

Cuneiform Texts and Fragments in the Harvard Art Museum / Arthur M. Sackler Museum

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§0. *Acknowledgements*

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§1. *Introduction*

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

§1.2. Most of the objects were gifts to the museum; their history prior to that is uncertain. Donors included Catherine W. Pierce (1938.94 [§4.3]) and Mrs. W. Stewart Hamaker (1963.108 [§5.1]). The group of mostly Old Assyrian tablets acquired in 1983 [1983.97-1983.109; §4.1, §5.2, §6.1, §6.2, §6.3, §6.4, §6.5, §6.6, §6.7, §6.8, §6.9, §6.10, §6.11] had been in the possession of the antiquarian and dealer Charles D. Kelekian

before they were given to the museum by his daughter Nanette Rodney Kelekian. An Old Assyrian and a Hittite text came to the museum from the collection of Louise M. Bates and George E. Bates (1992.256.6 [§7.1]; 1992.256.7 [§6.12]). George E. Bates, a professor of investment management at Harvard University, was also a senior adviser to the University of Istanbul, Turkey, and to the Tunisian government. He built a sizeable collection of Anatolian, Syrian, and Near Eastern artifacts.

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

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

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

Sturm (Münster), and will be published by him in a forthcoming article. This manuscript therefore provides editions of twenty of the twenty-one cuneiform texts

accessioned by the Harvard Art Museum. The texts are presented in chronological order.

§2. Catalogue of HAM tablets

<i>no.</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>contents</i>	<i>provenience</i>	<i>dimensions (mm)</i>	<i>HAM no.</i>
3.1	ED IIIb: Enmetena	Foundation nail commemorating building of temple	Bad-Tibira?	l: 240; dia. of head: 58	2000.274
4.1	Ur III: Šulgi 37 ix	Sealed envelope: receipt of bitumen	Umma?	55 × 44 × 28	1983.108
4.2	Ur III: Šulgi 44 iii	Receipt of flour	Umma	37 × 36 × 13	1953.110
4.3	Ur III: Ibbi-Suen 1 ix	Receipt of reeds for fodder	Umma	45 × 43 × 16	1938.94
5.1	OB: <i>Šin-kāšid</i>	Foundation cone commemorating building of palace	Uruk?	l: 60; dia. of base: 38	1963.108
5.2	OB: <i>Samsuiluna 7</i>	Sale of a plot of land for a house	?	75 × 53 × 33	1983.107
6.1	Old Assyrian	<i>waklum</i> -letter to <i>kārum</i> Kaneš	Kaneš?	52 × 61 × 22	1983.97
6.2	Old Assyrian	Caravan account: textiles	Kaneš?	40 × 42 × 16	1983.98
6.3	Old Assyrian	Deposit of silver	Kaneš?	27 × 33 × 13	1983.99
6.4	Old Assyrian	Caravan account: textiles	Kaneš?	48 × 45 × 17	1983.100
6.5	Old Assyrian	Letter from <i>Puzur-Ištar</i> to <i>Aššur-ṭāb</i>	Kaneš?	48 × 48 × 10	1983.101
6.6	Old Assyrian	Letter from <i>Waqqurtum</i> to <i>Puzur[?]-Aššur</i>	Kaneš?	60 × 34 × 09	1983.102
6.7	Old Assyrian	Letter?	Kaneš?	19 × 48 × 15	1983.103
6.8	Old Assyrian	Consignment of antimony	Kaneš?	30 × 28 × 12	1983.104
6.9	Old Assyrian	Deposit of silver	Kaneš?	26 × 40 × 13	1983.105
6.10	Old Assyrian	Uninscribed fragment of envelope with seal impression	Kaneš?	37 × 43 × 10	1983.106
6.11	Old Assyrian	Debt of silver	Kaneš?	36 × 41 × 15	1983.109
6.12	Old Assyrian	Loan of silver	Kaneš?	37 × 39 × 14	1992.256.7
6.13	Old Assyrian	Fragment of envelope with two different seal impressions	Kaneš?	45 × 32 × 17	2000.196
6.14	Old Assyrian	Letter from <i>Aššur-lamassī</i> to <i>Šū-Bēlum</i>	Kaneš?	tablet: 49 × 47 × 16 env.: 55 × 55 × 30	2000.197
7.1	Hittite (13 th cent. BC)	Ritual text	Bogazköy?	60 × 52 × 14	1992.256.6

§3. ED IIIb Period text

§3.1. Foundation nail of Enmetena

Museum No.: 2000.274

Date: Enmetena; c. 2400 BC

Provenience: Bad-Tibira (?)

§3.1.1

i	1.	d ⁱ inanna-ra	<i>For Inanna</i>
	2.	d ⁱ lugal-e ₂ -muš ₃ -ra	<i>and Lugal-emuš,</i>
	3.	en-mete-na	<i>Enmetena,</i>
	4.	ensi ₂	<i>ruler</i>
	5.	lagaš ^{ki} -ke ₄	<i>of Lagaš,</i>
	6.	e ₂ -muš ₃ e ₂ ki-ag ₂ -ga ₂ -ne-ne	<i>the E-muš, their beloved temple,</i>
	7.	mu-ne-du ₃	<i>built</i>
	8.	KIBgunū mu-na-du ₁₁	<i>and ordered (these) clay nails for them.</i>
	9.	en-mete-na	<i>Enmetena,</i>
	10.	lu ₂ e ₂ -muš ₃ du ₃ -a	<i>who built the E-muš,</i>
ii	1.	dingir-ra-ni	<i>his personal god</i>
	2.	d ⁱ šul-utul ₁₂ -am ₆	<i>is Šul-utul.</i>
	3.	u ₄ -ba en-mete-na	<i>At that time, Enmetena,</i>
	4.	ensi ₂	<i>ruler</i>
	5.	lagaš ^{ki}	<i>of Lagaš,</i>

6. lugal-ki-ne₂-eš₂-du₇-du₇
7. ensi₂
8. unu^{ki}-bi
9. nam-šeš e-ak

*and Lugal-kineš-dudu,
ruler
of Uruk,
established brotherhood.*

§3.1.2. This clay nail or cone inscription is well-known from other examples and commemorates the building of the E-muš temple of Dumuzi in Bad-Tibira (modern: Tell al-Mada'in). The final seven lines also record the treaty between Enmetena and Lugal-kineš-dudu. For the publication of this inscription, see *RIME* 1 Enmetena 3 (E1.9.5.3). While Frayne interprets muš₃ as “radiance” (Akkadian *zīmu*), translating the full name

of the temple as “House – Radiance of the Land,” (e₂-muš₃-kalam-ma), this is unlikely. The term muš₃ is well attested in connection with temples and seems to denote the “precinct,” (Akkadian *mātu*) the general area of the complex in which the temple of the god was erected (see Heimpel 1972: 286-287; for most attestations of muš₃, see Sjöberg & Bergmann 1969: 54-56).

§4. *Ur III Texts*

§4.1. Receipt of bitumen

Museum No.: 1983.108

Date: Šulgi 37 ix

Provenience: Umma (?)

§4.1.1.

- obv. 1. 1(u) esir₂ had₂ gur lugal
seal impressions
2. mu ma₂ gibil-še₃
 3. ki ensi₂ umma^{ki}-ta
 4. kišib₃ en-dingir-mu
 5. giri₃ a-mur^d-suen lu₂-kas₄
seal impressions
 6. u₃ šeš-a-ni 𒀭 lu₂ 𒀭 x
- rev. 7. iti ezem-maḥ
8. mu bad₃ ma-da ba-du₃

10 royal gur of dried bitumen

*for the new boat
from the governor of Umma;
seal of En-dingir-mu,
via Amur-Suen, the runner,*

*and Šeš-ani, the
Month: “Ezem-maḥ,”
year: “the wall of the land was built.”*

seal

- i 1. dšul-gi
2. nita kal-ga
3. lugal uri^{ki}-ma
4. lugal an-ub-da-limmu-ba
- ii 1. en-dingir-mu
2. ra₂-gaba
3. ARAD₂-zu

*Šulgi,
mighty man,
king of Ur,
king of the four quarters,
En-dingir-mu,
the courier,
your servant.*

§4.1.2. This text is inscribed on an unbroken clay envelope with multiple impressions of the same seal across most of the surface. The text on the envelope is provided here and records the receipt of dried bitumen for a new boat. The seal of En-dingir-mu may be found on two other texts from Umma (*Nik* 2, 435 and *Umma* 93) both dating to the 34th year of Šulgi’s reign and both, like this text, dealing with the receipt of goods from the governor of Umma. The provenience of this text

is based on analogy with the other texts bearing En-dingir-mu’s seal. It should be assumed that the month name, “ezem-maḥ”, usually associated with Drehem or Ur, is from the Reichskalendar.

obv. 6: The final two signs in this line presumably denote the profession of Šeš-ani. The traces resemble ašgab, or maybe lu₂, and na. It is unclear whether there may be another sign in between these two.

§4.2. Receipt of barley flour

Museum No.: 1953.110

Date: Šulgi 44 iii

Provenience: Umma

§4.2.1.

- obv. 1. 2(barig) dabin
 2. ki lugal-nir-gal₂-ta
 3. kišib₃ a-ra₂-mu
 4. iti še-kara-gal₂-la
 rev. 5. mu lu-lu-bum₂ si-mu-ru-um ba-ḫul

2 (barig) of barley flour
 (received) from Lugal-nirgal.
 Seal of Aramu.
 Month: "Še-kara-gala,"
 year: Lullubum (and) Simurru were destroyed.

- seal: 1. ur-^dsuen
 2. dub-sar
 3. dumu ur-gigir

Ur-Suen,
 the scribe,
 son of Ur-gigir.

§4.2.2. Whole, unbroken Ur III administrative tablet with multiple impressions of the same seal across its surface. The text is a standard receipt for barley flour, but it should be noted that the name on the seal impression

differs from the name of the owner of the seal given in the text. For other examples sealed by *Aramu* with this seal inscription, see: *SAT* 3, 1534; *SAT* 3, 1318; *AUB* cat 01.

§4.3. Receipt of reeds

Museum No.: 1938.94

Date: Ibbi-Suen 1 ix

Provenience: Umma

§4.3.1.

- obv. 1. 1(geš₂) 3(u) sa gi zi
 2. gu-kilib-ba 5(diš) sa-ta
 3. ša₃-gal udu niga sa₂-du₁₁
 4. ki ur-e₂-mah-ta
 rev. 1. kišib₃ a-lu₅-lu₅
seal impression
 2. iti ^dli₉-si₄
 3. mu ^di-bi₂-^dsuen lugal

90 bundles of fresh reeds,
 in each bale 5 bundles;
 fodder for the regular offering fattened sheep,
 (received) from Ur-Emah.
 Seal of Alulu.

Month: "Lisi,"
 year: Ibbi-Suen (became) king.

- seal 1. a-lu₅-lu₅
 2. dumu inim-^dšara₂
 3. kurušda ^dšara₂-ka

Alulu,
 son of Inim-Šara,
 animal fattener of the god Šara.

§4.3.2. Whole, unbroken Ur III administrative tablet with multiple impressions of the same seal across the surface. For other examples of *Alulu* receiving reeds from *Ur-Emah* in the same month, see *MVN* 13, 152; *SAT* 3, 1917, 1925. For the following month, *Ibbi-*

Suen 1/x, see: *MVN* 13, 147-151, 153; *YOS* 4, 80; *AR RIM* 4, 34; *SAT* 3, 1921; *Ontario* 2, 378. For a detailed discussion of *Alulu*'s activities see more recently Widell 2009, §3.

§5. Old Babylonian Texts

§5.1. Foundation cone of *Šîn-kāšid*

Museum No.: 1963.108

Date: *Šîn-kāšid*; c. 1865-1833 BC

Provenience: Uruk (?)

§5.1.1.

- i 1. ^dsuen-ka₃-šⁱ-id
 2. nita kal-ga
 3. lugal unu^{ki}-ga
 4. lugal am-na-nu-um
 5. u₂-a e₂-an-^Γna^Γ
 6. u₄ e₂-an-na
 7. mu-du₃-a

Šîn-kāšid,
 mighty man
 king of Uruk,
 king of the Amnanum,
 provider for the Eanna,
 when the Eanna
 he built,

8. e₂-gal
9. nam-lugal-la-ka-ni
10. mu-du₃

*his palace
of royalty
he built.*

§5.1.2. This is another example of a well-known inscription of *Sîn-kāšid*, commemorating the building of his palace and the building of the Eanna temple. For the

publication of this inscription see *RIME* 4, *Sîn-kāšid* 4 (E4.4.1.4.).

§5.2. Sale of house-plot

Museum No.: 1983.107

Date: Samsuiluna 7 xii

Provenience: unknown

§5.2.1.

- obv. 1. igi 6(diš)-gal₂ sar e₂ ki šub-ba
2. da ʾe₂ʾ i₃-li₂-am-ta-ḫa-ar
3. e₂ dūraš-lu₂-ti x x x
4. ki dūraš-lu₂-ti
5. lugal ʾe₂-ke₄ʾ
6. ¹i₃-li₂-am-ta-ḫa-ar
7. in-ši-sa₁₀
8. 5/6(diš) gin₂ ku₃-babbar
9. sa₁₀ til-la-bi-ʾše₃ʾ
10. ʾin ʾna-an-la₂
11. [li]-ʾba ʾam [u₂]-ʾti ʾ-[ib]
12. geš^ʾgan-na ib-ta ʾ-[bala]
- rev. 1. mu sa-am-su-i-ʾlu ʾ-[na]
2. in-pa₃
3. igi nu-ur₂-d^ʾsuen
4. dumu šu-bu-ul-ʾtim ʾ
5. ¹i-bi-ia du^ʾ um^ʾ
6. ¹a-ʾli ʾ-d^ʾutu x
7. ¹[x]-ma-ba^ʾ-x-x
8. iti še-KIN-ku₅ u₄ 1(u) 2(diš)-kam
9. mu sa-am-su-i-lu-na lugal geš^ʾtukul geš^ʾšu-nir
nig₂-babbar-[ra] ku₃-sig₁₇ ku₃-babbar me-te
ʾe₂ʾ-[e-ke₄] d^ʾmarduk-ra a ʾmu-na ʾ-[ru]

*1/6 sar (ca. 6m²) of house in disrepair,
next to the house of Ilī-amtahar,
the house of Uraš-awīlam-uballiṭ ...,
from Uraš-awīlam-uballiṭ,
the owner of the house,
Ilī-amtahar
bought.
5/6 of a shekel of silver,
its full price,
he weighed out.
He fully satisfied (him).
He “stepped over the pestle.”
By the name of Samsuiluna
he swore.
Before Nūr-Sîn,
son of Šubultum;
Ibiya ...;
Ali-Šamaš [...];
[x]-maba- [...].
Month: Addarum, 12th day;
year: “Samsuiluna, the king, dedicated to Marduk the
weapon, the shining emblem (decorated with) gold
and silver, appropriate for the temple.”*

Seal impression(s?) mostly illegible.

§5.2.2. Partly broken envelope containing complete tablet. The text is a typical example of an Old Babylonian legal document recording the sale of a house-plot. The transcription given here is a composite text based on both the tablet and envelope. Part of the envelope is missing allowing one to view some of the text on the reverse of the tablet, but the case itself is too fragile for the tablet to be fully removed. The tablet itself appears whole and unbroken, though the surfaces of both are eroded and flaking. Lines obv. 10-12 are visible on the lower edge of the tablet and lines rev. 1-9 may be seen on the reverse. The case has lines 1-11 and then the date formula, rev. 9. It is unclear whether there are any divergences between the versions on each.
obv. 3-4: The name *Uraš-awīlam-uballiṭ* may also be

found in *YOS* 12, 78: 12 where the sign Uraš is copied as MA (it is also listed in the index of personal names as ^dMA.LU₂.TI); it should probably read Uraš^ʾ. A similar name, *Zababa-awīlam-uballiṭ*, is also known from later Old Babylonian texts (*YOS* 13, 286 11; 478 10).
obv. 11: Literally, “he satisfied (his) heart.”
obv. 12: An idiomatic expression meaning the transaction has been concluded. For discussion, see Steinkeller, 1989, 34-42.
rev. 4: The name *Šubultum*, though not mentioned in Stamm’s *Namengebung* is attested among a number of female personal names in *CT* 45, 107 3. A woman of the same name also occurs in *CT* 8, 2a 20 (see Wilcke 1982: 461ff. for an edition of this text) as the mother of a *nadīrum* of Marduk called *Lamassatum*.

§6. Old Assyrian Texts

§6.1. “*waklum*” letter

Museum No.: 1983.97

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.1.1.

obv. 1.	<i>um-ma wa-ak-lum₂-ma</i>	<i>Thus the “Overseer,”</i>
2.	<i>a-^Γna^Γ [ka₃]-ri-im ka₃-ni-iš^{ki}</i>	<i>to kārūm-Kaneš:</i>
3.	<i>qi₂-^Γbi₂-ma^Γ a-lu-um</i>	<i>speak! The city</i>
4.	<i>[di₂]-^Γnam^Γ igi 2(diš) geš-gag-en</i>	<i>[gave] a verdict, before two šugarriā’um-symbols,</i>
5.	<i>[gal²-en² i]-na ha-am-ri-im</i>	<i>in the sacred precinct [...]</i>
6.	<i>[i-di₂-in]-^Γma^Γ 5(diš) a-wi-li</i>	<i>five men [...]</i>
7.	<i>[...]-x</i>	
	<i>break of unknown no. of lines</i>	
rev. 1’.	<i>u₂-x [...]</i>	<i>[...]</i>
2’.	<i>a-šar e-^Γta²^Γ [...]</i>	<i>wherever [they ...]</i>
3’.	<i>i-ša-qu₂-[lu ...]</i>	<i>they will weigh [out ...]</i>

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

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

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

obv. 5: There seems to be sufficient space for another sign, at least, before *i-na*, so I have restored *gal-en*

(*rabi’en*) by comparison with kt 88/k 1059 1-4: *kišib₃ wa-ak-lim a-lu-um di₂-nam i-na ha-am-ri-im igi 2 geš-gag-en gal-en i-di₂-in-ma* (Donbaz 2001: 92). A reading of *[gal i]-na ha-am-ri-im* is also possible, though based on restoration, as in *KKSK* I, 765: 1-3: *igi^Γ 2 geš-gag-en^Γ [gal]* (*ibid.* 92 n. 40). The *hamrum* was the sacred precinct in the temple of Adad and frequent location of legal proceedings.

obv. 6: The role of the five men in this text is unclear. Several texts mention a committee comprising five individuals known as *hamištum*, “a group of five”, who are called into certain legal cases as arbitrators (see Larsen 197: 166-167). Other examples have five men being called in as witnesses, though they are not described as *hamištum* but rather *šabum* (*CCT* 4, 14a rev. 3: *igi 5 ša-bi-im ...*; *CCT* 5, 3a 30-31: *5 ša-ba-am a-ḫi-u₂-tim u₂-še₂-ri-bu-ma*). I know of no comparable examples which mention 5 *awilū*. It seems likely that the verdict in this text begins with a statement that these five men were summoned in a legal capacity.

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

§6.2. Caravan account

Museum No.: 1983.98

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.2.1.

obv. 1.	<i>i-na 5(u) 2(diš) tug₂ ša</i>	<i>Out of 52 textiles (from)</i>
2.	<i>e₂^Γ a-šur-ma-lik 2(diš)^Γ 1/2(diš) tug₂</i>	<i>the house of Aššur-malik: 2 1/2 textiles</i>
3.	<i>ni-^Γis-ḫa-tum^Γ 1(diš)² 1/2(diš)^Γ gin₂^Γ</i>	<i>are the nišatum-tax; 1 1/2 shekels</i>
4.	<i>ku₃-^Γbabbar^Γ [i]-na-[pa₂-a] ^Γ5(diš)^Γ tug₂</i>	<i>of silver will be paid; 5 textiles</i>
5.	<i>a-ši₂-mi₃-im ^Γ1(diš) tug₂ ḫu-lu-qa₂-u₂^Γ</i>	<i>for pre-emption; 1 textile is lost;</i>

6.	4(u) tug ₂ iz- ¹ ku-nim ¹	40 textiles became cleared;
7.	3(diš) 1/2(diš) tug ₂ e ₂ ka ₃ -ri ¹ -im	3 1/2 textiles at the kārūm-office
8.	i-la ₂ -qe ₂ -u ₂ i-na	they will take.
9.	5(u) 4(diš) tug ₂ qa ₂ -dum	Out of 54 textiles belonging to Amur-Ištar,
rev. 1.	ša me-er-i-šu	including those of his son:
2.	ša a-mur-eš ₁₈ -dar 2(diš) 1/2(diš) tug ₂	2 1/2 textiles
3.	ni-is-ḥa-tum 3(diš) gin ₂	are the niḥatum-tax; 3 shekels
4.	ku ₃ -babbar i-na-pa ₂ -al	of silver will be paid;
5.	5(diš) tug ₂ a-ši ₂ -mi ₃ -im 2(diš)+x ³ gin ₂	5 textiles for pre-emption; 2+x shekels
6.	ku ₃ -babbar i-na-pa ₂ -al	of silver will be paid;
7.	1(diš) tug ₂ ḥu-lu-qa ₂ -u ₂	1 textile is lost;
8.	3(u) 5(diš) tug ₂ i-ḥu-ur-ši ₂ -im	there are 35 textiles in the
9.	e-li-im i-ba-ši ₂ -u ₂	upper storeroom;
10.	1(u) 1/2(diš) tug ₂ e ₂ ka ₃ -ri-im	10 1/2 textiles the kārūm-office
11.	i-la ₂ -qe ₂ 5(diš) dan-a-šur i-la ₂ -qe ₂	will take; Dān-Aššur will take 5.
le.e. 1.	ši ₂ -ti ₂ tug ₂ hi-a 3(u) tug ₂	The rest of the textiles: 30 textiles
2.	i-a-ti ₂ i-za-zu-nim	will be available for me.

§6.2.2. Whole, unbroken, slightly pink-colored tablet which provides an account the distribution of a quantity of textiles. The *niḥatum*-tax (lines 3, 12), an import tax imposed by the local Anatolian rulers on the Assyrian caravans is calculated at roughly 5%, which is borne out by the figures given here. The balance, paid in silver, is approximated at 15 shekels per textile.

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

obv. 8ff.: The figures in the second half of the text only add up if we assume that the 35 textiles in the store-

room (rev. 8) are those referred to in lines 20-22.

rev. 1: *me-er-i-šu* probably refers either to the son or employee of *Amur-Ištar*.

rev. 5: If the palace is entitled to 315 textiles then the balance (15 textiles) should be worth c. 2 1/2 shekels, however the sign before the *gin₂* does not look like 1/2.

rev. 8-9: For a brief discussion of different storerooms see Dercksen 1996: 69-70 (re: kt n/k 1318); for texts mentioning the chief of the storehouses, see Veenhof 2008a: 221; see also kt 94/k 1106 for the storage of textiles in a *ḥuršum*.

§6.3. Deposit of silver

Museum No.: 1983.99

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.3.1.

obv. 1.	1(u) ma-na 4(diš) gin ₂ ¹	10 minas, 4 shekels
2.	ku ₃ -babbar ša-ru-pa ₂ -am	of refined silver—
3.	ša-du-a-su ₂	with the šaddūatum-tax due to him
4.	ša-bu ša	he has been satisfied, that belonging to
5.	ša-lim-a-ḥi-im	Šalim-aḥum,
6.	a-na a-šur ₃ -ma-lik	to Aššur-malik,
rev. 1.	┌ dumu ¹ u ₂ -ša-ri-a	son of Ušariya
2.	┌ ap ₂ ¹ -qi ₂ -id	I entrusted.
3.	igi ┌ BU ₃ .ŠA ┌-eš ₁₈ -dar	Before Puzur-Ištar,
4.	dumu ┌ a ¹ -[šur ₃]-ma-lik	son of Aššur-malik.
5.	igi i-┌ di ₂ ¹ -su ₂ -in	Before Iddi(n)-Suen,
6.	dumu šu-eš ₁₈ -dar	son of Šū-Ištar.
7.	igi BU ₃ .ŠA -a-na	Before Puzur-Annā,
8.	┌ dumu ¹ e-li-a	son of Elliya.

§6.3.2. This whole, unbroken tablet is a typical example of a “transport-contract” concerning a consignment of silver to be sent, most probably, from Kaneš to Aššur. For general discussion of these contracts, see Larsen 1967: 44-70.

obv. 3: *šaddūatum* – a transport tariff typically imposed on certain goods bound for Aššur, but also just within Anatolia (Dercksen 2004: 156-157); the subject of *šabbū* is the transporter, *Aššur-malik*.

obv. 6: *Aššur-malik*, son of *Ušariya*, is also attested in

CCT 1, 28a rev. 4, and AKT 3, 96 18.
 rev. 11: The traces look more like *-ma*.

rev. 13: For *Puzur-Annā*, son of *Elliya*, see Sturm 2001.

§6.4. Caravan account

Museum No.: 1983.100

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.4.1.

obv. 1'. x [...]	...
2'. x [...]	...
3'. 3(diš) x [...]	3 ...
4'. <i>ša-lim-a</i> - ^Γ <i>bu</i> ^Γ -[<i>um</i> ...]	<i>Šalim-abum</i> [...]
5'. <i>ša</i> 1(diš) <i>me-at</i> x [...]	<i>who</i> ² 100 [...]
rev. 1'. 5(u) 1(diš) <i>tug</i> ₂ <i>šu-ru</i> - ^Γ <i>tum</i> ^Γ [x <i>tug</i> ₂]	51 <i>šurum</i> -textiles [...]
2'. <i>ša a-ki-di</i> ₂ - <i>e</i> <i>u</i> ₃ [...]	Akkadian textiles and [...]
3'. <i>ša</i> ₃ - <i>ba</i> 1(u) <i>tug</i> ₂ <i>ku-ta</i> -[<i>nu</i> ...]	out of 10 <i>kutānu</i> -textiles [...]
4'. <i>lu-qu</i> ₂ - <i>tim</i> <i>ša</i> <i>ši</i> ₂ - <i>x</i> -[...]	merchandise which [...]
5'. <i>u</i> ₂ - <i>ra-di</i> ₂ - <i>u</i> ₂ <i>di</i> ₂ -[...]	he/I brought [...]
6'. ^Γ 2(aš) ^Γ <i>gu</i> ₂ 4(u) 7(diš) ^Γ <i>ma</i> ^Γ -[<i>na</i> ...]	2 talents, 47 minas [...]
7'. ^Γ <i>an</i> ^Γ - <i>na-ka</i> ₃ <i>ša</i> [...]	your tin, which [...]
8'. 2(u) 3(diš) ⁵ / ₆ (diš) <i>ma</i> - ^Γ <i>na</i> ^Γ	23 ⁵ / ₆ minas
9'. ^Γ <i>ku</i> ₃ ^Γ - <i>bi</i> 3(u) <i>tug</i> ₂ <i>ku</i> -[<i>ta-nu</i>]	is its silver ² ; 30 <i>kutānu</i> -textiles [...]
10'. [...] <i>x</i> - ^Γ <i>tim</i> ² ^Γ [...]	...
<i>break of unknown no. of lines</i>	
l.e. 1'. [...] x x x <i>lu-pu-ut</i>	[...] record!
2'. [...] x <i>ku</i> ₃ - <i>babbar</i> x ^Γ <i>ka</i> ₃ ^Γ <i>ka</i> ₃	[...] silver [...].

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

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

in line 5'.

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

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

§6.5. Letter

Museum No.: 1983.101

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.5.1.

obv. 1. [<i>a-na</i>] ^Γ <i>a-šur-du</i> ₁₀ <i>qi</i> ₂ ^Γ -[<i>bi-ma</i>]	<i>Speak</i> [to] <i>Aššur-tāb</i> ,
2. ^Γ <i>um</i> ^Γ - <i>ma</i> BU ₃ .ŠA -eš ₁₈ - ^Γ <i>dar</i> ^Γ -[<i>ma</i>]	<i>thus Puzur-Ištar:</i>
3. <i>i-na</i> 9(u) 3(diš) <i>na</i> -[<i>ru-qa</i> ₂ - <i>tim</i>]	<i>out of 93 bags</i>
4. <i>u</i> ₃ 1(aš) <i>gu</i> ₂ 1(u) <i>ma-na</i> [an-na]	<i>and 1 talent and 10 minas of [tin]</i>
5. <i>ku-nu-ki</i> <i>ša</i> ₃ - <i>ba</i> 9(diš) <i>na</i> -[<i>ru-qa</i> ₂ - <i>tim</i>]	<i>under seal. Therefrom: 9 bags</i>
6. <i>mu-nu-su</i> ₂ - <i>nu</i> 4(u) 1(diš) <i>tug</i> ₂ <i>hi-a</i> [...]	<i>containing a count of 41 textiles [...]</i>
7. <i>ša a-na-ni</i> / <i>ša a</i> -[...]	<i>which Anani [...]</i>
8. <i>iš-tu</i> ₃ <i>ha-bi-im</i> ^Γ <i>a</i> ^Γ -[...]	<i>from Haḫḫum [...]</i>
9. <i>ir-de</i> ₈ - <i>a-ni</i> / <i>tug</i> ₂ ^Γ <i>hi</i> ^Γ -[a ...]	<i>he brought, (these) textiles [...]</i>
10. <i>a-šur-ma-lik</i> [<i>il</i> ₅ - <i>qe</i> ₂]	<i>Aššur-malik</i> [took ²]
11. <i>tug</i> ₂ <i>hi-a</i> 1(diš) <i>a-na</i> [...]	<i>textiles, 1 is for [...]</i>
12. ^Γ <i>tug</i> ₂ ^Γ <i>a</i> -[<i>na</i> ...]	<i>x for [...]</i>
<i>break of unknown no. of lines</i>	
rev. <i>broken</i>	
l.e. 1. [...]- ^Γ <i>lu</i> ² ^Γ <i>tug</i> ₂ <i>hi-a</i> 1(diš) <i>a</i> - ^Γ <i>na</i> ^Γ [...]	[...] textiles, 1 is for [...].

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

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

§6.6. Letter

Museum No.: 1983.102

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.6.1.

obv. 1.	[a-na] 𒀭 BU ₃ .ŠA] 𒀭-a-šur qi ₂ -bi-ma	<i>Speak to Puzur-Aššur,</i>
2.	[um-ma] 𒀭wa 𒀭-qu-ur-tum-ma	<i>thus Waqqurtum:</i>
3.	[x x x] 𒀭ib 𒀭um en-na ² -a-𒀭šur 𒀭	[...] <i>Enna²-Aššur</i>
4.	[x x] 𒀭ša-am la ₂ -ab ² -bu-ra-[ta ²]	[...] <i>do not delay²</i>
5.	[...] 𒀭nu 𒀭-um	<i>the [...]</i>
6.	[...] 𒀭ni 𒀭-um	...
7.	[...] 1(u) 4(diš) ma-na	<i>14 minas</i>
8.	[ku ₃ -babbar ² x x] tug ₂ šu-ur-bu-i-tum	[<i>of silver² ...</i>] <i>Šurbu-wool [...]</i>
9.	[...] x tab ši ₂ ik ²	...
10.	[...] šu-ma	...
11.	[...] x-ta-ma	...
12.	[...] x na	...
rev.	<i>broken</i>	

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

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

obv. 4: The reading of line 4 is very uncertain. I suggest that this may be a D-stative from *ahārum* and, if it is transitive, understand the object of the verb as the first half of this line. The deliberate writing of the doubled

obv. 7: *Anani* (also read *A-na-li₂*) is known from other texts as a transporter of goods (cf. *ATHE* 59) who worked for *Imdī-ilum* (Larsen 1967: 30 n. 42).

obv. 8: *Hahbum* was one of the main towns on the major route between Kanesh and Aššur, where the Assyrians also had a trading colony; it was also known for textiles (Veenhof 2008b: 7-10).

consonant, however, is not usual for Old Assyrian orthography.

obv. 8: *šurbuūtum* – this term is defined in *CAD* (Š/3 342) as fourfold(?) wool, but Dercksen suggests that it derives from the name of a town, Šurbu, previously attested in the late third millennium (Dercksen 2004: 16). The adjective here must be understood to describe the feminine noun *šaptum* “wool”, though it is unwritten, rather than the masculine *šubātum* (tug₂). See also *TC* 2, 14 6 for another such occurrence (27 tug₂ sag₁₀ šu-ur-bu-i-tum) and *TC* 2, 7 rev. 9-10, where *šaptum* is expressly written. There is also an unpublished letter from *Lamassī* to *Pišu-kēn*, which gives the f. pl. form of the adjective, “Rendell” 6: 6 tug₂ ša šu-ur-bu-i-a-tim (Veenhof, private communication).

§6.7. Letter?

Museum No.: 1983.103

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.7.1.

obv. 1.	[...] 𒀭a 𒀭-du-da	[...] <i>Aduda</i>
2.	[ku ₃ -babbar ² ša] 𒀭ru-pa ₂ -𒀭am 𒀭	<i>refined [silver ...]</i>
3.	[x] x [...]	...
	<i>break</i>	

rev. 1'. x ¹ ša ¹ [...]	...
2'. [x] x x [...]	...
3'. [x a ²]- ¹ na ¹ a-lim x [x]	to the city [...]
4'. [...] al ² - ¹ qa ₂ -a ¹	I took [...]
5'. [...]-mi ₃ di ₂	...

§6.7.2. Brown fragment of tablet preserving only the very edge; from the curve of the surface of the fragment, it appears to be the upper edge. The text is too fragmentary to identify, but may be a letter.

obv. 1: *Aduda* is the name of a son of a prince (*rubā'um*) of Aššur (Veenhof 2003: 45). An *Aduda* is also attested in kt 90/k 127 and kt 90/k 319.

rev. 3': The city referred to here is certainly Aššur.

§6.8. Consignment of antimony

Museum No.: 1983.104

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.8.1.

obv. 1. 3(diš) x [...]	3 [...]
2. a-šu-[mi ₃ ...]	on account [of ...],
3. ša i- ¹ ku ¹ -[pi-...]	that of <i>Ikupi</i> -[DN]
4. a-na i-šar- ¹ be ¹ -[li ₂]	for <i>Išar-bēlī</i>
5. nu-ki-ri-bi ₄ -im	the gardener,
6. ip-qi ₂ -di ₂ -ma	he entrusted to me,
7. aš ₂ -qu ₂ -ul	and I paid (him);
rev. 1. igi ša-lim-wa-ar ² -di ₂	before <i>Šalim-wardī</i> .
2. 4(diš) ma-na	4 minas
3. lu-la ₂ -am	of antimony,
4. i-na ab-na- ¹ ti ₂ ¹ -[ni]	by [our] weight system,
5. a-na ^d nin- ¹ šubur ¹ -[ba-ni]	to <i>Ilabrat</i> -[bāni]
6. a-di ₂ -[in]	I gave;
7. igi ¹ im ¹ -[...]	before <i>Im</i> -[...].
8. ¹ 3(diš) ¹ + [x ² ...]	3+ [...]
l.e. 1. iš-ti ₂ a-šur ₃ ¹ -du ₁₀	are with <i>Aššur-tāb</i> ;
2. ¹ igi šu ¹ -eš ₁₈ -dar dumu a-ta-ta	before <i>Šū-Ištar</i> , son of <i>Atata</i> .

§6.8.2. Pink-colored tablet which is missing the upper right corner. This text contains information about at least two different transactions: 1) Payment for some item entrusted for *Išar-bēlī*; 2) A consignment of antimony, presumably for transport. Lines rev. 8 - l.e. 1 seem to represent a third transaction or witnessed claim. obv. 5: This reference to *Išar-bēlī*'s profession is a relatively rare occurrence, as short texts such as this rarely provide detail, even patronymics, for the participants. A gardener is attested as being invited for a drinking party in *OIP* 27, 10: 25 (*CAD* N 2, 323) and two gardeners are attested among a list of people in kt 73/k 14: 27. A chief gardener is also attested (see: Veenhof 2008a: 222).

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

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

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

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

l.e. 1: The sign as written resembles *-na-* more closely than *-šur₃-* and one could also read the name as *Annā-tāb*; *Aššur-tāb*, however is better attested as a personal name. For *Annā* as a theophoric element in other Old Assyrian names, see the note to §6.3.2 obv. 13.

§6.9. Deposit of silver

Museum No.: 1983.105

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.9.1.

- obv. 1. 7(diš) gin₂ ku₃-babbar
 2. ša-ni-am
 3. igi a-šur₃-i-di₃
 4. a-na i-ku'-nim²¹
 rev. 5. a-di₂-^Γin^Γ
 6. ša ša-^Γlim^Γ-eš₁₈-dar

7 shekels of silver,
 a second (payment²),
 before Aššur-idī,
 to Ikunum²
 I gave.
 Belonging to Šalim-Ištar.

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

be named after the main verb in line 5.

obv. 2: If this reading is correct, the use of šanium, here is unusual. It may refer to a second payment on a debt or a second investment by Šalim-Ištar with Ikunum. One could compare CCT 5, 17a rev. 3-4 with: “apart from that I gave her a second amount of 1 ½ shekels of silver,” (aḫama 1 1/2 gin₂ kašpam ša-ni-a-am adiššimma²). obv. 4: The reading of this name is uncertain; the second sign resembles -lu- more closely and the third sign is difficult to identify.

§6.10. Fragment of envelope

Museum No.: 1983.106

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.10.1.

Envelope:

seal impression

Tablet impression on envelope:

- 1'. [...] x x x [...]
 2'. [...] x x na^Γ al^Γ [...]
 3'. [...] x x ta ku² [...]
 4'. [...] x ša be ka₃ [...]
 5'. [...] šī x x² uš [...]

Too fragmentary for translation

§6.10.2. Reddish, curved fragment of envelope which has a seal impression on the exterior and the impression of some signs on the interior surface. This seal impression was first published in van der Osten's *Altorientalische Siegelsteine der Sammlung Hans Silvius von Aulock* (1957) no. 334. The design, in the Old Assyrian style, is identical to that found on the left edge of

2000.196 (§6.13) and may be identified as the seal of Buzāzu, a well-known participant in the trade network. For additional examples and bibliography see VS 26, p. 46 no. 3.

§6.11. Debt of silver

Museum No.: 1983.109

Date: Year Eponym: Āl-tāb

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.11.1.

- obv. 1. 2(diš) 1/2(diš) ma-na 8(diš) 1/2(diš) gin₂
 2. ku₃-babbar ḫu-bu-ul
 3. i-ku-pi₃-eš₁₈-dar i-na
 4. ku₃-babbar x+^Γ1(diš)^Γ gin₂ šu-a-šur₃
 5. iš-qu₂-lam u₄-mu-šu
 6. 1(u) 7(diš) ḫa-am-ša-tum
 7. e-ti¹(DU)-qu₂-ma l a-la₂-ḫu-um
 8. ^Γša-lim-a-ḫu-um^Γ

2 1/2 minas, 8 1/2 shekels
 of silver is the debt
 of Ikupī-Ištar. Out of
 the silver Šū-Aššur x+1 shekels
 paid. His term,
 17 ḫamuštum-periods
 have passed and Alāḫum
 Šalim-aḫum

9. *u₃ šu-a-šur₃* 3(diš) ša¹
 10. [x] 1 la² u² ki² ir² hi² x x
 rev. 1. [2(u)²] 4(diš) ma-na an-na
 2. 1 ša² ki-ma 4(dis) ma-na
 3. ku₃-babbar ša-ru-pa₂-am
 4. i-ša-qa₂-al
 5. tu₂-pu-um ša hu-bu-1 li¹
 6. i-ba-ši₂
 7. x x
 8. 1 2(dis) gin₂ [...] 1 im¹
 9. x x [...] x x
 10. a-lim^{ki} 8(diš) x x
 11. x x x x
 l.e.e. 1. x x x x x
 2. [x x] x [x x]

and Šū-Aššur, the three who

...
 24² minas of tin,
 instead of 4 minas
 of refined silver
 he will weigh out.
 There is a tablet of his debt.

...
 2 shekels ...
 ...
 the city, 8 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

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

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

obv. 7-10: The connection of the three individuals named in these lines to the rest of the text is unclear due to the difficulties of reading the signs on the edges of this tablet. It might be, particularly given Šū-Aššur's partial payment of the debt (lines 4-5), that these three were acting as guarantors (*ša qatātim*); the traces, how-

ever, do not seem to fit this suggestion.

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

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

rev. 4: The subject of *išaqal* is surely *Ikuṣī-Ištar*.

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

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

§6.12. Loan of silver

Museum No.: 1992.256.7

Date: 10th month; *eponym*: Āl-tāb

Provenience: Kanēš (?)

§6.12.1.

- obv. 1. 1(u) 1(diš) gin₂ ku₃-babbar
 2. ša-ru-pa₂-am
 3. i-se₂-er
 4. im-li-ik-a
 5. e-la i-šu
 6. iš-tu₃ ha-mu-uš-tim
 7. ša li-u₂-ši₂-im
 rev. 1. iti 1(diš)-kam ti-i-na-tum
 2. li-mu-um
 3. a-al-du₁₀
 4. ki-ma a-wa-at ka₃-ri-im
 5. ši₂-ib-tam₂
 6. u₂-ša-ab₂
 7. igi ša-lim-a-šur₃
 8. igi |BU₃,ŠA|-a-šur₃

11 shekels of
 refined silver

Imlikaya
 owes *Ela*.
 From the term
 of *Liušum*,
 month of *Tinatum*,
 eponym year
 of *Āl-tāb*.
 According to the decree of the *kārum*
 interest
 he will add.
 Before *Šalim-Aššur*
 (and) before *Puzur-Aššur*.

§6.12.2. Whole and unbroken, this tablet is a standard example of an Old Assyrian loan document. For de-

tailed discussion of this type of text see Rosen 1977.
 obv. 7: *Liušum* should likely be identified with the

hamuštum-official in *KTK* 83, 8 (Eisser and Lewy 1930: no. 48 8: *li-LU-ši₂-im*) where he acts as week eponym

in the same year as the present text, but in month 9 (Kanwarta) rather than month 10, as here.

§6.13. Fragment of envelope

Museum No.: 2000.196

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.13.1.

Envelope:

- obv. 1. *a-na* ^Γ[BU₃.ŠA]^Γ-[*a-šur*]
2. *kišib₃ il₅-we-^Γda^Γ-[ku]*
3. *u₃ bu-za-[zu]*
seal impression A

*For Puzur-[Aššur],
seal of Il(i)-wēdāku
and Buzāzu.*

le. e. seal impression B

Tablet impression on envelope:

- rev. 1'. *x x x x [...]*
2'. *a x ni a² x [...]*
3'. *la₂ ba hu šu [...]*
4'. 2(*diš*) *ma²-na a-x-[...]*
5'. *wa-aš₂-ba-ni [...]*
6'. *te₂-er-ti₂-ka₃ x [...]*
7'. ^Γ*a²-la₂-kam x [...]*
8'. *x-bu²-ti₂² um [...]*
9'. *x x-am x x [...]*
10'. *x x x a² x [...]*
break of unknown no. of lines
1''. *ne₂-pa₂-aš x [...]*
2''. *wa-x x [...]*
3''. *x ir x [...]*
le.e. 1. *te₂-er-ti₂-ka₃ lu ne₂-pu-^Γuš^Γ [...]*
2. ^Γ*a²-na-bu-um a-na re x [...]*

Too fragmentary for translation

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

Seal impression A (van der Osten 1957: no. 334 1) is in the Anatolian style and has been identified as belonging to *Il(i)-wēdāku*. Seal impression B (van der Osten 1957, no. 334: 2) is the same design found on 1983.106 (§6.10). This impression has been identified as that of *Buzāzu*. For additional examples and bibliography see

VS 26, p. 46 nos. 3 and 4.

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

§6.14. Letter from *Aššur-lamassī* to *Šū-Bēlum*

Museum No.: 2000.197

Date: undated

Provenience: Kaneš (?)

§6.14.1.

Square clay tablet and envelope. The tablet is whole and

inscribed on both surfaces. The envelope is partially destroyed, but preserves multiple impressions of the seal

of *Aššur-lamassī*, the sender.

The text is a 25 line letter sent by *Aššur-lamassī*, to *Šū-Bēlum* in Kanesh, informing him that he is sending the silver from the sale of 7 talents and 30 minas of cop-

per, transported by an *Iddi(n)-Suen*. All the individuals named in this text are also mentioned in the archive of the copper trader *Adad-Šululī* (Dercksen 1996: 93-107).

§7. Hittite Text

§7.1. Hittite Ritual Text with Hurrian Recitations

Museum No.: 1992.256.6

Date: 13th century BC

Provenience: Bogazköy(?)

§7.1.1.

- 1'. [...] ¹kan₂² [...]
2'. [...] x x x x x x [...]
3'. [...] x-ki-e-ni¹ ku¹-la-mu-ur-¹ši¹-[e-ni ...]
4'. [nam-ma(?) ninda] ¹sig¹ ninda¹ša-la-kar-ia
par₂-ši-ia ¹hur¹-[li-li-ma me-ma-i ka-a-al-li-iš¹]
5'. [ka-ma-aḫ]¹ ¹hi¹-ni-eš na-aš-ta a-na ninda sig
ninda[ša-la-ak-ri-ia a-na-a-ḫi]
6'. [pe₂-ra]-¹an¹ ar-ḫa da-a-i na-at-kan₂
[¹dug¹a-ḫ-ru-uš-ḫi i₃-geš an-da da-a-i (...)]
7'. [na-at]-¹ša¹-an¹ ¹dug¹ḫu-u-up-ru-uš-ḫi¹-ia
¹ḫa¹-[aš-ši-i pe₂-eš-ši-ia-az-zi ḫur-li-li-ma]
8'. [a-na-ḫi]-¹te¹-ni-¹iš¹ <<x>> ¹da-a-tu-uš¹
-še-ni-¹eš¹ [ke-e-lu me-ma-i]
9'. [na-at]-¹ša¹-an¹ ¹dug¹gal geštin ni-[...]
10'. [x x (x)] x¹lu₂azu ar-ḫa ¹da²-a²-[i² ...]
11'. [na]-¹at¹-ša¹-an 2(diš) 1/2(diš) ninda sig ¹ninda² [...]
12'. [x (x)] ¹ke¹-e-ez ke-e-¹zi¹-[ia ...]
13'. [x (x)] x ku-i-iš-ma [...]
14'. [x x (x)]-ma-kan₂ a-x-[...]
15'. [...] x x [...]
16'. [...] x x [...]

1'-3'. too fragmentary for translation

- 4'. [After that] he breaks [a thin] bread and a šalakar-bread; [he speaks] in Hurrian: [“kalliš
5'. kamahiniēš.” Then [morsel(s)] from the thin bread [and the šalakar]-bread
6'. he takes away and [places] them [in the aḫrušḫi-vessel into oil. (...)]
7'. [Then he puts them] in the ḫuprušḫi-vessel [on the] hearth; [in Hurrian]
8'. [he speaks]: “anaḫitenieš datuššenieš [kelu].”

- 9'-10'. A cup of wine ... [...] ... the azu-priest [...]
11'. takes away. [And] 2 1/2 thin breads, [...] -bread
12'. [...] from/on] one side and from/on the other side [...]

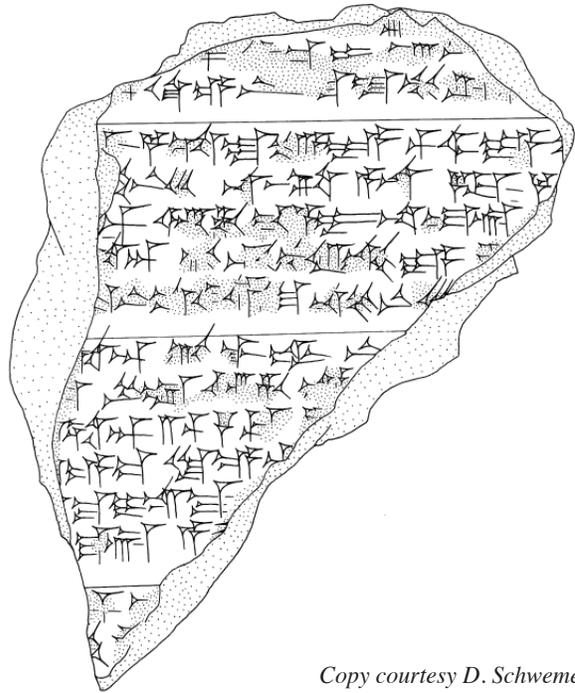
13'-14'. [...] but who [...] but [...]

15'-16'. too fragmentary for translation

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

text in roman type.

The tablet contained a Hurro-Hittite ‘Kizzuwatna’ ritual performed by the AZU-priest. A comprehensive edition of the texts of this group was provided by Salvini and Wegner 1986 (= *ChS* 1/2). Individual phrases and



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words parallel to those preserved on the present fragment can easily be found in the glossary of *ChS* 1/2.

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

4'-8': Placing morsels of offering substances first into an *abrušhi*-vessel filled with oil and then into a *huprušhi*-vessel standing on the hearth is a standard procedure in the rituals of the AZU-priest (see Haas 1994: 650–651; Kühne 1993). These actions are accompanied by the recitation of short Hurrian formulas. The reconstruction of the Hittite text and the Hurrian formulas follows passages such as *ChS* 1/2, 1 obv. ii 46–56, rev. iii 33–34 and their numerous parallels. At the end of l.

6' one expects an additional sentence that, according to the parallels, would probably have to be restored as *našta ša ninda sig ninda^ašalakrašša anabi dug^ahrušhiyaz šarā dāi* “he takes up the morsel(s) of the thin bread and of the *šalakar*-bread from the *abrušhi*-vessel.” But the room available in the break can hardly accommodate such a restoration.

5': The dat.-loc. of *šalakar* is not attested otherwise; for the reconstructed form cf. the pl. nom.-acc. *nindaša-la¹-ak-ra* in Bo 3324 obv. i 6 (see *CHD* Š 83b; all other attested forms are sg. nom.-acc. *šalakar*).

§8. Index of Old Assyrian Names

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<i>Ikupī-Ištar</i>	6.11: 3		

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