

The Cuneiform Collection of the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts

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§0. *Acknowledgements*

We thank first of all Mr. Matthew DelGrosso, a collection specialist from the Peabody Essex Museum (PEM hereafter), who helped track down this collection, made arrangements for Xiaoli Ouyang to study it, and hosted her during her two visits to the Museum. In addition, Mr. DelGrosso kindly provided Xiaoli Ouyang with an object report on the collection and was tremendously patient with all her questions and requests. We also thank two conservators at the PEM, Ms. Mimi Leveque and Ms. Kathryn M. Carey, who kindly allowed Xiaoli Ouyang to study the collection in their lab and to use their facilities during her visits. Moreover, Ms. Leveque helped Xiaoli Ouyang distinguish the tablet E53807 from its cast E59476. In addition, we would like to thank Mr. John Grimmes, former Director of the PEM, who facilitated W. R. Brookman's access to the collection. We are grateful to Piotr Steinkeller at Harvard University, who greatly assisted W. R. Brookman during his tenure as a Mellon Faculty Fellow there and later suggested that Xiaoli Ouyang continue with the work started by W. R. Brookman. Marcel Sigrist at the École biblique et archéologique française de Jérusalem offered many acute insights into the understanding of these tablets and the structure of this article. We greatly appreciate his input. We thank Steven Cole for his help with the tablet E59468 and Rudi Mayr for his advice on the seal impressions of E15551 and E53743. Thanks also go to Beate Pongratz-Leisten in the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World at New York University, who shared with Xiaoli Ouyang her thoughts about the two stele fragments E5608 and E54113. Last but not least, we thank the two anonymous reviewers, whose comments helped to improve this edition enormously. Any mistake or error, though, is our sole responsibility.

For photographs of the tablets, we are deeply indebted to Christine Bertoni of the PEM, who arranged for the photographs to be taken; to Robert K. Englund, who negotiated on our behalf with the PEM about photographing the tablets; and to Lance Allred of CDLI, who traveled to the PEM to digitize the tablets.

§1. *Introduction*

§1.1. The Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, Massachusetts, houses a Mesopotamian collection consisting of 103 objects in total: 89 cuneiform tablets (including a cast of one tablet), two clay cones, two stele fragments, seven cylinder seals, and three seal impressions made by seals missing from the collection. There are five additional tablets (E53472, E53972, E54910, E59470, E59476a) that appear in the PEM object report (courtesy of Matthew DelGrosso) but that Xiaoli Ouyang could not locate in the collection. All objects are published here except the cylinder seals and seal impressions.

§1.2. This collection consists of objects loaned or donated to PEM by the Andover Newton Theological School in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, and the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. We found some clues linking this collection to Edgar J. Banks. There are two tablets, E29123 and E29124, each accompanied by a note signed by him and containing his opinion of the date, genre, and provenience of the tablet.

§1.3. W. R. Brookman began to work on this collection when he was an Andrew W. Mellon Faculty Fellow at Harvard University from 1990 to 1991. He transliterated and translated 75 tablets (74 from the Ur III period

and one probably from the Old Babylonian period).

§1.4. In 2009, Xiaoli Ouyang made two research visits to this collection to collate the tablets first studied by Brookman and to work on the objects that were not completed in his project (twelve Ur III tablets: E15550, E15551, E15552, E23589, E29122, E29123, E29124, E34352, E59404, E59462, E59463, E59466; six non-Ur III objects: E5608, E15549, E53807, E54113, E59475, E59476). Her visits were supported by a Franklin Research Grant from the American Philosophical Society awarded in March 2009 and

a research allowance from the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World of New York University, where she worked as a Visiting Research Scholar during the academic year 2009-2010. Most revisions of this article were made during the year 2010-2011, when Xiaoli Ouyang was a Noble Group Fellow at the W. F. Albright Institute of Archaeological Research in Jerusalem. Her work was greatly facilitated by access to the library of the École biblique et archéologique française de Jérusalem. We thank all these institutes and fellowship sponsors for their generous support.

§2 The Collection

§2.1. Catalogue of PEM tablets

<i>no.</i>	<i>PEM no.</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>provenience</i>	<i>contents</i>	<i>dimensions (cm)</i>
3.1	E23589	AS 7/vi/6	Umma	Inspection of workload	4.21 × 3.38 × 1.56
3.2	E53806	AS 9	Umma	Receipt of workdays	4.62 × 4.16 × 1.7
3.3	E59415	SS 2	Umma	Receipt of workdays	4.58 × 4.47 × 1.61
3.4	E15550	IS 2	Umma	Earthwork related to an irrigation dike	10.63 × 5.44 × 2.48
3.5	E34352	SH 40/ix	Umma	Receipt of barley	4.22 × 3.73 × 1.62
3.6	E29123	SH 46/x	Umma	Receipt of barley as "ration"	3.15 × 3.02 × 1.48
3.7	E59413	AS 2/vii	Umma	Receipt of barley as "ration"	4.6 × 4 × 1.5
3.8	E59402	SS 2/ii/9	Umma	Receipt of flour	4.43 × 3.82 × 1.55
3.9	E59416	SS 2	Umma	Receipt of barley	4.94 × 4.1 × 1.8
3.10	E59431	SH 47	Umma	Delivery of copper sickles into warehouse	4.07 × 3.46 × 1.75
3.11	E15552	AS 3/x	Umma	Receipt of copper objects	4.54 × 4.16 × 1.91
3.12	E59435	AS 5	Umma ²	Tag of a basket for storing tablets	3.73 × 3.4 × 1.9
3.13	E15551	No date	Umma	Poorly preserved letter ²	3.74 × 3.78 × 1.39
3.14	E29122	No date	Umma	Receipt ² of livestock	2.11 × 2.11 × 1.31
3.15	E59403	No date	Umma	List of arrears due	5.71 × 4.13 × 2.32
4.1	E59457	SH 43/iv/20	Drehem	Receipt of livestock	3.1 × 2.73 × 1.45
4.2	E53742	SH 43/v	Drehem	Receipt of livestock	3.82 × 3.38 × 1.82
4.3	E59179	SH 43/vi/23	Drehem	Receipt of livestock	3 × 2.68 × 1.46
4.4	E59444	SH 43/x/23	Drehem	Receipt of livestock	3.46 × 3.14 × 1.63
4.5	E59447	SH 44/v	Drehem	Receipt of livestock	3.15 × 2.84 × 1.55
4.6	E53739	AS 2/xii	Drehem	Receipt of wool	3.78 × 3.19 × 1.73
4.7	E59427	AS 3/i	Drehem	Receipt of livestock	5.13 × 4.05 × 1.88
4.8	E59406	AS 9/x	Drehem	Receipt of livestock	6.64 × 2.83 × 0.74
4.9	E59459	Day 25	Drehem	Receipt of livestock	2.98 × 2.65 × 1.38
4.10	E59474	SH 42/AS 6/i/29	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	3.15 × 2.73 × 1.32
4.11	E59463	SH 42/AS 6/iv/23	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	2.64 × 2.4 × 1.3
4.12	E59441	SH 44/v/12	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	3.63 × 3.12 × 1.7
4.13	E59452	SH 44/v/12	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	3.2 × 2.91 × 1.03
4.14	E59471	SH 45/AS 2/i/19	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	3.14 × 2.91 × 1.53
4.15	E59425	SH 47/xi/25	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	4.43 × 3.51 × 1.88
4.16	E59440	SH 48	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	3.53 × 3.11 × 1.55
4.17	E59412	AS 2/vii/11	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	2.47 × 2.25 × 1.15
4.18	E59461	AS 3/iv/7	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	2.72 × 2.46 × 1.37
4.19	E59410	AS 4/xii/7	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	2.72 × 2.3 × 1.2
4.20	E59453	AS 4/3/9	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	3.06 × 2.73 × 1.54
4.21	E59422	AS 5/x/3	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	4.36 × 4.37 × 2.18
4.22	E53747	AS 7/x/13	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	3.7 × 3.39 × 1.52
4.23	E59451	AS 8/ix	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	3.14 × 2.87 × 1.66

<i>no.</i>	<i>PEM no.</i>	<i>date</i>	<i>provenience</i>	<i>contents</i>	<i>dimensions (cm)</i>
4.24	E59423	SS 4/i/28 ²	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	4.42 × 3.73 × 1.81
4.25	E59469	SS 6	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	5.62 × 4.08 × 1.98
4.26	E59417	Month ii/iii	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	4.42 × 3.84 × 1.64
4.27	E59418	Date broken	Drehem	Transfer of livestock	7.5 × 4.5 × 2.02
4.28	E59437	SH 43/vi	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	3.69 × 3.39 × 1.65
4.29	E59454	SH 46/v/30	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	2.96 × 2.67 × 1.33
4.30	E59450	SH 47/xii/8	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	3.19 × 2.89 × 1.5
4.31	E59421	SH 48/x/30	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	3.84 × 4.55 × 2.14
4.32	E59420	SH 48/xii/21	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	6.41 × 4.33 × 1.83
4.33	E59409	AS 2/ix/14	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	3.28 × 2.97 × 1.45
4.34	E59408	AS 4/i/4	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	4.79 × 3.71 × 1.86
4.35	E59424	AS 4/iii/16	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	4.3 × 3.56 × 1.61
4.36	E59436	AS 5/ix/9	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	3.75 × 3.27 × 1.65
4.37	E59430	AS 5/ix/26	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	5.03 × 3.67 × 1.85
4.38	E59407	AS 6/viii/29	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	6.09 × 3.97 × 2.02
4.39	E59442	AS 8/x/26	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	3.69 × 3.19 × 1.59
4.40	E59426	AS 9/x/9	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	5.55 × 4 × 1.62
4.41	E59434	AS 9/x	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	4.21 × 3.67 × 1.6
4.42	E59445	SS 1/ii/6	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	3.21 × 2.82 × 1.45
4.43	E59429	SS 2/ix/29	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	4.92 × 4.32 × 1.89
4.44	E59419	SS 3/xii/29	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	6.34 × 4.34 × 1.9
4.45	E59438	SS 4/v/26	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	4.05 × 3.35 × 1.65
4.46	E59428	SS 4/ix/1	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	3.66 × 3.25 × 1.55
4.47	E59404	SS 6/iv/28	Drehem	Withdrawal of livestock	9.91 × 5.62 × 2.46
4.48	E59465	SS 4/ii/21	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	2.3 × 2.3 × 1.25
4.49	E59464	SH 44/iii/4	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	2.3 × 2.22 × 1.28
4.50	E59446	SH 44/iv/20	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	3.14 × 2.93 × 1.6
4.51	E59460	SH 44/iv/20	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	2.4 × 2.3 × 1.25
4.52	E59458	SH 46/ii/11	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	2.73 × 2.37 × 1.37
4.53	E59467	SH 46/iv/12	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	2.16 × 1.97 × 1.19
4.54	E59439	SH 46/v/29	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	3.18 × 2.89 × 1.49
4.55	E59462	SH 47/i/7	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	2.31 × 2.16 × 1.35
4.56	E59411	SH 47/i/16	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	2.48 × 2.34 × 1.32
4.57	E59449	AS 2/x/9	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	3 × 2.73 × 1.7
4.58	E59455	AS 4/xii/12	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	3.41 × 3.07 × 1.5
4.59	E59473	AS 8/iv/9	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	2.55 × 2.35 × 1.35
4.60	E59466	SS 2/x/8	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	2.05 × 1.97 × 1.32
4.61	E59456	SS 4/xi/17	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	3.08 × 2.79 × 1.45
4.62	E59432	SS 9/xi/5	Drehem	Receipt of slaughtered livestock	3.68 × 3.15 × 1.59
4.63	E59472	SH 42/AS 6/v	Drehem	Withdrawal of slaughtered livestock	3.24 × 2.65 × 1.49
4.64	E59414	IS 2/xii/13	Drehem	Receipt of bala-deliveries	4.04 × 3.75 × 1.65
5.1	E53740	SH 42/AS 6/xii	Unknown	Receipt of flour as wage	3.66 × 3.21 × 1.45
5.2	E59433	SH 46	Unknown	Withdrawal of work-days	3.47 × 3.31 × 1.7
5.3	E59448	SH 48	Unknown	Withdrawal of lard	3.63 × 3.23 × 1.68
5.4	E59443	SS 2/iv	Unknown	Distribution of barley as šuku	3.79 × 3.48 × 1.63
5.5	E53743	SS 9/xi	Unknown	Receipt of silver	4.7 × 4.11 × 1.59
5.6	E59405	No date	Girsu ²	List of furniture pieces	6.91 × 5.56 × 2.43
5.7	E29124	No date	Unknown	Delivery of barley and silver	3.72 × 3.25 × 1.42
6.1	E15549	Isin-Larsa	Uruk	Royal inscription (clay cone)	Ø3.96, length 6.2
6.2	E59475	Isin-Larsa	Isin	Royal inscription (clay cone)	Ø5.13, length 11.7
6.3	E59468	Old Babylonian	Larsa ²	Loan (damaged envelope with tablet inside)	4.85 × 4.11 × 2.75
6.4	E54113 ²	Neo-Assyrian	Kalhu	Royal inscription (stele fragment)	10.2 × 32.8 × 1.8
6.5	E5608	Neo-Assyrian ²	Unknown	Royal inscription (stele fragment)	12.1 × 7.85 × 1.1
6.6	E53807	Neo-Babylonian ²	Unknown	Unclear (tablet)	5.99 × 5.4 × 1.7

§2.2. Concordance

<i>PEM no.</i>	<i>publication</i>	<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>publication</i>	<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>publication</i>	<i>Museum no.</i>	<i>publication</i>
E5608	6.5	E59407	4.38	E59431	3.10	E59455	4.58
E15549	6.1	E59408	4.34	E59432	4.62	E59456	4.61
E15550	3.4	E59409	4.33	E59433	5.2	E59457	4.1
E15551	3.13	E59410	4.19	E59434	4.41	E59458	4.52
E15552	3.11	E59411	4.56	E59435	3.12	E59459	4.9
E23589	3.1	E59412	4.17	E59436	4.36	E59460	4.51
E29122	3.14	E59413	3.7	E59437	4.28	E59461	4.18
E29123	3.6	E59414	4.64	E59438	4.45	E59462	4.55
E29124	5.7	E59415	3.3	E59439	4.54	E59463	4.11
E34352	3.5	E59416	3.9	E59440	4.16	E59464	4.49
E53739	4.6	E59417	4.26	E59441	4.12	E59465	4.48
E53740	5.1	E59418	4.27	E59442	4.39	E59466	4.60
E53742	4.2	E59419	4.44	E59443	5.4	E59467	4.53
E53743	5.5	E59420	4.32	E59444	4.4	E59468	6.3
E53747	4.22	E59421	4.31	E59445	4.42	E59469	4.25
E53806	3.2	E59422	4.21	E59446	4.50	E59471	4.14
E53807	6.6	E59423	4.24	E59447	4.5	E59472	4.63
E54113 [?]	6.4	E59424	4.35	E59448	5.3	E59473	4.59
E59179	4.3	E59425	4.15	E59449	4.57	E59474	4.10
E59402	3.8	E59426	4.40	E59450	4.30	E59475	6.2
E59403	3.15	E59427	4.7	E59451	4.23		
E59404	4.47	E59428	4.46	E59452	4.13		
E59405	5.6	E59429	4.42	E59453	4.20		
E59406	4.8	E59430	4.37	E59454	4.29		

§2.3. General Remarks

§2.3.1 Ur III documents are dated by regnal years. Listed below are abbreviations for the Ur III kings and the absolute dates of their reigns according to the Middle Chronology: SH = Šulgi (2094-2047 BC; 48 years), AS = Amar-Suen (2046-2038 BC; 9 years), SS = Šu-Sin (2037-2029 BC; 9 years), and IS = Ibši-Sin (2028-2004 BC; 24 years). The months are represented by Roman letters in the date of a text. We follow M. Cohen (1993) in the reading and translation of month names. The appendix in Sigrist & Gomi (1991: 317-375) provides convenient access to the month names and year names of the Ur III period.

§2.3.2 We generally follow BDTNS and CDLI in our use of siglum for any document cited in our comments. Our

transliteration of numerical and metrological graphemes follows C. Proust (2009). Her study also illustrates the numerical relationships between the commonly used metrological units in ancient Mesopotamia. For quick reference, we list below the metrological units attested in the texts and their modern counterparts. The words in parentheses offer the English translations we use here for some metrological units.

Capacity: 1 gur = 5 barig = 30 ban₂ = 300 sila₃ ≈ 300 liters (1 sila₃ ≈ 1 liter)

Volume: 1 sar ≈ 18 cubic meters

Weight: 1 gu₂ = 60 ma-na (mina) = 3,600 gin₂ (shekel) = 648,000 še (grains) ≈ 30 kilograms

Area: 1 bur₃ = 3 eše₃ = 18 iku = 1800 sar ≈ 6.5 ha

Length: 1 ninda(n) ≈ 6 meters

§3. Ur III Documents from Umma

§3.0. Fifteen Umma documents deal with several subjects: labor, barley/flour, copper items, and others. The four labor records consist of one inspection report of field work (gurum₂; no. 3.1), two receipts of work-days (nos. 3.2-3), and a calculation of earthwork construction concerning a dike (no. 3.4). The next subgroup

includes two receipts of flour (nos. 3.8-9) and three receipts of barley (nos. 3.5-7); the barley received is described as “rations” in two cases (še-ba; nos. 3.6-7). Following are two receipts of copper items (nos. 3.10-11). The remaining four feature a tablet basket tag (no. 3.12), two possible receipts (nos. 3.13-14), and a list of arrears (no. 3.15) concerning unidentified goods.

§3.1. Inspection of workload

Museum No.: E23589

Date: AS 7/vi/6

Provenience: Umma

§3.1.1

obv.

1. 1(eše₃) GAN₂ geš-ur₃-[ra]
2. 1(geš₂) guruš al 5(diš) sar-ta
3. lu₂-^dutu engar
4. 1(eše₃) GAN₂ geš-ur₃-ra
5. 1(geš₂) guruš al 5(diš) sar-ta
6. nimgir-he₂-du₇ ^rengar¹
7. 1(eše₃) GAN₂ geš-ur₃-ra
8. 1(geš₂) guruš al 5(diš) sar-ta

rev.

1. apin-zi engar
2. 1(eše₃) GAN₂ geš-^rur₃-ra¹
3. 1(geš₂) guruš al 5(diš) ^rsar¹-ta
4. ^dsara₂-mu-[DU] ^rengar¹
5. 1(eše₃) GAN₂ geš-ur₃-ra
6. 1(geš₂) guruš al 5(diš) sar-ta
7. ba-la ^rengar¹
8. a-ša₃ me-en-kar₂
9. gurum₂ u₄ 6(diš)-kam
10. ^riti¹ šu-numun

left edge

1. mu hu-uh₃-nu-ri^{ki} ba-hul

1 eše₃ land for harrowing
60 workers each hoeing 5 sar
Lu-Utu the plot manager,
1 eše₃ land for harrowing
60 workers each hoeing 5 sar
Nimgir-bedu the plot manager,
1 eše₃ land for harrowing
60 workers each hoeing 5 sar

Apin-zi the plot manager,
1 eše₃ land for harrowing
60 workers each hoeing 5 sar
Šara-mudu the plot manager,
1 eše₃ land for harrowing
60 workers each hoeing 5 sar
Bala the plot manager;
(in) the field named Menkar;
inspection on the 6th day.
Month: "Sowing."

Year: "Huḫmuri was destroyed."

§3.1.2. This text appears to be an inspection report on the area of land to be harrowed and on the plot managers responsible for this task.

Obv. 3: The term engar refers to the leader of a plowing team during the Ur III period. In Umma, such a team consisted of one manager and three assistants and supposedly cultivated one unit of domain land, usually six bur in area. The study of K. Maekawa (1987) lays out the organization of agricultural personnel in Umma.

Rev. 8: The field Menkar might be located near or in the region of Gu'edena (Ouyang 2010: 331).

Rev. 9: The term gurum₂, written as IGI.GAR, refers to the inspection of people. It is easily confused with another expression igi ... kar₂, which means "to examine (animals and objects)," and, derivatively, "supplies, provisions." P. Steinkeller (1982a) demonstrates the distinction between these two terms. More recently, M. Widell (2008) argues that during the Ur III period, igi ... kar₂ designates specifically a delivery intended for the celebration of childbirth within the royal family and other elite families in the kingdom.

§3.2. Receipt of workdays

Museum No.: E53806

Date: AS 9

Provenience: Umma

§3.2.1

obv.

1. 5(u) 1(diš) 1/2 guruš u₄ 1-^rše₃¹
2. e₂-šitim-gub-ba
3. e₂-šu-tum-ka gub-ba
4. ugula ARAD₂

rev.

1. kišib₃ lu₂-^dha-ia₃
2. mu en ga-eš^{ki} ba-hun

51 1/2 work-days, male workers,
stationed at Ešitimgubba
of a storehouse,
foreman: ARAD;

sealed receipt of Lu-Haya.

Year: "The en-priestess in Ga'eš was installed."

seal

1. lu₂-^dha-ia₃
2. dub-sar
3. dumu ur-e₁₁-e šuš₃

§3.2.2. This text records that Lu-Haya took some workers led by ARAD to perform unspecified tasks related to a storehouse. It is closely parallel to another Umma text *BPOA* 1, 1103 (SS 2).

Obv. 1: Literally, “51 1/2 male workers for one day.” Our idiomatic translation follows R. K. Englund (1988: 126 n. 6). In calculating the amount of labor, Ur III documents adopt the following formula: number of workers times period recorded (Englund 1988: 126). Such a formula may, as our text here exemplifies, result in numbers with fractions for the workers counted.

Obv. 2-3: E. Flüchiger-Hawker (1999: 313) suggests the meaning of “storehouse” for e₂-šutum. The exact

Lu-Haya,
scribe,
son of Ur-e'e, the chief livestock manager.

referent of e₂-šitimgubba remains unclear. It seems to be part of a larger building, be it a storehouse as in our text and *BPOA* 1, 1103 (SS 2), the Emaš as in *AAICAB* 1/1, Ashm. 1924-665 (AS 6) rev. iii 1, or the temple of Šara as in *CST* 555 (SS 6/xii).

Rev. 1: This Lu-Haya was a member of the gubernatorial family in Umma. Although he never assumed the title šuš₃, he probably acted as the de facto chief livestock manager in the district of Apisal, a position held by his father Ur-e'e. In addition, Lu-Haya functioned as a senior agricultural official and conducted transactions with merchants (Dahl 2007: 97-103). The title šuš₃ is also attested in no. 4.21 rev. 5', a text from Drehem.

§3.3. Receipt of workdays

Museum No.: E59415

Date: SS 2

Provenience: Umma

§3.3.1.

obv.

1. 1(u) 6(diš) guruš u₄ 3(diš)-še₃
2. HI-a-bar-ra-ka ^ugug₄ ^ze_x(SIG₇)-a u₃ a-e gu₇-a ki-gam-ma-ka-še₃ ga₆-ga₂
3. [ugula ...]-la

rev.

1. [kišib₃] ^rur ^r-^dšara₂
2. mu ma₂ ^den-ki ba-ab-du₈

seal

1. ur-^dšara₂
2. dub-sar
3. dumu šeš-kal-la

48 workdays, male workers,
in Hlabaraka, cutting rushes and carrying (them) to Kigamaka
(the field) destroyed by water;
[under the foreman] ...;

sealed receipt of Ur-Šara.
Year: “The boat of Enki was caulked.”

Ur-Šara,
scribe,
son of Šeškala.

§3.3.2. This text details the workdays received by the scribe Ur-Šara. They were provided by workers under a foreman whose name is broken. The text finds close parallels in two other Umma texts dated to the same year, *Princeton* 1, 390, and *Syracuse* 274, which are discussed in Wilcke 1999: 319.

Obv. 1: For the labor terminology, see comment on obv. 1 of no. 3.2.

Obv. 2: The expression hi-a-bar-ra-ka appears associated with a threshing floor (ki-su₇) in three Umma texts: *BPOA* 6, 88 (AS 5/iii) rev. 8; *Nik* 2, 154 (SS 6) obv. 2-3; *Nik* 2, 231 (SS 6) rev. 2. Therefore, it is likely to be a toponym. A truncated form of writing, hi-a-bar-ra, is also attested, for example, in *Princeton* 1, 390, where

it carries the ablative suffix -ta at the end. The restoration of the plant is based on *Princeton* 1, 390, and *Syracuse* 274, mentioned above. Regarding the sign gug₄ = KWU127.LAGAB representing a plant, M. Civil (1987: 49-50) lists five attested readings, each of which corresponds to a different plant. During the Ur III period, the plant behind this sign grew in forests, fields, and orchards, and could be used in the production of ropes, sieves, and baskets (Molina & Such-Gutiérrez 2004: 15).

Obv. 3: The expression a-e gu₇-a literally means “(what) water has devoured,” and often describes canals, fields, and dikes damaged by flooding water (Wilcke 1999: 316-320).

§3.4. Earthwork related to an irrigation dike

Museum No.: E15550

Date: IS 2

Provenience: Umma

§3.4.1.

obv.

1. e a-ša₃ la₂-tur-ta
2. 1(diš) 1/2(diš) ninda gid₂ 1 sar-ta saḥar-bi 1(diš) 1/2(diš) sar
3. 6(diš) ninda gid₂ nu-tuku
4. 3(diš) ninda gid₂ 2/3(diš) ʾsar^ʾ-ta
5. saḥar-bi 2(diš) sar-am₃
6. 2(u) ninda gid₂ 1/2(diš) sar-ʾta^ʾ
7. saḥar-bi 1(u) sar
8. 1(u) ninda gid₂ 1(diš) sar-ta
9. saḥar-bi 1(u) sar
10. 1(geš₂) 3(u) 7(diš) ninda gid₂ 1/2(diš) sar-ta
11. saḥar-bi 4(u) 8(diš) 1/2(diš) sar
12. 3(diš) ninda gid₂ 1(diš) ʾsar^ʾ-ta
13. saḥar-bi 3(diš) sar
14. 2(u) ninda gid₂ 1/3(diš) sar-ta
15. saḥar-bi 6(diš) 2/3(diš) sar
16. 1(u) ʾ5(diš) ʾ ninda gid₂ 1/2(diš) sar-ta
17. saḥar-bi 7(diš) 1/2(diš) ʾsar^ʾ
18. [6(diš)] ʾ ninda gid₂ ʾ 1(diš) sar-[ta]
19. [saḥar-bi] ʾ 6(diš) sar^ʾ

rev.

1. 1(u) 6(diš) ʾ ninda gid₂ ʾ 1/2(diš) ʾsar^ʾ-ta
2. saḥar-<bi 8(diš) sar>
3. 1(u) 4(diš) ninda 1/3(diš) sar-ta
4. saḥar-bi 4(diš) 2/3(diš) sar
blank space
5. šu+nigin₂ 1(geš₂) 3(u) 9(diš)+ʾ5/6(diš) ʾ sar saḥar
blank space
6. ʾ kin^ʾ e ra-a
7. e sa-dur₂-ra <a-ša₃> igi e₂-maḥ
8. mu en^dinanna unu^{ki} maš₂-e i₃-pa₃

left edge

1. 4(u) 8(diš) 3(u)

A dike from the field Latur:

(one part) 1 1/2 ninda long at one (volume) sar per (ninda), its earthwork 1 1/2 sar;
 (one part) 6 ninda long without (work to be done);
 (one part) 3 ninda long at 2/3 sar per (ninda), its earthwork indeed 2 sar;
 (one part) 20 ninda long at 1/2 sar per (ninda), its earthwork 10 sar;
 (one part) 10 ninda long at 1 sar per (ninda), its earthwork 10 sar;
 (one part) 97 ninda long at 1/2 sar per (ninda), its earthwork 48 1/2 sar;
 (one part) 3 ninda long at 1 sar per (ninda), its earthwork 3 sar;
 (one part) 20 ninda long at 1/3 sar per (ninda), its earthwork 6 2/3 sar;
 (one part) 15 ninda long at 1/2 sar per (ninda), its earthwork 7 1/2 sar;
 (one part) 6 ninda long at 1 sar per (ninda), its earthwork 6 sar;

(one part) 16 ninda long at 1/2 sar per (ninda), its earthwork <8 sar>;
 (one part) 14 ninda long at 1/3 sar per (ninda), its earthwork 4 2/3 sar;

total: 99 5/6 sar earthwork;

work (related to) "striking" the dike,

the dike at the end of the field facing Emah.

Year: "The en-priest of Inanna in Uruk was chosen by means of extispicy."

48.30?

§3.4.2. This text calculates the volume of earthwork related to the construction or maintenance of a dike. Close parallels to it include CMAA 015-C0017 (SS 4; see Englund 2002: §15) and YOS 4, 209 (SS 7; see Civil 1994: 126-127). For studying the irrigation system in Mesopotamia, BSA 4-5 remain the basic reference works.

Obv. 1: The toponym a-ša₃ la₂-tur appears well documented in texts from Umma. It refers to a field located in Da-Umma (Maekawa 1987: 35), the largest region of the Umma province.

Rev. 5: The total is calculated without counting the restored number in rev. 2.

Rev. 6: The meaning of this line is ambiguous. It appears related to earthwork in all other Umma texts (MVN 14, 222 [SS 6]; MVN 16, 912 [SS 6] rev. ii 1 and 961 [SS 6] rev. 3; TCNU 666 = *Torino* 2, 666 [no date]; CMAA 015-C0017 [SS 4] rev. ii 3) except in MVN 18, 633 (no date), a tag of a tablet basket. Following H. Waetzoldt (1990: 3), Archi, Pomponio & Bergamini (1995: 184-185) restore an identical line in *Torino* 2, 666 rev. ii' 3 as kin-e-<sa-KU>-ra-a. Such a restoration does not seem likely for our text here, because the phrase e-sa-KU(read dur₂)-ra appears immediately in the next line. Englund (2002: §15d) understands kin e ra-a as a description of the excavation of canals.

Rev. 7: The addition of a-ša₃ is based on two parallels dated to SS 1, *SACT* 2, 23 obv. 3 and *UTI* 3, 1795 rev. 3. The translation of e sa-dur₂-ra follows Civil (1994: 125-129, with previous literature), who argues for this meaning instead of the proposal of A. L. Oppenheim (1948: 40) “some work done on ditches (e) with a certain type of baskets or reed bundles (sa)”.

Left edge: Our transliteration is based on understanding the number as noted in the so-called “system s” (combination of a sexagesimal structure and an additive principle). If the number is noted in sexagesimal

place value system, its transliteration would be 48.30 and the meaning either “48 1/2” or “48×60 + 30,” presumably referring to the length of the canal in this text. Proust (2009) has studied the different notation systems attested in the metrological lists and tables from Old Babylonian Nippur. Ambiguous numbers similar to this one appear on several other Ur III administrative documents from Umma, such as *YNER* 8, 5 (AS 5) at the end, and *Nik* 2, 402 (AS 4) at the end of the obverse. A systematic study is necessary to determine which notation system underlies such numbers.

§3.5. Receipt of barley

Museum No.: E34352

Date: SH 40/ix

Provenience: Umma

§3.5.1.

obv.

1. 1(u) 5(aš) še gur
2. kišib₃ ba-a-a šabra
3. 2(u) še gur
4. kišib₃ dšul-gi-a-ti
5. kišib₃ dab_x(LAGAB×GU₄)-ba

rev.

1. ki ARAD₂-ta
2. ʾ kišib₃ lu₂-giri₁₇-zal ʾ
3. iti ʾ d ʾ li₉-si₄
4. ʾ mu us₂-sa e₂ PU₃.ŠA ʾ -da-gan ba-du₃

seal

1. ur-dli₉-si₄
2. ensi₂ umma^{ki}
3. [lu₂-giri₁₇-zal]
4. [...]

*15 gur of barley,
sealed receipt of Baya, the majordomo;
20 gur of barley,
sealed receipt of Šulgi-ati,
sealed receipts passed*

*from ARAD;
sealed receipt of Lu-girizal.
Month: “Lisi.”
Year after: “Puzriš-Dagan was built.”*

*Ur-Lisi
governor of Umma.
[Lu-girizal]
...*

§3.5.2. This is a summary tablet (Sammeltafel) sealed by Lu-girizal. It collects information from tablets sealed by two other people, Baya and Šulgi-ati. Lu-girizal received these tablets from ARAD.

Obv. 4: This seems the first attestation of the name Šulgi-ati, as our search in BDTNS and CDLI did not find it in any other text. The digital images of the tablet verify our reading.

Rev. 1: Judging from the considerable volume of barley he handled, this ARAD was likely to be the chief granary officer in Umma who bore the same name. This officer was a brother of three governors in Umma, Ur-Lisi, Akalla, and Dadaga, and functioned primarily as a supplier of barley, most of which was distributed as “rations” for workers or fodder for domestic animals (Dahl 2007: 115-121). He is also attested in no. 3.11 rev. 3.

§3.6. Receipt of barley as “ration”

Museum No.: E29123

Date: SH 46/x

Provenience: Umma

§3.6.1.

obv.

1. 2(barig) še-ba za₃-mu
2. e₂-kikken-ta

*2 barig (120 liters) of barley as “ration” at New Year,
from the milling house,*

3. ad-da-mu <nu>-geš^r kiri₆ ¹
4. šu ba-ti
5. ki lugal-ra-ni

rev.

1. iti ezem-^dšul-gi
2. mu ki-maš^{ki} [ba]-hul

§3.6.2. This text records the receipt, by a gardener named Addamu, of 2 barig (120 liters) of barley as New Year's "rations."

Inside the small plastic bag holding the tablet is a note written in pencil, which reads: "From Drehem; temple record; date about 2200 BC; guaranteed genuine." The note is signed by Edgar J. Banks. A similar note accompanies another tablet E29124 (no. 5.7). Based on its parallelism with another Umma text *Nisaba* 9, 272 (AS 1/xii), the tablet here, however, comes from Umma instead of Drehem. In that text, the same Addamu received ninety liters of barley for the same reason. Text no. 3.7, likewise a document from Umma, also records a rate of ninety liters of barley per person.

Obv. 1: Barley, wool, and oil were the three types of "rations" workers regularly received during the Ur

*Addamu, the gardener,
received
at the place of Lugal-rani.*

*Month: "Festival of Šulgi."
Year: "Kimaš was destroyed."*

III period. Among them, barley was distributed on a monthly basis and wool annually, but the frequency of the oil "rations" remains unclear (Gelb 1965). A male worker usually received 1 barig (sixty liters) of barley per month. Steinkeller (2004: 96) suggests that for the Ur III period, we should understand še-ba as barley "salary" instead of barley "ration," because the amount of barley distributed as še-ba far exceeded the dietary requirements of the recipients.

Obv. 5: One might wonder whether or not ki lugal-ra-ni represents an abbreviated form of ki lugal-ra-ni-ta. As L. Allred (2006: 112) points out, in some cases the expression ki PN may mean "(at the) place of PN, under the authority of PN" rather than "from PN," which generally corresponds to ki PN-ta.

§3.7. Receipt of barley as "ration"

Museum No.: E59413

Date: AS 2/vii

Provenience: Umma

§3.7.1.

obv.

1. 1(barig) 3(ban₂) še-ba gur lugal
2. ur-nigar^{gar}
3. 1(barig) 3(ban₂) he₂-eb-bu-e
4. 1(barig) 3(ban₂) d^šara₂-kam
5. 1(barig) 3(ban₂) šu-eš₁₈-dar
6. [1(barig)] ^r 3(ban₂) ^r lu₂-giri₁₇-zal
7. [1(barig)] ^r 3(ban₂) ^r e₂-ki
8. [1(barig) 3(ban₂) ...] x
9. [1(barig) 3(ban₂)] ša₃-gu₂-bi
10. 1(barig) 3(ban₂) dingir-an-dul₃
11. 1(barig) 3(ban₂) ur-^dšul-pa-e₃

rev.

1. 1(barig) 3(ban₂) a-kal-la
2. 1(barig) 3(ban₂) lu₂-zi-mu
3. 1(barig) 3(ban₂) a-kal-la
blank space
4. šu+nigin₂ 3(aš) 4(barig) 3(ban₂) še gur
5. še-ba za₃-mu
6. ugula lu₂-^dutu
7. a-ša₃ ka-ma-ri₂^{ki}-ta
8. ša₃ še ur₅-ra-ka
9. kišib₃ e₂-ki
10. ^r iti ^r min-eš₃
11. mu ^damar-^dsuen ur-<bi₂>-lum^{ki} mu-hul

*1 barig 3 ban₂ of barley, royal (measure), as "ration" for
Ur-nigar,*

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Hebu'e,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Šarakam,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Šu-ešdar,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Lu-girizal,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Eki,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for ...,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Šagubi,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Dingir-andul,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Ur-Šulpa'e,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Akala,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Luzimu,

1 barig 3 ban₂ for Akala.

Total: 3 gur 4 barig 3 ban₂ of barley

barley "rations" at New Year;

the foreman: Lu-Utu,

from the field Kamari;

part of the barley "loan";

sealed receipt of Eki.

Month: "min-eš₃."

Year: "Amar-Sin destroyed Urbilum."

§3.7.2. This text lists barley advanced to thirteen people as their “ration,” with ninety liters for each (cf. 120 liters in no. 3.6). They were led by the foreman Lu-Utu and probably worked in the field called Kamari.

Obv. 1: For details about the Ur III ration system, see comment on obv. 1 of no. 3.6.

Obv. 3: The name $\text{he}_2\text{-eb-bu-e}$ is very rare and appears only in one other Umma text, *SA* 76 (SS 6/xi/25).

Rev. 2: The name $\text{lu}_2\text{-zi-mu}$ is also rare and appears only in one other Umma text, *Syracuse* 266 (SH 44/ix) rev. 5.

§3.8. Receipt of flour

Museum No.: E59402

Date: SS 2/ii/9

Provenience: Umma

§3.8.1.

obv.

1. 5(ban₂) 5(diš) $1/2$ (diš) sila₃ dabin
2. u₄ 7(diš)-kam
3. 5(ban₂) 8(diš) sila₃ ʾ dabin ʾ
4. u₄ 8(diš)-kam
5. 3(ban₂) 8(diš) u₄ 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)-kam

rev.

1. 2(ban₂) zi₃ sagi
2. ki lu₂-dingir-ra-ta
3. kišib₃ ensi₂-ka
4. iti sig₄-^{gs}i₃-šub-ʾ ba-gar ʾ
5. mu us₂-sa ^dšu-^dsuen lugal

seal

1. ^dšu-^dsuen
2. lugal kal-ga
3. lugal uri₅^{ki}-ma
4. lugal an-ub-da limmu₂-ka
5. a-a-kal-la
6. ensi₂
7. umma^{ki}
8. ARAD₂-zu

§3.8.2. This text records the modest amount of barley flour received by the governor for three consecutive days, plus twenty liters more from an anonymous cup-bearer. A close parallel is *TCNU* 481 (SS 2/ii/29),

Rev. 7: The field Kamari was located in the district of Da-Umma (Ouyang 2010: 325).

Rev. 8: According to Steinkeller 2002a: 116-117, še ur₅-ra appears attested in hundreds of administrative documents from the provinces of Umma and Girsu and refers to advances disguised as loans made by local authorities to their dependents. Such advances were usually interest-free.

5 ban₂ 5 $1/2$ sila₃ of barley flour
on the 7th day (of the month);
5 ban₂ 8 sila₃ of barley flour
on the 8th day (of the month);
3 ban₂ 8 sila₃ on the 9th day (of the month);

2 ban₂ of flour of a cup-bearer;
from Lu-dingira,
sealed receipt of the governor.
Month: “Laying bricks in the mold.”
Year after: “Šu-Sin is king.”

Šu-Sin,
strong king,
king of Ur,
king of four quarters;
Ayakala
governor
of Umma,
your servant.

which dates to only twenty days later. The latter text lists twenty-five, twenty-nine, and thirty-six liters of flour received by the governor respectively on the 27th, 28th, and 29th day of the same month.

§3.9. Receipt of barley

Museum No.: E59416

Date: SS 2

Provenience: Umma

§3.9.1.

obv.

1. la₂-NI [su-ga] 1(barig) 2(diš) sila₃ ʾ dabin ʾ
2. ʾ lugal ʾ ur₂-ʾ ra-ni ʾ
3. [1(barig) 3(diš) sila₃] ur-^{gs}gigir dumu ʾ e ʾ a-ʾ si-lu ʾ
4. 3(diš) sila₃ ʾ ur-^dištaran ʾ

Repaid arrears: 1 barig 2 sila₃ of barley flour
of Lugal-urani,
1 barig 3 sila₃ of Ur-gigir son of E’asilu,
3 sila₃ of Ur-Ištaran,

5. 3(diš) sila₃ lugal-a₂-zi-da dumu ^dab-u₂-si²
6. 3(diš) 1/2(diš) sila₃ lu₂-^dšara₂ dumu ¹a-da-lal₃

rev.

1. šu+nigin₂ 2(barig) 1(ban₂) 4(diš) 1/2(diš) sila₃ zi₃
2. gu₂-na ¹gur²-¹sila-a gal₂
(erased line)
3. ¹ki ¹i₃-kal-la-ta
4. ¹kišib₃ ¹lugal-ur₂-ra-ni
5. mu ma₂ ^den-ki ¹ba-ab ¹-du₈

seal

illegible

3 sila₃ of Lugal-azida son of Abu-si²,
3 1/2 sila₃ of Lu-Šara son of Adalal.

Total: 2 barig 1 ban₂ 4 1/2 sila₃ of flour,
taxes “being on the street”;

from Ikala;
sealed receipt of Lugal-urani.
Year: “The boat of Enki was caulked.”

§3.9.2. This text records the arrears of flour totalling 134 1/2 liters paid off by five individuals.

Obv. 1: Further information on la₂-NI available in the comment on no. 3.11 obv. 2.

Obv. 4: There seems to be two DINGIR signs, one on the top of the other, after the UR sign. The reason is not clear to us.

Rev. 2: The term gu₂-na refers generally to taxes during the Ur III period (Sharlach 2004: 162-163). A special

type of it is called gun₂ ma-da, “taxes of the provinces,” which was paid annually by the military personnel stationed in the peripheral area of the Ur III kingdom and consisted of sheep and cattle often at the ratio of ten to one (Steinkeller 1987, esp. 30-41). The phrase sila-a gal₂ indicates that the flour repaid by the people had yet to be actually delivered to the authorities. A discussion about sila appears in the comment on obv. 6 of no. 4.2.

§3.10. Delivery of copper sickles into a warehouse

Museum No.: E59431

Date: SH 47

Provenience: Umma

§3.10.1.

obv.

1. 1(u) 2(diš) 1/3(diš) ma-na uruda
2. ki-la₂ ^{uruda}gur₁₀ sumun 1(geš₂) 5(u) 4(diš)-kam
3. ki ku-li-ta
4. 1/2(diš) ma-na uruda
5. ki-la₂ ^{uruda}gur₁₀ sumun 4(diš)-kam
6. ki lu₂-gi-na-ta
7. 3(diš) ma-na uruda
8. ki-la₂ ^{uruda}gur₁₀ sumun 2(u)-kam

rev.

1. [ki ...]-lu₅-ta
2. [...] gin₂ uruda
3. [ki-la₂ ^{uruda}gur₁₀] ¹sumun ¹1(u) 4(diš)-kam
4. ¹ki ¹[...-^d]idim-ta
5. e₂-kišib₃-ba-še₃
6. ba-an-ku₄
blank space
7. mu us₂-sa ki-maš^{ki} ba-ḥul

12 1/3 minas of copper,
weight of 114 old sickles,
from Kuli;
1/2 mina of copper,
weight of 4 old sickles,
from Lugina;
3 minas of copper,
weight of 20 old sickles,

from ...;
... shekels of copper,
weight of 14 old sickles,
from ...;
to the warehouse
(the copper) was brought.

Year after: “Kimaš was destroyed.”

§3.10.2. This text lists 152 sickles delivered into a warehouse by four people. Its Umma provenience is based on its parallelism with another Umma text *NYPL*

202 (SH 44/i), which records that Kuli received seventy copper sickles from a warehouse.

§3.11. Receipt of copper objects

Museum No.: E15552

Date: AS 3/x

Provenience: Umma

§3.11.1.

obv.

1. 1(geš₂) 1(u) 1(diš) ul^{uruda}
2. la₂-NI 1(u) 9(diš) ul^{uruda}
3. 2(geš₂) 3(diš) kak^{uruda}
4. kuš^{a₂}-la₂
5. ur-dⁿamma
6. kin tug₂-ba
7. kuš se-ge₄-de₃

rev.

1. a-kal-la ašgab
2. šu ba-ti
3. giri₃ ARAD₂ ka-guru₇
4. iti ezem-d^šul-gi
5. mu ku₃ gu-za den-lil₂-la₂ ba-dim₂

*71 copper rosettes,
arrears (being) 19 copper rosettes;
123 copper pegs,
(for) the ala-drum
of Ur-Namma,
a job on its textile cover,
(on which) leather is to be applied (plus the copper decoration);*

*Akala, the leather worker,
received
via ARAD, the chief granary officer.
Month: "Festival of Šulgi."
Year: "The silver throne of Enlil was made."*

§3.11.2. This text notes the receipt of copper items by Akala, who was a well-known leather worker in Umma (Neumann 1987: 128-134).

Obv. 1: The term ul often appears associated with doors and refers to a decorative motif that resembles both a star and a flower in Mesopotamian tradition (Steinkeller 2002b).

Obv. 2: Briefly speaking, la₂-NI in Ur III documents refers to unfilled obligation toward the government. Here it consists of nineteen copper rosettes not delivered yet. Englund (1990: 27 n. 94) discusses the two readings of this term, la₂-NI versus la₂-u_x, in favor of the former. It would appear from its use in the CDLI transliterations that he has now opted for the reading la₂-ia₃, evidently based on such parallel nominalized forms as zi-ga, al-

though the justification for this view is to the best of our knowledge not discussed in print. He (ibid., 27-51) further elaborates the meaning of la₂-NI in view of related terms such as diri and nig₂-ka₉ aka. They often appear attested together in the so-called balanced accounts from the Ur III period. W. Sallaberger (1995: 445) suggests that, grammatically, we analyze la₂-NI as a fixed imperative.

Obv. 6: The same line appears in another Umma text *MVN* 15, 78 (SS 3/iii) obv. 4.

Obv. 7: Widell (2002, esp. 396-397) understands se-ge₄ as a phonetic variant of the regular verb se₃.g, which means "to put, to place."

Rev. 3: The same ARAD appears in no. 3.5 rev. 1.

§3.12. Tag of a basket for storing tablets

Museum No.: E59435

Date: AS 5

Provenience: Umma

§3.12.1.

obv.

1. pisan-dub-ba
2. dub la₂-<NI> zi-ga ša₃-tam-ne
3. u₃ dub la₂-<NI> dur-x
4. pisan-bi-še₃
5. ḫal-ḫa

rev.

1. i₃-[gal₂]
2. mu^r en^ṽ-[unu₆-gal dⁱinanna] unu^{ki} [ba-ḫun]

*A tablet basket:
tablets of arrears (and) withdrawals of šatam-administrators,
and tablets of arrears ...,
to their basket
are allocated,*

*are within.
Year: "Enunugal of Inanna in Uruk was installed."*

§3.12.2. This text is a basket tag and has two close parallels, *CST* 528 (IS 1) and *UTI* 6, 3748 (no date), both of which are attributed to Umma. The Umma provenience of this tablet is deduced from the origin of its parallels.

Obv. 2-3: Restoration of -NI based on the context.

§3.13. Poorly preserved letter?

Museum No.: E15551

Date: No date

Provenience: Umma

§3.13.1.

obv.

1. 𒌦 lu₂ 𒀭 bala-a
2. nu-ur₂-diškur <<ka>>
3. šu i₃-ib₂-ba

rev.

uninscribed

seal

1. [a]-kal-𒌦 la 𒀭
2. dub-sar
3. dumu ur-nigar^{gar} šuš₃

(To) Lu-balaya:

Nur-Iškur

has been released.

Akala,

scribe,

son of Ur-nigar the chief livestock administrator.

§3.13.2. The provenience of this tablet is based on the seal inscription. The text probably represents a letter because of obv. 3, which appears elsewhere only in a letter from Girsu (Michalowski 1993: 99, no. 186).

Obv. 1: This name is attested elsewhere only in *AnOr* 1, 85 (AS 4) obv. vi 14, a tablet from Umma.

Obv. 2: Another possible reading is nu-ur₂-dingir ni₂-zuh, “Nur-dingir, the thief.” But as a personal name, Nur-dingir is only attested once on a Girsu tablet *TCTI*

2, 2814 (date broken) obv. 11. Moreover, the phrase for thief is usually written as lu₂-ni₂-zuh; the writing of ni₂-zuh appears only in a broken text, *ZA* 53, 69 10 (date broken). On the other hand, Nur-Iškur has dozens of attestations in the Umma corpus.

Seal: This Akala was the one who succeeded his brother as governor in Umma in AS 8 and stayed in office until SS 7 (Dahl 2007: 63-67).

§3.14. Receipt? of livestock

Museum No.: E29122

Date: No date

Provenience: Umma

§3.14.1.

obv.

1. 3(diš) udu
2. 2(diš) maš₂
3. lu₂-banda₃^{da} dub-sar

rev.

uninscribed

3 sheep,

2 goats,

(received² by) Lu-banda, the scribe.

§3.14.2. This text may be a receipt of domestic animals.

Provenience: This tablet most probably comes from Umma because the scribe named Lu-banda appears at-

tested only in the text proper of two Umma records: BM 105330 (Š 43) obv. vi 15' and *SNAT* 340 (AS 3) rev. 3.

§3.15. List of arrears due

Museum No.: E59403

Date: No date

Provenience: Umma

§3.15.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) la₂-NI d^lugal-banda₃^{da}
2. 2(diš) ha-da
3. 2(diš) ur-gal-^rše₃^ʔ
4. 1(diš) du₁₀-ga
5. 1(diš) ur-gu₂-de₃-na

rev.

uninscribed

§3.15.2. This text lists arrears due from five individuals, but does not mention the product concerned. Judged from the counting unit, domestic animals were likely to be meant here.

Provenience: The provenience of this tablet is based on the name ur-gu₂-de₃-na, which, based on our search

1 as arrears of *Lugal-banda*,

2 of *Hada*,

2 of *Ur-galše*,

1 of *Duga*,

1 of *Ur-gudena*.

in BDTNS and CDLI, appears attested with certainty only in Umma.

Obv. 1: Further information on la₂-NI available in the comment on no. 3.11 obv. 2.

Obv. 3: The name Ur-galše appears once in the Umma text *Nisaba* 6, 10 (AS 6/xii) obv. i 25.

§4. Ur III Documents from Drehem

§4.0. The 64 PEM Drehem documents are divided into five categories: receipts, internal transfers, withdrawals, receipts of slaughtered livestock, and others.

§4.0.1. Nine texts (4.1-9) document livestock received by the Drehem authorities from outside sources. They often feature two phrases, mu-ku_x(DU), “delivery,” or šu ba-ti, “received.”

§4.0.2. Eighteen (4.10-27) internal transfers all carry the catch-phrase i₃-dab₅. According to Sallaberger 1995: 444, the difference between šu . . . ti and dab₅ in the Drehem archive consists not so much in that the former usually takes an inanimate object, while the latter an animate object. Rather, šu ... ti means “to receive” as the final closing of a transaction, but dab₅ “to take over” within an administrative system.

The transfers documented here often took place within the Central Bureau in Drehem (nos. 4.11, 4.20 and 4.23), or were made from (no. 4.26) or to this bureau (nos. 4.15-16, 4.21 and 4.24). The Central Bureau “recorded the receipt of animals from deliveries made by various individuals, on one hand, and simultaneously documented withdrawals from the total amount of livestock thus accumulated, on the other. Withdrawals of animals met the demands of temples, kitchens, and the various branches of the royal household, to name only a few” (Hilgert 1998: 13). See also *ibid.*, 14-15; Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 14-16, 53-57. Well-known officials of this bureau included Abba-saga, Duga, Inta’e’a, and Nasa, all of whom are attested here. More transactions of them are available in Hilgert and Reichel 2003: 157-298.

In addition, transfers were made between the Central Bureau and the Fattening House (nagabtum) in Dre-

hem (nos. 4.13 and 4.22) as well as to the Fattening House from other sources (nos. 4.17-19). The Fattening House was responsible for providing livestock for cultic events, religious celebrations, and foreign envoys (Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 43-47). Its major officials included Ahu-wer and Lu-dingira (two branch managers) as well as Šulgi-ayamu, a top administrator during the reign of King Amar-Sin. More transactions of Šulgi-ayamu are available *ibid.*, 144-151.

Less frequently, transfers took place between the Central Bureau and an administrator called Nalu (nos. 4.10, 4.12 and 4.14). Elsewhere he expended livestock to individuals, sometimes for cultic purposes or the benefit of the Kitchen (Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 64-65, 299-313; Hilgert 1998: 15-16).

§4.0.3. Twenty texts (4.28-47) contain the hallmark ba-zi/zi-ga, “withdrawal, expenditure.” All the records concern sheep and cattle except no. 4.36, which mentions two bear cubs withdrawn for E’uzga. The withdrawals served primarily as offerings for deities (nos. 4.28-29, 4.32, 4.34, 4.38, 4.40-41, 4.43-44 and 4.47). Occasionally, foreign emissaries (nos. 4.35 and 4.38) and the Kitchen (e₂-muhaldim; nos. 4.28, 4.33 and 4.45) emerged as beneficiaries of the withdrawals. L. Allred (2006) studies e₂-muhaldim as it appears in different corpora of the Ur III period. He concludes that in Drehem, animals withdrawn for the Kitchen originated largely as tax payments from the military stationed in the east and north of the Ur III kingdom; the Kitchen processed the animals mainly to provide for the officials and laborers who worked in Drehem temporarily (Allred 2006: 79-80).

Withdrawals were often made from the Central Bureau (nos. 4.31, 4.33, 4.36-37, 4.39, 4.42 and 4.44), the

Fattening House (nos. 4.34-35), and the official Nalu (nos. 4.29, 4.32, 4.40 and 4.46). Two withdrawals were linked respectively to the archive of Queen Šulgi-simti (no. 4.30) and the so-called Tummal Bureau (no. 4.38). In the latter En-dingirmu was a major expending official (Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 65).

§4.0.4. Fifteen texts (4.48-62) always describe the livestock concerned as ba-ug₇/uš₂, “slaughtered.” The recipient was either Ur-nigar (nos. 4.49-57) or Šulgi-irimu (nos. 4.48 and 4.58-62). Other receipts of Ur-nigar are listed in Hilgert 1998: 431-432; Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 535. The transactions of Ur-nigar span from the late years of the reign of King Šulgi to the

beginning of that of King Amar-Sin. Šulgi-irimu is a well attested recipient of slaughtered livestock in the Drehem archive (e.g., texts listed in Hilgert and Reichel 2003: 533-535). Some of the livestock received by Ur-nigar and Šulgi-irimu came from the Fattening House (nos. 4.54, 4.56 and 4.58) or the official Nalu (nos. 4.49, 4.51-53, 4.55, 4.59 and 4.61). Both the Fattening House and Nalu were active in making transfers and withdrawals of livestock.

§4.0.5. Of the remaining two texts from Drehem, no. 4.63 documents a withdrawal of two slaughtered oxen for undisclosed purpose; no. 4.64 may be a broken receipt of a bala-delivery.

§4.1. Receipt of livestock

Museum No.: E59457

Date: SH 43/iv/20

Provenience: Drehem

§4.1.1.

obv.

1. 2(diš) [...]
2. 1(diš) ʾamar¹ [...]
3. en-ʾdingir¹-[mu]
4. 1(diš) šeg₉-[bar ...]
5. šu-eš₁₈-[dar]

rev.

1. 1(diš) sila₄
2. lugal-nir-gal₂
blank space
3. mu-ku_x(DU)
4. iti ki-siki-^dnin-a-ʾzu¹
5. mu en^d nanna¹ maš-e i₃-ʾpa₃¹

left edge

1. u₄ 2(u)-kam

§4.1.2. This text lists the delivery of animals from three individuals named En-dingirmu, Šu-ešdar, and Lugal-nirgal. En-dingirmu was a well attested expending official in the Tummal Bureau of Drehem (Hilgert

2 ...,
1 calf ...,
of En-dingirmu;
1 deer ...,
of Šu-ešdar;

1 lamb,
of Lugal-nirgal;

(as) delivery.

Month: “Wool-workers of Ninazu.”

Year: “The en-priestess of Nanna was chosen by means of extispicy.”

The 20th day (of the month).

& Reichel 2003: 65).

Obv. 4: For identification of šeg₉-bar as deer, see Steinkeller 1995: 50.

§4.2. Receipt of livestock

Museum No.: E53742

Date: SH 43/v

Provenience: Drehem

§4.2.1.

obv.

1. 4(u) 2(diš) ab₂
2. 6(geš₂) 1(u) 2(diš) u₈
3. 2(u) 5(diš) udu
4. 1(geš₂) 5(u) 1(diš) ud₅
5. 2(u) 5(diš) maš-da₃
6. sila-ta e₃-e₃-de₃

42 cows,
372 ewes,
25 sheep,
111 female goats,
25 gazelles,
“to get out of the street”;

rev.

1. kišib₃ lu₂-didli-ne
2. ur-nigar^{gar}
3. šu ba-ti
blank space
4. iti ezem-^dnin-a-zu
5. mu en ^dnanna maš-e i₃-pa₃

§4.2.2. This text records the receipt of a large number of sheep and goats by Ur-nigar, who collected outstanding dues from various people. It corresponds to rev. v 19-26 in the much longer text *Princeton 2*, 1 (SH 43/v). Most frequently, Ur-nigar appears attested as a recipient of slaughtered livestock (§4.0.4).

Obv. 6: According to Steinkeller (1985a) and Sigrist (1992: 112-113), sila, literally “street,” often appears

*sealed receipts of various people;
Ur-nigar
received.*

Month: “Festival of Ninazu.”

Year: “The en-priestess of Nanna was chosen by means of extispicy.”

attested as an accounting term in Drehem texts and refers to domestic animals not on hand at the moment but expected to be delivered in the immediate future. Therefore, the phrase sila-ta e₃-e₃-de₃ may describe the situation in which the outstanding dues have been collected and would be credited against the people owing the dues.

§4.3. Receipt of livestock

Museum No.: E59179

Date: SH 43/vi/23

Provenience: Drehem

§4.3.1.

obv.

1. 1 (diš) udu
2. ʾiti ʾ-ta u₄ 2(u) 1 (diš) ba-ra-zal
3. 1 (diš) udu
4. ʾiti-ta ʾ u₄ 2(u) 2 (diš) ba-ʾ ra ʾ-[zal]
5. 2 (diš) maš₂-gal niga
6. 2 (diš) udu

rev.

1. iti-ta u₄ 2(u) 3 (diš) ba-ra-zal
2. ki aš-ne₂-u₁₈-ta
3. be-li₂-a-ri₂-ik
4. šu ba-ti
5. iti a₂-ki-ti
6. mu en ^dnanna maš-e i₃-pa₃

§4.3.2. This text records six sheep and goats from Ašne’u received by Beli-arik. Elsewhere Ašne’u appears in a small group of texts expending livestock in Tummal (Hilgert 1998: 12-13). There is, however, no clue in our text to link it to Tummal. The recipient Beli-arik appears in the same capacity in a Drehem text *OIP* 115, 296 (SH 43/v).

Rev. 1: According to Sallaberger 1993, vol. 1: 22, the

*1 sheep
on day 21 of the month,
1 sheep
on day 22 of the month,
2 barley-fed bucks,
2 sheep,*

*on day 23 of the month;
from Ašne’u
Beli-arik
received.*

Month: “Akiti (Festival).”

Year: “The en-priestess of Nanna was chosen by means of extispicy.”

formula iti-ta u₂-n ba-ra/ta-zal, “n days having passed from the month,” is characteristic of the archive of Šulgi-simti, queen of King Šulgi, in Drehem, and appears only occasionally outside her archive. Our text here does not seem to be part of this archive, but text no. 4.30, where the same formula is attested, belongs to it.

§4.4. Receipt of livestock

Museum No.: E59444

Date: SH 43/x/23

Provenience: Drehem

§4.4.1.

obv.

1. ʾ 3 ʾ (diš) udu ʾ niga ʾ 1 (diš) sila₄
2. dlamma-mu
3. 2(diš) gu₄ 1(u) 6(diš) udu
4. 3(diš) maš₂-ʾ gal ʾ 1(diš) maš₂
5. šar-ru-um-ba-ni nu-banda₃
6. 1(diš) sila₄ ensi₂ gir₂-su^[ki]

3 barley-fed sheep, 1 lamb,
of Lamma-mu;
2 oxen, 16 sheep,
3 bucks, 1 goat,
of Šarrum-bani the foreman;
1 lamb of the governor of Girsu;

rev.

1. 2(diš) sila₄ ensi₂ nibru^{ki}
blank space
2. mu-ku_x(DU)
3. ʾ iti ʾ ezem-an-ʾ na ʾ
4. mu en danna maš₂-e i₃-pa₃

2 lambs of the governor of Nippur;

(as) delivery.

Month: "An Festival."

Year: "The en-priestess of Nanna was chosen by means of exticipy."

left edge

1. u₄ 2(u) 3(diš)-kam

23rd day (of the month).

§4.4.2. This text registers the sheep and cattle contributed by four individuals, including the governors of

Girsu and Nippur.

§4.5. Receipt of livestock

Museum No.: E59447

Date: SH 44/v

Provenience: Drehem

§4.5.1.

obv.

1. 4(diš) gu₄
2. 3(diš) ab₂
3. 6(diš) ʾ dusu₂ ʾ -nita₂
4. 4(diš) ʾ dusu₂ ʾ -munus
5. šu-gi₄
6. ki šu-^didim-ta

4 oxen,
3 cows,
6 male equids,
4 female equids,
(all being) old,
from Šu-Idim,

rev.

1. mu-ku_x(DU)
2. ʾ iti ezem-^dnin-a-zu ʾ
3. mu si-mu-ru-um^{ki} u₃ lu-lu-bu^{ki} a-ra₂ 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)-kam ba-hul

(as) delivery.

Month: "Ninazu Festival."

Year: "Simurum and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time."

§4.5.2. This text lists the livestock delivered by Šu-Idim, who appears in the same capacity in no. 4.21 rev. 7'. He is more often attested as a recipient of domestic

animals in the Drehem archive (eg., OIP 121, 115, and texts listed in Hilgert 1998: 390).

§4.6. Receipt of wool

Museum No.: E53739

Date: AS 2/xii

Provenience: Drehem

§4.6.1.

obv.

1. 5(u) 8(aš) gu₂ 2(u) 3(diš) 1/3(diš) ma-na siki sig₁₇
2. ki na-ra-am-i₃-li₂-ta
3. mu-ku_x(DU)

58 talents (plus) 23 1/3 minas of yellowish wool
from Naram-ili
(as) delivery

rev.

1. ^dšul-gi-mi-šar
2. šu ba-ti
3. iti še-sag₁₁-ku₅
4. mu ^damar-^dsuen lugal-e ur-bi₂-lum^{ki} mu-ḥul

§4.6.2. This text records the delivery of a considerable amount of wool.

Both the deliverer Naram-ili and the recipient Šulgi-mišar are well attested in Drehem texts. For a summary of the transactions involving Naram-ili, see Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 66-67.

Obv. 1: Waetzoldt (1972: 6) suggests the meaning “yellowish” for the sign GI when it appears associated with

§4.7. Receipt of livestock

Museum No.: E59427

Date: AS 3/i

Provenience: Drehem

§4.7.1.

obv.

1. 2(diš) gu₄ niga 6(diš) udu niga gu₄-e us₂-sa
2. 1(u) 1(diš) udu 1(diš) sila₄
3. 1(diš) maš₂ 2(diš) amar maš-da₃
4. ensi₂ umma^{ki} mu-^ʾku_x(DU) ^ʾa₂-ki-ti še-sag₁₁-ku₅-ka [...]
5. 2(diš) maš₂-gal 1(diš) sila₄
6. nigar^{gar}-ki-du₁₀
7. [n] udu niga 1(diš) sila₄

rev.

1. ^ʾensi₂ ^ʾa- [...]
... (several lines broken)
- 1'. [iti maš-da₃]-gu₇
- 2'. [mu] ^ʾus₂ ^ʾ-sa ur-^ʾbi₂ ^ʾ-lum^{ki} ba-ḥul

§4.7.2. This text lists more than twenty head of sheep and cattle contributed by three individuals—the governor of Umma, an unidentified Nigar-kidu, and the governor of an unknown location—for the celebration of the akiti festival in Ur during the first month.

Obv. 1: The expression gu₄-e us₂-sa, as G. Selz (1993:

§4.8. Receipt of livestock

Museum No.: E59406

Date: AS 9/x

Provenience: Drehem

§4.8.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) maš₂-gal giri₃ ba- [...]
2. 1(diš) maš₂ a-ḥu-wa-qar
3. 1(diš) udu inim-ma-ni-zi giri₃ a-da-la₂-a
4. 2(diš) udu ki ^dutu ša₃ ^ʾx-x ^ʾ

Šulgi-mišar

received.

Month: “Harvest.”

Year: “King Amar-Sin destroyed Urbilum.”

wool and connects wool of this color to the uli-gi sheep. Steinkeller (1995: 55-56) adopts the same meaning for the GI sign in this type of context, but reads it as sig₁₇. Steinkeller (ibid., 54) also reads the name of the sheep differently as eme-gir_x, a variant of the term eme-gir₁₅(ŠE₃), “Sumerian.” Therefore, the sheep designated as eme-gir_x refers to a native breed in the land of Sumer.

*2 barley-fed oxen 6 barley-fed sheep “following oxen,”
11 sheep, 1 lamb,
1 kid, 2 gazelle fawns,
of the governor in Umma, (as) delivery for the Akiti Festival
in the (month) “Harvest” ...;
2 bucks, 1 lamb,
of Nigar-kidu
... barley-fed sheep, 1 lamb,*

of governor

...

Month: “Gazelle eating.”

Year after: “Urbilum was destroyed.”

82) summarizes, means “whoever/whatever follows an ox,” and appears connected to both people and animals. Here it may denote the highest grade of sheep (i.e., the barley-fed ones), which were considered inferior only to oxen. The same phrase is attested in no. 4.47 obv. 6, 12, 16.

*1 buck via ...,
1 goat of Aḥu-waqar,
1 sheep of Inimanizi via Adalaya,
2 sheep in the place of Utu in ...,*

5. giri₃ ur-tum-al
6. iti ezem-maḥ [...]
7. 2(u) 7(diš) udu ḫ¹ ki na-aḥ-šum¹-[bala]
8. 1 sila₄ ša₃ mu-ku_x(DU) [...]
9. giri₃ nu-ur₂-i₃-li₂ šuruppak[ki]
10. iti ezem-an-na
11. 1(diš) udu ḫ¹ giri₃ inim-^d x-x¹ [...]
12. 2(diš) udu giri₃ ba-ir
13. iti ezem-me-¹ ki¹-gal₂
14. mu en-maḥ-gal
15. 2(diš) udu ḫ¹ x-x¹-ni mu-¹ x¹
16. ḫ¹ giri₃ a-da-lal₃ iti ses-da-[gu₇] mu en-¹ unu₆-gal
17. [n] 3(diš) ḫ¹ udu¹ [ki] ḫ¹ nu¹-ur₂-^d suen¹
18. 1(diš) udu [...] iti šu-eš₂-¹ ša¹
19. 5(diš) ḫ¹ maš₂ i-zi-[...]
20. iti ezem-maḥ mu gu-za

rev.

1. 1(diš) udu 1(diš) maš₂ giri₃ ARAD₂
2. ḫ¹ iti ezem¹-me-ki-<gal₂> mu ḫ¹ ur-bi₂-lum¹[ki]
3. 6 (diš) udu ba-¹ ni¹ ezem-an-na
blank space
4. 3(diš) maš₂ igi ḫ¹ gun₃? iti x-x mu en-maḥ-gal¹
5. 1(diš) udu la₂-NI zi-qur₂-¹ i₃-li₂¹
6. 1(diš) maš₂ ḫ¹ giri₃ za-¹ nun¹-[...]
7. 1(u) 5(diš) udu ḫ¹ ša₃ uri₅^{ki} [...]
8. 4(u) la₂ 1(diš) udu ḫ¹ giri₃ [...]
9. e₂ ḫ¹ x¹ [...]
10. ḫ¹ iti ezem¹-[...]
11. 8(diš) ḫ¹ udu¹ [...]
12. 8(diš) ḫ¹ udu¹ [...]
13. 1(diš) udu [...]
14. 1(diš) udu [...]
15. 4(diš) udu ki [...]
16. 6(diš) udu ḫ¹ a-lum¹
17. ezem-¹ maḥ¹ [...]
18. [n] 2(u) udu ḫ¹ lu₂¹ [...]
19. ezem-¹ an-na¹
20. 2(diš) udu ip-¹ pa¹-[...]
21. [ezem]-me-ki-gal₂ mu ḫ¹ x¹ [...]

left edge

1. 1(u) 8(diš) a-da-¹ la₃¹ 4 (diš) udu ḫ¹ x¹ 1(diš) udu ḫ¹ x¹
2(diš) ḫ¹ udu¹ ḫ¹ al GAG [...]
2. 3(diš) udu iti [...] 2 (diš) udu a-da x x x
3. [...] iti ezem-an-na
4. mu en^danna¹

via Ur-Tummal,
in the month “Grand Festival” ...;
27 sheep in the place of Naḥšumbala,
1 lamb among the delivery ...,
via Nur-ili from Šuruppak,
in the month “An Festival”;
1 sheep via Inim- ...,
2 sheep via Ba’ir,
in the month “Mekigal Festival”
in the year of “Enmahgal” (AS 4);
2 sheep of ...,
via Adalal during the month “Eating piglets” in the Year:
“Enunugal” (AS 5);
3+ sheep in the place of Nur-Sin,
1 sheep ... during the month “Šueša,”
5 goats ...,
in the month “Grand Festival” of the year: “Throne” (AS 3);

1 sheep (and) 1 goat via ARAD,
in the month “Mekigal Festival” of the year: “Urbilum” (AS 2);
6 sheep of Bani in the month “An Festival”;
3 ... goats in the month “...” of the year: “Enmahgal” (AS 4);
1 sheep as arrears of Ziqur-ili,
1 goat via Zanun-...,
15 sheep within Ur ...,
39 sheep via ...,
house ...
in the month “... Festival”;
8 sheep ...,
8 sheep ...,
1 sheep ...,
1 sheep ...,
4 sheep ...,
6 long-fleeced sheep ,
(in the month) “Grand Festival”;
20+ sheep ...
(in the month) “An Festival”;
2 sheep of Ippa-...
(in the month) “Mekigal Festival” of the year “...”;

18 sheep of Adalal, 4 sheep ..., 1 sheep ..., 2 sheep ...,
3 sheep in the month ..., 2 sheep of Ada-...,
... month “An Festival,”
year: “The en-priestness of Nanna” (AS 9).

§4.8.2. This text summarizes the sheep and goats contributed by a number of individuals during one period, probably AS 2-9.

Date: Although the abbreviated year name at the end of the text may refer to a number of different regnal years, AS 9 is most likely because two year names which appear elsewhere in the text (obv. 14, 16; rev. 4) certainly designate regnal years of King Amar-Suen.

Obv. 7: Personal name restored on its attestation in other Drehem texts.

Obv. 16: Cohen (1993: 134-135) points out that the month name referred to month ii during and before SS 2, but to month iii afterwards.

Rev. 4: The word gun₃ means “multi-colored, speckled,” equivalent to *barmu* or *šit’āru* in Akkadian. It of-

ten appears attested as a description of the eyes of certain animals (see also no. 4.27 rev. 1-2), such as oxen, goats, or mice, or of the god Ningišzida (Falkenstein 1938: 4-7; Sjöberg 1975: 315; *RLA* 7, 607, s.v. “Maus”). There is also a deity named Igi-gun₃-gun₃ (Falkenstein 1938: 5). Steinkeller (1995: 69 n. 103) distinguishes the orthography of gun₃ from that of si₄, which means

“brown, red.”

Rev. 5: Further information on la₂-NI available in the comment on obv. 2 of no. 3.11.

Rev. 16: Steinkeller (1995: 52) discusses the meaning of A.LUM = aslum_x as “long-fleeced.” Also attested in no. 4.15 obv. 6; no. 4.27 obv. 14; no. 4.36 obv. 1.

§4.9. Receipt of livestock

Museum No.: E59459

Date: Day 25

Provenience: Drehem

§4.9.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) sila₄
2. ensi₂ gir₂-su^{ki}
3. 1(diš) ^{ki} sila₄
4. ^{ki} idⁿⁱ-ni-in^d-suen

rev.

broken

left edge

1. u₄ 2(u) ^{ki} 5ⁿⁱ (diš)-^{ki} kam

*1 lamb,
of the governor of Girsu;
1 lamb,
of Idnin-Sin;*

...

on the 25th day (of the month).

§4.9.2. This text records two lambs contributed by two individuals, including the governor of Girsu. Its Drehem provenience is deduced from close parallels of obv.

3-4 that appear in several Drehem texts, such as *BPOA* 6, 678 (SH 47/v/6) rev. 2 and *MVN* 1, 144 (month i) obv. 9.

§4.10. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59474

Date: SH 42/AS 6/i/29

Provenience: Drehem

§4.10.1.

obv.

1. [n] sila₄
2. u₄ 3(u) la₂ 1(diš)-kam
3. ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga-ta
4. na-lu₅

rev.

1. i₃-dab₅
2. iti maš-da₃-gu₇
3. mu ša-aš-ru^{ki} ba-ḥul

*... lamb(s),
on the 29th day (of the month),
from Abba-saga,
Nalu*

*took.
Month: “Gazelle eating.”
Year: “Šašru was destroyed.”*

§4.10.2. This text records an unknown number of lambs Nalu took from Abba-saga, an administrator of

the Central Bureau.

§4.11. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59463

Date: SH 42/AS 6/iv/23

Provenience: Drehem

§4.11.1.

obv.

1. 2(diš) sila₄
2. u₄ 2(u) 3(diš)-kam
3. ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga-[┐]ta[┐]

rev.

1. in-ta-[┐]e₃[┐]-[a]
2. i₃-dab₅
3. iti ki-siki-^dnin-a-zu
4. mu ša-aš-ru^{ki} ba-^hul

left edge

1. 2(diš)

2 lambs,
on the 23rd day (of the month),
from Abba-saga,

Inta'e'a
took.
Month: "Wool-workers of Ninazu."
Year: "Šašru was destroyed."

(Total:) 2.

§4.11.2. This text notes two lambs Inta'e'a took from Abba-saga. Both were functionaries of the Central Bu-

reau.

§4.12. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59441

Date: SH 44/v/12

Provenience: Drehem

§4.12.1.

obv.

1. 3(u) 3(diš) udu [...]
2. 1(u) 1(diš) u₈ šu-gid₂
3. [n] sila₄ gaba lugal
4. 4(diš) maš₂-gal
5. [┐]e₂[┐]-u₄-1(u) 5(diš)
6. iti [┐]u₄ 1(u) 2(diš) ba[┐]-zal

rev.

1. ki na-[┐]lu₅[┐]-[ta]
2. na-sa₆ i₃-[┐]dab₅[┐]
blank space
3. iti eze^m-[┐]dⁿnin-a-zu[┐]
4. mu si-mu-[┐]ru-um^{┐ki} u₃ lu-lu-[┐]bu^{┐ki} a-ra₂ 1(u) la₂
1(diš)-[┐]kam[┐] ba-[┐]hul[┐]

33 sheep ...,
11 ewes (as) šugid,
... semi-weaned lamb(s) of the royal grade,
4 bucks,
for the House of the Full Moon (literally, "day 15");
on day 12 of the month,

from Nalu,
Nasa took.

Month: "Festival of Ninazu."
Year: "Simurum and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time."

§4.12.2. This text records the sheep and goats Nasa, a Central Bureau administrator, took from Nalu for celebrating the full moon.

Obv. 2: The phrase šu-gid₂ means "to extend (one's) hand, to take or accept." It also appears in no. 4.23 obv. 2 and no. 4.33 obv. 5. According to Sigrist (1992: 40-42), in Drehem texts it often designates animals delivered by shepherds or distributed to the Kitchen.

Obv. 3: Two opinions exist as to the meaning of gaba, which is also attested in no. 4.25 obv. 6. W. Heimpel (1993: 122-123) suggests that we may relate it to gaba-tab, which refers to animals young enough to be held

against one's breast. On the other hand, Steinkeller (1995: 54-55) proposes that gaba describes semi-weaned animals around one-month old. The exact meaning of lugal escapes us here. As a qualifier of suckling lambs or kids, it appears in several other texts, including one from Drehem (YOS 18, 35 = ASJ 11 158-159 [SH 44] rev. 7) and two from Nippur (BBVO 11, 270, 6N-T106 [no date] rev. 3; BBVO 11, 294, 6N-T618 [SS 7/vi/15] rev. 4). Judging from the context, it seems more likely to designate a grade of domestic animals than something reserved for the king.

§4.13. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59452

Date: SH 44/v/12

Provenience: Drehem

§4.13.1.

obv.

1. 7(diš) gu₄ niga sag gu₄
2. 1(u) gu₄ [...]
3. siskur₂ NE-[┐]NE[┐]-gar
4. [┐]u₃ [┐]eš₃-eš₃ e₂-u₄-1(u) 5(diš)
5. [iti] [┐]u₄ [┐]1(u) 2(diš) ba-zal

rev.

1. [ki d][┐]šul[┐]-gi-a-a-mu-ta
2. na-sa₆ i₃-dab₅
3. iti ezem-^dnin-a-zu
4. mu si-mu-ru-um^{ki} u₃ [┐]lu[┐]-lu-bu^{ki} a-ra₂ 1(u) la₂
- 1(diš)-kam-aš ba-ḥul

§4.13.2. This text records seventeen oxen Nasa took from Šulgi-ayamu as siskur-offerings and as offerings for the eš₃-eš₃ festival. It represents a transfer from the Fattening House to the Central Bureau.

Obv. 1: The phrase sag gu₄ means literally “head ox” (Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 429), but its exact meaning here escapes us. Our search in BDTNS and CDLI showed that in Drehem texts, it always appears as an attributive of barley-fed oxen.

7 barley-fed oxen of top grade,

10 oxen ...,

(as) siskur-offering during the month “...” and (for) the eš₃-celebration in the House of the Full Moon (“day 15”);
on day 12 of the month,

from Šulgi-ayamu,

Nasa took.

Month: “Festival of Ninazu.”

Year: “Simurum and Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time.”

Obv. 3: The name NE-NE-gar refers to the fifth month in Nippur (Cohen 1993: 100-104). For other attestations of this offering, see Sallaberger 1993, vol. 2: 75.

Obv. 4: The eš₃-eš₃ festival was dedicated to the worship of the deities Enlil and Ninlil and their entourage. The celebration took place three times a month, on the day of the crescent, the 7th day, and the 15th day (Sallaberger 1993, vol. 1: 56-58).

§4.14. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59471

Date: SH 45/AS 2/i/19

Provenience: Drehem

§4.14.1.

obv.

1. 8(diš) udu niga
2. u₄ 2(u) la₂ 1(diš)-[┐]kam[┐]
3. ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga-ta
4. na-lu₅

rev.

1. i₃-dab₅
2. iti maš-da₃-gu₇
3. mu ur-bi₂-lum^{ki} ba-ḥul

left edge

1. 8(diš)

8 barley-fed sheep,

on the 19th day (of the month),

from Abba-saga,

Nalu

took.

Month: “Gazelle eating.”

Year: “Urbilum was destroyed.”

(Total:) 8.

§4.14.2. This text notes eight sheep Nalu took from

Abba-saga, a Central Bureau administrator.

§4.15. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59425

Date: SH 47/xil/25

Provenience: Drehem

§4.15.1.

obv.

1. 5(u) 6(diš) gu₄ niga
2. 1(diš) gu₄ geš-du₃ niga
3. 3(diš) ab₂ niga
4. 1(u) 5(diš) udu niga saga
5. 4(u) 5(diš) udu niga

56 barley-fed oxen,

1 barley-fed breeding bull,

3 barley-fed cows,

15 barley-fed sheep of good quality,

45 barley-fed sheep,

6. 2(u) udu a-lum
7. 𐎠 7𐎠𐎠 (diš) udu 1 (diš) sila₄
8. [...] ITI A nu-ni-da

rev.

1. [n] sila₄
2. zi-qur₂-i₃-li₂
blank space
3. mu-ku_x (DU)
4. na-sa₆ i₃-dab₅
5. 𐎠 iti ezem 𐎠 me-ki-gal₂
6. [mu us₂-sa] ki-maš^{ki} [ba]-hul

left edge

1. u₄ 2(u) 5 (diš)-kam

§4.15.2. This text lists the sheep first delivered by Ziqur-ilī and later taken by Nasa, a Central Bureau official.

Obv. 6: For the identification of udu a-lum (aslum_x), see comment on rev. 16 of no. 4.8. Also attested in no. 4.27 obv. 14; no. 4.36 obv. 1.

20 long-fleeced sheep,
7² sheep, 1 lamb,
... of Nunida;

... lambs,
of Ziqur-ilī;

(as) delivery,
Nasa took.
Month: "Mekigal Festival."
Year after: "Kimaš was destroyed."

The 25th day (of the month).

Obv. 8: The same Nunida reappears as a contributor of livestock in a text dated two days later, *PDT* 1, 44 (SH 47/xi/27) obv. 7; he is identified as an ugula, "overseer," in *Fs Astour* 369 (AS 8/iv/13) obv. 3. His spouse (dam) was allocated one barley-fed ox in *Ontario* 1, 17 (SH 41/v), but herself contributed five grass-fed sheep in *PDT* 2, 1035 (SH 46/iii/3).

§4.16. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59440

Date: SH 48

Provenience: Drehem

§4.16.1.

obv.

1. [n] dusu₂-nita₂ amar ga
2. 1 (diš) dusu₂-munus amar ga
3. u₃-tu-da

rev.

1. giri₃ bu₃-lu₅-𐎠 lu₅ 𐎠
2. mu-ku_x (DU)
3. na-𐎠 sa₆ 𐎠 i₃-dab₅
blank space
4. [mu] 𐎠 hu-ur₅-ti^{ki} 𐎠 u₃ ha-ar-ši^{ki} ba-hul 𐎠

... suckling male equid,
1 suckling female equid,
new-borns;

via Bululu,
(as) delivery,
Nasa took.

Year: "Hur^{ti} and Har^{ši} were destroyed."

§4.16.2. This text lists three new-born equids taken by Nasa, a Central Bureau official. Similar transactions of

his are listed in Hilgert 1998: 467-468.

§4.17. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59412

Date: AS 2/vii/11

Provenience: Drehem

§4.17.1.

obv.

1. 3 (diš) sila₄ ga
2. 1 (diš) kir₁₁ ga
3. u₃-tu-da
4. u₄ 1(u) 1 (diš)-kam

rev.

1. dšul-gi-a-a-mu i-dab₅
2. iti ezem-dšul-gi

3 suckling lambs,
1 suckling ewe lamb,
new-borns;
on the 11th day (of the month),

Šulgi-ayamu took.
Month: "Festival of Šulgi."

3. mu ^damar-^dsuen lugal-e ur-bi₂-lum^{ki} mu-ḫul
left edge
1. 4(diš)

§4.17.2. This text records four lambs taken by Šulgi-ayamu, a leading official of the Fattening House.

§4.18. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59461

Date: AS 3/iv/7

Provenience: Drehem

§4.18.1.

obv.

1. 3(diš) sila₄ ga
2. 1(diš) kir₁₁ [┐]ga [┐]
3. u₃-tu-[┐]da [┐]
4. u₄ 7(diš)-kam
5. ša₃ na-gab₂-tum-ma

rev.

1. lu₂-dingir-ra
2. i₃-[┐]dab₅ [┐]
3. iti ki-siki-^{d┐}nin [┐]-[a-zu]
4. mu ^dgu-[┐]za ^den [┐]-lil₂-la₂ ba-[┐]dim₂ [┐]

left edge

1. 4(diš)

§4.18.2. This text records four lambs taken by Lu-dingira, a branch manager of the Fattening House.

Obv. 5: The term nagabtum designates a sheepfold or cattle pen where activities of animals were restricted in

Year: "King Amar-Sin destroyed Urbilum."

(Total:) 4.

*3 suckling lambs,
1 suckling female lamb,
new-borns;
on the 7th day (of the month),
inside the Fattening House,*

Lu-dingira

took.

Month: "Wool-workers of Ninazu."

Year: "The throne of Enlil was made."

(Total:) 4.

order for them to gain weight (Sigrist 1992: 39-40). It is also attested in no. 4.19 obv. 6, and more references appear listed in Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 43 n. 132.

§4.19. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59410

Date: AS 4/xii/7

Provenience: Drehem

§4.19.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) amar gu₄ ga
2. 1(u) 5(diš) sila₄ ga
3. 7(diš) kir₁₁ ga
4. 8(diš) maš₂ ga
5. u₃-tu-da
6. ša₃ na-gab₂-tum-ma

rev.

1. u₄ 7(diš)-kam
2. ^dšul-gi-a-a-mu i₃-dab₅
3. iti še-sag₁₁-ku₅
4. mu en-mah-gal-an-na en ^dnanna ba-ḫun

left edge

1. 1(diš) gu₄ 3(u) [┐]udu [┐]

§4.19.2. This text registers thirty-one new-born domestic animals taken by Šulgi-ayamu, a top administrator of the Fattening House.

*1 suckling calf,
15 suckling lambs,
7 suckling female lambs,
8 suckling kids,
new-borns
inside the Fattening House,*

on the 7th day (of the month),

Šulgi-ayamu took.

Month: "Harvest."

Year: "Enmahgal-ana, the en-priestess of Nanna, was installed."

(Total:) 1 ox 30 sheep.

Obv. 6: For nagabtum, see comment on obv. 5 of no. 4.18.

§4.20. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59453

Date: AS 4th/9

Provenience: Drehem

§4.20.1.

obv.

1. 2(u) 2(diš) [...]
2. 1(u) 1(diš) [...]
3. 5(diš) maš₂
4. u₄ 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)-kam
5. ʾ ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga ʾ -ta
6. in-ta-e₃-a

rev.

1. i₃-[dab₅]
blank space
2. ʾ iti ʾ [...]
3. mu [en-mah-gal-an]-na en [danna] ʾ ba-hun ʾ

left edge

1. [3(u) 8(diš)]

22 ...,
11 ...,
5 kids,
on the 9th day (of the month),
from Abba-saga,
Inta'e'a

took.

Month: "...";
Year: "Enmahgal-ana, the en-priestess of Nanna, was installed."

[(Total:) 38.]

§4.20.2. This text records thirty-eight kids(?) Inta'e'a took from Abba-saga. It was a transfer within the Cen-

tral Bureau.

§4.21. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59422

Date: AS 5/x/3

Provenience: Drehem

§4.21.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) maš₂ la-gi-ip
2. 1(diš) maš₂ bur-ma-ma
3. 1(diš) ʾ sila₄ ʾ [...]-bar-re
4. 1(diš) ʾ sila₄ ʾ dingir-ba-ni
5. 1(diš) sila₄ šu-ri-im-ku
6. 1(diš) sila₄ im-me-er
7. 1(diš) maš₂ e₂-a-ma-lik
8. 1(diš) maš₂ ʾ tu ʾ -da-ri
9. 1(diš) sila₄ ʾ er₃ ʾ -re-šum
10. 1(diš) maš₂ ʾ a₂ ʾ -bi₂-li₂
11. [n ...]-ni

rev.

- 1'. 1(diš) sila₄ še-le-bu-um
- 2'. 1(diš) sila₄ ʾ da-da ʾ u₃-kul
- 3'. 1(diš) sila₄ a-bu-za
- 4'. 1(diš) ʾ še ʾ -li-dšul-gi
- 5'. 2(diš) hu-un-nu-um šuš₃
- 6'. 2(diš) ʾ lugal ʾ -me-lam₂ ensi₂ nibru^{ki}
- 7'. 1(diš) ʾ šu ʾ -idim
- 8'. 2(diš) udu 1(diš) sila₄ ur-dba-ba₆ ugula ug₃-IL₂
- 9'. 2(diš) sila₄ wa-ta₂-ru-um sanga
- 10'. u₄ 3(diš)-kam
- 11'. ʾ mu-ku_x(DU) ʾ ab-ba-sa₆-ga i₃-ʾ dab₅ ʾ
- 12'. iti ezem-an-na
- 13'. mu en-unu₆-gal dʾ inanna ʾ unu^{ki} ba-hun

1 kid of Lagip,
1 kid of Burmama,
1 lamb of...,
1 lamb of Dingir-bani,
1 lamb of Šurimku,
1 lamb of Imer,
1 kid of E'a-malik,
1 kid of Tudari,
1 lamb of Errešum,
1 kid of Abi-ilī,
n ...,

1 lamb of Šelebum,
1 lamb of Dada the soldier²,
1 lamb of Abuza,
1 of Šelli-Šulgi,
2 of Hunum, the chief livestock manager,
2 of Lugal-melam, governor of Nippur,
1 of Šu-Idim,
2 sheep 1 lamb of Ur-Baba, the foreman of menials,
2 lambs of Watarum, the temple administrator;
on the 3rd day (of the month)
(as) delivery, Abba-saga took.
Month: "An Festival."
Year: "Enunugal of Inanna was installed in Uruk."

§4.21.2. This text lists the sheep and goats taken by Abba-saga, a Central Bureau official. The livestock originally came from about two dozen individuals.

Rev. 2': The phrase u₃-kul presumably refers to an occupation. D. Freedman (1977: 14, obv. 7) translates it as "soldier" without any explanation. Dahl (2007: 154) suggests the connection of this title to the military.

§4.22. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E53747

Date: AS 7/x/13

Provenience: Drehem

§4.22.1.

obv.

1. 1(geš₂) 1(u) la₂ 1(diš) udu niga
2. 1(diš) maš₂-gal niga
3. 2(geš₂) 4(u) 3(diš) udu
4. 4(geš₂) 3(diš) maš₂-gal
5. u₄ 1(u) 3(diš)-kam
6. ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga-ta

rev.

1. a-ḥu-we-er
2. i₃-dab₅
blank space
3. iti ezem-an-na
4. mu ḥu-uh₂-nu-ri^{ki} ba-ḥul

left edge

1. 7(geš₂) 5(u) 6(diš) udu

§4.22.2. This text records a large number of sheep and goats Ahu-wer took from Abba-saga. It was a transfer

Rev. 5': The title šuš₃ appears also in the seal inscription of no. 3.2, a text from Umma. Activities of Ur-e'e, the well-attested chief livestock manager there, show that this title may involve responsibilities concerning not only animal husbandry but also agricultural work (Dahl 2007: 85-96).

Rev. 7': See no. 4.5 for comments on Šu-Idim.

*69 barley-fed sheep,
1 barley-fed buck,
163 sheep,
243 bucks,
on the 13th day (of the month)
from Abba-saga,*

*Ahu-wer
took.*

*Month: "An Festival."
Year: "Huḫnuri was destroyed."*

(Total:) 476 sheep (and goats).

from the Central Bureau to the Fattening House.

§4.23. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59451

Date: AS 8/ix

Provenience: Drehem

§4.23.1.

obv.

1. [2(u)] udu
2. ʾ šu-gid₂ ʾ
3. u₄ ʾ 1(u) ʾ 3(diš)[?]-kam
4. ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga-ta

rev.

1. du₁₁-ga
2. i₃-dab₅
blank space
3. iti ezem-maḥ
4. mu en eridu^{ki} ba-ḥun

left edge

1. 2(u)

§4.23.2. This text notes twenty sheep Duga took from Abba-saga. Both were officials of the Central Bureau.

*20 sheep,
(as) šugid,
on the 13th? day (of the month),
from Abba-saga,*

*Duga
took.*

*Month: "Grand Festival."
Year: "The en-priestess of Eridu was installed."*

(Total:) 20.

Obv. 2: More information on šu-gid₂ is available in the comment on obv. 2 of no. 4.12; also attested in no. 4.33 obv. 5.

§4.24. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59423

Date: SS 4/i/28²

Provenience: Drehem

§4.24.1.

obv.

1. 4(diš) udu ʾniga ʾ
2. 1(diš) [udu ...]
3. d^ršul ʾ-gi- [...]
4. 1(diš) sila₄ šar-ru- [...]
5. 1(diš) amar maš-da₃ nita₂
6. ib-ni-dšul-ʾgi ʾ

4 barley-fed sheep,
1 ... sheep,
of Šulgi-...;
1 lamb of...;
1 male kid of a gazelle
of Ibni-Šulgi;

rev.

1. ʾu₄ 2(u)² 8(diš)²-kam ʾ
2. mu-ku_x(DU) lugal
3. in-ta-e₃-a
4. i₃-ʾdab₅ ʾ
5. ʾgiri₃ ʾnu-ur₂-d^rsuen ʾ
6. iti še-sag₁₁-ʾku₅ ʾ
7. mu us₂-sa dšul-d^rsuen ʾ lugal-ʾ e si-ma-num₂^{ki} ʾ mu-
ʾhul ʾ

on the 28th day (of the month),
(as) delivery for the king,
Inta'e'a
took,
via Nūr-Sin.
Month: "Harvest."
Year after: "King Šu-Sin destroyed Simanum."

left edge

1. 6(diš) udu 1(diš) maš-da₃

(Total:) 6 sheep, 1 gazelle.

§4.24.2. This text records six sheep and one gazelle taken by Inta'e'a, an administrator of the Central Bureau. These animals had been registered as a delivery for the king (mu-ku_x[DU] lugal) before Inta'e'a took them. According to Sallaberger (1993, vol. 1: 28), starting from SS 3/vii/16, the more specific term mu-ku_x(DU) lugal replaced mu-ku_x(DU) as a designation for animal deliv-

eries to Drehem.

Obv. 4: It is tempting to restore the end as šar-ru-[mi-um], which could be a variant of the standard spelling ša-ru-mi-um, the designation of a foreign breed of sheep. However, the former spelling appears attested only in one text, SET 32 obv. 1, thus likely to be a misprint as Steinkeller (1995: 53, 67 n. 70) points out.

§4.25. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59469

Date: SS 6

Provenience: Drehem

§4.25.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) maš₂-gal niga saga
2. 2(diš) maš₂-gal niga saga us₂
3. 7(diš) maš₂-gal niga 4(diš)-kam us₂
4. 1(u) munus^{aš₂}-gar₃ niga 4(diš)-kam us₂
5. 2(diš) munus^{aš₂}-gar₃ niga
6. 1(diš) maš₂ gaba
7. 2(diš) munus^{aš₂}-gar₃ ʾ [...]
8. mu-ku_x(DU) ʾu₃ ʾ [...] teš₂-a šum₂-de₃ [geš-bur₂ nu-
su-su]

1 barley-fed buck of good quality,
2 barley-fed bucks of 2nd grade,
7 barley-fed bucks of 4th grade,
10 barley-fed female kids of 4th grade,
2 barley-fed female kids,
1 semi-weaned kid,
2 female kids ...,
(as) delivery and ... to give ...;

rev.

1. ki a-ʾba-dⁿen-ʾ-[lil₂-gin₇-ta]
2. du-u₂-du [i₃-dab₅]
3. mu dšul-d^rsuen ʾ lugal uri₅^{ki}-ʾma ʾ-ke₄ na-ru₂-a-mah
ʾdⁿen-lil₂ dⁿin-lil₂-ra ʾ mu-ne-du₃

from Aba-Enlilgin,
Duyudu took.
Year: "Šu-Sin, king of Ur, erected the grand-stele for Enlil
(and) Ninlil."

left edge

1. 2(u) 5(diš) udu

(Total:) 25 sheep.

§4.25.2. This text registers twenty-five sheep and goats Duyudu took from Aba-Enlilgin. It is parallel to another Drehem text *SAKF* 122 (SS 6/iv).

Obv. 6: For the meaning of gaba, see comment on obv. 3 of no. 4.12.

Obv. 8-Rev. 1: Restoration based on the parallel above. The meaning of $teš_2$ -a $šum_2$ -de₃ remains obscure. A. Falkenstein (1956, vol. 2: 19) suggests the translation “sie werden in eins machen” for $teš_2$ -a se_3 -ge₄-dam, but

such a meaning does not seem to fit into the context here. How to understand $geš$ -bur₂ proves more problematic. It is usually attested in literary compositions and refers to a trap (Sjöberg 1973: 39, l. 32, in conjunction with the verb nu₂, “to lie down”; 1974-1975: 175, l. 6') or a stick (Heimpel 1972: 287, l. 103). A cuneiform tablet housed in the Archaeological Museum of Florence, *SAKF* 122 (SS 6/iv), is the only Ur III administrative text attesting to the term $geš$ -bur₂. Collation of this tablet is necessary before any further analysis.

§4.26. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59417

Date: Month ii/iii

Provenience: Drehem

§4.26.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) udu
2. ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga-ta
3. a- $\bar{h}$ u-wa- $\bar{r}$ qar $\bar{r}$ i₃-dab₅

rev.

1. iti ses-da-[gu₇]

seal

illegible

*1 sheep,
from Abba-saga,
A $\bar{h}$ u-waqar took.*

Month: “Eating piglets.”

§4.26.2. This text records one sheep taken by Ahu-waqar from Abba-saga, a Central Bureau official.

§4.27. Transfer of livestock

Museum No.: E59418

Date: broken

Provenience: Drehem

§4.27.1.

obv.

1. 4(diš) sila₄ gub [...]
2. 8(diš) kir₁₁ [gub] [...]
3. 5(diš) maš₂ $\bar{r}$ gub $\bar{r}$ [...]
4. 6(diš) $\bar{m}unus$ aš₂-gar₃ $\bar{r}$ gub $\bar{r}$ [...]
5. [2(u) 3(diš)]
6. u₃-tu-da
7. 2(diš) kir₁₁ $\bar{r}$ gub $\bar{r}$ [...]
8. 1(diš) $\bar{r}$ maš₂ $\bar{r}$ [gub] [...]
9. 1(diš) $\bar{r}$ maš₂ $\bar{r}$ [gub] [...]
10. 3(diš) $\bar{m}unus$ aš₂-gar₃ [gub] [...]
11. 2(diš) $\bar{m}unus$ aš₂-gar₃ $\bar{r}$ gub $\bar{r}$ [...]
12. 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)
13. diri u₃- $\bar{r}$ tu-da $\bar{r}$
14. 1(diš) sila₄ ga a-lum
15. 1 maš₂ ga

rev.

1. 1(diš) maš₂ ga igi- $\bar{r}$ gun₃ $\bar{r}$
2. 1(diš) $\bar{m}unus$ aš₂-gar igi-gun₃

*4 lambs ...,
8 female lambs ...,
5 kids ...,
6 female kids ...,
(subtotal:) 23,
new-borns;
2 female lambs ...,
1 kid ...,
1 kid ...,
3 female kids ...,
2 female kids,
(subtotal:) 9,
additional new-borns;
1 suckling long-fleeced lamb ,
1 suckling kid,*

*1 suckling kid, speckled,
1 female kid, speckled,*

3. 4 (diš)
4. diri u₃-tu-da ba-uš₂
5. ša₃ libir
6. 1(diš) kir₁₁ ga gukkal
7. 1(diš)
8. ʾu₃ʾ-tu-da ba-[uš₂]
9. ša₃ mu-ku_x(DU)-ʾraʾ
- blank space
10. [...] e₂ eš₃
11. [...] i₃-dab₅
12. [...]
13. [...]
14. iti [...] u₄ [...]
15. mu [...] ba- [...]

left edge

1. [3(u)] 7(diš)

§4.27.2. This text calculates the number of new-borns versus the dead among a group of sheep delivered. No personal name has been preserved. A fragment from a different tablet is put in the same bag as this tablet. The fragment reads: [...] tu-da [...] - [...] mu us₂-ʾsaʾ [...].

Provenience: That this tablet comes most likely from Drehem is based on the expression ša₃ libir, which appears attested in Drehem texts only.

Obv. 1: Two opinions exist as to the meaning of gub as a description of domestic animals. Heimpel (1993: 125-127) interprets it as a designation of animals ready for their first shearing around the age of two, whereas Steinkeller (1995: 54-55) argues that it refers to animals which were semi-weaned after they turned about one-month old. The meaning suggested by Steinkeller fits better into the context here because the animals described as gub are classified as new-borns.

Obv. 14: Information on a-lum/aslum_x is available in the comment to rev. 16 of no. 4.8. Also attested in no. 4.15 obv. 6; no. 4.36 obv. 1.

Rev. 1-2: For the meaning of gun₃, see comment on rev.

(subtotal:) 4,
additional new-borns died;
among the “old” (delivery).
1 suckling fat-tailed female lamb,
(subtotal:) 1,
new-born died,
among the delivery of sheep.

... house of shrine

... took.

...

...

Month: “...,” ...th day,

year: “...”.

(Total:) 37.

4 of no. 4.8.

Rev. 5: The adjective libir seems unlikely to describe the age of animals, because three of the four animals listed in the preceding lines (obv. 14-rev. 3) are specified as sucklings. It probably refers to an accounting stage (de Maaijer 2001: 308 n. 66). Here we may understand it as an abbreviation of ša₃ mu-ku_x libir, a delivery received earlier than the one recorded in rev. 9. This analysis finds support in another Drehem text *Tavolette* 281 (AS 5/vi/26), which describes an old animal that died further as ša₃ libir: 1(diš) dara₄-nita₂ libir / ba-uš₂ ša₃ libir (obv. 1-2). The description ša₃ libir would be redundant if it also refers to the age of the animal concerned. In our text, it remains uncertain whether ša₃ libir applies only to the subtotal in rev. 3 or also to the two subtotals in obv. 5 and 12, though we consider the latter possibility more likely in view of the ša₃ mu-ku_x appearing several lines later in rev. 9, which seems to explain the last, also the fourth sub-total in rev. 7.

Left edge: The number is restored by adding up the four subtotals in obv. 5, 12 and rev. 3, 7.

§4.28. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59437

Date: SH 43/vi

Provenience: Drehem

§4.28.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) sila₄ ʾutu
2. mu-ku_x(DU) ensi₂ šuruppak^{ki}
3. zabar-dab₅ maškim
4. 1(diš) gu₄ e₂-muḫaldim-še₃

rev.

1. ʾu₄ʾ [n]-ʾkamʾ
- blank space

1 lamb for Utu,
delivery of the governor of Šuruppak,
the zabardab as the requisitioner;
1 ox for the Kitchen;

on the ...th day (of the month)

2. zi-ga
3. iti a₂-ki-ti
4. mu en dⁿanna maš-e i₃-pa₃

§4.28.2. This text records the withdrawal from an unknown party of two animals: one lamb as offering for the sun-god Utu and one ox for the Kitchen. The lamb was originally a delivery from the governor of Šuruppak.

§4.29. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59454

Date: SH 46/v/30

Provenience: Drehem

§4.29.1.

obv.

1. 3(diš) udu niga
2. dⁿanna
3. 1(diš) udu niga d^gu-la
4. d^r nanše-GIR₂gunû-gal maškim¹
5. 1¹ iti u₄¹ 3(u) ba-zal

rev.

1. 1¹ zi-ga¹
2. ša₃ 1¹ unu^{ki}¹
3. ki na-1¹ lu₅¹
4. iti ezem-1¹ nin-a-zu¹
5. 1¹ mu ki-maš^{ki}¹ ba-1¹ hul¹

§4.29.2. This text records the withdrawal of four sheep from Nalu as offerings for two goddesses, Inanna and

withdrawn.

Month: "Akiti (Festival)."

Year: "The en-priestess of Nanna was chosen by means of extispicy."

Obv. 3: Sallaberger (1999: 186-188) points out that zabar-dab₅, literally "bronze-holder," refers to the highest ritual office in the Ur III kingdom, and only one person held the office at one time.

*3 barley-fed sheep
for Inanna,
1 barley-fed sheep for Gula,
Nanše-GIRgal as the requisitioner;
on day 30 of the month,*

*withdrawal
inside the city of Uruk,
from Nalu('s account).
Month: "Festival of Ninazu."
Year: "Kimaš was destroyed."*

Gula.

§4.30. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59450

Date: SH 47/xii/8

Provenience: Drehem

§4.30.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) udu niga
2. siskur₂ dingir-ne
blank space
3. 1(diš) maš₂-gal
4. kaš-nag-še₃
5. 1¹ giri₃¹ nin-ḥa-ma-ti

rev.

1. 1(diš) gu₄ niga ba-uš₂
2. zi-ga ki kalam-ḥe₂-na-gi-ta
3. iti-ta u₄ 8(diš) ba-ra-zal
4. iti še-1¹ sag₁₁¹-ku₅
5. mu us₂-sa ki-maš^{ki}¹ u₃ hur-ti^{ki}¹ ba-hul

§4.30.2. This text records the withdrawal from Kalam-ḥenagi of three animals, including a slaughtered ox. Kalam-ḥenagi was one of the two officials (Aḥima being the other one) attested in the capacity of zi-ga ki PN-ta ("withdrawal from PN") in the archive of Šulgi-simti,

*1 barley-fed sheep
(as) siskur-offering for gods,*

*1 buck
for "beer-drinking,"
via Ninḥamati;*

*1 barley-fed ox, slaughtered;
withdrawal from Kalam-ḥenagi('s account),
on day 8 of the month.
Month: "Harvest."
Year after: "Kimaš and Hurti were destroyed."*

queen of King Šulgi, in Drehem (Sallaberger 1993, vol. 1: 21-22). The formula in rev. 3 further confirms the archival context of this document (see comment on no. 4.3 rev. 1).

§4.31. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59421

Date: SH 48/x/30

Provenience: Drehem

§4.31.1.

obv.

1. 8(u) la₂ 1(diš) gu₄ niga
2. 7(geš₂) ab₂ niga
3. 5(geš₂) 1(diš) gu₄
4. 6(geš₂) 4(u) 7(diš) ab₂
5. 1(geš₂) ^{anše}kunga₂-nita₂
6. [n] dusu₂-nita₂

...

rev.

- 1'. šu šum₂-^{ga} ma^{ga}
- 2'. ki na-sa₆
- 3'. iti ezem-an-na u₄ 3(u) ba-zal
- 4'. mu ḥa-ar-ši^{ki} u₃ ki-maš^{ki} ^{ga} ba^{ga}-ḥul

§4.31.2. This text records more than 1,200 head of livestock probably withdrawn from Nasa, a major official operating the Central Bureau in Drehem. Our text is very likely to be one of the multiple documents that form the basis of RA 63, 102, a balanced account of Nasa which summarizes his receipts and expenditures of domestic animals from SH 44/xii to SH 48/x.

79 barley-fed oxen,
420 barley-fed cows,
301 oxen,
407 cows,
60 male mules,
n male equids,
...

...
as consignment,
from Nasa's account).
Month: "An Festival"; day 30.
Year: "Harši and Kimaš were destroyed."

Rev. 1': The verb šu sum literally means "to hand over, entrust" (Sigris 1992: 117; Sallaberger 1993, vol. 1: 49). Here the phrase šu sum-ma might represent the abbreviated name of a building, e₂ šu-sum-ma, which appears attested in the parallel RA 63, 102 rev. 12: zi-ga u₃ e₂ šu sum-ma. The precise function of this building escapes us.

§4.32. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59420

Date: SH 48/xii/21

Provenience: Drehem

§4.32.1.

obv.

1. ^{ga} 1(diš) ^{ga} udu [...]
2. ^d[en-lil₂]
3. 1(diš) [...]
4. ^d[nin-lil₂]
5. ^{ga} siskur₂ ^{ga} [ša₃ e₂-a]
6. 2(diš) [... du₆-ku₃]
7. 1(diš) [... ^dnin-ḥur]-sag
8. 1(diš) [... ^dnusku]
9. 1(diš) [... ^dnin-urta]
10. 1(diš) [... ^dinanna]
11. 1(diš) ^{ga} udu niga ^dnin-sun₂ ^{ga}
12. 1(diš) maš₂-gal niga ^dlugal-banda₃^{da}

rev.

1. 1(diš) maš₂-gal ^dšul-gi
2. 1(diš) maš₂-gal ^dnin-din-ug₅-^{ga} ^{ga}
3. siskur₂ ge₆
4. ^dnanše-GIR₂gunû-gal ^{ga} maškim ^{ga}
5. iti u₄ 2(u) 1(diš) ba-zal
blank space
6. šu+nigin₂ 8(diš) udu niga 6(diš) [maš₂-gal] ^{ga} niga ^{ga}

1 sheep ...
for Enlil,
1 ...
for Ninlil,
(as) siskur-offering inside the house;
2 ... for the Holy Mound,
1 ... for Ninḥursag,
1 ... for Nusku,
1 ... for Ninurta,
1 ... for Inanna,
1 barley-fed sheep for Ninsun,
1 barley-fed buck for Lugal-banda,

1 buck for Šulgi,
1 buck for Nindinuga,
(as) siskur-offering at night;
Nanše-GIRgal as the requisitioner,
on day 21 of the month;
total: 8 barley-fed sheep (and) 6 barley-fed bucks;

7. ki na-lu₅-ta ba-[zi]
8. iti še-sag₁₁-ku₅
9. mu ḥa-ar-ši^{ki} u₃ ki-maš^{ki} ba-ḥul

§4.32.2. This text lists the sheep and goats withdrawn from Nalu as two types of offerings made in Nippur: siskur in the Ekur temple complex for Enlil and Ninlil,

§4.33. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59409

Date: AS 2/ix/14

Provenience: Drehem

§4.33.1.

obv.

1. 2(diš) gu₄ 1(diš) ab₂
2. 1(u) 5(diš) udu 2(u) 1(diš) u₈
3. 1(diš) sila₄
4. 2(diš) ud₅
5. šu-gid₂ e₂-muḥaldim-še₃
6. u₄ 1(u) 4(diš)-kam

rev.

1. ki ab-ba-sa₆-ga-ta
2. ba-zi
3. iti ezem-mah
4. mu ^damar-^dsuen lugal-e ur-bi₂-lum^{ki} mu-ḥul

left edge

1. 4(u) 3(diš)

§4.33.2. This text lists forty-two domestic animals withdrawn from the Central Bureau as represented by Abba-saga for the Kitchen in Drehem.

Obv. 5: For šu-gid₂, see comment on no. 4.12 obv. 2;

§4.34. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59408

Date: AS 4/i/4

Provenience: Drehem

§4.34.1.

obv.

1. 2(diš) udu niga ^rdgu ^r-la
2. 1(diš) udu niga an
3. 1(diš) udu niga ^dinanna
4. 1(diš) udu niga ^dnin-ḥur-sag
5. ša₃ unu^{ki}-ga
6. 1(diš) udu niga ^dutu larsa^{ki}
7. 1(diš) udu niga ^dnanna-an-na
8. 1(diš) ^rudu niga ^dinanna
9. ^r1(diš) udu niga ^rnin-gal

rev.

1. ša₃ tur₃-gal
2. zi-ga u₄ 4(diš)-kam
3. ki a-ḥu-we-er-ta
4. ba-zi
5. iti maš-ku₃-gu₇
6. mu us₂-sa ^gēgu-za ^den-lil₂-la₂ ba-dim₂

withdrawn from Nalu('s account).

Month: "Harvest."

Year: "Ḥarši and Kimaš were destroyed."

and siskur at night for the rest of the deities (Sallaberger 1993, vol. 1: 111-112). Restorations are based on the parallels listed *ibid.*, vol. 2: 64-65.

*2 oxen, 1 cow,
15 sheep, 21 ewes,
1 lamb,
2 female goats,
(as) provisions for the Kitchen;
on the 14th day (of the month),*

*from Abba-saga('s account)
withdrawn.*

Month: "Grand Festival."

Year: "King Amar-Sin destroyed Urbilum."

(Total:) 43.

also attested in no. 4.23 obv. 2.

Left edge: This total is one more than what the numbers in obv. 1-4 add up to.

*2 barley-fed sheep for Gula,
1 barley-fed sheep for An,
1 barley-fed sheep for Inanna,
1 barley-fed sheep for Ninḥursag
in Uruk,
1 barley-fed sheep for Utu in Larsa,
1 barley-fed sheep for Nanna-ana,
1 barley-fed sheep for Inanna,
1 barley-fed sheep for Ningal;*

*in the large sheepfold,
withdrawals on the 4th day (of the month);
from Aḫu-wer('s account)
withdrawn.*

Month: "Gazelle eating."

Year after: "The throne of the god Enlil was made."

§4.34.2. This text lists a total of nine sheep withdrawn as offerings for eight deities from Ahu-wer, one of the two branch managers of the Fattening House. In this

capacity, he received livestock from the Central Bureau and expended it to deities and foreign emissaries.

§4.35. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59424

Date: AS 4/iii/16

Provenience: Drehem

§4.35.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) ʾudu ʾniga a-mur-dingir
2. ʾlu₂ ʾkin-gi₄-a li-ba-nu-ug-ša-ba-aš ensi₂ mar-ḥa-
ʾši ʾki
3. giri₃ lu₂-dʾ da ʾ-mu sukkal
4. 1(diš) maš₂-gal niga gu-ʾra ʾ-a lu₂ ur-šu ʾki ʾ
5. 1(diš) udu niga e₂-um lu₂ ma-[ri₂ ʾki]

rev.

1. ʾgiri₃ ʾbi₂-li₂-la sukkal
2. ARAD₂-mu maškim
3. iti u₄ 1(u) 6(diš) ba-zal
4. ki dšul-gi-a-a-mu-ta
5. ba-zi
6. iti u₅-bi₂-gu₇
7. mu us₂-sa gu-za d^{en}-lil₂-la₂ ba-dim₂

left edge

1. 3(diš) udu

§4.35.2. This text lists the sheep and goats withdrawn from Šulgi-ayamu, a top administrator of the Fattening House, as a treat for foreign emissaries, a practice attested in no. 4.38 too and studied by T. Sharlach (2005). Close parallels to our text here include *TLB* 3, 25 (AS 4/iii/22) and *MVN* 3, 384 (month iii/7).

§4.36. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59436

Date: AS 5/ix/9

Provenience: Drehem

§4.36.1.

obv.

1. 5(diš) udu a-lum
2. lugal-ma₂-gur₈-re
3. u₂-ta₂-mi-šar-ra-am ʾmaškim ʾ
4. 2(diš) amar az
5. e₂-uz-ga
6. a-a-kal-la maškim

rev.

1. 1(diš) gu₄ 1(u) udu šimašgi₂
2. ur-dⁿⁱⁿ-gublaga nar
3. ša₃ mu-ku_x(DU)-ra-ta
4. u₄ 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)-kam
5. ki ab-ba-ʾsa₆ ʾ-ga-ta
6. iti ezem-ʾmaḥ ʾ
7. mu en d^{inanna} ba-ḥun

left edge

1. 1(u) 8(diš)

*1 barley-fed sheep for Amur-ilī
messenger of Libanug-šabaš, governor of Marhaši,*

*via Lu-Damu, the messenger;
1 barley-fed buck for Guraya, a man from Uršu,
1 barley-fed sheep for E'um, a man from Mari,*

*via Bilila, the messenger,
ARADmu as the requisitioner;
day 16 of the month,
from Šulgi-ayamu('s account)
withdrawn.
Month: "Eating ubi-birds."
Year after: "The throne of the god Enlil was made."*

(Total:) 3 sheep.

Obv. 2: Steinkeller (1982b; 2006) has identified Marhaši with the region of Kerman located to the east of the ancient kingdom Elam based on textual and archaeological evidence.

*5 long-fleeced sheep
for Lugal-magure,
Uta-mišaram as the requisitioner;
2 bear cubs
for the E'uzga house,
Ayakala as the requisitioner;*

*1 ox, 10 Šimaškian sheep,
for Ur-Ningublaga, the singer;
from among the deliveries,
on the 9th day (of the month)
(withdrawn) from Abba-saga('s account).
Month: "Grand Festival."
Year: "The en-priest of Inanna was installed."*

(Total:) 18.

§4.36.2. This text records the withdrawal from Abba-saga, a Central Bureau official, of sheep for two individuals and of bear cubs for the E'uzga. It is closely parallel to two other Drehem texts, *OIP* 121, 276 (AS 5/ix/15) and *MVN* 13, 812 (AS 5/ix/29), which dates to the same month of the same year. One beneficiary, Ur-Ningublaga the singer, are allocated one ox plus twelve sheep and three sheep respectively in these two texts.

Obv. 1: The term a-lum (aslum_x) appears discussed in the comment on rev. 16 of no. 4.8. Also attested in no. 4.15 obv. 6; no. 4.27 obv. 14.

Obv. 5: The exact function of E'uzga remains obscure (Johnson 2004: §3.2). Sigrist (1992: 158-162) suggests the relation between uz-ga and uzu-ga, with the latter meaning "culturally impure." Along this line, E'uzga may refer to a location where people culturally or temporarily impure would be confined. For reasons unclear to us, important officials such as governors also stayed there temporarily, which helps to explain why

§4.37. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59430

Date: AS 5/ix/26

Provenience: Drehem

§4.37.1.

obv.

1. 1(u) udu niga
2. 1(diš) gukkal niga
3. 1(diš) sila₄ niga
4. 1(diš) maš₂-gal niga 2(diš) munus₃ aš₂-gar₃
5. 1(u) 2(diš) sila₄
6. a-bi₂-si₂-im-ti
7. mu-ku_x(DU) u₄-sakar
8. ri-zi-dingir maškim
9. [n] udu niga lugal-ma₂'-gur₈-re
10. [...] maškim
11. [...^d]en-lil₂

rev.

1. [...] ^dnin-lil₂
2. [...] -ib
3. [...] maškim
4. [ša₃ mu]-ku_x(DU)-ra-ta
5. [u₄] 2(u) 6(diš)-kam
6. [ki] ab-ba-sa₆-ga-ta ^rba ^r-zi
blank space
7. ^riti ^rezem-maš
8. mu en-^runu₆-gal ^rdinanna ^rba-ḥun

§4.37.2. This text lists the sheep and goats contributed by two people, Queen Abi-simti and Lugal-magure, and later withdrawn as offerings from Abba-saga, a principal official of the Central Bureau.

Obv. 6: There has been a debate on whether Abi-simti was the queen of Šulgi or his successor and son Am-

both domestic and wild animals were delivered there. The study of Y. Wu (1996) shows that gazelle kids and suckling lambs accounted for the majority of the animals delivered to the E'uzga in Drehem, most probably for the consumption of the royal family. Exotic animals such as bear cubs, as this text attests, were also delivered sometimes. Wu concludes that the e₂-uz-ga served as a private palace of the Ur III king, where he stayed occasionally.

Rev. 1: Steinkeller (1988) proposes to read LU.SU as Šimaški, which finds confirmation in an Emar text published in Civil 1996.

Rev. 3: According to Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 20-21, starting with the year of AS 5, this new formula gradually replaced the old one mu-DU PN, "delivery of PN", to denote the origin of animals withdrawn from the Central Bureau in Drehem. Also attested in no. 4.37 rev. 4; no. 4.42 obv. 4.

10 barley-fed sheep,
1 barley-fed, fattailed sheep,
1 barley-fed lamb,
1 barley-fed buck, 2 female kids,
12 lambs,
of Abi-simti
delivery for the Day of the Crescent,
Rizi-dingir as the requisitioner;
... barley-fed sheep of Lugal-magure
... as the requisitioner;
... Enlil,

... Ninlil,
...
... as the requisitioner;
from among the deliveries,
on the 26th day (of the month)
from Abba-saga's account) withdrawn.

Month: "Grand Festival."

Year: "Enunugal of Inanna was installed."

ar-Sin. It has also been suggested that she was first the queen of Amar-Sin and later of Šu-Sin (successor and probably brother of Amar-Sin). Most recently, F. Weierhäuser (2008: 105-109) has concluded that Abi-simti was the queen of King Amar-Sin.

Obv. 7: The expression u₄ sakar may refer to the begin-

ning or end of a month. The latter is probably meant here because this text dates to late in the month.

Obv. 8: The name ri-zi-dingir is rather rare and seems attested only in two other Ur III texts: one from Umma (*BCT* 2, 47 [no date] rev. 6) and the other from Dre-

hem (*TRU* 302 [AS 1/v/20] rev. 1). In the latter text, he is identified as both a ra₂-gaba and a maškim, and dealt with domestic animals as well.

Rev. 4: See comment on no. 4.36 rev. 3; also attested in no. 4.42 obv. 4.

§4.38. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59407

Date: AS 6/viii/29

Provenience: Drehem

§4.38.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) udu niga [...]
2. 1(diš) maš₂-gal ʾ niga ʾ [n]-ʾ kam us₂ ʾ
3. 1ʹ(diš) udu niga
4. ʰen-lil₂ ʰnin-lil₂
5. 1(diš) udu niga ʰnanna
6. 2(diš) udu niga saga us₂
7. 3(diš) udu niga
8. siskur₂ ki ʰsuen e₂-u₄-sakar
9. 1(diš) udu niga siskur₂ ʰinanna ša₃ e₂-gal
10. ba-ba-an-še-en maškim
12. [n] udu
13. [...]

rev.

- 1'. [...] [mar-ḥu-ni lu₂] ʾ ḥa-ar-ši ʾki
- 2'. 1(diš) udu niga a₂-ḥa-ba-tal lu₂ ḥi-bi₂-la-at^{ki}
- 3'. 1(diš) maš₂-gal niga i₃-li₂-ʰda-/gan lu₂ eb-la^{ki}
- 4'. ur-šar-ru-gin₇ sukkal maškim
- 5'. iti u₄ 3(u) la₂ 1(diš) ba-zal
- 6'. zi-ga ša₃ tum-ma-al
- 7'. ki en-dingir-mu
- 8'. iti šu-eš-ša
- 9'. mu ša-aš-ru-um^{ki} ba-ḥul

left edge

1. 2(u) la₂ 1(diš)

§4.38.2. This text is a close parallel of another Drehem text, *OIP* 121, 470 (AS 6/viii/26), which dates three days earlier. Both texts list the animals withdrawn as offerings for the divine couple Enlil and Ninlil as well as the god Nanna, and as treat for foreign emissaries, who came to attend a festival in Tummal celebrated during the eighth month (Sharlach 2005, 20-22). Both

*1 barley-fed sheep ...,
1 barley-fed buck of ... grade,
1ʹ barley-fed sheep,
for Enlil and Ninlil;
1 barley-fed sheep (for) Nanna;
2 barley-fed sheep of 2nd grade,
3 barley-fed sheep,
as siskur-offering in the place of Sin, the Temple of Crescent;
1 barley-fed sheep as siskur-offering for Inanna in the palace,
Babansēn as the requisitioner;
... sheep,
...*

*... for Marḥuni from Harši,
1 barley-fed sheep for Aḥab-atal from Hibilat,
1 barley-fed buck for Ilī-Dagan from Ebla,
Ur-šarrugin, the messenger, as the requisitioner;
on day 29 of the month,
withdrawals within Tummal,
in the place of En-dingirmu.
Month: "Šu'ešša."
Year: "Šašrum was destroyed."*

(Total:) 19.

document withdrawals of livestock from the so-called Tummal Bureau, where En-dingirmu functioned as an expending official. For other, similar expenditures made by En-dingirmu, see Sharlach 2005: 25-27.

Rev. 1': Restoration based on *OIP* 121, 470 rev. 2.

Rev. 7': For the formula ki PN, see no. 3.6 obv. 5.

§4.39. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59442

Date: AS 8/x/26

Provenience: Drehem

§4.39.1.

obv.

1. 2(diš) udu
2. li-ip-tum agar₄-ʾ nigin₂ ʾ

*2 sheep of
Liptum the overseer;*

3. 2(geš ₂) 5(diš) udu	125 sheep,
4. 1(u) u ₈	10 ewes,
5. [n] maš ₂ -gal	... bucks,
...	...
rev.	...
1'. [...]	...
2'. [...] maškim	... requisitioner;
3'. [... unu] ^{ki} -ga	... of Uruk,
4'. [┐] u ₄ 2(u) 6(diš)-kam	on the 26 th day (of the month),
5'. ki du ₁₁ -ga-ta ba-zi	withdrawn from Duga('s account),
6'. giri ₃ ur- ^d ba-ba ₆ dub-sar	via Ur-Baba, the scribe.
7'. iti ezem-an-na	Month: "An Festival."
8'. mu en eridu ^{ki} [┐] ba [┐] h _{un}	Year: "The en-priestess of Eridu was installed."
left edge	
1. 2(geš ₂) 3(u) 1(diš) [...]	(Total:) 151 [...].

§4.39.2. This text records a number of sheep and goats withdrawn from Duga, a Central Bureau official, for undisclosed purposes.

Obv. 2: The title agar₄-nigin₂ is discussed by G. Marchesi (2001).

§4.40. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59426

Date: AS 9/x/9

Provenience: Drehem

§4.40.1.

obv.	
1. [┐] 2(diš) ² udu niga 4(diš)-kam ² us ₂ [┐]	2 ² barley-fed sheep, of 4 th grade,
2. [┐] 2(diš) ² udu niga ^d inanna [┐]	2 ² barley-fed sheep for Inanna,
3. [┐] ki x x x lugal ² -ki ² -x [┐]	...,
4. [┐] n(diš) maš ₂ ² x [┐] [...]	...,
5. [x] UD x [┐] lugal ² x [┐]	...,
6. [┐] ša ₃ uri ₅ ^{ki} -ma [┐]	inside the city of Ur;
7. 2(diš) udu [┐] niga [┐] 3(diš) [...]	2 barley-fed sheep, 3 ...,
8. 2(diš) [┐] udu niga ^d en-ki [┐]	2 barley-fed sheep for Enki,
9. 1(diš) [┐] udu niga ezem ² -mah [┐]	1 barley-fed sheep for "Grand Festival"
10. ša ₃ eridu ^{ki} -ga	in Eridu,
rev.	
1. a-tu [┐] ra ₂ [┐] -gaba [┐] maškim [┐]	Atu, the courier, as the requisitioner;
2. 2 (diš) [┐] udu niga ^d inanna unu ^{ki} [┐]	2 barley-fed sheep for Inanna of Uruk,
3. a-hu ^l -ni sagi [┐] maškim [┐]	Ahuni, the cupbearer, as the requisitioner;
4. iti u ₄ 1(u) la ₂ 1(diš) [┐] ba-zal [┐]	on day 9 of the month,
5. ki na-lu ₅ -ta [┐] ba-zi [┐]	from Nalu('s account) withdrawn,
6. [┐] ša ₃ uri ₅ ^{ki} -ma [┐]	inside the city of Ur.
blank space	
7. iti ezem-an-na	Month: "An Festival."
8. mu en ^d nanna [┐] kar-zi-da ba-hun	Year: "The en-priestess of Nanna in Karzida was installed."
seal	
1. [┐] damar-dsuen [┐]	Amar-Suen,
2. lugal kal-ga	strong king,
3. lugal uri ₅ ^{ki} -ma	king of Ur,
4. lugal an-ub-da limmu ₂ -ba	king of four quarters;
5. ur- ^d šul-pa-e ₃ [┐]	Ur-Šulpa'e,
6. dub-sar	scribe,
7. [dumu] ur- ^d [ha-ia ₃]	son of Ur-Haya,
8. ARAD ₂ -zu ₂	your servant.

§4.40.2. This text lists sheep withdrawn for deities from Nalu.

Seal: Restoration of the seal is based on many parallels

found in BDTNS and CDLI.

One parallel, *OIP* 121, 597 (AS 9/x/12), is dated only three days later than our text here.

§4.41. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59434

Date: AS 9/x

Provenience: Drehem

§4.41.1.

obv.

1. 3(diš) udu niga
2. sa₂-du₁₁ ^dsuen ur₃-ra
3. giri₃ du-da-nu-um

rev.

1. ki lugal-iti-da-ta
2. iti ezem-an-na
3. mu en ^dnanna ʾkar-zi-da ʾba-ḥun

seal

1. [^damar]-^dsuen
2. nita kal-ga
3. lugal uri₅^{ki}-ma
4. lugal an-ub-da-limmu₂-ba-ka
- ...

*3 barley-fed sheep,
offering of Sin of the roof,
via Dudanum,*

*from Lugal-itida.
Month: "An Festival."
Year: "The en-priestess of Nanna in Karzida was installed."*

*Amar-Suen,
strong man,
king of Ur,
king of the four quarters
...*

§4.41.2. This text notes the withdrawal of three sheep from Lugal-itida as an offering for the god Sin of the "roof."

Obv. 2: A close parallel to this line appears in another Drehem text *NYPL* 349 = *AOS* 32 Bab 17 (SH 48/xi/12) obv. 4 and a Umma text *SANTAG* 6, 38 (SH

41/v) obv. 8. The exact meaning of ur₃-ra here escapes us. A. L. Oppenheim (1948: 166) translates it loosely as "chapel" based on the context of *AOS* 32 Bab 17. Sallaberger (1993: 207-208) further points out that this offering for Sin of the "roof" could not be linked to any festival.

§4.42. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59445

Date: SS 1/ii/6

Provenience: Drehem

§4.42.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) amar maš-da₃ munus
2. tu-li₂-id-^dutu-ši
3. be-li₂-i₃-li₂ maškim
4. ša₃ mu-ku_x(DU)-ra-ta
5. u₄ 6(diš)-kam

rev.

1. ki in-ta-e₃-a-ta ba-zi
2. ʾgiri₃ ʾ^dnanna-ma-ba dub-sar
3. iti ses-da-gu₇
4. mu ^dšu-^dsuen lugal

left edge

1. 1(diš)

*1 female gazelle fawn
for Tulid-Šamši,
Bēl-ili as the requisitioner;
from among the delivery,
on the 6th day (of the month),*

*from Inta'e'a's account) withdrawn,
via Nanna-maba, the scribe.
Month: "Eating piglets."
Year: "Šu-Sin is king."*

(Total:) 1.

§4.42.2. This text records the withdrawal of one gazelle fawn from Inta'e'a, a principal official of the Central Bureau, for the sake of Tulid-Šamši. This Tulid-Šamši was certainly the same person as the one who carries the priestly title ereš-dingir ^dsuen in two parallel Drehem

texts, *OIP* 121, 039 (AS 2/xi/19) obv. 4 and *OIP* 121, 276 (AS 5/ix/15) rev. 1.

Obv. 4: See comment on no. 4.36 rev. 3; the same formula also appears in no. 4.37 rev. 4.

§4.43. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59429

Date: SS 2/ix/29

Provenience: Drehem

§4.43.1.

obv.

1. [1(diš)] ʾudu ʾniga ʾsaga us₂ ʾ
2. [1(diš)] udu 3(diš)-ʾkam ʾus₂
3. [1(diš)] udu ʾa ʾudu ʾhur-sag niga 4-[kam] us₂
4. 1(diš) maš₂-gal a-ʾdara₄ ʾniga ʾdʾen-lil₂
5. 1(diš) udu niga saga ʾus₂ ʾ
6. 1(diš) udu 3(diš)-ʾkam ʾus₂
7. 1(diš) ʾudu ʾa udu ʾhur-ʾsag ʾniga 3(diš)

rev.

1. 1(diš) ʾmaš₂ ʾgal a-ʾdara₄ niga ʾ
2. ʾdʾnin-lil₂ ʾ
3. 1(diš) ʾudu ʾniga 3(diš)-kam us₂
4. 1(diš) ʾudu ʾniga 4(diš)-kam us₂
5. [n munus] ʾaš₂-gar₃ x-gaʾ ʾ
6. [eš₃] -ʾeš₃ ʾe₂ u₄-3(u)-ʾše₃ʾ
7. lugal ku₄-ʾra ʾ
8. iti u₄ 3(u) la₂ 1(diš) ba-zal
9. ki ta₂-ʾhi ʾiš-a-tal-ta ba-zi
10. ʾiti ʾezem-maḥ
11. [mu ma₂] dara₃-abzu ba-ab-du₈

1 barley-fed sheep of 2nd grade,
1 sheep of 3rd grade,
1 hybrid mouflon, barley-fed, of 4th grade,
1 barley-fed hybrid buck for Enlil;
1 barley-fed sheep of 2nd grade,
1 sheep of 3rd grade,
1 barley-fed hybrid mouflon, 3rd grade²,

1 barley-fed hybrid buck,
for Ninlil;
1 barley-fed sheep of 3rd grade,
1 barley-fed sheep of 4th grade,
... female kids ...
for the eš₃-celebration of the 30th day;
at the king's entry;
on day 29 of the month,
withdrawn from Taḥiṣ-atal(ʾs account).
Month: "Grand Festival."
Year: "The boat called 'ibex of the Absu' was caulked."

§4.43.2. This text lists sheep and goats of different breeds and grades withdrawn from Taḥiṣ-atal as offerings for the divine couple Enlil and Ninlil, and perhaps for the eš₃-festival as well. Taḥiṣ-atal appears attested mostly as an official who expended livestock in Drehem (Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 76-77).

Obv. 1-3: Numbers restored based on obv. 5-7.

Obv. 3 and 7: See Steinkeller 1995: 50 for identification of udu ʾhur-sag as mouflon. He (1989) suggests that a udu ʾhur-sag describes the hybrid from a mouflon and a

wild sheep. This hybrid animal also appears in no. 4.56 obv. 3.

Obv. 4 and Rev. 1: According to Steinkeller 1989, dara₄ designates wild goats, and a-dara₄ the hybrid from a domestic goat and a wild goat. Both terms appear attested in no. 4.56 obv. 1-2; dara₄ additionally in no. 4.49 obv. 2.

Rev. 7: According to Sallaberger 1993, vol. 1: 30, offerings carrying the description lugal ku₄-ra were actually made in the presence of the king.

§4.44. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59419

Date: SS 3/xii/29

Provenience: Drehem

§4.44.1.

obv.

1. [n] gu₄ u₂ 7(diš) udu u₂
2. ki pu₃-zur₈-i₃-li₂
3. 1(diš) gu₄ u₂ 5(diš) udu u₂
4. ki nimgir-inim-gi-na
5. 1(diš) gu₄ u₂ 5(diš) udu u₂
6. ki ga-ba-tal
7. 1(diš) gu₄ u₂ 5(diš) udu u₂
8. ki ur-^dba-ba₆
9. ʾ5 ʾudu u₂ ki lu₂-sa₆-ga
10. ʾugula ʾlugal-ʾku₃ ʾzu
11. 1(diš) gu₄ u₂ 5(diš) udu u₂

... grass-fed ox, 7 grass-fed sheep
at the place of Puzur-ilī,
1 grass-fed ox, 5 grass-fed sheep
at the place of Nimgir-inimgina,
1 grass-fed ox, 5 grass-fed sheep
at the place of Gab-atal,
1 grass-fed ox, 5 grass-fed sheep
at the place of Ur-Baba,
5 grass-fed sheep at the place of Lu-saga,
foreman: Lugal-kuzu;
1 grass-fed ox, 5 grass-fed sheep,

12. ʾugula¹ nam-ḥa-ni
13. [n] ʾudu¹ u₂ ʾki¹ i-zu-zu

rev.

1. [ugula ta₂-ḥi]-iṣ-a-tal
2. [n gu₄] u₂ 1(u) udu u₂
3. [ki ša₃]-ku₃-ge šabra
4. [n gu₄] u₂ siskur₂ guru₇
5. [ki] lu₂-^dnanna
6. [n gu₄] u₂ siskur₂ ^dnisaba
7. [ki] e₂-a-ba-ni
8. [... ni_g]-ʾdab₅ ʾezem-^dšu-^dsuen
9. [ša₃] na-gab₂-tum
10. ʾARAD₂² ʾmu maškim
11. [u₄] 2(u) 9(diš)-kam ki du₁₁-ga-ta ba-zi
12. ʾgiri₃ ʾḥu-la-al dub-sar
13. [iti] diri ezem-me-ki-gal₂ us₂-sa
14. [mu] si-ma-num₂^{ki} ba-ḥul

§4.44.2. This is a list of oxen and sheep withdrawn from Duga, an administrator of the Central Bureau, for the celebration of a festival dedicated to King Šu-Sin, which took place in the Fattening House. It is closely parallel to another Drehem text, *CT* 32, 12 BM 103436, which is dated exactly one month earlier. According to Sallaberger 1993, vol. 1: 152, the formulae, ki PN and ugula PN, in such a context suggest that meat from the sheep and oxen would be served to the people named and their subordinates. The celebration in our text also included two siskur-offerings for the Granary (rev. 4)

§4.45. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59438

Date: SS 4/v/26

Provenience: Drehem

§4.45.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) gu₄ ʾmu¹ ʾ- [...]
2. 8(diš) u₈ [...]
3. mu aga₃-us₂ a-ʾtu₅ ʾ-[a-ka]
4. e₂-gal-la ku₄-[ra-ne-še₃]
5. 8(diš) u₈ ʾu₂¹
6. mu aga₃-us₂-e-ne-še₃
7. e₂-muḥaldim

rev.

1. ^dnanna-kam sukkal maškim
2. u₄ 2(u) 6(diš)-kam
3. ki ur-ku₃-nun-na-ta ba-zi
4. giri₃ ^dnanna-ma-ba dub-sar
5. iti ki-siki-^dnin-a-ʾzu¹
6. mu ^dšu-^df suen¹ lugal uri₅[^{ki}-ma-ke₄] bad₃ mar-tu
[mu-ri-iq]-ti-id-ʾni¹-im mu-[du₃]

left edge

1. 1(diš) gu₄ 1(u) 6(diš) udu

foreman: Namḥani;
... grass-fed sheep at the place of Izuzu,

foreman: Taḥiš-atal;
... grass-fed ox, 10 grass-fed sheep,
at the place of Šakuge, the majordomo;
n grass-fed ox (as) siskur-offering for the Granary,
at the place of Lu-Nanna;
n grass-fed ox (as) siskur-offering for Nisaba,
at the place of E'a-bani;
... taken during the month "Festival of Šu-Sin,"
inside the Fattening House,
ARAD-mu as the requisitioner;
on the 29th day, withdrawn from Duga('s account),
via Ḥulal, the scribe.
The extra month following: "Mekigal Festival."
Year: "Simanum was destroyed."

and the goddess Nisaba (rev. 6).

Rev. 1: Restoration of name based on our search in BDTNS and CDLI, which showed that only this name ends with -iṣ-a-tal.

Rev. 3: Restoration of name based on the parallel in *CT* 32, 12 BM 103436 rev. i 6.

Rev. 13: Cohen (1993: 133-136) reviews the research of the month name diri ezem-me-ki-gal₂, which was introduced in the year of SS 3 in order to synchronize the Drehem calendar with the Ur calendar.

1 ox ...,
8 ewes ...,
for the soldiers who entered
the palace for the "lustration" ceremony;
8 grass-fed ewes
for soldiers;
(to) the Kitchen;

Nanna-kam, the messenger, as the requisitioner;
on the 26th day (of the month),
from Ur-kununa('s account) withdrawn,
via Nanna-maba the scribe.
Month: "Wool-workers of Ninazu."
Year: "Šu-Sin, king of Ur, built the western wall 'Muriq-tidnim'."

(Total:) 1 ox, 16 sheep.

§4.45.2. This text documents seventeen oxen and ewes withdrawn from Ur-kununna to the Kitchen for the consumption of soldiers. Ur-kununa appears also in no. 4.62, where he expended twenty-two slaughtered sheep and goats.

Obv. 3-4: Restoration based on a parallel found in more than two dozen Drehem texts (e.g., Sallaberger 1993 vol. 1: 67 n. 302). Most recently, B. Lafont (2009: §7.5)

§4.46. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59428

Date: SS 4/ix/1

Provenience: Drehem

§4.46.1.

obv.

1. 3(diš) udu niga
2. sa₂-du₁₁ geme₂-^den-lil₂-la₂ dumu-[┐]munus²-[┐]en-na
3. [u₄] 1(diš)-[kam]
4. ki na-lu₅-[┐]ta[┐]

rev.

1. ba-zi
2. ša₃ nibru^{ki}
3. giri₃ lu₂-^dnin-šubur dub-sar
4. iti ezem-^dšu-^dsuen
5. mu^dšu-^dsuen lugal-e bad₃ mar-tu mu-ri-iq-ti-id-ni-im
mu-du₃

left edge

1. 3(diš)

§4.46.2. This text records the withdrawal from Nalu of three sheep as a sadu-offering for a woman named Geme-Enlila.

Obv. 2: Scratches are visible that may well be part of the MUNUS sign. We may understand en-na as either a personal name (cf. the Umma text *Nisaba* 3/1, 204 [month ii/26] obv. 12) or the term referring to a type of priest/priestess with an genitive suffix. Recently, Weier-

has suggested that the soldiers fed through the Kitchen in Drehem may have functioned as royal guards who escorted the king to various locations, often to attend cultic events. Citing L. Allred, Lafont estimates the number of these guards at several hundred. The term aga₃-us₂ a-tu₅-a probably refers to a particular group of soldiers accompanying the king for the “lustration” ceremony.

*3 barley-fed sheep,
offering for Geme-Enlila, daughter of the en-priest(ess),
on the 1st day (of the month),
from Nalu('s account)*

*withdrawn,
inside the city of Nippur,
via Lu-Ninšubur, the scribe.
Month: “Festival of Šu-Sin.”
Year: “King Šu-Sin built the western wall ‘Muriq-tidnim’.”*

(Total:) 3.

shäuser (2008: 164-165) has concluded that there were two royal women named Geme-Enlila. One was the queen of King Ibbi-Sin, who is first attested in SS 9 and whose ancestry remains unknown; the other one was a sister of King Ibbi-Sin and served as a lukur-priestess of the god Ninurta. We have yet to study whether the Geme-Enlila attested here was one of the two or a different woman with the same name.

§4.47. Withdrawal of livestock

Museum No.: E59404

Date: SS 6/iv/28

Provenience: Drehem

§4.47.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) [┐]udu niga[┐] bara₂-an-na
2. 2(diš) udu niga 3(diš)-kam us₂ 3(diš) [┐]udu niga[┐]
[┐]4[┐](diš)-kam us₂
3. ^dnanna
4. 1(diš) maš₂-gal [┐]niga[┐] 4(diš)-kam us₂ dub-la₂-mah
5. x-x-a-bala
6. 2(diš) udu niga 2(diš) maš₂ gal niga gu₄-e us₂-sa
7. ezem-an-na
8. 2(diš) udu niga 4(diš)-kam us₂ du₆-ur₃
9. 2(diš) udu niga [┐]3(diš)-kam us₂ [┐]2(diš) udu niga
[n-kam] us₂

*1 barley-fed sheep for the dais of An,
2 barley-fed sheep of 3rd grade, 3 barley-fed sheep of 4th grade
for Nanna,
1 barley-fed buck of 4th grade for the Great Gate Tower
...,
2 barley-fed sheep, 2 barley-fed bucks “following oxen”
(in the month) “An Festival”;
2 barley-fed sheep of 4th grade for the “Mound of the Roof,”
2 barley-fed sheep of 3rd grade, 2 barley-fed sheep of ...th grade*

10. ^dnun-gal¹
11. 1(diš) udu niga dub-¹la₂¹-maḥ
12. 1(diš) udu [niga] [gu₄-e us₂]-¹sa¹ AN-dur
13. 1(diš) udu [niga] [...] ^dšul¹-gi TUR [...]
14. [...] -an-da-an-da²
15. [...] ^dnin-gal [...]
16. [...] [gu₄]-¹e¹ us₂-sa ^dnin-¹uri₅¹ki
17. [...] ^dšu-suen-ki-ag₂-[...]
18. [...] ¹d¹ [...]

rev.

- 1'. 1(diš) ¹udu¹ [niga ...]-¹kal¹-la
- 2'. 2(diš) ¹udu niga¹ [...] [^dnin-ku₃-nun-¹na¹
- 3'. 2(diš) udu niga 2(diš)-¹kam us₂¹ ^dgu-la
- 4'. 1(diš) udu niga 1(diš) sila₄ ^dnin-e₂-gal
- 5'. giri₃ ^dsuen-a-bu-šu sagi
- 6'. u₄ 2(u) 8(diš)-kam
- 7'. ki [a-ba]-^den-lil₂-gin₇-ta ba-zi
- 8'. ¹ša₃¹ ¹uri₅¹ki-ma
- 9'. ¹giri₃¹ [ur]-^dšul-gi-ra šar₂-ra-ab-du
- 10'. iti u₅-bi₂-gu₇
- 11'. mu ^dšu-^dsuen lugal uri₅^{ki}-ma-ke₄ na-ru₂-a-maḥ ^den-lil₂ ^dnin-lil₂-ra mu-ne-du₃

left edge

1. 4(u)

§4.47.2. This text lists forty sheep and goats withdrawn from Aba-Enlilgin as offerings for a number of deities in the capital city of Ur. It is closely parallel to two other Drehem texts, *BPOA* 6, 111 (IS 2/x/11) and Syracuse 359 (day 29). Aba-Enlilgin actively expended livestock as offering for deities, especially those in Ur and Nippur. Our search of his name in BDTNS and CDLI showed that his activities span over about three decades from the late reign of King Šulgi to the beginning years of King Ibbi-Sin.

Obv. 4, 11: Dublamah was part of the Ekišnugal temple complex dedicated to the god Nanna at Ur and might have comprised both the portico and the adjacent terrace (Steinkeller 1985b: 39 n. 1, with references).

Obv. 6, 12, 16: For meaning of gu₄-e us₂-sa, see comment on no. 4.7 obv. 1.

Obv. 8: The exact meaning of du₆-ur₃, perhaps “Mound of the Roof,” eludes us. In Drehem texts it tends to appear with deities as a beneficiary of livestock offerings and may refer to some ritualistic location. Outside the

§4.48. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59465

Date: SS 4/ii/21

Provenience: Drehem

§4.48.1.

obv.

1. 1(u) udu
2. 1(diš) sila₄

for Nungal,

1 barley-fed sheep for the Great Gate Tower,
1 barley-fed sheep “following oxen” for ANdur,
1 barley-fed sheep ... for Šulgi ...,
... for ...,
... for Ningal ...,
... (barley-fed sheep) “following oxen” for Ninuri,
... Šu-Sin-ki’ag ...,
... for (the deity) ...,

1 barley-fed sheep for ...-kala,
2 barley-fed sheep ... for Ninkununa,
2 barley-fed sheep of 2nd grade for Gula,
1 barley-fed sheep (and) 1 lamb for Ninegal;
via the cup-bearer Sin-abušu,
on the 28th day (of the month),
withdrawn from Aba-Enlilgin(’s account),
inside the city of Ur,
via Ur-Šulgi the šarabdu.
Month: “Eating ubi(-birds).”
Year: “Šu-Sin, king of Ur, erected the grand-stele for Enlil
(and) Ninlil.

(Total:) 40.

Drehem corpus, it has a possible attestation only in a Girsu text *MVN* 2, 216 (month ii/7) obv. 2: lugal-nam₂-maḥ du₆-ur₃!-še₃ gen-na.

Rev. 7': Restoration of the personal name is based on many parallels found through a search in BDTNS and CDLI, such as the two texts listed above.

Rev. 9': Parallels to this line appear in four other Drehem texts: *PDT* 1, 617 (SS 8/i/29) rev. 2; *Kyoto* 46 (SS 9/i/7) rev. 5; *BJRL* 64, 113 75 (SS 9/x/10) rev. 3; *MVN* 8, 204 (SS 9/x/13) rev. 3. J.-P. Grégoire (1970: 147) points out that the term šarabdu often appears attested in Ur III texts and refers to an administrative position subordinate to a šabra, but the exact function of this position remains difficult to define. Steinkeller (1981: 87) analyzes the term as *sar₂-a i₃-b-du, “the one who walks midst the yield,” and proposes that the original function of this office was “to prepare the estimates of the expenses connected with the cultivation of fields and to account for the harvest.”

10 sheep,
1 lamb,

3. ba-uš₂ u₄ 2(u) 1(diš)-kam
4. ki ur-^dnanna-ta

rev.

1. [dšul-gi]-^ṛiri^ṽ-mu
2. šu^ṛ ba-ti^ṽ
3. iti ses-da-gu₇
4. mu us₂-sa si-ma-num₂^{ki} ba-ḥul

left edge

1. 1(u) 1(diš) udu

§4.48.2. This text records the carcasses of eleven sheep

*slaughtered on the 21st day (of the month),
from Ur-Nanna,*

Šulgi-irimu

received.

Month: "Eating piglets."

Year after: "Simanum was destroyed."

(Total:) 11 sheep.

Šulgi-irimu received from Ur-Nanna.

§4.49. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59464

Date: SH 44/iii/4

Provenience: Drehem

§4.49.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) [...]
2. 1(diš) maš₂ ^ṛdara₄ ^ṽ
3. 1(diš) sila₄ ga
4. ba-uš₂ u₄ 4(diš)-kam

rev.

1. ki na-lu₅-ta
2. ur-nigar^{gar}
3. šu ba-ti
4. iti u₅-bi₂-gu₇
5. mu si-mu-ru-[um^{ki}] a-ra₂ 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)-[kam] ba-
^ṛḥul^ṽ

§4.49.2. This text notes the carcasses of three sheep and goats Ur-nigar received from Nalu.

Obv. 2: Further information on dara₄ available in the

1 ...,

1 wild goat kid,

1 suckling lamb,

slaughtered on the 4th day (of the month);

from Nalu,

Ur-nigar

received.

Month: "Eating ubi-(birds)."

Year: "Simurum was destroyed for the 9th time."

comment on no. 4.43 obv. 4 and rev. 1; also attested in no. 4.56 obv. 1-2.

§4.50. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59446

Date: SH 44/iv/20

Provenience: Drehem

§4.50.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) amar gu₄ ga
2. 1(diš) udu niga ^ṛsaga us₂ ^ṽ
3. 1(diš) udu [...]
4. 1(diš) [...]
5. 1(diš) [...]
6. 1(diš) sila₄ [...]

rev.

1. ba-uš₂ u₄ 1(u) [n-kam]
2. ^ṛki^ṽ a-ḥu-ni-[ta]
3. ur-nigar^{gar} ^ṛ
4. šu ba-ti
5. iti ki-siki-d^ṛ nin-a-zu^ṽ min-[kam]
6. mu si-mu-ru-um^{ki} ^ṛlu^ṽ-lu-bu^{ki} a-ra₂ 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)-
kam ba-ḥul

§4.50.2. This text records the carcasses of animals received by Ur-nigar from Ahuni. In addition to slaughtered livestock, Ahuni more regularly transferred oxen

1 suckling calf,

1 barley-fed sheep of 2nd grade,

1 sheep,

1 ...,

1 ...,

1 lamb ...,

slaughtered, on the 10+nth day (of the month);

from Ahuni,

Ur-nigar

received.

Month: "Wool-workers of Ninazu"- the 2nd.

Year: "Simurum (and) Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time."

to Nasa, a major official of the Central Bureau (Hilgert 1998: 16).

§4.51. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59460

Date: SH 44/iv/20

Provenience: Drehem

§4.51.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) udu
2. ba-uš₂
3. u₄ 2(u)-kam
4. ki na-lu₅-^Γta^Γ

1 sheep
slaughtered,
on the 20th day (of the month);
from Nalu,

rev.

1. ur-nigar^{gar}
2. šu ba-ti
3. iti ki-siki-^dnin-a-zu min-kam
4. mu si-mu-ru-um^{ki} lu-lu-bu^{ki} a-^Γra₂^Γ 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)-kam-aš ba-[hul]

Ur-nigar
received.
Month: "Wool-workers of Ninazu"- the 2nd.
Year: "Simurum (and) Lulubu were destroyed for the 9th time."

§4.51.2. This text notes one slaughtered sheep received by Ur-nigar from Nalu, an administrator of the Central

Bureau.

§4.52. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59458

Date: SH 46/ii/11

Provenience: Drehem

§4.52.1.

obv.

1. 3(diš) ^Γudu^Γ
2. 1(diš) ^Γud₅^Γ
3. 1(diš) ^Γsil₄^Γ
4. 2(diš) ^Γkir₁₁^Γ
5. 1(diš) sil₄ ^Γga^Γ

3 sheep,
1 female goat,
1 lamb,
1 female lamb,
1 suckling lamb,

rev.

1. ba-uš₂
2. u₄ 1(u) 1(diš)-kam
3. ki na-lu₅-ta
4. ur-nigar^{gar}
5. šu ba-ti
6. iti ses-da-gu₇
7. mu ^Γki-maš^{ki}^Γ ba-hul

slaughtered,
on the 11th day (of the month);
from Nalu,
Ur-nigar
received.
Month: "Eating piglets."
Year: "Kimaš was destroyed."

§4.52.2. This text records the carcasses of seven sheep

and goats received by Ur-nigar from Nalu.

§4.53. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59467

Date: SH 46/iv/12

Provenience: Drehem

§4.53.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) ^Γsil₄^Γ
2. 1(diš) ^Γkir₁₁^Γ
3. 1(diš) [...] ^Γga^Γ
4. ba-uš₂ u₄ 1(u) 2(diš)-kam

1 lamb,
1 female lamb,
1 suckling ...,
slaughtered, on the 12th day (of the month);

rev.

1. ^Γki na-lu₅^Γ-ta
2. [ur-nigar]^Γ^{gar}^Γ
3. [šul] ^Γba^Γ-ti

from Nalu,
Ur-nigar
received.

4. ʾiti ʾ ki-siki-ʾ^dnin-a-zu ʾ^ʾ
 5. mu ʾ ki-maš^{ki} ʾ hu-ur₅-ti^{ki} ʾ [ba-ʾul]

§4.53.2. This text records the carcasses of three domestic animals received by Ur-nigar from Nalu.

§4.54. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59439

Date: SH 46/v/29

Provenience: Drehem

§4.54.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) amar gu₄ ga
 2. 1(diš) u₈ ge₆ ša-ru-um-mi-um
 3. 1(diš) maš₂-gal šimašgi₂^{ki}
 4. 1(diš) sila₄ ʾ šimašgi₂^{ʾki}
 5. 1(diš) kir₁₁ šimašgi₂^{ki}
 6. 1(diš) sila₄

rev.

1. 1(diš) kir₁₁
 2. ba-uš₂ u₄ 3(u) la₂ 1(diš)-kam
 3. ki lu₂-dingir-ʾ ra ʾ-ta
 4. ur-nigar^{gar}
 5. ʾ šu ba-ti ʾ^ʾ
 6. ʾ iti ʾ ʾ ezem-^dnin-a ʾ-zu
 7. mu ʾ ki-maš^{ki} ʾ u₃ hu-ur₅-ti^{ki} ʾ ba-ʾul

§4.54.2. This text records the carcasses of seven sheep and goats received by Ur-nigar from Lu-dingira, a branch manager of the Fattening House. Both of them appear in the same capacities in no. 4.56 and dozens of other parallels (e.g., Hilgert 1998: 431; Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 535), all of which date to the end of the reign of King Šulgi and early years of King Amar-Sin. Since he expended sheep, goats, and gazelles, this Lu-dingira in our text and no. 4.56 was likely a son of Inim-Šara instead of Lu-dingira a son of Ir-ḫula, who often dealt with donkeys, wild boars, stags, and bears

§4.55. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59462

Date: SH 47/i/7

Provenience: Drehem

§4.55.1.

obv.

1. 3(diš) ʾ udu ʾ^ʾ
 2. 1(diš) maš₂-ʾ gal ʾ^ʾ
 3. 1(diš) ud₅
 4. ba-uš₂ u₄ 7(diš)-kam
 5. ki na-lu₅-ta

rev.

1. ur-nigar^{gar}
 2. šu ba-ti
 3. iti maš-da₃-gu₇
 4. mu u₂-sa ki-maš^{ki} u₃ hu-ur₅-ti^{ki} ba-ʾul

Month: "Wool-workers of Ninazu."

Year: "Kimaš (and) Hurti were destroyed."

*1 suckling calf,
 1 black Šarumiyum ewe,
 1 Šimaškian buck,
 1 Šimaškian lamb,
 1 Šimaškian female lamb,
 1 lamb,*

*1 female lamb,
 slaughtered, on the 29th day (of the month);
 from Lu-dingira,
 Ur-nigar
 received.
 Month: "Ninazu Festival."
 Year: "Kimaš and Hurti were destroyed."*

(Maeda 1989: 90-91; Sigrist 1992: 324-326). We can identify the Lu-dingira here as one of the two branch managers of the Fattening House in Drehem, and he probably stayed in office until the year of AS 3 (Hilgert & Reichel 2003: 43-49).

Obv. 2: The term ša-ru-um-mi-um is a gentilic and derives from the name of an unlocated place (Steinkeller 1995, 53).

Obv. 3-5: For identification of LU.SU.(A)^{ki} as Šimaški, see comments on no. 4.36 rev. 1.

*3 sheep,
 1 buck,
 1 female goat,
 slaughtered, on the 7th day (of the month);
 from Nalu,
 Urnigar
 received.
 Month: "Gazelle eating."
 Year after: "Kimaš and Hurti were destroyed."*

§4.55.2. This text records the carcasses of five sheep and goats Ur-nigar received from Nalu.

§4.56. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59411

Date: SH 47/i/16

Provenience: Drehem

§4.56.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) maš₂ a-dara₄
2. 4(diš) ud₅ 𐎶dara₄ 𐎶
3. 1(diš) sila₄ ga a udu 𐎶hur-sag 𐎶
4. 3(diš) maš-da₃
5. 1(diš) 𐎶amar 𐎶 maš-da₃
6. ba-uš₂ u₄ 1(u) 6(diš)-kam

rev.

1. ki lu₂-dingir-ra-ta
2. ur-nigar^{gar}
3. šu ba-ti
4. iti maš-da₃-gu₇
5. mu us₂-sa ki-maš^{ki} u₃ hu-ur₅-ti^{ki} ba-[hul]

1 hybrid goat,
4 female wild goats,
1 suckling lamb of a hybrid mouflon,
3 gazelles,
1 gazelle fawn,
slaughtered, on the 16th day (of the month);

from Lu-dingira,
Ur-nigar
received.
Month: "Gazelle eating."
Year after: "Kimaš and Hurti were destroyed."

§4.56.2. This text records the carcasses of ten domestic animals received by Ur-nigar from Lu-dingira, whom we identify as a branch manager of the Fattening House. Both are discussed in comments on no. 4.54.

Obv. 1-2: For meaning of dara₄ and a-dara₄, see com-

ment on no. 4.43 obv. 4 and rev. 1; dara₄ is also attested in no. 4.49 obv. 2.

Obv. 3: For identification of a udu hur-sag, see comment on no. 4.43 obv. 3 and 7.

§4.57. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59449

Date: AS 2/x/9

Provenience: Drehem

§4.57.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) 𐎶dusu₂ nita₂ 𐎶
2. ba-uš₂ u₄ 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)-kam
3. ki šu^d-idim-ta
4. ur-nigar^{gar}
5. 𐎶šu 𐎶ba-ti

rev.

1. 𐎶iti ezem-an-na 𐎶
2. 𐎶mu ^damar-^dsuen lugal-e ur-bi₂-lum^{ki} mu-hul 𐎶

1 male equid,
slaughtered, on the 9th day (of the month);
from Šu-Idim,
Ur-nigar
received.

Month: "An Festival."
Year: "King Amar-Sin destroyed Urbilum."

§4.57.2. This text records the carcass of a slaughtered

equid received by Ur-nigar from Šu-Idim.

§4.58. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59455

Date: AS 4/xii/12

Provenience: Drehem

§4.58.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) maš₂ babbar ša₃ wa-da-al-tum
2. 4(diš) udu
3. 2(diš) u₈

1 white kid inside wadaltum,
4 sheep,
2 ewes,

4. 2(diš) ud₅
5. 3(diš) sila₄
6. 2(diš) sila₄ ga

rev.

1. ba-uš₂ u₄ 1(u) 2(diš)-kam
2. ki dšul-gi-a-a-mu-ta
3. dšul-gi-iri-mu
4. šu ba-ti
5. iti še-sag₁₁-ku₅
6. mu en-[┐]maḥ-gal-an-na[┐] en d[┐]nanna[┐] [ba-ḥun]

left edge

1. 1(u) 4(diš) udu

- 2 female goats,
3 lambs,
2 suckling lambs,

slaughtered, on the 12th day (of the month);
from Šulgi-ayamu,
Šulgi-irimu
received.

Month: "Harvest."

Year: "Enmahgal-ana the en-priestess of Nanna was installed."

(Total:) 14 sheep.

§4.58.2. This text records the receipt of the carcasses of fourteen sheep and goats from Šulgi-ayamu by Šulgi-irimu. The former was a senior manager of the Fattening House in Drehem, while the latter a well attested

recipient of slaughtered livestock.

Obv. 1: Sigrist (1992: 71) has proposed that wa-da-al-tum may refer to the place where animals gave birth.

§4.59. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59473

Date: AS 8/iv/9

Provenience: Drehem

§4.59.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) udu
2. ba-uš₂
3. u₄ 1(u) la₂ 1(diš)-[┐]kam[┐]
4. ki na-lu₅-ta

rev.

1. dšul-gi-iri-mu
2. šu ba-ti
3. iti ki-siki-d[┐]nin-a-zu
4. mu en eridu^{ki} ba-ḥun

1 sheep,
slaughtered,
on the 9th day (of the month),
from Nalu,

Šulgi-irimu
received.

Month: "Wool-workers of Ninazu."

Year: "The en-priestess of Eridu was installed."

§4.59.2. This text records the carcass of one sheep re-

ceived by Šulgi-irimu from Nalu.

§4.60. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59466

Date: SS 2/x/8

Provenience: Drehem

§4.60.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) sila₄ ga
2. ba-uš₂
3. u₄ 8(diš)-[kam]
4. ki kur-bi-[┐]la[┐]-ak-ta

rev.

1. dšul-gi-iri-mu
2. šu ba-ti
3. iti ezem-an-na
4. mu ma₂ d[┐]en-ki ba-dim₂

1 suckling lamb,
slaughtered,
on the 8th day (of the month);
from Kurbilak,

Šulgi-irimu
received.

Month: "An Festival."

Year: "The boat of Enki was made."

§4.60.2. This text records the carcass of one lamb re-

ceived by Šulgi-irimu from Kur-bilak.

§4.61. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59456

Date: SS 4/xi/17

Provenience: Drehem

§4.61.1.

obv.

1. 1(diš) ᵀ sila₄ ᵀ
2. 1(diš) maš₂-gal
3. 1(diš) ud₅
4. ba-uš₂ u₄ 1(u) 7(diš)-kam
5. ki na-lu₅-ta

1 lamb,
1 buck,
1 female goat,
slaughtered, on the 17th day (of the month);
from Nalu,

rev.

1. ᵀšul-gi-iri-mu
2. šu ba-ti
3. iti ezem-an-na
4. mu ᵀšul-ᵀsuen lugal-ᵀke₄ ᵀuri₅ᵀki-ᵀma ᵀbad₃ mar-[tu
mu-ri]-iq-ti-[id-ni-im mu-du₃]

Šulgi-irimu
received.
Month: "An Festival."
Year: "Šu-Sin, king of Ur, built the western wall 'Muriq-
tidnim'."

left edge

1. 3(diš)

(Total:) 3.

§4.61.2. This text records the receipt of the carcasses of three sheep and goats from Nalu by Šulgi-irimu.

§4.62. Receipt of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59432

Date: SS 9/xi/5

Provenience: Drehem

§4.62.1.

obv.

1. 5(diš) udu u₂
2. 7(diš) maš₂-gal u₂
3. 8(diš) sila₄
4. 2(diš) maš₂
5. ba-uš₂ u₄ 5(diš)-kam
6. ki ur-ku₃-nun-na-ta
7. ᵀšul-gi-iri-mu

5 grass-fed sheep,
7 grass-fed bucks,
8 lambs,
2 kids,
slaughtered, on the 5th day (of the month);
from Ur-kununa,
Šulgi-irimu

rev.

1. šu ba-ti
2. ᵀgiri₃ ᵀᵀnanna-ma-ba
3. ᵀu₃ lu₂ ᵀša-lim
4. [iti] ᵀezem ᵀ-an-na
5. mu ᵀšul-ᵀsuen ᵀlugal uri₅ᵀki-ma-ke₄ e₂ ᵀšara₂ ummaᵀki-
ka mu-du₃

received,
via Nanna-maba
and Lu-šalim.
Month: "An Festival."
Year: "Šu-Sin, king of Ur, built the house of Šara in Umma."

left edge

1. 2(u) 2(diš) udu

(Total:) 22 sheep.

§4.62.2. This text records twenty-two slaughtered sheep and goats Šulgi-irimu received from Ur-kununa, who expended seventeen oxen and ewes in no. 4.45.

§4.63. Withdrawal of slaughtered livestock

Museum No.: E59472

Date: SH 42/AS 6/v

Provenience: Drehem

§4.63.1.

obv.

1. 1 (diš) gu₄ ba-uš₂
2. giri₃ ^dna-ru₂-a-e₃
3. iti šu-numun
4. 1 (diš) ba-uš₂

rev.

1. giri₃ ^dnin-gir₂-su-ka-i₃-sa₆
2. zi-ga
3. iti munu₄-gu₇
4. mu ša-aš-ru-um/^{ki} ba-ḫul

*1 ox, slaughtered,
via Naru'a'e,
month: "Sowing";
1(ox), slaughtered,*

*via Ningirsuka-isa;
withdrawals.
Month: "Malt eating."
Year: "Šašrum was destroyed."*

§4.63.2. This text notes the withdrawal of two slaugh-

tered oxen via two people, Naru'a'e and Ningirsuka-isa.

§4.64. Receipt of bala-deliveries

Museum No.: E59414

Date: IS 2/xii/13

Provenience: Drehem

§4.64.1.

obv.

broken

rev.

1. giri₃ šu-eš₁₈-dar sagi
2. bala u₄ 1(u) 3(diš)-kam
3. iti ezem-me-ki-gal₂
4. mu en ^dinanna unu^{ki}-ga maš₂-[e] i₃-pa₃

...

*via Šu-ešdar, the cupbearer,
bala-deliveries on the 13th day (of the month).
Month: "Mekigal Festival."
Year: "The en-priest of Inanna in Uruk was chosen by means
of extispicy."*

seal

1. ^di-bi₂-^dsuen
2. lugal kal-ga
3. šu-eš₁₈-dar
4. sagi
5. dumu [...]du

*Ibbi-Sin,
strong king,
Šu-ešdar,
cup-bearer,
son of ...*

§4.64.2. This may be a receipt of a bala-delivery, but details of the delivery have been lost.

Rev. 1: Our search in BDTNS and CDLI did not find the cupbearer Šu-ešdar attested elsewhere.

§5.1. Receipt of flour as wage

Museum No.: E53740

Date: SH 42/AS 6/xii

Provenience: Unknown

§5.1.1.

obv.

1. 1(aš) 3(barig) dabin gur lugal
2. a₂ 1(diš) guruš 5 sila₃-ta
3. guruš-bi 1(geš₂) 3(u) 6(diš) u₄ 1-še₃
4. a₂ lu₂ ḫun-ga₂
5. ki ur-sa₆-ga-ta

*1 gur 3 barig of barley flour, royal (measure),
wage of 1 laborer at 5 sila₃ (per day),
(equivalent to) 96 workers (working) 1 day;
wages of hired labor,
from Ur-saga,*

rev.

1. šu-eš₁₈-dar šu ba-ti
blank space
2. iti ezem-me-ki-gal₂
3. mu ša-aš-ru^{ki} ba-ḫul

Šu-ešdar received.

*Month: "Mekigal Festival."
Year: "Šašru was destroyed."*

§5.1.2. This text records barley received from Ur-saga by Šu-ešdar as the wage for hired workers.

Obv. 2: According to Maekawa 1989: 48, the daily wage of a hired worker in Ur III Umma ranged from

five to eight quarts of barley, with six quarts being the standard. Such a wage more than doubled the “ration” received by workers when they worked for the govern-

ment as part of their bala-obligation (cf. comment on no. 3.6 obv. 1).

§5.2. Withdrawal of work-days

Museum No.: E59433

Date: SH 46

Provenience: Unknown

§5.2.1.

obv.

1. 3(geš₂) a₂ geme₂ u₄ 1(diš)-še₃
2. tug₂-ba-bi da₆-da₆-de₃
3. šu-ba-ra
4. ki šu-^dišk_{ur}-ta

rev.

1. ba-zi
blank space
2. mu ki-maš^{ki} ba-^ḫul^ḫ

§5.2.2. This tablet is a duplicate of of an unpublished text recently sold in New Orleans (P423737). It records the expenditure of 180 work-days by female workers to weave garments, which would be distributed as “ration” perhaps to the workers themselves.

Obv. 1: The formula x guruš/geme₂ u₄ y-še₃ is discussed in the comment on obv. 1 of no. 3.2. The term a₂ refers to the expected performance or workload of a worker (Englund 1988: 177 n. 48 with previous literature). A fulltime worker is meant when no fractional number precedes a₂.

Obv. 2: In addition to barley “rations” (see nos. 3.6-7),

*180 work-days, female workers,
to weave garments (to be distributed as) their “rations”,
“released”;
from Šu-Išk_{ur}(’s account)*

withdrawn.

Year: “Kimaš was destroyed.”

workers also received tug₂-ba, garment “rations,” from the Ur III state (Waetzoldt 1972: 84-88). The denominative suffix -bi after tug₂-ba possibly refers to the female workers themselves.

Obv. 3: The precise meaning of šu-ba-ra here escapes us. This expression appears associated not only with people (e.g., *BBVO* 11, 271, 6N-T190+ [date broken] obv. iii 6; *UTI* 3, 2256 [AS 5/iii]; *SAT* 2, 64 [SH 33/viii] obv. 4), but also with domestic animals (*PDT* 1, 576 [SS 3/xi/21] obv. 2; *SAKF* 74 [SH 46] obv. 2; *SET* 63 [AS 10/x/10] obv. ii 18), reeds (*NRVN* 1, 252 [no date]), and barley (*BPOA* 2, 1827 [no date]).

§5.3. Withdrawal of lard

Museum No.: E59448

Date: SH 48

Provenience: Unknown

§5.3.1.

obv.

1. 1(ban₂) i₃-šah₂
2. u₄ amar-du₃-ta ba-ra-du₈-a
3. ^ḫgeme₂-[e] ba-ab-^ḫšeš₄^ḫ
4. ^ḫki^ḫ lu₂-^ḫgi-na-ta^ḫ

rev.

1. ba-[zi]
blank space
2. mu ḫa-^ḫar^ḫ-[ši]^ḫki^ḫ ba-ḫul

§5.3.2. This text notes the withdrawal of lard.

Obv. 2: The meaning of amar-du₃ remains elusive. A similar form, amar du₃-a, appears in all major Ur III corpora and seems to designate some type of calf, as it is associated with cows (eg., the Drehem text *BE* 3/1,

*1 ban₂ of lard;
the day they were released from (feeding) calves,
the female workers anointed themselves with it;
from Luḡina(’s account)*

withdrawn.

Year: “Harši was destroyed.”

79 [IS 8/xii] obv. 1; the Umma text *BPOA* 1, 972 [AS 2] obv. 1) or barley intended as fodder (eg., two Girsu texts *SAT* 1, 32 [SH 34/vii] obv. 1-2; *SAT* 1, 4 [SH 40/vii] obv. 1-2). The ‘release’ from amar-du₃ is suggestive of an activity in their care such as feeding.

§5.4. Distribution of barley as šuku

Museum No.: E59443

Date: SS 2/iv

Provenience: Unknown

§5.4.1.

obv.

1. 9(aš) ʾše ʾgur
2. še šuku ʾa ʾna-ti
3. 2(aš) [še gur]
4. dʾnun ʾ[...]

rev.

1. šu+nigin₂ 1(u) 1(aš) [še gur]
2. še šuku-ʾra ʾa-ša₃ ʾ[...]-GAG UD GUR₈

Month: "Wool-workers of Ninazu."

Year: "The boat 'ibex of the Absu-Enki' was caulked."

§5.4.2. This text lists the amount of barley allocated to two individuals as their šuku.

3. iti ki-siki-^dnin-a-zu

4. mu ma₂ dara₃-abzu ^denki ba-du₈

9 gur of barley,
barley allotment of Anati;
2 gur of barley,
of Nun-... ;

total: 11 gur of barley,
barley allotments from the field

Obv. 2: The term šuku designates either the land people received in exchange for their service to the Ur III government or, derivatively, the grain produced on this type of land with resources provided by the government

or temple households; see Steinkeller 1999 for a study of the Ur III šuku institution.

§5.5. Receipt of silver

Museum No.: E53743

Date: SS 9/xi

Provenience: Unknown

§5.5.1.

obv.

1. 1 gin₂ ku₃-babbar
2. ki šu-^dnisaba-ta
3. lu₂-dingir-ra
4. šu ba-ti

rev.

1. mu lu₂-dingir-ra-ke₄
2. kišib₃ nu-tuku-a-še₃
3. kišib₃ du₁₁-ga-ni-zi ib₂-ra
4. iti ezem-an-na
5. mu e₂ ^dšara₂ ba-du₃

seal

Duganizi,

son of Ur-Šakkan².

§5.5.2. This text records the receipt of one shekel of

1. du₁₁-ga-ni-zi

2. dumu ur-^dšakkan₆²

1 shekel of silver
from Šu-Nisaba,
Lu-dingira
received.

Since Lu-dingira
did not have a seal,
the seal of Duganizi was rolled.
Month: "An Festival."
Year: "The house of Šara was built."

silver by Lu-dingira from Šu-Nisaba. A third person, Duganizi, rolled his seal instead of Lu-dingira, who did not have a seal. Steinkeller (1977: 43) discusses the cir-

cumstances in which a tablet was sealed by another person other than the one expected.

§5.6. List of furniture pieces

Museum No.: E59405

Date: No date

Provenience: Girsu²

§5.6.1.

obv.

- 1'. [...] ʾZU ʾ
- 2'. 2(diš) ʾlagab ʾ[^gšilar²] ʾal ʾla-num₂

3'. 2(diš) [...] gu₄ nu-kuš₂

4'. 1(diš) ^gpa₄-ti-um ḥa-lu-ub₂ ma²-ba ku₃ ^ggar

...
2 blocks of... of hazel wood,

2 ...,

1 *pati'um-container made of oak² ... with silver inlay,*

5'. 1(diš) ^{geš}rin₂ šu^{zabar}

6'. 1(diš) ^{geš}giri₃-gub ša₃-kal

7'. 1(diš) ^{geš}giri₃-gub ^{geš}asal₂

8'. 2(diš) ^{geš}gu-za nin ^{geš}šinig

9'. 1(diš) ^{geš}gu-za gid₂-da

10'. 1(diš) ^{geš}na₂ ^{geš}peš₃

11'. 1(diš) ^{geš}na₂ ^{geš}ša₃-kal

12'. 1(diš) ^{geš}na₂ ^{geš}hašhur

§5.6.2. This text lists a number of furniture pieces and appears likely to be part of a longer register of belongings of somebody (nig₂-gur₁₁ PN). Such registers are usually undated and come mostly from Girsu. Possible parallels to our text include *Berens* 89, *MVN* 17, 7, and *UDT* 1, to name only a few.

Obv. 2': Restoration based on two possible parallels in texts from Ur: *UET* 3, 812 (IS 15/ix/20) obv. 5 and *UET* 3, 1498 (IS 15/xii) rev. i 16. The term ^{geš}ilar(RU) is ambiguous and may refer to a throwing-stick/boomerang (Cooper 1978: 127-128; Alster 1991: 6-8), a javelin

rev.

uninscribed

1 *pair of scales with a bronze handle,*

1 *foot-stool of šakal-wood,*

1 *foot-stool of poplar,*

2 *princely chairs made of tamarisk,*

1 *long chair,*

1 *bed of fig-tree wood,*

1 *bed of šakal-wood,*

1 *bed of apple-tree wood.*

(Eichler 1984: 101-102), or a bow (Groneberg 1987). As for al-la-num₂, T. Sturm (2008) argues that *allānu* refers to hazelnuts based largely on evidence from the Old Assyrian archive from Kanesh, while most scholars identify it as oak or acorn (ibid., 297-298).

Obv. 3': A possible parallel to this line appears in *UET* 3, 752 (no date) rev. ii 27: 1(diš) ^{uruda}si-gu₄ nu-kuš₂ ig. Civil (2003: 51) translates si-gu₄ as “battering ram.”

Obv. 4': The name of the container also appears written as ba-ti-um (*PSD* B, 21-22 *s.v.*). A parallel to this line appears in the Girsu text *MCS* 1, 37, BM 106055 (SH 45/i) obv. i 14, where the sign before BA is also broken.

§5.7. Delivery of barley and silver

Museum No.: E29124

Date: No date

Provenience: Unknown

§5.7.1.

obv.

1. 5(u) 5(aš) 2(barig) še [┐]gur [┐]

2. 1(u) 3(diš) ¹/₂(diš) ma-na 8(diš) ²/₃(diš) gin₂ 1(u)

5(diš) še ku₃-babbar

3. mu-[┐]ku_x(DU) [┐]

at the place of Adda-kalla.

§5.7.2. This text records the delivery of a huge volume of barley and a significant amount of silver.

A note similar to the one accompanying the tablet E29123 (no. 3.6) was found in the bag holding this tab-

let based on prosopography.

Rev. 1: See comment on no. 3.6 obv. 5.

§6.1. Royal inscription (clay cone)

Museum No.: E15549

Date: Isin-Larsa

Provenience: Uruk

§6.1.1.

cone

rev.

1. ki ad-da-kal-la

55 gur 2 barig of barley,

13 ¹/₂ minas 8 ²/₃ shekels 15 grains of silver,

(as) delivery;

let, but it does not bear the signature of Edgar J. Banks. The name Adda-kalla was fairly common during the Ur III period and appears attested in texts from all the major sites, including Girsu, Umma, Drehem, Nippur, and Ur.

This makes it difficult to deduce the provenience of this

Sin-kašid,
strong man,
king of Uruk,
 4. lugal am-na-nu-um
 5. u₂-a
 6. e₂-an-na

his palace
of kingship
built.

§6.1.2. The same inscription appears on many clay cones, and the object studied here is only one example. For other examples and previous literature, see Frayne

7. e₂-gal
 8. nam-lugal-la-ka-ni
 9. mu-du₃
king of Amnānum,
provider
of Eanna,

1990: 444-447. Most recently, D. Ragavan (2010: §5.1) has published a close parallel to this inscription, which inserts the sentence u₄ e₂-an-na mu-du₃-a, “when he built the Eanna temple,” after obv. 6 of our text.

Obv. 4: Additional attestations of this title can be found in Groneberg 1980: 14. The term am-na-nu-um

may refer to a place located in southern Mesopotamia but bordering Elam (*RLA* 1, 98 s.v.).

§6.2. Royal inscription (clay cone)

Museum No.: E59475

Date: Isin-Larsa
Provenience: Isin

§6.2.1.

cone

col. i

1. [d]li-pi₂-it-eš₁₈-[┐]dar[┐]
2. sipa sun₅-na
3. [┐]nibru[┐]_{ki}
4. engar zi
5. uri₅^{ki}-ma
6. muš₃ nu-tum₃-mu
8. eridu^{ki}-ga
9. en me-te
10. unu^{ki}-ga
11. [┐]lugal[┐] i₃-si-in^{ki}-na
12. lugal ki-[┐]en-gi[┐] ki-uri

blank space

col. ii

1. ša₃-ge de₆-a
2. ^dinanna-me-en
3. u₄ nig₂-si-sa₂-a
4. ki-en-gi ki-uri
5. i-ni-in-ga₂-ra
6. nam-ka₃-ru-um
7. ki rib-ba
8. dingir-re-e-ne-ka
9. e₂-nig₂-si-sa₂-[┐]a[┐]

I built.

§6.2.2. This inscription commemorates the construction of e₂-nig₂-si-sa₂, “House of Justice,” by King Lipit-Ištar, perhaps in relation to his promulgation of a law-

10. mu-du₃
 blank space

Lipit-Ištar,
humble shepherd
of Nippur,
faithful farmer
of Ur,
unceasing (provider) for
Eridu,
en-priest fit for
Uruk,
king of Isin,
king of Sumer and Akkad,

favorite
of Inanna, am I.
When justice
in Sumer and Akkad
I established,
at the irrigation canal,
the preeminent place
of the gods,
the House of Justice,

code (Frayne 1990: 52-54). The same inscription appears on almost a hundred other clay cones. Although most of them do not seem to have an established provenience, seven were excavated from Isin. Therefore, our clay cone probably also comes from Isin. For other

examples and previous literature, see *ibid.* Our translation follows largely that of Frayne.

§6.3. Loan (damaged envelope with tablet inside)

Museum No.: E59468

Date: Old Babylonian

Provenience: Larsa²

§6.3.1.

obv.

1. 1 (diš) ⁵/₆ gin₂ ku₃-[⌈]babbar[⌋] [sag²]
2. [⌈]maš₂ gi-na[⌋] ba-ab-daḥ-e
3. ki ^dsuen-u₂-se₂-[⌈]li[⌋]
4. [...] ^{diš}ma-x-x-im²
5. šu ba-an-ti
6. iti sig₄-a še [⌈]u₃ maš₂-bi[⌋]
7. i₃-ag₂-e

rev.

1. igi ta-ri-bu²-um²
2. [igi ^d] [⌈]suen[⌋] -i-din-nam
3. [igi] x x x
4. [igi] x-nu²-u₂
5. [kišib lu₂]-inim-ma-bi-meš
6. [...] iti [⌈]sig₄²-a²[⌋]

...

§6.3.2. This text records a loan made in silver but to be repaid in barley.

Obv. 2: The term for the interest, maš₂ gi-na, is linked to the dynasty of Hammurabi and attested in loan

seal

illegible

1 ⁵/₆ shekels of silver ...

*—he (the creditor) shall add the correct interest—
from Sin-uselli,*

...

received.

*In the month “Bricks,” barley and its interest
he (the debtor) shall weigh out.*

Before ...;

[before] Sin-iddinam;

[before] ... ;

[before] ... ;

[sealed] by the witnesses;

[... month:] “Bricks.”

documents concerning both barley and silver. All the examples of this phrase from the southern part of Babylonia are dated after Hammurabi conquered this region in ca. 1763 BC. This phenomenon might be linked to a *mešarum* act he issued to facilitate the integration of the south (Skaist 1994: 120-122). As for the verbal form

ba-ab-daḥ-e, it appears only in loan documents from Ur and Larsa (ibid., 101).

§6.4. Royal inscription (stele fragment)

Museum No.: E54113³

Date: Neo-Assyrian²

Provenience: Unknown

§6.4.1.

obv.

- 1'. [...] ša₂ kur-su x [...]
- 2'. [...] a-meš lu-u₂ [...]
- 3'. [...] man-ti-a a- [...]
- 4'. [...] -[⌈]ma²[⌋] u₂-si- [...]

5'. [...] -[⌈]maš²[⌋] na-meš [...]

§6.4.2. This text is too broken to be translated.

§6.5. Royal inscription (stele fragment)

Museum No.: E5608

Date: Neo-Assyrian²

Provenience: Nimrud

§6.5.1.

obv.

- 1'. [...] ^{diš}šul₃-ma-nu-sag man kur aš-šur nun a- [...]
- 2'. [...] -meš ša₂ a-pe-lu-ši¹ - [...]
- 3'. [...] -šu₂ kur e₂-a-di-ni ša₂ kur ḥat-[⌈]ti[⌋] [...]
- 4'. [...] u₂-ša₂-pil₂ 1 (diš) me 2(u) tik-pi [...]

§6.5.2. The museum number actually written on the

fragment is 306. The association of the number E54113 with this fragment is based on the description of the artifact bearing the same number in the object report, which seems to fit with the fragment.

A note written on two pieces of paper stuck to this fragment says “[e]xtract from the annals of Sardanapalus the Great. N. W. Palace. Nimrūd. Nineveh. Presented by L. W. Bacon.”

This text appears to be part of an excerpt attested in several inscriptions of Aššurnāṣirpal: *RIMA* 0.101.2: 52-56 (Grayson 1991: 227), 0.101.23: 14-17 (ibid., 276), and 0.101.28 v 1-7 (ibid., 285). A more elaborate version of this excerpt appears in the inscription *RIMA* 0.101.26: 46-57 (ibid., 281), which also mentions the construction of a canal and offerings of fruits and wine to the god Aššur.

The excerpt reads: *iri kal-hu mah-ra-a ša₂ ¹ dšul₃-ma-nu-sag man kur aš-šur nun a-lik pa-ni-a du₃-uš iri šu-u₂ e-na-aḥ-ma iṣ-lal iri šu₂-u₂ ana eš-šu₂-te ab-ni ug₃-meš šu₂-ti šu-ia ša₂ kur-kur-meš ša₂ a-pe-lu-ši-na-ni ša₂ kur su-ḫi kur la-qe-e ana si-ḫir₂-ti-ša₂ iri sir-qu ša₂ ne₂-ber-ti i₇ a-rad kur za-mu-a ana paš gim-ri-ša₂ kur e₂-a-di-ni u kur ḫat-te u ša₂ ¹ lu-bar-na kur pa-ti-na-a-a al-qa-a*

of *u* after Bit-Adini.

§6.6. Unclear (tablet)

Museum No.: E53807 & E59476 (cast)

Date: Neo-Babylonian?

Provenience: Unknown

§6.6.1.

obv.

...

rev.

ina lib₃-bi u₂-ša₂-aš-bit du₆ la-be-ru lu u₂-na-ki-ir a-di ugu a-meš lu u₂-ša₂-pil₂ 1 me 20 tik-pi ina muš-pa-li lu u₂-ša-bi.

Translation: “The ancient City Calah which Šalmaneser, king of Assyria, a prince who preceded me, had built—this city had become dilapidated; it lay dormant. I rebuilt this city. I took people which I had conquered from the lands over which I had gained dominion, from the land Suḫu, (from) the entire land of Laqû, (from) the city of Sirqu which is at the crossing of the Euphrates, (from) the entire land of Zamua, from Bit-Adini and the land of Hatti and from Lubarna, the Patinu. I settled (them) therein. I cleared away the old ruin hill (and) dug down to water level. I sank (the foundation pit) down to a depth of 120 layers of bricks.”

The words in bold are found on the stele fragment discussed here.

Note the two discrepancies in line 3' of the fragment: 1) –š_u₂ instead of –š_a₂ before Bit-Adini; 2) š_a₂ instead

...

§6.6.2. This tablet and its cast (E59476) remain un-

readable despite our repeated efforts to tackle them.

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