā; for
three days. 1 seah of barley flour; 3 seah of barley for (the
payment of) the beer, for the time when the carpenter put into the
hand for the time when Māq-Sin....

No. 81.

Obv. 1 GUR ŠE A-WA-ta-DÜG SA.GU 2.KAM
3 PI 2 BÁN A-WA-ta-DÜG 2.KAM
2 PI I-din-a-bu-um LÚ.TÚG
1(GUR) 3 PI ^dUTU-ra-bi ITU A-bi 1.KAM
5. 3 GUR ŠE-am GUR ^dUTU-ra-bi 2.KAM
2 PI Mi-lik-DINGIR ŠANDAN
2(GUR) ^dEN.ZU-ib-rum-ra-bi
5(GUR) Mi-lik-e-^dISKUR 1.KAM

2 PI A-ḥu-ki-nu-um

10. DUMU Na-ki-[rum]

Rev. (the rest of the obv. and the beginning of
the rev. not inscribed)

1(GUR) I-din-a-bu-um

5(GUR) I-bi-^dŠa-...

2(GUR) A-pil-^dEN.ZU ÚKUR

(Space)

ŠU.NIGÍN 35(GUR) 4 PI GUR ṚŠE

5'. ŠU.TI.A NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI

1 Kor of barley : Awata-tābum, the holy man for two occasions

3 PI, 2 seah : Awata-tābum, for two (further) occasions

2 PI : Idin-abum, the fuller

1 Kor, 3 PI : Shamash-rabi, in month of Abum for one occasion

5. 3 Kor of barley : Shamash-rabi, for two occasions

2 PI : Milik-ilum, the head gardener

2 Kòr : Sin-ibrum-rabi

5 Kor : Milike-Adad, for one occasion

2 PI : Aḥu-Kinum, son of Nakirum

.....

1 Kor : Idin-abum

5 Kor : Ibbi-Sha...

2 Kor : Apil-sin, the butcher

Total: 35 Kor, 4 PI of barley: received by Makkur-Nanna.

No. 82.

Obv. 4 PI KAŠ.RA.ḤU SUM.SIKIL.LA

^IGa-mi-lum GÌR E-ḥu-ma-am

2 PI KAŠ.RA.ĤU SUM.SIKIL.LA
 2 PI KAŠ 1 PI šu-ĥa-ti-ni
 5. ^fMa-a-ni-ĥu-ru-a-be-la
 Lo.E. ĠIR Ka-la-tum
 Rev. 3 PI KAŠ.RA.ĤU SUM.SIKIL.<LA>
 3 PI šu-ĥa-ti-ni
 I¹Me-ès-su-um
 10. 2 PI SUM.SIKIL.LA
 2 PI šu-ĥa-ti-nu
 U.E. I¹I-lí-tu-tu

4 PI of raĥu-beer (and) light beer: Gamilum, controller: Eĥumām;
 2 PI of raĥu-beer (and) light beer; 2 PI of beer (and) 1 PI of
 bulbous plants of Mani-ĥuru-abela, controller: Kalatum; 3 PI of
raĥu-beer (and) light beer; 3 PI of bulbous plants of Messūm; 2 PI
 of light beer; 2 PI of bulbous plants of Ili-tutu.

No. 83.

Obv. (one line missing)
 3 GUR Im-me[]
 Na-ma-ša-tim
 2 PI NIN.DINGIR ša ^dNE¹.IRI₁₁.GAL
 5. 2 BÁN A-ĥu-ni ù I-lu-ni
 1 BÁN ĠR-Ku-bi AB
 1 BÁN I-lí-iš-na-di
 1 BÁN Be-el-šū-nu SAG.DÙN
 1 PI ŠE I-din-^dMAR.¹TU¹

10. 1 BÁN ÌR-Ìr-ra LÚ.¹SIMUG¹
 1 PÌ ŠE Si-il-DINGIR GAL.MAR.TU
 1 BÁN I-din-Ku-bi LÚ.GAL
 5 SÌLA ša GAL. MAR.TU
 5(GUR) ^dUTU-iš-ti-e-¹x¹
- Lo.E. 15. 1(GUR) Bu-uh-ri-i-lí
 1(GUR) ÌR-sà sa-bu-um
 2(GUR) A-lu-um-a-na-É-um
- Rev. 2(GUR) 2 PÌ 3 BÁN UD.2.KAM
 3 BÁN Na-wi-ir-tum
20. 1 PÌ ŠE ^dUTU-na-šir MU
 2 PÌ 5 BÁN DINGIR-gu-zu LÚ.TÚG
 1(GUR) 1 PÌ 2 BÁN Ba-az-zu-um
 1(GUR) Ma-Ka-áš-qum
 (Space)
 ŠÀ ša-te₄-ru
- 3 Kor : Imme ... Namashatum
 2 PÌ : Bēltu-ilim, in the service of Nergal
 5. 2 seah : Ahuni and Iluni
 1 seah : Warad-Kubi, the witness
 1 seah : Ilish-nadum
 1 seah : Belshunu, the land registrar
 1 PÌ of barley : Idin-Amurru
 10. 1 seah : Warad-Irra, the smith
 1 PÌ of barley : Sililum, the rabi-Amurrim
 1 seah : Idin-Kubi, the Chief

5 quarts : In the service of rabi-Amurrim
 5 Kor : Shamash-ishti
 15. 1 Kor : Būhri-ili
 1 Kor : Warassa, the publican
 2 Kor : Alum-ana-bitum
 2 Kor, 2 PI, 3 seah, on the 2nd day
 3 seah : Nawirtum
 20. 1 PI of barley : Shamash-našir, the cook
 2 PI, 5 seah : Ili-guzum, the fuller
 1 Kor, 1 PI, 2 seah : Bazzum
 1 Kor : Makashqum
 from the register.

No. 84.

Obv. 23 GUR ŠE MU. ʾTUM
 Ga-mi-lum
 5(GUR) Im-gu-rum
 1(GUR) A-WA-ta-DUG
 5. 1(GUR) BA-am-ni sa-bu-ʾum
 1(GUR) 3 PI E-ri-ba-am
 1(GUR) Hu-za-lum-a-na-KU. BABBAR SIMUG
 1(GUR) BA-Ku-bi
 Rev. 2 PI Mi-lik-DINGIR
 10. 1(GUR) 3 PI dUTU-ra-bi
 2(GUR) A-bu-tum
 3 GUR ŠE-i-ma I NÍG.GA-dŠEŠ.KI
 [X] A-WA-ta-DUG

[] ĪR-Ku-bi

15. [Li-p]í-it-30

25 Kor of barley : delivery from Gamilum

5 Kor : Imgurum

1 Kor : Awata-tābum

5. 1 Kor : Iqīsh-amni, the publican

1 Kor, 3 PI : Eribam

1 Kor : Huzalum-ana-Kasbim, the smith

1 Kor : Iqīsh-Kubi

2 PI : Milik-ilum

10. 1 Kor, 3 PI : Shamash-rabi

2 Kor : Abutum

3 Kor of barley : Makkur-Nanna

... : Awata-tābum

... : Warad-Kubi

15. ... : Lipit-Sin

No. 85.

Obv. 1(GUR) 1 PI 3 BÁN MU.TÚM

d^dEN.ZU-ma-gir

2 PI [] E-ri-ba-am

ZI.GA

Lo.E. 5. ŠÀ GÚ.UN

Rev. 1 PI Ak-bu-da-^lda^l?URU Kára-^lhar^lki

ITU Na-ab-ri UD.30.KAM

MU Sa-ni-pa-a^{ki}

1 Kor, 1 PI, 3 Seah : delivery from Sin-magir
 2 PI, ... : Eribam, expenditure from the tax
 1 PI: Akbu-dada of Karahar. Month of Nabrum, 30th day, year (when)
 Sanipā.

No. 86.

Obv. 9 PI 4 BÁN [PN - X -]
 21(GUR) 1 PI 4 BÁN GUR ŠE ^dUTU-[]
 33(GUR) 1 PI 4 BÁN ^dEN.ZU-a-bu-šū
 1(GUR) 2 BÁN GÚ.TUR U-bar-LU.LU
 5. UD.BA ša 30-be-la
 6 GIN KÙ.BABBAR ^dUTU-_vha-zi-ir
 2 GUR I-šū?-ba-a_vh-Si-hu-na
 4(GUR) 4 PI ŠE.NUMUN I-din-^dEN.ZU
 10 GUR Ga-mi-lum
 10. 6(GUR) Im-gu-[rum]
 3?(GUR) [PN]
 Rev. 10(GUR) [PN]
 12(GUR) [PN]
 46(GUR) Lum-[]
 15. 21(GUR) Šep(GÌR)-Ì[r-ra]
 15(GUR) A-qa-al
 3(GUR) ŠE Bu-uz-zi
 83(GUR) 1 PI GUR Ka-ni-iq ÌR-Ìr-ra
 9 PI ^dUTU-MA.AN.SUM
 20. 33(GUR) 1.KAM 30-a-bu-šū

9 PI, 4 seah ...	: ...
21 Kor, 1 PI, 4 seah of barley	: Shamash-...
33 Kor, 1 PI, 4 seah	: Sin-abushu
4-5. 1 Kor, 2 seah of lentil	: Ubar-lulu, substitute for Sin-bela
6 Shekels of silver	: Shamash-ḫazir
2 Kor	: Ishubah-Sihuna
4 Kor, 4 PI of seed barley	: Idin-Sin
10 Kor	: Gamilum
10. 6 Kor	: Imgurum
3 Kor	: ...
1 Kor	: ...
12 Kor	: ...
46 Kor	: Lum...
15. 21 Kor	: Shep-Irra
15 Kor	: Aqāl
3 Kor of barley	: Būzzum
83 Kor, 1 PI	: the sealed document of Warad-Irra
9 PI	: Shamash-idinam
20. 33 Kor for one occasion	: Sin-abushu

No. 87.

Obv.

213 GUR ŠE

ÍB.TAG₄.A ša PUZUR₄-DINGIR SUKKAL

44 GUR ŠE

ÍB.TAG₄.A GÚ.UN MU Sa-ni-pa-a

5.

257 GUR ŠE

GIŠ.BA.RÍ. ʽGAʼ MU.TÚM

Mi-ʽlik-DINGIRʽ

Rev.

KA.KEŠDA ŠÀ.TAM.MEŠ

ù LÚ.ŠÁM

10.

NÍG.ŠU NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KII^IE-ri-ba-am ù ^dEN.ZU-ma-girKI Ib-ni-^dTIŠPAK DUMU Be-la-nuGÌR.NÍTA Za-ab-ba-an^{ki}

i-ba- aš - ši

15.

U₄-um É.GAL-lum

ŠE I-ri-šu-šu

ŠE Ì.ÁG.E

U.E.

ITU Ki-is-ki-súm UD.5.KAM

MU Sa-ni-pa-a^[ki]

213 Kor of barley balance for Puzur-ili, the envoy: 44 Kor of barley balance of tax yield of the year Sanipā. (Total:) 257 Kor of barley in the seah measure, delivery from Milik-ilum, (as well as) the group of fiscal officers and the buyer, under the order of Makkur-Nanna, Eribam and Sin-magir possess from Ibni-Tishpak, son of Belanu, the military governor of Zabban. The day when the palace requests them for it, they will measure out the barley. Month of Kiskisum, 5th day, year (when) Sanipā.

No. 88.

Obv.

1426 (GUR) 3 BÁN ŠE

ma-aḥ-rum

10 GUR Mi-lik-DINGIR

112(GUR) 2 PI 3 BÁN ÌR-Ìr-ra
 5. ti-ru TAB.BA.A.NI
 4(GUR) 2 PI 4 BÁN Ki-is-ru
 Lo.E. 30 - SAG. ʽILʽ KU
 Rev. ŠÀ.BA 14(GUR) Ar-ra-bu-um
 2 PI ^dEN.ZU-e-ri-ba-am SIMUG.GA
 10. ZI.GA
 ŠU.NIGÍN 1567(GUR) 2 PI 4 BÁN ŠE
 a-na na-aš-pa-ki-im
 U.E. ša-pi-ik

1426 Kor, 3 seah of barley received

10 Kor : Milik-Ilum

112 Kor, 2 PI, 3 seah : Warad-Irra, tiru-official his colleague

4 Kor, 2 PI, 4 seah : hire of Sin-asharid

including 14 Kor : Arrabūm

2 PI : Sin-eribam, the smith. Expenditure.

Total: 1567 Kor, 2 PI, 4 seah of barley stored in the storehouse.

No. 89.

Obv. 21(GUR) 2 PI ŠE E-ri-ba-am
 ŠÀ 1 GUR I-pi-iq-^dISKUR
 1(GUR) Ga-mi-lum
 2 PI Mi-lik-e-^dISKUR
 5. 2 BÁN U-bar-rum BAḤAR
 20(GUR) Ga-mi-lum
 10(GUR) NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI

4(GUR) A-pil-i-lí-šú
2(GUR) ^dEN.ZU-i-din-nam LÚ.KÁ.DINGIR KI
10. 5(GUR) Me-èš-su-um-bu-uz-zi
Lo.E. 5(GUR) TAB.BI-[]
BI-[]
Rev. 1 PI ŠE ^dEN.ZU-mu-ba-li-it LÚ.KÁŠ
1 BÁN A-hu-ki-nu SUKKAL
1 BÁN U-bar-rum BAĦAR
15. 1 BÁN ^dUTU-la-ma-zi
2 BÁN 5(SÌLA) I-lu-ni
1 BÁN Ka-ab-si-ia
1 BÁN ša KA.GAL
1 BÁN I-li-tu-tum
20. 18 GUR A-na-ku- bi
GÌR Ka-ab-si-ia
ù I-lu-ni
ŠU.NIGÍN 90(GUR) 1 PI 4 BÁN [5 SÌLA ŠE]
U.E. Ti-pu-wa-wa-a
25. URU Me-Tu-ra-an^{ki}
L.E. GÌR E-ri-ba-am
ITU AL.TUK
MU Sa-ni-pa-a^{ki}
21 Kor, 2 PI of barley : Eribam
including 1 Kor : Ipiq-Adad
1 Kor : Gamilam
2 PI : Milike-Adad

5. 3 seah : Ubarrum, the potter
 20 Kor : Gamilum
 10 Kor : Makkur-Nanna
 4 Kor : Apil-ilishu
 2 Kor : Sin-idinnam, the man of Babylon
 10. 5 Kor : Messūm-buzzum
 5 Kor : Tabbi...

bi....

- 1 PI of barley : Sin-muballiṭ, the brewer
 1 seah : Aḥu-kinu, the envoy
 1 seah : Ubarrum, the potter
 15. 1 seah : Shamash-lamazi

2 seah, 5 quarts : Iluni

- 1 seah : Kabsiya
 1 seah : Those of the city-gate
 1 seah : Ili-tutum

20. 18 Kor : Ana-kubi, Controllers, Kabsiya and Iluni.

Total: 90 Kor, 1 PI, 4 seah, 4 quarts of barley: (for) Tipuwawā
 of Me-Turan, controller: Eribam. Month of AL.TUK, year (when) Sanipā.

No. 90.

Obv. 155 GUR ŠE [MU.TÚM]

Na-ra-am-i-lí[-šu]

1 BÁN HÚL-ša-GAL-[]

1 BÁN Ma-ra-nu-um-NI.GAR-^dEN.ZU

5. 1 BÁN ša Ia-šám-ma-ša-la

5 SÌLA NU.KIRI₆

1 BÁN Na-bi-^dUTU ʾMAŠ.ŠU . GÍD.GÍD

- 1 BÁN Tu-ul-tu-^dIŠKUR
 5 SÌLA ŠU.SÌLA.DAH.A ša GAL.MAR.TU
10. 1 PI ŠE Zi-ik-rum
 ʾDUBʾ.UM Da-ak-ta
- Rev. 56(GUR) 4 PI ʾUD.2.KAMʾ
 4 PI []
 2 BÁN []-^dIŠKUR
15. 2 SÌLA ša GAL.[MAR.TU]
 5 SÌLA ÌR-^dMAR.TU
 3 PI 3 BÁN 6(SÌLA) ʾIʾ-bi-ia MU Šar-^dIŠKUR
 4 GUR 4 PI 4 BÁN 8 SÌLA KUM.ÀM.HAR 2(GUR)
 MU-Šar-^dIŠKUR
 2 BÁN [] 2(GUR) Ma-tu-rum-^dIŠKUR
20. [ŠU.NIGÍN] 212(GUR) Na-ra-am-i-lí-šu
 5(GUR) 4 PI 3 BÁN 1 SÌLA ZI.GA 2(GUR)
 NINDA 5(GUR) ʾDaʾ-ak-ta
 40 GUR GIŠ.BÁN ^dUTU-ši-kum
 ša (erasure) ^dEN.ZU-še-mi-ia
25. 10 GUR MEŠ-IN-DA
 Hu-bu-ut-ta-tum Na-bi-^d[UTU]
 i-na A-ta-šum ú-ta-di []
- U .E. 2 BÁN 30 - DINGIR LÚ.KAŠ ZU.NUMUM.[XX]
 4 SÌLA ša Na-bi-ú-ki-ʾmaʾ
30. a-na E-ri-ba-am ub-b[u-lum]
- I .E. 1 BÁN ša A-na-qa-DIŠ
 2(GUR) 2 PI 2 BÁN 4 SÌLA NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
 2(GUR) 2 PI 4 BÁN 9 SÌLA ZI.GA
 2(GUR) 2 PI 4 BÁN 9 SÌLA

DUB.UM Še-ra-da-ad-di

2 GUR Ki-^{tu}-zi

ITU Ki-ⁱⁿ-kum

UD. ¹⁶.KAM

MU Sa-ni-pa-a

155 Kor of barley delivery from Naram-ilishu

1 seah : Ukushsha-rabi...

1 seah : Maranum-Nigar-Sin

5. 1 seah : belonging to Yashamma-shala

5 quarts : the gardener

1 seah : Nabi-Shamash, the diviner

1 seah : Tūltu-Adad

5 quarts : the cup-bearer, who belongs to the rabi-Amurrim

10. (Total:) 1 PI of barley : Zikrum

Account of Dākta

56 Kor, 4 PI : for two days

4 PI : ...

2 seah : ...-Adad

15. 2 quarts : belonging to the rabi-Amurrim

5 quarts : Warad-Amurrim

3 PI, 3 seah, 6 quarts : Ibbiya in the service of Shar-Adad

4 Kor, 4 PI, 4 seah, 8 quarts : KUM.ÀM.⁵HAR: 2 Kor: in the service
of Shar-Adad

2 seah: 2 Kor : Maturum-Adad

20. (Total:) 212 Kor : Naram-ilishu

5 Kor, 4 PI, 3 seah, 1 quart : Expenditure, 2 Kor of bread.

5 Kor : Dākta

40 Kor : in the seah measure of Shamshikum

in the service of Sin-shamiya

25. 10 Kor : MEŠ[✓].IN.DA

As Hubutatum-loan, Nabi-Shamash

acknowledged through Atashum

2 seah : Sin-ilum, the brewer ...

4 quarts : belonging to Nabi-ukima

30. He has conveyed to Eribam

1 seah : belonging to Ana-qadish

2 Kor, 2 PI, 2 seah, 4 quarts : Makkur-Nanna

2 Kor, 2 PI, 4 seah, 9 quarts : Expenditure

34-35. 2 Kor, 2 PI, 4 seah, 9 quarts : Account of Shera-dāddi

2 Kor : Kituzi

Month of Kinkum, 16th day, year (when) Sanipā.

No. 91.

Obv. 160(GUR) ŠE GUR GIŠ . BA.AN.RÍ.GA MU.TÚM
GÚ.UN ^dIr-ra-a-bu-um GÌR.NÍTA Kára-ḥar^{ki}
URU Na-ma-ar^{ki}

ŠÀ.BA 16 GUR GI.NA ^dTIŠPAK-mu-ša-lim

5. 8(GUR) Id-di-wa-ki

22(GUR) 3 PI ^dEN.ZU-a-ḥi-i-din-nam

7(GUR) Šu-nu-id-di-nu

5(GUR) [✓]SE[✓] An-na-a-ḥu-um

57(GUR) 3 PI LÚ.DIRI.<MEŠ> KÁ.É.GAL

10. 25(GUR) DINGIR-pi₄-ka-a-bu

7(GUR) 2 PI 4 BÁN ^dKA.DI-

[] -ni-ru-tum

(end of obv. and beginning of rev. broken)

Rev.

30(GUR) [X]

5(GUR) []

2 PI []

35(GUR) 2 PI DUMU.MEŠ MAŠ.ŠU.GÍD.GÍD

5'

6(GUR) 3 PI MU.TÚM A-ḥu-wa-qar a-na GUR₇1 BÁN PA.AL-^dTIŠPAK ŠÀ.BA2 PI GI.NA INIM-^dUTU

MU E-ri-ba-am

1 BÁN ^dEN.ZU-a-ḥi-i-din-nam

U.E.10'

4 BÁN Ma-nu-um ù ^dUTU-na-ṣir

ša A-wi-rum

1 BÁN SI.A 30-mu-ba-lí-iṭ

1 PI ŠE Ḥa-tu-šu i-na Za-ab-ba-an tu-ur

2 GUR U-SAG-a-ḥi ERÍN.UŠ i-ba-aš-ši

15'

3 BÁN DUMU.MEŠ É.DUB.BI

5 GUR MU.TÚM ^dEN.ZU-ma-gir2(GUR) ^dEN.ZU-mu-ba-lí-iṭ1(GUR) NI.GAR-^r^dEN.ZU^l

2 BÁN ša DUB-pí

20'

1 BÁN Ša-bu-^rlum^l MU 30-Ku-^rbi^l

L .E.

134 ṣa-bu

ITU Ma-am-mi-tim

MU Sa-ni-pa-a^{ki}

160 Kor of barley in the seah delivery from the yield of Irra-abum,
the military governor of Karahar (and) Namar.

No. 92.

Obv. DUB 4(GUR) 2(SĪLA) ŠE ZĪ.ŠE
 ša E-ri-ib-^dEN.ZU i-na Za-ab-⟨ba⟩-an^{ki}
 i-na É ^dEN.ZU-i-din-nam ib-ri-šu
 ŠÀ.BA 1 GUR ŠÁM 2 BÁN TE.ZA.ŠUM
 5. 1(GUR) 1 PI 4 BÁN ŠÁM 2 BÁN Ī.GIŠ
 1(GUR) UR₅.RA Be-el-ta-ni
 NÍG Am-mu-ra-pí DUMU Šil-lí-^dTIŠPAK
 MU E-ri-ib-30
 1 BÁN 2 SĪLA ŠÁM MUŠEN.HI.A
 Lo.E. 10 5 PI a-na ZĪ.ŠE
 2 BÁN Im-gu-rum
 2 BÁN DINGIR-ri-na-ti-še
 Rev. 2 PI 1 BÁN E-ri-ba-am
 ŠU.NIGÍN 4 GUR 2 PI ŠE
 ZI.GA

(Space)

15. ITU AL.TUK UD.5.KAM
 MU [Sa-ni-p]a-a^{ki}

Account of 4 Kor. 2 quarts of barley (and) barley flour belonging to Erib-Sin in Zabban from the (ware)house of Sin-idinnam his compere, comprising 1 Kor cost of 2 seah TE.ZA.ŠUM; 1 Kor, 1 PI, 4 seah cost of 2 seah sesame oil; 1 Kor interest of Bēltani, property of Ammu-rapi son of Šilli-Tishpak in the name of Erib-Sin; 1 seah, 2 quarts cost of birds; 5 PI for barley flour; 2 seah: Imgurum, 2 seah: Ilu-rinatishe; 2 PI, 1 seah: Eribam. Total: 4 Kor, 2 PI of barley. Expenditure. Month of AL.TUK, 5th day, year (when) Sanipā.

No. 93.

Obv. 2(GUR) 2 PI ŠE La-ma-sà-ni MU E-ri-ba-⁷am⁷
 2(GUR) 3 PI La-ma-sà-ni MU NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
 2(GUR) ^dEN.ZU-i-din-nam MU E-ri-ba-am
 2(GUR) 1 BÁN ^dEN.ZU-mu-ba-li-⁷it⁷ LÚ.NÍG.⁷ÁG⁷

5. 1(GUR) BA-EŠ₄-DAR ša Na-sa-ba-tim
 1(GUR) a-na ŠUKU šu NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
 1 PI 2 BÁN ŠÁM A-gur-ru E-ri-ba-am
 3 BÁN La-ma-sà-ni DAM Ta-ri-bu
 3 BÁN MU ša GÌR.NÍTA

10. 1 PI ŠE MU ^dEN.ZU-ma-gir ù E-ri-⁷ba-am⁷
 2 BÁN ŠE Li-bu-ša-LUGAL MU 30-ma-gir
 1 PI 1 BÁN A-bu-⁷ta-bu-um LÚ.NÍG.ÁG

Lo.E. MU 30-ma-gir
 1 BÁN BA-EŠ₄.DAR [A]B

15. 1 BÁN [WA?]

Rev. [one line lost]

1 PI 4 BÁN ¹ÌR-30 ša Š.KIŠIB.BA

1 BÁN ÌR-^dTIŠPAK MU 30-ma-gir

1 BÁN A-bi-e-tum MU 30-ma-gir

20. 1 PI ŠE a-na ŠUKU šu E-ri-ba-am

1 BÁN Á GIŠ.BÁN ^dUTU

5(GUR) ^dEN.ZU-ma-gir

1 BÁN Ma-aš-ti-it LÚ.DUMU.MEŠ

ŠU.NIGÍN 17 GUR 2 PI 4 BÁN GIŠ.BÁN

25. ZI.GA na-aš-pa-ak PA.PA.KAM

É.GAL GÌR 30-ma-gir

U.E. 1 BÁN E-ri-ib-30

ù DUMU-DINGIR-tum

URU Za-ab-ba-an^{ki}

L.E.30 ITU Ma-am-mi-tim

MU Sa-ni-pa-a^{ki}

2 Kor, 2 PI of barley : Lamassani in the name of Eribam

2 Kor, 3 PI : Lamassani in the name of Makkur-Nanna

2 Kor : Sin-idinnam in the name of Eribam

2 Kor, 1 seah : Sin-muballit, the cult servant

5. 1 Kor : Iqīsh-Ishtar who is in the service of Nasabatum

1 Kor ; for provisions relating to Makkur-Nanna

1 PI, 2 seah : purchase of bricks: Eribam

3 seah : Lamassani, wife of Taribum

3 seah ; the cook who is in the service of the
military governor

10. 1 PI of barley : in the name of Sin-magir and Eribam

2 seah of barley : Libusha-sharrum in the name of Sin-magir

1 PI, 1 seah : Abu-ṭabum, the cult servant in the name of
Sin-magir

1 seah : Iqīsh-Ishtar, the witness

15. 1 seah :

1 PI, 4 seah : Warad-Sin for the warehouse

1 seah : Warad-Tishpak in the name of Sin-magir

1 seah : Abitum in the name of Sin-magir

20. 1 PI of barley : for provisions relating to Eribam

1 seah : hire - Shamash seah-measure

5 Kor : Sin-magir

1 seah : drink for the citizens

Total: 17 Kor, 2 PI, 4 seah in the seah measure. Expenditure from the storehouse of the captain of the palace, controller: Sin-magir.

1 seah: Erib-Sin and Mār-iltum of Zabban city. Month of Mammitum, year (when) Sanipā.

No. 94.

Obv. 1 BÁN ZĪ.GU 1 BÁN ZĪ.ŠE
UD.2.KAM GĪR ša ^dEN.ZU-šū-tam
2 BÁN Ú-ḥa-ra-tum
a-na Iš-ka-ri-^rim^l
5. 4 BÁN NINDA UD.2.KAM
Lo.E. 1 BÁN Ašur-lu-ḥa-am
ša Šar-rum-^dIŠKUR
Rev. 2 SĪLA Ì-lí-[] Ì-lí-tim
8 SĪLA Itti(KI)-biti(É)-šū GĪR.NÍTA
10. 3 BÁN
ŠU.NIGÍN 1 PI 4 BÁN ŠE ZI.GA
ITU (the rest not inscribed)

1 seah of pea flour, 1 seah of barley flour, for two days,
controller: Sin-Shutam; 2 seah: Uḫaratum for the working materials;
4 seah of bread for two days; 1 seah: Ashur-Luḫam who is in the
service of Sharrum-Adad. 2 quarts: Ili....Ilitum 8 quarts: Itti-
bitishu, the military governor: 3 seah. Total: 1 PI, 4 seah of
barley. Expenditure. Month.

No. 95.

Obv. DUB ti-bu-tim URU Kára-har^{ki}
 2(GUR) 1 PI ša? NÍG.ŠU ^IA-pil-30 GAL.KUD
 GÌR Ba-šú-túm NAGAR
 2(GUR) GIŠ.BÁN Zi-ki-ir-^dEN, ZU-ma GAL.KUD
 5. 1 GUR GIŠ.BÁN Im-gu-rum DAM.GÀR
 30 GUR GIŠ.BÁN ^dEN.ZU-ri-me-ni DAM.GÀR
 12(GUR) GIŠ.BÁN PA.AL-^dTIŠPAK MAŠ.ŠU.GÍD.GÍD
 1(GUR) <GIŠ.BÁN> Bu-ma-nu ša Be-el-tim
 1 GUR GIŠ.BÁN E-di-rum UGULA DAM.GÀR. ^fMES⁷
 10. MU LÚ.NÍG.ÁG (?)
 [X] GUR GIŠ.BÁN SI.LÁ GÁL.KUD (?)
 [] GIŠ.BÁN Še-er-TI
 [] ŠE GIŠ.BÁN li-gi-...
 [] GIŠ.[BÁN] Me-zi
 Rev. (remainder of obv. and beginning of rev. broken)
 []-tab-e-[]
 []i-na-[]
 143(GUR) 2 PI 1 BÁN ŠE
 5' e-zu-ub 7 SÍLA ÀM
 i-na 2 PI ŠE
 (Space)
 URU Kára-^fhar^{7ki}

Account of journey (to) Karaḥar: 2 Kor, 1 PI belonging to Apil-Sin, the captain, controller: Bashutum, the carpenter; 2 Kor in the seah-measure of Zikir-Sin, the captain; 1 Kor in the seah-measure of

Imgurum, the merchant; 30 Kor in the seah-measure of Sin-rimeni,
the merchant; 12 Kor in the seah-measure of Shapir-Tishpak, the
diviner; 1 Kor in the seah-measure of Bumanum in the service of Bēltum;
1 Kor in the seah-measure of Edirum, the chief merchants, in the name
of the cult-servant; X Kor in the seah-measure of delivery; the
captain; ... in the seah-measure of Shēr-TI; ... of barley in the
seah-measure of Ligi ...; ... in the seah-measure of Mezi.... ;

(End of obv. and beginning of rev. broken).

(Total:) 143 Kor, 2 PI, 1 seah of barley apart from 7 quarts each for
2 PI of barley (for) Karaḥar.

No. 96.

Obv.

col. i	DUB ti-bu-tim	Account of the journey (to) Zabban
	URU Za-ab-ba-an ^{ki}	
	16(GUR) Id-da-tum 2.KAM	16 Kor : Iddatum for two occasions
	48(GUR) GĪR.Īr-ra	48 Kor : Shēp-Irra
5	46(GUR) A-pil-Īr-ra	46 Kor : Apil-Irra
	49(GUR) Lu-uš-ta-mar- ^d ISKUR	49 Kor : Lushtamar-Adad
	42(GUR) ^d UTU-ra-bi	42 Kor : Shamash-rabi
	45(GUR) A-lí-ta-li-mi	45 Kor : Ali-talimi
col. ii	1 (GUR) Bu-bu-ta-tum-30- ^r x ¹	1 Kor : Hubutatum-Sin ...
	1 (GUR) A-pil-ḥu-um	1 Kor : Apil-ḥum
	1 (GUR) Lu-uš-ta-mar- ^d ISKUR	1 Kor : Lushtamar-Adad
	1 (GUR) ^d UTU-ra-bi	1 Kor : Shamash-rabi
5'	1 (GUR) A-lí-ta-li-mi	1 Kor : Ali-talimi
	1 (GUR) Ḥa-ab-lum	1 Kor : Ḥāblum

Rev.

col.iii 4 BÁN ša^d A-bi 4 seah : belonging to Abi-Sin-magir
^dEN.ZU -ma-gir

1 BÁN Ta-ra-am-bi-tam(?) 1 seah : Taram-bitam

1 BÁN Šíl-lí-^dISKUR ša 1 seah : Šilli-Adad who is in the
 Awāt(KA)-DUMU-ú service of Awāt-marū

5' 5 ŠILA Ib-ni-É-a 5 quarts : Ibni-Ea, the soldier of the
 AGA KÁ.É.GAL-lim palace-gate

4 BÁN DUMU.MEŠ É.DUB.BI 4 seah : the military scribes

[1 PI 4 B]ÁN 5 ŠILA (Total:) 1 PI, 4 seah, 5 quarts
 []

col.iv 48(GUR) Ḫa-ab-lum 48 Kor : Ḫablum
 (Space)

ŠU.NIGÍN 294 GUR ŠE Total : 294 Kor of barley

Is-sú-šu-ga AGA.ÚŠ (to) Issu-shuga, the soldier,
 nam-ḫa-ar-ti ša-bi received (for) troop of soldiers

5' NÍG.ŠU Li-il-lum under the order of Lillum for three
 3.KAM occasions.

ITU Na-ab-ri UD.14.KAM Month of Nabrum, 14th day,
 MU Sa-ni-pa-a^{ki}[] year (when) Sanipā.

No. 97.

Obv. 47(GUR) 4 PI 4 BÁN GI.NA 1.KAM
 NÍG.ŠU ŠEŠ.PA.AN-te
 1 PI ŠE MU.TÚM ša Ḫal-ba-al-gi
^dEN.ZU-a-ge-e(x)

5. na-aš-pa-ak URU SAḪAR.KI ša pa-ni KÁ.GAL
 59(GUR) 3 PI 2 BÁN 1.KAM

- 30(GUR) 3 PI 2.KAM
- 89(GUR) 1 PI 2 BÁN GI.NA
- NÍG.ŠU ŠEŠ.PA-AN-te 2.KAM
10. na-aš-pa-ak É.GUR₇
- Rev. 3 BÁN ŠE 1.KAM
- 1 PI ŠE a-na ZÌ.ŠE 2.KAM
- 2(GUR) 3.KAM
- 2 BÁN ^dEN.ZU-a-ge-e MU Šar-^r^dISKUR^r
15. ŠU.TI.A Šar-rum-^dISKUR
- 4 BÁN 1.KAM NINDA 2.KAM
- ŠU.TI.A NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
- 4 BÁN 1.KAM NINDA 2.KAM
- ŠU.TI.A E-ri-ba-am
20. 4 BÁN 1.KAM NINDA 2.KAM
- ŠU.TI.A ^dEN.ZU-ma-gir
- 2 BÁN DUB.SAR.MAR.TU 4 SÌLA NU.KIRI₆
- U.E. 1 BÁN 2 SÌLA a-na KAŠ
- 1 BÁN ŠU.I ša DUB.SAR. MAR.TU
-
25. 4(GUR) 3 BÁN 5(SÌLA) ZI.GA
- na-aš-pa-ak É.GUR₇
- L.E. ŠU.NIGÍN 137(GUR) 1 PI ŠE GI.NA
- 4(GUR) 1 PI 3 BÁN 7 SÌLA GIŠ.BÁN ZI.GA
- NÍG.ŠU ŠEŠ-PA.AN-te
30. ITU Ki-in-kum UD.14.KAM
- MU Sa-ni-pa-a^{ki}

47 Kor, 4 PI, 4 seah of regular offering for one occasion under the order of Ahi-napishte: 1 PI of barley delivery by Hal-balgi (and) Sin-agē, for the storehouse of Saḥar, which is in the front of the city-gate, 59 Kor, 3 PI, 2 seah for one occasion; 30 Kor, 3 PI for two occasions. (Total:) 89 Kor, 1 PI, 2 seah of regular offering under the order of Ahi-napishte, for two occasions (from) the storehouse where (the barley) is piled up. 2 seah of barley for one occasion; 1 PI of barley for (the payment of) the barley flour for two occasions; 2 Kor for three occasions; 2 seah; Sin-agē in the name of Shār-Adad received by Sharrum-Adad; 4 seah for one occasion, bread for two occasions received by Makkur-Nanna; 4 seah for one occasion, bread for two occasions received by Eriban; 4 seah for one occasion, bread for two occasions received by Sin-magir; 2 seah: the Tubshar-Amurrim; 4 quarts: the gardener, 1 seah, 2 quarts for (the payment of) the beer; 1 seah: the barber in the service of the Tubshar-Amurrim. (Total:) 4 Kor, 3 seah, 5 quarts (of barley). Expenditure (from) the storehouse where (the barley) is piled up. Total: 137 Kor, 1 PI of barley (and) regular offering under the order of Ahi-napishte. Month of Kinkum, 14th day, year (when) Sanipā.

No. 98.

Obv. 62? GUR [MU].TÚM 8.KAM
 184(GUR) 9.KAM
 [...] GUN Ib-ni-^dTIŠPAK GÌR.NÍTA
 Za-ab-ba-an^{ki}
 5. ŠÀ.BA 20 GUR AGA.UŠ ^dEN.ZU-a-ḥi-i-din-nam
 2 LÚ.DIRI.MEŠ KÁ.É.GAL

- 8(GUR) ^dEN.ZU-i-din-nam ʿSANDANʾ
- Lo.E. ša 3 BÁN 7(SÍLA) LÚ-Ma-ru-tim ʿLÚʾ.TÚG
- Rev. DUB 28(GUR) AGA.ÚŠ
10. ŠE.BA Ša-bi-ti-la-tim a-na ŠEŠ.PA-AN-te
 il-li-ku
- 7(GUR) 3 PI MU.TÚM
- LÚ.NÍG.ÁG
- pu-ḥa-tu-šú
15. i-na Kára-ḥar^{ki}
- a-na GUR₇ tu-ur
- 1 BÁN Mi-lik-^dIŠKUR MU Ba-bu
- 1 BÁN ^dUTU-na-ṣir DUB.SAR
- 2 BÁN Am-mi-iš-ta-mar
20. 1 BÁN Šil-lí-^dIŠKUR ša Ka-tim
- 2 BÁN Zi-ki-ir-^dTIŠPAK
-
- 1 PI 1 BÁN ZI.GA Ši-iḥ-ḥi-ir-tum
- L.E. ITU[Ma-am-m]i-tim UD.4.KAM
- [MU S]a-ni-pa-a^{ki}

62 Kor delivery for eight occasions; 184 Kor, for nine occasions from the yield of Ibni-Tishpak, the military governor of Zabban, including 20 Kor for the soldier(s) of Sin-aḥi-idinnam (with) two replacements for the palace-gate, 8 Kor: Sin-idinnam, the head gardener, of which 3 seah, 7 quarts: Awíl Marutim, the fuller, account of 28 Kor: the soldier(s); the barley ration of Šabitilatum (who) went to Aḥu-napishtim. 7 Kor, 3 PI delivery by the cult servant, his substitute in Karaḥar (was) returned to the (barley) pile.

1 seah: Milik-Adad in the name of Babum; 1 seah: Shamash-našir, the scribe; 2 seah: Ammi-Ishtar; 1 seah: Šilli-Adad in the service of Katum; 2 seah: Zikir-Tishpak; (Total:) 1 PI, 1 seah (of barley).
Expenditure: Šihhirtum. Month of Mammitum, 4th day, year (when) Sanipā.

No. 99.

Obv. 2 SĪLA ZĪ 2 SĪLA ZĪ.GU
5 SĪLA KAŠ a-na Šar-Ku-bi-lum
1 BÁN ZI 1 BÁN ZĪ.GU
1 BÁN I-im-ra-tu
Lo.E.5. 1 BÁN 4 SĪLA ŠE
i-nu-ma Tam-ra-tim
Rev. (Space)
(erasure)
[-K]AM

2 quarts of flour; 2 quarts of pea flour; 5 quarts of beer to Šār-Kubilum; 1 seah of flour; 1 seah of pea flour; 1 seah; Imrartum; 1 seah, 4 quarts of barley (for) that time when Tamratum.

No. 100.

Obv. Ga-mi-lum
5(GUR) Im-gu-rum 3.KAM
1(GUR) A-WA-ta-DÜG sa-bu-um 2.KAM
1(GUR) Ma-šum sa-bu-um 2.KAM
5. 1(GUR) 3 PI E-ri-ba-am
1(GUR) A-na-KÜ.BABBAR Hu-za-lum
1(GUR) Ma-aš-qum-še-i- 'su'

- Lo.E. 2 PI Mi-lik-^dGAL
 1(GUR) 3 PI ^dUTU-ra-bi
10. 2 PI 3 BÁN ^r^dEN.ZU^l-eš-š^u-ga-nu
- Rev. 13 GUR [3 PI]
 3 GUR ŠEŠ.KI
 3 PI 2 BÁN DINGIR-<a>-bu-um
 1 PI 3 BÁN ^rI-bi-3^lO
15. 2(GUR) Hu-bu-tum
 LÚ.NÍG.ÁG.NI
 2 PI I-din-a-bu-um LÚ.TÚG
- U.E. [6 GUR 1 PI 5] BÁN ŠE.GIBIL
 [Be (erasure) u]m
- L.E.20. URU Me-Tu-ra-an^{ki}
 ITU A-bi
 Gamilum
- 5 Kor : Imgurum for three occasions
- 1 Kor : Awata-ṭāb^um, the publican, for two occasions
- 1 Kor : Mashum, the publican, for two occasions
5. 1 Kor, 3 PI : Eribam
- 1 Kor : Ana-Kaspim-Ḫuzalum
- 1 Kor : Māshqum-Shēshum
- 2 PI : Milik-rabi
- 1 Kor, 3 PI : Shamash-rabi
10. 2 PI, 3 seah : Sin-eshshuganu
- (Total:) 13 Kor, 3 seah, ...
- 3 Kor : Ahi-iršit^uim

3 PI, 2 seah : Ili-abum

1 PI, 3 seah : Ibbi-Sin

15. 2 Kor : Hubutum, the cult-servant

2 PI : Idin-abum, the fuller.

Total: 6 Kor, 1 PI, 5 seah of fresh barley of Me-Turan. Month of Abum.

No. 101.

Obv. 1 BÁN Ib-ni-NAGAR

1 BÁN A-da-tum LÚ.TÚG

1 BÁN A-pil-i-lí-šu MU

3 BÁN Ka-ma-lu

5. 1 BÁN ^dISKUR-BAD GÌR ÌR-Ku-bi

1 BÁN Si₄-im-Nu-nu DUMU I-din-Ìr-ra

1 BÁN Zi-ki-gu?-gi-ik-Ku-bi

Lo.E. 1 BÁN Ia-ap-e-iš-im

1 BÁN NU.BÀNDA ^dISKUR-GAL

Rev. 10. 1 BÁN BA-^dISKUR NU.BÀNDA ÌR.Ku-bi

1 BÁN Ì-lí-li-túl

1 BÁN A-pil-Ku-bi

2 BÁN NU.BÀNDA 30-a-bu-šu

(rest of rev. not inscribed)

1 seah : Ibni-Nagarum

1 seah : Adatum, the fuller

1 seah : Apil-ilishu, the cook

(Total) 3 seah: Kamalum

5. 1 seah : Adad-Bēlu, controller: Warad-Kubi

1 seah : Sīm-Nunu, son of Idin-Irra

- 1 seah : Zikigugik-Kubi
 1 seah : yapeshum
 1 seah : the overseer, Adad-rabi
 10. 1 seah: Iqīsh-Adad; the overseer Warad-Kubi
 1 seah : Ili-liṭṭul
 1 seah : Apil-Kubi
 2 seah : the overseer, Sin-abushu

No. 102.

- Obv. 1 GUR ŠE
 I^IBe-el-šū-nu
 DUMU LÚ-^dNIN.SI₄.AN.NA
 KÙ.BABBAR IN.NA . AL.LAL
5. KI I-pí-iq-Na-an-ni
 DUMU I^dEN.ZU-ma-gir
- Lo.E. (Seal impression)
- Rev. ŠE A-[]-šā-am
 DUMU I^dEN.ZU-[x]
 IN.ÁG.E
10. IGI [Ka-ab]-si-ia SAG.DÙN
 I I-^Idin-Ku-bi
 I Bu-nu-am-mu AD.KID
- U.E. ITU Ki-īš-ki-súm
 MU Šil-lí-^dEN.ZU LUGAL
15. DUMU.MÍ Am-mu-ra-pí

1 Kor of barley: Bēlshunu son of Awīl-Ninsianna, he will pay out the

silver from Ipiq-Nanni son of Sin-magir. He will measure out the barley of A...-sham son of Sin... , witnessed by Kabsiya, the land registrar; Idin-kubi; Bunu-ammu, the basketmaker. Month of Kiskisum, year (when) the king Šilli-Sin (married) the daughter of Ammu-rapi.

No. 103.

Obv. 1 GUR ŠE ^dISKUR-ILLAT-ti
 1 GUR Ša-bu-kam
 1(GUR) 3 BÁN GUR Ì-lí-ma-gir
 3 GUR ŠE

5. KUD Ka-bi-ia
 3 PI Ì-lí-ša-ma
 2 PI 4 BÁN Sa-ši-DINGIR-šu
 2 PI 4 BÁN Ri-im-^dISKUR

Lo.E. 3 PI 2 BÁN A-wi-li-ia

10. 3 PI 2 BÁN ^dISKUR-ša-ma
 3 GUR ŠE

Rev. KUD LÚ-ia
 2 PI 4 BÁN DUMU-DINGIR-tum
 2 PI 5 BÁN Ì-lí-ša-ma
 15. 2 PI 4 BÁN Ma-ra-šu
 1 PI 5 BÁN I-din-Ìr-ra
 1 PI 5 BÁN Ka-ti-rum
 2 PI 5 BÁN Is-sú
 3 GUR ŠE

U.E.20. KUD Zi-im-ri-e-em

1 GUR GĪR.NĪTA

10 GUR

1 Kor of barley : Adad-illati

1 Kor : Shabukum

1 Kor, 3 seah : Ili-magir

(Total:) 3 Kor of barley.

5. Section under Kabiya

3 PI : Ili-shama

2 PI, 4 seah : Sashi-ilshu

2 PI, 4 seah : Rīm-Adad

3 PI, 2 seah : Awīliya

10. 3 PI, 2 seah : Adad-shama

(Total:) 3 Kor of barley.

Section under Awīliya

2 PI, 4 seah : Mār-iltum

2 PI, 5 seah : Ili-shama

15. 2 PI, 4 seah : Marashu

1 PI, 5 seah : Idin-Irra

1 PI, 5 seah : Katirum

2 PI, 5 seah : Issu

(Total:) 3 Kor of barley.

20. Section under Zīmrem

1 Kor (of barley): the military governor

(Total:) 10 Kor (of barley).

No. 104.

- Obv. I Šar-ḥa-ri[X X] BAD
 I Ka-sa-ap-^dUTU ṛx¹
 i-na bi-it Nu-úr-EŠ₄.DAR
 I ^dUTU-ki-ṛma¹-I-lí-ia
5. [I] Sa-am-me-li
 ṛi¹[-na] be-ṛit¹ A-ia-a-ḥu-um
 I A-bu-um-ma
 I ^dIŠKUR-ra-bi
 I Im-gu-rum
- Rev. 10. I Id-ṛx¹-lu-lum ŠU.GI
 i-na bi-it DUMU.DINGIR-tum
 I Id-lu-mu-ṛID¹ DUR.ÙL
 i-na bi-it A-ṛhu¹-ki-nu-um
 I Bu-ru[-]-in
15. I Še-ri-id-^dEN.ZU
 i [-na bi-it Ib]-bi-ia
 [I] ^dEN.ZU-iš-ṛme¹-an-ni
 [I] Zi-ta-a-nu-um
 [i-na bi-it]-I-lí-šū-Ra-e

Shar-ḥari..., the lord, Kasap-Shamash ... in the (ware)house of Nūr-Ishtar. Shamash-Kima-iliya, Sāmmeli in the (ware)house of Aya-ahum, Abumma, Adad-rabi, Imgurru and Id...lulum, the elder, in the (ware)house of Mār-iltum. Idlumu-Turan, in the (ware)house of Aḥu-kinum. Buru...in, Sherid-Sin in the (ware)house of Ibbiya. Sin-ishmeanni, Zita-anum in the (ware)house of Ilishu-Ra'e.

No. 105.

Obv.	I Šíl-lí- ^d EN.ZU	Šilli-Sin
	I Šíl-lí- ^d TIŠPAK	Šilli-Tishpak
	I Šíl-lí- ^d Da-gan	Šilli-Dagan
	I Šíl-lí- ^d A-bu	Šilli-Abu
5.	I Šíl-lí- ^d Ma-ma	Šilli-Mama
	[I] Šíl-lí- ^d INANNA	Šilli-Ishtar
Rev.	I ÌR- ^d Ì[r-ra]	Warad-Irra
	I ÌR- ^d NIN.ŠUBUR	Warad-Ilabrat
	I ÌR-ì-lí-šú	Warad-ilishu
10.	I ^d UTU-mu- ^r dam ^l -mi-iq	Shamash-mudammīq

No. 106.

Obv.	I ^r A ^l -hi-AN-na-ú-ta	Ahi-iluna-uta
	I ^d I-šum-mu-ba-li-it	Ishum-muballit
	I Gám-mar-šī-⟨is⟩	Gammar-shīsh
	I Ma-al-a-da-ar	Māl-adār
5.	I Ìr-ra-na-šir	Irra-našir
	I ^d ISKUR-ra-bi	Adad-rabi
	I ^r I ^l -lí-kum[]	Ili-kum
Lo.E.	I Ìr-ra-qú-ra[-ad]	Irra-qurād
	I Nu-ri-ia	Nuriya
10.	I ^d UTU-še-MI	Shamashe-Šilli
Rev.	I Ì-lí-Šar-ra	Ili-sharra
	I Ub-[x]	Ub...
	I Nu- ^r ri ^l -ia	Nuriya
	I Gám-mar-šī-is	Gammar-shīsh

15. I Še-ta-ú-GAL Sheta-u-rabi
 I Ma-máš-ši-rum Mamash-shirum
 I ^dTIŠPAK-KÁ-DINGIR Tishpak-Babili
 I Ip-qu-ṛša Ipqusha
 U.E. I ^dTIŠPAK-KÁ-DINGIR Tishpak-Babili
 20. [ITU NÍG].GAL-lim UD.21.[KAM] Month of Niggallum, 21st day
 IMU DINGIR KÍL]IB MA.DA.[BI] The year (when) all the country's
 deities.

No. 107.

col.i.

- Obv. 6(GUR) Ba-ak-ra 6 Kor : Bākra
 4 PI BA-DINGIR-ni-ia 4 PI : Iqīsh-iluniya
 2 PI Ī-lí-a-ḥu 2 PI : Ili-aḥum
 1(GUR) Ha-di-ia 1 Kor : Ḥadiya
 5. 2 PI 3 BÁN Am-mu-da-būr 2 PI, 3 Seah: Ammu-dabur
 1 PI 5 BÁN Pa-la-gu 1 PI, 5 Seah: Palagu
 2 PI 2 BÁN ṛ30ṛ-ri-im 2 PI, 2 Seah: Sin-rim
 1 PI 5 BÁN Ia-wu-ú 1 PI, 5 Seah: Yawū
 2 PI 1 BÁN Qi-iš-Nu-nu 2 PI, 1 Seah: Qish-Nunu
 10. 1 PI 3 BÁN NU Nu-ra-am- 1 PI, 3 Seah: The overseer, Naram-
 i-lí-šu ilishu
 4 BÁN Ba-ra-^dISKUR 4 Seah : Bara-Adad
 2 PI 4 BÁN Ab-du-šu-ri 2 PI, 4 Seah: Abdu-shuri
 1(GUR) La-aḥ-wa-am-mu 1 Kor : Lāḥwāmamu
 1 PI A-wa-aš-šu-ša 1 PI : Awāshshusha
 Lo.E.15. 2 PI A-ia-ḥu 2 PI : Ayahū
 4 BÁN Zi-im-ri-^dISKUR 4 Seah : Zimri-Adad
 ṛ5 BÁN Ṛ Šu-mi-a-bu-um 5 Seah : Shumi-abūm

Rev.	2 PI 3 BÁN	In-bu-ša	2 PI, 3 seah:	Inbusha
	1 PI 2 BÁN	Ì-lí-wi-di-ku	1 PI, 2 seah:	Ili-widiku
20.	2 PI 2 BÁN	NU Si-it-ri-ia	2 PI, 2 seah:	The overseer, Sitriya
col.ii.	2 PI 2 BÁN	Am-mi-ia	2 PI, 2 seah:	Ammiya
	1 PI 5 BÁN	Pa-du-ú	1 PI, 5 seah:	Padū
	3 PI 4 BÁN	Sa-am-šu-ba-la	3 PI, 4 seah:	Sām-shu-bala
	1 PI 1 BÁN	Si-en-na	1 PI, 1 seah:	Sēnna
5'	1 PI 4 BÁN	Aq-bu-ba-ki	1 PI, 4 seah:	Aqbu-baki
	3 PI 2 BÁN	MI-ia-mu-tu	3 PI, 2 seah:	Šilliya-mutu
	1 PI 2 BÁN	Ì-lí-ú-tu	1 PI, 2 seah:	Ili-utum
	3 PI 3 BÁN	Ia-ku-nu	3 PI, 3 seah:	Yakunu
	4 BÁN	Ia-mu-ut-ba-lu-am	4 seah	: Yamūt-Balum
10'	1 PI 3 BÁN	Ri-ša-šu-ú	1 PI, 3 seah:	Rishashū
	1 PI 1 BÁN	Aq-bu-ú	1 PI, 1 seah:	Aqbū
	1 PI 2 BÁN	Si-it-ri-ia	1 PI, 2 seah:	Sītriya
U.E.	1 PI 1 BÁN	Ì-lí-ia-bu-ni	1 PI, 1 seah:	Ili-yabuni
	1 PI 1 BÁN	Bu-be-šu- ^d ISKUR	1 PI, 1 seah:	Bubeshu-Adad
15'	2 PI	Am-mi-ša-gi-iš	2 PI	: Ammi-shagish
	1 PI	Be- ^r X ^l -ba-ri	1 PI	: Be ... baru
	[]	MI-ia	...	: Šilliya
col.iii	23(GUR) 2 PI 3 BÁN		(Total) 23 Kor, 2 PI, 3 seah from the	
	ŠÀ ša	Ma-ak-ka	amount given by Makka-Shalim (and)	
	ša-lim	NÍG.GA- ^d ŠEŠ.KI	Makkur-Nanna	
	in-na-ad-nu			

5' 2 PI 30-Be-la-ga-ma 2 PI : Sin-Begalagama
 1 BÁN 30-A-an-ni-e 1 Seah : Sin-Ānni
 1 BÁN Gu-ru-aš-mu 1 Seah : Guru-ashmu in the name of
 MU ^dEN.ZU-ma-gir Sin-magir
 2 BÁN NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI 2 Seah : Makkur-Nanna

L.E.10' 13½ [] A-ša-ba-ak-ú 13½ .. : Ashabaku for four occasions
 4.KAM 6(SÍLA) Ša-ma-zi 6 quarts: Shamazi for one day
 UD.1.KAM

No. 108.

Obv. 1 PI ŠE A-du-an-ni-^{ra}-am
 1 PI ŠE IR-ba-bi-im
 2 PI ŠE A-ia-am-mu BÁHAR
 1 PI ŠE Sà-am-ni TÚG.DU₈

5. 1 PI ŠE ^dUTU-na-šir
 1 PI [ŠE] (erasure)
 1 PI ŠE (erasure)

Lo.E. 2 PI ŠE DINGIR.šu-ba-gim

Rev. 4 PI A-pil-ì-lí-šu LÚ.TÚG

10. 2 PI 5 BÁN ša ŠE-e.MEŠ
 ša Ba-li-DINGIR
 4 BÁN ša LÚ DUMU I-pí-iq-ša-šur-ni
 LÚ ša Ba-ku-nim di-[]-a
 (Space)
 (erasure)

1 PI of barley : Aduanniam
 1 PI of barley : Warad-babum
 2 PI of barley : Aya-ammu, the potter

- 1 PI of barley : Sāmnum, the Kamidu-weaver
5. 1 PI of barley : Shamash-našir
- 1 PI of barley : ...
- 1 PI of barley : ...
- 2 PI of barley : ilshu-bagum
10. 4 PI : Apil-ilishu, the fuller
- 2 PI, 5 seah of barley belonging to Balilum
- 4 seah belonging to the Awīlum, son of Ipīq-Sha-Shurni
- The man belonging to Bakunum ...

No. 109.

Obv. 30 GUR ma-ša-tum a-na EZEN.BAD.E(?)

GĪR ^dEN.ZU-e-ri-ba-am

3(GUR) Si-im-me-me ša Ga-ma-tim

la-ma-aš-ša-tim

5. 2(GUR) ŠE UD.2 A-pil-Ku-bi

2 PI KI DINGIR.GAL ša ^dIŠKUR-ša-GAL

2 BÁN A-hu-ni ù I-lu-ni

1 BÁN ÌR-Ku-bi SIPA

1 BÁN Ì-lí-id-na-di

10. 3 BÁN Ì-lí-az-ra-an-ni

3 BÁN I-din-^dMAR.TU

1 BÁN Be-el-šu-nu SAG.DÙN

1 PI ŠE I-din-^dMAR.TU ša SANGA.BAD

1 PI ÌR-Ìr-ra-im-ma-ki

15. [] Si-il-lá GAL.^dMAR ? .TU

Lo.E. [] I-din-Ku-bi-in GAL

- [] ʿ3 SĪLA ša GAL . MAR.TU
 4(GUR) ^dUTU-iš-na-wa-a
 Rev. ša ʿNĪGʿ.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
20. 2 PI Bu-uh-ri-an-nu-gi-iš
 1(GUR) ĪR-sà sa-bu-um
 1(GUR) A-lu-um
 2(GUR) 2 PI 3 BÁN 30-be-el-ap-li
 20 GUR Im-gur-^dUTU DAM.GÀR
25. 28(GUR) NĪG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
 1 BÁN U-bar-LU.-LU
 2 BÁN za-bi-il ŠE-e
 5 SĪLA I-din-^dEN.ZU NUN?GAL
 2(GUR) 1 PI 2 BÁN Li-ba-az-lu-ta-li
30. 1 PI ŠE ^dUTU-na-ṣir MU
 3 BÁN Na-wi-ir-tum
 3 PI 2 BÁN Šu-lí-MAŠ.GÁN ŠÁM a-ma-ru
 1 BÁN Du-um-GAL ša I-na-bíl
- U.E. il-ku-ú i-ṭe-pu-um-[ma]
35. 2 PI 3 BÁN ŠÁM ½ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR
 <^f_y Hu-um-ta-ni DAM Bu-na-ri[-]
 5 BÁN DINGIR-gu-gur? LÚ.TÚG
- L.E. 1 PI 4 BÁN Te-du-šu-ri NAGAR
 DUB ŠU.I 2 GUR Maš-qum
40. 2(GUR) NĪG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
 DUMU ĪR-Īr-⟨ra⟩
 2 BÁN Ib-na-al-[]

2(GUR) I-din-^dIŠKUR

BUR 3 BÁN Maš-DINGIR

45. 1 BÁN A-lu-um

1 GUR A-wi-li-ia

30 Kor of drink for the festival of the lord, controller: Sin-eribam

3 Kor : Šimmeme who is in the service of Gamatum-Iamāshshatum

5. 2 Kor of barley (for) two days : Apil-Kubi

2 PI from Ilu-rabi who is in the service of Adad-sha-rabi

2 seah : Ahuni and Iluni

1 seah : Warad-Kubi, the shepherd

1 seah : Ili-idnadum

10. 3 seah : Ili-azrānni

3 seah : Idin-Amurru

1 seah : Bēlshunu, the land registrar

1 PI of barley: Idin-Amurru, in the service of the priest

1 PI : Warad-Irra-immaku

15. ... : Šilla, the rabi-Amurrim

... : Idin-Kubi, the chief

..., 3 quarts : belonging to the rabi-Amurrim

4 Kor : Shamash-ishnawa, who is in the service of Makkur-Nanna

20. 2 PI : Būhri-annugish

1 Kor : Warassa, the publican

1 Kor : Alum

2 Kor, 2 PI, 3 seah : Sin-bēl-plum

20 Kor : Imgur-Shamash, the merchant

25. 28 Kor : Makkur-Nanna

1 seah : Ubar-lulu

- 2 seah : The barley porter
- 5 quarts : Idin-Sin, the wisman
- 2 Kor, 1 PI, 2 seah: Libāz-lutalum
30. 1 PI of barley : Shamash-našir, the cook
- 3 seah : Nawīr-tum
- 3 PI, 2 seah : Shuli-mashkanum, the price of pile of bricks
- 1 seah : Dūm-rabi in the service of Inabil who came and
will pass on
35. 2 PI, 3 seah : cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ shekel of silver of Hūmtani wife of
Bunari...
- 5 seah : Ilu-gugur, the fuller
- 1 PI, 4 seah : Tedu-shuri, the carpenter; Account of the barber.
- 2 Kor : Mashqum
40. 2 Kor : Makkur-Nanna son of Warad-Irra
- 2 seah : Ibnal ...
- 2 Kor : Idin-Adad, the ...
- 3 seah : Mash-ilum
45. 1 seah : Alūm
- 1 Kor : Awiliya

No. 110.

Obv. 2 MA.NA 4 GÍN KU.BABBAR

šū-ri-nu

ŠÀ.BA 5 GÍN KU.BABBAR SAG KU.BABBAR

a-na šū-ri-nu

5. 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ MA.NA 5 GÍN mi-šū-um

14 GÍN ša i-na mi-še-e-em

im-tu-ú

i-nu-ma i-na 1 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR

21 ŠE KÙ.BABBAR im-tu-ú

10. 5 MA.NA 2 GÍN ga-a-ma-ri-nim

Rev. [x] 3 GÍN Mi-šu-um

[] mu-uṭ-ṭu-um

i¹-nu-ma i-na 1 GÍN

iGI¹.6.GAL la-nu <X> ŠE KÙ.BABBAR

15. im-tu-ú

[] 1 GÍN 30-Be-el-ta-li

[ŠU.NIGÍN] 1 MA.NA 7 2/3 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR

[] ma-an-da-ta

[X] MA.NA 3 GÍN mu-uṭ-ṭu-ú

20. i-na mi-se-e

U.E. 6 2/3 GÍN 15 ŠE KÙ.BABBAR

^IA-na-É-AB.BA

2 minas, 4 shekels for silver emblems, including 5 shekels of silver, the capital sum for emblems; 1 2/3 minas, 5 shekels (for) washing, 14 shekels which are reduced during the refining, resulting in a deficiency of 21 grains of silver from each shekel of silver; 5 minas, 2 shekels expended ... , 3 shekels of refined silver ... reduced, resulting in a deficiency of 1 1/6 shekels amount, X grain of silver; ... , 1 shekel: Sin-Bēl-ṭalum. [Total:] 1 mina, 7 2/3 shekels of silver ... measure, ... mina, 3 shekels lacked refining; 6 2/6 shekels, 15 grains of silver of Ana-bit-abba.

No. 111.

Obv. 1 PI 2 BÁN ŠE SI-LÁ ŠÀ.TAM.MEŠ

URU Tir-ga^{ki}

1 PI ZÌ.GU 1 PI 4 BÁN ŠE 2 SÌLA Ì.GIŠ
 2 PI 2(SÌLA) pi-hu SIG₅ 1 UDU.NÍTA $\frac{2}{3}$ GÍN
 KU.BABBAR ŠE

5. URU Ba-ti-ir^{ki}
 1 PI 3 BÁN ŠE 1 UDU.NÍTA $\frac{5}{6}$ GÍN KU.BABBAR ŠE
 URU Kára-har^{ki}

Lo.E. 3(GUR) ŠE 1.KAM

Rev. 5 BÁN ŠE 2.KAM

10. $\frac{5}{6}$ MA.NA KU.BABBAR

URU Za-ab-ba-an^{ki}

ŠU.NIGÍN $\frac{5}{6}$ MA.NA 6 GÍN

IGI.10 .GAL KU.BABBAR

ŠU.TI.A ŠÀ.TAM-GAL

U.E. ITU Ma-aq-ra-tim

15 MU SAHAR Zi-ku-ra-tim

1 PI, 2 seah of barley delivered by fiscal officers of Tirga; 1 PI
 of pea flour, 1 PI, 4 seah of barley, 2 quarts of sesame oil; 2 PI
 2 quarts of fine beer jug, 1 male sheep, $\frac{2}{3}$ shekel of silver for Batir;
 1 PI, 3 seah of barley, 1 male sheep, $\frac{5}{6}$ shekel of silver for Karaḥar;
 3 Kor of barley for one occasion, 5 seah of barley for two occasions,
 $\frac{5}{6}$ mina of silver for Zabban. Total: $\frac{5}{6}$ mina, $6 \frac{1}{10}$ shekels of silver;
 received by the chief of fiscal officers. Month of Maqratum, year
 (when) the earth (for) Ziggurat.

No. 112.

Obv. 3 PI 3 BÁN ŠE I-din-a-bu-um
 LÚ Kul-la-an^{ki}

3(GUR) A-bu-šī-na

1(GUR) Si-li-ib-Īr-ra

Rev. (not inscribed)

3 PI, 3 seah of barley : Idin-abūm, the man of Kullan

3 Kor : Abushina

1 Kor : Silīb-Irra

No. 113.

Obv. 1 PI 2 BÁN ŠĒ

ŠĀM 1 SĪLA Ī.GIS

a-na Be-lí-i

Rev. ITU Zi-ib-nim

(rest of rev. not inscribed)

1 PI, 2 seah of barley cost of 1 quart sesame oil for Beli.

Month of Zibnum.

No. 114.

Obv.

col. i DUB MAŠ.GAG.EN Me-Tu-ra-an^{ki}

ù Ba-ti-ir^{ki}

1 BÙR 1 EŠĒ.IKU Ar-še-ḥu-um

2 EŠĒ 3(IKU) 20 SAR E-ri-ib-^dEN-ZU

5. 1 BÙR 2 EŠĒ 4(IKU) 10(SAR) IKU A-ia-am-mu-ú

1 BÙR IKU NAGAR-ru-túm

1 EŠĒ 1 IKU Mi-lik-DINGIR

1 BÙR 3(IKU) 10(SAR) I-zi-da-ri-e

- 1 EŠÈ 1(IKU) Zu-ba-še-A-ia-am-mu-ú TUR
10. 1 BÙR 2(IKU) A-pil-i-lí-šu
- 1 EŠÈ 2(IKU) Se-ni-tum
- 2 EŠÈ 2(IKU) I-di-^dMAR.TU
- 3(IKU) 10(SAR) Be-lí-i-ni-fi
- 2(IKU) La-ma-zi
15. 2 BÙR DUMU.DINGIR-^rtum^r
- 1 EŠÈ Wa-^ršu^r-nu-^rtum^r
- 1 EŠÈ 1(SAR) IKU SÁ-zi
- 5(SAR) DUMU.EŠ₄-DAR-Mu-^rtu^r-ni
- 1 EŠÈ 5(IKU) 30(SAR) I-din-Ku-bi
20. 1 EŠÈ 2(IKU) Ir-di-qa-nu
- 1 EŠÈ 5(IKU) 1(SAR) IKU Ib-ni-e-^dISKUR
- 2 EŠÈ 3(IKU) Šu-bi-ša
- 2 EŠÈ 5(IKU) Me-ès-su-um
- 1 EŠÈ 2(IKU) Ib-ni-^dEN.ZU
25. 1 EŠÈ 3(IKU) DINGIR-ra-bi
- 1 EŠÈ 3(IKU) [X]-bu-qa-nu
- col. ii
- 1 EŠÈ 30 SAR Si-lí-^rtum^r
- 1 EŠÈ 10(SAR) ÌR-^dUTU
- 1 EŠÈ A-ia-ta-ap-ú
- 1 EŠÈ 1(IKU) ÌR-^dMAR.TU
- 5' 1 EŠÈ IKU 1(SAR) IKU ÌR-^dEN-ZU
- 1 EŠÈ 30 SAR BA-Ìr-ra
- 1 EŠÈ 1(IKU) Še-^rli-bu^r

	1 BÙR	EL-Ku-bi	
	2 EŠÈ	2(IKU) 1(SAR) IKU	Ka-bi?-[ia]
10'	1 EŠÈ	1(IKU)	E-ḥu-bi
	1 EŠÈ	1(IKU)	^d EN.ZU- ^r NÍG.BA ^l
	<hr/>		
	34 LÚ.MEŠ	^r Me ^l -Tu-ra-	^r an ^{ki} ^l
	(Seal impression)		
	1 BÙR	1 EŠÈ	2(IKU) Si-ku[...]
	1 BÙR	(IKU)	80(SAR) IKU A[b]
15'	2 EŠÈ	1(IKU)	[]
	3 EŠÈ		Ib-[]
	2 EŠÈ	5(IKU)	10(SAR) []
	2 EŠÈ	3(IKU)	10(SAR)
	2 BÙR	1 EŠÈ	[]
20'	1 BÙR	1 EŠÈ	2(IKU) 10(SAR) []
	<hr/>		
	[8 LÚ.MEŠ	Ba-ti-ir ^{ki}]
Lo.E.	(Seal impression)		
Rev.	(not inscribed)		
Obv.			
col. i	Account of the palace servitors who were state dependants of Me-Turan and Batir		
	24 acres of land	:	Arsheḥum
	15 acres, 20 square poles of land	:	Erib-Sin
5.	34 acres, 10 square poles of land	:	Aya-ammū
	18 acres of land	:	Bagarrutum
	7 acres of land	:	Milik-ilu
	21 acres of land	:	Izi-dare

	7 acres of land	: Zubashe-Aya-ammū, the SUḪARUM-servant
10.	20 acres of land	: Apil-ilishu
	8 acres of land	: Senitum
	14 acres of land	: Idi-Amurru
	3 acres, 10 square poles of land	: Bēli-initi
	2 acres of land	: Lamazī
15.	36 acres of land	: Mār-iltum
	6 acres of land	: Washunutum
	6 acres, 1 square pole of land	: Dīnzi
	5 acres of land	: Mār-Ishtar-Mutuni
	11 acres, 30 square poles of land	: Iddin-Kubi
20.	8 acres of land	: Irdi-qanu
	11 acres, 1 square pole of land	: Ibni-Adad
	15 acres of land	: Shubisha
	17 acres of land	: Mēssum
	8 acres of land	: Ibni-Sin
25.	9 acres of land	: Ili-rabi
	9 acres of land	: ..bu-qanu
col. ii		
	6 acres, 30 square poles of land	: Silitum
	6 acres, 10 square poles of land	: Warad-Shamash
	6 acres of land	: Aya-tāpu
	7 acres of land	: Warad-Amurru
5'	6 acres, 1 square pole of land	: Warad-Sin
	6 acres, 30 square poles of land	: Iqīsh-Irra
	7 acres of land	: Shēlibu

	18 acres of land	:	Elkubi
	14 acres, 1 square pole of land	:	Kabiya
10'	7 acres of land	:	Ehubi
	7 acres of land	:	Sin-Iqīsham

(Total:) 34 men of Me-Turan

	26 acres of land	:	Siku...
	18 acres, 80 square poles of land	:	Ab...
15'	13 acres of land	:	...
	13 acres, 10 square poles of land	:	Ib...
	17 acres, 10 square poles of land	:	...
	15 acres, 10 square poles of land	:	...
	42 acres of land	:	...
20'	26 acres, 10 square poles of land	:	...

(Total:) 8 men of Batir

No. 115.

Obv. col.i. 5(SĪLA) ZĪ.DA ^dEN-ri-im 5 quarts of flour : Bēl-rīm

(space)

	1 BÁN Qi-iš-ti	1 seah	:	Qishti
	1 BÁN Ur-gàr-30	1 seah	:	Urgar-Sin
	1 BÁN Qi-iš-ti-Ku-bi	1 seah	:	Qishti-Kubi
5.	2 BÁN Ia-às-qi-it?.DINGIR	2 seah	:	Yāsqit-ilum
	2 BÁN Su-mu- ^d ĪŠKUR	2 seah	:	Sumu-Adad
	1 BÁN ^d UTU-ma-gir	1 seah	:	Shamash-magir
	1 BÁN Ī-lí-ra-e	1 seah	:	Ili-ra'e
	1 BÁN In-bi-DINGIR-tum	1 seah	:	Inbi-iltum

10.	1 BÁN Ḫu-zi-rum	1 seah : Ḫuzirum
	1 BÁN Su-lu-ú	1 seah : Sulū
	1 BÁN DUMU-EŠ ₄ .DAR	1 seah : Mār-Ishtar
	2 PI 1 BÁN NU.BANDA Ma-ḫar-súm	(Total:) 2 PI, 1 seah of the overseer: Maḫarsum
15.	2 BÁN Ḫar-ri-súm	2 seah : Ḫarrisum
	4 BÁN A-ḫu-ki-nu	4 seah : Aḫu-kinu
	1 BÁN Šu-mi-a-bu	1 seah : Šūmi-abu
	2 BÁN Qí-iš ^d -ISKUR	2 seah : Qīsh-Adad
	2 BÁN La-ma-an-na	2 seah : Lamāna
20.	2 BÁN Ma-ra-nu-um	2 seah : Maranūm
	4 BÁN A-a-ḫa-lu	4 seah : Aya-ḫalu
col. ii.	2 BÁN Ia-ap-ḫu-ra-nu	2 seah : Iaphuranu
	2 BÁN Ab-du-ki-nu	2 seah : Abdu-Kinu
	4 BÁN Mu-i-da-nu	4 seah : Mu'idanum
	2 BÁN La-ma-an-na	2 seah : Lamannu
5'	4 BÁN Mu-i-da-nu	4 seah : Mu'idanum
	1 BÁN Mu-i-da-nu	1 seah : Mu'idanum
	1 BÁN Mu-i-da-nu	1 seah : Mu'idanum
	2 BÁN La-ma-an-na	2 seah : Lamanna
(Space)		
10'	1(GUR) _d 2 BÁN NU.BANDA ISKUR.GAL	(Total:) 1 Kor, 2 seah of the overseer: Adad-rabi
	2 BÁN Sa-ri-qum	2 seah : Sariqum
	2 BÁN Ḫa-ia-ša-rum	2 seah : Ḫaiya-sharum
	2 BÁN Ma-tu-um	2 seah : Matūm
	2 BÁN ^d ISKUR-ša-gim	2 seah : Adad-shagim
15'	1 BÁN DUMU-EŠ ₄ .DAR	1 seah : Mār-Ishtar

	2 BÁN Mu-pi-tu-ú	2 seah : Mupitū
	2 BÁN DUMU-DINGIR-tum	2 seah : Mār-iltum
	1 BÁN BA-Ìr-ra	1 seah : Iqīsh-Irra
	1 BÁN LÚ-ia	1 seah : Awiliya
20'	2 BÁN I-din-30	2 seah : Idin-Sin
	1 BÁN ^f Hu-šú-tum	1 seah : Ḥushutum
	2 BÁN I-din-30	2 seah : Idin-sin
	1 BÁN ^f Hu-šú-tum	1 seah : Ḥushutum
col. iii.	1 BÁN Ba-az-zum	1 seah : Bāzzum
	2 BÁN Ì-lí-ma-gir	2 seah : Ili-magir
	(Space)	
	3 PI 4 BÁN NU.BANDA 30-a-bu-šú	(Total:) 3 PI, 4 seah of the overseer, Sin-abushu
	(Space)	
5'	^f Ka-pí-ia	(and) Kapiya
	1 BÁN A-du-an-ni-a-am	1 seah : Adu-anniām
	1 BÁN DINGIR.GÁN	1 seah : Ili-elqi
	1 BÁN Pu-ḥi-e-em	1 seah : Puḥiem
	1 BÁN A-du-an-ni-a-am	1 seah : Adu-anniam
10'	1 BÁN Be-el-šú-nu	1 seah : Bēlshunu
	1 BÁN DINGIR.GÁN	1 seah : Ili-eqli
	1 BÁN Bi-sà-nu	1 seah : Bisanu
	1 BÁN Būr-ì-lí-šú	1 seah : Būr-ilishu
	1 BÁN 30-iš-me-an-ni	1 seah : Sin-ishmeanni
15'	1 BÁN ^d UTU-na-sir	1 seah : Shamash-našir
	2 BÁN Mu-te-ra-(^d)IŠKUR	2 seah : Mutera-Adad

	1 (GUR) 2 PI NU.BÀNDA Si-pa-am-ì-lí	(Total:) 1 Kor, 2 PI of the overseer: Sipam-ili
20'	1 BÁN Nu-úr-ì-lí-šú	1 Seah : Nūr-ilishu
	1 BÁN A-lí-ba-ni-šú	1 Seah : Ali-banishu
	1 BÁN Ia-qú-nu	1 Seah : Yaqunu
	1 BÁN UZ-tam	1 Seah : Uztam
	1 BÁN A-ḥu-wa-qar	1 Seah : Aḥu-waqar
col. iv.	1 BÁN Ia-ba-ni	1 Seah : Yabani
	1 BÁN E-ri-bu-ni	1 Seah : Eribuni
	1 BÁN UZ-tam	1 Seah : Uztam
	1 BÁN Li-būr-ša	1 Seah : Libursha
5'	2 BÁN Su-bi-lí	2 Seah : Subili
	1 BÁN Ga-li-ku-nu	1 Seah : Galikunu
	1 BÁN Ia-qú-nu	1 Seah : Yaqunu
	1 BÁN A-du-an-ni-a-am	1 Seah : Adu-annīām
	1 BÁN Ia-qu-nu	1 Seah : Yaqunu
	(Space)	
10'	2 PI 3 BÁN NU.BÀNDA A-lí-ILLAT ?-ti	(Total:) 2 PI, 3 Seah of the overseer: Ali-illati
	1 BÁN Ì-lí-ma-a-ḥi	1 Seah : Ilima-aḥi
	1 BÁN DINGIR-iš-DINGIR	1 Seah : Ilish-ilu
	1 BÁN Iš-gu-um-Ìr-ra	1 Seah : Ishgūm-Irra
15'	1 BÁN 30-NÍG.BA	1 Seah : Sin-Iqīsham
	1 BÁN 30-a-bu-šú	1 Seah : Sin-abushu
	1 BÁN Ki-im-ma	1 Seah : Kimma
	1 BÁN Bi-tu-ku-ḥi	1 Seah : Bitu-kuḥi
	1 BÁN A-bi-Ú	1 Seah : Abi-sham

20'	1 BÁN Ki-ma-UŠ	1 seah : Kima-redū
	1 BÁN Ia-am-ra-aš	1 seah : Yāmrāš
	1 BÁN Mi-lik-DINGIR	1 seah : Milik-ilu
<hr/>		
	(Space)	
Lo.E.	1 PI 5 BÁN NU.BANDA ÌR-Ku-bi	(Total:) 1 PI, 5 seah of the overseer: Warad-Kubi
col. v.	2 BÁN Ia-at-ti-in-DINGIR	2 seah : Yāttin-ilu
	1 BÁN LUGAL- ^d ÍŠKUR	1 seah : Sharru-Adad
	1 BÁN Qí-iš ₇ -ti ₇ -a-nu	1 seah : Qīsh ₇ -anu
	1 BÁN A-pil-i-lí-šú	1 seah : Apil-ilishu
5'	1 BÁN I-qí-iš-DINGIR	1 seah : Iqīsh-ilu
	1 BÁN DUMU.DINGIR-tum	1 seah : Mār-iltum
	1 BÁN A-ma-ti-ia-[x]	1 seah : Amatiya
	2 BÁN DINGIR-ki-a-bu	2 seah : Ilik _i -abu
	2 BÁN A-pil-Ku-bi	2 seah : Apil-Kubi
10'	1 BÁN ÌR-DINGIR-tum	1 seah : Warad-iltum
	1 BÁN A-a-hu _v -um	1 seah : Aya-hūm
	1 BÁN URU-ba-am	1 seah : Eribam
	1 BÁN Qí-iš ^v -DINGIR-tum	1 seah : Qīsh-iltum
	1 BÁN ÌR-Nu-nu	1 seah : Warad-Nunu
15'	1 BÁN ^f Ba-ku-ra-tum	1 seah : Bakuratum
	2 BÁN Sa-ak-ki-ia	2 seah : Sākkiya
	1 BÁN Ha-lu-GAL	1 seah : Hālu-rabi
<hr/>		
	(Space)	
	3 PI 3 BÁN NU.BANDA 30-iš-me-an-ni	(Total:) 3 PI 3 seah of the overseer: Sin-ishmeanni
20'	1 BÁN ÌR-MAR.TU	1 seah : Warad-Amurru
	1 BÁN Ba-qa-nu	1 seah : Baqanu

	1 BÁN SIPA-Pa-di-qi	1 seah : Rē'i-padiqi
	3 BÁN Nu-gur-Ku-bi U	(Total:) 3 seah : Nugur-Kubi 10.
col. vi.	2 BÁN Ì-lí-ma-a-ḫi (erasure)	2 seah : Ilima-aḫi
	2 BÁN NU.BÀNDA Zi-ik-ri-am-mu	(Total:) 2 seah of the overseer: Zikir-ammu
	2 BÁN Hu-ru-za-nu	2 seah : Huruzanu
5'	1 BÁN ÌR-Ku-bi	1 seah : Warad-Kubi
	1 BÁN Im-lik-ES ₄ .DAR	1 seah : Imlik-Ishtar
	1 BÁN Ia-šū-ub-DINGIR	1 seah : Yashūb-ili
	1 BÁN Ki-ma-ḫu-um	1 seah : Kimahūm
	2 BÁN A-du-an-na-a-ma	2 seah : Adu-annāma
10'	1 BÁN A-pil-Ku-bi	1 seah : Apil-Kubi
	1 BÁN Ia-šū-ub-DINGIR	1 seah : Yashūb-ili
	2 BÁN A-pil-ŠO	2 seah : Apil-Sin
	2 BÁN ÌR-Ku-bi	2 seah : Warad-Kubi
15'	2 PI 1 BÁN NU.BÀNDA Ì-lí-ša-gim	(Total:) 2 PI 1 seah of the overseer: Ili-shagim
	1 BÁN IR-ŠO	1 seah : Warad-Sin
	4 BÁN DUMU-DINGIR-tum (Space	4 seah : Mār-iltum
	5 BÁN NU.BÀNDA Ás-sa-rum	5 seah of the overseer: Assarum
col. vii.	2 BÁN Ki-nu-wa-gàr	2 seah : Kinu-wagar
	1 BÁN A-ki-tum	1 seah : Akitum
	2 BÁN ŠO-NÍG.BA	2 seah : Sin-iqīsham
	1 BÁN Ú-si-bu	1 seah : Usibu

5'	1 BÁN Ia-ku-un- ^d ISKUR	1 seah : Yakun-Adad
	1 BÁN ^d UTU-na-šir	1 seah : Shamash-našir
	2 BÁN A-ki-ia	2 seah : Akiya
<hr/>		
	(Space)	
	1 PI 4 BÁN NU.BANDA I-din-Īr-ra	(Total:) 1 PI 4 seah of the overseer: Idin-Irra
10'	1 BÁN I-sá-ar-DU`	1 seah : Isār-bani
	1 BÁN Zi-im-ri-DINGIR-tum	1 seah : Zimri-iltum
	1 BÁN A-a-da-ku	1 seah : Aya-daku
	1 BÁN A-a-ḥu-um-GIM	1 seah : Aḥum-kima
	2 BÁN 30-i-din-nam	2 seah : Sin-idinnam
15'	1 BÁN Zi-im-rum	1 seah : Zīmrum
	1 BÁN Iq-ba-ḥu	1 seah : Iqbahū
<hr/>		
	(Space)	
	1 PI 2 BÁN [X]-ti-rum	(Total:) 1 PI, 2 seah:---tirum
col. viii.	1 BÁN A-ḥu-ki-nu	1 seah : Aḥu-kinu
	1 BÁN Ib-ni- ^(d) MAR.TU	1 seah : Ibni-Amurru
	2 BÁN ĪR-30	2 seah : Warad-Sin
<hr/>		
5'	4 BÁN NU.BANDA SIPA(?)	(Total:) 4 seah of the overseer: Rē'i
	KUD Zi-im-ri- ^d ISKUR	Section under Zimri-Adad
	1 BÁN Du-ba-bu-um	1 seah : Dubabum
	1 BÁN Ib-ni-ia ₅	1 seah : Ibniya
	1 BÁN ^d ISKUR-ga-mil	1 seah : Adad-gamil
10'	1 BÁN A-di-du-um	1 seah : Adidum

	2 BÁN ÌR-NIN-MAḤ	2 seah : Warad-Ninmah
	1 BÁN Bu-nu-am-mu	1 seah : Bunu-ammu
	1 BÁN Ba-az-zum	1 seah : Bāzzum
	1 BÁN Na-na-ab	1 seah : Nanāb
15'	2 BÁN Ku-bu-ra-bu	2 seah : Kubu-rabu
	1 BÁN A-a-am-mu	1 seah : Aya-ammu
<hr/>		
	(Space)	
	2 PI	(Total:) 2 PI
	GÌR Ši-[]	controller: Shi ...

No. 116.

col. i.

Obv.	[ZÌ.DA]	ŠE-um	ŠU.NIGÍN
<hr/>			
	1(GUR) 3 PI 3 BÁN	1 GUR 3 PI 3 BÁN ŠUKU-túm	
		a-na-URU Ka-ra-aš ^{ki}	
	1 BÁN 9 SÌLA ŠE	ši-ip-ki	
5.	3 PI 3 BÁN	3 PI 3 BÁN ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.KUR.「RA」	
	2 BÁN	2 BÁN ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.[LA].GU	
	1 PI 2 BÁN	1 PI 2 BÁN ŠÀ.GAL GUD.ḤI.A BI	
	3 BÁN	3 BÁN ANŠE.「KUR.RA」	
	2(GUR) 4 PI 2 BÁN 9(SÌLA)	ŠUKU-túm Qa-ru-um	
10.	「1 PI 5 BÁN」	1 PI 5 BÁN KAŠ.ḤI.A UD.10.KAM	
	「1 PI 5 BÁN」	1 PI 5 BÁN UD.11.KAM	
	2 PI 3 BÁN	2 PI 3 BÁN Tu-tu-ub ^(ki) -še-mi	
	1(GUR) 3 PI 3 BÁN	1(GUR) 3 PI 3 BÁN Ì-lí-iš-ma-nu	
	1 PI 4 BÁN	1 PI 4 BÁN ^d EN.ZU-e-ri-ba	

15.	2 PI	2 PI In-bu-ša
	2 PI 1 BÁN 4(SÌLA)	2 PI 1 BÁN 4(SÌLA) ŠUKU Ip-qú-<Ìr>-ra
	4 PI 1 BÁN	4 PI 1 BÁN ŠUKU-túm (?)
	2 BÁN GIG	2 BÁN GIG NINDA Ku-ba-šu
	2(GUR) 2 PI 1 BÁN 9 SÌLA	ŠUKU-túm
20.	3 BÁN ŠE šī-ip-ki	
	i-na URU Me-Tu-ra-an ^{ki}	
<hr/>		
	3 PI 2 BÁN	3 PI 2 BÁN ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.KUR.RA GÌR
	2 BÁN	2 BÁN ŠÀ.GAL ANŠE.LA.GU
	3 PI 1 BÁN	3 PI 1 BÁN GUD.HI.A
col.ii.	[]
	1(GUR)	2 BÁN
	1(GUR)	
	1(GUR)	2 PI 5 BÁN ŠE KAŠ
5'	4(GUR) 3 BÁN 9 SÌLA	
	[X -dur-iš]
	4 BÁN	i-ru-ba-am
	1 PI	[1 PI]
	1 PI 2 BÁN	[1 PI 2 BÁN]
10'	1 PI 2 BÁN	[1 PI 2 BÁN]
	1 PI 5 BÁN	[1 PI 5 BÁN]
	4 BÁN 3(SÌLA)	4 BÁN 3(SÌLA) []
	GÌR Ìr-ra-[na-šir]	
	1 PI 4 SÌLA	1 PI 4(SÌLA) ŠUKU Ip-qú-<Ìr>-ra

15' 3 PI 5 BÁN 3 PI 5 BÁN Ba-aš-ša-a-[┐]tum[┐]
 KA (?) -ri-ki LUGAL a-na URU Ar-ku
 GÌR Ìr-ra-na-ṣir
 4 BÁN 4 BÁN Na-bi-AMAR.MAŠ.[DÀ]
 ù Ì-lí-ip-DUB-pí
 20' 2 BÁN 2 BÁN [X]-AMAR.ŠUKU.MAŠ ?
 DUMU šī-ip-ri ^fŠa-mu-ur₅-tum
 1(GUR) 4 SÌLA ŠE šī-ip-ki
 2(GUR) 3 PI 1 BÁN 1 SÌLA ŠUKU-túm
 Lo.E. a-na URU Zu-ub-ri-[┐]la[┐]
 25' UD.12.KAM
 Rev.
 col.iii.
 1 PI 5 BÁN 1 PI 5 BÁN GUD.HI.A
 UD.14.KAM
 1 PI 5 BÁN 1 PI 5 BÁN UD.24.KAM

3 PI 4 BÁN [┐]ŠE GUD[┐].HI.A
 5' ŠUKU-túm LUGAL I-[┐]lim[┐]-ma
 a-na URU Zu-~~(ub)~~-ri-la
 i-pí-tu-ú
 6(GUR) 4 PI 5 BÁN 3 SÌLA ZÌ.DA
 4(GUR) 5 BÁN ŠE-um
 10' ŠU.NIGÍN 11 GUR 4 BÁN ŠE-[um ZÌ.DA]
 ŠUKU-túm LUGAL ša []
 i-nu-ma KAŠ a-n[a]
 il-li-kam
 GÌR Na[ap/ṣa]-súm

col.iv.

ITU Ki-is-ki-súm

UD.15.KAM

MU ALAM ^dISKUR ZAG.GAR.RA

I.DU

col.i.

FlourBarleyTotal

1 Kor,3 PI,3 seah

1 Kor,3 PI,3 seah of food
provisions for Karash

1 seah, 6 quarts of barley to store up

5.

3 PI, 3 seah

3 PI,3 seah: fodder for horse

2 seah

2 seah : fodder for mare

1 PI, 2 seah

1 PI,2 seah: fodder for oxen

3 seah

3 seah : (fodder for) horse

(Total:) 2 Kor,4 PI,2 seah,9 quarts of food provisions:
Qaru'um

10.

1 PI, 5 seah

1 PI,5 seah of beer on the
10th day

1 PI, 5 seah

1 PI,5 seah on the 11th day

2 PI, 3 seah

2 PI,3 seah: Tutub-shemi

1 Kor,3 PI,3 seah

1 Kor,3 PI,3 seah: Ilish-manu

1 PI, 4 seah

1 PI, 4 seah : Sin-eriba

15.

2 PI

2 PI : Inbusha

2 PI,1 seah,4 quarts

2 PI,1 seah,4 quarts of food
for Ipqu-Irra

4 PI, 1 seah

4 PI,1 seah of food provisions

2 seah of wheat

2 seah of wheat bread: Kubashu

(Total:) 2 Kor,2 PI,1 seah,9 quarts of food provisions

20.

(and) 3 seah of barley for storing up in Me-Turan

3 PI, 2 seah	3 PI, 2 seah: fodder for horse of the controller
2 seah	2 seah : fodder for mare
3 PI, 1 seah	3 PI, 1 seah: (fodder for) oxen

col.ii.

.....

1 Kor

2 seah

1 Kor

1 Kor, 2 PI, 5 seah of barley for (the payment) of
the beer

5'

4 Kor, 3 seah, 9 quarts

.....

4 seah

to enter

1 Kor

1 Kor

1 PI

1 PI

10'

1 PI, 1 seah

1 PI, 1 seah

1 PI, 2 seah

1 PI, 2 seah

1 PI, 5 seah

1 PI, 5 seah

4 seah, 3 quarts

4 seah, 3 quarts

controller : Irra-našir

1 PI, 4 quarts

1 PI, 4 quarts of food: Ipqu-Irra

15'

3 PI, 5 seah

3 PI, 5 seah : Bāshshatum,

the royal to Arku, controller : Irra-našir

4 seah

4 seah : Nabi-ḥuzalum, and
Ilip-tuppi

20'

2 seah

2 seah :, the messenger
of Shamurtum

1 Kor, 4 quarts of barley for storing up.

2 Kor, 3 PI, 1 seah, 1 quart of food provisions to Zubrila,
on the 12th day.

col.iii.

1 PI, 5 seah

1 PI, 5 seah (of barley) for
oxen on the 14th day.

1 PI, 5 seah

1 PI, 5 seah on the 24th day.

(Total:) 3 PI, 4 seah of barley for oxen, royal provisions for Ilimma,
were opened for Zubrila. 6 Kor, 4 PI, 5 seah, 3 quarts of flour: 4 Kor,
5 seah of barley. Total: 11 Kor, 4 seah of barley and flour, royal
provisions belonging to When (the payment) of the beer comes to
... , controller: Napasum.

col.iv.

Month of Kiskisum, 15th day, year (when) the shrine of Adad statue was
built.

No. 117.

Obv.

	[]	[ŠE]	ŠU-NIGÍN	MU.BI
	[1 BÁN]	1 BÁN	I-bi-kum-ma-zi	
	1 BÁN	1 BÁN	Nu-ur- ^d Be-la	
	1 BÁN	1 BÁN	DUMU-DINGIR-tum ŠU.HA	
5.	1 BÁN	1 BÁN	A -bu-ta-aš-[ša]-a	
	2 BÁN	2 BÁN	A-si-lá	
	1 BÁN	1 BÁN	I-lí-ša-al	
	1 BÁN	1 BÁN	[]	
	5 BÁN	5 BÁN	30 - ru-[]	

10.	2 BÁN	2 BÁN	Ì-li-ta- ^{rum}
	2 BÁN	2 BÁN	A-ḥa-mār-ši-šū
	1 BÁN	1 BÁN	DUMU-EŠ ₄ .DAR[X]
	1 PI	1 PI	Ì-li-ta-la-a
Lo.E.	5 BÁN	5 BÁN	A-[]
			-ga-me[-]
Rev. 15.	1 BÁN	1 BÁN	Za-ḥu-lim[]
	5 BÁN	5 BÁN	Ka-li-iš[]
	3 BÁN	3 BÁN	I-bi-DINGIR-ta-ḥa[]
	4 BÁN	4 BÁN	Ia-mu-ut-ba-lu-am LÚ.TÚG[]
	2 SÌLA 1 PI	1 PI 2(SÌLA)	BA- ^d ISKUR BE.KU.TU
20.	1 BÁN	1 BÁN	A-lí-ILLAT-ti GAL.KUD
			(Space)
	2 SÌLA 1(GUR)	3 PI 1 BÁN 1(GUR)	3 PI 1 BÁN 2 SÌLA ^{rum} SE
	MU.TUM	URU.KI	
U.E.	ITU Ni-iq-mu	UD.27.KAM	
 (barley)	Total	Designation
	1 seah	1 seah	Ibikum-mazi
	1 seah	1 seah	Nūr- ^d Bela
	1 seah	1 seah	Mār-iltum, the fisherman
5.	1 seah	1 seah	Abu-tāshshā
	2 seah	2 seah	Asila
	1 seah	1 seah	Ili-shāl
	1 seah	1 seah	[]
	5 seah	5 seah	Sin-ru...
10.	2 seah	2 seah	Ili-tarum
	2 seah	2 seah	Aḥa-marshishu

	1 seah	1 seah	Mār-Ishtar
	1 PI	1 PI	Ili-talā
	5 seah	5 seah	A-...-game...
15.	1 seah	1 seah	Zaḥulim...
	5 seah	5 seah	Kalish...
	3 seah	3 seah	Ibi-iltahā
	4 seah	4 seah	Yamut-Balum, the fuller
2 quarts	1 PI	1 PI, 2 quarts	Iqīsh-Adad, the BE.KU.TU
20.	1 seah	1 seah	Ali-tillati, the chief of section
(Total:) 2 quarts, 1 Kor, 3 PI, 1 seah, 1 Kor, 3 PI, 1 seah, 2 quarts of barley delivered by the city. Month of Niqmu, 27th day.			

No. 118.

Obv.	GIG	ŠE	ŠU.NIGÍN	MU.BI
	5 BÁN	3 BÁN	1 PI 2 BÁN	Zi-kir
	1 PI	4 BÁN 4(SÌLA)	1 PI 4 BÁN 4(SÌLA)	Ú-ší
	1 PI	3 BÁN 1(SÌLA)	1 PI 3 BÁN 1(SÌLA)	LÚ- ^d UTU-ší?
5.	3 BÁN	1 BÁN<6 SÌLA>	4 BÁN 6(SÌLA)	Ì-lí-NÍG.BA
Rev.	(Space)		5 SÌLA	Ú-ší
			1 BÁN 7 SÌLA	
			2 BÁN 7 SÌLA	Zi-kir
			(erasure)	

Wheat	Barley	Total	Designation
5 seah	3 seah	1 PI, 2 seah	Zikir
1 PI	4 seah, 4 quarts	1 PI, 4 seah, 4 quarts	Uši
1 PI	3 seah, 1 quart	1 PI, 3 seah, 1 quart	Awīl-Shamshi

5. 3 seah 1 seah,6 quarts 4 seah,6 quarts Ili-iqīsham
 5 quarts : Uṣi
 1 PI,7 quarts
 2 seah,7 quarts:Zikir

No. 119.

Obv.	GIG	ŠE	ŠU.NIGÍN	MU.BI
2 BÁN	2(SÌLA)	3 BÁN	5 BÁN 2 SÌLA	I-lí-NÍG.BA
1 BÁN	1(SÌLA)	1 PI 1 BÁN	1 PI 2 BÁN <1 SÌLA>	LÚ- ^d UTU-šì-DINGIR
3 BÁN	3(SÌLA)	4 BÁN 7(SÌLA)	1 PI 2 BÁN	A-bu
5. [5 BÁN]		5 BÁN 3(SÌLA)	<1>PI 4 BÁN 3 SÌLA	[LÚ-Na]-bi

Lo.E.

[] [] 1 PI 4 BÁN [X SÌLA] 30-ŠEŠ?

Rev.

[ÉŠ.GÀR UD.X.] KAM

(Space)

ITU E-lu-nu UD.25.KAM

MU DINGIR KILIB MA.DA.BI

	Wheat	Barley	Total	Designation
	2 seah,2quarts	3 seah	5 seah,2 quarts	Ili-iqīsham
	1 seah,1 quart	1 PI, 1 seah	1 PI,2 seah,1 quart	Awīl-Shamashi-ilu
	3 seah,3 quarts	4 seah,7 quarts	1 PI, 2 seah	Abu
5.	5 seah	5 seah,3 quarts	1 PI,4 seah, 3 quarts	Awīl-Nabi
	1 PI,4 seah, X quart/s	Sin-aḫam

Month of Elunu, 25th day, year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 120.

Obv. []	KAŠ	ŠU.NIGÍN	[MU.BI]
3 SÌLA	2 PI 3 BÁN	3 PI 3 BÁN 3 SÌLA	Ì-lí
8 SÌLA	2 PI 3 BÁN	2 PI 3 BÁN 8 SÌLA	30-ŠEŠ
1 PI 1 BÁN	2 PI	3 PI 1 BÁN	Zi-kir
5. 1 BÁN 5 SÌLA	2 PI	2 PI 1 BÁN 5 SÌLA	LÚ ^d [UTU]
Lo.E. 4 BÁN 9 SÌLA	2 PI	2 PI 4 BÁN 9 SÌLA	
Rev.	(Space)		

ITU NÍG.GAL-lim UD.29.KAM

U.E. MU DINGIR KÌLIB MA.DA. [BI]

...	beer	Total	Designation
3 quarts	2 PI, 3 Seah	3 PI, 3 Seah, 3 quarts	Ili-
8 quarts	2 PI, 3 Seah	2 PI, 3 Seah, 8 quarts	Sin-aham
1 PI, 1 Seah	2 PI	3 PI, 1 Seah	Zikir
5. 1 Seah, 5 quarts	2 PI	2 PI, 1 Seah, 5 quarts	Awil-Shamashi
4 Seah, 9 quarts	2 PI	2 PI, 4 Seah, 9 quarts	

Month of Niggallum, 29th day, year (when) all the country's deities.

No. 121.

Obv. []	ZI. ŠE	ša URU Me-Tu-ra-an ^[ki]
		UD.3. KAM
4 PI 3 BÁN 3 SÌLA		2 BÁN 5 SÌLA UD.4. KAM
4 PI 2 BÁN 3 SÌLA		2 BÁN 5 SÌLA UD.5.KAM
3 PI 2 BÁN 9 SÌLA		2 BÁN 4 SÌLA UD.6.KAM

5.	[]	5 BÁN 3 SÌLA	2 BÁN 2?SÌLA	UD. 7.KAM
	[ŠÀ.G]AL	3 ANŠE.KUR.RA ša	I-ik-kā-di-ra-al	MU.TÚM UD.7.KAM
	[]	1? SÌLA	2 BÁN 5 SÌLA	UD.8.KAM
		^{Id} IŠKUR-a-bu-um	A-[]	ʽaʽ-ga-al-li-ku
Rev.			2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	UD.9.KAM
10.	[]		2 BÁN 5 SÌLA	UD.10.KAM
	ŠU.NIGÍN	2 GUR 3 PI 1 BÁN	6[SÌLA ANŠE].KUR.RA	
		2 PI 5 BÁN 5 SÌLA	ANŠE.GU.ʽLAʽ	
		ITU ^d U.GUL.LÁ	UD.10.KAM	
U.E.		MU ÍD	GIBIL	

.....Barley flour of Me-Turan on the 3rd day.

4 PI, 3 seah, 3 quarts 2 seah, 5 quarts on the 4th day

4 PI, 2 seah, 3 quarts 2 seah, 5 quarts on the 5th day

3 PI, 2 seah, 9 quarts 2 seah, 4 quarts on the 6th day

5. X PI, 5 seah, 3 quarts 2 seah, 2 quarts on the 7th day

fodder for three horses which delivery from Ikkadiral on the 7th day

....., 1 quart 2 seah, 5 quarts on the 8th day

Adad-abum

2 seah, 4 quarts on the 9th day

10. 2 seah, 5 quarts on the 10th day

Total: 2 Kor, 3 PI, 1 seah, 6 quarts (fodder for) horse(s)

2 PI, 5 seah, 5 quarts (fodder for) mule(s)

Month of Ugulla, 10th day, year (when) the new canal (was dug).

No. 122.

Obv.	ÉŠ.GAR	UD.1.KAM	ZI.GA ¹	ZÌ.GU	ZÌ.ŠE ¹	ŠU.NIGIN ¹	ÍB.TAG ₄	MU.BI
		1 BÁN	MÍ		2 BÁN	3 BÁN	6 SÌLA	Ha-bil-<ki>-nu
		2 BÁN	Mu-bi-bu					
		2 BÁN	Mu-bi-bu		2 BÁN	4 BÁN	2 BÁN 2 SÌLA	LÚ-Na-bi
5.		1 BÁN	MÍ		2 BÁN	4 BÁN		Zi-kir-i-lí-šsu
		1 BÁN	Mu-bi-bu					
		2 BÁN	MÍ		8(SÌLA)	3 BÁN 8(SÌLA)	3 SÌLA	Ì-lí-NIG.BA
		1 BÁN	ŠUKU					
Rev.		2 BÁN	DA	1 BÁN			4½ SÌLA	A-bu
10.		1 BÁN	Mu-bi-bu					
		3 BÁN	9 SÌLA	LÚ-Na-bi				
		3 BÁN	9 SÌLA	Zi-kir				
		3 BÁN	8 SÌLA	A-bu				
		3 BÁN	8 SÌLA	Ì-lí-NIG.BA				
15.		2 BÁN	6 SÌLA	Ha-bil-ki-nu				
			3 PI	ÉŠ.GAR	UD.1.KAM			
			ITU	Ki-in-kum	UD.4.KAM			

Working materials for one day	Expenditure	Pea Flour	Barley Flour	Total	Balance	Designation
5.	1 seah: woman		2 seah	3 seah	6 quarts	Habil-kinu
	2 seah: Mubibu					
	2 seah: Mubibu		2 seah	4 seah	2 seah, 2 quarts	Awil-Nabi
	1 seah: woman		2 seah	4 seah		Zikir-ilishu
	1 seah: Mubibu					
	2 seah: woman		8 quarts	3 seah, 8 quarts	3 quarts	Ili-iqisham
	1 seah: food allowance					
	2 seah: DA	1 seah			4½ quarts	Abu
10.	1 seah: Mubibu					
	3 seah, 9 quarts : Awil-Nabi					
	3 seah, 9 quarts : Zikir					
	3 seah, 8 quarts : Abu					
	3 seah, 8 quarts : Ili-iqisham					
15.	2 seah, 6 quarts : Habil-Kinu					
	(Total:) 3 PI (of flour) to be delivered on the first day.					Month of Kinkum, 4th day.

No. 123.

Obv.	[^ʿ ÉS.GÀ]R	UD.1.KAM	ZI.GA	ZÌ.GU	ZÌ.ŠE	ŠU.NIGÍN	[MU.BI]
	5 BÁN 9(SÌLA)	3 BÁN	MÍ		2 BÁN 9(SÌLA)	5 BÁN 9(SÌLA)	Ì-li-[NÍG.BA]
	4 BÁN			3 BÁN	1 BÁN	4 BÁN	Zi-kir-ì-[lí-šú]
	2 BÁN 2(SÌLA)			2 BÁN	8(SÌLA)	2 BÁN 8 SÌLA	A-bu-wa-qar
5.	2 BÁN 6(SÌLA)	1 BÁN		1 BÁN	6(SÌLA)	2 BÁN 6 SÌLA	^d EN.ZU-a- ^r bu-šú ^r
	[2 PI] 3 BÁN 7(SÌLA)	4 BÁN		1 PI	5 BÁN 3(SÌLA)	2 PI 3 BÁN 3+ 4 SÌLA	Mu? []

Rev.

(The beginning of rev. not inscribed)

ITU E-lu-nu UD.6.KAM MU ALAM ^d[^vGESTIN.AN.NA]

Working Materials for one day	Expenditure	Pea Flour	Barley Flour	Total	Designation
5 seah, 9 quarts	3 seah: woman		2 seah, 9 quarts	5 seah, 9 quarts	Ili-iqisham
4 seah		3 seah	1 seah	4 seah	Zikir-Ilishu
3 seah, 2 quarts		2 seah	8 quarts	3 seah	Abu-Waqar
2 seah, 6 quarts	1 seah	1 seah	6 quarts	2 seah, 6 quarts	Sin-abushu
2 PI, 3 seah, 7 quarts	4 seah	1 PI	5 seah, 3 quarts	2 PI, 3 seah, 7 quarts	Mu...

Month of Elunu, 6th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna was built.

No. 124.

Obv.	ÉŠ.GÀR	ZÌ.ŠE	ŠU.NIGÍN	IB.TAG ₄	MU. BI
	1 PI 1 BÁN	1 PI 1 BÁN	1 PI 1 BÁN	$1\frac{2}{3}$ SÌLA	Ub-b[i-ia]
	3 BÁN 6 SÌLA	3 BÁN 6 SÌLA	3 BÁN 6 SÌLA		I-bi-30
	3 BÁN 6 SÌLA	3 BÁN 6 SÌLA	3 BÁN 6 SÌLA		30-ŠEŠ-wa-qar
5.	2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	2 BÁN $4\frac{2}{3}$ SÌLA		Ka-nu
	[3 BÁN] 6 SÌLA	3 BÁN 6 SÌLA	3 BÁN 6 SÌLA		Ku-lí
Rev.	2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	2 BÁN $4\frac{2}{3}$ SÌLA		[]
	2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	2 BÁN $4\frac{2}{3}$ SÌLA		[A]-bu-[wa-qar]
	2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	2 BÁN $4\frac{2}{3}$ SÌLA		Be-la[-nu]
10.	1 BÁN 2 SÌLA	1 BÁN 2 SÌLA	[1 BÁN] $2\frac{1}{3}$ SÌLA		[]
	1 BÁN 2 SÌLA	1 BÁN 2 SÌLA	1 BÁN $2\frac{1}{3}$ SÌLA		KA-[]
	3 PI 5 BÁN 8 SÌLA				

IT[U Na]-ab-ri UD.1.KAM

U.E.

MU BÀD AG.SI.A KI BA. GUL

To be delivered	Barley Flour	Total	Balance	Designation
1 PI, 1 seah	2 PI, 1 seah	2 PI, 1 seah, $1\frac{2}{3}$ quarts		Ibbiya
3 seah, 6 quarts	3 seah, 6 quarts	3 seah, 6 quarts		Ibi-Sin
3 seah, 6 quarts	3 seah, 6 quarts	3 seah, 6 quarts		Sin-aḥam-waqar
5. 2 seah, 4 quarts	2 seah, 4 quarts	2 seah, $4\frac{2}{3}$ quarts		Kanu...
3 seah, 6 quarts	3 seah, 6 quarts	3 seah, 6 quarts		Kuli
2 seah, 4 quarts	2 seah, 4 quarts	2 seah, $4\frac{2}{3}$ quarts	
2 seah, 4 quarts	2 seah, 4 quarts	2 seah, $4\frac{2}{3}$ quarts		Abu-waqar

2 seah, 4 quarts 2 seah, 4 quarts 2 seah, $4\frac{2}{3}$ quarts Belanu
 10. 1 seah, 2 quarts 1 seah, 2 quarts 1 seah, $2\frac{1}{3}$ quarts
 1 seah, 2 quarts 1 seah, 2 quarts 1 seah, $2\frac{1}{3}$ quarts KA....
 (Total:) 3 PI, 5 seah, 8 quarts. Month of Nabrum, 1st day, year (when) the
 wall of Agsiya was destroyed.

No. 125.

Obv.	ÉŠ.GÀR	UD.3.KAM	ZI.GA	ZÌ.GU	ZÌ.ŠE	ŠU.NIGÍN	MU.[BI]
1 PI 1 BÁN	9(SÌLA)	4 BÁN MÍ		3 BÁN 6+ 3 SÌLA	<1 PI 1 BÁN 6+ 3 SÌLA>	Zi-[kir-i-lí-šù]	
1 PI 2 BÁN	9 SÌLA	4 BÁN MÍ 2 BÁN	2 BÁN		1 PI 2 BÁN 6+ 3 SÌLA	30-ŠEŠ-i-din- ⁷ nam ⁷	
2 PI 1 BÁN 3½ SÌLA		4 BÁN MAŠ.GÁN	3 BÁN	5 BÁN	2 PI 1 BÁN 3½ SÌLA	I-lí-NIG.BA	
Lo.E.5. 1PI 4 BÁN	6(SÌLA)	3 BÁN MAŠ.GÁN	1 BÁN Li-na	5 BÁN iq-ni-ta	1 PI 4 BÁN 6(SÌLA) 6 SÌLA	Zi- kir -i-lí-šù	

(Space)

Rev.

(erasure)

ITU A-bi UD.18.KAM

MU ALAM ^dGESTIN.AN.NA

Working Materials for three days	Expenditure	Pea Flour	Barley Flour	Total	Designation
1 PI, 1 seah, 9 quarts	4 seah: woman		3 seah, 9 quarts	1 PI, 1 seah, 9 quarts	Zikir-ilishu
1 PI, 2 seah, 9 quarts	4 seah: woman	2 seah	2 seah	1 PI, 2 seah, 9 quarts	Sin-aham-idinnam
2 PI, 1 seah, 3½ quarts	4 seah: the place	3 seah	5 seah	2 PI, 1 seah, 3½ quarts	Ili-iqisham
1 PI, 4 seah, 6 quarts	3 seah: the place			1 PI, 4 seah, 6 quarts	Zikir-ilishu

Month of Abu, 18th day, year (when) the statue of Geshtinanna (was fashioned).

No. 126.

Obv.	ES.GAR ¹	UD.2.KAM	ZI.GA	ZI.GU	ZI.SE	SU.NIGIN	IB.TAG ₄	MU.BI
	1 PI 1 BÁN	2 BÁN MÍ	2 BÁN	2 BÁN	1 PI		2 BÁN	LÚ- ^d UTU
		5 BÁN MÍ						I-lí-NÍG.BA
	2 BÁN 8½ SÍLA		4 BÁN	4 BÁN			2 BÁN 8+ ½ SÍLA	30-ŠEŠ
5.		1 BÁN MÍ	4 BÁN	5 BÁN 7(SÍLA)	3½ SÍLA		LÚ-Na-[bi]	
	5 BÁN 8 SÍLA		3 BÁN	3 BÁN			2 BÁN 6 SÍLA	Zi-kir-i-lí-sú

Rev.

(Space)

4 BÁN 8 SÌLA Ì-Ì-Ì-NÌG.BA

4 BÁN 8 SÌLA 30-ŠEŠ-i-din-nam

3 BÁN 4 SÌLA LÚ-^dUTU

3 BÁN 4 SÌLA LÚ-Na-bi UD.4.KAM

10, ITU ^dU¹.GUL.ÌÁ UD.13.KAM

(Space)

Working materials Expenditure Pea Flour Barley Flour Total Balance Designation
for two days

1 PI, 1 seah	2 seah: woman	2 seah	1 PI	1 seah	Awil-Shamashi
2 seah, 8½ quarts	5 seah: woman	4 seah	4 seah	2 seah, 8½ quarts	Ili-iqisham
5 seah, 8 quarts	1 seah: woman	4 seah	5 seah, 7 quarts	3½ quarts	Sin-aḥam
		3 seah	3 seah	2 seah, 6 quarts	Awil-Nabi
					Zikir-ilishu

4 seah, 8 quarts : Ili-iqisham

4 seah, 8 quarts : Sin-idinnam

3 seah, 4 quarts : Awil-Shamashi

10. 3 seah, 4 quarts : Awil-Nabi, on the 4th day

Month of Ugulla, 13th day.

No. 127.

Obv.	ÉŚ.GÀR	UD.X.KAM	ZI.G]A	ZÌ.GU	ZÌ.ŠE	ŠU.NIGÍN	MU.BI
	[]	[2 BÁN 8 SÌLA]	1 PÌ ¹	1 BÁN	4 BÁN 6(SÌLA)	2 PI 2 BÁN 4 SÌLA	LÚ-Na-bi-im 6½ SÌLA I`
	[]	2 BÁN []	1 PI	1 BÁN	4 BÁN	2 PI 2 BÁN 9 SÌLA	A-bi[]
	1 PI 1 BÁN	1 BÁN 4 SÌLA[x]		5 SÌLA		1 BÁN 1 SÌLA	I`
5.	2 PI 4 BÁN 5 SÌLA	1 PI MÍ	1 PI		4 BÁN	2 PI 4 BÁN	I'-lí-NIG.BA 1½ BÁN I`
	1 PI 6 SÌLA	2 BÁN MÍ	1 PI		3 BÁN 9 SÌLA	2 PI 9 SÌLA	Pi-za-i-lí-šù 1½ SÌLA I`
		1 BÁN a-bi ¹					
Rev.	2 PI 1 BÁN	1 PI MÍ		3 BÁN	4 BÁN 4 SÌLA	2 PI 1 BÁN 4 SÌLA	LÚ-UTU 4 SÌLA I`
	5 BÁN	4 BÁN MÍ			1 BÁN 3 SÌLA	5 BÁN 3 SÌLA	A-na-wa-gar 1 SÌLA I`

10.

[a-di] UD.19.KAM [X]

MU ALAM d̄U.GUL.LÁ BA.DŪ

Working materials for three days	Expenditure	Pea Flour	Barley Flour	Total	Designation
.....	2 seah, 8 quarts	1 PI, 1 seah	4 seah, 6 quarts	2 PI, 2 seah, 4 quarts	Awil-Nabi
				6½ quarts of oil	
.....	2 seah	1 PI, 1 seah, 5 quarts	4 seah	2 PI, 2 seah, 9 quarts	Abi-.....
1 PI, 1 seah	1 seah, 4 quarts			1 seah, 1 quart of oil	
5. 2 PI, 4 seah, 5 quarts	1 PI: woman	1 PI	4 seah	2 PI, 4 seah	Ili-iqisham
				1⅔ seah of oil	
1 PI, 6 quarts	2 seah: woman	1 PI	3 seah, 9 quarts	2 PI, 9 quarts	Piza-ilishu
	1 seah: father			1½ quarts of oil	
2 PI, 1 seah	1 PI: woman	3 seah	4 seah, 4 quarts	2 PI, 1 seah, 4 quarts	Awil-Shamash
				4 quarts of oil	
5 seah	4 seah: woman		1 seah, 3 quarts	5 seah, 3 quarts	Ana-waqar
				1 quart of oil	

Month of Kinkum, 15th day until 19th day, year (when) the statue of Ugulla was fashioned.

Obv.	[ÉŠ.GÀ JR	UD.2.KAM	ZI.GA	ZÌ.GU	ZÌ.ŠE	ŠU.NIGÍN	ÍB.TAG ₄	MU.BI
5.		3 BÁN MÍ	1 BÁN	7(SÌLA)	1 PI	2 BÁN	7 SÌLA	
		2 BÁN MU						
		1 BÁN I-din						(erasure)
		1 BÁN ŠUKU						
15.		1 BÁN MÍ	2 BÁN	7(SÌLA)	5 BÁN	7(SÌLA)		I-zi-gur-ki
		2 BÁN MU						
		┐2 BÁN┐ MÍ	1 BÁN	7(SÌLA)	5 BÁN	8(SÌLA)		Zi-kir
		[2 BÁN 1 SÌLA] MU						
Lo.E.10.		[5 BÁN x]	┐2 BÁN┐	8(SÌLA)	1 PI	1 BÁN	8(SÌLA)	5 SÌLA
Rev.		[1 BÁN] MÍ	3 BÁN	2 SÌLA	5 BÁN	2 SÌLA		I-bi-ia
		[1 BÁN] MU						
15.		1 BÁN MÍ	3 BÁN	4 SÌLA	1 PI	1 BÁN	4(SÌLA)	2 BÁN 6 SÌLA
		1 BÁN MU						
		1 BÁN DA						
		1 BÁN LÚ-GUB.BI						(erasure)

Working materials for two days	Expenditure	Pea Flour	Barley Flour	Total	Balance	Designation
5.	3 seah: woman	1 seah, 7 quarts		1 PI, 2 seah, 7 quarts		
	2 seah: cook					
	1 seah: Idin					
	1 seah: provisions					
	1 seah: woman	2 seah, 7 quarts		5 seah, 7 quarts		Izigurki
	1 seah: cook					
	2 seah: woman	1 seah, 7 quarts		5 seah, 8 quarts		Zikir
	2 seah, 1 quart: cook					
10.	5 seah: ...	2 seah, 8 quarts		1 PI, 1 seah, 8 quarts	5 quarts	Awil-Nabi
	1 seah: woman	3 seah, 2 quarts		5 seah, 2 quarts		Ibiya
	1 seah: cook					
	1 seah: woman	3 seah, 4 quarts		1 PI, 1 seah, 4 quarts	2 seah, 6 quarts	Awil- Shamashi
	1 seah: cook					
	1 seah: DA					
15.	1 seah: Awil-mahhum					

No. 129.

Obv. 1 IKU A.ŠÀ
 ÍD.PA₅ EŠ₄. DAR
 ÚS.SA.DU A.ŠÀ-^rum^r
 ù ÚS.SA.DU A.ŠÀ
 5. KI Zi-im-ru-da-ki
 DUMU Ki-tum-li-zi-iz
 I ^fBe-el-ta-ni
 DUMU.MÍ Šà-rum-DINGIR
 IN.ŠI. ŠÁM
 10. ^rŠÁM.^r TIL.LA.A.NI.ŠÈ
 11 GÍN [KÙ.BABBAR ^r]N.NA.AL.LAL
 Lo.E. ŠÀ.GA.A.NI ^rAL.DÙG^r
 INIM.BI AL.TIL
 Rev. ba-qir i-ba-qa-ru
 15. MU ^dTİŠPAK ù Šíl-lí-^dEN.ZU ta-mi
 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR Ì.LAL.E
 ù li-ša-an-šu il-la-pa-at
 (Seal impression)
 IGI UR-^dŠEŠ.KI SAG.KAL
 I Ì-lí-ib-Nu-nu KÙ.GÁL
 20. I Šu-bi-ša SANGA
 I Du-ba-bu-um KÙ.DÍM
 I Ki-ma-a-^hu-um
 DUMU Ke-en-la-nu-um
 I []-ku-um
 U.E.25. I Be-el-šu-nu . DUMU Šíl-lí-[]
 (Seal impression)

1 acre of field; along the canal Ishtar; adjacent to field (one side) and adjacent to field (the other side). Bēltani, daughter of Sharrum-ilum has bought from Zimru-daki, son of Kitum-liziz. She has weighed out to him 11 shekels of silver as its full price. He is satisfied. The negotiation concerning it has been completed. Any party who raises a claim, having sworn by the life of Tishpak and Šilli-Sin, she (the seller) will pay out one mina of silver and her tongue will be torn out. Witnessed by Ur-Nanna, the high official; Ili-ibnununu, the canal-inspector; Shubisha, the priest; Dubabum, the silversmith; Kima-aḥum, son of Kēn-lanum; ... , Bēlshunu, son of Šilli-....

No. 130.

Obv. 2 IKU [-] A.ŠÀ
 ÍD I-bil-nu-uḥ-ši
 ÚS.SA.DU A.ŠÀ ṽAṽ-ḥu-ḥa-nu-um
 ù ÚS.SA.DU A.ŠÀ Mu-i-da-nu-um

5. KI Sa-ar-ri-qum DUMU DUMU-DINGIR-tum
 (Seal impression)

 I A-ḥu-ki-num
 DUMU I-sa-ak-ku
 IN.ŠI.IN. ŠÁM
 ŠÁM.TIL.LA.A.NI.ŠÈ

10. 10 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR IN.NA.AL.<LAL>
 ŠÀ.GA.A.NI AL.DÙG
 INIM.BI AL.TIL
 UD.KÚR.ŠÈ LÚ.LÚ.RA

NU.MU.UN. GI₄.GI₄.DA

15. ba-qir i-ba-qa-ru

Lo.E. (Seal impression)

Rev. MU ^dTISPAK ù SUKKAL.MAH it-ma

1 MA.NA KU.BABBAR I.LAL.E

ù li-sa-an-šu il-la-ap-pa-at

KISIB La-ma-an-na

(Seal impression)

20. IGI Ia-ap-_hur-a-nu-um KU.GÁL

IGI ^{KISIB} Mu-i-da-nu-um

ù ^{A-hu-wa-qar} La-ma-an-na-Ia-e-_ha-lu

I ^{A-hu-wa-qar} A-hu-wa-qar

DUMU ^{A-hu-wa-qar} Ha-_hsi-ip- ID DUR.UL

25. I Qi-is-DINGIR-tum

DUMU Ma-nu-ES₄.DAR

I ^dEN.ZU-i-qi-sa-am

I A.SA-sar-ia

DUMU ^dISKUR-ba-ni

30. u I-li-_hsu-ma DUB.SAR

U.E. (Seal impression)

2 acre field; along the canal Ibil-nu_hshi; adjacent to the field of A_hu-_hanum, and adjacent to the field of Mu'idanum. A_hu-kinum, son of Isakku has bought from Sarriqum son of Mār-iltum. He has weighed out to him 10 shekels of silver as its full price. He is satisfied. The negotiation concerning it has been completed. That in future, the one against the other will not go back on it. Any party who raises

a claim, having sworn by the life of Tishpak and Sukkalmahum. He shall pay out one mina of silver and his tongue will be torn out. (Seal of Lamanna). Witnessed by Yaphur-anum, the canal inspector, witnessed by Mu'idanum and Lamanna-Ya'eḫalu, Aḫu-waqar, son of Haship-Turran, Qīsh-iltum, son of Manu-Ishtar, Sin-iqīsham, eqil-shariya, son of Adad-bani and Ilishuma, the scribe. (seal of Aḫu-waqar).

No. 131.

Obv. 1(IKU) 33½ SAR A.ŠÀ
 ÍD ʾGaʾ-ar-ri-e
 [ÚS.S]A.DU A.ŠÀ E-ri-ba-am
 X ÚS.SA.DU A.ŠÀ Bu-nu?-mu-ú

5. KI I-din-Ku-bi DUMU KI-TAB.BA
 I A-ga-ab-bu-ḫi DUMU Im-gur-EŠ₄.DAR
 IN.ŠI.ŠÁM
 ŠÁM.TIL.LA.A.NI.ŠE'
 9½ GÍN KU.BABBAR bu-ta-[x]

10. 1 GÍN KU.BABBAR E-li-tum
 I A-pil-Ku-bi SIMUG

Lo.E. (Seal impression)

 ù Í.LAL.E

Rev. ŠÀ.GA.NI AL.DUG
 INIM.BI AL.TIL

15. ba-qir i-ba-qa-ru
 MU ^dTIŠPAK ù Šil-li-^dEN.ZU it-ma
 1 MA.NA KU.BABBAR Í.LAL.E

ù li-ša-an-šu il-la-pa-at

IGI UR-^dŠEŠ.KI SAG.DÙN

20. [IGI] Sa-am-su-ba-la KÙ.GAL

[IGI] SIPA.SIPA DUMU Nu-úr-^dUTU

[IGI] Zi-im-ru-^ʾú DUMU^ʾSi-li-ip-šu

[] A-ri-ip-^ʾqu^ʾ-up-pa-me

[] A-hu-um-DINGIR

25. [] []-lí DUB.SAR

1 acre $33\frac{1}{2}$ square poles of field; along the canal Gārre: adjacent to the field of Eribam and adjacent to the field of Bunumū. Agabbuḫi son of Imgur-Ishtar, has bought from Idin-Kubi, son of Iršit-tappum. He has weighed out to him $9\frac{1}{3}$ shekels of silver, as its full price, and he will pay out 1 shekel of silver (to) Elitum and Apil-Kubi, the smith. He is satisfied. The negotiation concerning it has been completed. Any party who raises a claim having sworn by the life of Tishpak and Šilli-Sin. He (the seller) will pay out one mina of silver and his tongue will be torn out. Witnessed by Ur-Nanna the surveyor; witnessed by Samsu-bala, the canal-inspector, witnessed by SIPA.SIPA, son of Nūr-Shamash. Witnessed by Zimru son of Silipshu, Arip-quppame; ... Aḫum-ilum; ... , the scribe.

No. 132.

Obv. 1 IKU $33\frac{1}{2}$ SAR A.ŠÀ

ÍD Ú-bí-il-nu-uh-ša

ÚS.SA.DU Qí-iš-DINGIR-tum DUMU Ma-tu-ú

ù ÚS.SA.DU Mu-i-da-nu-um

5. KI Ki-ma-a-hu-um DUMU Ma-tu-ú-um
 I-šar-Ku-bi DUMU pu-uh-še-en-ne
 IN . ŠI. IN. ŠÁM
 ŠÁM. TIL.LA. NI.ŠÈ¹
 8 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR IN.NA.AL.LAL
10. ŠÀ.GA.A.NI AL.DÙG
 INIM.BI AL.TIL
 UD.KÚR.ŠÈ LÚ.LÚ.RA
 (Seal impression)
 NU.MU.UN GI₄.GI₄.DA
 ba-qir i-ba-qa-ru
15. ra-gi-im i-ra-ga-mu
 a-sa-ak ^dTIŠPAK
- Rev. ù I-ba-al-pi-EL i-ku-ul
 1 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR Ì.LAL.E
 ù li-ša-an-šu il-la-pa-at
 (Seal impression)
20. [IGI] Am-mu-ra-pí KÙ.GAL
 [IGI] Mu-i-da-nu-um ù La-ma-<an>-na
 [DUMU.M]EŠ A-ia-ha-lu
 [IGI] A-hu-wa-qar
 DUMU Ha-ši-ip-ÍD DUR.ÙL
25. IGI ÌR-^dMAR.TU
 DUMU I-bi-^dEN.ZU
 IGI Im-gur-^dUTU DUMU Ia-am-Nu-nu
 IGI I-pi-iq-DINGIR-tum
 ù UR-^dŠEŠ.KI DUB.SAR
- U.E.30. ITU ^dMa-mi-tum

MU Mu-ba-la-ku-ḥa-¹sum¹

ba-bu-um ù ba-ri-¹um¹

1 acre 13½ square poles field; along the canal Ūbil-nuḥsha; adjacent to Qīsh-iltum, son of Matū, and adjacent to Mu'idanum. Ishar-Kubi, son of Puḥshenne, has bought it from Kima-aḥum, son of Matūm. He has weighed out to him 8 shekels of silver as its full price. He is satisfied. The negotiation concerning it has been completed. That in future the one against the other will not go back on it. Any one who raises a claim (that field) shall "eat" the asakkum of Tishpak and Ibal-pi-EL. He will pay out one mina of silver, and his tongue will be torn out. Witnessed by Ammu-rapi the canal-inspector, witnessed by Mu'idanum and Lamanna sons of Aya-ḥalu, witnessed by Aḥu-waqar son of Ḥaship-Turan, witnessed by Warad-Amurru son of Ibi-Sin, witnessed by Ipīq-iltum and Ur-Nanna, the scribe. Month of Mamitum, year (when) Mubalaku-ḥasum, the gate and the diviner.

No. 133.

Obv.	19 SAR A.ŠÀ
	ÍD I-šar-tum
	ÚS.SA.DU ÌR-30 DUMU Ú-ta-di
	ù LÚ-ul-lu
5.	ŠÁM.TIL.LA.NI.ŠÈ
	2 GÍN IGI.4.GAL KÙ. BABBAR
	IN.NA.LAL
	KI E-ri-ib-30
	ù Nu-úr- ^d MAR.TU
10.	DUMU.MEŠ A-ḥu-um-zu-mu

(Seal impression)

I I-šar-Ku-bi

Lo.E. < DUMU > 𒀭Pu-uh-še-<en>-ne 𒀭IN.ŠI.ŠÁM?

(Seal impression)

Rev. (probably one line missing)

Mu-i-da-nu-um GU.GAL

(Seal impression) A-lu-ḥa-lu

Nu-úr-i-lí-šú

Pa-ka-zi

5. DUMU-DINGIR-tum

I-bi-su

IGI Aš-ki-nu

DUMU Būr?-^dISKUR

IGI Ki-ma-a-ḥu

10. DUMU Ú-ṣi

ù I-pi-iq-DINGIR-tum DUB.SAR

U.E. KISIB Nu-úr-i-lí-šú

(Seal impression)

19 square poles of field; along the canal Ishartum: adjacent to Warad-Sin, son of Utadi and Awīl-ullu. He has weighed out to him $2\frac{1}{4}$ shekels of silver as its full price. Ishar-Kubi, son of Puḥshenne has bought it from Erib-Sin and Nūr-Amurru, sons of Aḥum-Zumu..... (Witnessed by) Mu'idanum, the canal-inspector, Alu-ḥalu; ... Nūr-Ilīshu; Pakazi; ... Mār-iltum; ... Ibisu; witnessed by Ashkinu, son of Būr-Adad; witnessed by Kima-aḥum, son of Uṣi and Ipīq-iltum, the scribe; seal of Nūr-ilīshu.

No. 134.

- Obv. [X IKU] $3\frac{1}{3}$ SAR A.ŠÀ
 ÍD.PA₅ I-šar-tum
 ÚS.SA.DU Ia-ku-un -ma-lik
 ù ÚS.SA.DU DINGIR-Ki-nu-um
5. ŠÁM. TIL.LA.A.NI.ŠÈ
 15 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR IN.NA.AL.LAL
 KI Ip-qa-tum DUMU Ú-la-qí
 I DUMU-EŠ₄.DAR DUMU I-šar-Ku-bi
 IN . ŠI. ŠÁM
10. [ba]-qí-ir i-ba-qa-ru
 2 MA.NA KÙ.BABBAR Ì.LAL.E
- Lo.E. (Seal impression)
- Rev. ù li-ša-an-šu
 A.ŠÀ-šu []
 (Seal impression)
- IGI
15. I (most of Rev. broken)
 I
 I
 I
 I Pa-šu-rum - Nu-bi
20. [] Hal[]-dam DUMU AŠ-[]
 [] Im-gur-Ku-bi
- U.E. [X] ^fAm-be-is-be-tu
 (Seal impression) ^ILi-pít-DUMU

X acre, $\frac{1}{3}$ square poles field; along the canal Ishartum: adjacent to Yakun-malik and adjacent to Ilu-Kinum. He weighed out to him 15 shekels of silver as its full price. Mār-Ishtar son of Ishar-Kubi has bought it from Ipqatum son of Ulaqi. He who would bring a claim shall pay out two minas of silver and his tongue (will be torn out) and his field (will be taken from him). Witnessed by (five personal names damaged), Pashurum-Nubi; Ḫal...dam son of Ash..., Imgur-Kubi; ..Ambesbetu, Lipit-māru.

No. 135.

Obv. a-na NÍG.ŠU-^dŠEŠ.KI
 ù E-ri-ba-am
 qí-bí- ma
 um-ma I-din-^dMARṬU ma-ru-ku-nu-ma
 5. ^dUTU ù ^dTIŠPAK aš-šú-mi-ia
 li-ba-al-li-tu-ku-nu-ti
 aš-šum ṭe₄-em ge-ri-ku-nu
 šú-ul-mu-um mi-im-ma ḫi-ṭi-tum
 ú-ul i-ba-aš-ši a-na te-er-ti-ku-nu ma-la

Lo.E.10. La ta-na-i-da
 aš-šum 1 BÁN ŠE
 ša ad-di-na-ku-nu-ši-im-ma

Rev. A-wi-lam Uz-na-wi-ir a-ḫi
 it-ti-ku-nu aṭ-ru-du

15. Ki-a-am aq-bi-a-ku-nu-ši
 um-ma a-na -ku-ma ŠE-am ṽdam¹-qa-am
 a-na ŠUKU-ia id-na-a-ma
 šú-ut Me-Tu-ra-an^{ki}
 Šu-lim-ba-ni-in-ne an-ni-tam ṽab¹-bi-a-ku-nu-ši

20. i-na-an-na aš-se-er Ma-da-a-ad
 A-wi-lim a-ḫi-ia La ta-ša-la
 ù ŠE-e na-da-nam li-ma-tu-nu
 U.E. ŠE-um ú-ul NÍG.BA
 ú-ul Ḫu-bu-ta-tum ŠE-e ra-ma-ni-ia
 25. ia-ti-ma ki-a-am te-te-ep-ša-ni-
 Lo.E. i-na-an-na ŠE-am dam-qa-am
 i-na GIŠ.BÁN ad-di-nu id-na-a-ma
 A-wi-lum a-ḫi-ia ka-li
 ša-nu-um i-da-ar-ku-nu-ti

(1-4) Read out to Makkur-Nanna and Eribam the message of Iddin-Amurru your son; (5-6) May Shamash and Tishpak give you long life for my sake! (7-10) Concerning the information about your journey, all is well: There is nothing amiss whatsoever: Do not be remiss about your report in any way. (11-15) Concerning the 1 seah of barley which I gave to you, I have sent the Awilum as well as Uznawir my brother with you. Here is what I told you. I said to you as follows: He has deposited excellent barley for my food provisions belonging to the city of Me-Turan. I have appointed Shulim-banīnne for you. (20-22) Now, do not make request of Madād, the Awilum my brother. Further you are not to give the barley. (23-25) That barley is not a gift or a Ḫubutatum-Loan. My barley is my own. As you arranged with me. (26-28) I have now handed over the excellent barley in a container. He has deposited it. The Awilum my brother is not to be delayed/held up: Furthermore, he will fear(?) you.

No. 136.

Obv. a-na Im-gur-rum qí-bí-ma
 Um-ma Li-pí-it-EŠ₄.DAR
 a-ḥu-ka-a-ma
^dUTU ù ^dTIŠPAK li-ba-al-li-tú-ka

5. DUB-pí A.MI ti-de-e
 ki-ma É.GAL-lam sa-an-qa-an-ni

Lo.E. (perhaps one line missing)

Rev. 4 BÁN Ì.GIŠ TA-[]
 a-na Zi-im-ra-am-mu

10. i-di-in la ta-ka-la

(1-3) Read out to Imgurru the message of Lipit-Ishtar your brother:

(4-7) May Shamash and Tishpak keep you in good health: You know the tablet about the flood as soon as come me at the palace.

(8-10) give 4 seah of sesame oil ... to Zimrammu. Do not hold (it) back!

No. 137.

Obv. a-na [PN]
 qí-bí-ma um-ma I[d- -ma]
 iš-tu u₄-mi-im ša a-na-[ku]
 ù at-ta ne-ed-bu-bu-[ú]

5. ù ki-a-am ta-aq-bi-a-am
 um-ma at-ta-a-ma
 a-na se-ri-ia šu-up-ra-am-ma

Lo.E. ḥi-še-eḥ-ta-ka

lu-ša-bi-la-kum

Rev.10. a-nu-um-ma ^{Id}EN.ZU-a-ge-e

┌DUB┐-pa-am uš-ta-bi-la-kum

DUB-pí šī-me-e-ma 3 PI 2 BÁN GIBIL.ŠĖ

20 MA.NA SÍG 2 SAG.İR

6 SAG.GĖME šu-ba-lam

15. a-na Ma-an-ni-a-nu-um hi-se-eh-ta-ka

lu-ša-bi-la-┌ak-kum┐

(1-2) Read out to ... the message of ...: (3-4) since the day when you and I had talked (5-6) and you said to me (7-9) write to me, and I will have conveyed to you what you need. (10-11) I have now Sin-agē has had a letter despatched to you. (12-14) When you have heard my letter read, have 3 PI, 2 seah of fresh barley, 20 minas of woll, 2 male slaves, 6 female slaves dispatched to me! (15-16) I will have what you need dispatched to Manni-anum.

No. 138.

Obv. a-na Ib-ni-^dTIŠPAK

qí-bí-ma

um-ma Ha-li-wu-um-ma

aš-šum A-hu-wa-qar Ú.ÍL.ÍL

5. ša a-na Me-mar-šú GİR ba-ri-im

il-li-kam

a-nu-um-ma DUB-pí ša GİR.NÍTA

ù šī-bu-ut URU.KI

Lo.E. a-li-ša-am

10. ki-ma iṣ-tu u₄-mi
 UD.15.KAM
- Rev. ú-si-ga-ru-ú-ma
 ṣum-ma la in-ne-ir-ṣu iḥ-ta-al-qu'
 [a-na] ṣe-er Be-lí-ia
15. uṣ-ta-bi-lam
 i-na-an-na ki-ma DUB-pí te-eṣ-te-tim
 um-ma-ka ù ṣa ṣi-bu-ut URU.KI
 qa-a-di DUB SAḤAR.ÌR iṣ-ṣu-ut SANGA
 ṣu ... ar-ḥi-iṣ
- U.E.20. ta-ki[]
 [] na-bi - ir'
 qí-bí-la

(1-3) Read out to Ibni-Tishpak the message of Ḥaliwūm: (4-6) Concerning Aḥu-waqar, the carrier who went to Memarṣu the controller of the barum priest. (7-8) At this time/by this despatch, the tablet (s) of the military governor and the city elders (9-12) have been ... , city by city, as from the 15th day. (13-15) If it is not needed (or) it goes missing, I will send (word) to my lord. (16-18) Now when you have heard my letter, read, your mother and the city elders....., belonging to the temple administrator ... immediately.

No. 139.

- Obv. a-na Ba-al-tu-ku-[]
 ù Id_{EN}.ZU-be-el-ap-lim
 qí-bí-ma
 Um-ma A-ḥu-ni-ma

5. aš-šum a-la-ki-ku-nu
 3-ŠU aš-pu-ra-am
- Lo.E. am-mi-nim
 la il-li-ka-nim
- Rev. i-na-an-na al-ki-im
10. te₄-em NÍG.GA-^dŠEŠ.KI
 ki-ma ʾi^l-da-ab-bi-bu-šú?-nu
 ba-lum šu-ta-ba-šú KU.BABBAR
 a-na Da-ia-ʾšú^l-ni-ku-ʾum^l
 Um-ma at-tu-nu-[]
- U.E.15. ba-lum ip-ta-ma
 pu-ru-us-sa-ʾam^l
 la ta-na-di-in
- L.E. an-ni-tam qí-bí-ma
 ar-ḫi-iš^v
20. al-ka-nim

(1-4) Read out to Baltuku and Sin-bél-aplim the message of Ahuni:
 (5-6) Concerning your journey I wrote to you three times. (7-8) Why did
 he not come here? (9-13) Now come here. The report of Makkur-Nanna is
 as he discussed with them(?), (but) without making available (the)
 silver for Daya-shunikum. (14-17) That is what you said. Do not give
 (your) decision without giving (them) free rein. (18-20) Say this and
 come here without delay.

No. 140.

Obv. a-na In-zu-zu

ù Ī-lí-ma-an-ni

ṛqíṽ-bí-ma

ṛumṽ-ma Mu-ub-bu-um-ma

5. ki-a-am aq-bi-a-kum
um-ma a-na-ku-ma
a-wi-lu-ú iš-ta-su-ú
a-wi-li(?) -e wu-uš-še-er
ṛumṽ-ma ṛatṽ-ta-ma

- Lo.E.10. ú-tab-pu-ti-[]-tu
lu-ú-ti-ku-nu um-ma-

- Rev. ti-ku-nu a-i-iš-ma
ú-ul i-il-la-ak
ki-ma DUB-pí te-eš-te-mu-ú

15. ma-ra-ri ERÍN.MEŠ la ik-ka-al-la-am
a-la-kam li-pu-ša-am
ŠAR? LUGAL ga-am-me-lam
i-na-ak-ka-mu

ERÍN.MEŠ li-la-ḫa-am

20. IṽSEŠ.KIṽ-Ta-al-la-ad
ù Ša-ab-bi-TI GÌR.NÍTA

- U.E. a-wi-lu-ú iš-te-mu-ma
ku-ru-um-ma-ti-šu-nu
ú-ul ú-ša-bi-la-nim

(1-4) Read out to Inzuzu and Ilimānni the message of Mubbum: (5-6) As I said to you (before), (7-8) 'The gentlemen declared, "Release the men!"' (9-10) You said (11-13) Your troops will be loyal where (ever they are). He (sic) will not go. (14-16) As soon as you hear my letter

read, he will not delay the soil-breaking of the workers, (but) he is to make the journey (campaign)(here). (17-18) He will store the full ṣar of the king. Let the soldiers take food for me. (20-22) Makkur-Tallad and Shabbi-muballit the military governor (and) the gentlemen have been apprised of (this), (23-24) but he did not have their provisions conveyed to me.

No. 141.

Obv. a-na Id_{EN}.ZU-a-bu-šu
 qí-bí-ma
 um-ma Ru-bu-um a-bu-ka-a-ma
 a-na mi-nim É.BABBAR ša iš-tu

5. ia-ar-du-^dMAR.TU
 I Bi-gi-im
 I Iš-me-ÍD []
 I Sú-[x]-a-bi-túm
 I A-bi-ma-tá-ar

10. ù Ia-ab?-ba?-bi-x ú-šā-li-KUD
 at-ta tu-h[ā-li-iq]
 ù ú-ga-ar-[ka tu-ha]-la-aq
 i-na AGA.ŪŠ Ia-mu-ut-ba-la-am
 ú-ul tu-ha-la-aq

15. Am-na-an^{ki} Ia-aḥ-ru-úr^{ki}
ù Ia-ba-sa^{ki}

(the rest of obv. missing and beginning of rev. also)

Rev. šum-ma []
 iš-te-et? iš-ta-nu-tu

10 li-mi NÍG.BA Am-nu-za-ki-ma
 ni-ik-ta-ša-ar
 5' ma-an-nu-um a-na pa-ni sa-ab-im
 ša É^d TISPAK i-is-ri-iq
 at-ta ta-^h-ta-ma te₄-em-^k
 ga-am-ra-am ta-di-nam
 ù ni-iš^u DINGIR da-an-nam
 10' i-na bi-ri-ti-ni ta-aš-ku-un
 ni-iš^u Ì-lí-ma ú-ul al-[x x]
 ha-al-ša-am ša I-da-ma-ra-aš?
 te-ep-te
 iš^u-tu u₄-mi-im an-ni-nam
 15' DINGIR-e-li-ia a-i iš^u-ku-un
 lu-li Id^{EN}.ZU-a-bu-š^u ma-li-^X
 Ka-ak-ki A-mu-ri-im ù Šu-GAL-im
 U.E. ⁱ-da-ak-ka
^{DUB}-pí ak.ka-bu tu-úr
 20' [X]-ta-ti-il

- (1-3) Read out to Sin-abushu the message of Rubum your "father":
 (4-12) Why "did you destroy Ebabbar after the (following) servants
 (slaves) Amurru: Bigum, Ishme-... , Su-...-abitum, Abi-matar and
 Yādkubi had plundered(?) it? (12-14) Moreover, you will destroy any
 of the rēdu soldiers of Yamutbal! (15-16) Amnan, Yaḥrūr and Yabasa ...
 (1' -2') If ... (3' -4') . we shall assemble ten thousand gifts (NÍG.BA)
 of Amnu-zaki (5' -6') Who isriq at the head of the troops/workers of the
 temple of Tishpak? (7' -8') You have been in error! You will render to

me your full report! (9'-10') Furthermore, you established between us
 a mighty oath by the god. (11'-12') I did not [violate] the oath by
 my god! You have "conquered" the district of Idamaraz? (13'-17')
 Since that day Ilu-eliya has not ratified (the treaty). Let
 Sin-abushu set aside all the weapons of the Amurru and Shu-rabim.
 (18'-20') He will kill you. I shall my letter.....

No. 142.

- Obv. a-na A-bi-ra-nu-um
 qí-bí-ma
 um-ma Am-mu-ra-pí-ma
 ra-im-ka-a-ma
5. ša-al-ma-a-ku At-ta-zi-a-am
 te-ri be-lí tu-uk-ki-il-ma
 ù sa-ba-am du-ni-na-am-ma
 tu-ur-da-am-ma ar-hi-iś
 ša ki-a-am TAB.BA-al-ki-^lí^l
10. a-di ta-ta-ra-da-am []
 ri-ša-am ^uka-[al]
- Lo.E. [] a-na []
 [um]-ma a-na
 []-ha-tim b[u-]
15. [ī]-lí-ia-šu-[]
- Rev. []-tim id-[di-in]
 ba-al-túm-ma
 [ī]-lí-zi-in š[i-]
 tu-ur-da-aś-šu-nu-ti
20. ù a-na Nu-úr-du-tim

iš-pu-ur ṛma-aṽ-^{am} ša-am
 ša Zi-im-ri-im ù Šu-uh-ra-am
 ṽsa Ba-ti-ir^{ki} BÂD.DINGIR KI
 ù A-a-ni-iš^{ki} li - ga-lim

25. ù šu-ú a-na pa-ni-ia
 li -ṛil-liṽ- ka-am

(1-4) Read out to Abi-ranum the message of Ammu-rapi who loves you (or "your friend"): (5-8) I am well. Entrust Atta-zima with the orders of my lord; also reinforce the workers/troops and send word to me quickly! (9-11) Because of this Tabbal-kili will hold up the oath until you write to me. (12-19) (too broken for translation) (20-26) Moreover, he wrote to Nūrdutum. Let him, belonging to Zimrim and Šūhram of Batir, Dēr and Ayanish. Also let that (man) come before me!

No. 143.

Obv. a-na Ma-ri-i
 qí-bí-ma
 um-ma TI-ab-bi-^dUTU
 ma-la-ka-a-ma
 5. ṛXṽ-ba ù HAL.SU ša-lim
 [] É.GAL-lim
 Lo.E. []-li aš-šum
 [] šum[-ma]-am
 [še-er]-ra-am-ma
 Rev.
 10. [] pu-ha-da-am

- []UŠ ub-lu-ni-[im]
 ʾi-naʾ-am-na UŠ DUMU.DIŠ [X] SANGA.DINGIR
 id-di-nam-ma []
 e-pu-uš a-na ur-ra-am
 15. UŠ ú-ul ʾiʾ-ba-aš-ši
 ù a-wi-[lum] ʾa-naʾ-ba-ar-ma
 U.E. ʾúʾ-ul i[d-di-in]-ma
 ʾuʾ sa-am-ga-[am-ma]
 a-na GÌR.NÍTA ki-a-am-ma
 20. aš-pu-ur
 L.E. ù aš-šum a-la-k[i-šu]
 ša ta-aš-pu-ra-[an-ni]
 aš-šum te-er-d[u-]
 ù ur-du₈-da-[]

(1-4) Read out to Marí the message of Balati-Abbi-Shamash your messenger: (5-7) (GN) and the district are in good order, ... the palace, ... concerning (8-9) (10-11) brought me a/the lamb. (12-13) Now the sanga-priest of Ilum has given me the soldier of (14-15)do. There is no soldier for tomorrow. (16-20) Further, the gentleman (official) has not given ... and ... I wrote accordingly(?) to the military governor. (21-24) and further, concerning his journey - which you wrote to me about - in respect of and

No. 144.

Obv. a-na Ha-am-mu-ra-pí
 qí-bí-ma

um-ma bēl-ka-a-ma

^IUl-lu-gi-qú-du-um 30 GURUŠ.MEŠ tap-pi-šu

5.

il-li-ik-ma i-na uš-ap-ri-im

a-šar SA.HI.A LÚ BÀD.DINGIR KI

i-ri-iš 9 GURUŠ.MEŠ il-qi-a-am-ma

i-na li-ib-bi-šu-nu 1 GURUŠ ^IIš-ki-li-il₅

il-qí 8 GURUŠ.MEŠ i-na Me-Tu-ra-an^{ki}

10.

a-na-ku [a-na-ad¹-di-in-ma

[x]-qum

[] i-na li-e-em-ma

[] GURUŠ

e-lu DUMU.MEŠ BÀD.DINGIR KI

15.

a-na 7e-em in-na-bi-im

im-gu-ra-am-ma

^{Id}Se-mi-[]

Lo.E.

[] 30 GURUŠ.<MEŠ> iš-da

[] Su-ri-30

Rev.

20.

[x x x x]-la-am

[]-am

[x x x]-am

šu-te-ma Ša-ri-[x - x¹]-nam-ma

li-ir-du-ni-šu-ti

25.

aš-tap-ra-kum a-na pi-7a-at

an-ni-a-tim it-ti-ka-a-ma

a-ta-wi

(1-3) Read out to Hammu-rapi the message of your lord. (4-7) Ullugiqudum has departed with thirty workers of his colleague. As soon as he requested SA.HI.A of the man of Dēr, he received nine workers. (8-10) From among them he has taken one worker, Ishkilil, (while) I shall provide eight workers from Me-Turan. (11-14) (too broken). (16-17) ... he has agreed to the report (17-24) (No context) (25-27) I sent a message to you concerning these duties; with you I shall also converse.

No. 145.

Obv. I [Ú-zi-ia]
 I Ša-bu-lum
 ù Id_{EN.ZU}-na-ap-še-ra-am
 I Ki-ma-a-hu-um
 5. ù ^fMu-na-na-tum

(Seal impression)

a-na ma-ru-tim ŠU BA.AN.TI.MEŠ
 i-na še-bi-šu-nu I_{Ki-ma-a-hu-um}
 ma-ri ma-du-tim li-ir-ši-ma
 ša i-sal-la-tum ap-lum-ma ul-li-im

10. ul-lu-tum a-hu-um ma-li a-bi-im ku-zi
 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 -ba I_{Ú-zi-ia} I_{Ša-bu-lum}
 𐎶𐎵 Id_{EN.ZU}-na-ap-še-ra-am
 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 <I>_{Ki-ma-a-hu-um} a-bi-šu-nu
 ù ^fMu-na-na-tum um-mi-šu-nu

15. 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 -ul a-bu-ni ú-ul um-ma-ni
 Lo.E.

ṛiṣṣ^ṽ-tu-nu iq-ta-bu-ú

ṛú-ga-la-bu^ṽ-ṣu-nu a-na KU.BABBAR

ṛin^ṽ-na-di-nu

I^ṽKi-ma-a-ḥu-um a-bi-ṣu-nu

Rev.

20.

ù^f Mu-na-na-tum um-ma-ṣu-nu

ú-ul ma-ru-ni at-tu-nu

ṛiq-ta^ṽ-bu-ú i-na A.ŠÀ É

ṛu^ṽ bu-še-e i-te-el-lu-ú

(Four Seal impressions)

IGI U-bar- LU.LU DUMU Ak-bu-ú

25.

I Ku-uz-zu DUMU Nu-ṛum^ṽ

I Ia-ku-un-^dAš-šur

I ^dEN.ZU-ṛiṣṣ-me-an^ṽ-ni

ù Am-mu-ra-pí LÚ ba-ni

I ^dUTU-ba-ḥu^ṽ DUMU Be-lum

30.

I A-lu-um DUMU A-pil-^dEN.ṛZU^ṽ

I Be-el-i-mi-nu DUMU Sa-bi-tum

I Sa-am-mi-ia DUMU I-ku-un-pí-30

I Iš-du-um-ṣu-nu-ma

U.E.

I Ka-ki-ku-um

35.

I 30-na-[]

I GIŠ-[]

I [PN]

(1-8) Kima-aḥum and Munanatum have accepted for the adoption of Uziya, Shabulum and Sin-napsheram. When they are satisfied, Kima-aḥum shall acquire (them as) additional sons. (9-11) to one party or

the other, brother as well as father. (11-18) Should Uziya, Shabulum and Sin-napsheram declare to Kima-aḥum their father and Munanatum their mother "You are not our father, you are not our mother", they will be shaved and sold for silver. (19-23) (And if) Kima-aḥum their father and Munanatum their mother declare "You are not our sons", they shall forfeit field, house and (other) possessions. (24-37) Witnessed by Ubar-lulu son of Akbu, Kuzzu son of Nūm, Yakun-Ashshur, Sin-ishmeanni and Ammu-rapi the house builder, Shamash-baḥu son of Belum, Alum son of Apil-Sin, Bel-Iminu son of Sabitum, Sammiya son of Ikun-pi-Sin, Ishdum-Shunuma, Kakikum, Sin-na ..., (two PNs broken).

NOTES ON THE TEXTS

No. 1.

1. The Sum. term ŠUKU.DINGIR.RA (= Akk. Kurummat-ili) cf. CAD K 575 s.v. kurummatu "provisions for". This term is used as a heading for the economic texts by the scribe.
3. The Sum. term ŠÁ.SAG/ŠÁ.DUG₄ (= Akk. sattukku/šattukku) "regular allowance, ration", which is always followed by the PN, is written KI.SAG in most of our texts by mistake (?) However ŠÁ.SAG (in No. 6) occurs also in the Chagar Bazar and Tell Brak texts: see Gadd in Iraq 7 (1940-5), pp.50ff., cf. also AOAT 3/1 34; AHW 1201-2; ARM 15 88 No.457, 256; Afo 27 430, while the term ŠÁ.DUG₄ is recorded by von Soden in OrNS 21(1952), p.77; TR.29; for other refs. see Intro. p.45.
Hu-ul-hu-ul is not an OB personal name as far as we know. However, he was "the man of Elam" (see No. 4 and 10). The meaning of the word is "happy, glad" (see ArOr 29 143⁴); see also ZA 57 p.39. Most of the PNs mentioned in our texts are without the determinative (Y) which is normally placed before PNs.
5. GIR(šēpu) + PN. This Sum. Ideogram is discussed by Leemans in SLB 1/3 pp.107ff; see also ARM 7 pp.174ff.
12. For dabin (ZĪ.ŠE) "kind of flour" see e.g. Sollberger, TCS 1 glossary No. 700 (tapin).
13. Belanum: He was a high official in Me-Turan and is mentioned many times in our economical texts.
17. For the evidence of the location of Tirga see above p.40.
18. This line gives the total of flour in lines 1,2,4 and 12.
19. This line gives the total of barley in lines 3,5,6,7,10 and 17.
20. ZI.GA (Akk. šitu) "expenciture", see CAD Š 219 2'.

21. Balilum: This PN occurs many times in our texts. He was a man with responsibility and authority in Me-Turan.

22. For this DF and others see above p.36.

No. 2.

10. i-ka-[lu-ú]: restored from 1:9.

16. i-tu-ra-am-ma: cf. CT 40 48 4:13.

22. This line gives the total of flour in lines 1,2,4,5,13,14,16 and 17.

23. This line gives the total of barley in lines 3,6,7,8 and 11.

24. The scribe omitted by mistake NÍG.ŠU Ba-li-DINGIR or forgot to write it between the total and the MN as we have it in other texts.

No. 3.

6. 5 SĪLA.TA.ĀM: This was inscribed in the next line by the scribe because there was no room.

11. Ré-[su-ma-tum]: This PN restored by comparison with 1:11 and 2:12.

13. []-šú-ti: The last two signs are the determinative-relative pronouns, cf. I.J. Gelb, MAD I p.133.

15. ša ma-ḫar: see CAD M/1 108^a s.v. maḫru "who is with" or "who is in the service of" (PN); perhaps the last three signs are a title.

No. 4.

4. The beginning of this line is illegible but may be that it is the second part of the PN Ḫulḫul-..., the man of Elam.

6. This line is illegible through damage.

8. ŠU.TI.A: (= Akk, namḫurtu) "received, receipt" and melqētu. This phrase is discussed by Edzard, Tell ed-Dēr p.149f; see also ARM 7 174.

12. Ī-lí-ip-pa-al-sa: For this PN see Stamm 190.

16. This line gives the total of flour in lines 1,2 and 3.

17. This line gives the total of barley in lines 3,7,9,10,11,13 and 15.

21. The remainder of this DF and others are written in the next line, especially the last two signs (the verb) because of lack of space.

No. 5.

6. Du-la-qum: This PN occurs in Ur III texts. See UET 5 168:4 and 26; see also CAD D 172 s.v. dulaqu "describing a bodily trait".
- 2 Ta-al-MUŠ^u-hu-ḫa: This is a foreign PN which appears three times in our texts; in two it occurs with Abu-la-um No. 6:5, 11:4.
- 3 LUGAL sú-da-i: see CAD Š. s.v. sudû "travel provisions" p.229.

No. 6.

8. Ki-ma-tim: It is not clear whether Kimatim is a PN or GN.
9. I-b[i-ia]: This PN is restored from No. 90:17.
15. The scribe wrote the remainder of the PN in the next line because there was no space.
16. ANŠE.GU.ZA: The Akk.equivalent is imēru ša kussi(m) "pack donkey". See MDP 28 473:2.
17. Be-[la-nu]: This PN is restored from 1:13; 2:19.

No. 7.

1. AŠGAB: This is a Sum.resding for aškāpum "leather-worker", see AHw 81. Most of the professions in our texts have not the determinative LÚ.

No. 8.

5. Du-[la-qum]: This name is restored from 5:6.
- 9-10. ANŠE-[]: This may be the first element (+ ḪI.A as plural or + KUR.RA) while in line 10 there is a single animal.
11. Tu-kul-[]: Probably a PN.
13. Ta-a-^uŠEŠ^u: Probably a PN.
16. ú-šar-di[]: see von Saden, AHw 967, s.v. redū(m) "brought over": there is probably nothing after DI.
18. The Sum.term ÉŠ.GÀR is the equivalent of Akk.iškaru: see CAD I/J 246^b "to be delivered by PN"

No. 9.

4. For the Sum. Ideogram GI = ganu(m) "reed", cf. CT 18 33 c[4] and MSL 3 121:284.
6. iz-za-az-zu: Presumably 3rd person sg. N form (subj.). There is another reading for this verb. See Poepel, Studies in Akkadian Grammar, p.76 for the present form ša iz-za-az-zu (= izzāzzu) "who is in the service of" (King, LIH No. 35; "they stand"; Ungnad, UPUM 7 No. 27, cf. GAG § 107b).
9. This line gives the total of flour in lines 1,2 and 7.
10. This line gives the total of barley in lines 3 and 4.
14. I-lu-ni: This was the last king of Eshnunna (c.1726). His name is found written in our texts with three syllables (I-lu-ni) not two (AN-ni). See RA 4, p.63.

No. 10.

6. HI.GAR-A.BA.A: This PN has two parts, the first is HI.GAR (= Akk. bārtu), CAD B 113.
7. This line is fragmentary and therefore not translated.
8. This line is illegible.

No. 11.

12. iz-za-[az-zu]: This verb is restored from 9:16, 10:13.

No. 13.

4. The second part of the PN is illegible.
6. iš-ša-di-id: This verb is šadadu(m) N form; see AHW 1122 "to turn" "to move".
8. [x]-ka-bu/pu: This word is incomplete.

No. 14.

2. NIN.A.NI: For this Sum. term see MSL 1 72:19 (= Akk. Bēltašu).

No. 15.

2. ti-ir: see AHw 1361 s.v. tīru(m) "personnel"; tirum-official; see Gelb, MAD 3 299.

No. 16.

7. For this completed DF see No. 7:12.

No. 18.

5. -du-tim: Translation assumes that the term probably belongs to the end of line 5.
11. <al> The reading of this sign at the end of DF was suggested to me by A. Cavigneaux.

No. 19. ŠU BA.AN.TI.MEŠ (= Akk. lequ, mahartu) "received". The plural is accounted for by the two PNs preceding; see also note on 4:8.

7. ŠE.GIŠ.Ì: (= Akk. šamššammū) "sesame, linseed". See TR 22:12.
- Ì.ÁG.E: (= Akk. madādu) "measured" CAD M/1 s.v. p.5.

No. 20.

1. Za-kur-[a-hu]-um: The PN is restored from 24:14, 25:2,8.
5. Ha-zi-ip-di-šum: The last two signs uncertain: perhaps as rendered here.
12. NÍG.ÀR.RA: (Akk. mundu) "fine meal, groats", CAD M/2 201^b.
13. ZÌ .GU: (= Akk. isququ) "flour", ARM 12 11; see Borger, AOAT 33 188,536; cf. Edzard, Tell-ed-Dēr, p.164.
16. This line gives the total of lines 12,13 and 14.

No. 21.

3. SAG.NÍG.GA ŠÀ.BA: see Leemans, op.cit., p.44 98:25'
4. SAG.ÍL.LA: see Borger, op.cit., p.90; see CAD N/2 s.v. našu "raised, lifted", pp.79ff.
10. ÍB.TAG₄: (= Akk. rēptu(m)) "rest, remainder" AHw 968-69.

11. SAG.GIG: (Akk. sakikku) "sick"; see AHw 1012.

No. 22.

1. ŠU.BAR: For this Sum. term see CT 45, 89 and ŠL 354:120.

15. ba? - aḥ-ri.MEŠ: The reading BA was suggested to me by Martin Stol with the meaning "elite troops".

No. 23.

8. Wa-ti-ki: This MN occurs once only in our texts.

9. This DF is an abbreviation of a longer formula; for this reading see CAD E s.v. edešu "new", pp.30ff.

No. 24.

6. ir-du-ú: see AHw s.v. reading p.965, 3rd person pl. present G form.

10. ŠÀ.GAL-šu-nu: 3rd person pl., see Gelb, MAD 2, p.127.

No. 25.

7. ṣ'-ki-zi: The first sign may be TAB/Ú, otherwise unclear. The word perhaps refers to the first word written in the line before.

No. 26.

2. LÚ-Na-bi: (=Akk. Awil-Nabium) probably an abbreviated name. However, this PN is written without the determinative (d) before Nabium. For this and other abbreviated names see above p.33.

No. 27.

5. LUGAL: The horizontal of the beginning of this sign is missing.

No. 28.

8. All these DFs are abbreviated in our texts, except No. 18.

No. 34.

8. This DF occurs once in our texts, while it appears many times in the reign of Samsu-Iluna 19 (c.1730); see Edzard, Tell ed-Dēr, p.199 No.205:20ff.

No. 44.

5. ú-še-ti-qué: This verb occurs in No. 53 as well; see CAD E s.v. etēqu, Š form pl. "pass".

6. A-na-[x]-di: This should be a PN.

No. 45.

2. [M]Í: For this sign cf. No. 51:2 which is normally placed after the amount.

No. 48.

6. GIŠ.BÁN ZABAR (UD.KA.BAR): (presumably = Akk. sūt siprim) "bronze measure".

No. 52.

- 1-4. These PN's (with an amount) occur again in the lines 6-9 of this tablet.

No. 55.

7. May be restored to Na-ša-[ra-tum]: see Simmons, YOS 14 p.70.

No. 57.

1. IGI.SA: (= Akk. igisû); see CAD I/J s.v. p.41ff, "gift, annual tax".
2. MU.BI: (= Akk. šumu) "name"; see AHW 1275.
3. IGI.DU: (= Akk. ašaridu); see CAD A/2 416 and A/1 p.244ff. s.v. alik pāni "guide, leader".

No. 58.

4. The total according to my readings should be: 3 PI 2 BÁN 2 SÌLA.

No. 59.

6. Ba-ti-ir: For this GN, mentioned without the determinative (KI), see Intro. p.41.

No. 61.

- 1-6. The scribe left room on the left side of the obverse and left edge, while he left the reverse without any inscription, but with horizontal lines.

No. 62.

1. For the Sum. term KUS.LU.UB (= Akk. luppu) see MSL 7 132:144; see also CAD L 252 s.v. "leather bag".

No. 65. taḥ-daḥ-bu: This may be the term taḥḥum; see AHW 1302 s.v.

"substitute(worker)".

No. 67.

6. The total according to my reading should be: 3 PI 1 BÂN 9 SÎLA.

No. 69.

1. ŠE.BAL: For this Sum. term (= Akk. šupiltum) see AHW 1274 "exchange, barter"; see also MSL 5, p.9:6; MSL 1 p.170 8a "store, bring to the storehouse".

No. 71.

9-10. These two lines are too broken to be translated.

13. The day number may alternatively be read as 26.

No. 72.

1-2. The scribe left a space on the left side of these two lines.

8. This line was written upside down by the scribe.

No. 74.

1. Be-el-ta-ni: This PN occurs in Stamm, Namengebung, 244 as a feminine PN and we also have it in No. 129:7.

3. ig-rum: For this Akk. term (= Sum. IN.ḪUN) see CAD A/1 p.146 s.v. agāru "rent, hire".

7. GAL: This Sum. Ideogram (= Akk. rabu) probably represents the profession of Zikir-ilishu who is mentioned in line 6. The likely meaning of this term is "chief"; see Postgate, CTN, 2 p.106 71.

No. 75.

4. bu-qú-mi-im: (Sum. ZU.SÍ.GA): see CAD B 325 s.v. buqúmu "wool plucking".

No. 77.

3-4. These two PNs are usually mentioned together in our text, and in the texts which will be published by Rasmia Rasheed as well as in

other tablets not yet published from this site.

15. Mi-ig-ri: This is an abbreviated PN. cf. Ranke Mi-ig-ra-tum p.124.

17. Cf. MU 2 ALAM KÙ.GI 2 ALAM UD.KA.BAR a-na É which is discussed by Simmons in JCS 13(1954) p.76 (n); see also Greengus, OBTI p.25, No. 11.

No. 78.

6. I-WA-e: This PN may be the same as in Alalah; see Wiseman, The Alalah Tablets, No. 177:3 ^fI-wi-ia.

No. 79.

11. Šu-ri-ša-na-din: For this PN one expects Šu-uš-ša-na-din.

12. This verb may be understood in the sense "threshed"; see AHw p.858ff.

No. 80.

1. Ī.GIŠ: (Akk. šamnu,ellu); see S. Dalley, TR, 23:11 "sweetened linseed (or sesame) oil".

6. Gu-ur-ru-ru-um: For this PN cf. Finkelstein, YOS 13 p.53.

13-15. Mu-ud-di: One expects a PN but I have not found this name (or word) in any published text.

These three lines are fragmentary and thus not translated.

No. 81.

1. A-wa-ta-DUG: This PN occurs many times in our texts; the meaning may be "the good message". Cf. MAD 3 p.30 1-2.

2. The end of this line was written in the next line because there was no room. SA.GU is the title of the PN (= Akk. sagu); see AHw 1003 s.v. sagû "the holy man", or sagû "the rope-maker"; see Oppenheim AOS 32: 250 also ŠL 104:171.

6. ŠANDAN. SANTANA (GAL.NI): (= Akk. s/šandanakku): see Borger, AOAT 33 143, 343 "the head gardener".

10. Na-ki-ruu: This PN is restored from No. 60:8.

3 . Ū.KUR (GAL.ŠUBUR): (Akk. ṭābiḫū) see Borger, AOAT 33 143 343.

No. 82.

1. KAŠ.RA.HU: This may be a kind of beer; for the meaning "kind" see AHW 969, s.v. ri/ēḫū(m); SUM.SIKIL: see ŠL 164:62 "light beer".
7. šu-ḫa-ti-ni: (Sum. ZA.HA.TIN.SAR): see AHW p.1261 s.v. šuḫa/utinnū "bulbous plants".

No. 84.

1. MU.TUM: This term is discussed by Edzard, Tell ed-Dēr, p.89.
7. The title of the PN is written in the next line by the scribe.
16. This PN may be restored [li-p]^í-it-30; see Ranke p.118.

No. 86.

4. GŪ.TUR: (= Akk. kakkū): see ARMT 7 III 4 "lentil"; see also CAD K 58.
8. ŠE.NUMUN: (= Akk. zēru); see CAD Z 90² "seed".
10. Im-gu-[rum]: This PN is restored from No. 73:2 and others.
15. Šēp(GĪR)-Ī[r-ra]: This PN is restored from No. 96:4.
19. The last sign looks like IN, not SUM. However, the meaning of this PN is "Shamash has given"; see Ranke, op.cit., p.144.

No. 87.

5. This line gives the total of barley in lines 1-3.
8. KA.KEŠDA: (= Akk. kišru): see CAD K 436 s.v. "the team of workmen or experts".

No. 88.

6. ki-iṣ-ru: see CAD K 438^{2'} s.v. kisru "hire".

No. 89.

23. The total according to my reading should be: 87 GUR 1 PI 4 BÁN
5 SĪLA.

24. Ti-pu-wa-wa-a or Ti-pu-uw-wa-a: For this reading cf. Gelb, "WA = aw, uw in cuneiform writing", JNES 20 (1961) pp.194-6.

L.E. The DF was written by the scribe in the first line after GĪR PN because there was no room after the MN.

No. 90.

9. ŠU.SĪLA.DAḤ.A(SIGA): (Akk. šāqu(m), šāqiu(m), AHw 1182 "the cup-bearer").
20. The total according to my reading should be: 218 GUR 1 PI 1 BĀN 1 SĪLA.
30. ub-b[u-lum]: This verb is restored after AHw 1400 s.v. ubbsulu(m) "to convey".

The left edge (lines 31-39 are written in three columns 31-32, 33-35 and 36-39)

No. 91.

1. GĪŠ.BA.AN.RĪ.GA: (= Akk. pars/šiku(m)) "bushel"; see MSL 6 111 107f; see also AHw 835 for the form GĪŠ.BA.RĪ.GA.
9. The total according to my reading should be: 58 GUR 3 PI.
- 4' This line gives the total of barley in lines 1' -3'
- The Rev. after line 4 with the U.E. (lines 5' -22') is written in two columns (5' -12' and 13' -22'); these lines run into one another.
- 5' a-na GUR₇: (= Akk. karû) "pile"; see CAD K 226. It is written in the next line.
- 7' GI.NA: (= Akk. ginû) "regular offering"; see CAD G 80.
- 12' SI.A: (= Akk. malu) "repayment"; see CAD M/1 182^b.
- 12' - it: This sign belongs to the PN "Sin-muballit", which is completed in the next line.
- 13' tu-ur: This verb is written in the next line by the scribe; see AHw 1332ff. s.v. tāru(m).

18' NI.GAR-^f_dEN.ZU⁷: This PN is restored from No. 90:4.

No. 92.

3. Ib-ri-šu: see CAD I/J 6,4' s.v. ibru "compeer"; RI looks like HU.

4. TE.ZA.ŠUM: I have not been able to identify this logogram.

No. 93.

1. ^{<f>}La-ma-sa-ni: For this fem. PN see Finkelstein, YOS 13, p.62 where it occurs (line 8) for the wife of Taribum.

4. LÚ.NÍG.ÁG: For this title see Intro. above p.47^b.

10. This line contains the total of barley in lines 8 and 9.

24. The total according to my reading should be: 17 GUR 3 PI 4 BÁN.

No. 94.

9. GÌR.NÍTA: The second Ideogram looks like MES not NÍTA. However there is just one PN in this line so that we do not need MES, the determinative of pl.

No. 95.

11. SI.LÁ: (= Akk. piqittu) "delivery"; see Borger, AOAT 33 89 112 see also AHW 865.

1' -3' These three lines are fragmentary and therefore are not translated.

No. 96.
col.iii.2'

^dA-bi-^dEN.ZU-ma-gir: This unusual name must mean "my father Sin grants (my request)".

No. 97.

8. The total according to my reading should be: 90 GUR 1 PI 2 BÁN. It gives the total of regular offerings in lines 6 and 7.

14. Šar-^dISKUR: This PN restored from No. 90:18.

25. This line gives the total (of barley) in lines 3,11-24, but this total should be 3 GUR 3 BÁN 6 SÌLA.

L.E.27. This line gives the total of regular offerings in lines 1 and 8.

No. 98.

12. The Rev. after line 11 is divided into two columns of writing (12-16 and 17-22).
14. pu-ḫa-tu-šu: For this verb see AHw 877 s.v. pūḫum (= Sum. NÍG.SAG.ÌL.LA "substitute"); see also ARMT 3 19:23.
17. Ba-bu: For this PN see MAD I 181.
22. This line gives the total (of barley) in lines 17-21.

No. 100.

14. This PN is restored from Nos. 22:6 and 124:3.

No. 101.

4. This line gives the total of barley in lines 1-3.
7. Zi-ki-gu?-gi-ik-ku-bi: The writing is clear but the meaning of this PN uncertain.
10. NU.BÀNDA: For this title between two PNs see VAS 9 217:3; see also R. Harris, Ancient Sippar, 99.
11. For this PN see YOS 14, p.61.

No. 102.

10. [Ka-ab]-si-ia: This PN is restored from No. 89:17,21.

No. 103.

4. This line gives the total of barley in lines 1-3, but the total should be 3 GUR 3 BÁN rather than 3 GUR only.
5. KUD: This Sum.Ideogram (= Akk. parāsu(m) "the section under") is followed by a PN which must be that of the unit commander. See TR p.178 and AHw 830ff.
11. This line gives the total of barley in lines 6-10.
19. This line gives the total of barley in lines 13-18, but the total should be 2 GUR 4 BÁN not 3 GUR.

21. 10 GUR: This calculation is written on the right side of the Rev.
because there was no room left.

No. 104.

16. This PN is restored from Nos. 37:3 and 124:2.

No. 105.

4. ^dA-bi: This DN is mentioned in the Sargonic texts from the Diyala region; see Gelb, MAD 1, 229.

No. 107.

- 10 & 20. NU: This Sum.Ideogram may be abbreviated from the full term
NU.BÀNDA (= Akk. Laputtu), "overseer" which precedes PN in our
texts; see this suggestion by R. Harris in op.cit., p.100.
After line 20 the lines are divided into two columns of writing.

col.ii.9' For this PN see Goetze, "Amorite names" JSS 4/3(1959) p.195.

- 17' If the amount in this broken line is 2 PI 3 BÀN, then the total
in col.iii.1' should be 20 GUR 2 PI 3 BÀN, not 23 GUR 2 PI 3 BÀN.

No. 108.

1. A-du-an-ni-a-am: The name is restored from 115:iii.6', 19', iv.8'
vi.9'. The last sign AM looks like hi-gu, not AM.

No. 109.

28. NUN.GAL (ABGAL): (= Akk. apkallu) "wise man, expert"; see CAD A/2,
s.v. p.171.

L.E. The left edge (38-46) is written in four columns (38-39, 40-41,
42-44 and 45-46).

44. BUR: This Sum.sign may belong to the line before as a title of
Idia-Adad. However, the writing of the sign was not completed by
the scribe; it is probably a part of BUR.GUL (= Akk. parkullum)
"notary" (see AHW 834) - or BAHAR(DUG.BUR) (= Akk. paharu(m))
"potter" (see AHW 810).

No. 110.

2. šu-ri-nu: see AHw 1283 s.v. šurinum/šurinnu "emblem".
6. mi-se-e-em: see CAD M/2 32 s.v. mesû "refining".
7. im-tu-ú: see CAD M/1 430^{3'} s.v. maṭu " (were) missing".
14. <X>: There is probably a number fore ŠE which was dropped by the scribe.

No. 111.

4. pi-ḫu: (Sum. DUG.KAŠ.ÚS.KA.DÙ): see AHw 862 s.v. piḫu(m) "beer jug"; see also MSL 7 79:76.
15. For this DF see Greengus, OBTI, 34,55.

No. 112.

2. For this GN see Toffteen, AJSL 21 93 and Postgate, St. Pohl(SM) 3(1974) p.8.

No. 113.

3. Be-li-í: This is a hypocor. PN; see Ranke, EBPN, 74.

No. 114. This text relates to distribution of lands to the people of Me-Turan and Batir.

3. For the dry-measures, see above p.38.
9. TUR: For this title cf. ABL 117, 12'
21. This line gives the total of PNs in lines 13'-20'; and the city Batir is mentioned at the head of the tablet with Me-Turan.

No. 115.

- col.ii.9'. The total according to my reading should be: 1 GUR 5 BÁN.
- col.iii.3'. The total according to my reading should be: 4 PI.
- col.iii.17'. The total according to my reading should be: 1 GUR 1 PI, and this line gives the total in lines 3'-16'.
- col.v.17' For this PN cf. Huffman, APN p.33.
- col.vii.13' A-a-ḫu-um-Kima (GIM): a-a is usually read ^(d)Aya but such a reading here would not provide a normal PN. Aḫum is sometimes

written A-a-ḫu-um. The latter is preferred because we then have normal hypoeoristicon Aḫum-Kima.

No. 116.

col.i.3. This city is mentioned on the bank of the Euphrates (above Sippar); see CAD K 211^b.

4. ši-ip-ki: (Sum. KUS.AK.A): see AHW 1245 s.v. šipku(m) "to store up"; see also MSL 9 201:259.

7. BI: The last sign in this line is BI; it is not clear what role it plays here. It looks like a Sum. postfix.

col.ii.6'. This line is uncompleted and not translated.

16'. KA?-ri-ki: This ideogram KA offers no obvious reading, no royal name like this is known.

col.iii.4'. This line gives the total of barley in lines 1' and 3'.

7'. For this verb see above n. No. 79:12.

10'. This line gives the total of barley in lines 8' and 9'.

13'. Na-[ap/pa]-súm: This PN is restored from YOS 14 p.70. However there is space for more than one sign.

No. 117.

Lo.E. 14. The first part of the PN is written in the first part of this line, while the second part is written in the next line. However, it is uncompleted.

19. BE.KU.TU: Unofficial title is expected, but the combination of syllables does not provide a recognisable word.

No. 121.

12. The logogram ANŠE.GU.LÁ is written instead of the usual ANŠE.LÁ.GU (= Akk. kūdanu) "mule".

No. 122. This tablet has six columns with the following heading (ÉŠ.GÀR UD.1 KAM; ZI.GA; ZÌ.GU; ZÌ.ŠE; ŠU.NIGÍN; ÍB.TAG₄; MU.BI), the last

two signs being the names of the person whose materials these presumably were. One expects that the men named were millers, who were allotted a certain amount for grinding every day and who did not always finish all the work, so that there was some not completed, ÍB.TAG₄ (rihtu).

The items in the second column under ZI.GA are otherwise not understood.

9. DA: This Sum. ideogram is unknown; it may be an abbreviation of a longer term, or it may be a profession.

11-17. These lines are written horizontally.

No. 124.

1. ÍB.TAG₄ : This Sum. term is largely illegible, but we reconstruct it from other texts - see Nos. 122, 126, 128; however it may be that the scribe intended to write this term and then remembered that he had not written ÍB.TAG₄ and so he left it to write the other signs.

No. 125.

6. The meaning of these two words is uncertain.

No. 129. There are three seal impressions on Rev., U.E. and R.E.

2. PA₅ (PAB.E) (= Akk. pelgu) "canal" see CAD A/2 425^b.
3. ÚS.SA.DU A.ŠÀ: (= Akk. itu eqli) "adjoining a field"; see MSL 5 69:249. This type of phrase is found frequently in contracts from Harmal, Ishchali, Babylon, Mari, while other contracts prefer the ideogram DA (= Akk. itu); see CAD I/J 312ff.
5. KI: (= Akk. itti) In this kind of contract the vendor's name is always found with this Sum. ideogram.
10. ŠAM.TIL.LA.A.NI.ŠÈ: (= Akk. šimū gāmrū): see CAD G 37 s.v. gāmrū "complete, full".

11. IN.NA.AL.LAL: (= Akk. šaqālu(m)); see AHw 1178.
12. ŠÀ.GA.A.NI AL.DUG: (= Akk. lib(b)am utīb): see JCS 14 23 46:14.
13. INIM.BI AL.TIL: (= Akk. amāt gamārim): CAD G 27^d.
15. ta-mi: (= Sum. PÀD), see AHw 1317 s.v. tamū(m)/tamā'um "to swear"; tami is stative.
17. lišanšu ilapat: This idiom is used in OB; see Simmons, JCS 14 30 64:9. However for this Akk. term as an idiom in the Middle Diyala region see above Intro. n. No. 83.
- No. 130. There are six illegible seal traces on Obv., R.E., L.E., Lo.E., Rev. and U.E. of this text.
2. For this canal name see Feigin, YOS 12,71.
- 13-14. UD.KÚR.ŠÈ LÚ.LÚ.RA NU.MU.UN.GI₄.GI₄.DA: (= Akk. ana warkiat Umi la ragamam); see Simmons, JCS 14 23 46:19-20.
16. SUKKAL.MAH (= Akk. sukkal-mahu "plenipotentiary": occurs in oath formulas with the Diyala god Tishpak, cf. TIM 4 34:35; see also van Dijk, AfO 23(1970) p.63; for discussion of this term see Stolper, ZA 72(1982) pp.42-61; see also Lambert, Iraq 41(1979), pp.15-17.
- it-ma: See n. No. 129:15; this is G preterite.
19. There are two seals on the tablet: KIŠIB La-ma-an-na and KIŠIB A-hu-wa-qar; the second is sealed horizontally.
24. Ha-ši-ip-ÍD DUR.ÙL: The Sum. half (= Akk. Turan) "Diyala river" occurs as part of a PN, eg. in Gelb, MAD 1 231.
- No. 131. There are two seal impressions on Obv. and Lo.E. of this text.
- No. 132. There is one seal impression on Rev.
16. a-sa-ak: see Thureau-Dangin, "asakku" RA 33(1941) pp.41-3, "has transgressed" (lit. "eaten") the oath of DN and RN.
- No. 133. There are five seal impressions on L.E., Lo.E., Rev., R.E. and U.E.

12. For the PN see No. 132:6.

The last sign of Sum. verb IN.ŠI.ŠÁM is written rad rather than ŠÁM.

No. 134. There are four seal impressions on R.E., Lo.E., Rev. and U.E.

No. 135.

1. NÍG.ŠU = Makkuru, see Labat, MDR (1963) 245,597.

9. te-er-ti-ku-nu: see BIN 4 19 17; see also ABw 1350-1 s.v. tertum "wrong".

18. Šu-ut + PN: see Gelb, MAD 3 p.253; determinative pronoun pl. "belonging to".

22. li-ma-tu-nu: The last sign is written in the next line by scribe. See CAD L 125 s.v. lemû "to take food".

29. This line is written in the first line of the Obv. because there was no room elsewhere to write it.

No. 136.

5. A.MI: This Sum.term (= Akk.agû) "flood", see Edzard and Wilcke, AOAT 25 163 and CAD A/1 157.

No. 137.

12. GIBIL.ŠĖ: For this Sum.term see CAD E 374ff. s.v. eššu "fresh barley".

No. 138.

16-18. The text of these lines is less than clear, the sequel is badly damaged.

19-22. These lines are fragmentary and not translated.

No. 139.

3. -nim: This sign is written in the next line by scribe.

9. -ki: This sign looks like DI not KI.

11. i-da-ab-bi-bu-šú?-nu: One expects i-da-bu-bu-šú-nu.
12. ba-lum: As a conj. is not common. See CAD B 70^a.
šú-ta-ba-šú: See CAD B 156 s.v. bašû for the Št form in this sense.
15. ip-ta-ma: see AHW 858ff. s.v. pêlûm; the translation is according to him.
16. For this line see AHW 882 s.v. purussu(m) "decision".

No. 140.

7. iš-ta-šú-ú: see CT 46 46 4f. and AHW 1196 s.v. šasû(m) "decision".
 Gt. pl.
8. a-wi-liḫ-e: The sign LI looks like TU, not LI.
10. This line is fragmentary and not translated.
12. a-i-iš-ma: see CAD A/1 234 s.v. ajišam "where".
13. The verb i-il-la-ak is singular although the letter was sent to three persons.
15. ma-ra-ri: The first sign looks like BA rather than MA; see CAD M/1 268 s.v. marāru B "soil breaking"; other readings are uncertain.
19. li-la-ḫa-am: see CAD L 126ff. s.v. lêmu "to take food or drink", but one may prefer to read li-ra-ḫa-am: see CAD A/2 221-2 s.v. arāḫum "to hurry". ERÍN.MŠ is treated as a collective noun here, hence the singular verb (cf. line 15).

No. 141.

1. Sin-abushu: He was a vassal ruler in the Diyala region; see the chronological chart, especially Eshnunna, Me-Turan. See the chart of the city regions.
3. Rubum abuka: Such an expression should mean that Rubum was "father" (i.e. the superior) of a vassal ruler. See the chronological chart. It is possible that Rubum, king of Eshnunna, was the superior of Sin-abushu. The latter reigned c.1890 for 14 years, i.e. until

c.1876. If Warassa of Eshnunna's reign was very brief, Rubum could have had short term control of Neribum (Ishchali); see van Dijk, AfO 23(1970) pp.65-71; see also Sumer 13(1957) p.109 PL 21.

5. ia-ar-du-^dMAR.TU: This is clearly an Amorite spelling.
10. Most signs of this line are fragmentary and not translated.
11. The root of this verb is halaqu (D form) = damage, destroy.
12. ú-ga-ar-ka: See AHW 1402 s.v. ugārum "field, land".
13. AGA.ÚŠ (= Akk. redu) "soldier"; it looks like AT.TA rather than AGA.ÚŠ.
- 15-16. For these Amorite tribes see Intro. p.56ff.
- 3'. ni-ik-ta-ša-ar: see CAD K 257ff. s.v. kašarum "to collect, to join".
- 6'. RI: looks like HU.
- 7'. ta-aḫ-ta-ma: see CAD H 158ff. s.v. hātum "be in error, wrong".
- 12'. I-da-ma-ra-az: The last two signs look like -da-ak not ra-az.
- 16'. lu-li: G form Pret. with direct object; see CAD E s.v. elû.
The last sign is possibly IK, but malikum "advisor" does not suit the context and seems to be rare in OB.
- 17'. -im: This sign is written in next line.
- 19' -20'. The meaning of these lines is uncertain.

No. 142.

6. te-ri: see AHW 1351 s.v. tērum; see also above n. No. 15:2.
tu-uk-ki-il-ma: see AHW 1304ff. s.v. takālu(m) "confide, entrust".

No. 143.

5. This statement here suggests that the writer was a governor, cf. Mari....
9. [še-er]-ra-am-ma: This word is restored after AHW 1217.
12. DUMU.DIŠ(GE/INNA): This Sum. term (= Akk. šerru) "child" see AOAT 33 98, 144.

20. aš-bu-ur: The first sign is written AN rather than AŠ. I owe the suggestion for my reading to M. Stol.

24. This line is uncertain.

No. 144.

6. SA.ĤI.A: The meaning of this plural Sum.Ideogram is uncertain, SA = "bundle", see Oppenheim, AOS 32 p.249. See also von Saden, AHw 1216 s.v. šer'anu(m) "blood, vessel".

7. QÍ looks like DI.

8. IB looks like DA.

12. MA: The last sign is written in the next line.

14. This line is uncertain.

No. 145. There are nine seal impressions on Obv., Rev. and R.E.

1. This PN is restored from line 11.

8. na-du-tim: see Stol, AbB 9 49:25 s.v. mādūtum "others" and passim.

9. i-s/šal-la-tum: see AHw 1014 s.v. salatum or 1147 s.v. šalātum "to cut, to pieces".

10. ul-lu-tum: see AHw 1410 s.v. ullūtu or ullû(m) "one party or the other".

10-11. ku-zi-in-ba: The meaning of this word is uncertain.

CATALOGUE AND INDICES

CATALOGUE
REGISTER AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TEXTS

Text No.	Field No.	IM. No.	Dimensions (in cm.) (L x W x H)	Locus (Level III)	Contents
1	179 Sib _I	85243	7 x 4.8 x 2.8	Room 11	Expenditure (ZI.GA) of barley and flour
2	178 Sib _I	85242	7 x 4.9 x 2.5	Room 11	Same type
3	166 Sib _I	85230	5.4 x 4.5 x 2.3	Passage 20	Same type
4	67 Sib _I	85132	6.3 x 4.3 x 2.5	Passage 20	Same type
5	149 Sib _I	85213	4.7 x 4.5 x 2.4	Courtyard 10	Same type
6	196 Sib _I	85260	5 x 4.1 x 2.1	Room 19	Same type
7	24 Sib _I	85089	5.8 x 4.1 x 2.2	Room 14	Accounting of barley
8	170 Sib _I	85234	5.5 x 4.3 x 2.1	Passage 20	ŠU.TI.A - receipt for barley flour
9	9 Sib _I	85074	4 x 3.8 x 2.3	Room 14	Same type as No. 1 etc.
10	69 Sib _I	85134	4.7 x 4.1 x 2.3	Passage 20	Same type
11	322 Sib _I	85375	5.1 x 4.1 x 2.2	Room 14	Same type
12	193 Sib _I	85257	4 x 3.8 x 2.1	Room 19	Same type
13	44 Sib _I	85109	2.9 x 2.8 x 1.9	Room 14 inside the barley jar	Receipt for provisions
14	112 Sib _I	85176	3 x 3 x 2.1	Room 14 at the corner	Expenditure (ZI.GA) of small amounts of flour
15	49 Sib _I	85114	2.8 x 2.7 x 1.8	Room 14 near the barley jar	Receipt for barley as fodder for horses

16	71 Sib _I	85136	3.6 x 3.6 x 2.1	Room 14	SU.TI.A - receipt for flour and barley
17	115 Sib _I	85174	4 x 3.2 x 2.2	Room 14	SU.TI.A - receipt for flour
18	108 Sib _I	85172	3.3 x 3.2 x 2.2	Room 14	SU.TI.A - loan for barley
19	147 Sib _I	85211	4.2 x 4.1 x 2.4	Courtyard 10	SU BA.AN.TI - loan for sesame
20	148 Sib _I	85212	5.8 x 4.4 x 2.4	Courtyard 10	Same type as No. 1 etc.
21	194 Sib _I	85258	4.3 x 4.2 x 2.2	Room 19	<u>nampartu</u> - receipt for barley by Balilum
22	68 Sib _I	85133	4.2 x 3.8 x 2.2	Passage 20	Expenditure (ZI.GA) for workmen
23	132 Sib _I	85196	3.6 x 3.5 x 2.5	Room 14	Receipt for barley as fodder for horses ridden from ed-Dér.
24	40 Sib _I	85105	3.6 x 3.3 x 2.2	Room 14 inside the barley jar	Receipt for barley as fodder for horses belonging to the palace
25	38 Sib _I	85103	3.4 x 3.3 x 2.3	Room 14 inside the barley jar	Expenditure (ZI.GA) of barley as fodder for horses
26	16 Sib _I	85081	3.5 x 3.4 x 1.6	Room 14	Same type as No. 7
27	47 Sib _I	85112	3.7 x 3.6 x 2	Room 14	Assignment (ÉŠ.GÀR) of barley
28	28 Sib _I	85093	4 x 3.7 x 2	Room 14	Same type
29	131 Sib _I	85195	4.2 x 4.2 x 1.9	Room 14 below the barley store	Same type
30	52 Sib _I	85117	3.6 x 3.5 x 1.8	Room 14, near the barley jar	Same type
31	30 Sib _I	85095	3.9 x 3.7 x 1.7	Room 14	Same type

32	102 Sib _I	85166	4.2 x 3.8 x 1.6	Room 14 between the barley store and the main gate	Same type
33	103 Sib _I	85167	3.3 x 3 x 1.6	Room 14 between the barley store and the main gate	Same type
34	221 Sib _I	85282	4 x 3.6 x 1.7	Room 14	Same type
35	27 Sib _I	85092	4.4 x 3.2 x 1.8	Room 14	Same type as No. 26
36	227 Sib _I	85288	3.7 x 3.3 x 2	Room 14	Same type as No. 27
37	32 Sib _I	85097	2.8 x 2.3 x 1.5	Room 14	Same type
38	51 Sib _I	85116	2.8 x 2.5 x 1.5	Room 14 beside the barley jar	Same type as No. 26
39	35 Sib _I	85100	2.7 x 2.6 x 1.8	Room 14	Same type
40	104 Sib _I	85168	3.3 x 3.1 x 1.5	Room 14 between the barley store and the main gate	Same type as No. 27
41	50 Sib _I	85115	2.9 x 2.7 x 1.5	Room 14 beside the barley jar	Same type
42	34 Sib _I	85099	2.9 x 2.7 x 1.6	Room 14	Same type
43	122 Sib _I	85186	3.5 x 3.3 x 1.7	Room 14	Same type
44	127 Sib _I	85191	3.3 x 3.2 x 2	Room 14	Receipt for barley as fodder for animals
45	31 Sib _I	85096	3.7 x 3.5 x 1.7	Room 14	Same type as No. 27
46	101 Sib _I	85165	2.6 x 2.4 x 1.7	Room 14 between the barley store and the eastern gate	Same type

47	96 Sib _I	85160	2.8 x 2.7 x 1.9	Room 14	Same type
48	314 Sib _I	85367	4.6 x 4.1 x 1.9	Room 14	Accounting of barley measured by bronze measure
49	114 Sib _I	85178	4.4 x 3.6 x 1.8	Room 14 between the barley jar and a round bench	Same type as No. 26
50	116 Sib _I	85180	3.2 x 3.1 x 2.2	Room 14 between the barley jar and the round bench	Account of barley
51	204 Sib _I	85266	3 x 2.8 x 2.1	Room 14	Same type as No. 26
52	221 Sib _I	85374	4 x 3.6 x 1.7	Room 14	Same type
53	39 Sib _I	85104	2.5 x 2.4 x 1.9	Room 14 inside the jar	Receipt for barley as fodder for animals
54	206 Sib _I	85268	4 x 3.7 x 2	Room 14	SU.TI.A - receipt for flour and barley
55	107 Sib _I	85171	3.9 x 3.3 x 2.2	Room 14 at the corner	Delivery of barley
56	348 Sib _I	85401	2.8 x 2.8 x 1.8	Room 42	Receipt of bricks
57	109 Sib _I	85173	3.7 x 3 x 1.8	Room 14 at the corner	Same type as No. 26
58	189 Sib _I	85253	3 x 2.8 x 1.8	Room 19 at the corner	Receipt of flour
59	291 Sib _I	85344	2.7 x 2.7 x 1.9	Room 14 inside the barley store	Account of flour (ZI.DA)
60	155 Sib _I	85219	5 x 3.6 x 2	Room 13	Same type as No. 55
61	129 Sib _I	85193	5.3 x 5.3 x 1.9	Room 14 under the barley store	Expenditure (ZI.GA) of barley
62	25 Sib _I	85090	5.6 x 3.9 x 2.1	Room 14	Account of leather bags
63	17 Sib _I	85082	3.3 x 3 x 1.5	Room 14	Same type as No. 55

64	18 Sib _I	85083	3.8 x 3 x 1.7	Room 14	Same type
65	278 Sib _I	For study	4.3 x 3.9 x 2.3	Room 14 between the barley store and the bench	Account of barley under the order of Balilum
66	120 Sib _I	85184	3.1 x 2.6 x 1.9	Room 14 between the barley jar and the square bench	Same type as No. 63
67	223 Sib _I	85284	3.8 x 3.8	Room 14	Same type as No. 50
68	111 Sib _I	85175	2.6 x 2.6 x 1.5	Room 14 at the corner	Same type as No. 27
69	375 Sib _I	85428	2.2 x 1.7 x 1.5	Room 39	Receipt of store barley
70	286 Sib _I	85339	4.6 x 4 x 1.6	Room 14 between the barley jar and the square bench	Account of barley
71	237 Sib _I	85298	4.4 x 3.9 x 2.4	Room 14	Account of barley and flour
72	98 Sib _I	85162	3.4 x 3.4 x 2.1	Room 14 below the barley store	Account of barley
73	195 Sib _I	85259	5.7 x 4.7 x 2.2	Room 19	Account of flour (ZĪ.DA) under the orders of Tishpak-našir
74	169 Sib _I	85233	7.5 x 4.8 x 1.6	Passage 20	Account of barley
75	12 Sib _I	85077	7.2 x 4.5 x 2.4	Room 14	SU.TI.A - receipt for barley and flour
76	1 Sib _I	85068	8.8 x 5.7 x 2.6	Room 14	Same type as No. 63
77	453 Sib ₂	85506	3.3 x 3.2 x 2.2	Room 54 in the interment	Return of barley by the palace
78	454 Sib ₂	85507	4.2 x 3.5 x 2.5	Room 54 in the interment	Same type as No. 63
79	466 Sib ₂	85519	4.1 x 3.6 x 2.3	Room 54	Delivery of barley in the warehouse of Shuri-shanadin

80	418 Sib ₂	85471	6 x 4.5 x 3	Room 54 in the interment	Record concerning pea flour, sesame oil and beer
81	445 Sib ₂	85498	6.5 x 4.8 x 2.8	Room 54	ŠU.TI.A - receipt for barley by Makkur-Nanna
82	424 Sib ₂	85477	2.8 x 2.7 x 5	Room 54 in the basement	Record concerning rahu-beer, light beer and bulbous plants for named persons
83	462 Sib ₂	85515	8.2 x 5.1 x 2.8	Room 54 in the interment	Record concerning barley for named persons
84	493 Sib ₂	85546	4.6 x 4.2 x 2.2	Room 54	Delivery (MU.TÚM) of barley from Gamilum
85	508 Sib ₂	85561	3.5 x 3.2 x 2.5	Room 54	Delivery (MU.TÚM) of barley from Sin-magir
86	505 Sib ₂	85558	7.5 x 5.5 x 3.5	Room 54	Account of barley, lentils, silver and seed barley
87	506 Sib ₂	85559	7.3 x 4.8 x 3.2	Room 54	Delivery (MU.TÚM) of barley as a balance (ÍB.TAG ₄ .A) of Milik-ilum and others
88	514 Sib ₂	85567	5.8 x 6 x 2.9	Room 54	mahrum - receipt for barley and stored in <u>the warehouse</u>
89	492 Sib ₂	85542	7.8 x 5.3 x 2.6	Room 54	Account of barley to Me-Turan
90	507 Sib ₂	85560	7.6 x 4.6 x 3	Room 54	Delivery (MU.TÚM) of barley from Naram-ilishu
91	523 Sib ₂	85576	6.5 x 5.1 x 2.9	Room 54	Delivery (MU.TÚM) from (GÚ.UN) yield of Irra-abum
92	516 Sib ₂	85569	6.4 x 4.4 x 2.6	Room 54	Expenditure (ZI.GA) of barley and barley flour
93	524 Sib ₂	85577	7.1 x 4.5 x 3	Room 54	Expenditure (ZI.GA) of barley from the palace warehouse by the "captain"
94	536 Sib ₂	85589	4 x 3.6 x 2.6	Room 54	Expenditure (ZI.GA) of barley
95	446 Sib ₂	85499	9 x 5.5 x 3.2	Room 54	Account of a journey to Karahar

96	531 Sib ₂	85584	6.7 x 5.3 x 3	Room 54	Account of a journey to Zabban
97	526 Sib ₂	85579	7 x 5.1 x 3.2	Room 54	Account of regular offering under the orders of PNs
98	517 Sib ₂	85570	6.1 x 5.4 x 3.1	Room 54	Delivery (MU.TUM) of barley from yield of Ibni-Tishpak
99	422 Sib ₂	85475	2.8 x 2.2 x 1.8	Room 54 in the dump near the northwest wall	Account of flour, beer and barley
100	419 Sib ₂	85472	5.2 x 4.2 x 2.5	Room 54 in the interment near the northwest wall	Account of barley
101	30 Haddad		4 x 3.5 x 2.5	Room 4 on the ground	Account of barley
102	82 Haddad		4.1 x 3.7 x 2.1	Room 12 on the ground	Statement of barley
103	29 Haddad		4.2 x 3.8 x 2.5	Room 4	Account of barley divided into three sections
104	413 Sib ₂	85466	6.5 x 4.2	Room 12 in the southwest wall near the west corner	List of workers
105	282 Sib _I	85335	8.2 x 7 x 2.5	Room 14	School tablet, (list of names)
106	100 Sib _I	85164	4.5 x 3.4 x 2.3	Room 14 between the barley store and the eastern gate	List of personal names
107	483 Sib ₂	85536	7.8 x 4.8 x 2.2	Room 54	Account of barley
108	484 Sib ₂	85537	7.8 x 4.8 x 2.9	Room 54	Account of barley
109	482 Sib ₂	85535	8.5 x 4.8 x 2.9	Room 54	Account of barley for drink (festival drinks)

110	473 Sib ₂	85526	7.6 x 4.8 x 2.9	Room 54	Statement of silver
111	519 Sib ₂	85572	5.8 x 4.8 x 2.8	Room 54	ŠU.TI.A - receipt for various materials for Tirga, Batir, Karaḥar and Zabban
112	480 Sib ₂	85535	3.6 x 3.2 x 2.2	Room 54	Account of barley
113	429 Sib ₂	85482	2.2 x 1.8 x 1.7	Room 54	Price of barley against sesame oil
114	53 Sib _I	85118	13.9 x 7.6 x 3.8	Room 13	Large list of 42 persons (headings MaŠ.GAG.EN) in the city Me-Turan and Batir
115	31 Haddad		13 x 8.1 x 4.1	Room 4 on the ground	Large account of barley written in eight columns, four on obverse and four on reverse
116	93 Sib _I	85157	12.5 x 6.6 x 3	Room 14	Account (heading: (ZĪ.DA), ŠE-um, ŠU.NIGÍN)
117	171 Sib _I	85235	6.7 x 4.5 x 2.3	Passage 20	Account (heading: [] ŠE ŠU.NIGÍN MU.BI)
118	119 Sib _I	85183	3.5 x 3.3 x 1.7	Room 14 between the barley jar and the round bench	Account (heading: GIG ŠE ŠU.NIGÍN MU.BI)
119	128 Sib _I	85192	4.2 x 4.1 x 1.7	Room 14	Same type
120	48 Sib _I	85113	3.7 x 3.6 x 1.7	Room 14 near the barley jar	Same type but the beginning broken
121	86 Sib _I	85150	8.2 x 5.6 x 2.7	Room 14	Tabular tally of account of barley flour (ZĪ.ŠE) as fodder for Me-Turan
122	65 Sib _I	85130	7.3 x 5.1 x 2.1	Room 14 near the southeast wall	Tabular tally of account with seven columns: (EŠGAR UD.1 KAM ZI.GA ZĪ.GU ZĪ.ŠE ŠU.NIGÍN IB.TAG MU.BI) 4
123	20 Sib _I	85085	7.7 x 5.2 x 2.4	Room 14	Same type, but six columns

124	85 Sib _I	85149	7.7 x 5.3 x 2.7	Room 14 under the barley jar	Same type, but with four columns
125	10 Sib _I	85075	7.2 x 4.3 x 2.1	Room 14	Same type as No. 122
126	269 Sib _I	85325	6.8 x 4.6 x 2.1	Room 14	Same type
127	281 Sib _I	85334	9.8 x 6.2 x 2.4	Room 14	Same type, but with six columns
128	23 Sib _I	85088	7.6 x 5.4 x 2.6	Room 14	Same type as No. 122
129	67 Haddad		4.8 x 5.7 x 2.5	Room 10 in the dump	Purchase of field
130	57 Haddad		10.2 x 5.6 x 3.7	Room 8 on the ground	Same type
131	682 Sib ₂	85735	9 x 5.5 x 3.3	Room 34	Same type
132	51 Haddad		10.5 x 5.7 x 3.4	Room 8	Same type
133	54 Haddad		8 x 5.2 x 3.4	Room 8 at the southwest corner	Same type
134	56 Haddad		9 x 5.7 x 3.2	Room 8 at the southwest corner	Same type
135	449 Sib ₂	85502	5.8 x 4.2 x 1.8	Room 54	Letter from Idin-Amurru to Makkur-Nanna and Eribam
136	336 Sib _I	85389	4.9 x 4.1 x 2.6	Room 12	Letter from Lipit-Ishtar to Ingurum
137	200 Sib _I	85262	4.7 x 4.6 x 2.4	The southeast passage in the interment	Letter: names broken
138	620 Sib ₂	85673	4.6 x 4.3 x 2.8	Room 69 in the south wall	Letter from Haliwum to Ibni-Tishpak
139	472 Sib ₂	85525	3.5 x 3.4 x 2.1	Room 54	Letter from Ahuni to Ealtuka and Sin-bél-aplim

140	15 Sib _I	85080	5.7 x 4.1 x 2.1	Room 14	Letter from Mūbbum to Inzuzu and Ili-mānni
141	343 Sib _I	85396	9 x 4.9 x 3	Room 34	Official letter from Rubūm to Sin-abushu
142	158 Sib _I	85222	7.2 x 4.8 x 3.2	Room 13	Letter from Ammu-rapi to Abiranum
143	144 Sib _I	85208	4.3 x 3.9 x 3.1	Courtyard 4 under brick paving	Official letter from Balat-abbi-Shamash to Marī
144	88 Sib _I	85152	8.5 x 5.9 x 3.3	Room 14	Letter to Hammu-rapi from his "lord"
145	137 Sib _I	85370	9.7 x 5.5 x 3.8	Courtyard 15	Adoption contract

I N D I C E S(i) PERSONAL NAMES

The following conventions have been used in some of the names:

^dAdad = ^dIŠKUR, ^dAmurru = ^dMAR.TU, Awil = LÚ, ^dIlabrat = ^dNIN.ŠUBUR, I-lum, ÌL = DINGIR, ^dIštar = ^dINANNA, Ištar = EŠ₄DAR, mār = DUMU, mārtum = DUMU.MÍ, ^dNANNA = ^dŠEŠ.KI, ^dNergal = ^dNE.İRİ₁₁, GAL, puzur = PUZUR₄, ^dSIN = ^dEN.ZU, Sin = 30, ^dŠamaš = ^dUTU, ^dTišpak = ^dTIŠPAK, Warad, Wara(s) = ÌR.

The determinative before some male names (I) is omitted, but the female is shown as (f), i.e. feminine, which precedes the name.

The following abbreviations are used: b. = brother; d. = daughter; f. = father; m. = mother; (RN) = royal name; s. = son; (s) = seal; w. = wife, (w) = witness.

A.....-gu-mi	117:14
A-....-ša-am, s. of ^d Sin...	102:7
A-a-am-mu	115:viii.16'
A-a-da-ku	115:vii.12'
A-ad-da-a-šu	80:4
A-a-ḥa-lu	115:i.21
A-a-ḥu-um	115:v.11'
A-a-ḥu-um-kima(GIM)	115:vii.13'
A-at-ta-a	4:5; 5:4; 6:19
A-at-ta-šu-nu	1:4; 2:4; 3:4
Ab-.....	114:ii.14'
A-bi-.....	127:3
A-bi-e-tum	93:19
A-bi-din-nam	15:4
A-bi-ma-ṭá-ar	141:9
A-bi-ra-nu-um	142:1
^d A-bi- ^d Sin-ma-gir	96:iii.1',2'
A-bi-šam(Ú)	115:iv.20'

Ab-bu-di-ri	22:3
Ab-du-ki-nu	115:ii.5'
Ab-du-šū-ri	107:i.12
A-bu, A-bu-wa-qar*	5:6; 27:4; 29:3*; 30:4*; 31:4*; 32:5*; 33:3; 34:4*; 35:2*,8*; 36:5; 37:2*; 38:3; 39:2*; 40:4*; 41:5; 42:2*; 43:2*; 45:7; 46:3*; 48:3*; 49:3*; 50:5*; 51:4*; 52:4*,9*; 61:2*; 63:5; 67:3*; 70:3*; 72:5,11; 119:4; 122:9; 123:4*; 124:8*
A-bu-la-um	6:4; 11:3
A-bu-ši-na	112:3
A-bu-ta-aš-ša-a	117:5
A-bu-túm	84:11
A-bu-ṭā-bu-um	93:12
A-bu-um-ki-nu-um	104:13
A-bu-um-ma	104:7
^d Adad-a-bu-um	121:8
^d Adad-ba-ni, f. of Eqil (A.ŠĀ)-šar-ia	130:29
^d Adad-Bēlu (EN)	101:5
^d Adad-ga-mil	115:viii.9'
^d Adad-illat (KASKAL.KUR)-ti	103:1
^d Adad-ilum	122:9
^d Adad-lu-zi-rum-ša-ba-a	5:4'
^d Adad-mu-ša-lim	8:6
^d Adad-ra-bi	101:9; 104:8; 106:6
^d Adad-ša-gim	115:ii.14'
^d Adad-ša-ma	103:10
^d Adad-ša-rabi (GAL)	109:6
A-da-tum	101:2
A-di-du-um	113:viii.10'
A-du-an-na-a-am	108:1; 115:iii.6',9', iv.8', vi.9'
A-du-an-ni-tum	79:9
A-ga-ab-bu-ḫi, s. of Im-gur-Ištar	131:6
A-ḫa-mār-ši-šu	117:11
A-ḫa-pa-ḫa..	11:14
A-ḫi	72:8
A-ḫi-a-hu	20:15

A-ḫi-ili(AN)-na-ú-ta	106:1
Aḫi-irṣitim (ŠEŠ.KI)	100:12
Aḫi-napišti (ŠEŠ.PA.AN-te/ti*)	97:2,9,29; 98:10*
A-ḫu-ḫa-nu-um	130:3
A-ḫu-i-lí-ta-du	9:9
A-ḫu-ki-nu, A-ḫu-ki-nu-um*	
1. s. of Na-ki-rum	81:10*
2. s. of I-sa-ak-ku	130:6*
3. 79:4*, 7*; 89:13; 115:i.16, viii.1'	
A-ḫu-ni, A-ḫu-ni-ma*	8:8; 79:8; 83:5; 109:7; 139:4
A-ḫu- ^d Šamaš	12:2
A-ḫu-um-da-di-ia	76:11
A-ḫu-um-ilum	131:24(w)
A-ḫu-um-zu-mu	
1. f. of E-ri-ib-Šin	133:10
2. f. of Nu-úr-Amurru	133:10
A-ḫu-wa-du-um	77:12
A-ḫu-wa-qar	
1. s. of Ḫa-ši-ip-Turan (ID DUR.UL)	132:23(w)
2. 91:5; 115:iii.23; 130:31(s); 138:4	
A-ia-a-ḫu-um	104:6
A-ia-ālum (URU.KI)	16:5
A-ia-am-mu-ú	114:i.5,8
A-ia-ḫa-lu	
1. f. of Am-mu-ra-pí	132:22
2. f. of Mu-i-da-nu-um	132:22
A-ia-ḫu	107:15
A-ia-ta-ap-ú	114:ii.3'
Ak-bu-da-da	85:6
Ak-bu-ú, f. of U-bar-LU.LU	145:21
A-ki-ia	115:vii.7'
A-ki-tum	115:vii.2'
A-la-ḫa-ti	60:3
A-lí-ba-ni-šú	115:iii.20'
A-li-illat (KASKAL.KUR)-ti	115:iv.11'; 117:20
A-li-lu	4:15
A-lí-ta-li-mi	76:i.8, ii.5'
A-lu-ḫa-lu	133:2' (w)

A-lu-lu	4:14
A-lu-um	
1. s. of A-pil- ^d Sin	145:30(w)
2. 79:8; 109:22,45	
A-lu-um-a-na-bit(É)-um	83:17
A-mar	115:v.7'
A-ma-ti-ia-...	115:v.7'
^f Am-be-is-bi- ti	134:22(w)
Am-mi-ia	107:ii.1'
Am-mi-iš-ti-mar	98:19
Am-mi-ša-gi-iš	107:ii.15'
Am-mu-da-bur	107:i.5
Am-mu-ra-pí	
1. s. of Šil-li- ^d Tišpak	92:7
2. 132:20(w); 145:28; 142:3	
A-mu-di-...	59:4
A-na-x-di	44:6
A-na-bit(É)-AB.BA	110:22
A-na-ka-ak	11:15
A-na-ku-bi	89:20
An-na-a-ḫu-um	91:8
A-na-kaspim(KU.BABBAR)-ḫu-za-lum	100:6
A-na-qa-DIŠ	90:31
A-na-wa-qar	127:8
Anum(DINGIR)-pi ₄ -ka-a-bu	91:10
^f Ap-ḫu-na-tum	20:8
A-pil-ḫu-um	96:ii.2'
A-pil-i-lí-šu	89:8; 101:3; 114:10,11; 115:v.4'
A-pil-Ìr-ra	96:i.5
A-pil-Ku-bi	53:4; 101:12; 109:5; 115:v.9', vi.10'; 131:11
A-pil-me-ku-ú	76:3
A-pil- ^d Sin, A-pil-Sin*	
1. f. of A-lu-um	145:30
2. 81:3'; 95:2*; 115:vi.12'	
A-pil- ^d Šamaš	10:2
A-qa-al	86:16
Aq-ba-ḫu-um, s. of Mi-la-kum	19:2,14(s)
Aq-bu-ba-ki	107:ii.5'
A-ri-ip-qu ¹ -up-pa-me	131:23(w)
Ar-ra-bu-um	88:8

Ar-še-ḥu-um	114:i.3
Ar-zu-di- ^U na-ar-ru	18:6-7
A-si-lá	117:6
As-sa-um	115:vi.19'
Aš-..., f. of Ḥal...dam	134:20
A-ša-ba-ak-ú	107:iii.10'
Aš-ki-nu, s. of Būr- ^d Adad	133:7(w)
Aš-ma-mi-li-im	60:7
A-ta-am-rum	80:6
A-ta-šum	90:27
A-wa-aš-šu-šu	107:14
Awat (INIM)- ^d Šamaš	91:7'
A-WA-ta-ṭābum(DUG)	81:1,2; 84:4,13; 100:3
A-wi-lam, A-wi-lim*, A-wi-lum**	135:13,21*,28**
Awīl-muḥḥu (LÚ.GUB.BA/BI*)	71:3; 128:17*
A-wi-li-ia, Awīl(LÚ)-ia*	103:9,12*; 109:46; 115:ii.19*
Awīl-Ma-ru-tim	98:8
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Awīl-Šamaš, Awīl-Šamaš-ši*	26:5; 27:6**; 29:5*; 32:3**; 36:3; 38:2; 40:6; 41:4*; 42:1**; 43:3; 45:4; 47:2; 55:5; 67:5; 68:4; 70:5; 72:2,4**; 118:4*; 119:3**; 120:5; 126:2,9; 127:7; 128:13
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A-wi-rum	91:11'
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Balaṭi (TI)-ab-bi- ^d Šamaš	143:3
Ba-al-tu-ku-...	139:1
Ba-am-a-mu-rum, s. of Šakin(GAR)-ilum	64:3
Ba-aš-ša-a-tum	116:ii.15'
Ba-az-zum, Ba-az-zu-um*	83:22*; 115:iii.1', viii.13'
Ba-bu	98:17
^f Ba-ku-ra-tum	115:v.15'
Ba-qa-nu	115:v.12'

Ba-ra- ^d Adad	107:i.11
Baru-abā(HI.GAR.-A.BA.A)	10:6
Ba-šū-tum	95:3
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Be-el-di-ta-an	60:5
Be-el-i-mi-nu, s. of Sa-bi-tum	145:31(w)
Be-el-la-šū	59:3
Be-el-šū-nu	
1. s. of LÚ. ^d NIN.SI ₄ -AN.NA	102:2
2. s. of Šil-lí-.... ₄	129:25
3. 83:8; 109:12; 115:iii.10'	
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1. d. of Šar-rum-ilum	129:7*
2. 74:1; 92:6	
Be-el-tim	95:8
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Bēltušū (NIN.A.NI)	14:2
Bēlu (EN)	76:5
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^f Bu-ut- t (t-ú)	14:3
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Da-ak-ta	90:11,22
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Din(SÁ)-zi	114:i.17
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Du-ki-ta-ka	11:6
Du-la-qum	5:6; 8:5
Du-ša-qum	59:2
Du-um-rabi(GAL)	109:33
E-bu-li	56:4
E-di-rum	95:9
E-ḫu-bi	114:ii.10'
E-ḫu-ma-am	82:2
EL-Ku-bi	114:ii.8'
Eqil(A.ŠÀ)-šar-ia, s. of ^d Adad-ba-ni	130:28
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E-ri-ib- ^d sin, E-ri-ib-sin*	
1. s. of A-ḫu-um-zu-mu	133:8*
2. b. of Nu-úr- ^d Amurru	133:8*
3. 92:2,8*; 93:27*; 114:ii.10'	
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Ga-li-ku-nu	115:iv.6'
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Ḫa-di-ia	107:i.4
Ḫa-di-ri-ik	2:15
Ḫal-....-dam, s. of Aš....	134:20
Ḫal-ba-al-gi	97:3
Ḫa-ia-ša-rum	115:ii.2'
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Ḫa-lu-rabi(GAL)	117:v.17'
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Ḫar-ri-súm	115:i.15
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Ḫa-ši-ip-Turan (ÍD DUR.ÚL) f. of A-ḫu-wa-qar	130:24(w); 132:23(w)
Ḫa-tu-šu	91:13'
Ḫa-zi-ip-di-šum, s. of Sa.-ar...	20:5
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Ḫu-bu-ta-tum-sin	96:ii.1'
Ḫu-bu-tum	100:15
Ḫu-ru-za-nu	115:vi.4'
Ḫu-ul-ḫu-ul	1:3; 2:3; 3:3; 4:3; 5:3; 8:2; 9:2; 10:4
Ḫu-um-ta-ni, w. of Bu-na-ri...	109:36
^f Ḫu-šu-tum	115:ii.21',23'
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Ia-ab-ba-bi	141:10
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Ia-am-Nu-nu, f. of Im-gur- ^d Šamaš	132:27(w)
Ia-am-ra-as	115:iv.21'
Ia-ap-e-iš-im	101:8
Ia-ap-hu-ra-nu, Ia-ap-hur- a-nu-um*	115:ii.1'; 130:20*(w)
Ia-ās-qí-it-ilum	115:i.5
Ia-at-ti-in-ilu	115:v.1'
Ia-ba-ni	115:iv.1'
Ia-di-ḥu	22:11
Ia-ku-um- ^d Adad	115:vii.5'
Ia-ku-un- ^d Aš-šur	145:26(w)
Ia-ku-un-ma-lik	134:4
Ia-ku-nu	107:ii.8'
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Ia-qú-nu	115:iii.21', iv.7'.9'
Ia-šū-ub-ili	115:vi.7', 11'
Ia-wu-ú	107:i.8
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....-bu-zu-ni	55:1
....-ra-bi	71:1
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(ii) TITLES AND PROFESSIONS

AB (<u>šību</u>) "witness"	83:6; 93:14
AD.KID (<u>atkuppu(m)</u>) "basket-maker"	102:12
AGA, AGA.ÚŠ* ÚŠ** (<u>redûm</u>) "soldier"	96:iii.6', iv.3'; 98:5*, 9*; 141:13*; 143:15**
AŠGAB (<u>aškāpu(m)</u>) "leather-worker"	7:1
BAD (<u>bēlu</u>) "lord"	104:1; 109:1
BAHAR (DUG.SĪLA.BUR) (<u>paḥāru(m)</u>) "potter"	89:5, 14; 108:3
Ba-ri-im (<u>barum</u>) "priest"	138:5
DAM.GĀR (<u>taṁkārum</u>) "merchant" (see under UGULA)	6:19; 53:6; 15, 6; 109:24
DUB.SAR (<u>tuṣšarru(m)</u>) "scribe"	19:11; 98:18; 130:30; 131:25; 132:29; 133:24
1. DUB.SAR.MAR.TU	78:2; 97:22:24
2. DUB.SAR.UDU.ĤĪ.A	5.5'
DUMU.MEŠ É.DUB.BI (<u>māru-bit-tuppim</u>) "military scribes"	91:15'; 96:iii.7'
ERĪN, ERĪN.ÚŠ* (<u>ṣabum</u>) ṣa-bu**, ṣa-ba-am*** "workman, soldier"	22:4,12,13,14; 91:14', 21**; 96:iv.4'***; 140:15,19; 142:7***
GĀ.DUB.BA (<u>šandabakku(m)</u>) "chief Accountant"	71:3
GAL (<u>rabum</u>) "chief"	74:7; 83:12; 109:16
GAL.KUD, GĀL.KUD* "chief of section"	95:2,4,11*; 117:20
GAL.MAR.TU (<u>rabi-amurrim</u>) "chief of the amurru"	83:11,13; 90:9,15; 109:15,17
GAL.NI (see under ŠANDAN)	
GĪR.NĪTA (ŠAGINA) (<u>šakkanakkum</u>) "military governor"	87:13; 91:2; 93:9; 94:9; 98:3; 103:21; 138:7; 140:21; 143:19
GU.GAL (see under KŪ.GAL)	
GURUŠ (<u>eṭlum</u>) "adult workman"	144:4,7,8,9,13,18
ĪL (<u>našum</u>) "purveyor"	79:4
KAŠ (<u>šikarum</u>) "brewer"	73:2; 89:12; 90:28
KŪ.DĪM (<u>kutīmu(m)</u>) "silversmith"	129:21
KŪ.GĀL, KŪ.GAL, GU.GAL (<u>gugallu(m)</u>) "canal inspector"	129:19; 130:20; 131:20*; 132:20*; 133:14**
LŪ.DUMU.MEŠ (<u>māru</u>) "citizens"	93:23
LŪ.NĪG.ĀG (see under NĪG.ĀG)	

LUGAL (<u>šarru</u>) "king"	5:3'; 14:8; 54:9; 102:14; 116:ii.17'; 140:17
MAŠ.GAG.EN (<u>muškēn(m)</u>) "commoner"	114:1
MAŠ.ŠU.GÍD.GÍD (<u>bārū(m)</u>) "diviner"	90:7; 91:4'; 95:7
MU (MUHALDIM) (<u>muḥatimmum</u>) "cook"	75:5; 83:20; 93:9; 101:3; 109:30
NAGAR (<u>naggārum</u>) "carpenter"	13:9; 95:3; 109:38
NÍG.ÁG, NÍG.ÁG.NI* "cult servant"	93:4,12; 95:10; 98:13; 100:16*
NU.BÀNDA (<u>laputtum</u>) "overseer (of workers) and a military rank"	79:6; 101:9,10,13; 115: 14 ii.10', iii.3', 18', iv.11',24', v.19', vi.3', 15', 19', vii.9', viii.5'
NUN.GAL (<u>apkallum</u>) "wiseman"	109:28
NU.KIRI ₆ (<u>nukarribum</u>) "gardener"	90:6; 97:22
PA.PA.KAM (<u>wakil-ḥattim</u>) "captain"(?)	93:25
<u>sa-bu-um</u> (<u>sābūm</u>) "publican"	79:3; 83:16; 84:50; 100:3,4; 109:21
SAG.KAL (<u>ašaridum</u>) "a high official"	129:18
SAG.DÙN (<u>šassukkum</u>) "land register"	83:8; 102:10; 109:12; 131:19
SA.GU (<u>sagūm</u>) "holy man"	81:1
SANGAN (<u>šangūm</u>) "priest"	
SANGA.BAD*	109:13*; 129:20; 138:18
SIMUG (<u>nappāhu(m)</u>) "smith"	
SIMUG.GA*	64:2; 83:10; 84:7; 88:9*; 131:11
SIPA (<u>rē'um</u>) "shepherd"	17:8; 75:1; 3,14; 109:8
SUKKAL (<u>sukallu(m)</u>) "envoy"	87:2; 89:13
SUKKAL.MAḤ (<u>sukkal -mahum</u>) "plenipotentiary"	130:16
ŠAGINA (see under GÍR.NÍTA)	
ŠÁM (<u>šamu</u>) "buyer"	87:9
ŠANDAN (GAL.NI) (<u>sandanakkum</u>) "head gardener"	81:6; 98:7
ŠÀ.TAM (<u>šatammūm</u>) "fiscal officer"	
ŠÀ.TAM.GAL*	80:2*; 87:8; 111:1,13*
ŠU.GI (<u>šibutum</u>) "elder"	
šī-bu-ut*	104:10; 138:8*,17*
ŠU.I (<u>gallābum</u>) "barber"	97:24; 109:39
ŠU.ḤA (<u>bā'iru(m)</u>) "fisherman"	117:4
ŠU.SÌLA.DAḤ.A(SIGA) (<u>šāqum/šaqium</u>) "cup-bearer"	90:9

TÚG (<u>ašlāku(m)</u>) "fuller"	19:8; 71:8; 75:9; 81:3; 83:21; 98:8; 100:17; 101:2; 108:9; 109:37; 117:18
TÚG.DU ₈ (<u>kāmidum</u>) " <u>kamidu</u> - weaver"	79:7; 108:4
TUR (<u>ṣuḫarum</u>) "servant"	114:9
UGULA (<u>waklum</u>) "foreman"	
1. UGULA DAM.GAR.MEŠ	95:9
2. UGULA IBe-la-nu	54:1
ÚKUR (GAL.ŠUBUR) (<u>tābiḫu(m)</u>) "butcher"	81:3'
Ú.ÍL.ÍL (<u>našu</u>) "carrier"	138:4
<u>Za-bi-il</u> (<u>zabilu</u>) "porter"	109:27

(iii) NAME OF DEITIES

^d A-bi	96:iii.1'
^d Adad(IŠKUR)	(see under date formula)
^d GEŠTIN.AN.NA	(see under date formula)
^d NE.ÍRI ₁₁ .GAL	83:3'
^d Šamaš(UTU)	3:14; 77:7; 93:21; 135:5; 136:4
^d Tiš-pak (TIŠPAK)	129:15; 130:16; 131:16; 132:16; 135:15; 136:4
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(iv) GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

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Ar-ra-ap-ḫi-im ^{ki}	2:18
Aš-šur	8:3
A-a-ni-iš ^{ki}	142:24
BÀD.DINGIR KI, Di-ir ^{ki*}	23:14*; 142:23; 144:6
BÀD URU AG.SI.A KI	1:27+; 3:21+; 6:25+; 11:20; 20:20+; 65:11+; 124:14+
BÀD URU La-ša-mar	12:11+
BÀD URU Za-ab-ba-an ^{ki}	4:21+; 10:19+
BÀD URU Za-ba-an ^{ki}	2:26+; 5:12+; 12:10+
Ba-ti-ir ^{ki} , Ba-te-er ^{ki*}	59:6; 111:5; 114:2,21'; 142:23*
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Ia-aḫ-ru-úr ^{ki}	141:15

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Ia-mu-ut-ba-la-am	141:13
I-da-ma-ra-aš?	141:12
KA.DINGIR KI	89:9
Ká-ra-ḥar ^{ki}	80:2,5; 85:7; 91:2; 95:1,7'; 98:15; 111:7
Ka-ra-aš ^{ki}	116:3
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Me-Tu-ra-an ^{ki}	6:14; 24:5; 89:25; 100:20; 114:12'; 116:21; 135:18; 144:9
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NIM.MA KI	4:4; 10:5; 12:4
SAḤAR	97:5
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Tir-ga ^{ki}	1:17; 2:19,20; 3:13; 17:3; 44:3; 53:7; 75:10,11,12; 111:2
Tu-tu-ub ^{ki} , cf. PN Tu-tu-ub ^(ki) -še-mi	
Za-ab-ba-an ^{ki} Za-ba-an ^{ki*}	3:13*; 8:15*; 13:7; 24:8*; 44:4; 53:8; 87:13; 91:13; 92:9; 93:29; 96:2; 98:4 111:11
Zi-ku-ra-tim	111:15
Zu-ub-ri-la	116:ii.25', iii.6'

+ Those occurring in date formulas have been excluded. See also the index of personal names sub Tutub-

(v) TEMPLES AND OTHER BUILDINGS

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bi-it A-ia-a-ḥu-um	104:6
bi-it DUMU-DINGIR-tum	104:11
bi-it Nu-úr-EŠ ₄ .DAR	104:3
É	8:20; 58:6; 145:22
É.BABBAR	141:4
É. Be-la-nu-um	9:5; 10:12; 11:11
É.DUB.BI	91:15'; 96:iii.7'
É. GAL, É.GAL-lam*	15:2***; 24:3; 77:9***; 85:15***; 93:26
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(vi) CANALS AND RIVERS

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ÍD.PA ₅ I-šar-tum*	
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MU 2 ALAM K[Û.GI]	77:17
MU ALAM ^d Û.GUL.LA BA.DU ¹	127:11
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MU ÍD GIBIL	18:10-11*; 23:9; 28:8
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MU SAḤAR Zi-ku-ra-tim	111:15
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MU ÚS.SA BAD URU Za-ba-an ^{ki} ù BÂD URU La-ša-mar ṛBA.DÍM ¹	12:10-11
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(ix) OATH FORMULAS

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AUTOGRAPHED TEXTS

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Obv.

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Lo.E.

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Rev.

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Obv.

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Lo.E.

Rev.

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U.E.

25

Obverse of coin 1, showing cuneiform script. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be part of a larger inscription or seal.

Lower edge of coin 1, showing cuneiform script.

Reverse of coin 1, showing cuneiform script.

Reverse of coin 1, showing cuneiform script. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be part of a larger inscription or seal.

Obverse of coin 2, showing cuneiform script. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be part of a larger inscription or seal.

Lower edge of coin 2, showing cuneiform script.

Reverse of coin 2, showing cuneiform script. The text is arranged in several lines, with some characters appearing to be part of a larger inscription or seal.

Reverse of coin 2, showing cuneiform script.

3

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Obv.

Obv.

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U.E.

L.E.

Obverse of coin 3. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

Reverse of coin 3. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

Obverse of coin 3. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

Reverse of coin 3. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

Obverse of coin 4. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

Reverse of coin 4. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

Obverse of coin 4. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

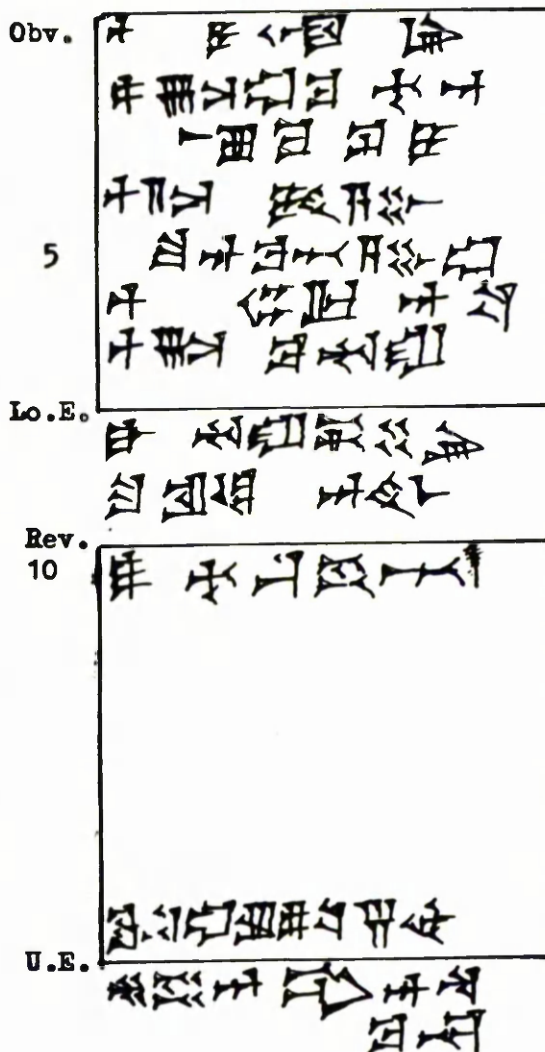
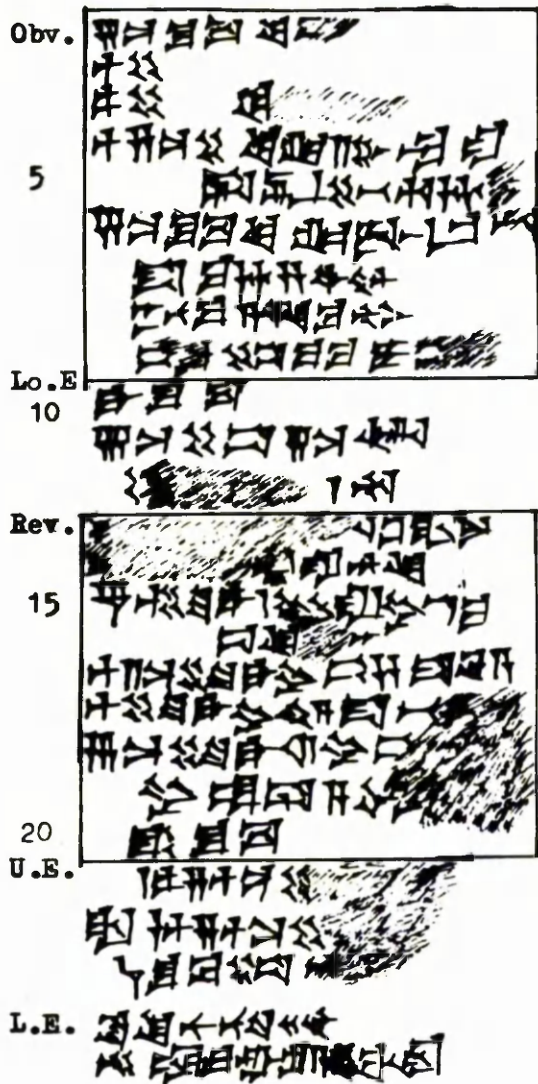
Obverse of coin 5. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

Reverse of coin 5. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

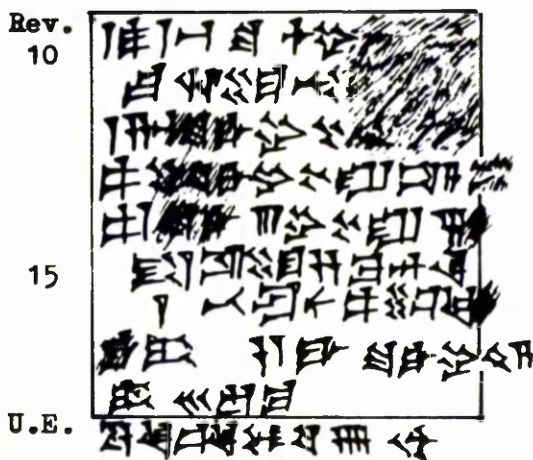
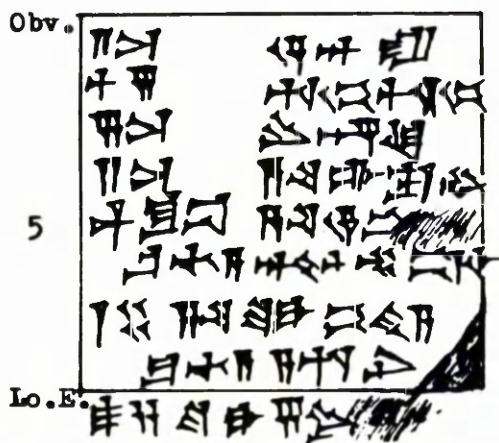
Obverse of coin 5. The inscription is in Chinese characters, arranged in vertical columns. The characters are somewhat worn and difficult to read in some places.

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7



8



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Obv.

9

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Lo.E.

Rev.

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U.E.

Obverse of coin 9: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines. The top line includes a star symbol. The bottom line is partially obscured by a horizontal line.

Reverse of coin 9: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines.

Obverse of coin 10: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines. The top line includes a star symbol. The bottom line is partially obscured by a horizontal line.

Reverse of coin 10: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines.

Obv.

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Lo.E.

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Rev.

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U.E.

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Obverse of coin 10: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines. The top line includes a star symbol. The bottom line is partially obscured by a horizontal line.

Reverse of coin 10: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines.

Obverse of coin 15: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines. The top line includes a star symbol. The bottom line is partially obscured by a horizontal line.

Reverse of coin 15: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines.

11

Rev.

Obv.

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Lo.E.

Obverse of coin 11: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines. The top line includes a star symbol. The bottom line is partially obscured by a horizontal line.

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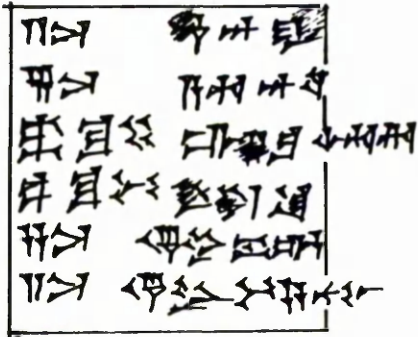
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Reverse of coin 11: Cuneiform script arranged in several lines. The top line includes a star symbol. The bottom line is partially obscured by a horizontal line.

12

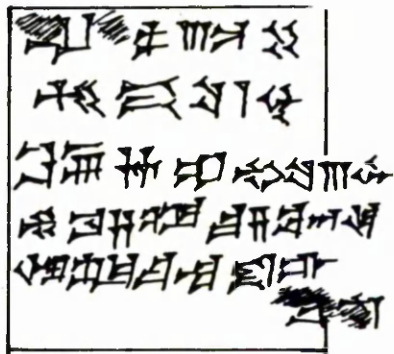
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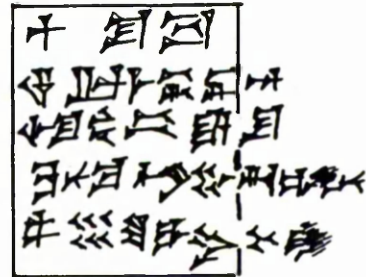
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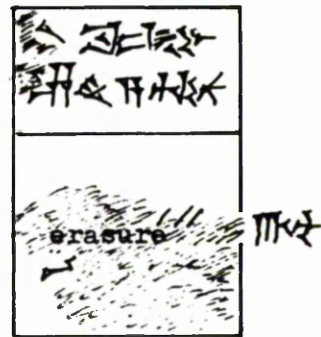
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Rev.

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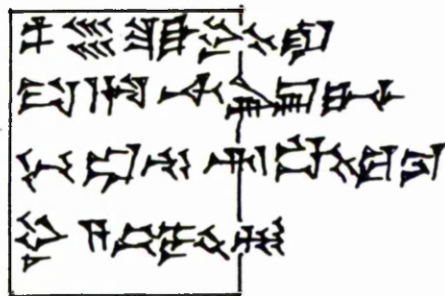


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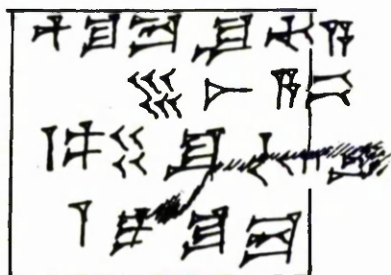
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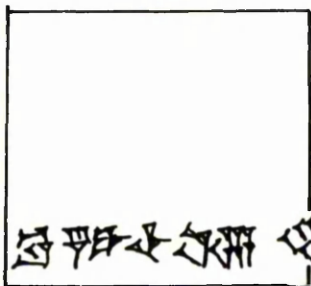
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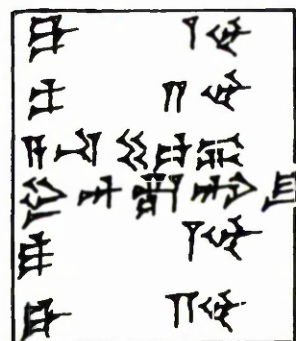
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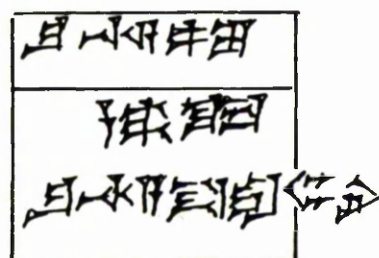
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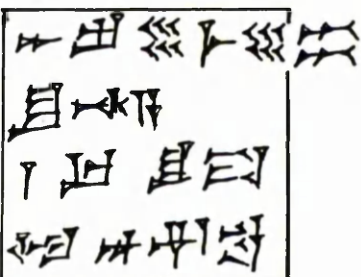


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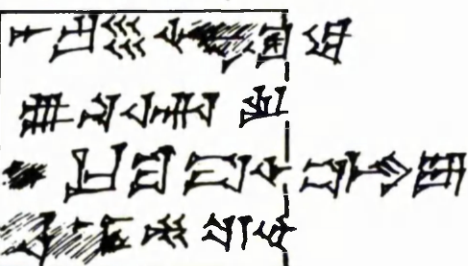
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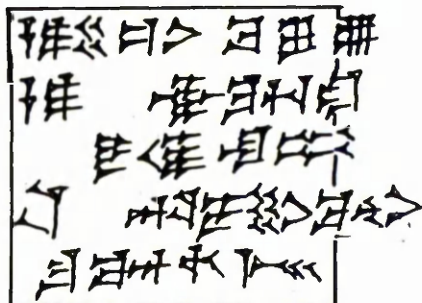
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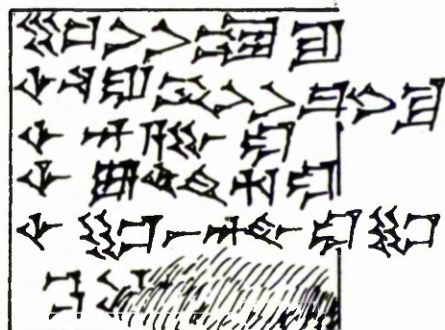
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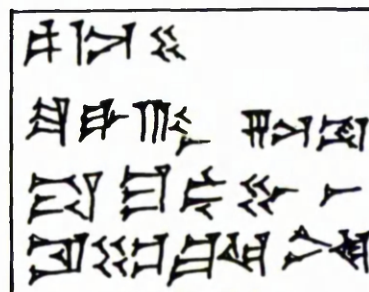
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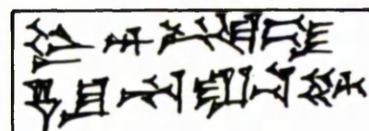
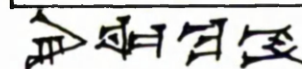
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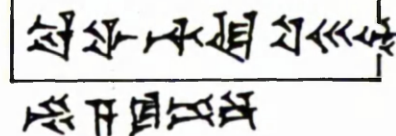
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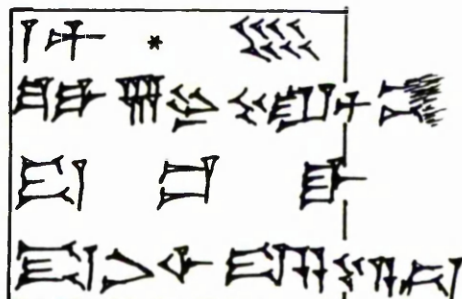
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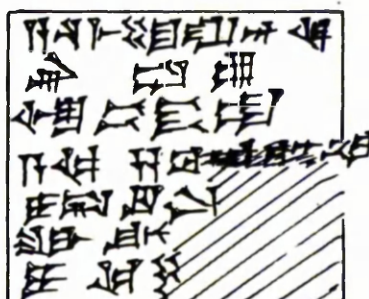
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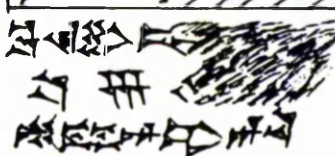
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𐎧𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠

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28

Obv.

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Rev.

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29

Obv.

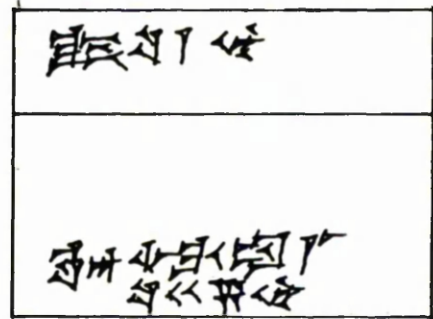


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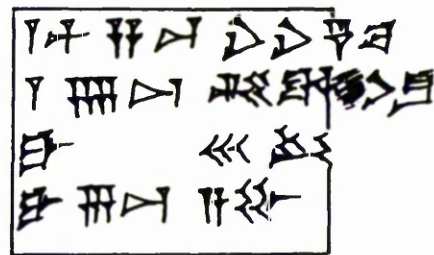


U.E. 10

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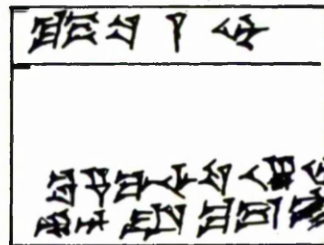
30

Obv.



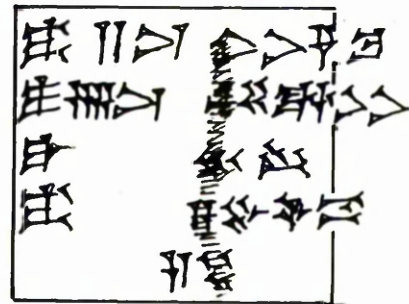
Rev.

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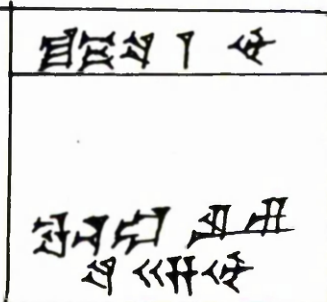
31

Obv.



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Rev.

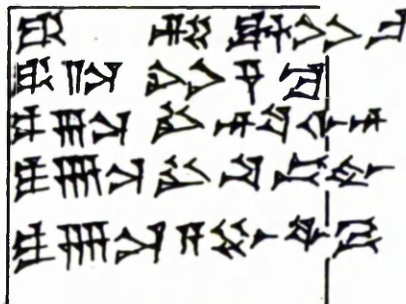


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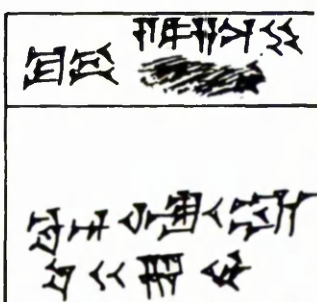
32

Obv.



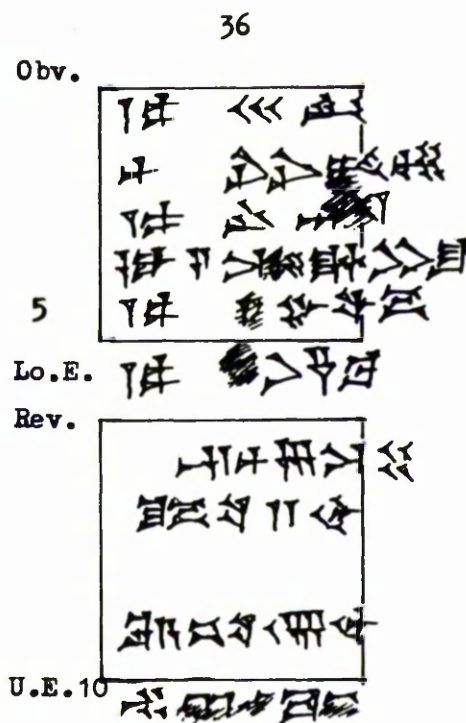
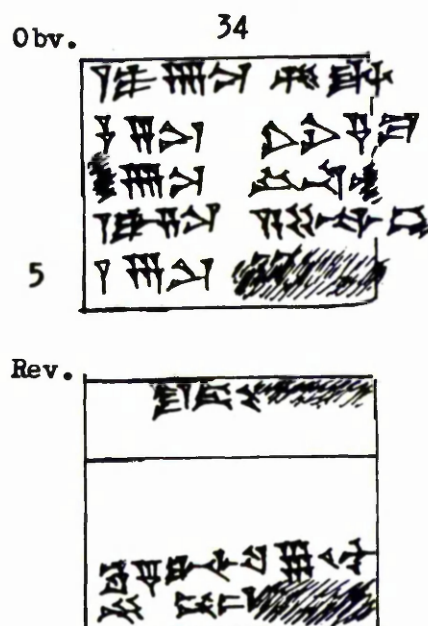
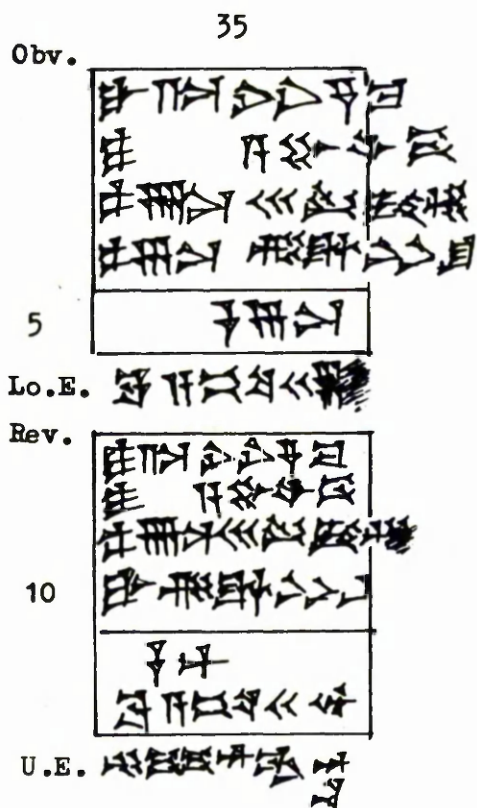
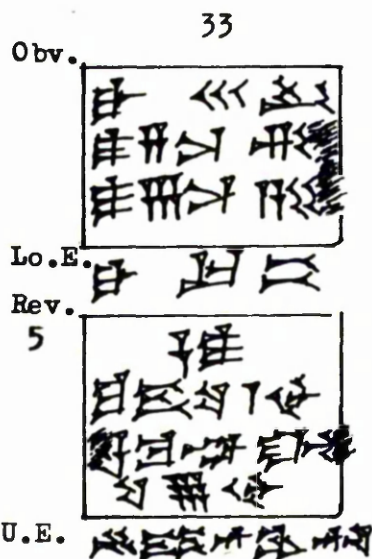
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Rev.



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37
Obv.

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Rev.
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38
Obv.

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Rev.

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Obv.

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Obv.

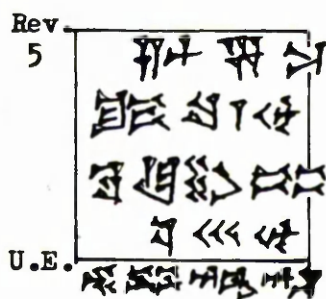
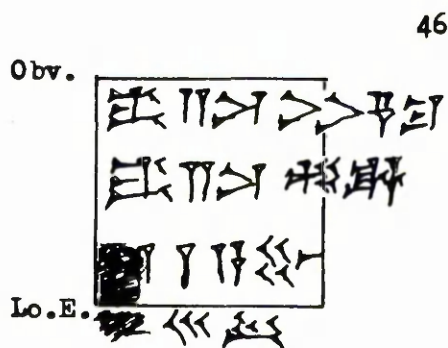
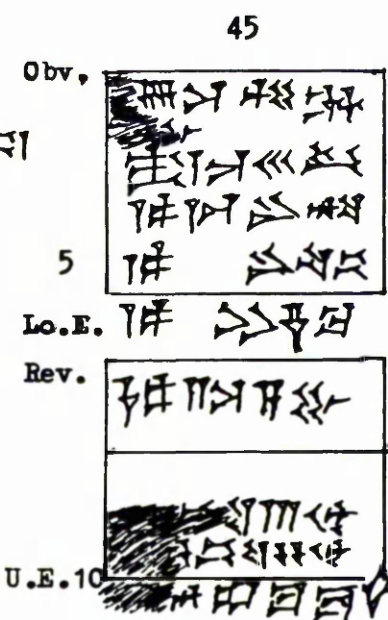
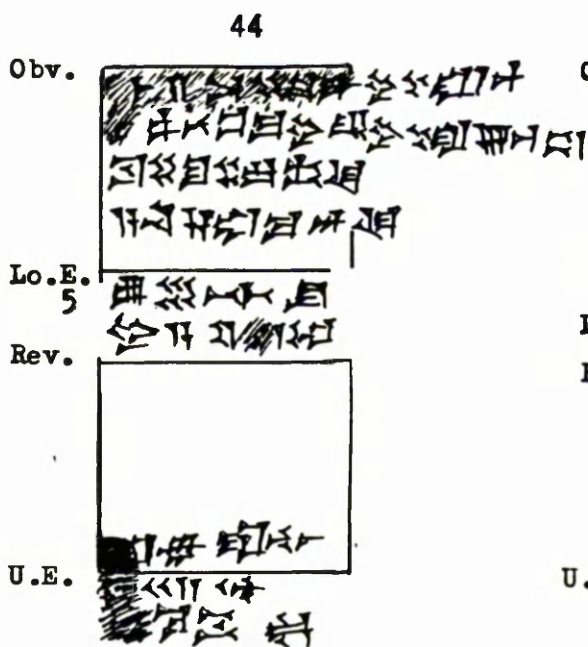
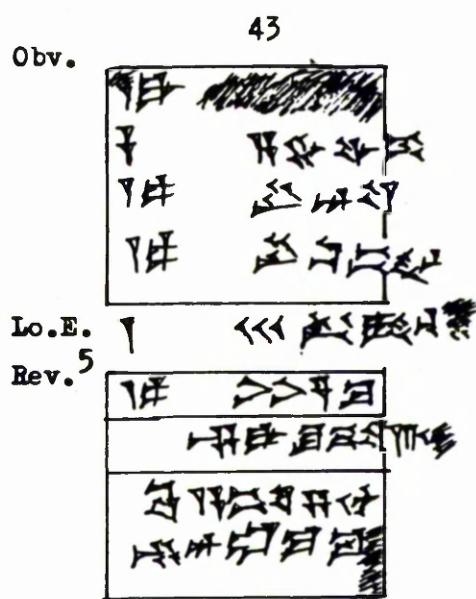
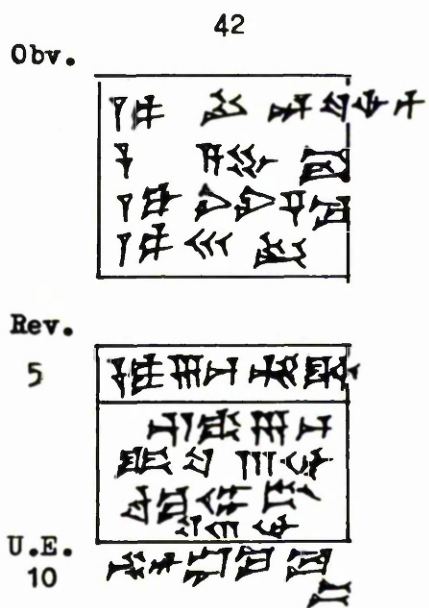
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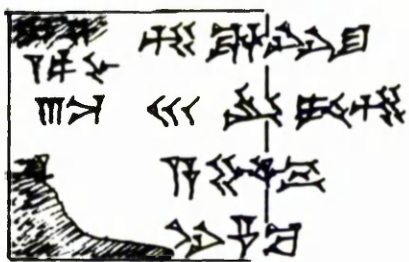
Rev.

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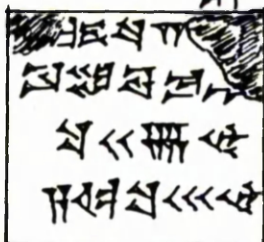
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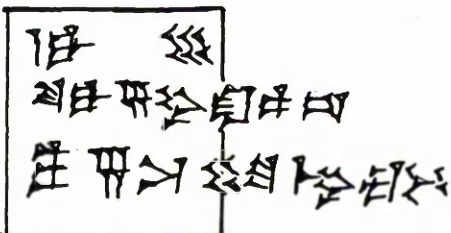
10

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53

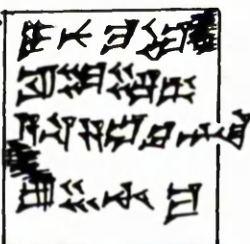
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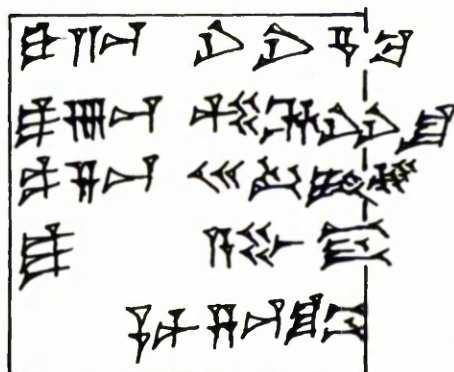
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52

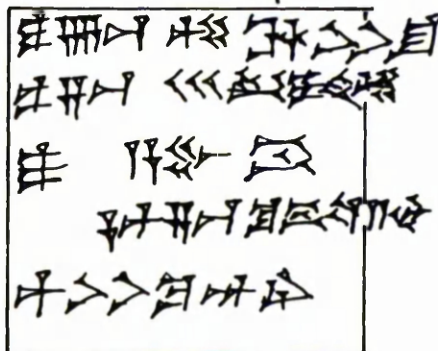
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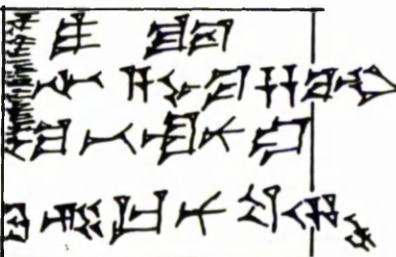
54

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58

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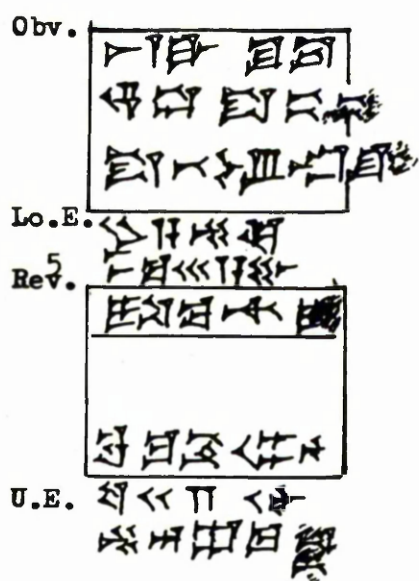
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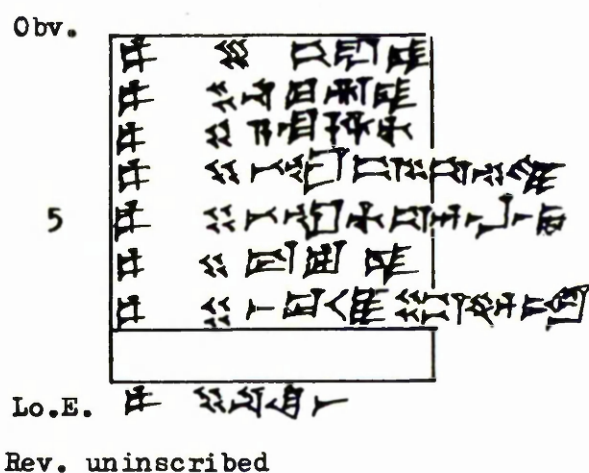
U.E.

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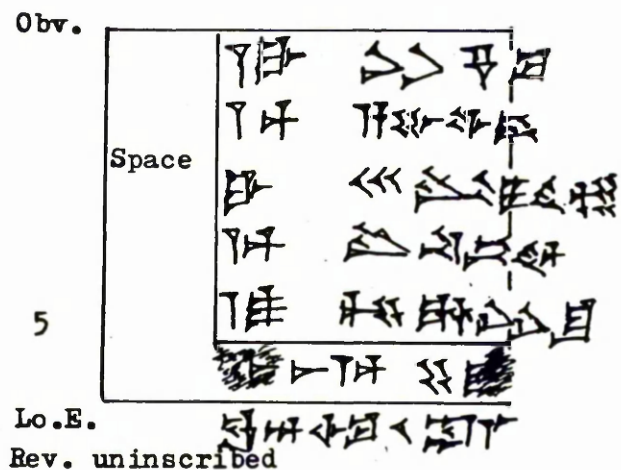
59



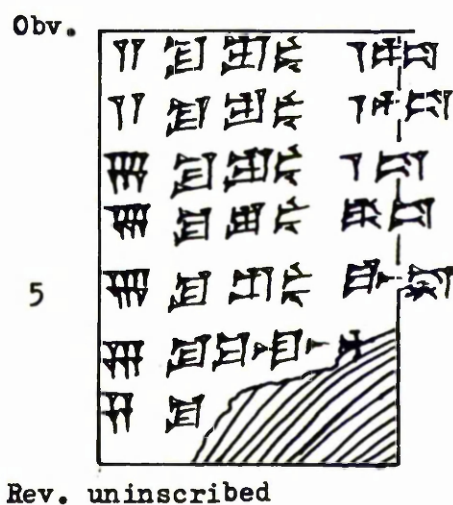
60



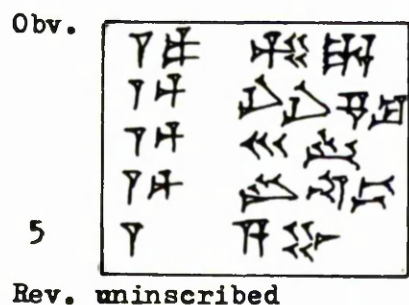
61



62

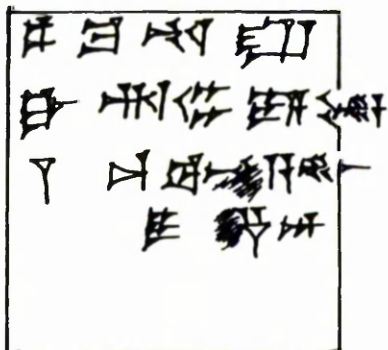


63



64

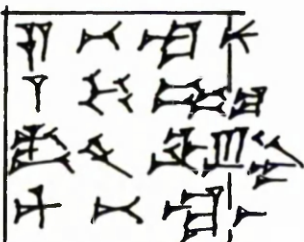
Obv.



Rev. uninscribed

66

Obv.



Lo.E.

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Rev. uninscribed

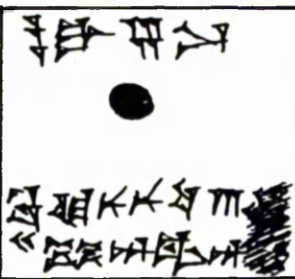
67

Obv.



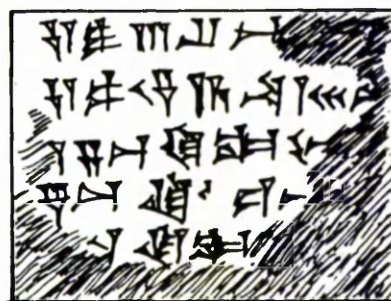
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Rev.



65

Obv.



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Rev.

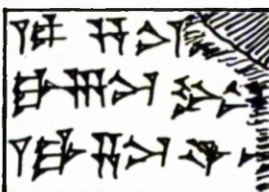


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U.E.

68

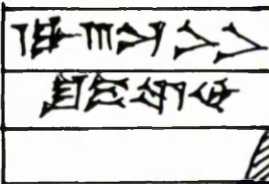
Obv.



Lo.E.

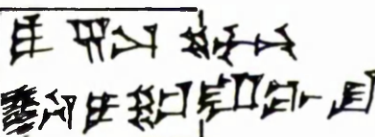
Rev.

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69

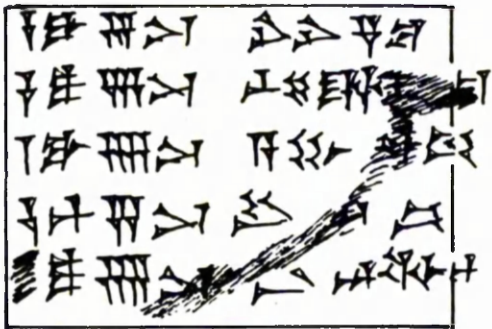
Obv.



Rev. uninscribed

70

Obv.



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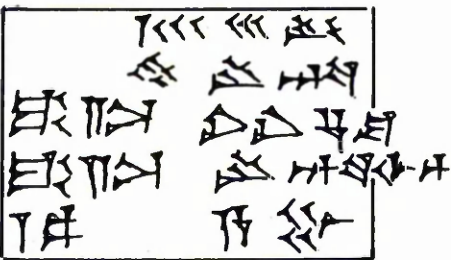
Lo.E.

Rev. uninscribed



72

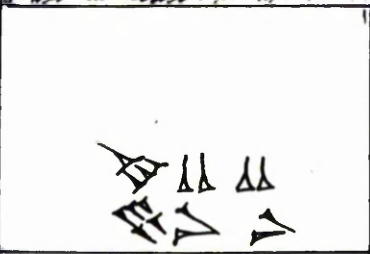
Obv.



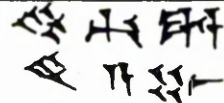
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Lo.E.

Rev.

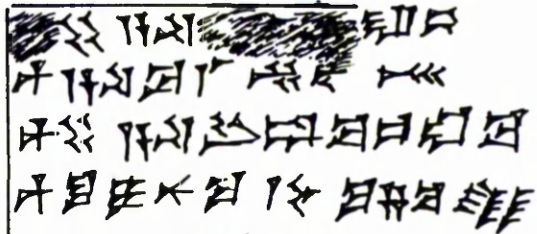


U.E. 10



71

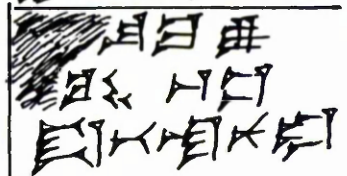
Obv.



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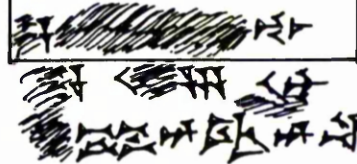
Lo.E.

Rev.



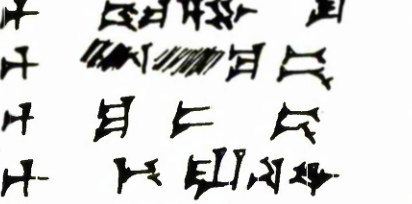

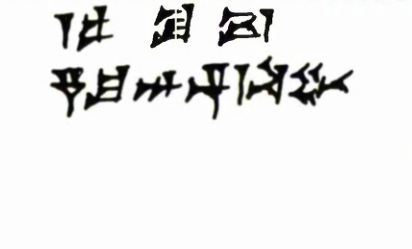



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U.E.



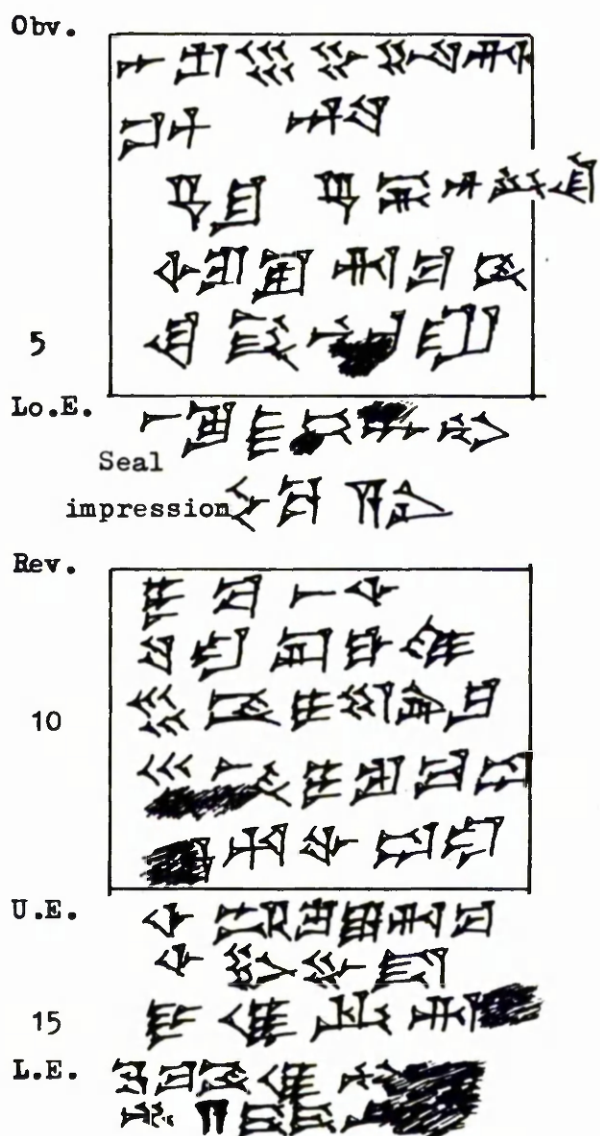
73

<p>Obv.</p> <p>  </p>	<p>Rev.</p> <p>  </p>
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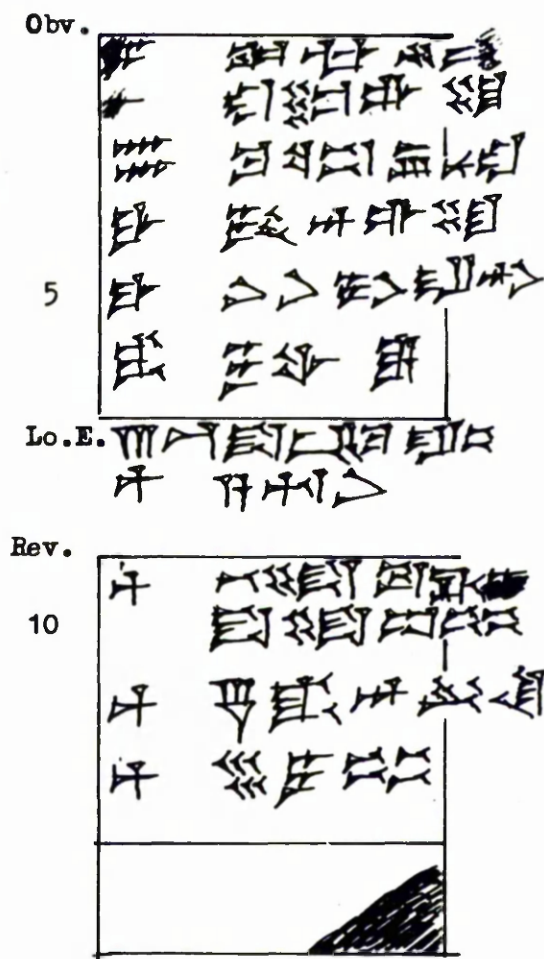
74

<p>Obv.</p>	<p>Rev.</p>
<p>5</p>	<p>10</p>

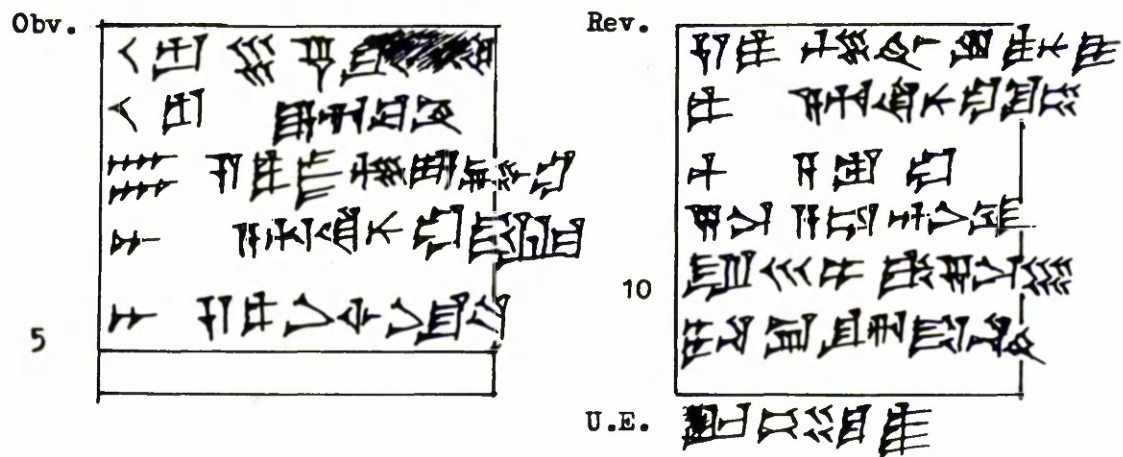
77



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Obv.

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Lo.E.

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Obv.

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Rev.

15

Handwritten text in a vertical column, likely a list or index, with some characters appearing to be in a different script or dialect.

85

Obv.

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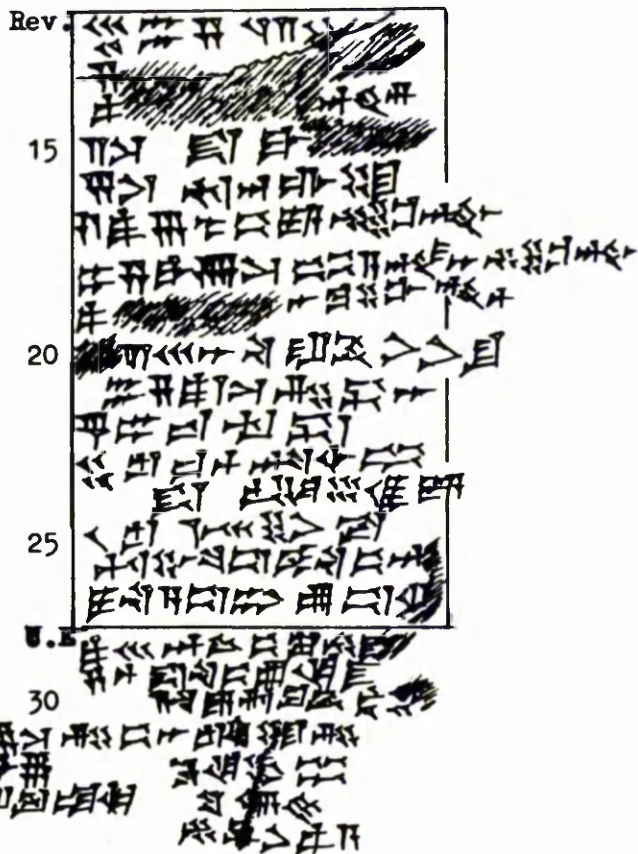
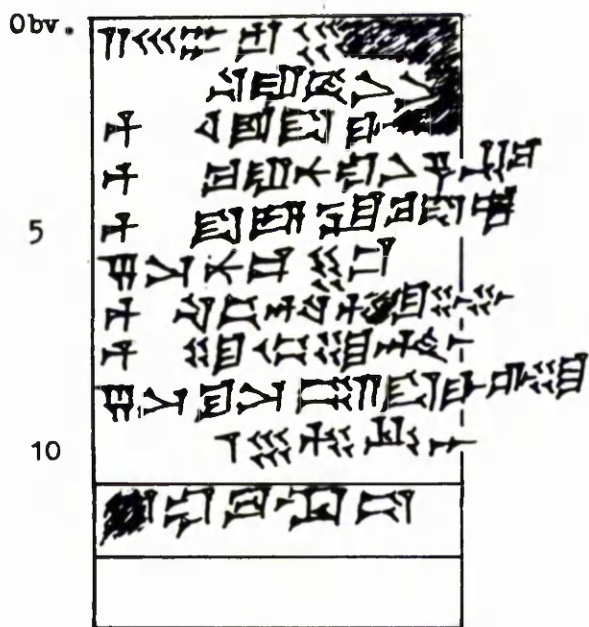
86

Obv.

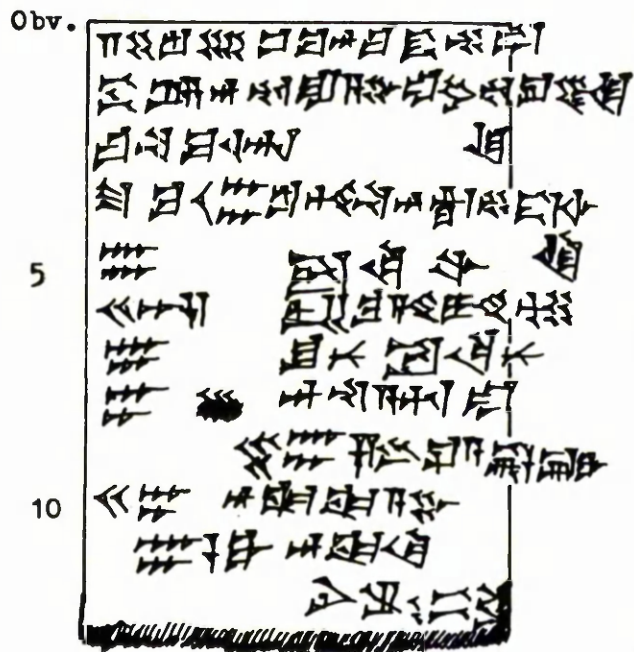
[illegible]

Rev.

90



91



L.E.

Obv.

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Lo. E.

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Rev.	<p>Handwritten text in Chinese characters, likely a title or header.</p>
15	<p>Handwritten text in Chinese characters, likely a list or entries.</p>

Obv.

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Lo. E.

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U.E.

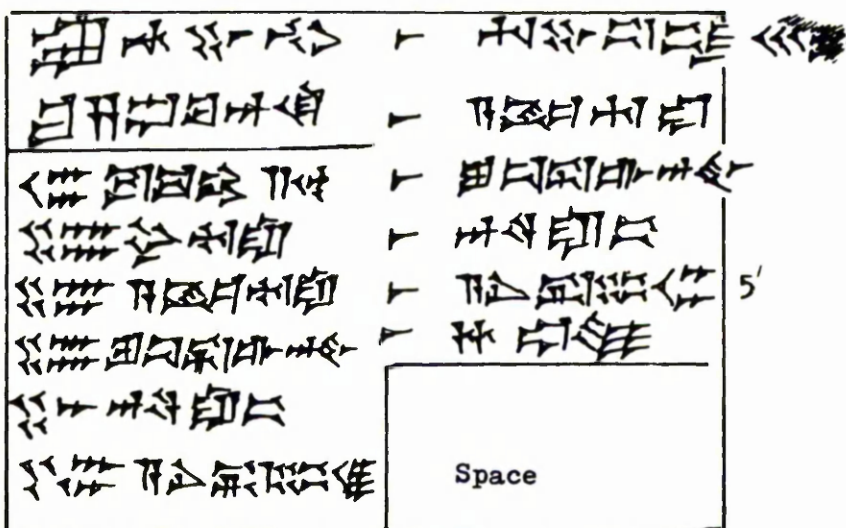
L.E. 30

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必無止產利道

col. i

col.ii

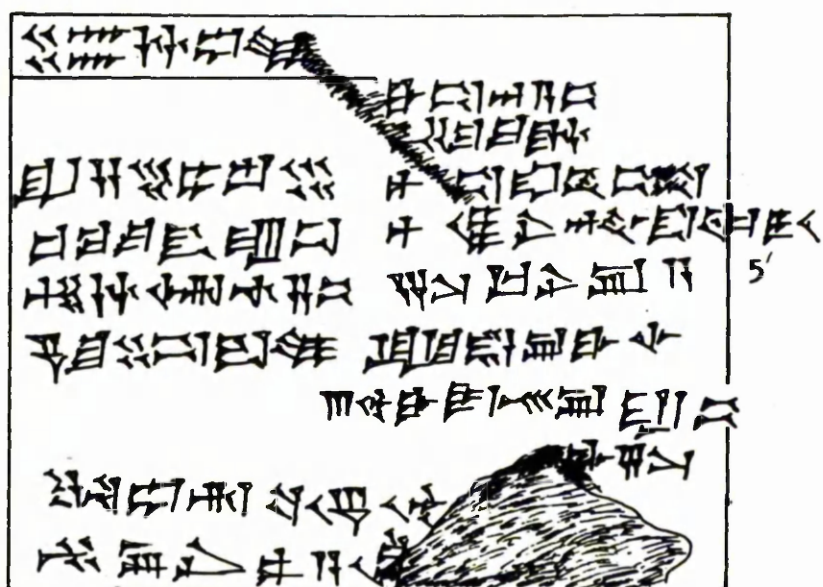
Obv.



col.iv

col.iii

Rev.



Obv.

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𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴𐽵𐽶𐽷𐽸𐽹𐽺𐽻𐽼𐽽𐽾𐽿𐾀𐾁𐾃𐾅𐾂𐾄𐾆𐾇𐾈𐾉𐾊𐾋𐾌𐾍𐾎𐾏𐾐𐾑𐾒𐾓𐾔𐾕𐾖𐾗𐾘𐾙

98

Obv.

5

Lo.E.

Rev.

10

15

L.E.

Obv.

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Lo.E.

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L.E. 20

99

Obv.

Lo.E.

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Rev.

100

Rev.

15

U.E.

erasure

101

Obv.

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Lo.E.

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Rev.

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Obv.

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Seal impression

Rev.

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U.E.

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Obv.

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Lo.E.

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Rev.

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U.E.

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Obv.

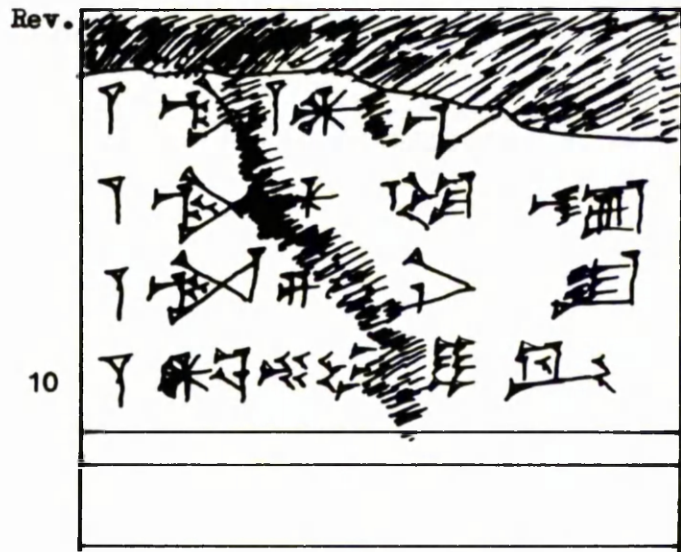
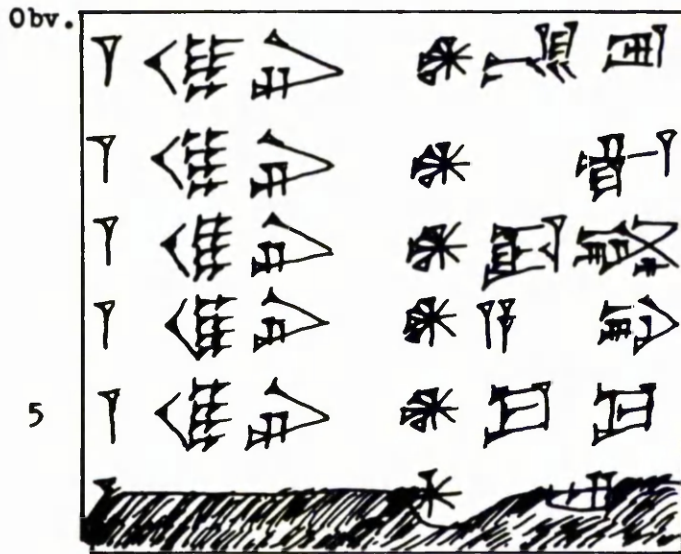
5

Rev.

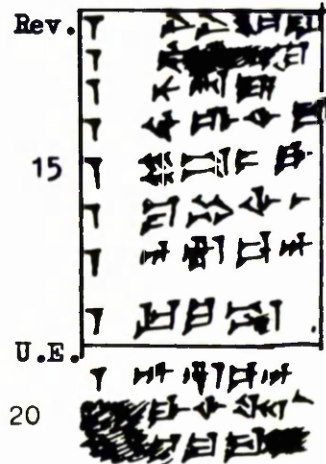
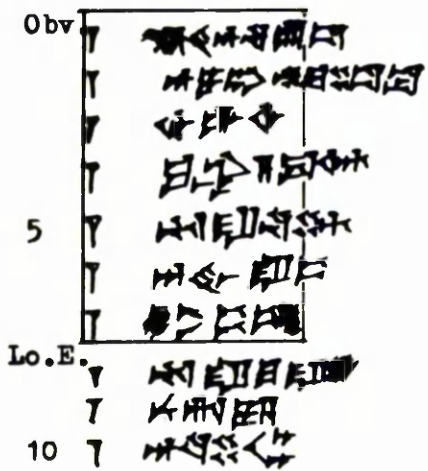
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107

Obv.

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Lo.E.

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100

Rev.

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U.E.

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100

L.E. 10'

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108

Obv.

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Lo.E.

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100

Rev.

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Obv.

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Lo.E

Rev.

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U.E.

35

L.E.

Obverse (Obv.) and Reverse (Rev.) of a coin, showing the inscription in Chinese characters. The obverse is dated 109 and the reverse is dated 108. The inscription is in Chinese characters, likely indicating the year and the mint.

Obverse (Obv.) inscription (top to bottom):

109

Reverse (Rev.) inscription (top to bottom):

108

Legend (L.E.) inscription (top to bottom):

109

110

[illegible]

Rev.

15

20

U.E.

112

Obv.

Rev. uninscribed

111

Obv.

5

Lo. E.

Rev. 10

10

15

U.E.

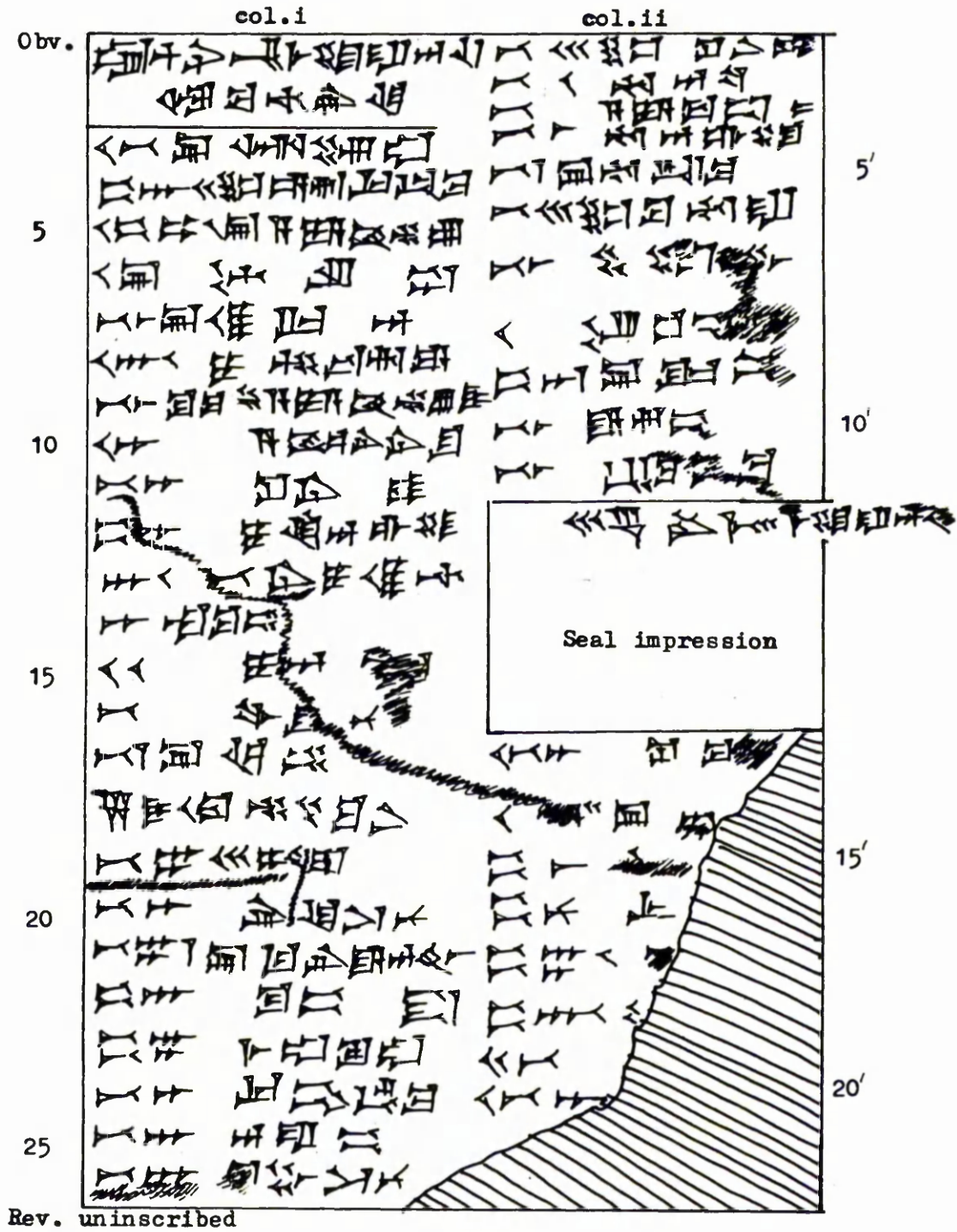
113

Obv.

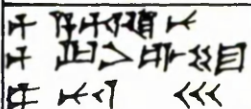
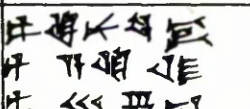
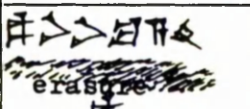
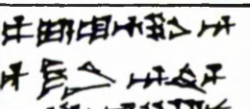
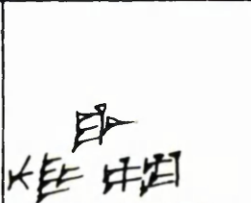
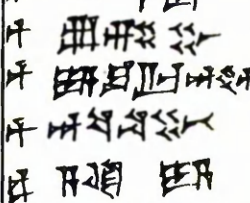
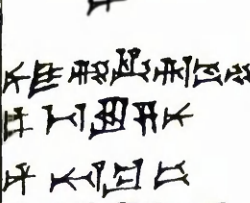
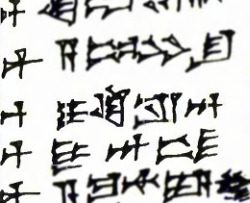
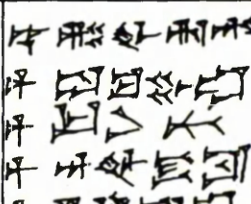
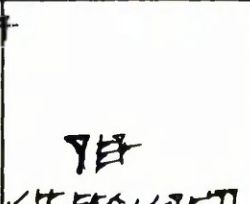
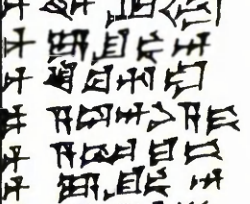
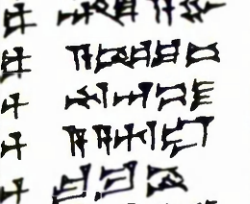
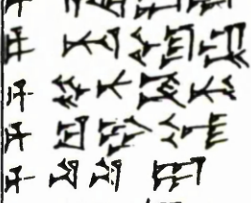
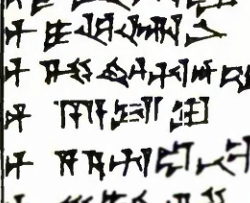
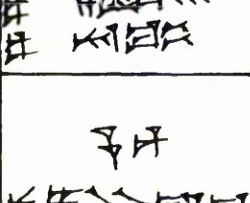
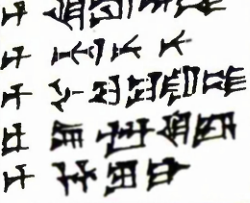
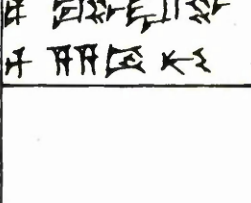
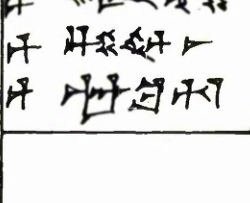
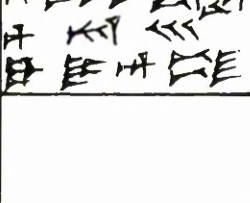
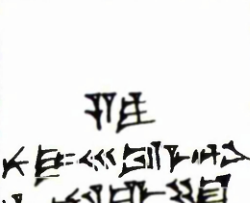

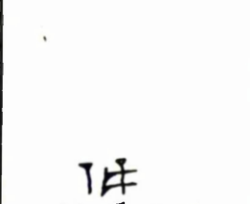
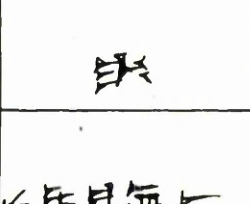
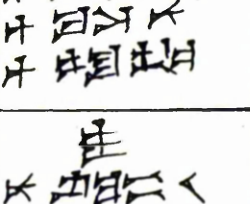
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Rev.

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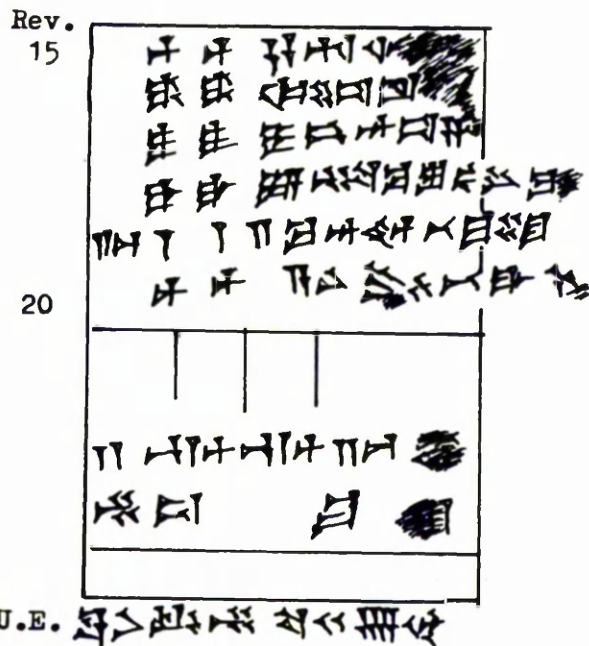
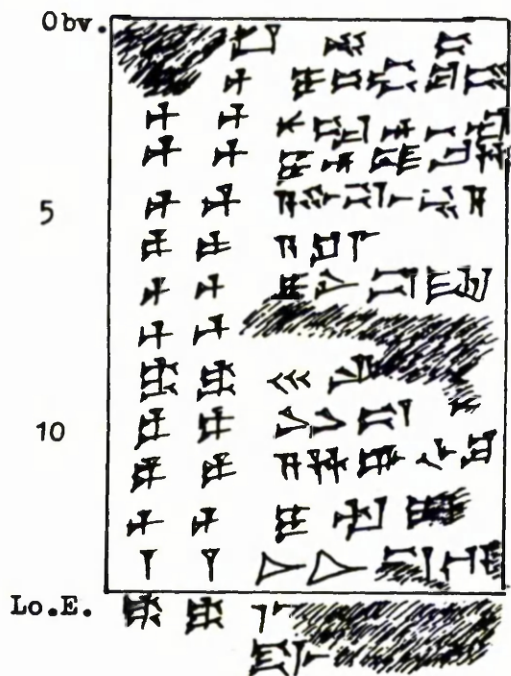
Rev.

	col.viii	col.vii	col.vi	col.v	
	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	
5'	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	5'
10'	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	10'
15'	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	15'
	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	<p>  </p>	20'
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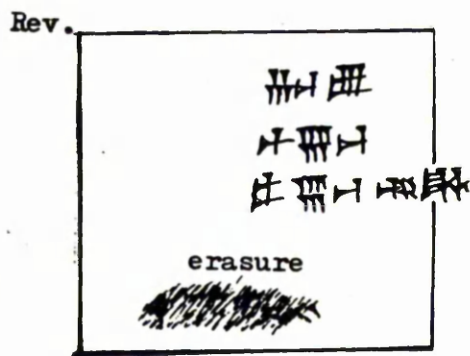
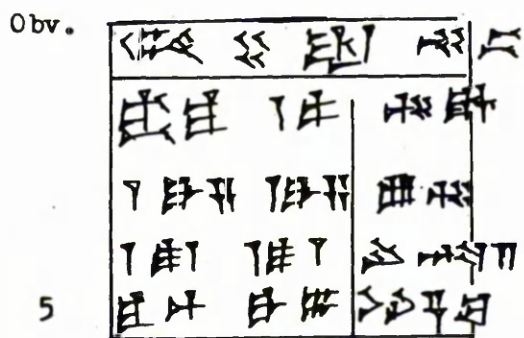
	col.i	col.ii	
Obv.			
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5	1111 1111 1111	1111 1111 1111	5'
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	1111 1111 1111	1111 1111 1111	
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10	1111 1111 1111	1111 1111 1111	10'
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15	1111 1111 1111	1111 1111 1111	15'
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	1111 1111 1111	1111 1111 1111	
	1111 1111 1111	1111 1111 1111	
Lo.E.	1111 1111 1111	1111 1111 1111	25'

Rev.	col.iv	col.iii
<p> </p>		<p> </p>
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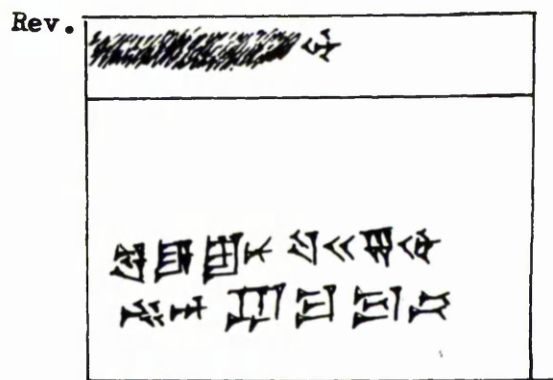
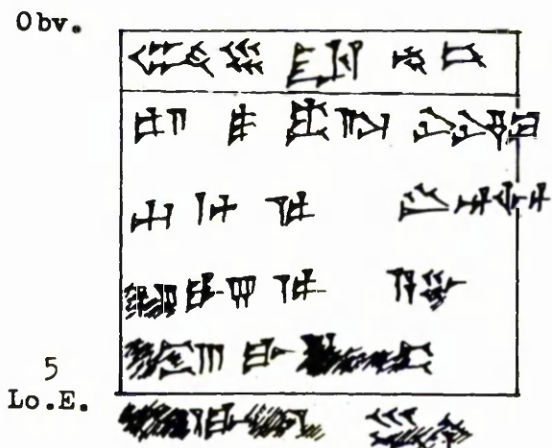
117



118



119



120

Obv.

Rev.

5

Lo.E.

U.E.

121

Obv.

5

Rev.

10

U.E.

[illegible]

10

<p> 今世之為人者 其心之不一也 其志之不一也 其行之一不一也 其言之一不一也 其心之不一也 其志之不一也 其行之一不一也 其言之一不一也 </p>	<p> 今世之為人者 其心之不一也 其志之不一也 其行之一不一也 其言之一不一也 其心之不一也 其志之不一也 其行之一不一也 其言之一不一也 </p>
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15

123

卷一	册一	册二	册三	册四	册五	册六	册七	册八	册九	册十	册十一	册十二	册十三	册十四	册十五	册十六	册十七	册十八	册十九	册二十	册二十一	册二十二	册二十三	册二十四	册二十五	册二十六	册二十七	册二十八	册二十九	册三十	册三十一	册三十二	册三十三	册三十四	册三十五	册三十六	册三十七	册三十八	册三十九	册四十	册四十一	册四十二	册四十三	册四十四	册四十五	册四十六	册四十七	册四十八	册四十九	册五十	册五十一	册五十二	册五十三	册五十四	册五十五	册五十六	册五十七	册五十八	册五十九	册六十	册六十一	册六十二	册六十三	册六十四	册六十五	册六十六	册六十七	册六十八	册六十九	册七十	册七十一	册七十二	册七十三	册七十四	册七十五	册七十六	册七十七	册七十八	册七十九	册八十	册八十一	册八十二	册八十三	册八十四	册八十五	册八十六	册八十七	册八十八	册八十九	册九十	册九十一	册九十二	册九十三	册九十四	册九十五	册九十六	册九十七	册九十八	册九十九	册一百
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Rev.

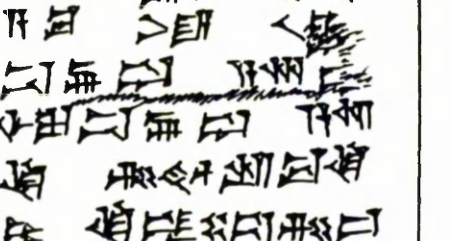
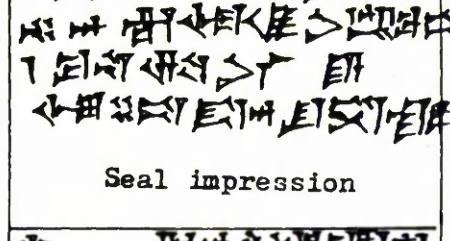
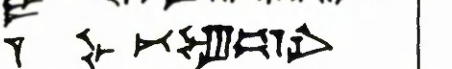
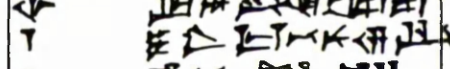
卷之六

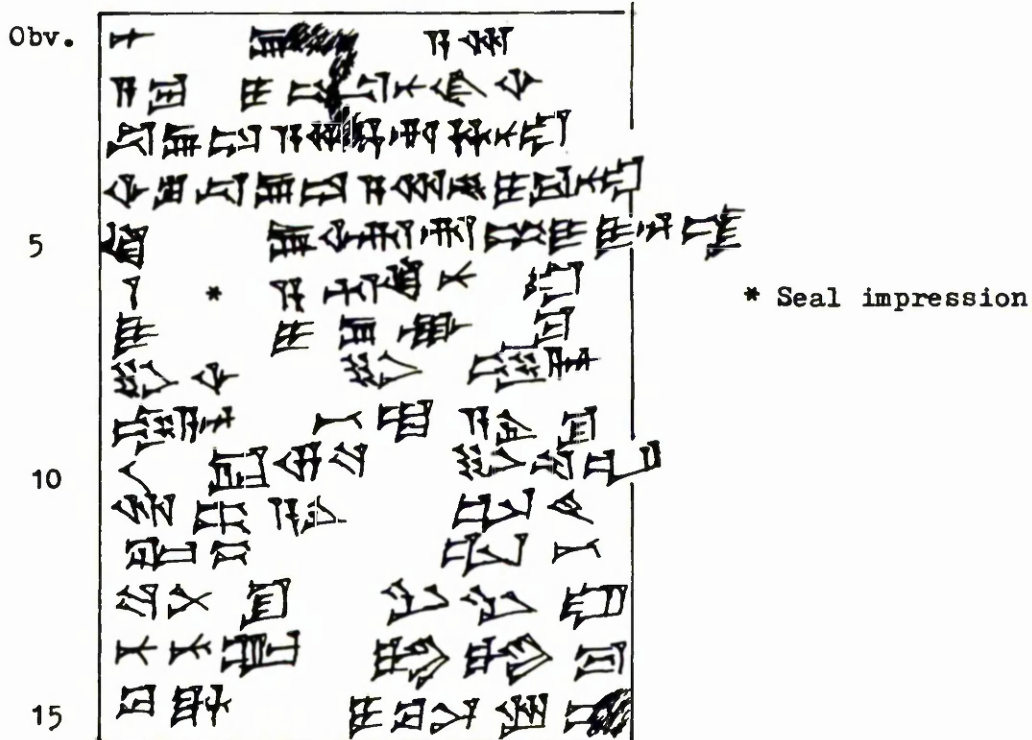
126

Obv.

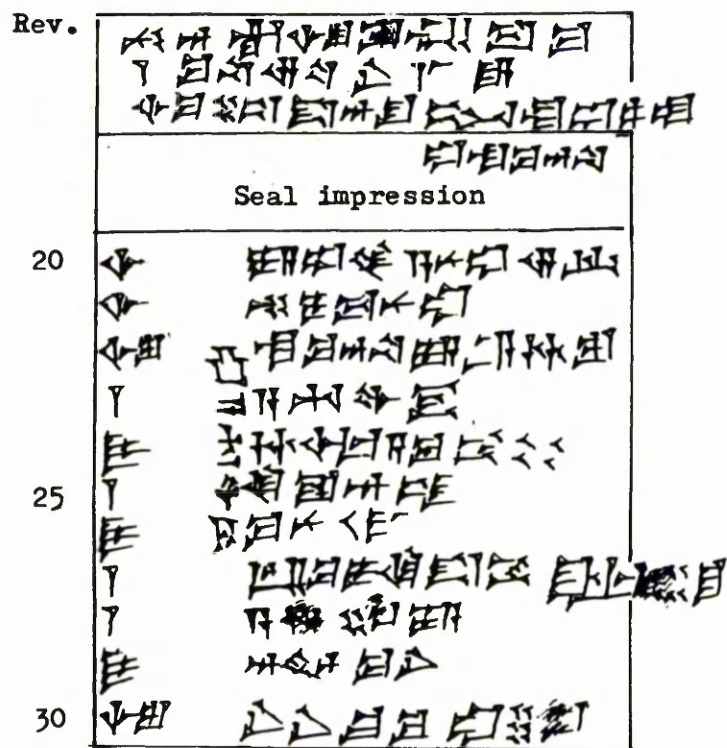
𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀𐼁𐼂𐼃𐼄𐼅𐼆𐼇𐼈𐼉𐼊𐼋𐼌𐼍𐼎𐼏𐼐𐼑𐼒𐼓𐼔𐼕𐼖𐼗𐼘𐼙𐼚𐼛𐼜𐼝𐼞𐼟𐼠𐼡𐼢𐼣𐼤𐼥𐼦𐼧𐼨𐼩𐼪𐼫𐼬𐼭𐼮𐼯𐼰𐼱𐼲𐼳𐼴𐼵𐼶𐼷𐼸𐼹𐼺𐼻𐼼𐼽𐼾𐼿𐽀𐽁𐽂𐽃𐽄𐽅𐽆𐽇𐽋𐽍𐽎𐽏𐽐𐽈𐽉𐽊𐽌𐽑𐽒𐽓𐽔𐽕𐽖𐽗𐽘𐽙𐽚𐽛𐽜𐽝𐽞𐽟𐽠𐽡𐽢𐽣𐽤𐽥𐽦𐽧𐽨𐽩𐽪𐽫𐽬𐽭𐽮𐽯𐽰𐽱𐽲𐽳𐽴𐽵𐽶𐽷𐽸𐽹𐽺𐽻𐽼𐽽𐽾𐽿𐾀𐾁𐾃𐾅𐾂𐾄𐾆𐾇𐾈𐾉𐾊𐾋𐾌𐾍𐾎𐾏𐾐𐾑𐾒

Obv.			
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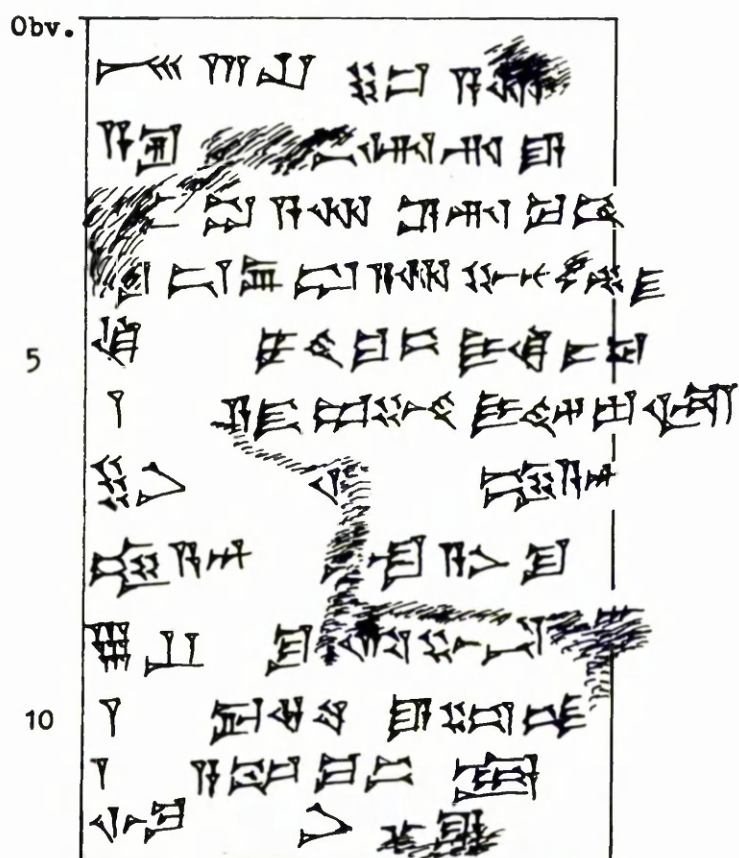
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			Seal impression
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		25	Seal impression



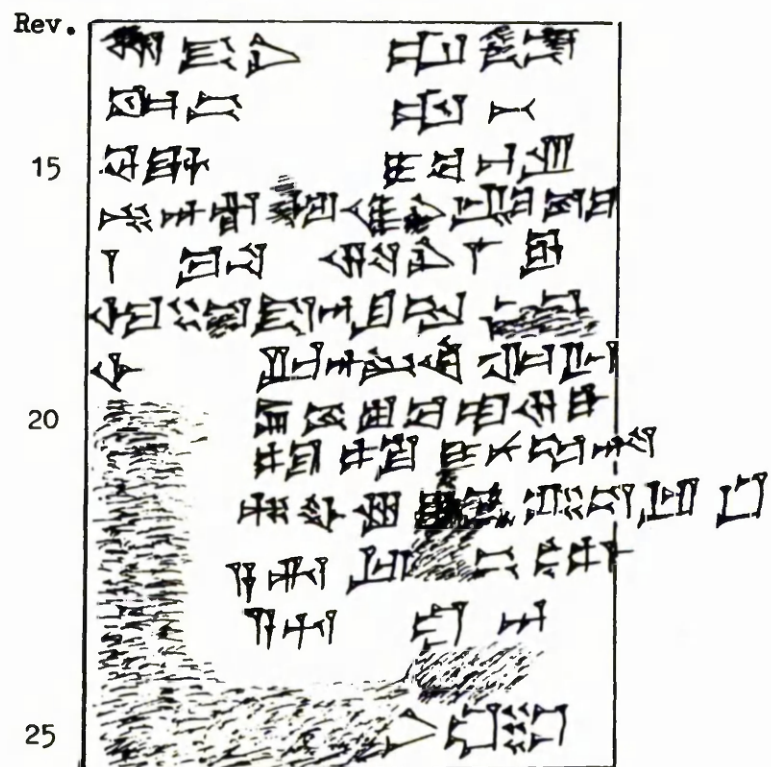
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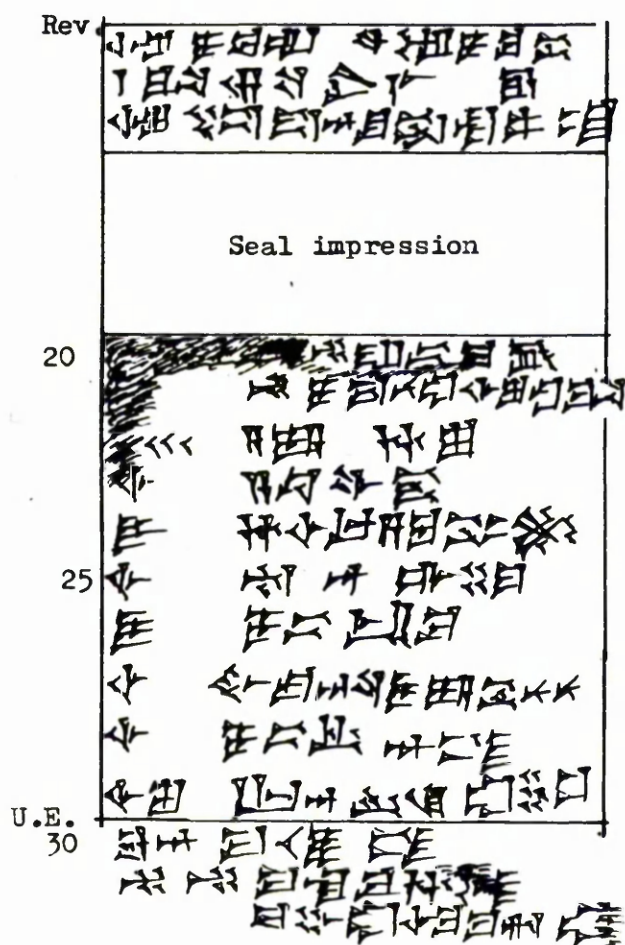
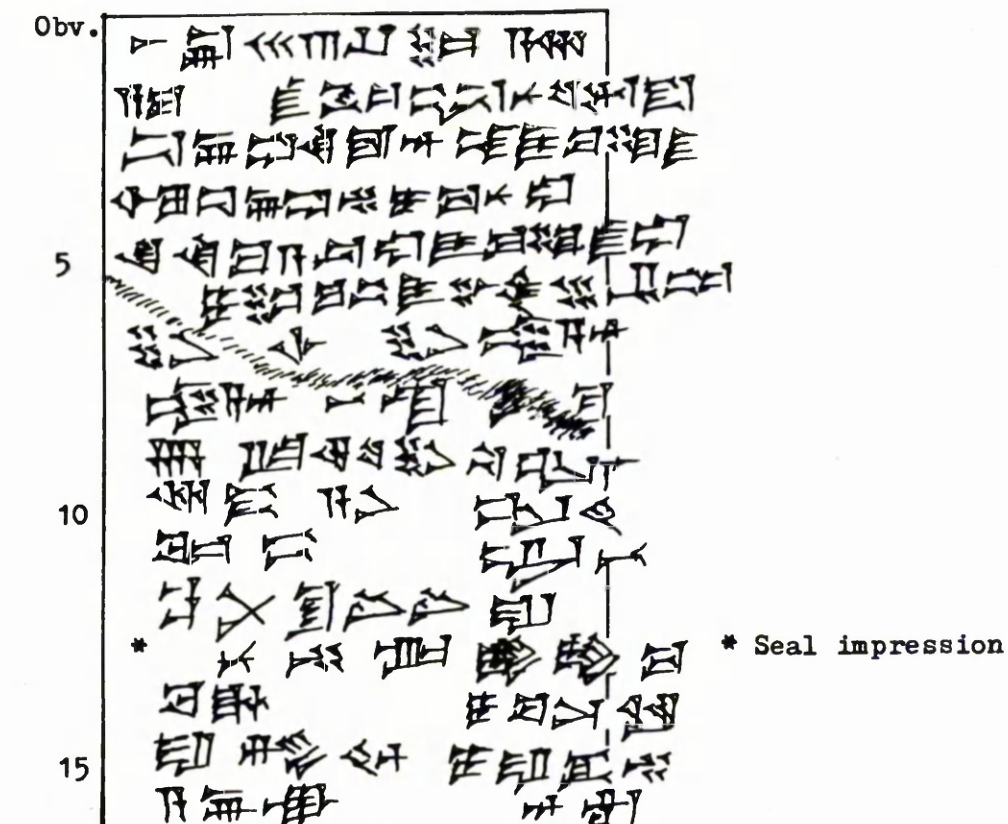


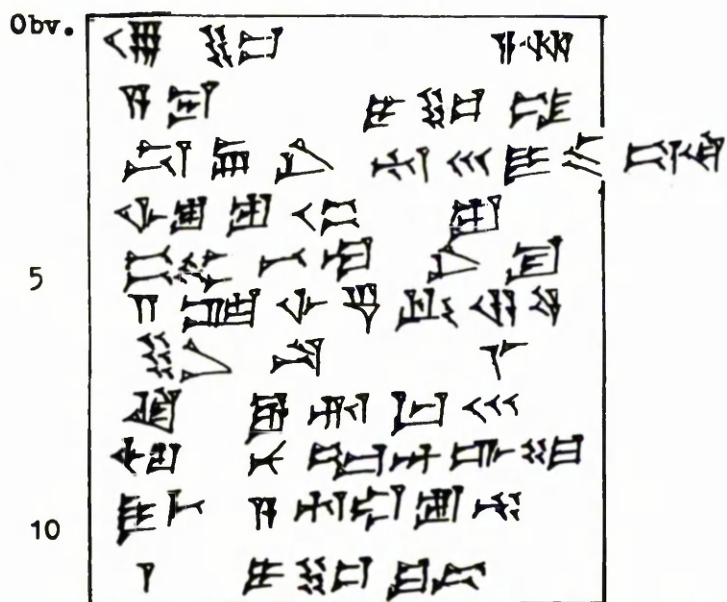
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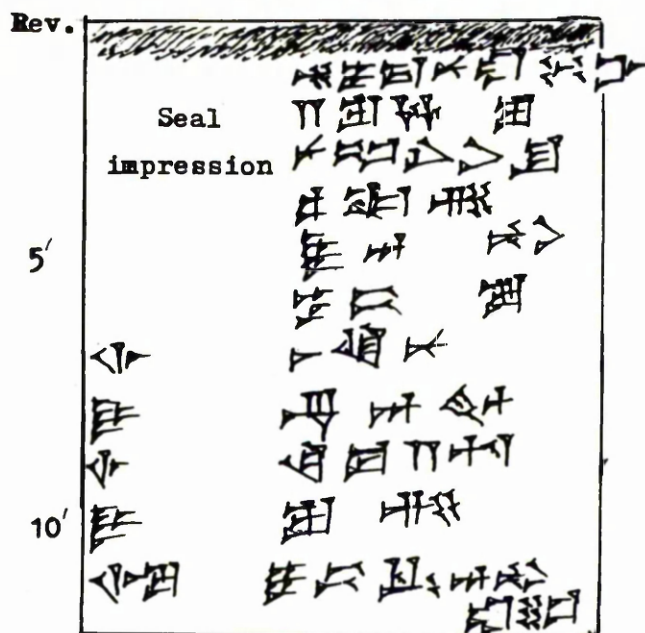
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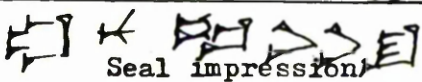


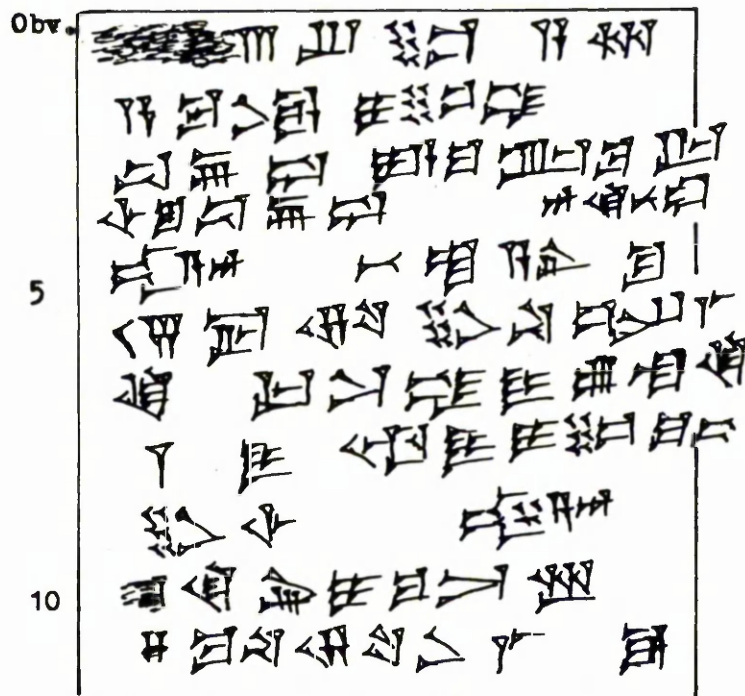




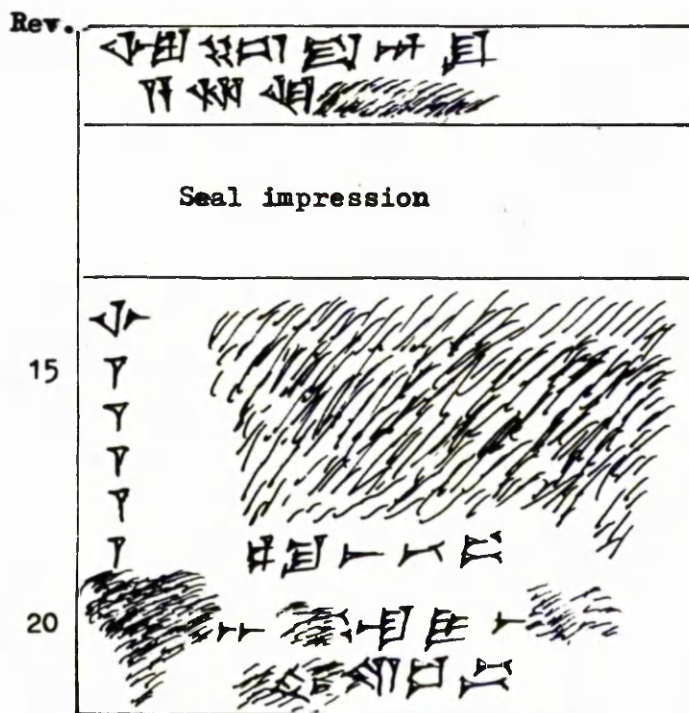
Lo.E.  Seal impression



U.E.  Seal impression



Lo.E. Seal impression



U.E. Seal impression

Obv.

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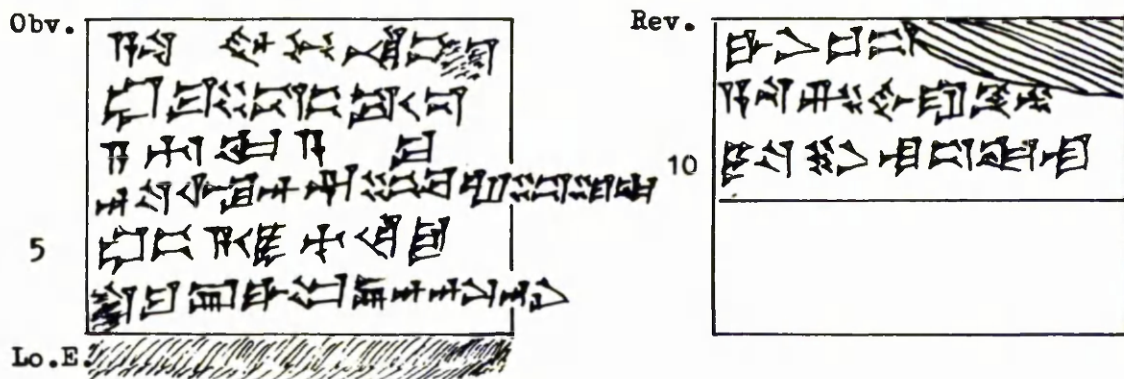
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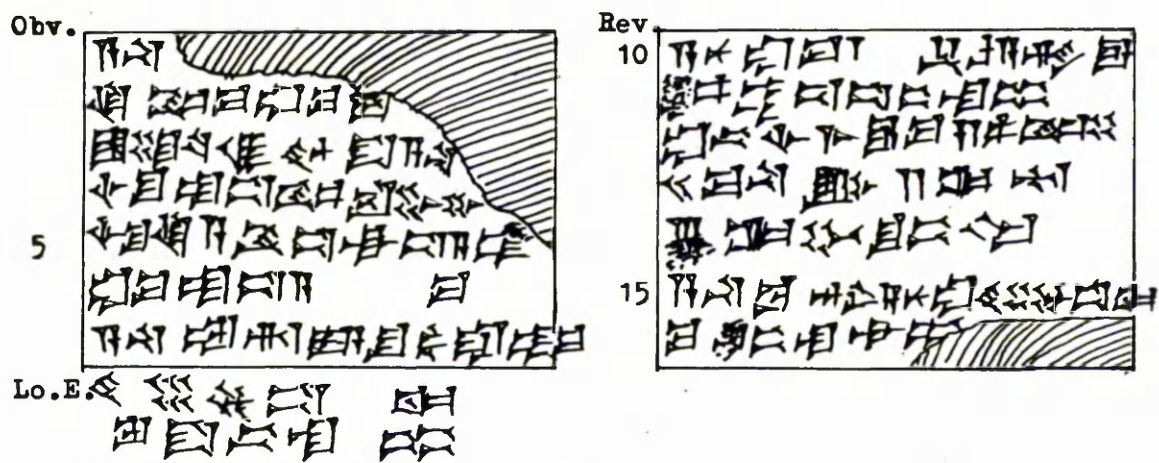
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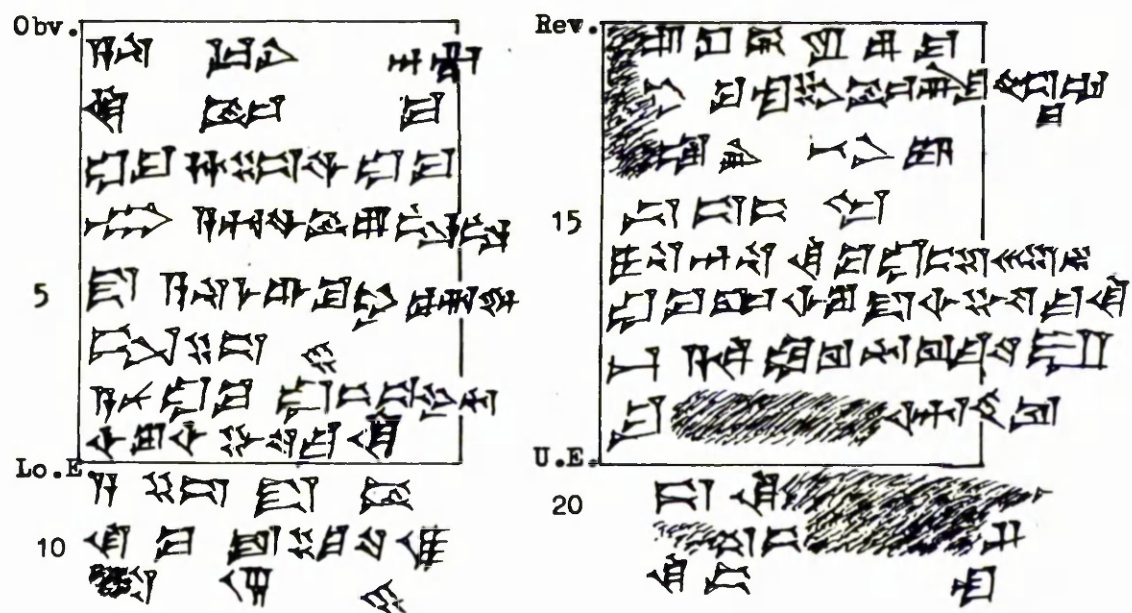
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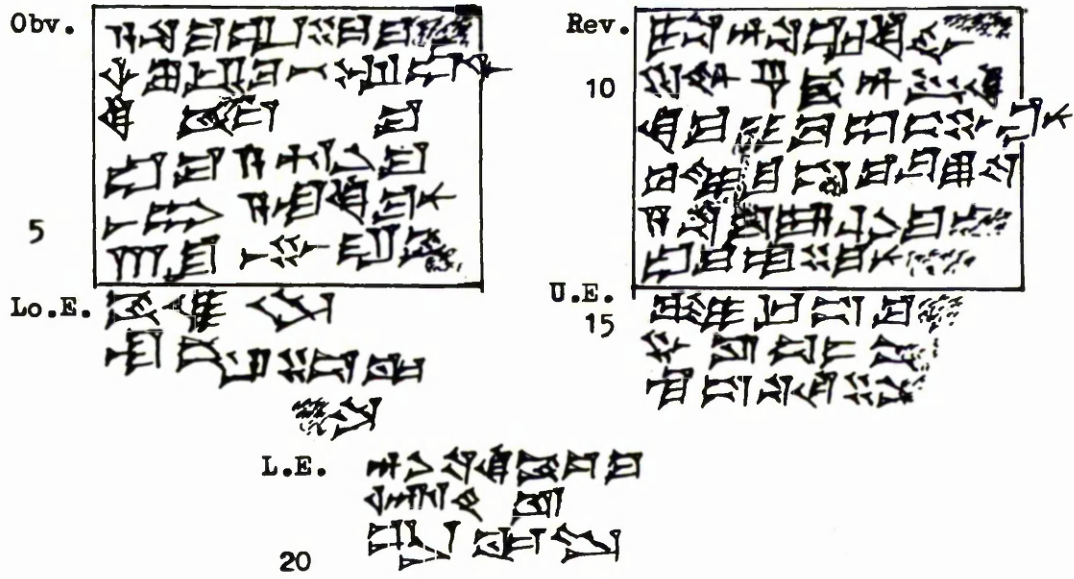
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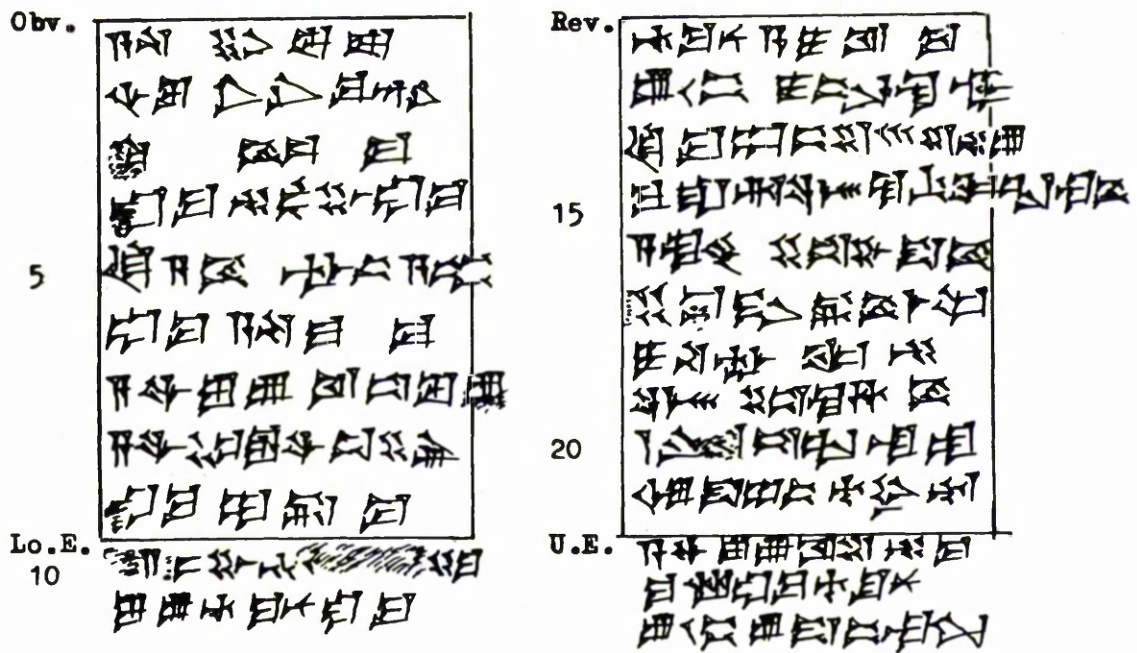
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140



Obv.

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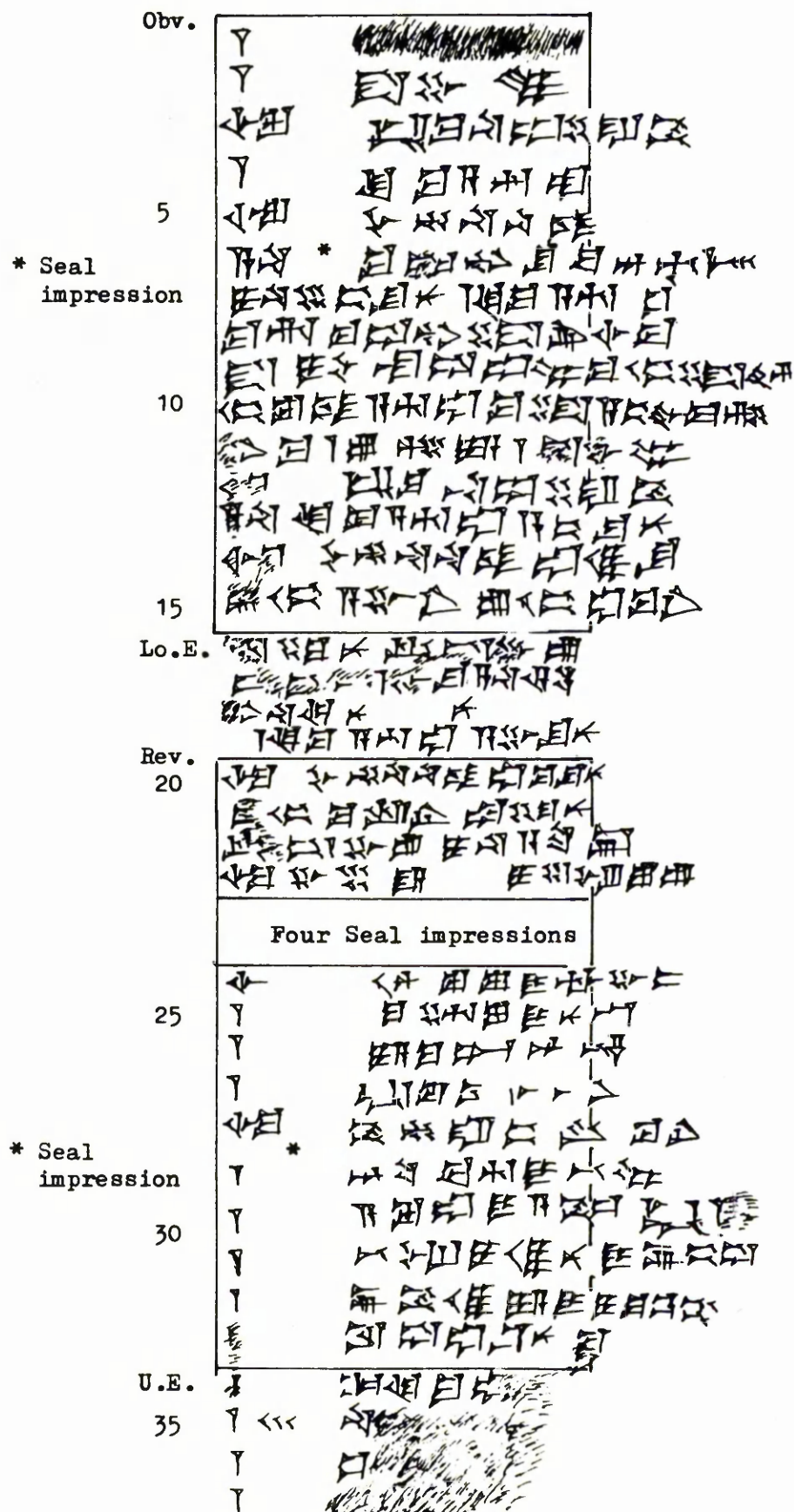
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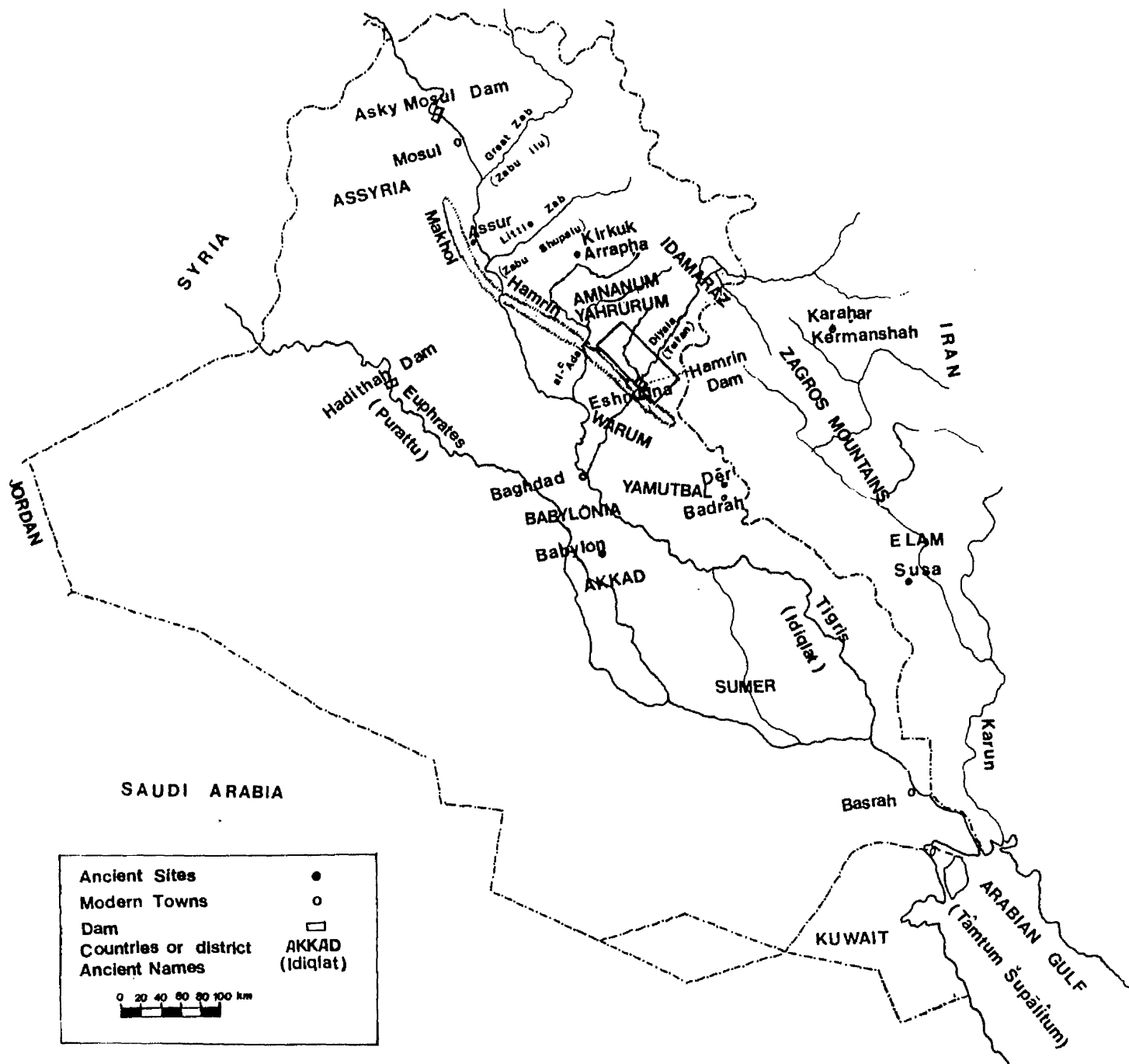


Fig.1 Mesopotamia in the Period of the First Dynasty of Babylonia.

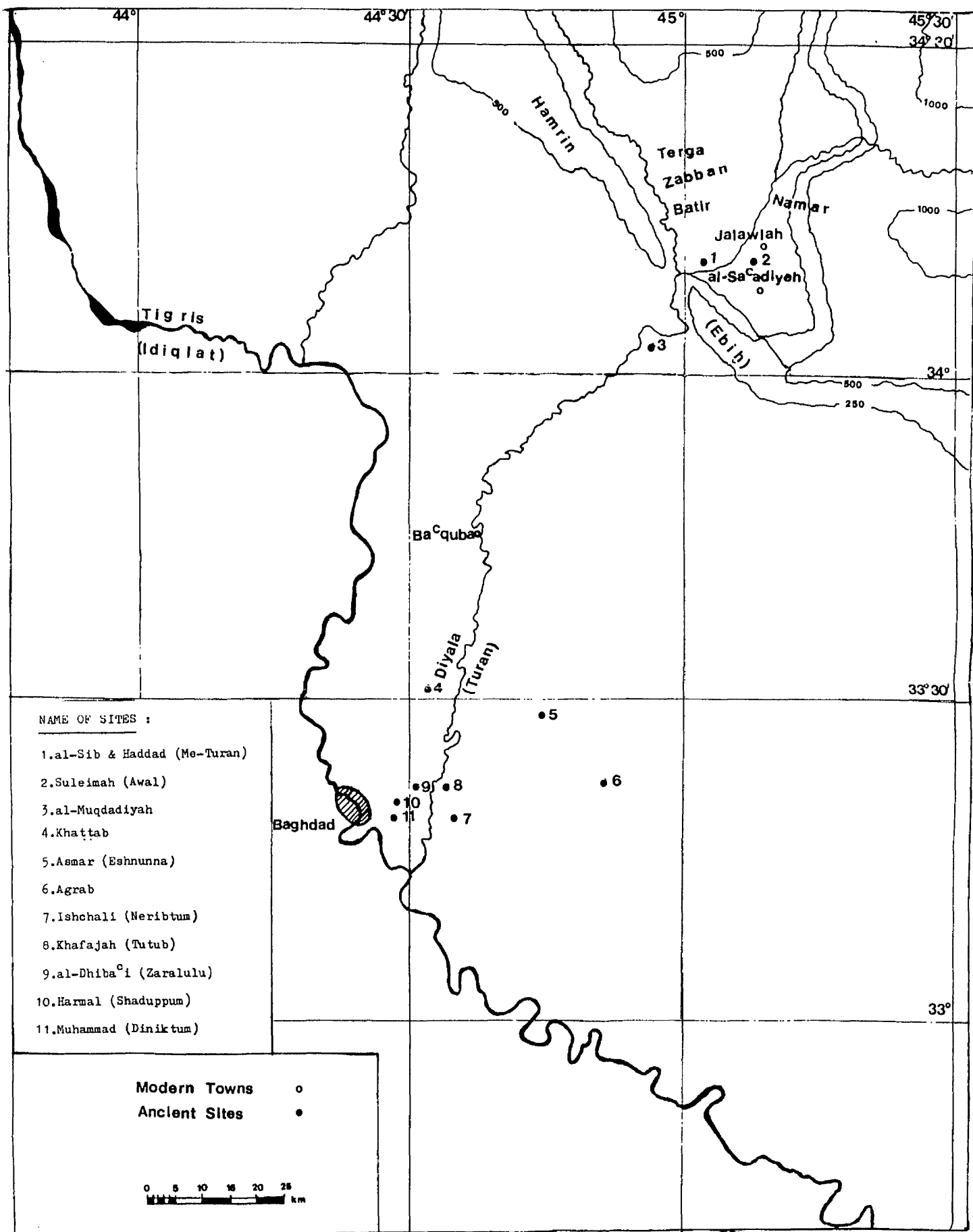


Fig.3 Sites in the Diyala Region: Period of the First Dynasty of Babylonia.

- NAME OF TELLS :
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Suleimah (Awal) | 9. al-Yalkhi |
| 2. al-Sa ^c adiyeh | 10. Hassan |
| 3. al-Zawiyah | 11. Abu-Qasim |
| 4. al-Sib & Haddad | 12. Genij or |
| (Me-Turan) | Kheit Genij |
| 5. Sungur B | 13. Atiqeh |
| 6. al-Uweisat | 14. Razuk |
| 7. al-Ahabra | 15. Ahmed al-Mughir |
| 8. Abu-Husaini | 16. Hallawa |

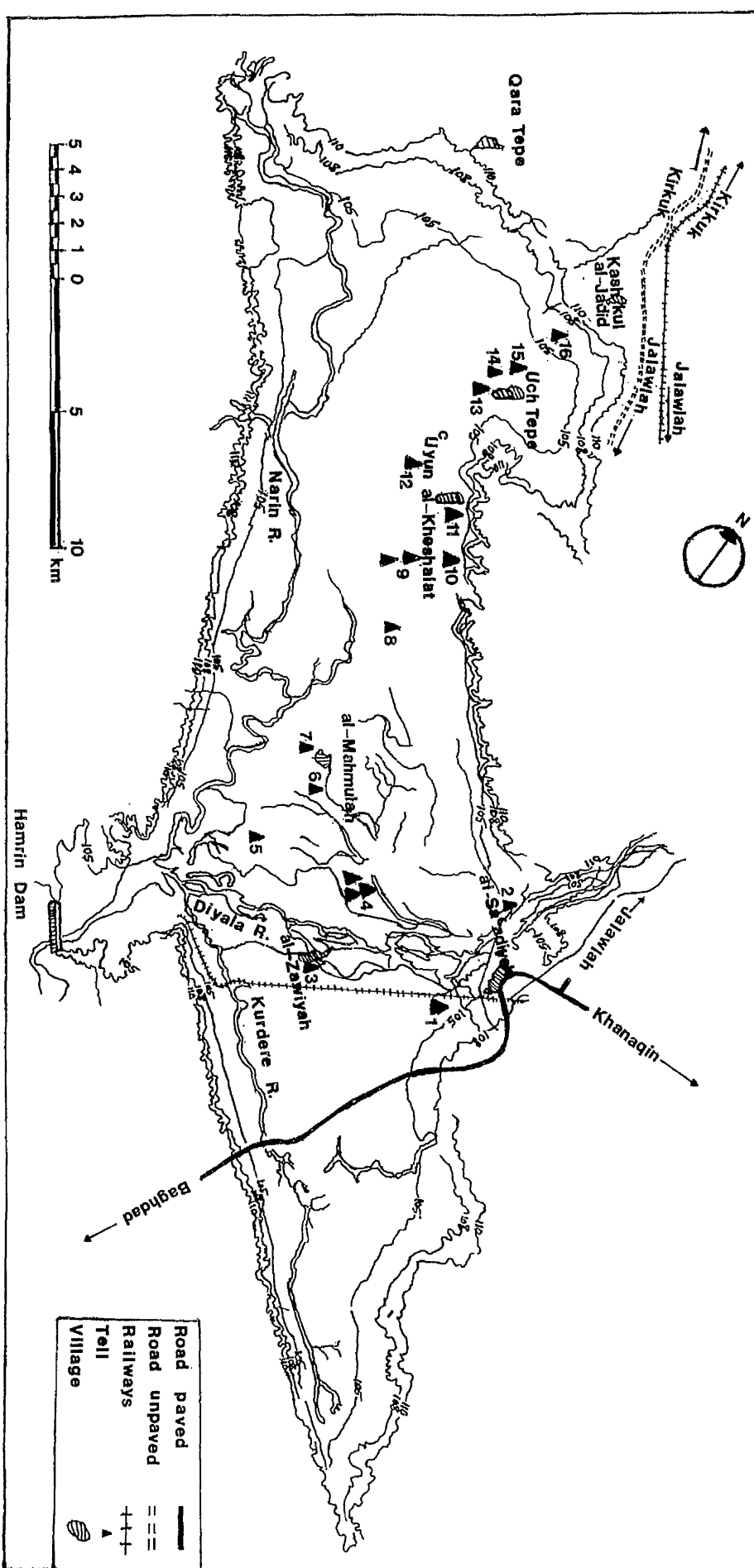


Fig.2 The Old Babylonian Sites in the Hamrin Basin.

DATE	BABYLON (1st DYNASTY)	EARL	ASSUR	ESHRUNNA	ISHCHALI	ME-TURAN
1900	Sumu-ebum(1894-80) (14) Sumu-la-EL(1880-45) (36)		Ikunum(son)(1900) Sargon I(son)(1880)	BalaLama(1990) Ishur-ramassu(1980) Usur-awassu(1970) Azuzum(1960) Ur-Nimara(1950) Ur-Ningizida(1940) Ipiq-Adad I(1930) (son of Ur-Nimara) Abdi-Irrah(1920) Shiqianum(1910) Sharritya(1900) Balakum(son)(1890) Warassu(1880) Rubum(1876) Ibal-pi-EL I(1870)	Sin-abushu (14)	Sin-abushu(1890) (14)
1860	Sabium(1844) (14) Apil-Sin(1830) (18)	Puzur-Assur II(1860) Naram-Sin(1840)	Ipiq-Adad II(son)(1860) (4) Naram-Sin(son)(1840)	Ibal-pi-EL II(son)(1785) (14)	Ibal-pi-EL II(1785)	Ipiq-Adad II(1860)
1812	Sin-mballit(1812) (20)	Yahdun-Lim(1810) Erreshum II(1819) Shamshi-Adad I(1814) (33)	Dadusha(brother)(1819) (9)	Dadusha	Dadusha(1819)	
1792	Hammu-rapi(1792) (43)	Sumu-Yamm(1794) Yasmah-Adad(1790) (son of Shamshi-Adad I)	Ibal-pi-EL II(son)(1785) (14)	Dannum-tahaz Silli-Sin(1761) Ibni-Irra Iqish-Tishpak(1750) Muc-Ashkin(son)(1740)	Dannum-tahaz Silli-Sin Ibni-Irra Iqish-Tishpak Sumu-Ammanim(1749)	
1749	Samsu-Iluna(1749) (31)				Sumu-abi-Yarim Ibbishu-Malik Ibdi-Sin	
1726				Iluni(1726)		Iluni(1726)

Fig.4 Chronological Chart for the Early Second Millennium B.C.