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18



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KONRAD VOLK

with the collaboration of

Silvano Votto and Annette Zgoll

A SUMERIAN READER

Second, revised edition



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The Pontifical Biblical Institute dedicates this series to the memory of P. Alfred Pohl, founder of its Faculty of Ancient Near Eastern Studies. *Studia Pohl* reproduces in offset studies on Ancient Near Eastern history and philology, and is intended particularly to benefit younger scholars who wish to present the results of their doctoral studies to a wider public.

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To the memory of

Johannes Jacobus Adrianus van Dijk

(28.1.1915 - 14.5.1996)

and

Hermann Behrens SCJ

(15.7.1944 - 2.8.1996)

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PREFACE

This SUMERIAN READER contains 44 texts of varying contents: royal inscriptions, legal, and economic documents. For pedagogical reasons literary texts are not included. Some of the texts are accompanied by a transliteration and/or version in Neo-Assyrian so that the student can learn the Neo-Assyrian forms which are of basic importance for the use of the sign list in this book and, in general, for most assyriological sign lists.

Each inscription is to be studied with the help of the sign list, the list of phonetic values, and the glossaries. In this SUMERIAN READER I have intentionally not dealt with questions of grammar. Instead, the reader is referred to two rather recent publications on the subject: *M.-L. Thomsen, The Sumerian Language. An Introduction to its History and Grammatical Structure. Mesopotamia 10. Copenhagen Studies in Assyriology (Copenhagen 1984)*, and *P. Attinger, Éléments de linguistique sumérienne. La construction de du₁₁/e/di «dire» (Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Sonderband; Fribourg/Göttingen 1993)*. For a general introduction to Sumerology, *W.H.Ph. Römer, Die Sumerologie. Versuch einer Einführung in den Forschungsstand nebst einer Bibliographie in Auswahl. (Nimwegener sumerologische Studien 2. Alter Orient und Altes Testament, 238. Kevelaer/Neukirchen-Vluyn 1994)* is highly recommended.

This book began as a manuscript called "*Sumerische Chrestomathie. Texte zusammengestellt, teilweise transkribiert, in neuassyrische Zeichenformen übertragen und mit Glossar und Zeichenliste versehen*" (Eschbach 1978) that I wrote when I was a young student of Assyriology at Freiburg i. Br. It soon proved to be a very useful and requested tool for many beginning students of Sumerian. Over the years a good number of both teachers and students who used my "*Sumerische Chrestomathie*" gave me their personal notes, corrections and improvements, for which I am very grateful. I want to thank the following persons for such help: J. Keetman, B. Kienast, G.J. Selz and H. Steible, Freiburg; H. Behrens, Philadelphia; J. van Dijk, Rome/Amsterdam; D.O. Edzard and M.P. Streck, Munich; C. Wilcke, Leipzig; P. Attinger, Bern; M.J. Geller, London; W.G. Lambert, Birmingham; W.R. Mayer, Rome.

When I was already about to forget my first 'printed' effort in Assyriology that I issued privately as the demand arose, Fr. W.R. Mayer SJ of the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome suggested that I produce an English version of this book and publish it as a volume in the Pontifical Biblical Institute's Series Studia Pohl. Then my friend and colleague from my Roman days, Fr. Silvano Votto SJ, not only translated the whole manuscript into English but also made a considerable number of improvements. To him I owe very special thanks for his invaluable contributions to this book, now called A SUMERIAN READER. During the final stage of preparing this SUMERIAN READER, Annette Zgoll [Ganter] (Munich) was kind enough to type most of the glossaries on the computer and also to make a number of useful suggestions.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

With some exceptions and additions, bibliographic abbreviations follow the standard abbreviations in the *Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago* (Chicago/Glückstadt, 1956ff.), W. von Soden, *Akkadisches Handwörterbuch* (Wiesbaden 1958-81), and *The Sumerian Dictionary of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania*, edited by Å.W. Sjöberg (Philadelphia 1984ff.).

| | |
|---------|---|
| ABZ | R. Borger, Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste (Kevelaer/Neukirchen-Vluyn 1978 [AOAT 33]; Ergänzungsband [AOAT 33A]; 1981) |
| AcOr | Acta Orientalia (Copenhagen 1922ff.) |
| AEM I/1 | J.-M. Durand, Archives épistolaires de Mari I/1 (Paris 1988) |
| AfO | Archiv für Orientforschung, vols. 3ff. [vols. 1-2 = AfK] (Berlin, Graz and Horn 1926ff.) |
| AnOr | Analecta Orientalia (Rome 1931ff.) |
| AOAT | Alter Orient und Altes Testament. Veröffentlichungen zur Kultur und Geschichte des Alten Orients und des Alten Testaments (Kevelaer/Neukirchen-Vluyn 1969ff.) |
| AoF | Altorientalische Forschungen (Berlin 1974ff.) |
| AoN | J. Bauer, Altorientalistische Notizen (Würzburg 1976ff.) |
| AS | Assyriological Studies (Chicago 1931ff.) |
| ASJ | Acta Sumerologica Japonica (Hiroshima 1979ff.) |
| AulOr | Aula Orientalis (Sabadell [Barcelona] 1983ff.) |
| AWL | J. Bauer, Altsumerische Wirtschaftstexte aus Lagaš (Rome 1972) |
| BaF | Baghdader Forschungen (Mainz 1979ff.) |
| BaM | Baghdader Mitteilungen (Berlin 1960ff.) |
| BCSMS | Bulletin of the Canadian Society for Mesopotamian Studies (Toronto 1981ff.) |
| BFE | M. Krebernig, Die Beschwörungen aus Fara und Ebla. Untersuchungen zur ältesten keilschriftlichen Beschwörungsliteratur (Hildesheim / Zürich / New York 1984) |
| BiOr | Bibliotheca Orientalis (Leiden 1943ff.) |
| BSA | Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture (Cambridge [U.K.] 1984ff.) |
| CAD | The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (Chicago/Glückstadt, 1956ff.) |
| CIRPL | E. Sollberger, Corpus des inscriptions 'royales' présargoniques de Lagaš (Genève 1956) |

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|-------------------|---|
| clergé | D. Charpin, <i>Le clergé d'Ur au siècle d'Hammurabi (XIX^e-XVIII^e siècles av. J.-C.)</i> (Genève / Paris 1986) |
| CM | Cuneiform Monographs (Groningen 1992ff.) |
| CRRA | Compte rendu de la ... Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale. 19: P. Garelli (ed.), <i>Le palais et la royauté</i> (Archéologie et Civilisation; Paris 1974) |
| CT | Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum (London 1896ff.) |
| Cultic Calendars | M.E. Cohen, <i>The Cultic Calendars of the Ancient Near East</i> (Bethesda [MD] 1993) |
| DC | Découvertes en Chaldée par E. de Sarzec, ouvrage accompagné de planches, publié par les soins de L. Heuzey, avec le concours de A. Amiaud et F. Thureau-Dangin pour la partie épigraphique. Premier volume: texte (Paris 1884-1912). Second volume: Partie épigraphique et planches (Paris 1884-1912) |
| DV 3/II | M.V. Nikolskij, <i>Dokumenty choz'jajstvennoj otčetnosti drevnejšej epochi Chaldei iz sobranija N.P. Lichačeva. Drevnosti Vostočnyja Trudy Vostočnoj Komissii Imperatorskago Moskovskago Archeologičeskago Obščestva 3/II</i> (St. Petersburg 1908) |
| ÉLS | P. Attinger, <i>Éléments de linguistique sumérienne. La construction de du₁₁/e/di «dire»</i> (Fribourg / Göttingen 1993) |
| Épithètes royales | M.-J. Seux, <i>Épithètes royales akkadiennes et sumériennes</i> (Paris 1967) |
| Familiengründung | C. Wilcke, <i>Familiengründung im Alten Babylonien. In: Geschlechtsreife und Legitimation zur Zeugung (= Kindheit Jugend Familie I, E.W. Müller, ed.). Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Historische Anthropologie 3</i> (Freiburg / München 1985) 213-317 |
| FAOS | Freiburger altorientalische Studien (Wiesbaden, Stuttgart 1975ff.) |
| FI | M. Civil, <i>The Farmer's Instructions. A Sumerian Agricultural Manual. Aula Orientalis - Supplementa 5</i> (Sabadell [Barcelona] 1994) |
| Fö | W. Förtsch, <i>Altbabylonische Wirtschaftstexte aus der Zeit Lugalanda's und Urukagina's</i> (VS 14/1, Leipzig 1916) |
| Fossey | Ch. Fossey, <i>Manuel d'Assyriologie, Tome II. Évolution des cunéiformes</i> (Paris 1926) |
| FT | H. de Genouillac, <i>Fouilles de Tello</i> (Paris 1934-1936) |
| Gazetteer | A.R. George, <i>House Most High. The Temples of Ancient Mesopotamia. Mesopotamian Civilizations 5</i> (Winona Lake 1993) 63-161: 'Gazetteer of Ceremonial Names'. |

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|-------------------|--|
| HANE/S | History of the Ancient Near East / Studies (Padova 1990ff.) |
| HSAO | Heidelberger Studien zum Alten Orient - A. Falkenstein zum 17. September 1966 (Wiesbaden 1967) |
| HUCA | Hebrew Union College Annual (Cincinnati 1924ff.) |
| Iraq | Iraq. Published by the British School of Archaeology in Iraq (London 1934ff.) |
| Ist.Mitt. | Istanbul Mitteilungen. Herausgegeben vom Deutschen Archäologischen Institut, Abteilung Istanbul (Istanbul and Tübingen 1933ff.) |
| ITT | Inventaire des tablettes de Tello conservées au Musée Impérial Ottoman (Paris 1910-1921) |
| JAOS | Journal of the American Oriental Society (New Haven 1893ff.) |
| JCS | Journal of Cuneiform Studies (New Haven, Cambridge [Mass.], Philadelphia, Baltimore 1947ff.) |
| JNES | Journal of Near Eastern Studies (Chicago 1942ff.) |
| JQR (NS) | Jewish Quarterly Review (Philadelphia 1910/11ff.) |
| Kutscher Memorial | Vol. <i>kinattūtu ša dārāti</i> . Raphael Kutscher Memorial Volume. Edited by A.F. Rainey, A. Kempinski, M. Sigrist and D. Ussishkin (Tel Aviv 1993). |
| Labat | R. Labat, <i>Manuel d'épigraphie akkadienne</i> (Paris 1976 ⁵) |
| LAK | A. Deimel, <i>Liste der archaischen Keilschriftzeichen von Fara</i> (WVDOG 40, Leipzig 1922) |
| LIH | L.W. King, <i>The Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi</i> (London 1898-1900) |
| MC | Mesopotamian Civilizations (Winona Lake 1989ff.) |
| MEE | Materiali epigrafici di Ebla (Napoli 1979ff.) |
| Mesopotamia | Mesopotamia. Rivista di Archeologia (Torino 1966f.) |
| MSL | Materialien zum sumerischen Lexikon (Rome 1937ff.) |
| N.A.B.U. | Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires (Rouen/Paris 1987ff.) |
| NG | A. Falkenstein, <i>Die neusumerischen Gerichtsurkunden</i> (München 1956-1957) |
| OA | Oriens Antiquus. Rivista del Centro per le Antichità e la Storia dell'Arte del Vicino Oriente (Rome 1962ff.) |
| OIP | Oriental Institute Publications (Chicago 1924ff.) |
| OrNS | Orientalia. Nova Series (Rome 1932ff.) |
| PEa | PROTO-Ea (Nippur Recension). In: MSL XIV (Rome 1979) 30-63 |
| PPAC 1 | Z. Yang, <i>Sargonic Inscriptions from Adab. The Institute for the History of Ancient Civilisations, Periodic Publications on Ancient Civilisations 1</i> (Changchun 1989) |

- PSD The Sumerian Dictionary of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, edited by Å.W. Sjöberg (Philadelphia 1984ff.)
- REC F. Thureau-Dangin, *Recherches sur l'origine de l'écriture cunéiforme* (Paris 1898-1899)
- RGTC Répertoire géographique des textes cunéiformes. Beihefte zum Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients, Series B (Wiesbaden 1974ff.)
- RIME The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods (Toronto 1990ff.)
- RIA Reallexikon der Assyriologie (Berlin/Leipzig and Berlin/New York 1932ff.)
- SANTAG SANTAG. Arbeiten und Untersuchungen zur Keilschriftkunde. Herausgegeben von K. Hecker und W. Sommerfeld (Wiesbaden 1990ff.)
- SARI J.S. Cooper, *Sumerian and Akkadian Royal Inscriptions I: Presargonic Inscriptions* (New Haven 1986)
- SAZ A. Cavigneaux, *Die sumerisch-akkadischen Zeichenlisten: Überlieferungsprobleme* (Diss. München 1976)
- SEL Studi epigrafici e linguistici sul Vicino Oriente antico (Verona 1984ff.)
- SKLy J. Krecher, *Sumerische Kultlyrik* (Wiesbaden 1966)
- SRU D.O. Edzard, *Sumerische Rechtsurkunden des III. Jahrtausends aus der Zeit vor der III. Dynastie von Ur* (München 1968)
- St.Pohl *Studia Pohl* (Rome 1967ff.)
- St.Pohl SM *Studia Pohl: Series Maior* (Rome 1969ff.)
- Studies Birot *Miscellanea Babylonica. Mélanges offerts à Maurice Birot. Réunis par J.-M. Durand et J.-R. Kupper* (Paris 1985)
- Studies Borger *Tikip santakki mala bašmu...* Festschrift für Rykle Borger zu seinem 65. Geburtstag am 24. Mai 1994. Herausgegeben von Stefan M. Maul. *Cuneiform Monographs 10* (Groningen 1998)
- Studies Diakonoff *Societies and Languages of the Ancient Near East. Studies in Honour of I.M. Diakonoff* (Warminster 1982)
- Studies Hallo *The Tablet and the Scroll. Near Eastern Studies in honour of William W. Hallo*. M.E. Cohen, D.C. Snell, D.B. Weisberg, eds. (Bethesda [MD] 1993)
- Studies Matouš *Festschrift Lubor Matouš*. Herausgegeben von B. Hruška und G. Komoróczy (Budapest 1978)
- Studies Sjöberg DUMU-E₂-DUB-BA-A. *Studies in Honor of Åke W. Sjöberg*. Edited by H. Behrens, D. Loding and M.T. Roth. Occasional

- Publications of the Samuel Noah Kramer Fund 11 (Philadelphia 1989)
- Studies Tadmor *Ah, Assyria ... Studies in Assyrian History and Ancient Near Eastern Historiography*, presented to Hayim Tadmor. M. Cogan and I. Eph'al, eds. (Jerusalem 1991)
- Sumer *Sumer. A Journal of Archaeology and History in Iraq*. The Republic of Iraq. Directorate General of Antiquities (Baghdad 1945ff.)
- TCS *Texts from Cuneiform Sources* (Locust Valley [New York] 1966ff.)
- ThŠH J. Klein, *Three Šulgi Hymns. Sumerian Royal Hymns Glorifying King Šulgi of Ur* (Ramat-Gan 1981)
- TMH(NF) *Texte und Materialien der Frau Prof. Hilprecht Collection of Babylonian Antiquities* (Neue Folge: Leipzig, Berlin 1932ff.)
- TUAT O. Kaiser (ed.), *Texte aus der Umwelt des Alten Testaments* (Gütersloh 1982ff.)
- UET *Ur Excavations, Texts* (London 1928ff.)
- UGASL G.J. Selz, *Untersuchungen zur Götterwelt des altsumerischen Stadtstaates von Lagaš*. Occasional Publications of the Samuel Noah Kramer Fund 13 (Philadelphia 1995)
- UVB *Uruk, Vorläufiger Bericht über die von dem Deutschen Archäologischen Institut und der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft aus Mitteln der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft unternommenen Ausgrabungen in Uruk-Warka* (Berlin 1930ff.)
- VA *Siglum of the Vorderasiatische Abteilung of the Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin*
- VS *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler der Königlichen/Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin* (Leipzig, Berlin 1907ff.)
- WO *Die Welt des Orients* (Wuppertal, Stuttgart and Göttingen 1947ff.)
- WVDOG *Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft* (Leipzig, Berlin 1901ff.)
- Xenia *Xenia. Konstanzer Althistorische Vorträge und Forschungen* (W. Schuller ed., Konstanz 1981ff.)
- YOS *Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts* (New Haven 1915ff.)
- ZA(NF) *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* (Leipzig, Berlin, Straßburg 1886ff.; Neue Folge: Berlin/Leipzig, Berlin, Berlin/New York 1924ff.)

LIST OF TEXTS

The number of each text is accompanied by the original publication of the copy reproduced in this book and by its most recent edition.

I. Royal Inscriptions

1. CT XXI, pl. 3, No. 90015 (brick); D.R. Frayne, RIME 3/2, 69ff. ('Ur-Nammu E3/2.1.1.33')
2. YOS IX 14 (clay nail); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 113 ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.8')
3. CT XXI, pl. 2, No. 90009 (brick); D.R. Frayne, RIME 3/2, 25f. ('Ur-Nammu E3/2.1.1.4')
4. VS I 22, VA 57 (brick); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 156 ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.64')
5. CT XXI, pl. 36, No. 90289 (brick); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 154f. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.62')
6. CT XXI, pl. 37, No. 90288 (brick); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 120f. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.18')
7. OIP 14 33 (brick); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 135f. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.37')
8. VS I 23, VA 3129 (brick); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 141f. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.44')
9. VS I 21, VA 55 (brick); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 130f. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.31')
10. FT II, pl. XXXIX, TG 2429 (stone tablet); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 109f. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.4')
11. CIRPL 34, Ent. 18 (door socket); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 221f. ('Entemena 18')
12. CIRPL 1, Um. 3 (copper nail); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 79f. ('Urnanše 2')
13. CIRPL 35, Ent. 22 (door socket); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 222f. ('Entemena 22')
14. CIRPL 36, Ent. 27 (door socket); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 227f. ('Entemena 27')
15. DC I, pl. XLVI; photo: DC II, pl. 31^{bis}, 3 (brick); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 182ff. ('Enannatum I. 2')
16. DC I, pl. XLV (brick); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 165ff. ('E'annatum 22')
17. CIRPL 59, Ukg. 17 (clay olive); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 338f. ('Uru'inimgina 17')
18. CIRPL 56, Ukg. 10 (stone tablet); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 326ff. ('Uru'inimgina 10')
19. CIRPL 45, En.II 1 (door socket); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 273f.

20. CIRPL 36, Ent. 26 (door socket); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 226f. ('Entemena 26')
21. CIRPL 32, Ent. 1 (diorite statue); H. Steible, FAOS 5/1, 211ff. ('Entemena 1')
22. DC I, pl. VI-VII (diorite statue, "petite statue debout"); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 29f. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.StA')
23. DC I, pl. XVI-XVII (diorite statue, "statue dite aux épaules étroites"); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 38ff. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.StC')
24. DC I, pl. XVII-XIX (diorite statue, "statue colossale"); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 40ff. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.StD')
25. DC I, pl. XXIII-XXV (diorite statue, "l'architecte à la règle"); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 46ff. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.StF')
26. DC I, pl. XVIII (diorite statue, "petite statue assise, acéphale"); D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1, 50f. ('Gudea E3/1.1.7.StH')
27. UVB 10, pl. 28 (door socket); D.R. Frayne, RIME 3/2, 262ff. ('Amar-Suena E3/2.1.3.16')
28. LIH 58 (shaft); D.R. Frayne, RIME 4, 347ff. ('Ḫammu-rāpi E4.3.6.12')
29. UET 8 84 (cone head); D.R. Frayne, RIME 4, 278f. ('Rim-Sîn I E4.2.14.6')

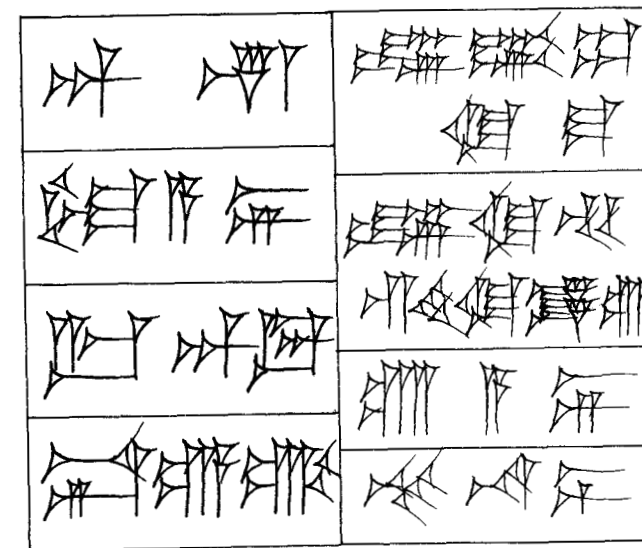
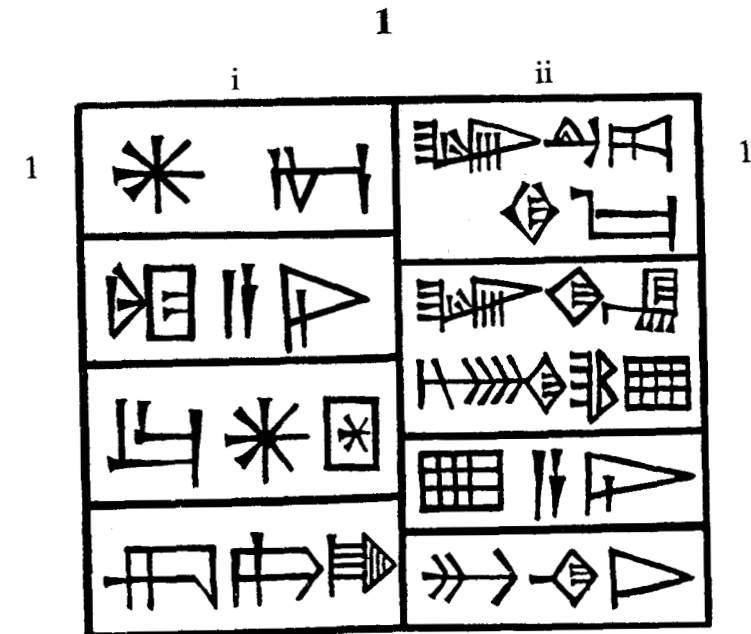
II. Legal Documents

30. OIP 14 192 (clay tablet); Z. Yang, PPAC 1, 119-120; 346-347 (loan of silver)
31. TMHNF 1/2 24 (clay tablet); N. Schneider, OrNS 8 (1939) 62 (loan of silver)
32. JCS 8 (1954) 46 (clay tablet); A. Falkenstein, NG 2, 1f. (marriage decree)
33. DV 3/II 293 (clay tablet); G.J. Selz, FAOS 15/1, 521f. (purchase of slaves and workers)
34. DV 3/II 17 (clay tablet); D.O. Edzard, SRU, 93f. (purchase of a cult singer)
35. TMH 5 216 (clay tablet); D.O. Edzard, SRU, 127 (guarantee)
36. TMHNF 1/2 259 (clay tablet); A. Falkenstein, NG 2, 212f. (record of an oath)
37. NG III, pl. 2 (clay tablet); A. Falkenstein, NG 2, 27f. (suit for breach of betrothal promise)
38. ITT 3/2, pl. 21, 5279 (clay tablet); A. Falkenstein, NG 2, 159ff. (claim of property and a slave; liberation of the daughters of this slave)
39. ZA 55 (1962) 71 (clay tablet); for this controversial document see S. Green-gus, HUCA 40-41 (1969-1970) 33-44; J. van Dijk, OrNS 39 (1970) 99-102; Å. Sjöberg, *ibid.* 92; M. Roth, JAOS 103 (1983) 278 ad 24; H. Lutzmann, TUAT 1

(1982) 198; J.-M. Durand, AEM I/1, 525 b); C. Wilcke, Xenia 32 (1992) 70²⁵
 (decree of divorce)

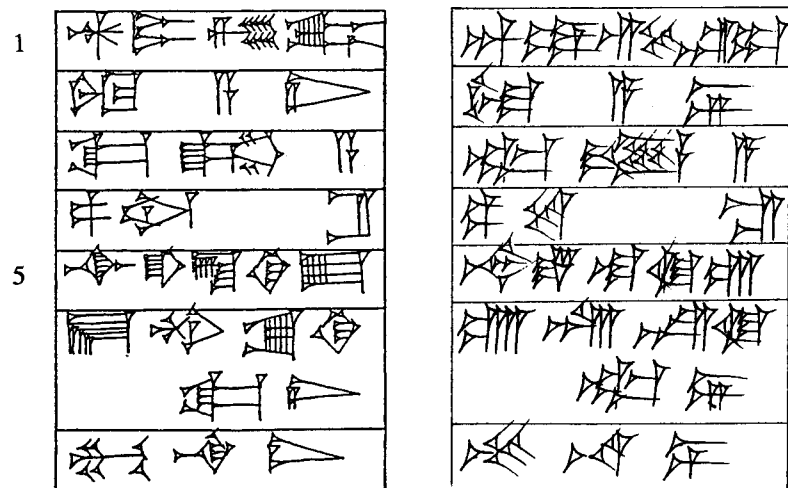
III. Economic Documents

- 40. VS 14/1 44 (clay tablet); J. Bauer, AWL, 281f. (delivery of fodder)
- 41. VS 14/1 128 (clay tablet); J. Bauer, AWL, 324 (delivery of animal products for a festival)
- 42. VS 14/1 35 (clay tablet); J. Bauer, AWL, 289f. (account of sheep and goats)
- 43. VS 14/1 145 (clay tablet); J. Bauer, AWL, 296f. (purchase and branding of a steer)
- 44. VS 14/1 157 (clay tablet); J. Bauer, AWL 452ff. (offering of beer to the gods)



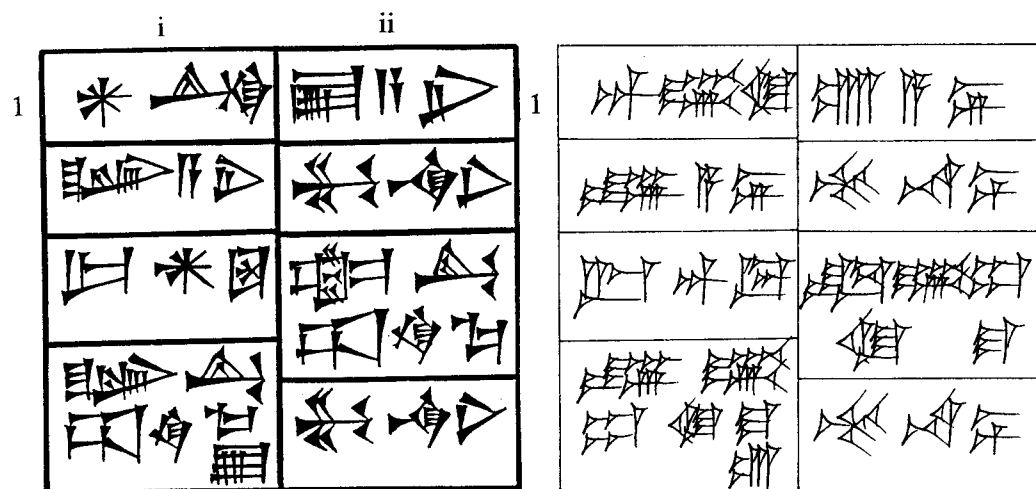
^dinanna / nin-a-ni / ur-^dnammu / nita-kala-ga / lugal-uri₅
 (ŠEŠ.AB)^{ki}-ma / lugal-ki-en-gi-ki-uri-ke₄ / é-a-ni / mu-na-dù

2



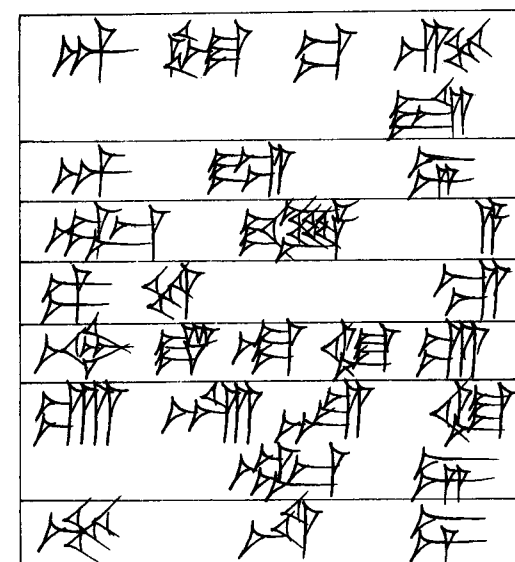
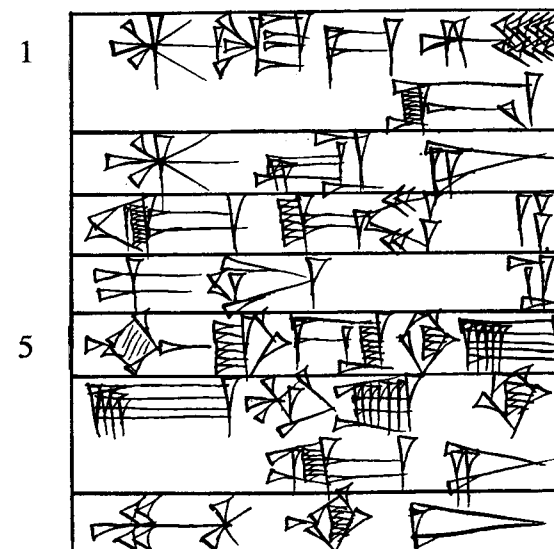
^ddumu-zi-abzu(ZU.AB) / nin-a-ni / gù-dé-a / énsi(PA.TE.SI)- /
 lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki}-ke₄ / é-ġír-su^{ki}-ka-ni / mu-na-dù

3



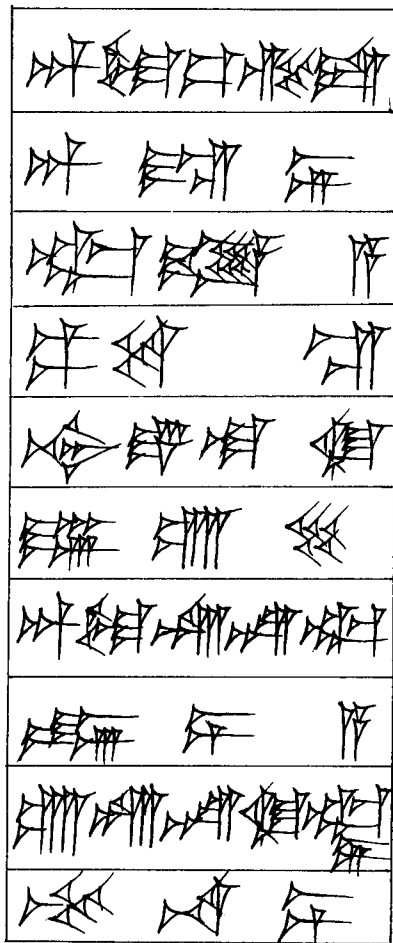
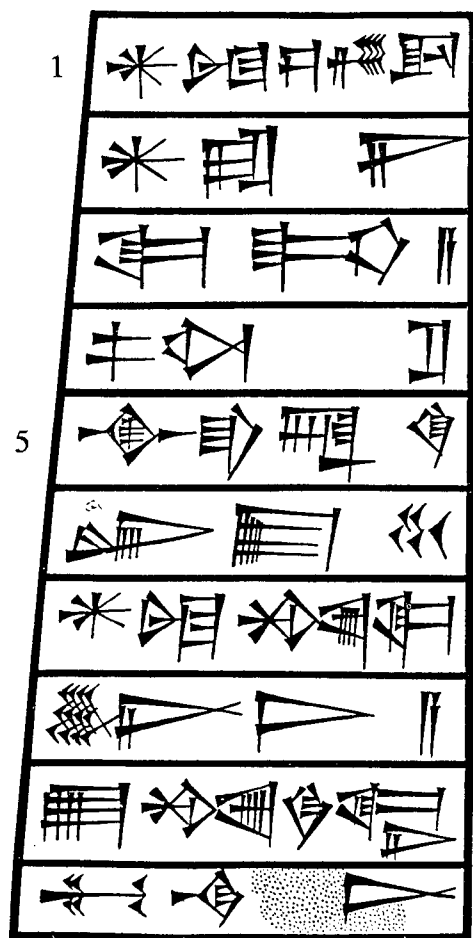
^dnanna(ŠEŠ.KI) / lugal-a-ni / ur-^dnammu / lugal-uri₅(ŠEŠ.AB)^{ki}-
 ma-ke₄ / é-a-ni / mu-na-dù / bàd-uri₅(ŠEŠ.AB)^{ki}-ma / mu-na-dù

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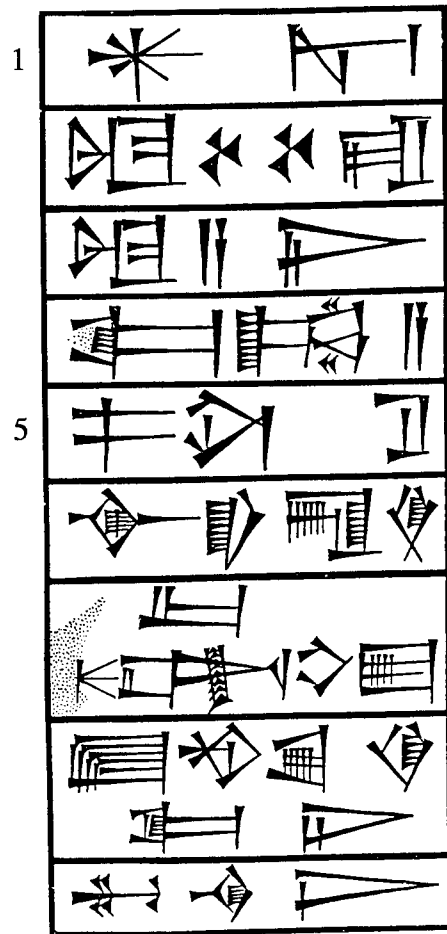


^dnin-ġiš-zi-da / diġir-ra-ni / gù-dé-a / énsi(PA.TE.SI)- /
 lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki}-ke₄ / é-ġír-su^{ki}-ka-ni / mu-na-dù

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^dinanna / nin-kur-kur-ra / nin-a-ni / gù-dé-a / énsi(PA.TE.SI)-/
 lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki} / ur-^rd¹gá-tùm-du₁₀-ke₄ / é-ġír-su^{ki}-ka-ni /
 mu-na-dù

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^dnin-ġír-su / ur-saġ-kala-ga- / ^den-líl-lá-ra / ġù-dé-a / énsi(PA.TE.SI)-/ lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki}-ke₄ / níġ-ul-e pa mu-na-è(UD.DU) / é-ninnu-^danzu(IM.MI)^{mušen}-bábbar-ra-ni / mu-na-dù / ki-bi mu-na-ġi₄

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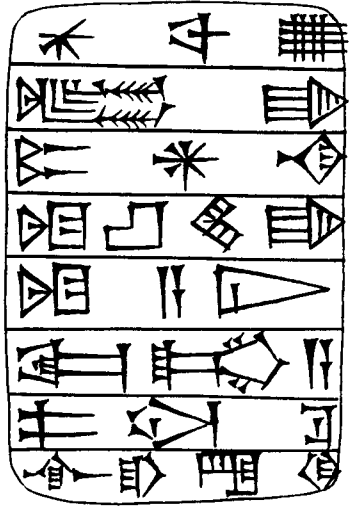
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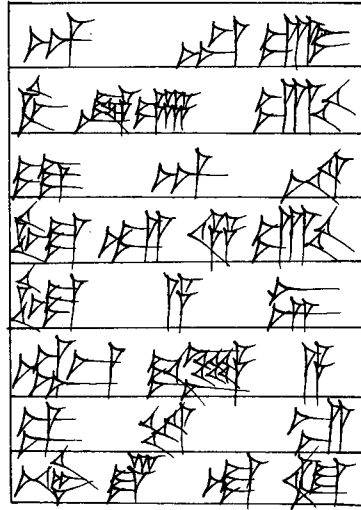
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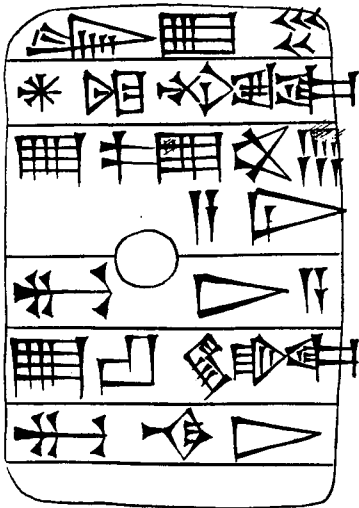


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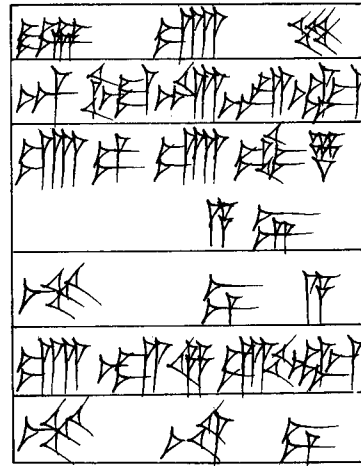


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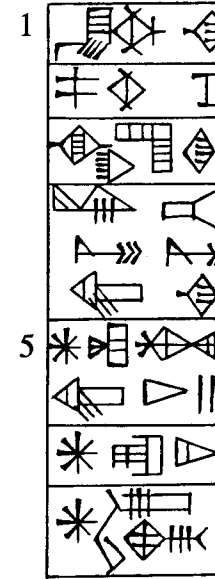


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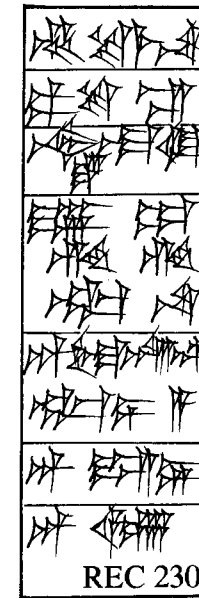


^dba-U₂ / munus-sa₆-ga / dumu-an-na / nin-iri-kù-ga / nin-a-ni /
 gù-dé-a / énsi(PA.TE.SI)- / lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki} / lú é-ninnu- /
^dnin-ġír-su-ka / é-ġidru é-ub-^rimin¹-a-ni / mu-dù-a / é-iri-kù-ga-
 ka<ni> / mu-na-dù

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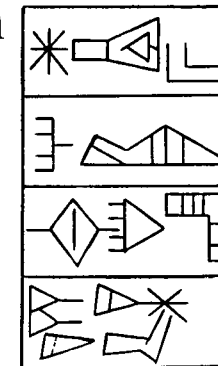


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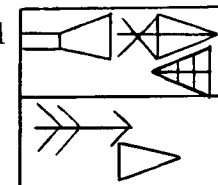
en-te:me-na / énsi(PA.TE.SI)- / lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki} / lú
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| | | lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA) ^{ki} |
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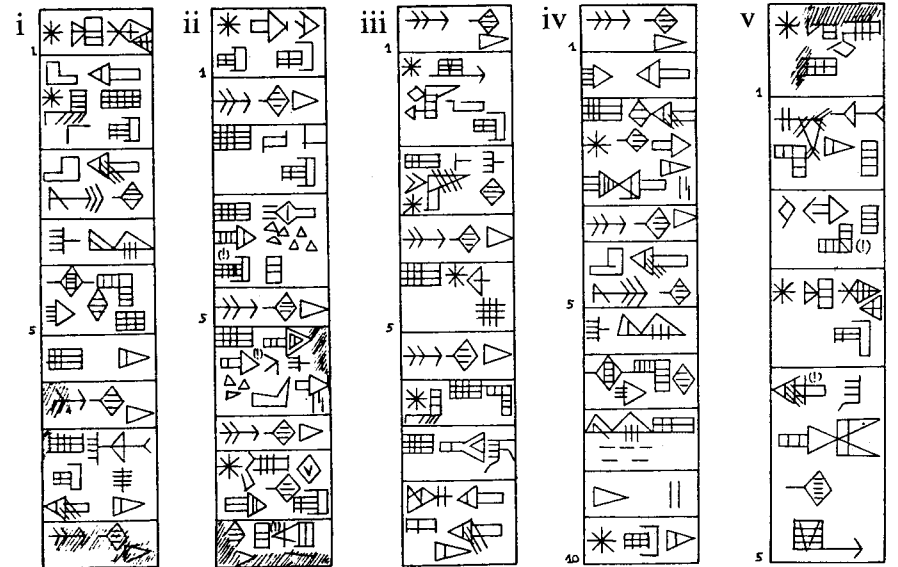
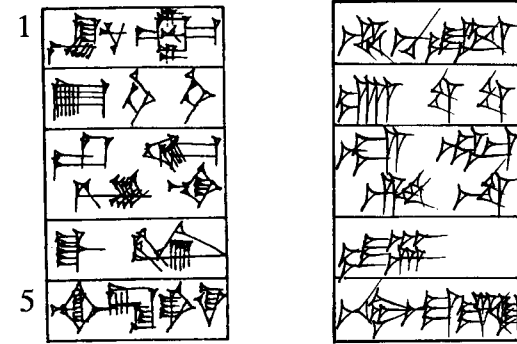
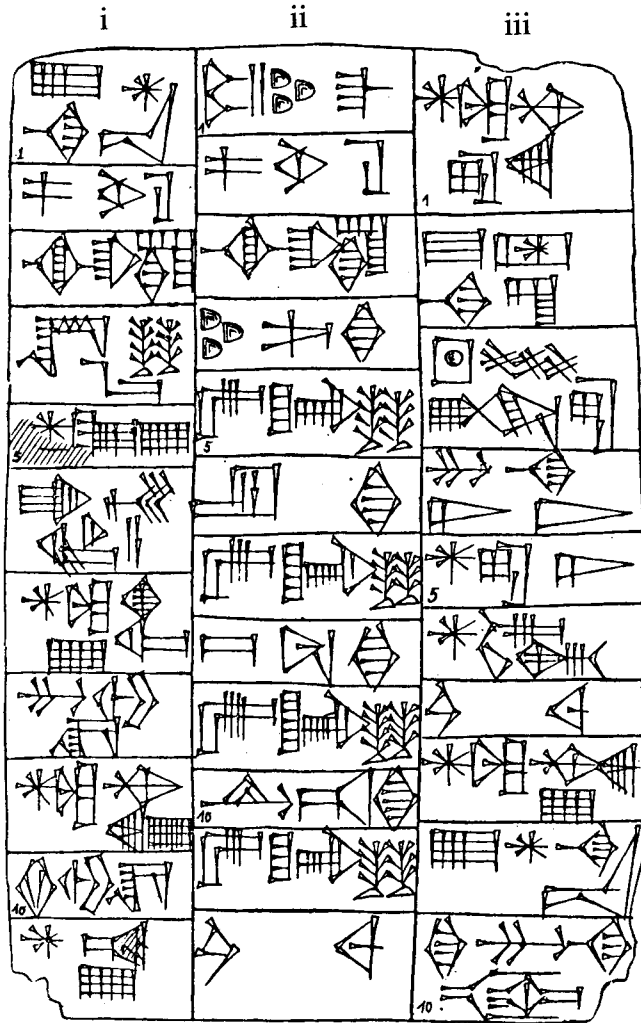
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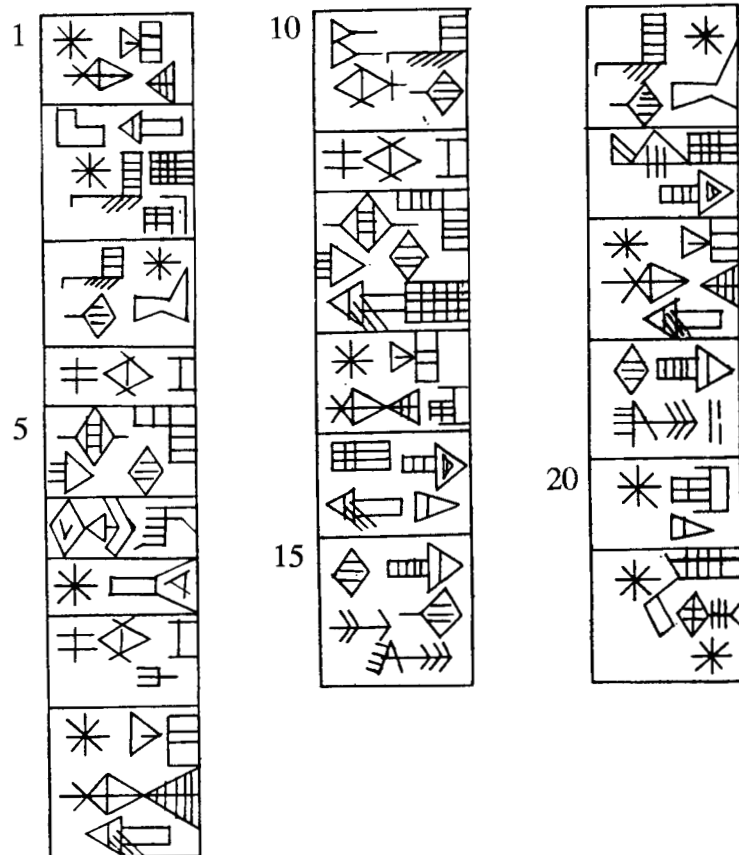
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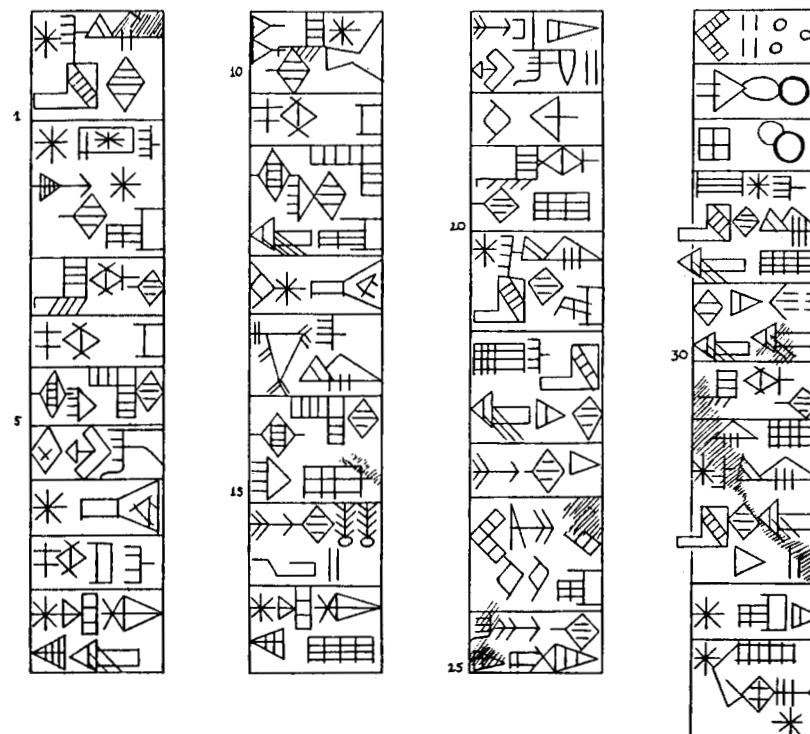


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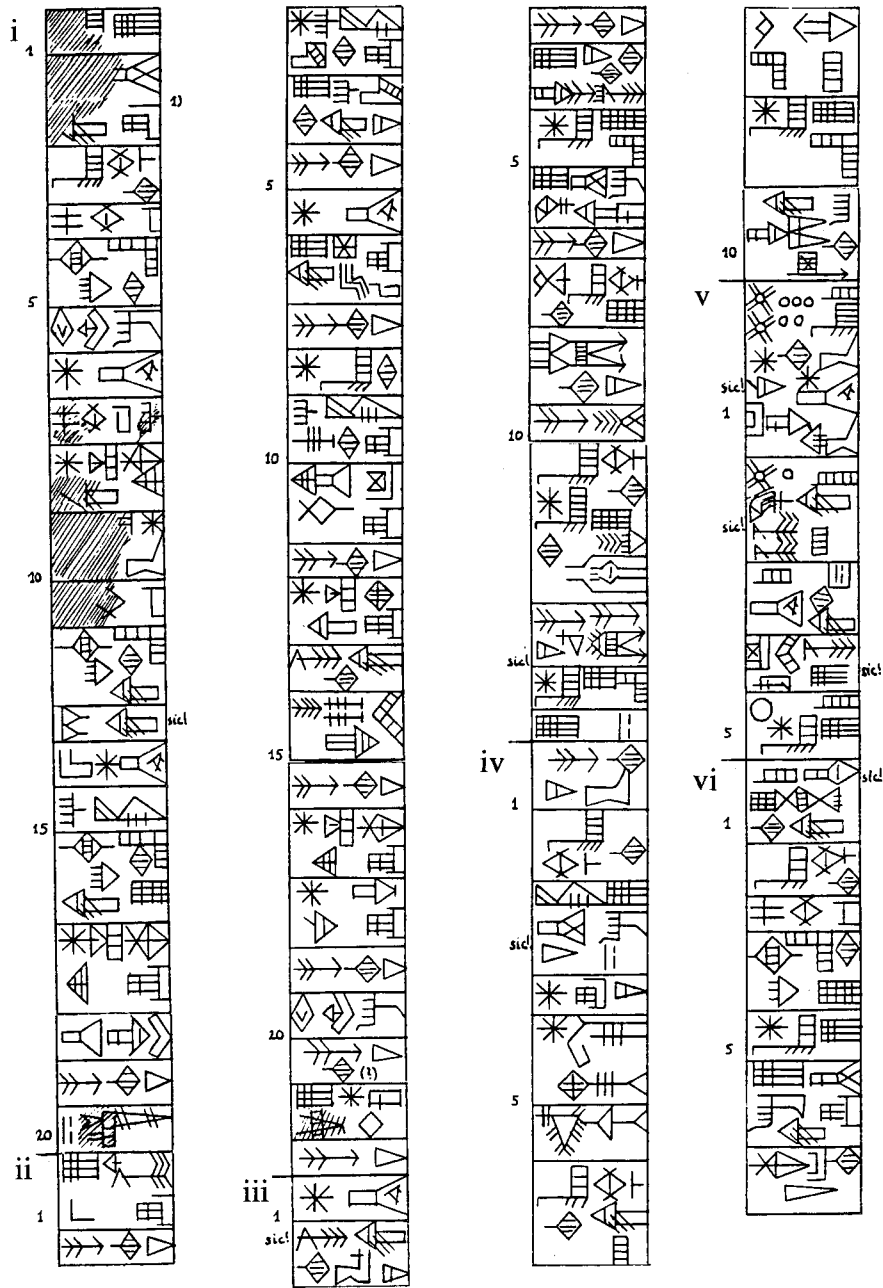


^dnin-ġír-sú / ur-saġ-^den-líl-ra / en-an-na-túm / énsi(PA.TE.SI)- / (5) lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki} / šà-pà-da- / ^dnanše / énsi-gal- / ^dnin-ġír-sú-ka / (10) dumu-en-te:me-na- / énsi(PA.TE.SI)- / lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki}-ka-ke₄ / ^dnin-ġír-sú-ra / é-bàppir-ka-ni / (15) ki-bi mu-na-gi₄ / en-an-na-túm / lú é-bàppir- / ^dnin-ġír-sú-ka / ki-bi gi₄-a / (20) diġir-ra-ni / ^dšul-utul₁₂-am₆

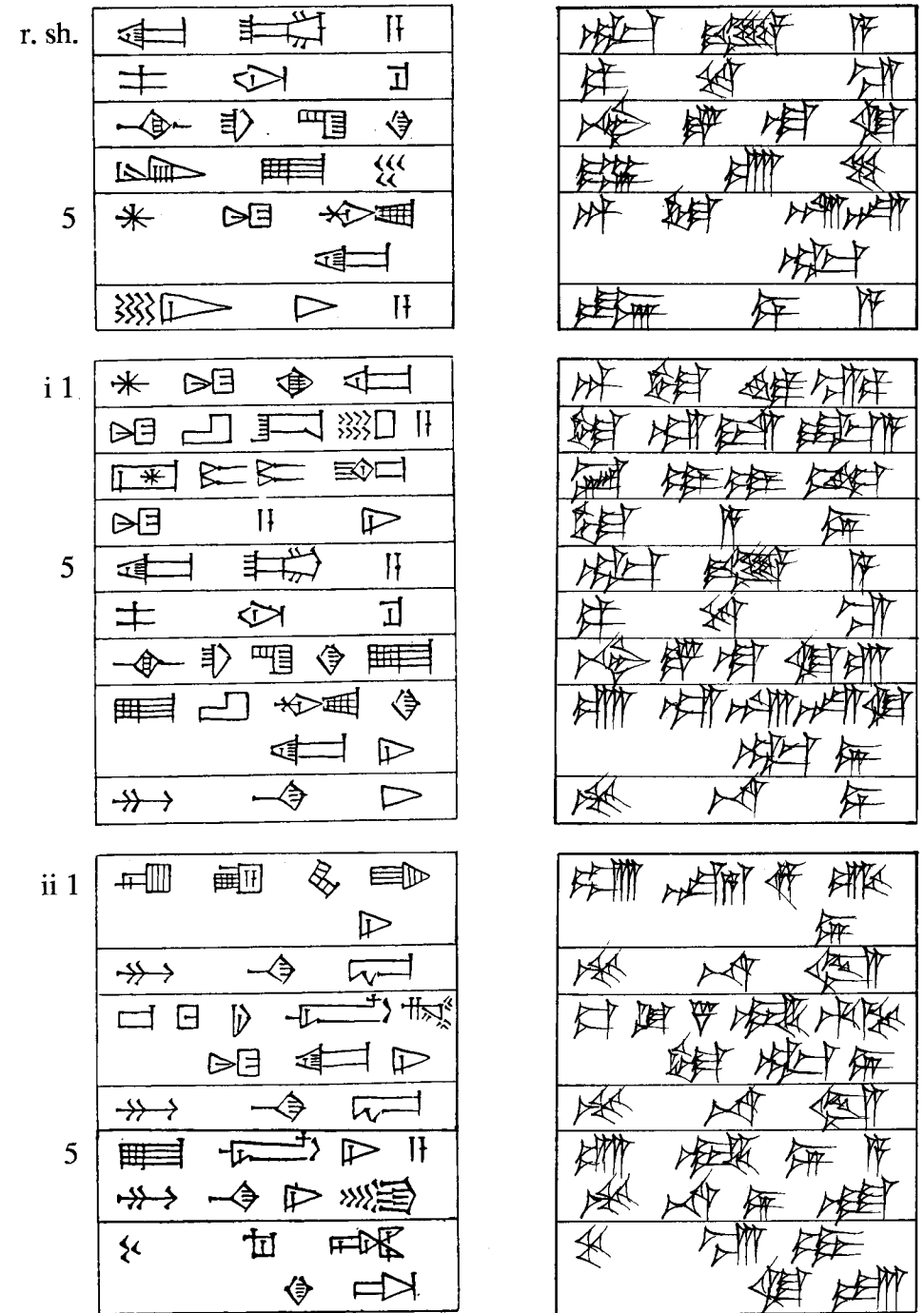
20



^dlugal-uru_x(URU_xKAR₂)^{ki} / ^dama-ušumgal-an-na-ra / en-te:me-na / énsi(PA.TE.SI)- / (5) lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki} / šà-pà-da- / ^dnanše / énsi(PA.TE.SI)-gal- / ^dnin-ġír-sú-ka / (10) dumu-en-an-na-túm / énsi(PA.TE.SI)- / lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki}-ka-ra / u₄ ^dnanše / nam-lugal- / (15) lagaš(ŠIR.BUR.LA)^{ki}-sa / mu-na-šúm-ma-a / ^dnin-ġír-sú-ke₄ / mu e-ni-pà-da-a / u₄-ba / (20) en-te:me-na-ke₄ / ^dlugal-uru_x(URU_xKAR₂)^{ki}-ra / é-gal-uru_x(URU_xKAR₂)^{ki}-ka-ni / mu-na-dù / kù-sig₁₇ ^rkù¹-bábbar-ra / (25) šu mu-na-ni-tag / kù-za-gìn / gu₄-20 / udu-20 / kisal-^dlugal-uru_x(URU_xKAR₂)^{ki}-ka-ke₄ / (30) sá ì-mi-du₁₁-du₁₁ / en-te:me-na / [I]ú é-^dlugal-uru_x(URU_xKAR₂)^{ki}-ka dù-a / diġir-ra-ni / ^dšul-utul₁₂-am₆



(1) This line is to be read [E₂]-ad-[da]-[ka¹-ra, cf. vi 6.



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right shoulder gù-dé-a / énsi-lagaš^{ki} / lú é-ninnu- / (5) ^dnin-ġír-su-ka in-dù-a / (i) ^dnin-ġur-saġ / nin iri-da mú-a / ama-dumu-dumu-ne / nin-a-ni / (5) gù-dé-a énsi- / lagaš^{ki}-ke₄ / é-iri-ġír-su^{ki}-ka-ni / mu-na-dù / (ii) DUB.ŠEN(= REC 429)-kù-ga-ni / mu-na-dím / ēi^šdúr-ġar-maġ-nam-nin-ka-ni / mu-na-dím / (5) é-maġ-ni-a mu-na-ni-ku₄ / kur-má-gan^{ki}-ta / (iii) ^{na}esi im-ta-e₁₁ alan-na-ni-šè / mu-tu / nin an-ki-a nam-tar-re-dè / (5) ^dnin-tu / ama-diġir-re-ne-ke₄ / gù-dé-a / (iv) lú-é-dù-a-ka / nam-ti-la-ni mu-sù / mu-šè mu-na-sa₄ / é-a mu-na-ni-ku₄

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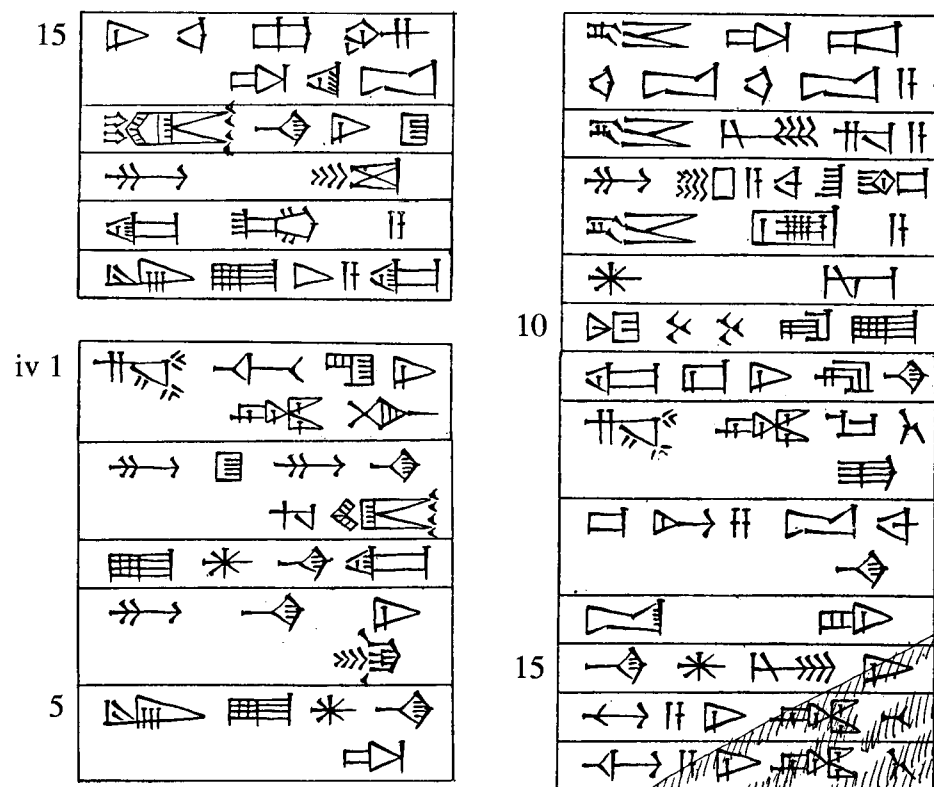
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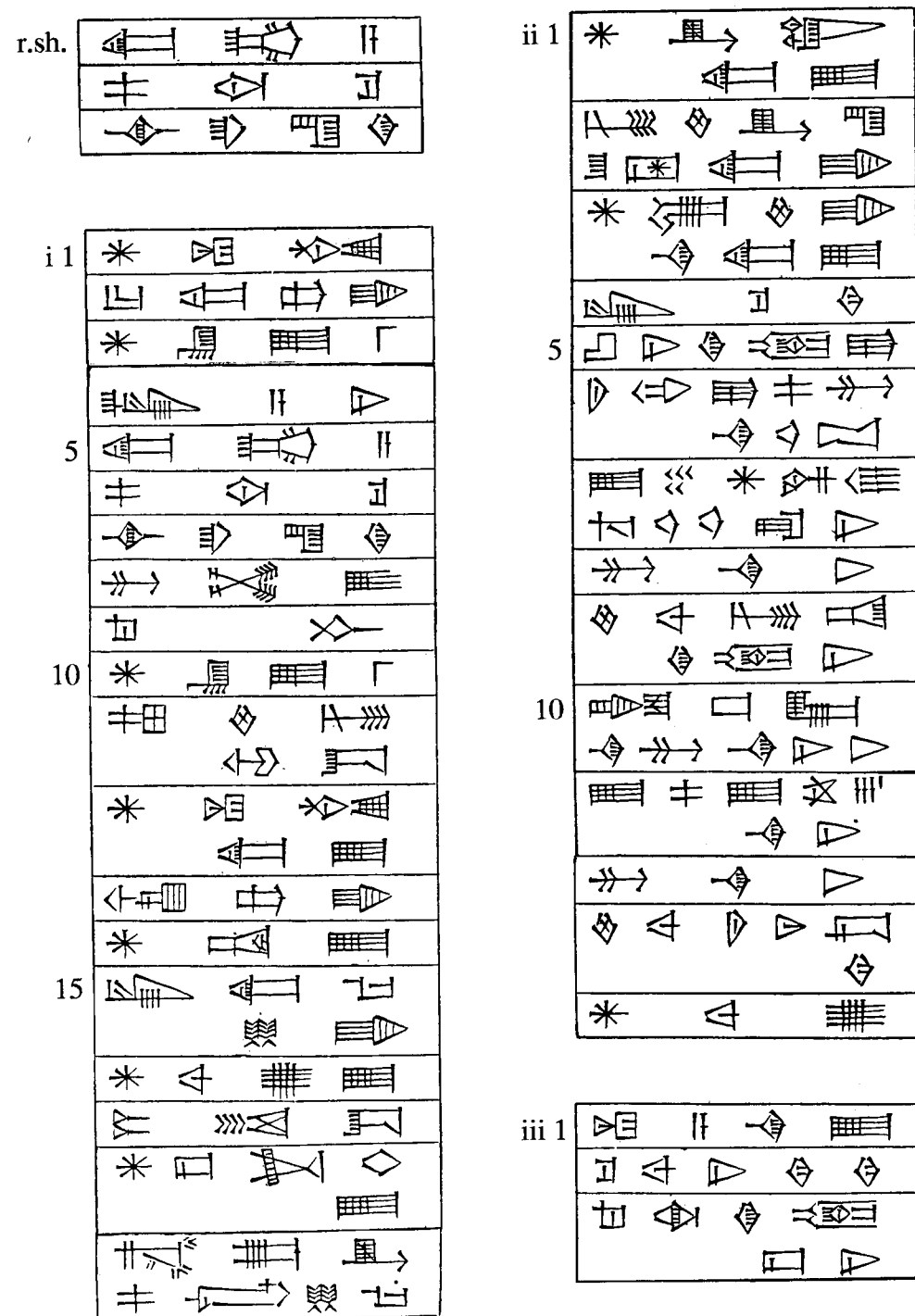
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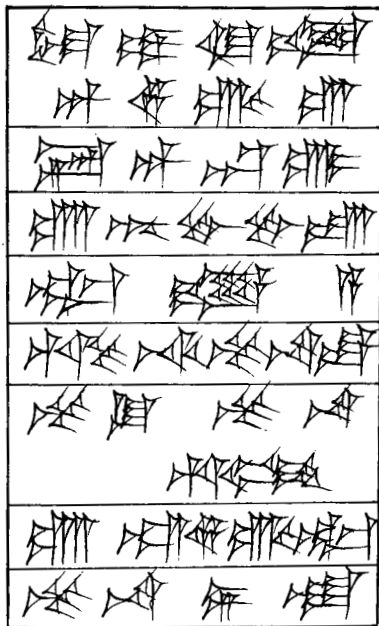
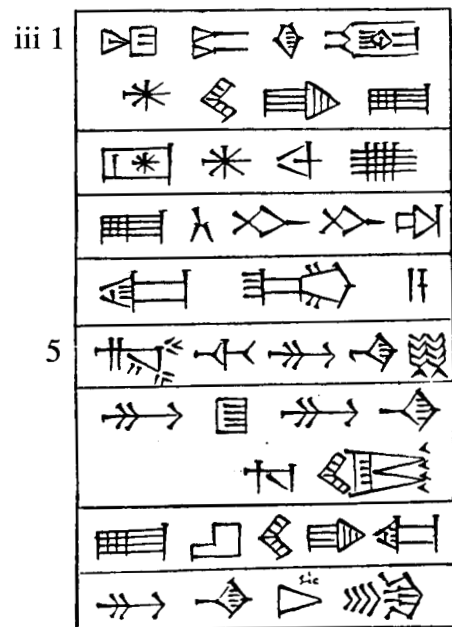


(i) ^dnin-ġiš-zi-da / diġir-gù-dé-a / énsi- / lagaš^{ki} / (5) lú é-an-na / in-dù-a-kam / (ii) ^dinanna / nin-kur-kur-ra / nin-a-ni / gù-dé-a (5) mu-ġi₁₆-sa / énsi- / lagaš^{ki} / lú é-ninnu- / ^dnin-ġír-su-ka / (10) in-dù-a / u₄ ^dinanna-ke₄ / igi-nam-ti-ka-ni / mu-ši-bar-ra-a / gù-dé-a / (15) énsi- / lagaš^{ki} / ġéštu-daġal-a-kam / úrdu nin-a-ni / ki-ág-àm / (20) ġá-ù-šub-ba-ka / ġiš ba-ħur / ka-al-ka / urin ba-mul / (iii) im-bi ki-dadag-ga-a / im-mi-lu / sig₄-bi / ki-sikil-a / (5) im-mi-du₈ / uš-bi mu-kù / izi im-ta-lá / temen-bi / ì-ir-nun-ka / (10) šu-tag ba-ni-du₁₁ / é-ki-ág-ġá-ni / é-an-na ša-ġír-su^{ki}-ka / mu-na-ni-dù / kur-má-gan^{ki}-ta / (15) na⁴esi im-ta-e₁₁ / alan-na-ni-šè / mu-tu / gù-dé-a / lú-é-dù-a-ka / (iv) nam-ti-la-ni ħé-sù / mu-šè mu-na-sa₄ / é-an-na-ka / mu-na-ni-ku₄ / (5) lú é-an-na-ta / ìb-ta-ab-è-è-a / ìb-zi-re-a / mu-sar-a-ba šu bí-ib-uru₁₂-a / ^dinanna / (10) nin-kur-kur-ra-ke₄ / saġ-ġá-ni unken-na / nam ħé-ma-KU₅-e / ġiš^{gu}-za-gub-ba-na / suħuš-bi / (15) na-an-ġi-^{né} / numun-a-ni ^{ħé-til} / bal-^a-ni ħé-ku₅¹

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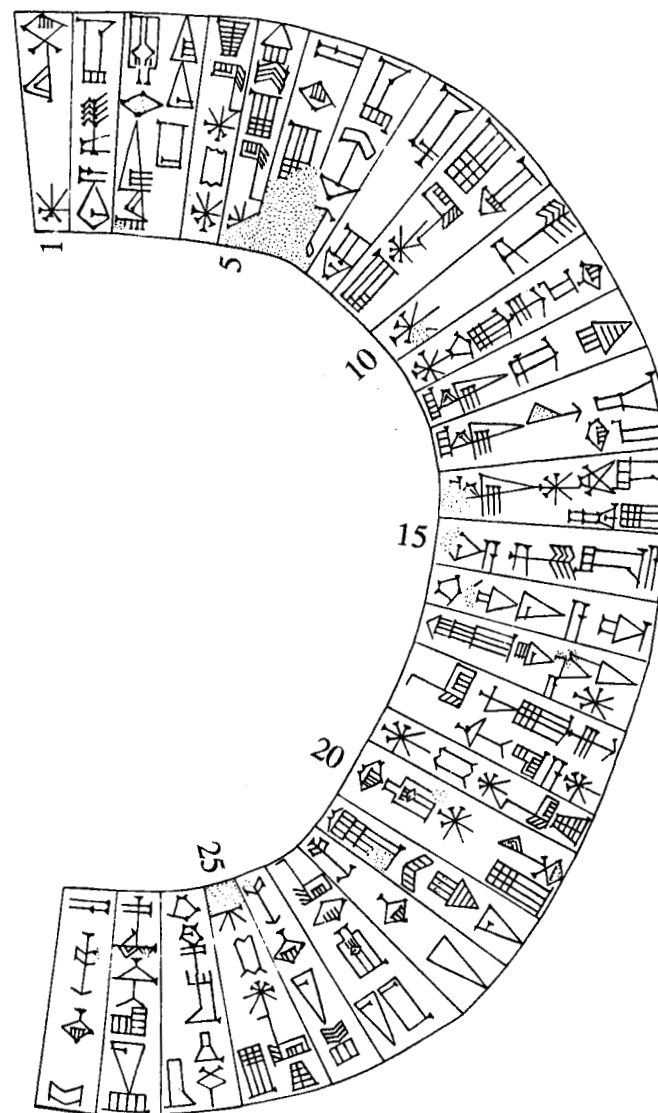


26 ctd.



- (i) ^dba-U₂ / munus-sa₆-ga / dumu-an-na / nin-iri-kù-ga / (5) nin-
hé-ġál dumu-an-kù-ga / nin-a-ni / gù-dé-a / énsi- / lagaš^{ki}-ke₄ /
(ii) u₄ é-TAR-sír-sír / é-ki-ág-ni / é hé-du₇-iri-kù-ga / mu-na-dù-a /
(5) kur-má-gan^{ki}-ta / na⁴esi[!] (=PA) im-ta-e₁₁ / alan-na-ni-šè / mu-tu
(iii) nin dumu-ki-ág-an-kù-ga-ke₄ / ama ^dba-U₂ / é-TAR-sír-sír-ta /
gù-dé-a / (5) nam-ti mu-na-šúm / mu-šè mu-na-sa₄ / é-iri-kù-ga-ka /
mu-na-ni[!] (=GAG)-ku₄

27



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lugal-[']ki¹-ág-ġá-ni-ir
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5 ^rd¹en-líl-le
[nib]ru^{ki}-a
[']mu¹-pà-da
saġ-ús-
é-^den-líl-ka
10 diġir-zi
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lugal-kala-ga
lugal-uri^{ki}-ma
[1]ugal-an-ub-da-
lím-mu-ba-ke₄
15 kar-zi-da-a
u₄-ul-lí-a-ta
ġi₆-par₄-bi nu-dù-àm
en nu-un-ti-la-àm
^damar-^dsu[']en
20 ki-ág-^dnanna-ke₄
ġi₆-par₄-kù-ga-ni
mu-na-dù
en-ki-ág-ġá-ni
mu-na-ni-ku₄
25 ^rd¹amar-^dsu[']en-ke₄
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nam-ti-la-ni-šè
a mu-na-ru

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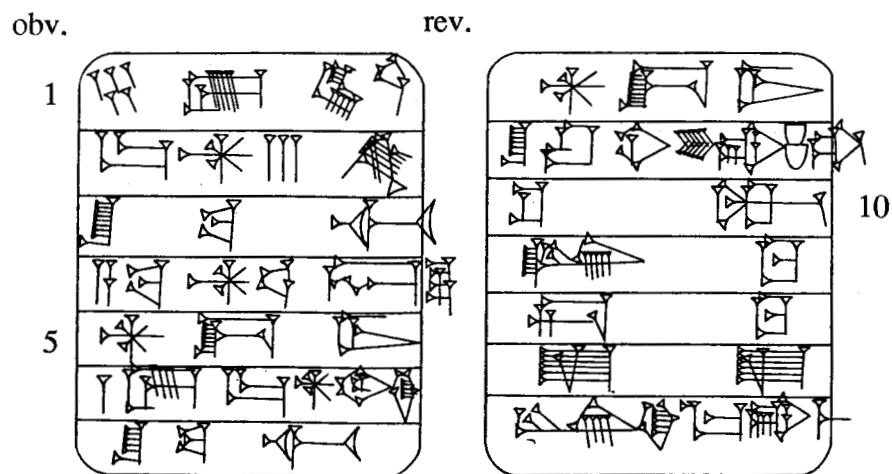
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 16 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 17 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 18 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 19 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 20 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 21 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 22 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 23 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 24 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 25 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 26 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 27 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 28 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 29 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭
 30 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭 𒀭

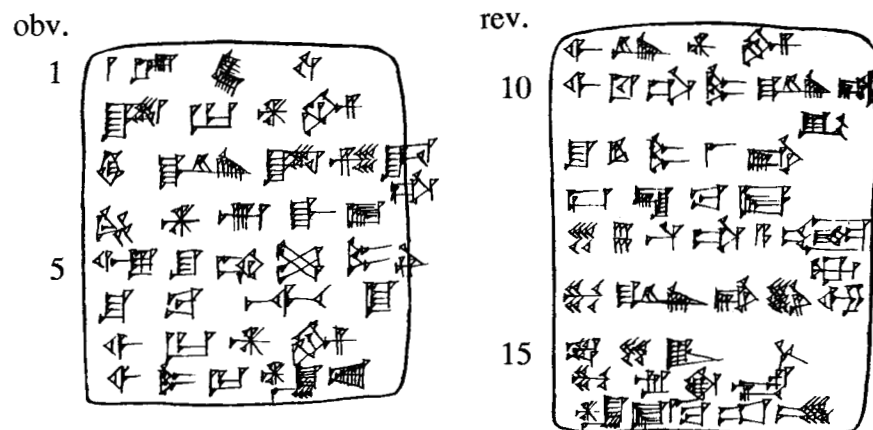
This is the Sumerian part of a bilingual text, and should be read in the light of the Akkadian original. See the List of Texts, p. XVII, 28.

30



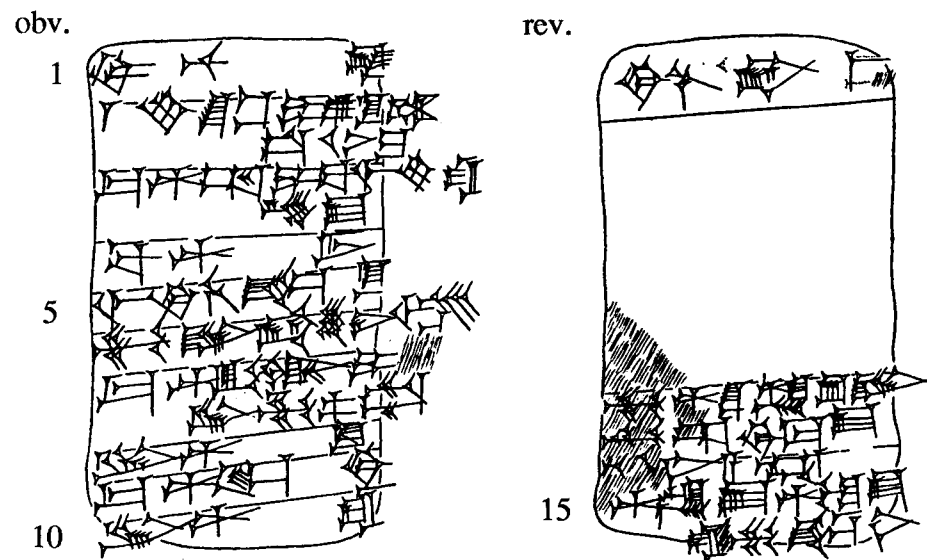
obv. 1 5 giġ₄ kù-babbar
 ur-^deš₅-peš
 šu ba-ti
 a-ba-^dutu-gim-e
 5 an-da-tuku
 1 giġ₄ ur-kèš^{ki}
 šu ba-ti
 rev. an-da-tuku
 šu-rí-kam še-bi 0.2-ta
 10 si-dam
 lugal-DUR₂
 gala
 IŠ kuš₇
 lú-ki-<inim->ma-bi-me

31



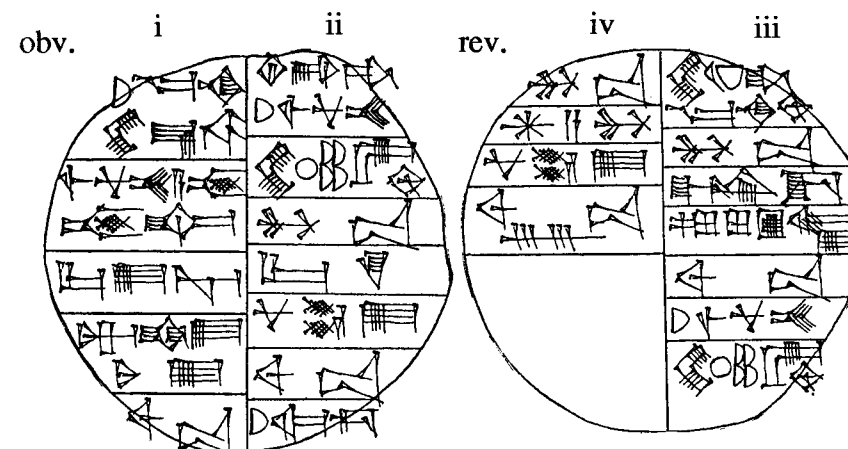
obv. 1 1 giġ₄ kù-babbar
 á-ur-^diškur
 ki-lugal-á-zi-da-ta
 géme-^dnun-gal-ke₄
 5 ù šu-duran(DUR[!].KIB) dumu-ni
 šu ba-ti-éš
 igi-ur-^diškur
 igi-dumu-ur-^dsín
 rev. igi-lú-^diškur
 10 igi-pú-ta dumu-lugal-ĥé-ġál
 tukum-bi
 ġá-la ba-dag
 še 6 sila-ta-a áġ-dam
 mu-lugal-bi in-pà
 15 iti še-gur₁₀-ku₅
 mu má-gur₈-maĥ-
^den-líl-lá ba-ab-du₈

32

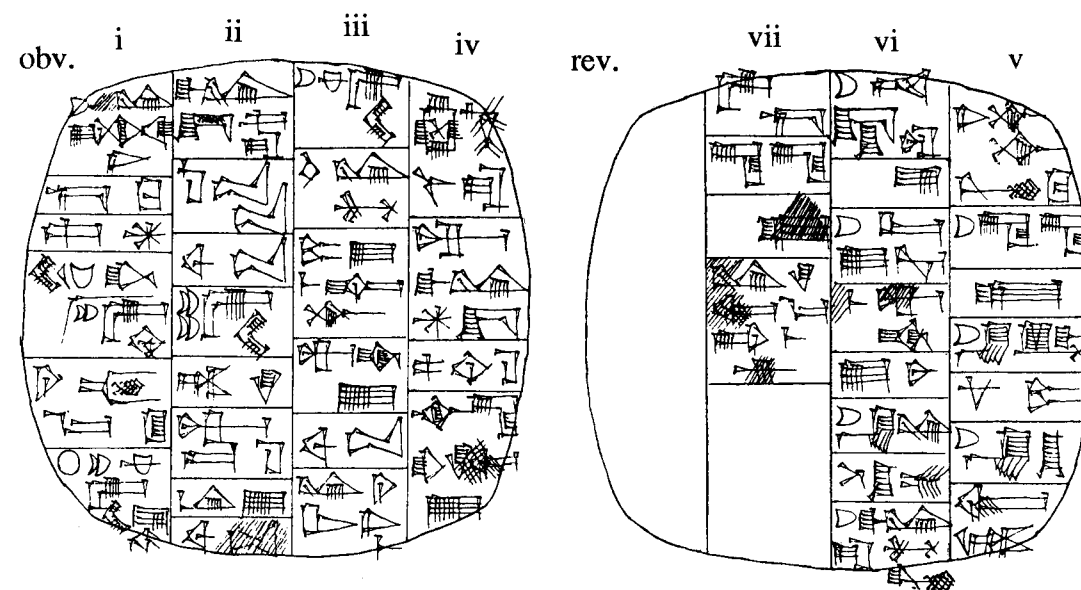


- obv. 1 di-til-la
 Iša-šu-niġin dumu-ú-šè-hé-DU utul
 ur-^dnanše dumu-ba-ši-ša-ra-gi-ke₄
 ba-an-tuku
- 5 igi-di-ku₅-ne-šè
 mu-lugal-bi in-pà-eš
 ur-^dig-alim dumu-lú-ġu₁₀ maškim
 lú-^dšá-ra
 ur-^dištaran
- 10 lú-diġir-ra
- rev. di-ku₅-bi-me
 (space)
 mu ^dšu-^dsîn lugal-
 uri₅^{ki}-ma-ke₄
 na-rú-a-maḥ
- 15 ^den-líl ^dnin-líl-ra mu-ne-dù

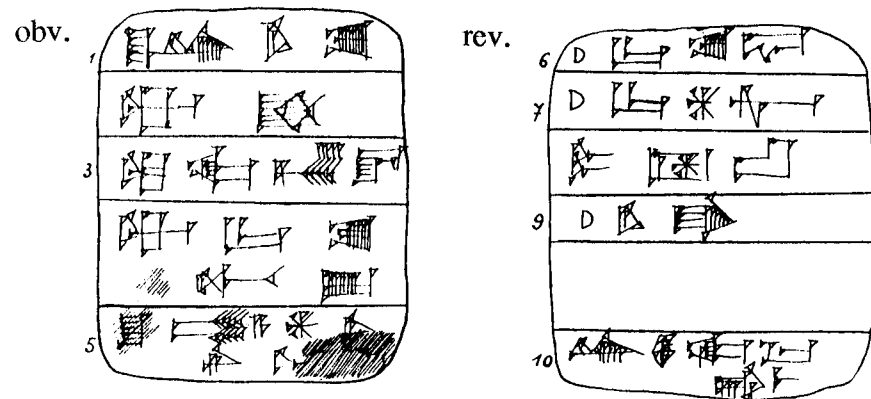
33



34

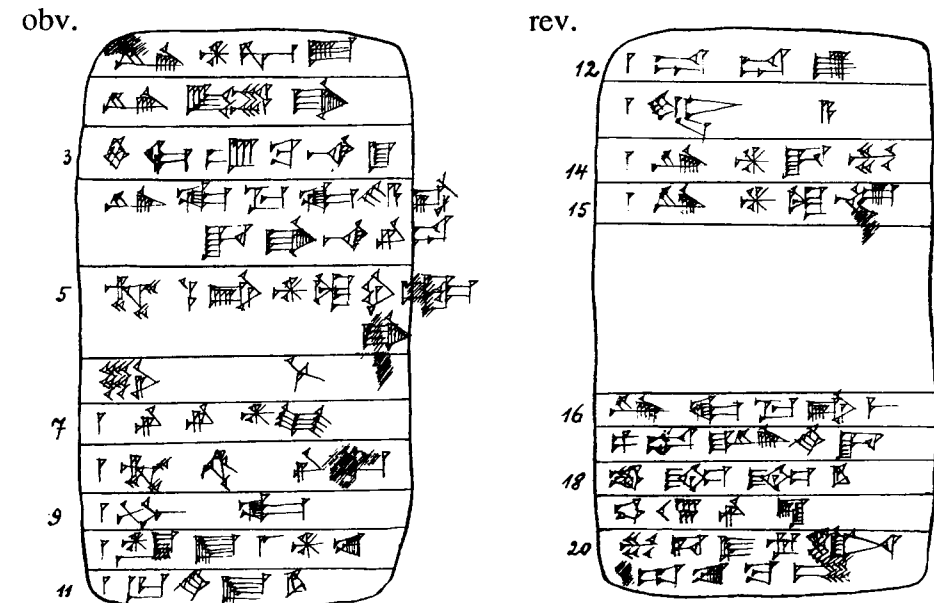


35

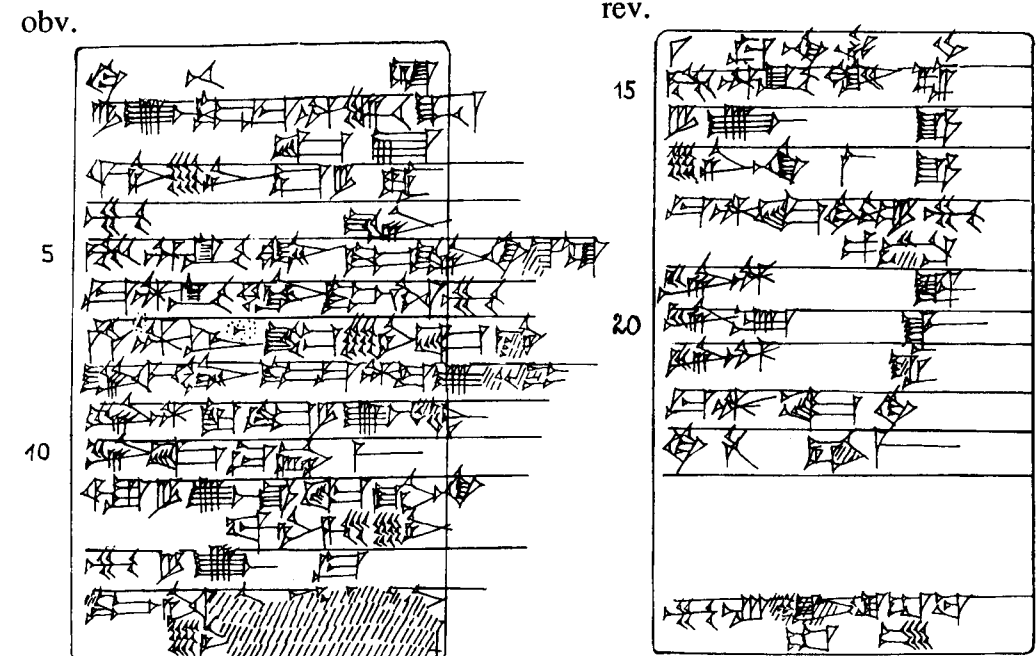


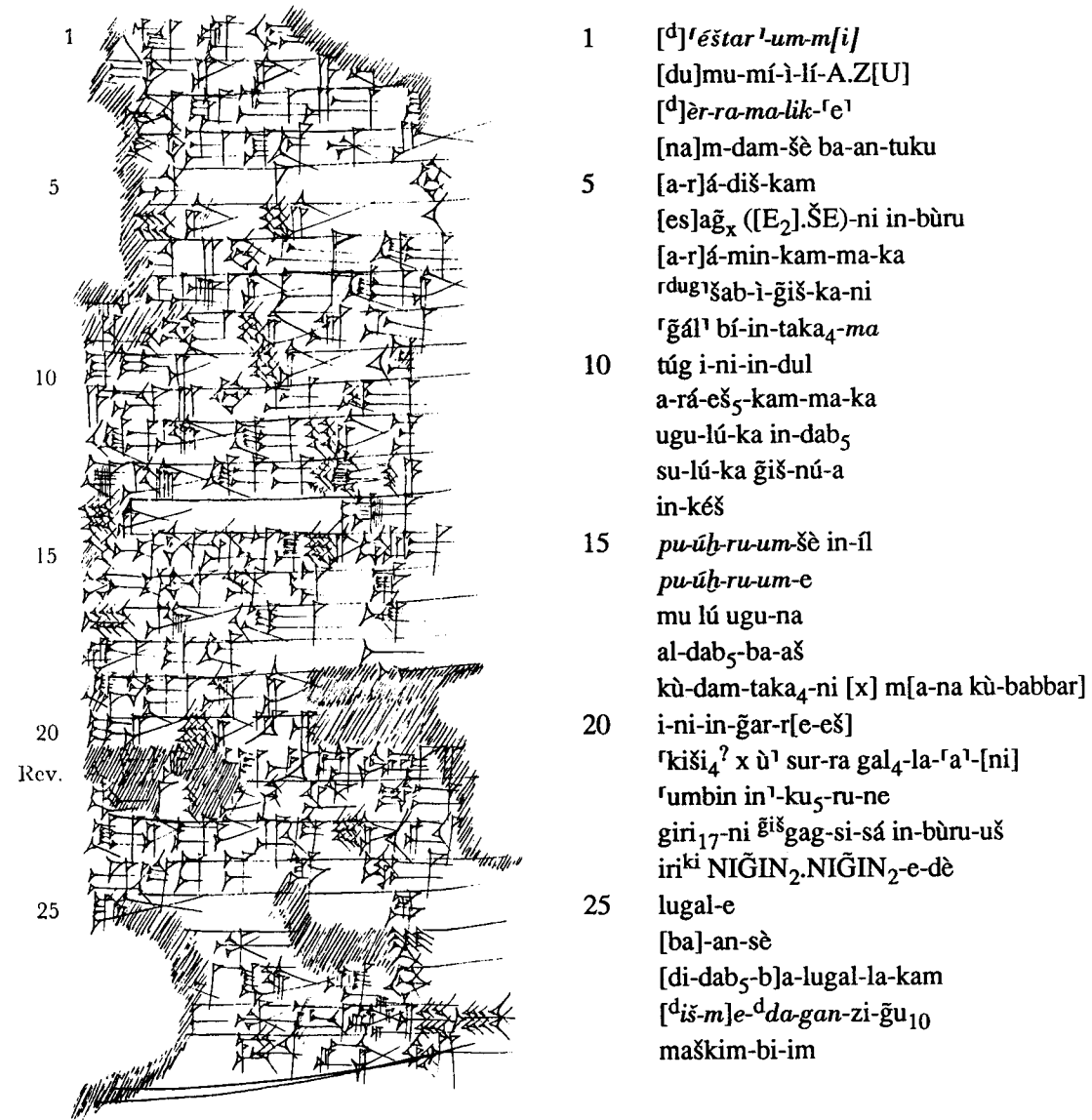
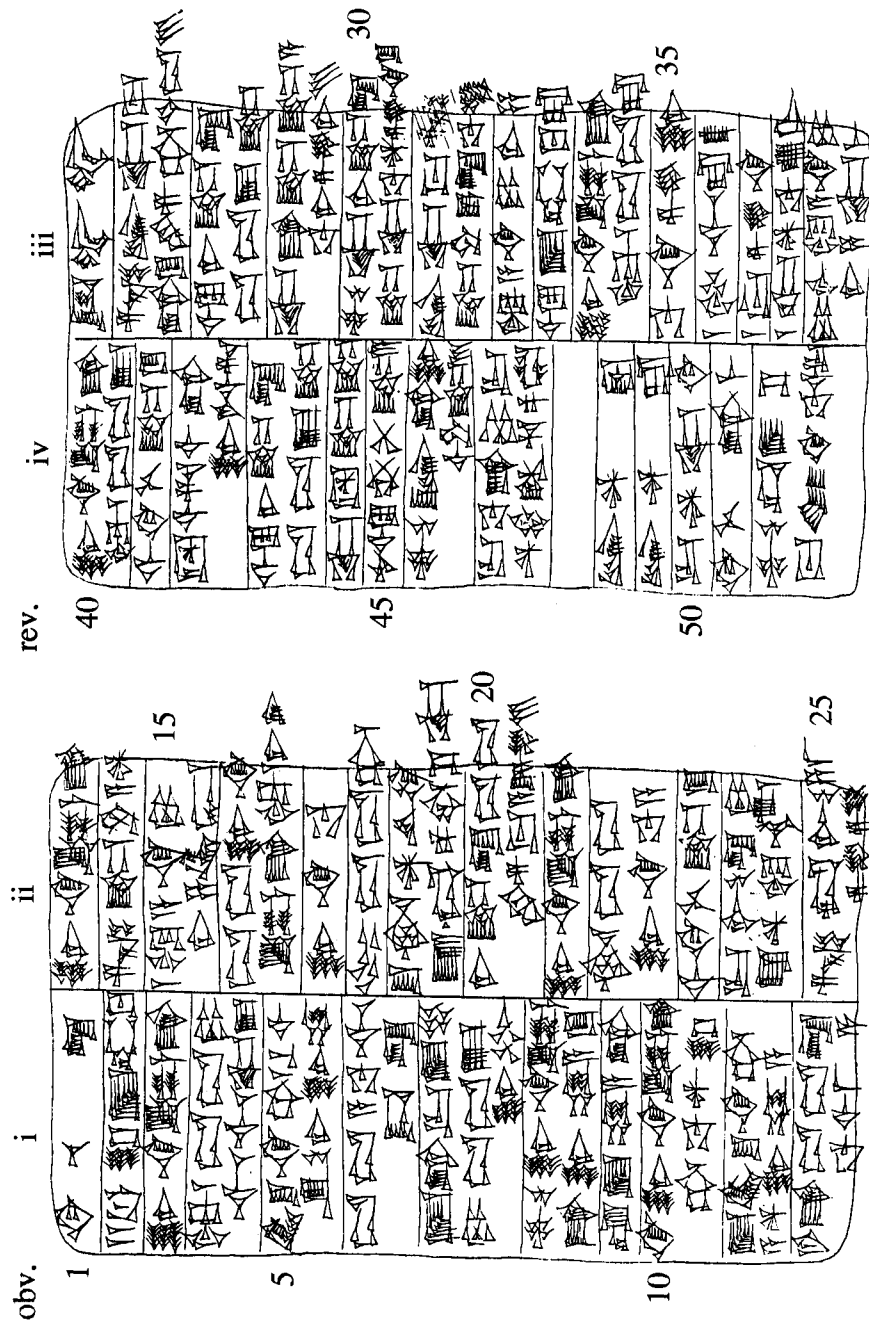
- obv. 1 lugal-níĝ-zu
dam-gàr
nin-inim-zi-da
dam-ur-su nagar-ke₄
- 5 šu-du₈-a-an-ni ì-'DU'
- rev. 6 I_{ur-su}' šitim
I_{ur-d}'inanna
dumu-ama-iri
I_{níĝ-gur}'₁₁
(space)
- 10 lú-ki-inim-ma-bi-me

36



37

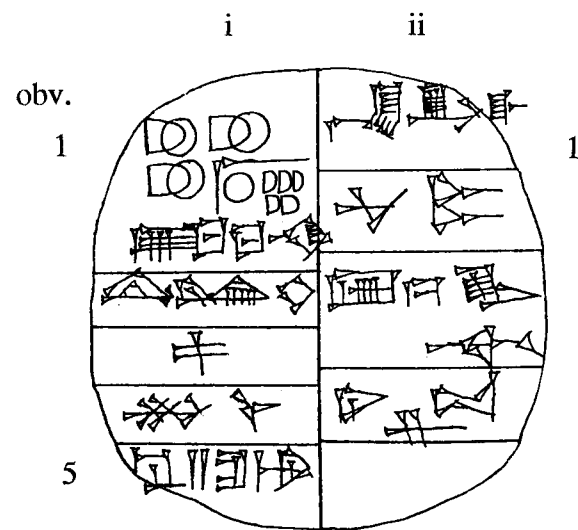




The interpretation of the faint traces at the beginning of line 21 as *kiš₄* is highly tentative, though persuasive. Accordingly, the sign *kiš₄* has not been included in the Sign List, and the reader is referred to the information given on p. XVII, 39.

- 1 [d]¹éštar¹-um-m[i]
 [du]mu-mí-ì-lí-A.Z[U]
 [d]èr-ra-ma-lik-¹e¹
 [na]m-dam-šè ba-an-tuku
 5 [a-r]á-diš-kam
 [es]aḡ_x ([E₂].ŠE)-ni in-bùru
 [a-r]á-min-kam-ma-ka
 rduḡ¹šab-ì-ḡiṣ-ka-ni
 ḡál¹ bí-in-taka₄-ma
 10 túg i-ni-in-dul
 a-rá-eš₅-kam-ma-ka
 ugu-lú-ka in-dab₅
 su-lú-ka ḡiṣ-nú-a
 in-kéš
 15 pu-úh-ru-um-šè in-íl
 pu-úh-ru-um-e
 mu lú ugu-na
 al-dab₅-ba-aš
 kù-dam-taka₄-ni [x] m[a-na kù-babbar]
 20 i-ni-in-ḡar-r[e-eš]
 ḡi¹kiš₄? x ù¹ sur-ra gal₄-la-¹a¹-[ni]
 ḡumbin in¹-ku₅-ru-ne
 giri₁₇-ni ḡi¹ḡag-si-sá in-bùru-uš
 in^{ki} NIḡIN₂.NIḡIN₂-e-dè
 25 lugal-e
 [ba]-an-sè
 [di-dab₅-b]a-lugal-la-kam
 [d¹iš-m]e^dda-gan-zi-ḡu₁₀
 maškim-bi-im

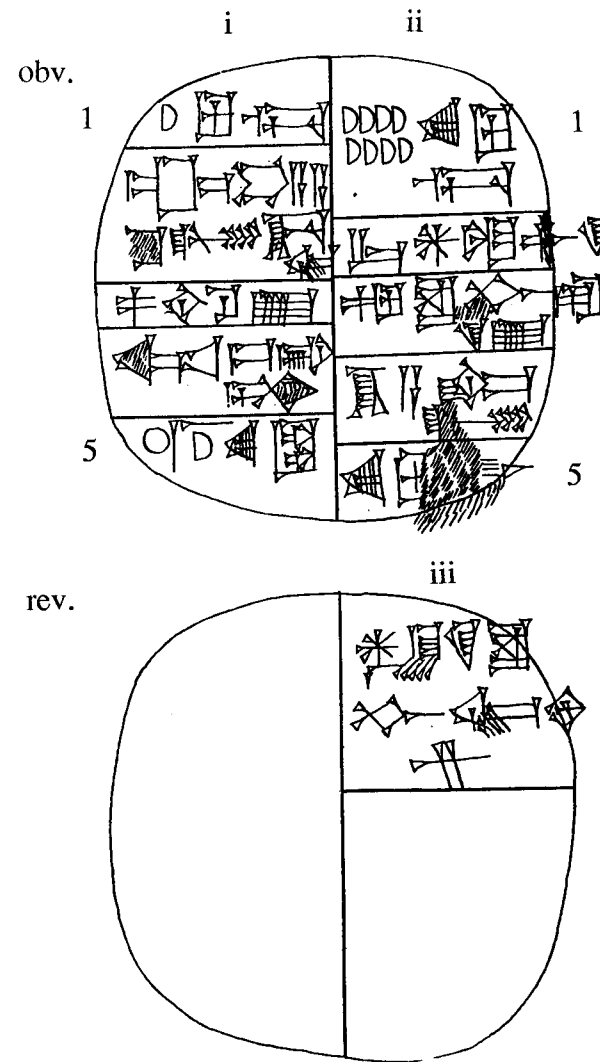
40



reverse blank

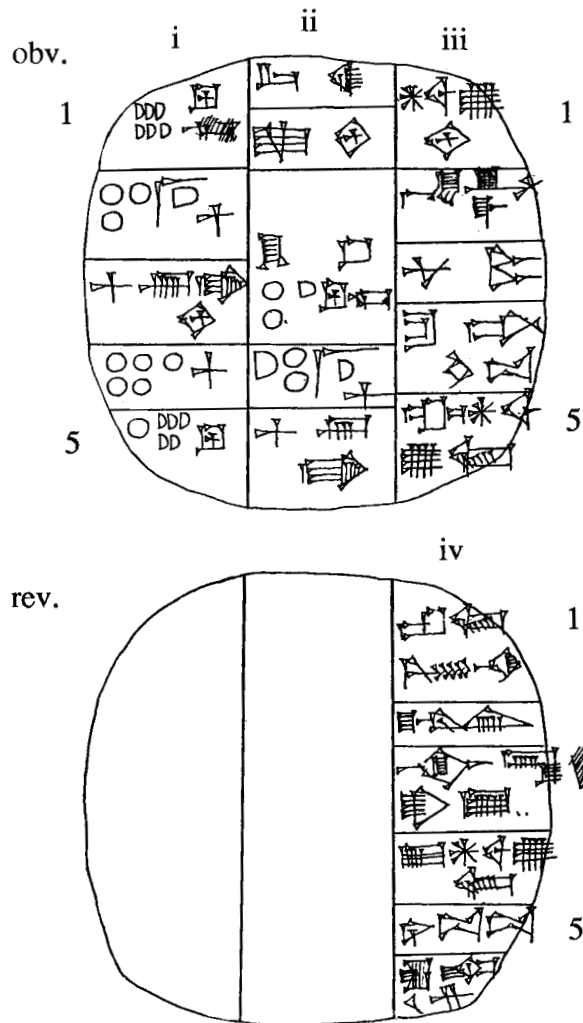
obv. i 1 1800 lá 15 sa <ú->durun_x-na
 šeš-lú-du₁₀
 ugula
 mu-ku₅
 5 má-2 e-me-ġar
 obv. ii 1 en-ig-gal
 nu-bànda
 ġanun-ġiš-kíġ-ti
 ì-DU 2

41



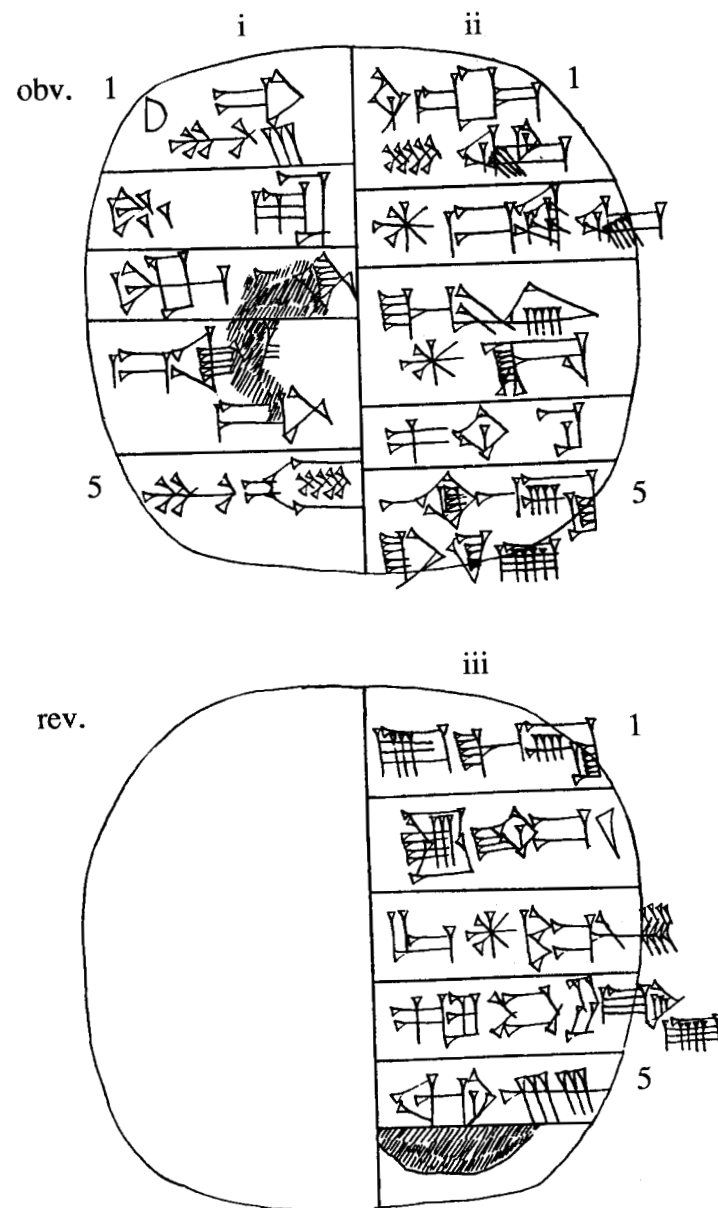
(i 1) 1 udu-nita / ezem-amar-a-a-^rsi¹-ge₄-da-ka / énsi-ke₄ / ^rabzu¹
 ġiš bi-tag / (5) 10 lá 1 kuš-u₈ /
 (ii 1) 8 kuš-udu-nita / ur-^dnin-mar^{ki} / sipa-pa₅-sír-ra^{ki}-ke₄ / šu-a
 bí-ġi₄ / (5) kuš-ud[u] ^rú¹-rum- /
 (iii 1) ^den-ki-pa₅-sír-ka-kam 2

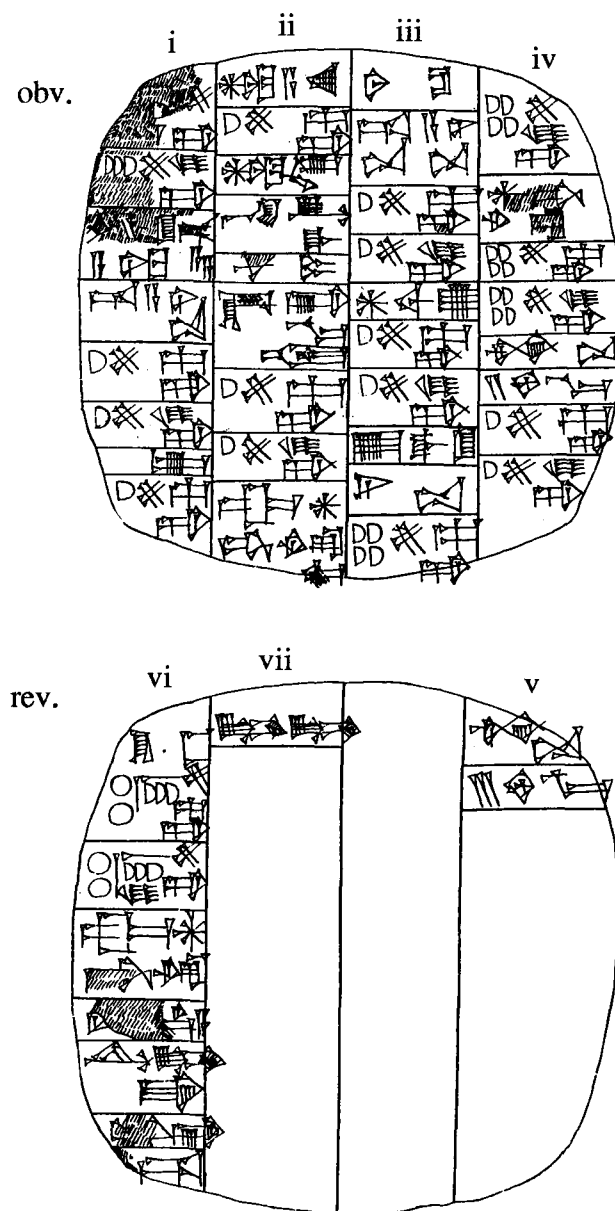
42



- (i 1) 6 udu-^rnita¹ / 30 lá 1 maš / maš-aša₅-ga-kam / 50 maš /
 (5) 15 udu /
 (ii 1) ur-du₆ / kuš₇-kam / šu-níġin 21 udu-nita / 80 lá 1 maš /
 (5) maš-aša₅-ga- /
 (iii 1) ^dba-U₂-kam / en-ig-gal / nu-bànda / e-ta-è / (5) ezem-
^dba-U₂-ka
 (iv 1) iri-KA-gi-na / lugal- / lagaš^{rki1}-ke₄ / é-^dba-U₂-ka /
 (5) ì-laḥ₅ / zà bí-šuš 2

43





SIGN LIST

This list is limited to the signs that occur in the texts in this book and arranges them, in the column on the right, according to their Neo-Assyrian order. It is to these numbers that the numbers in the alphabetically arranged List of Phonetic Values refer.







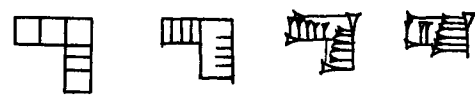



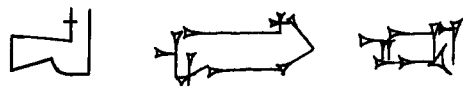

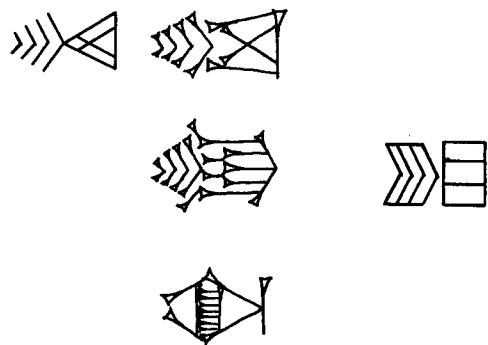





The second column to the right lists the values that the signs have in the texts in this book. The central column presents the signs in chronological order. It does not include every variant, since the same sign can be written somewhat differently within the same text. The forms are typical and are intended to help the reader in identifying the signs.

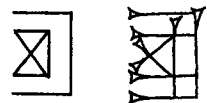

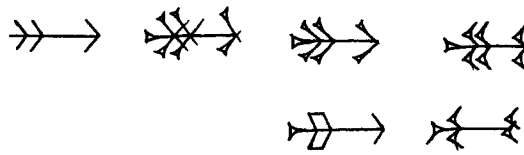








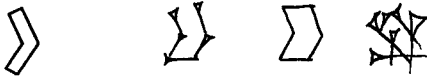



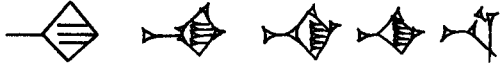




The column to the left, column **L**, refers to R. Labat, *Manuel d'épigraphie akkadienne*, Paris 1976⁵. Since the sign numbers in R. Labat, with minor exceptions, are the same as those in R. Borger, *Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste (ABZ)*, Kevelaer/Neukirchen-Vluyn 1978 (AOAT 33; Ergänzungsband AOAT 33A; 1981), the reader may use the **L**(abat) numbers to find the same signs in R. Borger, *ABZ*. Furthermore these numbers refer, again with minor exceptions, to A. Deimel's mostly outdated, but sometimes still useful book, *Šumerisches Lexikon, II. Vollständige Ideogramm-Sammlung*, 4 Vols. (Roma 1928-1933; reeditio photomechanica 1961).

In addition, chapter V "Zeichennamen" in R. Borger's *Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste (ABZ)*, 376-413 is highly recommended to the reader of this book as a reference list.

| | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------|----|
| L | | | |
| 1 | | rum | 1 |
| 5 | | ba | 2 |
| 6 | | zu sú | 3 |
| 6 | | abzu | 3a |
| 7 | | su kuš | 4 |
| 8 | | šen | 5 |
| 9 | | bal bala | 6 |
| 10 | | ğir | 7 |
| 11 | | ušum | 8 |
| 12 | | ku ₅ sila tar | 9 |
| 13 | | an diğir am ₆ | 10 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|-----|
| L | | | |
| 15 | | ka gù du ₁₁ inim zú giri ₁₇ | 11 |
| 15 | | ištaran | 11a |
| 36 | | gu ₇ | 12 |
| 38 | | uru iri rì | 13 |
| 40 | | unken | 14 |
| 43 | | uru _x | 15 |
| 46 ^{xxx} | | URUxA | 16a |
| 49* | | ğišgal u ₁₈ | 16b |
| 50 | | èr | 17 |

| | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| L | | | |
| 50/51 |  | úrdu |  18 |
| 52 |  | iti |  19 |
| 53 |  | šubur |  20 |
| 55 |  | la |  21 |
| 56 |  | engar |  22 |
| 57 |  | maḥ |  23 |
| 58 |  | tu ku ₄ gur ₈ |  24 |
| 59 |  | le li èn |  25 |
| 60 |  | kúr |  26 |

| | | | |
|----|---|------------------------|---|
| L | | | |
| 60 |  | pa ₅ |  26a |
| 61 |  | mu ḡu ₁₀ |  27 |
| 62 |  | sila sagi |  28  28a |
| 62 | | | |
| 63 |  | taka ₄ |  29 |
| 67 |  | gi ₁₆ |  30 |
| 68 |  | ru šub |  31 |
| 69 |  | til |  32 |
| 70 |  | na |  33 |
| 71 |  | šir |  34 |
| 71 | | lagas/s |  34a |

| | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------|--------|
| L 72 | | numun | 35 |
| 73 | | ti | 36 |
| 74 | | bar maš 1/2 | 37 |
| 75 | | nu | 38 |
| 76 | | māš | 39 |
| 78 | | hu mušen | 40 |
| 79 | | nam | 41 |
| 80 | | ig ġál | 42 |

| | | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------------|---------|
| L 82 | | sa ₄ | 43 |
| 84 | | zi | 44 |
| ABZ 66C | | šub ₅ | 44a |
| 85 | | ge gi sig ₁₇ | 45 |
| 86 | | re ri | 46 |
| 87 | | nun | 47 |
| 87 | | eridu | 47a |
| 90 | | gada | 48 |
| 92 | | akkil | 49 |

| | | | |
|----------|--|---|-------------------|
| L 92b | | umbin | 50 |
| 95 | | mun | 51 |
| 97 | | ak(a) | 52 |
| 99 | | en uru ₁₆ su'en sin | 53a |
| 100 | | dàra | 54 |
| 101 | | sur šur | 55 |
| 103 | | mùš | 56 |
| 103 | | inanna | 56a |
| 103c | | šùba | 56b |
| 104 | | sa ašgab | 57 57a |

| | | | |
|------------|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| L 105 | | gána asa ₅ kár | 58 |
| 106 | | gú | 59 |
| 108 | | dur | 60 |
| ABZ 108 | | duran | 60a |
| 111 | | gur | 61 |
| 112 | | si | 62 |
| 114 | | dar | 63 |
| 115 | | sağ | 64 |
| 122 | | má | 65 |
| 122b | | ud ₅ | 66 |
| 123 | | diri | 67 |

| | | | |
|------|--|-----------|----|
| L | | | |
| 124 | | límму | 68 |
| 126 | | tag | 69 |
| 128 | | ab éš | 70 |
| 129a | | mul | 71 |
| 133 | | ká | 72 |
| 134 | | um | 73 |
| 138 | | dub | 74 |
| 139 | | ta | 75 |
| 142 | | i | 76 |
| 143 | | gan hé | 77 |

| | | | |
|------------------|--|------------------------|----------------|
| L | | | |
| 144 | | bànda dumu | 78 |
| 144 | | íbila | 78a |
| 145 | | ad | 79 |
| 148 | | in | 80 |
| 151 | | lugal | 81 |
| 152 | | ezem/n | 82 |
| | | asila _x | EZENxŠID 83 |
| 152 ⁸ | | bàd uğ ₅ | 84 |




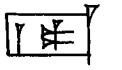

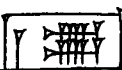





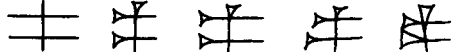


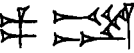




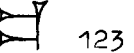
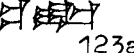


| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|-----------------|
| L | | kéš | | 85 |
| 152 | | | | |
| 152 | | mú sar | | 86 ¹ |
| 164 | | sè šum | | 87 |
| 166 | | kas | | 88 |
| 167 | | du ₈ | | 89 |
| 168 | | eden | | 90 |
| 170 | | am | | 91 |
| 172 | | bí dè izi li ₉ ne | | 92 |
| 172 | | érim | | 92a |











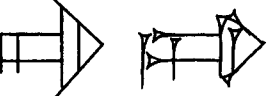



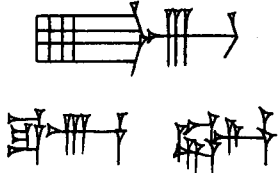

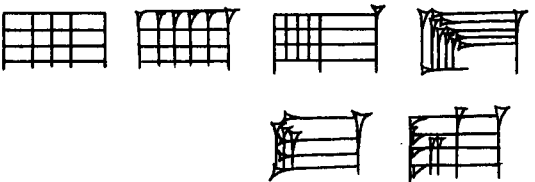



¹ The position of this sign according to Neo-Assyrian order follows R. Labat, Manuel d'épigraphie akkadienne, Paris 1976³, 104-105, although this sign should be placed among the signs that begin with three horizontals. This inconsistency is due to the ancient scribes outside of Niniveh, who sometimes wrote this sign with only two horizontals, as if SAR and KES₂ were the same sign in Neo-Assyrian script. See R. Borger, ABZ, 138, sign 331e ("Auch wie n 152").



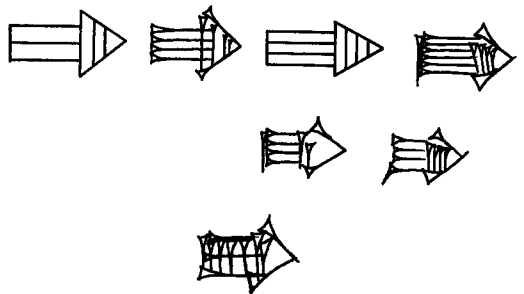



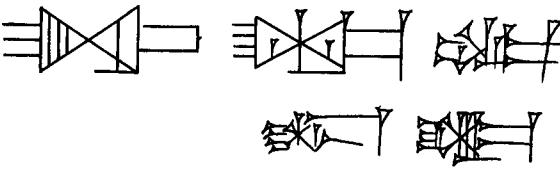



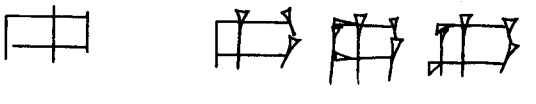

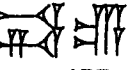
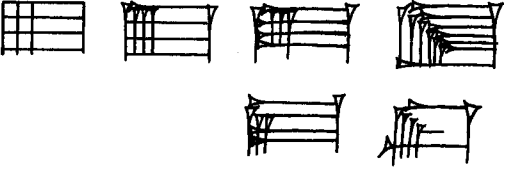


| | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------------|--|-----|
| L | | gibil | | 93 |
| 173 | | | | |
| 183 | | āğ | | 94 |
| 187 | | sa ₁₀ sám | | 95 |
| 191 | | gum | | 96 |
| 195 | | gunu ₄ | | 97 |
| 195 | | unug | | 97a |
| 200 | | nanše | | 98 |
| 200 | | nina | | 98a |
| 201 | | suhuš | | 99 |
| 202 | | kas ₄ | | 100 |

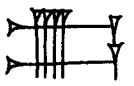

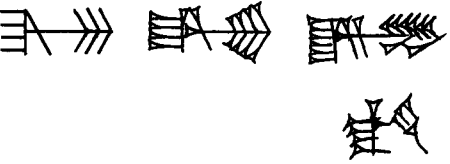

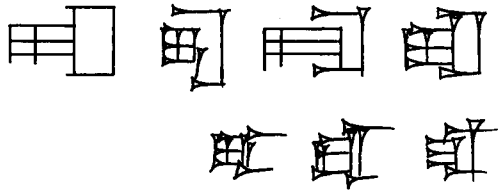

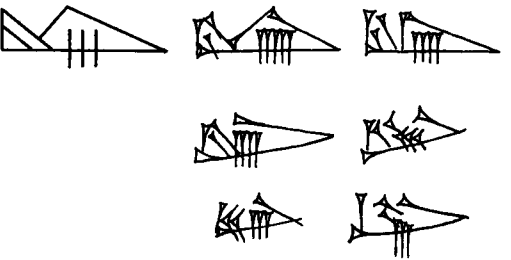
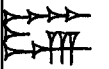
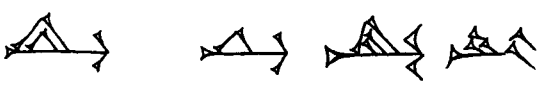
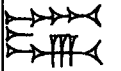
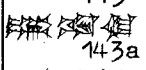
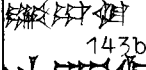
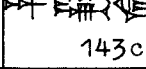

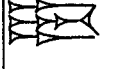
| | | | |
|------------|--|---|--|
| L | | gub gen du de ₆ tūm ra re ₆ | |
| 206 | | 101 | |
| ABZ 206 | | lab ₅ | |
| 206 | | 101a | |
| 207 | | fb | |
| 207 | | 102 | |
| 208 | | anše | |
| 208 | | 103 | |
| 208 | | dūr | |
| 208 | | 103a | |
| 210 | | geštin | |
| 210 | | 104 | |
| 211 | | ús uš nita | |
| 211 | | 105 | |
| 211 | | gala | |
| 211 | | 105a | |
| 212 | | iš kus ₇ saḫar | |
| 212 | | 106 | |
| 214 | | bé bi | |
| 214 | | 107 | |

| | | | |
|------|------------|----------------------------|--|
| L | | bàppir | |
| 214c | | 107a | |
| 215 | | šim | |
| 215 | | 108 | |
| 228 | | kib | |
| 228 | | 109 | |
| 229 | | na ₄ | |
| 229 | | 110 | |
| 230 | | gag dù rú | |
| 230 | | 111 | |
| 231 | | zal i li né ni | |
| 231 | | 112 | |
| 231 | | dilmun | |
| 231 | | 112a | |
| 232 | | ir | |
| 232 | | 113 | |
| 233 | | ḡá ḡe ₂₆ | |
| 233 | | 114 | |
| 233 | ABZ 233,22 | šita | |
| 233 | | 114a | |
| 237 | | ama daḡal | |
| 237 | | 115 | |
| 244 | | ḡanun | |
| 244 | | 116 | |

| | | | | |
|------|---|---|---------------------------|--|
| L |  |  | kisal par ₄ |  117 |
| 249 | | | | |
| 252 |  | | sila ₄ |  118 |
| 255 |  | | úr uru ₁₂ |  119 |
| 278 | |  | ǵalga |  120 |
| 280 |  | | dag |  121 |
| 295 |  | | pa ǵidru ugula |  122 |
| 295c | | | riǵ ₇ |  122a |
| 295d | | | maǵkin |  122b |
| 295k | | | šab |  122c |
| 295 | | | énsi |  122d |
| 295m | | | sipa |  122e |
| 296 |  | | ǵiš |  123 |
| 152 | ABZ 331e | | kiri ₆ |  123a |
| 296 | | | ǵěštu |  123b |
| 296 | | | ǵěštu |  123c |

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|--|
| L |  | gu ₄ |  124 |
| 297 | | | |
| 298 |  | al |  125 |
| 306 |  | ub |  126 |
| 307 |  | mar |  127 |
| 308 |  | e |  128 |
| 309 |  | dug |  129 |
| 309 |  | báǵar |  129a |
| 312 |  | úǵ un kalam |  130 |
| 313 |  | ke ₄ lil |  131 |
| 314 |  | saǵǵa |  132 |

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| L |  | ú |  |
| 318 | | | 133 |
| 319 |  | ga gur ₁₁ |  |
| 319 | | | 134 |
| 319 |  | gára |  |
| 319 | | | 134a |
| 320 |  | gúr fl |  |
| 320 | | | 135 |
| 321 |  | luḫ sukkal |  |
| 321 | | | 136 |
| 322 |  | ḡuruš kala sig ₁₅ esi |  |
| 322 | | | 137 |
| 322 | | |  |
| 322 | | | 137a |
| 324 |  | é |  |
| 324 | | | 138 |
| 324 | | esaḡ _x |  |
| 324 | | | 138a |

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|---|
| L |  | nir |  |
| 325 | | | 139 |
| 326 |  | gi ₄ ge ₄ |  |
| 326 | | | 140 |
| 328 |  | ra |  |
| 328 | | | 141 |
| 330 |  | lú |  |
| 330 | | | 142 |
| 331 |  | urin šeš |  |
| 331 | | | 143 |
| 331 | | úri |  |
| 331 | | uri ₅ |  |
| 331 | | nanna |  |
| 331 | | | 143c |
| 322 |  | zà |  |
| 322 | | | 144 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---------|------|
| L | | gār | |
| 333 | | | 145 |
| | | á | |
| 334 | | | 146 |
| | | da | |
| 335 | | | 147 |
| | | dé | |
| 338 | | | 148 |
| | | áš | |
| 339 | | | 149 |
| | | ma | |
| 342 | | | 150 |
| | | gal | |
| 343 | | | 151 |
| | | ušumgal | |
| 343 | | | 151a |
| | | bára | |
| 344 | | | 152 |
| | | peš | |
| 346 | | | 153 |

| | | | |
|------|--|---|------|
| L | | nigir | |
| 347 | | | 154 |
| | | bur | |
| 349 | | | 155 |
| | | ša | |
| 353 | | | 156 |
| | | ū | |
| 354 | | | 157 |
| | | tukumbi | |
| 354 | | | 157a |
| | | kad ₄ | |
| 354b | | | 158 |
| | | kām | |
| 354b | | | 158 |
| | | ka ₅ lu ₅ nar | |
| 355 | | | 159 |
| | | sa ₆ | |
| 356 | | | 160 |
| | | alam/n | |
| 358 | | | 161 |

| | | | | |
|------|--|--|--|------|
| L | | uri | | 162 |
| 359 | | | | |
| 366 | | gin kur | | 163 |
| 367 | | še | | 164 |
| 371 | | bu pu gid sir su ₁₃ | | 165 |
| 373 | | sù | | 166 |
| 374 | | muš | | 167 |
| 375 | | tir | | 168 |
| 376 | | te temen | | 169 |
| 376 | | unu ₆ | | 169a |
| 376* | | kar | | 169b |

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|------|
| L | | babbar bar ₆ u ₄ ud | | 170 |
| 381 | | utu | | 170a |
| 381 | | bábbar dadag | | 170b |
| 381 | | larsa | | 170c |
| 381 | | è | | 170d |
| 381 | | zimbir | | 170e |
| 381 | | buranun | | 170f |
| 383 | | pi | | 171 |
| 384 | | ša | | 172 |
| 392 | | úh | | 173 |
| 393 | | érin | | 174 |
| 394 | | nunuz | | 175 |
| 396 | | du ₁₀ šár | | 176 |

| | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------|------|
| L | | im | |
| 399 | | ni | |
| 399 | | iškur | 177 |
| 399 | | anzu | 177a |
| 399 | | anzu | 177b |
| 401 | | hur | 178 |
| 402 | | buš | 179 |
| 406 | | kam | 180 |
| 411 | | būru | |
| | | u | |
| | | šu ₄ | |
| | | šuš | |
| 411 | | 10 | |
| 412 | | ugu | 182 |
| 418 | | ugun | 183 |
| 418 | | éštar | 183a |
| 420 | | áb | 184 |
| 420 | | utul | 184a |

| | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|------|
| L | | alim | |
| 421 | | alim | 185 |
| 427 | | mi | |
| 427 | | gi ₆ /gi ₆ | 186 |
| 428 | | šakan | 187 |
| 431 | | nú | 188 |
| 433 | | nim | 189 |
| 433 | | elam | 189a |
| 434 | | tùm | 190 |
| 437 | | amar | 191 |
| 437 | | marduk | 191a |
| 440 | | gim | |
| 440 | | dīm | |
| 440 | | šitim | 192 |
| 441 | | du ₇ | |
| 441 | | ul | 193 |

| | | | |
|------|----------|-------------------|------|
| L | | dugud | |
| 445 | | | 194 |
| 447a | | nigin | |
| | | | 195 |
| 449 | | igi igi ši | |
| | | | 196 |
| 450 | | pa | |
| | | | 197 |
| 451 | | ar | |
| | | | 198 |
| 452 | | aḡrig | |
| | | | 199 |
| 455 | | ù | |
| | | | 200 |
| 456 | | ḫul | |
| | | | 201 |
| 457 | | di sa silim | |
| | | | 202 |
| 459 | | du | |
| | | | 203 |
| 459 | ABZ 459a | du ₆ | |
| | | | 203a |
| 459 | ABZ 459a | e ₁₁ | |
| | | | 203b |







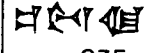


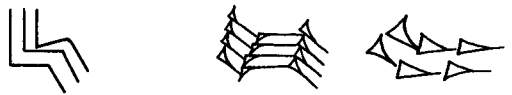

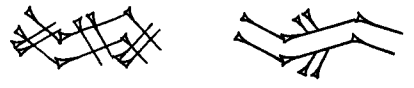







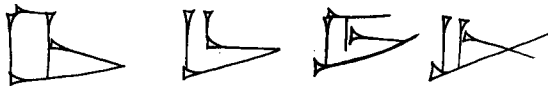

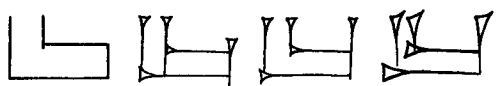

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|-----|
| L | | ki | |
| 461 | | | 204 |
| 467 | | šul | |
| | | | 205 |
| 468 | | ku | |
| | | | 206 |
| 472 | | eš 30 | |
| | | | 207 |
| 475 | | ninnu | |
| | | | 208 |
| 480 | | di ¹ gés ¹ 60 | |
| | | | 209 |
| 481 | | lá | |
| | | | 210 |
| 483 | | gur ₄ nigin ni ₁₀ | |
| | | | 211 |
| 484 | | engur nammu | |
| | | | 212 |
| 494 | | u ₈ | |
| | | | 213 |



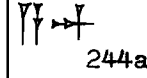
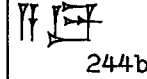
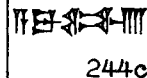
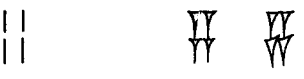





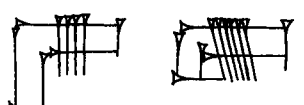







¹ This sign is also used to indicate the name of a person.

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|--|
| L | | šara | | 214 |
| 500 | | | | |
| 511 | | pú gigir | | 215 |
| 522 | | ambar | | 216 |
| 529 | | kilib | | 217 |
| 532 | | me | | 218 |
| 534 | | ḡeš-u 600 | | 219 |
| 535 | | ib | | 220 |
| 536 | | dúr daḅ ₅ tus ⁵ dul ₅ éš ₅ umuš ₅ túg úb šè durun _x | | 1 221 221a |

¹ The readings of the signs DUR₂ / TUG₂ / ŠE₃ given here are those that occur in the texts in this book. For further information about how to distinguish these signs in third millennium sources see R. Biggs, JCS 20 (1966) 77, fig. 1; 77f., note 37; 87, note 101; J. Krecher, WO 18 (1987) 18f.


| | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|--|-----|
| L | | udu lu | | 222 |
| 537 | | | | |
| 538 | | gur ₁₀ kiḡ | | 223 |
| 539 | | siki | | 224 |
| 541 | | eren | | 225 |
| 545 | | šú | | 226 |
| 546 | | kèš | | 227 |
| 546 | | šudul | | 228 |
| 554 | | mí gal ₄ munus | | 229 |
| 556 | | nin | | 230 |
| 557 | | dam | | 231 |
| 558 | | géme | | 232 |

| | | | |
|----------|---|---------------------|---|
| L 559 |  | gu |  233 |
| 560 |  | nagar |  234 |
| 562 |  | kúšu |  235 |
| 562 | | umma |  235a |
| 564 |  | sikil |  236 |
| 565 |  | lum núm murgu |  237 |
| 567 |  | sig ₄ |  238 |
| 570 |  | min 2 |  239 |
| 571 |  | šušana 1/3 |  240 |
| 573 |  | kingusili 5/6 |  241 |
| 574 |  | tuku |  242 |
| 575 |  | ur lik |  243 |



| | | | |
|----------|---|-------------------------|--|
| L 579 |  | a |  244 |
| 579 | | ám |  244a |
| 579 | | i ₇ |  244b |
| 381 | | buranun |  244c |
| 586 |  | za |  245 |
| 589 |  | ha |  246 |
| 593 |  | eš ₅ 3 |  247 |
| 595 |  | giš ₄ ága |  248 |
| 597 |  | gar niš |  249 |
| 598a |  | ia 5 |  250 |
| 598c |  | imin 7 |  251 |

APPENDIX

REC SIGNS

| | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| REC 230 |  | utul ₁₂ | 252 |
|------------|---|--------------------|-----|

CAPACITY MEASURES

| | | | | |
|------------|---|---------------|---|-----|
| REC 498 |  | 2 (bariga) |  | 253 |
|------------|---|---------------|---|-----|



SURFACE MEASURES

| | | | |
|------------|---|---------|-----|
| REC 509 |  | 1 (bùr) | 254 |
|------------|---|---------|-----|

| | | | |
|------------|---|------------------|-----|
| REC 510 |  | 10 " (=bur'u) | 255 |
|------------|---|------------------|-----|

| | | | |
|------------|--|------|-----|
| REC 511 |  | 60 " | 256 |
|------------|--|------|-----|

PRE-SARGONIC YEAR DATES (texts 33-34 and 40-44)

| | | |
|--|--|-----|
| |  1.(year)  2.(year) etc. | 257 |
|--|--|-----|

LIST OF PHONETIC VALUES

This List contains the phonetic values in alphabetical order. The number accompanying each phonetic value refers to the number of its sign in our sign list.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| a | 244 | bal | 6 | dù | 111 | esaḡ _x | 138a |
| á | 146 | bala | 6 | du ₆ | 203a | esi | 137a |
| ab | 70 | bànda | 78 | du ₇ | 193 | eš | 207 |
| áb | 184 | bàppir | 107a | du ₈ | 89 | éš | 221 |
| abzu | 3a | bar | 37 | du ₁₀ | 176 | èš | 70 |
| ad | 79 | bar ₆ | 170 | du ₁₁ | 11 | eš ₅ | 247 |
| áḡ | 94 | bára | 152 | dub | 74 | éštar | 183a |
| àga | 248 | bé | 107 | dug | 129 | ezem/n | 82 |
| aḡrig | 199 | bi | 107 | dugud | 194 | | |
| ak(a) | 52 | bí | 92 | dul | 203 | | |
| akkil | 49 | bu | 165 | dul ₅ | 221 | ga | 134 |
| al | 125 | bur | 155 | dumu | 78 | ḡá | 114 |
| alam/n | 161 | bùru | 181 | dur | 60 | gada | 48 |
| alim | 185 | buranun | 170f | dúr | 221 | gag | 111 |
| am | 91 | | 244c | dùr | 103a | gal | 151 |
| àm | 244a | | | duran | 60a | ḡál | 42 |
| am ₆ | 10 | | | durun _x | 221a | gal ₄ | 229 |
| ama | 115 | da | 147 | | | gala | 105a |
| amar | 191 | dab ₅ | 221 | | | ḡalga | 120 |
| ambar | 216 | dadag | 167b | e | 128 | gan | 77 |
| an | 10 | dag | 121 | é | 138 | gána | 58 |
| anše | 103 | daḡal | 115 | è | 170d | ḡanun | 116 |
| anzu | 177b | dam | 231 | e ₁₁ | 203b | ḡar | 249 |
| ar | 198 | dar | 63 | eden | 90 | gára | 134a |
| asila _x | 83 | dàra | 54 | elam | 189a | gàr | 145 |
| áš | 149 | dé | 148 | en | 53 | ge | 45 |
| aša ₅ | 58 | dè | 92 | èn | 25 | ge ₄ | 140 |
| ašgab | 57a | de ₆ | 101 | engar | 22 | ḡe ₂₆ | 114 |
| | | di | 202 | engur | 212 | géme | 232 |
| | | dilmun | 112a | énsi | 122d | ḡen | 101 |
| ba | 2 | dím | 192 | èr | 17 | ḡéš | 209 |
| babbar | 170 | diḡir | 10 | eren | 225 | ḡéš-u | 219 |
| bábbar | 170b | diri | 67 | eridu | 47a | ḡeštin | 104 |
| bàd | 84 | diš | 209 | érim | 92a | ḡéštu | 123b |
| baḡar | 129a | du | 101 | érin | 174 | ḡèštu | 123c |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------|------|
| gi | 45 | i | 76 | kingusili | 241 | mí | 229 |
| gi ₄ | 140 | ì | 112 | kiri ₆ | 123a | min | 239 |
| gi ₆ | 186 | i ₇ | 244b | kisal | 117 | mu | 27 |
| gi ₆ | 186 | ía | 250 | kù | 206 | mú | 86 |
| gi ₈ | 196 | ib | 220 | ku ₄ | 24 | mul | 71 |
| gi ₁₆ | 30 | fb | 102 | ku ₅ | 9 | mun | 51 |
| gibil | 93 | fbila | 78a | kur | 163 | munus | 229 |
| gíd | 165 | ig | 42 | kúr | 26 | murgu | 237 |
| gidru | 122 | igi | 196 | kuš | 4 | muš | 167 |
| giġ ₄ | 248 | fl | 135 | kuš ₇ | 106 | mùš | 56 |
| gígir | 215 | im | 177 | kúšu | 235 | mušen | 40 |
| gim | 192 | imin | 251 | | | | |
| gin | 163 | in | 80 | | | | |
| ġír | 7 | inanna | 56a | la | 21 | na | 33 |
| giri ₁₇ | 11 | inim | 11 | lá | 210 | na ₄ | 110 |
| ġiš | 123 | ir | 113 | lagaš/s | 34a | nagar | 234 |
| gišgal | 16b | iri | 13 | lah ₅ | 101a | nam | 41 |
| gu | 233 | iš | 106 | larsa | 170c | nammu | 212 |
| gú | 59 | iškur | 177a | le | 25 | nanna | 143c |
| gù | 11 | ištaran | 11a | li | 25 | nanše | 98 |
| gu ₄ | 124 | iti | 19 | lí | 112 | nar | 159 |
| gu ₇ | 12 | izi | 92 | li ₉ | 92 | ne | 92 |
| ġu ₁₀ | 27 | | | lik | 243 | né | 112 |
| gub | 101 | | | líl | 131 | ni | 112 |
| gum | 96 | ka | 11 | límму | 68 | ní | 177 |
| gunu ₄ | 97 | ká | 72 | lu | 222 | ni ₁₀ | 211 |
| gur | 61 | ka ₅ | 159 | lú | 142 | níġ | 249 |
| gùr | 135 | ka ₄ | 158 | lu ₅ | 159 | níġin | 211 |
| gur ₄ | 211 | kala | 137 | lugal | 81 | nġin | 195 |
| gur ₈ | 24 | kalam | 130 | luġ | 136 | niġir | 154 |
| gur ₁₀ | 223 | kam | 180 | lum | 237 | nim | 189 |
| gur ₁₁ | 134 | kàm | 158 | | | nin | 230 |
| ġuruš | 137 | kar | 169b | | | nina | 98a |
| | | kár | 58 | ma | 150 | ninnu | 208 |
| | | kas | 88 | má | 65 | nir | 139 |
| ħa | 246 | ka ₄ | 100 | maġ | 23 | nita | 105 |
| ħé | 77 | ke ₄ | 131 | mar | 127 | nu | 38 |
| ħu | 40 | kéš | 85 | marduk | 191a | nú | 188 |
| ħul | 201 | kèš | 227 | maš | 37 | núm | 237 |
| ħur | 178 | ki | 204 | máš | 39 | numun | 35 |
| ħuš | 179 | kib | 109 | maškim | 122b | nun | 47 |
| | | kíġ | 223 | me | 218 | nunuz | 175 |
| | | kilib | 217 | mi | 186 | | |

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|-------------------|------|------------------|------|-------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| pa | 122 | silim | 202 | ta | 75 | unug | 97a |
| pà | 197 | sîn | 53a | tag | 69 | ur | 243 |
| pa ₅ | 26a | sipa | 122e | taka ₄ | 29 | ùr | 119 |
| par ₄ | 117 | sír | 165 | tar | 9 | úrdu | 18 |
| peš | 153 | su | 4 | te | 169 | uri | 162 |
| pi | 171 | sú | 3 | temen | 169 | úri | 143a |
| pu | 165 | sù | 166 | ti | 36 | uri ₅ | 143b |
| pú | 215 | su ₁₃ | 165 | til | 32 | urin | 143 |
| | | su'en | 53a | tir | 168 | uru | 13 |
| | | suġuš | 99 | tu | 24 | uru ₁₂ | 119 |
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| re | 46 | | | tukumbi | 157a | uru _x | 15 |
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| rig ₇ | 122a | šab | 122c | | | ušumgal | 151a |
| ru | 31 | šakan | 187 | | | utu | 170a |
| rú | 111 | šár | 176 | u | 181 | utul | 184a |
| rum | 1 | šára | 214 | ú | 133 | utul ₁₂ | 252 |
| | | še | 164 | ù | 200 | | |
| | | šè | 221 | u ₄ | 170 | | |
| sa | 57 | šen | 5 | u ₈ | 213 | za | 245 |
| sá | 202 | šeš | 143 | u ₁₈ | 16b | zà | 144 |
| sa ₄ | 43 | ši | 196 | ub | 126 | zal | 112 |
| sa ₆ | 160 | šim | 108 | úb | 221 | zi | 44 |
| sa ₁₀ | 95 | šir | 34 | ud | 170 | zimbir | 170e |
| saġ | 64 | šita | 114a | ud ₅ | 66 | zu | 3 |
| sagi | 28a | šitim | 192 | udu | 222 | zú | 11 |
| saġar | 106 | šu | 157 | ùġ | 130 | | |
| saġġa | 132 | šú | 226 | uġ ₅ | 84 | | |
| sám | 95 | šu ₄ | 181 | ugu | 182 | | |
| sar | 86 | šub | 31 | ugula | 122 | | |
| sè | 87 | šub ₅ | 44a | ugun | 183 | | |
| si | 62 | šùba | 56b | úġ | 173 | | |
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| sig ₁₇ | 45 | šul | 205 | umbin | 50 | | |
| siki | 224 | šúm | 87 | umma | 235a | | |
| sikil | 236 | šur | 55 | umuš | 221 | | |
| silá | 9 | šuš | 181 | un | 130 | | |
| silá | 28 | šušana | 240 | unken | 14 | | |
| silá ₄ | 118 | | | unu ₆ | 169a | | |

GLOSSARY

This glossary is divided into the following parts:

General Vocabulary
Divine Names
Personal Names
Place Names
Sacred Buildings
Year Dates
Year Names
Festivals

The *General Vocabulary* contains the words that appear in the texts contained in this book. It does not claim to give a detailed definition of each word, but rather the general sense. Particular meanings are given only when they are necessary to understand a particular passage; in such a case the passage in question is indicated. Grammatical elements are not included among the words that are defined.

The Akkadian equivalents, when known, are placed next to each Sumerian word: naturally, the Akkadian words themselves do not appear in the Sumerian texts. On the other hand, Sumerian equivalents are placed next to each Akkadian word in the Akkadian glossary.

Within the *General Vocabulary* the following grammatical terms and abbreviations are used:

hamtu / marû: for a discussion of these Akkadian grammatical terms that are used to describe aspects of the Sumerian verb, see P. Attinger, *Éléments de linguistique sumérienne. La construction de du₁/e/di «dire»* (Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis, Sonderband; Fribourg/Göttingen 1993), § 119 and § 120.

R = word root

cf. (confer) is a way of indicating that the Akkadian represents an equivalent, although such an equation does not explicitly appear in the ancient texts. It also indicates a semantic relationship rather than a translation.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

SUMERIAN

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a (<i>mû</i>) | water |
| (amar-)a-a-si-ge ₄ -da | see amar-R-R-si-ge ₄ -da |
| a-ga (cf. <i>warkatum</i>) | back room |
| a-ra-zu (<i>teslîtum</i>) | prayer |
| a-rá (<i>adi / -i-šu</i>) | x times |
| a--ru (<i>šarākum</i>) | to dedicate |
| á (<i>idum</i>) | arm; strength; power; rent (31:2) |
| á--áġ (<i>wārum D</i>) | to give a command or an instruction |

| | |
|---|---|
| á-...-ta | at the prompting of; by means of the strength of |
| áb (<i>lîttum</i>) | cow |
| abzu (<i>apsûm</i>) | see <i>Sacred Buildings</i> |
| ad-da (<i>abum</i>) | father |
| áġ (<i>madādum</i>) | to measure (by means of a measure of capacity) |
| (á--)áġ | see á--R |
| (ki(-g)--)áġ | see ki--R |
| àga-kár--sè(-g) | to strike with a weapon; to conquer (see J. Klein, <i>Studies Tadmor</i> , 310f.) |
| àga-ús (<i>rēdûm</i>) | policeman |
| aġrig (<i>abarakkum</i>) | steward; an important temple administrator |
| AK (<i>epēšum</i>) | to do; for the different readings of AK see A. Cavigneaux, <i>SAZ</i> , 45-47; M. Powell, <i>Studies Diakonoff</i> , 314-319 |
| (níġ--)ak-(ak) | see níġ--R-(R) |
| (šu-gibil--)ak | see šu-gibil--R |
| akkil (<i>ikkillum</i>) | lamentation |
| al (<i>allum</i>) | hoe; see note to zú |
| alam/n (<i>šalmum</i>) | statue |
| alim (<i>ditānum, kusarikkum</i>) | bison |
| ama (<i>ummum</i>) | mother |
| ama-ar-gi ₈ (<i>andurārum</i>) | freedom? (gi ₈ is a graphic variant of gi ₄); lit.: to return to mother, cf. G. Farber, <i>AulOr</i> 9 (1991) 87 |
| amar (<i>būrum</i>) | calf; a young animal |
| amar-a-a-si-ge ₄ -da | see <i>Festivals</i> |
| ambar (<i>appārum</i>) | swamp; canebrake. The reading /ambar/ is conventional; according to PEa 42 (and other sources) it should rather be /abbar/; see J. Krecher, <i>AOAT</i> 1 (1969) 171, note 20 |
| an (<i>šamû</i>) | heaven; sky |
| an-ub-da (<i>kibrātum</i>) | regions; "quarter" |
| anše (<i>imērum</i>) | donkey |
| asila _x [EZENxSILA ₁₁] (<i>rištum</i>) | joy |
| aša ₅ (-g) (<i>eqlum</i>) | a plot of land; see GANA ₂ |
| ašgab (<i>aškāpum</i>) | leatherworker |
| ba (<i>qiāšum</i>) | to donate |
| (šu--)ba | see šu--R |
| ba-al (<i>herûm</i>) | to dig a canal; to channel |
| babbar / bābbar (<i>namrum; pešûm</i>) | shining; white |
| (kù-)bābbar | see kù-R |
| bād (<i>dūrum</i>) | wall |

| | |
|--|---|
| (sig ₄ -)báġar | see sig ₄ -R |
| bala (<i>palūm</i>) | term of office; reign; dynasty |
| (nu-)bànda | see nu-R |
| (é-)bàppir | see <i>Sacred Buildings</i> |
| (lú-)bàppir | see lú-R |
| bar (igi-ġál-ni) | see note to igi-ġál |
| (igi--)bar | see igi--R |
| (igi-zi--)bar | see igi-zi--R |
| bariga ('UL'; <i>pars/šiktum</i>) | a measure of capacity (ca. 60 l.; cf. RIA 7, 492ff.; 497 § IV.5) |
| -bi-da(-ke ₄) (<i>u</i>) | and |
| bùr (<i>būrum</i>) | a surface measure (loan from the Akkadian): 1 bùr = 3 eše = 18 iku = 1800 s/šar (see RIA 7, 480f. § II.11) |
| bùru(-d) (<i>palāšum</i>) | to pierce |
| da(-g) | nearness (to someone; see J. Krecher, ASJ 9 [1987] 88, note 39) |
| dab ₅ (<i>šabātum</i>) | to seize; to take; to take away |
| (di--)dab ₅ | see di--R |
| dadag (<i>namrum</i>) | pure; shining; bright |
| (ġá-la--)dag | see ġá-la--R |
| daġal 1. (<i>rapšum</i>) | wide |
| 2. (<i>rapāšum</i> D) | to broaden |
| (šu-)daġal--(du ₁₁) | see šu-R--du ₁₁ |
| dam (<i>aššatum</i>) | wife |
| (kù-)dam-(tak ₄) | see kù-R-tak ₄ |
| dam-ġàr (<i>tamkàrum</i>) | merchant (loan from the Akkadian); for the reading dam-ġàra instead of dam-ġàr, see J. Bauer, ZA 61 (1971) 317ff. |
| (^d nin-)dar | see <i>Divine Names</i> |
| dàra (<i>turāhum</i>) | mountain goat; the reading dāra is conventional, see P. Steinkeller, SEL 6 (1989) 3-7 |
| (má-)dàra-(abzu) | see má-R-abzu |
| (gù--)dé | see gù--R |
| de ₆ | see DU |
| di (<i>qabūm</i>) [<i>marū</i> participle of du ₁₁ (-g)] | to say; to speak |
| di--dab ₅ (<i>dīnam šūhuzum</i>) | to take up a lawsuit; for a discussion of this term see E. Dombradi, FAOS 20/1, § 224 and § 421-423 |
| di-ku ₅ 1. (<i>dajjānum</i>) | judge |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. (<i>dīnum</i>) | judgment |
| di--ku ₅ (-d ^r) (<i>dīnam diānum</i>) | to pass judgment |
| di-til-la (<i>dīnum gamrum</i>) | law case for which a final decision has been given |
| diġir 1. (<i>ilum</i>) | god; divinity |
| 2. | determinative for divine beings |
| dīm (<i>epēšum</i>) | to build; to make |
| (kù-)dīm | see kù-R |
| diri...-šè | beyond |
| diš (<i>ištēn</i>) | one |
| du (<i>alākum</i> [<i>marū</i>]) | to go |
| DU [<i>hamtu</i> ; de ₆ ; <i>marū</i> : túm] | |
| 1. (<i>wabālum</i>) | to bring; to deliver |
| 2. (<i>tabālum</i>) | to carry off; to take along |
| (šu-du ₈ -a--DU) | see šu-du ₈ -a--R |
| DU.DU | see laġ ₅ |
| du-rí (<i>dārūm</i>) | everlasting; enduring |
| (mun-)du | see mun-R |
| dù [[*] d ^r u] (<i>banūm</i> ; <i>epēšum</i>) | to build; to construct; to erect (for dù/rú = d ^r u see P. Steinkeller, JCS 35 [1983] 249f.) |
| (ġír--)dù | see ġír--R |
| (ġiš--)dù | see ġiš--R |
| du ₇ (<i>wasumum</i>) | fitting; suitable; necessary |
| (ġé-)du ₇ | see ġé-R |
| (šu--)du ₇ | see šu--du ₇ |
| du ₈ 1. (<i>labānum</i>) | to spread; to mould bricks |
| 2. (<i>pehūm</i>) | to coat with pitch; to caulk |
| (šu-)du ₈ (-a--DU) | see šu-R-a--DU |
| (igi-nu-)du ₈ | see igi-nu-R |
| du ₁₀ (-g) (<i>tābum</i>) | good; favorable; pleasing |
| du ₁₁ (-g) (<i>qabūm</i> ; <i>dabābum</i> [<i>hamtu</i>]) | to say; to declare |
| (sá--)du ₁₁ -du ₁₁ | see sá--R-R |
| (šu-daġal--)du ₁₁ | see šu-daġal--R |
| (šu-tag--)du ₁₁ | see šu-tag--R |
| du ₁₁ -ga (<i>qibitum</i>) | utterance; speech (29:7) |
| dub (<i>t/tu p pum</i>) | tablet; document |
| (saġ-)dub | see note to saġ-R |
| DUB.ŠEN | a type of chest that serves as a treasure-box (see J. Bauer, AoN 1985, 20ff., n. 29) |
| dug (<i>karpatum</i>) | jug; vessel |
| (èš-)DUG.(RU) | see <i>Sacred Buildings</i> |
| dugud (<i>kabtum</i>) | heavy; important |
| dul (<i>katāmum</i>) | to cover |

| | |
|--|---|
| dul ₅ (<i>katāmum</i>) | to cover (dul ₅ is the graph used in Pre-Sargonic texts such as in 18 ii 4. It is later replaced by dul) |
| dumu 1. (<i>mārum</i>) | child; son |
| 2. (<i>mārtum</i>) | daughter |
| dumu-KA | grandson (see Å. Sjöberg, HSAO, 209f.) |
| dumu-mí (<i>mārtum</i>) | daughter |
| dumu-tu-da | son of (lit.: son born (of)); see note to tu(-d) |
| ġiš ^š dúr-ġar (<i>kussūm; durga(r)rū</i>) | chair; throne (see H. Waetzoldt, RIA 8, 327f., § 5.2) |
| dūr (<i>mūrum</i>) | foal |
| dūr-KAS ₄ (<i>šānūm</i>) | donkey foal (the reading of KAS ₄ is uncertain, cf. MSL VIII/1, 52: 380-381) |
| durun _x (DUR ₂ .DUR ₂) | to place (objects [15 iii 3]); for DUR ₂ .DUR ₂ = durun _x (plural form of the verb tuš) see P. Steinkeller, OrNS 48 (1979) 55f., note 6 |
| (ú-)durun _x (DUR ₂ .DUR ₂) | see ú-R |
| e (<i>qabūm [marū]</i>) | to say; see du ₁₁ (-g) |
| é (<i>bītum</i>) | house; temple (see the names in <i>Sacred Buildings</i>); plot of land |
| é-gal (<i>ekallum</i>) | palace |
| é-mí | women's residence (see K. Maekawa, <i>Mesopotamia</i> 8/9 [1973-1974] 77ff.) |
| è [<i>hamtu; marū: è(-d)</i>] (<i>wašūm</i> G, Š) | to (let) go out; to come out; to lead out; to bring out; to appear (as a witness) |
| (pa--)è | see pa--R |
| e ₁₁ (-d) (<i>warādum</i> Š) | to bring down; to fetch |
| eden (<i>edinu; šērum</i>) | steppe; plain |
| (gú-)eden(-na) | see gú-R-na |
| en 1. (<i>enum</i>) | a kind of priest; a partner in the sacred marriage |
| 2. (<i>bēlum</i>) | lord |
| (ki-)en(-gi(-r)) | see ki-R-gi(-r) |
| en-nu-uġ ₅ (<i>maššartum</i>) | guard; watchpost (the reading en-nu-uġ ₅ (not /-uġ ₅ /) is confirmed by MSL XII, 101:167; 116:14 contrary to J. Krecher, <i>Studies Matouš II</i> , 37) |
| (saġ-)èn(-tar) | see saġ-R-tar |
| engar (<i>ikkarum</i>) | farmer |
| engar-gu ₄ -ra | farmer (and) oxherd (see H. Steible, FAOS 9/2, 54f.) |
| énsi (<i>iššiakkum</i>) | city ruler |
| énsi-gal | a kind of priest(?) |
| (ġiš ^š)eren (<i>erēnum</i>) | cedar(wood) |

| | |
|---|--|
| eren-bábbar (<i>ti(')āl/rum</i>) | white cedar(wood) |
| (nam-)érim | see nam-R |
| (nam-)érim--(ku ₅ (-d ^F)) | see nam-R--ku ₅ (-d ^F) |
| (nam-)érin | see nam-R |
| esaġ _x (E ₂ .ŠE) (<i>qaritum</i>) | storeroom; for E ₂ .ŠE = a/esaġ _x see J. Krecher, <i>Studies Matouš II</i> , 36; Å. Sjöberg, ZA 83 (1993) 15f. |
| na ⁴ esi (<i>ušūm</i>) | diorite (as in (all?) of Gudea's statues); olivine-gabbro (see W. Heimpel, RA 76 [1982] 65ff; ZA 77 [1987] 48f.) |
| eš (= eš ₅ ; <i>šalāš</i>) | three (36:4) |
| èš (<i>bītum</i>) | sanctuary (see CAD B, 282, lexical section) |
| eš ₅ (<i>šalāš</i>) | three |
| ezem/n (<i>isinnum</i>) | festival; feast. The reading ezem/n is conventional; for /izim/ or /izin/ in OB and pre-OB sources, see Å. Sjöberg, ZA 83 (1993) 15; P. Steinkeller, <i>Studies Hallo</i> , 245. For particulars about the festivals that appear in texts 41-44, see the information in <i>Festivals</i> |
| ga (<i>šizbum</i>) | milk (see M. Stol, RIA 8, 189ff.) |
| ġá-la--dag (<i>naparkūm</i>) | to stop working |
| ^d ġá-tūm-du ₁₀ (-g) | see <i>Divine Names</i> |
| ġá-ġiš ^š ū-šub-ba (<i>nalbanum</i>) | brick making shed (see D.A. Foxvog, N.A.B.U. 1998/7) |
| (na-)gada | see na-R |
| ġiš ^š gag-si-sá (<i>šiltāhum</i>) | arrow |
| gal 1. (<i>rabūm</i>) | big; mighty; great |
| 2. | chief (34 vi 4) |
| gal-zu (<i>mūdūm</i>) | wise; intelligent |
| (é-)gal | see é-R |
| (énsi-)gal | see énsi-R |
| ġál--taka ₄ (<i>petūm</i>) | to open |
| (igi(-x-))ġál | see igi(-x-)R |
| (nir-)ġál | see nir-R |
| (zi-)ġál(-la) | see zi-R-la |
| (giri ₁₇ -šu--) ^d ġál | see giri ₁₇ -šu--R |
| (gú-ġiš--) ^d ġál | see gú-ġiš--R |
| (zi-ša-)ġál | see zi-ša-R |
| gal ₄ (-la) (<i>ūrum</i>) | female sexual organs; vulva (/ -la/ in gal ₄ -la /*galla/ is a phonetic complement) |

| | |
|--|---|
| gala (<i>kalûm</i>) | liturgical singer (see J. Krecher, SKLy, 27f., 35f.); the archaic spelling of gala was ĜIŠ ₃ .DUR ₂ 'penis + anus' (see P. Steinkeller / J.N. Postgate, MC 4, 37) |
| ġalga (<i>milkum</i>) | advice |
| gan (<i>wālittum</i>) | said about females: "which bore or can bear" |
| (má-)gan | see má-R ^{ki} |
| GANA ₂ (<i>eqlum</i>) | a plot of land; for GANA ₂ (-g) = aša ₅ (-g) see M. Civil, JCS 25 (1973) 171ff. and M. Powell, <i>ibid.</i> , 178ff. |
| ġanun (<i>ganūnum</i>) | storehouse; granary |
| ġar (<i>šakānum</i>) | to set; to put |
| (ġišdūr-)ġar | see ġišdūr-R |
| (igi--)-ġar | see igi--R |
| (NE.NE-)ġar | see NE.NE-R |
| (sá-)ġar | see sá-R |
| (dam-)ġar | see dam-R |
| ġen (<i>alākum</i> [<i>hamtu</i> , singular]) | to go |
| ġéš (<i>šūši</i>) | sixty |
| ġéš-u (<i>nēru</i>) | six hundred |
| ġeštīn (<i>karānum</i>) | grape juice; bunch of grapes |
| ġéštu(-g) / ġèštu(-g) | 1. (<i>uznum</i>) 2. (<i>hasisum</i>) |
| gi (<i>apum</i> ; <i>qanûm</i>) | reed |
| gi-gù-na (<i>gigunûm</i>) | a sacred building ('reed chamber'; see <i>Sacred Buildings</i>) |
| gi-gunu ₄ | a sacred building ('reed chamber'), see gi-gù-na |
| gi (-n // gi-in) (<i>kānum</i> G, D) | to be firm; to make firm; to be steadfast; to be stable; to fix; to award; with ka-g.a: to agree with a statement |
| (ki-en-)gi(-r) | see ki-en-R |
| gi ₄ (<i>tārum</i> G, D) | to return; to bring back; to take a case up again |
| (ki-bi--)-gi ₄ (-gi ₄) | see ki-bi--R-R |
| (šu--)-gi ₄ | see šu--R |
| gi ₆ (-g) (<i>šalmum</i>) | dark |
| (kas-)gi ₆ | see kas-R |
| ġi ₆ -par ₄ (<i>gipa(r)ru</i>) | dwelling of the en-priest or en-priestess |
| (ama-ar-)gi ₈ | see ama-ar-R |
| gi ₁₆ -sa (<i>dārûm</i> , <i>dārītum</i>) | lasting; of lasting value |
| (šu-)gibil--(AK) | see šu-R--AK |
| gíd (<i>šadādum</i>) | to drag; to tow; to measure; to manage (38:7) |
| (má-)gíd | see má-R |
| ġidru (<i>haṭṭum</i>) | scepter |

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| gíġ ₄ (<i>šiqlum</i>) | shekel (a unit of weight, ca. 8, 333 gr.; see M. Powell, RIA 7, 510 § V.4) |
| ġišġgir (<i>narkabtum</i>) | wagon; chariot |
| -gim (<i>kīma</i>) | like |
| ġír--DU ₃ | to cut off(?) |
| (^d nin-)ġír-(su _{1/2}) | see <i>Divine Names</i> |
| giri ₁₇ (<i>appum</i>) | nose; the conventional reading /kiri/ is most likely appropriate only for texts from northern Babylonia (Kiš, Sippar(?), cf. MSL XIV, 110, 1.1 i' 4'; VS 10 101 rev. 1), whereas PEa Nippur indicates a reading /giri/ (= giri ₁₇), cf. PEa 305; 418 |
| giri ₁₇ -šu--ġál (<i>appam labānum</i>) | to greet and entreat (lit.: to let the hand be at the nose; see U. Magen, BaF 9 (1986) 60-61; 104-108) |
| ġiš 1. (<i>išum</i>) | tree; wood |
| 2. | determinative for wooden objects; the reading ġiš is conventional; lexical (PEa 641) and other sources indicate a reading ġeš |
| ġiš-dù-a | timber (see H. Steible, FAOS 9/2, 43f.) |
| ġiš--ḥur (<i>ešērum</i>) | to make a drawing; to design |
| ġiš-ḥur (<i>ušurtum</i> ; <i>gišḥu(r)ru</i>) | cultic rule or ordinance (cf. G. Farber-Flügge, St. Pohl 10, 181f.; AulOr 9 [1991] 85f.) |
| ġiš-kíġ-ti (<i>kiška/iitû</i>) | craftsman |
| ġiš-nú (<i>eršum</i>) | bed; see H. Waetzoldt, RIA 8, 326f.; for ĜIŠ.NU ₂ = ġi/ešna/u _x see J. Krecher, <i>Studies Matous II</i> , 48 |
| ġiš--tag (cf. <i>gištaggû</i>) | to offer |
| (gú-)ġiš--(ġál) | see gú-R--ġál |
| (i-)ġiš | see i-R |
| ġišgu-za (<i>kussûm</i>) | throne; chair (see H. Waetzoldt, RIA 8, 327f.) |
| gu-za-lá (<i>guzalûm</i>) | chair-bearer; throne-bearer |
| gú-ġiš--ġál | to provide a delivery of wood |
| gù--dé (<i>nabûm</i>) | to call; to name |
| gu ₄ (-d ^r) (<i>alpum</i>) | steer; ox |
| (engar)-gu ₄ (-ra) | see engar-R-ra |
| gu ₇ (<i>akālum</i>) | to eat; to suck (milk); to enjoy the usufruct of something |
| (níġ-)gu ₇ (-a) | see níġ-R-a |
| -ġu ₁₀ (-ī/-ja) | my |
| gub (<i>izuzzum</i> G, Š) | to stand; to set up |
| (gi-)gù-n(a) | see gi-R |
| (gi-)gunu ₄ | see gi-R |
| gur (<i>tārum</i> G, D) | to return; to give back |
| (má-)gur ₈ | see má-R |

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| (še-)gur ₁₀ --(ku ₅) (níḡ-)gur ₁₁ ḡuruš (<i>eḡlum</i>) | see še-R--ku ₅ see níḡ-R an adult; young man; recruit; worker |
| (ne-)ḡa ḡa-la (<i>zittum</i>) ḡa-lu-úb (<i>ḡa/uluppum</i>) ḡé-du ₇ (<i>wusmum</i>) ḡé-ḡál (<i>ḡe(n)gallum; tuḡdum</i>) ḡul (<i>šulputum</i>) | see ne-R lot; assigned portion oak(?) (see BSA 3, 135; 146; BSA 6, 159; 182) decoration overflow; abundance to destroy; to ruin; for a discussion of the verb /ḡul/<->/ḡulu/ see J. Krecher, AOAT 240, 192f., with note 103 |
| (ḡiš-)ḡur (ḡiš--ḡur ḡur-saḡ (<i>ḡuršānum</i>) ḡuš (<i>ḡuššūm; ruššūm</i>) | see ḡiš-R see ḡiš--R hill country; mountainous region red; terrifying |
| i (= è) | to come out; to appear (in the phrase u ₄ -ul-lí-a-ta); there seems to be a semantic relation between /i/ and /è/, but it is uncertain whether /i/ and /è/ can be considered as identical verbs |
| ì (<i>šamnum</i>) ì-bí-la (<i>aplum</i>) ì-du ₈ (<i>atūm</i>) ì-ḡiš (<i>ellum; šamnum</i>) i ₇ (-d) 1. (<i>nārum</i>) 2. ía (<i>ḡamiš</i>) íbila (<i>aplum</i>) ig (<i>daltum</i>) igi (<i>īnum</i>) igi-...-šè (<i>maḡar</i>) igi--bar (<i>amārum; naplusum</i>) | vegetable oil; animal fat heir (syllabic writing of ibila) porter; door keeper sesame oil river; canal determinative for rivers and canals five heir (loan from the Akkadian?) (panel of a) door eye; glance in the presence of (said about witnesses at a trial) to look at (see J. Krecher, Kutscher Memorial Vol., 108ff.) |
| igi-(x)-ḡál | a phrase used to express fractions (see J. Friberg, RIA 7, 535f. § 3.1); the phrase bar igi-ḡál-ni (38:5) is difficult to define |
| igi--ḡar | to appear before someone (37:3); for this use of igi--ḡar, corresponding to the Akkadian <i>pāni šakānum</i> , see E. Dombradi, FAOS 20/1, § 402 |

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| igi-nu-du ₈ (-a) | helper; unskilled worker (see G.J. Selz, FAOS 15/1, 72 1:1) |
| igi-zi--bar (<i>kīniš naplusum</i>) íl (<i>našūm</i>) (saḡ--)íl im (<i>tūdum</i>) imin (<i>sebe</i>) inim (<i>awātum</i>) inim-ma--sè(-g) | to choose; to legitimate (lit.: to look on favorably) to lift; to bring, to convey; to endure see saḡ--R clay; loam seven (<*ía-min, 5+2) word; statement; decree to imagine (lit.: to place in a word; see M. Civil, Studies Birot, 75) see lú-R-ma see lú-ki-R-ma fragrance; perfume; fragrant city; district determinative for cities month (for the individual month names see the index in M.E. Cohen, Cultic Calendars, 483ff.) fire |
| (lú-)inim(-ma) (lú-ki-)inim(-ma) ir (<i>erī/ēšum</i>) iri 1. (<i>ālum</i>) 2. iti (<i>warḡum</i>) | to purify with fire (see J. Bauer, AfO 40/41 [1993/94] 95; for a reading bí--lá, to spread smoke, see J. Krecher, OrNS 54 [1985] 147, note 31) |
| izi (<i>išātum</i>) izi--lá | |
| ka-al(-ak) (cf. <i>kalakkum</i>) | loam pit (23 ii 22; 25 ii 14; see D.A. Foxvog, N.A.B.U. 1998/7) |
| ka(-g) (<i>pūm</i>) | statement (in the expression ka-g- ... -a--gi(-n) [37:11; 38:29]; see J. Krecher, ZA 69 [1979] 1-3) |
| ka-šakan | chief oil-maker (see P. Steinkeller, FAOS 17, 200, and (ka-)šakan below) |
| (dumu-)KA ká (<i>bābum</i>) kala(-g) (<i>dannum</i>) kalam (<i>mātum</i>) kām (<i>nakārum D</i>) kar (<i>kārum</i>) (āga-)kár--(sè(-g)) kas (<i>šika/ārum</i>) | see dumu-R gate strong; mighty land (specifically, Sumer) to overturn; to change (29:7) quay see āga-R--sè(-g) beer (fermented barley); alcoholic beverage (see CAD Š/II, 428, discussion section) |
| kas-gi ₆ (-g) kas-sig ₁₅ (dūr-)KAS ₄ kéš(-d ^r) (*keš(e)d ^r /*kšed ^r) (<i>rakāsum</i>) | dark beer light beer (see M. Powell, HANE/S 6, 104ff.) see dūr-R to bind (see A. Cavigneaux/F. Al-Rawi, ZA 85 [1995] 36, note 8) |

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|---|--|
| (zú--)kéš(-d ^r) | see zú--R |
| ki 1. (<i>ašrum</i>) | place; location; area; world |
| 2. | determinative for place names |
| ki---ta | disbursed by (lit.: from the place of) |
| ki-bi--gi ₄ -(gi ₄) (<i>ana ašrišu turrum</i>) | to restore (lit.: to return to its place) |
| ki-en-gi(-r; *kenġir) | the land of Sumer (what the Sumerians called their land); see <i>Place Names</i> |
| (lú-)ki-(inim-ma) | see lú-R-inim-ma |
| ki-tuš (<i>šubtum</i>) | dwelling |
| ki-uri | the land of Akkade (uri <*war(i); what the Sumerians called Akkade); see <i>Place Names</i> |
| ki(-g)--āġ 1. (<i>rāmum</i>) | to love; to show affection |
| 2. (<i>narāmum</i>) | beloved |
| (ġiš-)kīġ(-ti) | see ġiš-R-ti |
| kilib (<i>napharum</i>) | totality |
| kingusili (<i>parasrab</i>) | five-sixths |
| (nu-)kiri ₆ -(k) | see nu-R |
| kisal (<i>kisallum</i>) | courtyard |
| kiš ₄ (<i>muttatum</i>) | half (in 39:21 it refers to the hair of the head) |
| kù(-g) 1. (<i>elēlum</i> D) | to purify; to make culticly pure |
| 2. (<i>ellum</i>) | pure; holy |
| 3. (<i>kas pum</i>) | silver |
| kù-bábbar (<i>kas pum</i>) | silver |
| kù-dam-taka ₄ (<i>uzubbūm</i>) | divorce-settlement |
| kù-dím (<i>kuttimmum</i>) | silversmith |
| kù-luḥ (<i>kas pum mesūm</i>) | refined silver |
| kù-sig ₁₇ (<i>hurāšum</i>) | gold (see Å. Sjöberg, JCS 40 [1988] 174) |
| (ù--)ku ₄ | see ù--R (this verbal root must be distinguished from ku ₄ (-r) because it can appear as ù--ku) |
| ku ₄ (-r <d ^r) (<i>erēbum</i> G, Š) | to (let) enter; to bring in (see J. Krecher, ZA 77 [1987] 7ff.) |
| ku ₅ (-d ^r) (<i>nakāsum</i>) | to cut |
| (di-)ku ₅ (-d ^r) | see di-R |
| (nam--)ku ₅ (-d ^r) | see nam-R |
| (nam-érim--)ku ₅ (-d ^r) | see nam-érim--R |
| (še-gur ₁₀ --)ku ₅ (-d ^r) | see še-gur ₁₀ --R |
| (umbin--)ku ₅ (-d ^r) | see umbin--R |
| kur 1. (<i>šadūm</i>) | mountain; mountain range |
| 2. (<i>mātum</i>) | land |
| kúr (<i>nakārum</i>) | to change |
| kuš (<i>maškum</i>) | skin (41 i 5) |
| kuš ₇ (<i>kizūm</i>) | groom (see A. Cavigneaux, N.A.B.U. 1992/103) |

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| lá 1. (<i>šaqālum</i>) | to weigh; to pay; to bear (in gu-za-lá) |
| 2. (<i>mati</i>) | minus |
| (izi--)lá | see izi--lá |
| lah ₅ (DU.DU; see DU) | to bring (used for a plural object) |
| (má-)lah ₅ | see má-R |
| límму (<i>erbe</i>) | four |
| lu (<i>balālum</i>) | to mix |
| lú (<i>awilum</i>) | person; man |
| lú-bāppir (<i>sirāšūm</i>) | brewer (for a possible reading of the variant LU ₂ .ŠIM / LU ₂ .ŠIMxĠAR as ^{lú} lunga see P. Steinkeller, FAOS 17, 291) |
| lú-inim-ma (<i>šibum</i>) | witness (see S. Oh'e, ASJ 1 [1979] 69-84; I.J. Gelb et alii, OIP 104, 234) |
| lú-ki-inim-ma (<i>šibum</i>) | witness (see S. Oh'e, ASJ 1 [1979] 69-84; I.J. Gelb et alii, OIP 104, 233f.) |
| lú-má-gur ₈ | boat captain |
| lú-níġ-tuku (cf. <i>rāšūm</i>) | debtor (lit.: a person who has something) |
| (nam-)lú-(inim-ma) | see nam-R-inim-ma |
| lugal 1. (<i>šarrum</i>) | king |
| 2. (<i>belum</i>) | master; owner |
| (mu-)lugal | see mu-R |
| (mu-)lugal--(pà(-d)) | see mu-R--pà(-d) |
| (nam-)lugal | see nam-R |
| (kù-)luḥ | see kù-R |
| (šu-)luḥ | see šu-R |
| ma-na (<i>manūm</i>) | mina (a unit of weight, ca. 500 gr.; see M. Powell, RIA 7, 510 § V.5) |
| má (<i>eleppum</i>) | ship |
| má-gíd | (the one) who tows the barge (full of first fruits to Enlil at Nippur; epithet of Gudea in 24 i 9) |
| má-gur ₈ (<i>makurru</i>) | cargo boat |
| (lú-)má-(gur ₈) | see lú-R-gur ₈ |
| má-lah ₅ (<i>malāhum</i>) | sailor |
| maḥ (<i>širum</i>) | exalted; high |
| (sukkal-)maḥ | see sukkal-R |
| máš 1. (<i>lalūm; urīšum</i>) | kid; he-goat |
| 2. (<i>šibtum</i>) | produce; interest |
| maškim (<i>rābišum</i>) | commissioner (see D.O. Edzard/F.A.M. Wiggermann, RIA 7, 449ff.) |

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| me 1. (<i>bašûm</i>) | to be |
| 2. (<i>mû; paršum</i>) | divine power that makes the institutions of heaven and earth function (see G. Farber-Flügge, RIA 7, 610ff.) |
| me-li ₉ (-m) (<i>melemum</i>) | terrifying glance (literally: shining divine power) |
| mí (<i>sinništum</i>) | woman |
| (dumu-)mí | see dumu-R |
| (é-)mí | see é-R |
| (níġ-)mí-(ús-sá) | see níġ-R-ús-sá |
| min (<i>šina</i>) | two |
| mu 1. (<i>šumum</i>) | name |
| 2. (<i>šattum</i>) | year |
| mu-...-a(k)-šè | because (in a nominalized sentence) |
| mu-lugal | see mu-lugal--pà(d) |
| mu-lugal--pà(-d) | to swear by the king, lit.: "to call the king's name", corresponding to the Akkadian <i>nīš šarrim zakārum</i> "to pronounce the king's life"; mu-lugal in 37:4 is an abbreviation for mu-lugal--pà |
| mu--pà(-d) (<i>šumam zakārum</i>) | to choose (lit.: to name (someone)); said about the ruler chosen by the divinity |
| mu-sar-ra (<i>mus/šarû</i>) | (royal) inscription |
| mu-šè--sa ₄ | to name; to give as name |
| mu-ús-sa (<i>šanītum šattum</i>) | the following year |
| mu-x | year-x (indicates a date according to a notable event that took place during the year) |
| mú (<i>wašûm Š</i>) | to make grow |
| mul (<i>nabāṭum G, Š</i>) | to (let) shine |
| mun-du | morning offering (see J. Bauer AWL, 411 ad I 1; CAD M/II, 202 f, disc. section; L. Milano, RIA 8, 25 sub 3) |
| munus (<i>sinništum</i>) | woman |
| murgu-...-ta | after; for the reading murgu (= LUM) see E. Sollberger, AOAT 25, 440, note 15 |
| mušen 1. (<i>iššūrum</i>) | bird |
| 2. | determinative for birds |
| na ([in alam/n-na(-ni-šè)] <i>abnum</i>) | stone (22 iii 2; 23 iii 16, iv 17; 26 ii 7); na is the original graph for the word 'stone' (usually written na ₄), see P. Steinkeller, BiOr 52 (1995) 707 |
| na-gada (<i>nāqidum</i>) | herdsman (loan from the Akkadian) |
| na-rú-a (<i>narûm</i>) | stele (lit.: 'set up, erected stone') |
| (ma-)na | see ma-R |

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| na ₄ 1. (<i>abnum</i>) | stone |
| 2. | determinative for minerals and stones |
| nagar (<i>nagārum</i>) | carpenter |
| nam- | element used to form abstractions, such as in English -hood, -ship, and -scape |
| nam-érim (<i>māmītum</i>) | assertory oath |
| nam-érim--ku ₅ (-d ^r) | to take the assertory oath |
| nam-érin | assertory oath (variant writing of nam-érim; see A. Falkenstein, NG 1, 64, note 2) |
| nam--ku ₅ (-d ^r) (<i>nazārum</i>) | to curse |
| nam-lú-inim-ma (<i>šibūtum</i>) | the act of witnessing |
| nam-lugal (<i>šarrūtum</i>) | kingship |
| nam-nin (<i>bēlūtum</i>) | rulership; position of supreme power |
| nam-nir-ġál (<i>muttallūtu</i>) | distinction; superiority |
| nam-šita | prayer (29:24; see H. Behrens/H. Steible, FAOS 6, 250f.) |
| nam-tar (<i>šīmtum</i>) | destiny |
| nam--tar (<i>šīāmum</i>) | to decree a destiny |
| nam-ti(-l) (<i>balāṭum</i>) | life |
| nar (<i>nārum</i>) | musician |
| ne-ḫa (<i>neḫtum</i>) | rest (loan from the Akkadian) |
| NE.NE-ġar | the fifth month in the Ur III calendar. Its Babylonian equivalent was the month of <i>abum</i> (see G.J. Selz, N.A.B.U. 1989/38; M. Cohen, Cultic Calendars, 100-104) |
| ní (<i>puluḫtum</i>) | awe |
| ní--tuku 1. (<i>palāḫum</i>) | to experience awe or fear |
| 2. (<i>na'dum</i>) | awesome (cf. M.-J. Seux, <i>Épithètes royales</i> , 430f.) |
| ní--te(-ġ) (<i>palāḫum</i>) | to fear; to respect |
| níġ (<i>ša</i>) | a thing; something; a matter |
| níġ-ak-ak (<i>epištum</i>) | deed; activity |
| níġ-gu ₇ -a (<i>ukultum</i>) | consumption; food consumed |
| níġ-gur ₁₁ (<i>makkūrum</i>) | possession; property |
| níġ-mí-ús-sa (<i>te/irḫatum</i>) | wedding gift (see C. Wilcke, <i>Familiengründung</i> , 252ff.; P. Steinkeller/J.N. Postgate, MC 4, 37f.) |
| níġ-sám (<i>šīmtum</i>) | price (see P. Steinkeller, FAOS 17, 153ff.) |
| (lú-)níġ(-tuku) | see lú-R-tuku |
| níġ-ú-rum (<i>makkūrum</i>) | possession; acquisition |
| níġ-ul (<i>ša šiātīm</i>) | what is fit for the cult (literally: what is primordial; for the reading ul rather than du ₇ see Ur-Nammu 26 ii 1 in H. Steible, FAOS 9/2, 124f.) |

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| níġin 1. (<i>lawûm</i>) | to surround |
| 2. (<i>saĥārum</i>) | to turn around; to go around; the <i>marû</i> -form NĪĠIN ₂ .NĪĠIN ₂ (39:24) is most likely to be read ni ₁₀ -ni ₁₀ (*ne/inni, see J. Krecher, <i>Studies Matouš</i> II, 53; 71, note 80; AOAT 240, 162) |
| (šu-)níġin | see šu-R |
| niġir (<i>nagīrum</i>) | herald |
| nin (<i>bēltum</i>) | lady |
| (nam-)nin | see nam-R |
| ninnu (<i>ham/nšā</i>) | fifty |
| (nam-)nir-ġāl | see nam-R |
| nita (<i>zikarum</i>) | male; manly |
| (saġ-)nita | see saġ-R |
| (udu-)nita | see udu-R |
| nu-bānda (<i>laputtūm</i>) | inspector; overseer; captain (see D.O. Edzard, ZANF 21 (1963) 91ff.; P. Attinger, <i>ÉLS</i> , 156f.) |
| nu-kiri ₆ (-k) (<i>nukarippum</i>) | gardener (for the etymology of the Akkadian <i>nukaribb/ppum</i> see M. Krebernik, BFE, 330) |
| (en-)nu-(uġ ₅) | see en-R-uġ ₅ |
| (igi-)nu-(du ₈) | see igi-R-du ₈ |
| numun (<i>zērum</i>) | seed |
| nun 1. (<i>rubûm</i>) | prince |
| 2. (<i>rabûm</i>) | great; princely |
| pa--è (<i>wapûm Š</i>) | to let shine |
| pà(-d) (<i>nabûm</i>) | to call; to name |
| (mu-lugal--pà(-d)) | see mu-lugal--R |
| (mu--pà(-d)) | see mu--R |
| (šà(-ge)--pà(-d)) | see šà(-ge)--R |
| pa ₅ (<i>palgum</i>) | ditch; canal |
| (ġi ₆ -)par ₄ | see ġi ₆ -R |
| pú (<i>būrtum</i>) | fountain |
| (du-)rí | see du-R |
| (šu-)rí | see šu-R |
| (saġ--rig ₇) | see saġ--R |
| (a--ru) | see a--R |
| ru(-g) | to receive; to bring back (see G.J. Selz, ASJ 17 [1995] 274, note 103) |
| rú [<i>*d^ru</i> , see dù] (<i>banûm</i>) | to raise up; to set up |
| (na-)rú(-a) | see na-R-a |

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| (ú-)rum | see ú-R |
| sa (<i>riksum</i>) | bundle |
| sá-du ₁₁ (<i>šattukum</i>) | regular offering |
| sá--du ₁₁ -du ₁₁ | to provide regular offerings |
| sá-ġar (<i>mālikum</i>) | adviser; counsellor |
| (ġi ^š gag-si-)sá | see ġi ^š gag-si-R |
| (si--sá-sá) | see si--R-R |
| (mu-šè--sa ₄) | see mu-šè--R (sa ₄ is a conventional reading; in OB texts it should be read še ₂₁) |
| sa ₆ (-g) 1. (<i>damqum</i>) | good |
| 2. (<i>tābum</i>) | beautiful; fruitful |
| sa ₁₀ (-sa ₁₀) (<i>šāmum</i>) | to buy |
| saġ 1. (<i>rēšum</i>) | head; an architectural feature |
| 2. (<i>rēštum</i>) | first-class |
| 3. (<i>rēštūm</i>) | first; first-class |
| saġ-dub | regular worker (see G.J. Selz, FAOS 15/2, 230f.); the meaning of saġ-dub in 36:3 remains doubtful, see A. Falkenstein, NG 2, 213, note to 3 |
| saġ-èn-tar (<i>pāqidum</i>) | overseer; guardian |
| saġ--īl (<i>rēšam ullūm</i>) | to raise up; lit.: to lift the 'head' (of a wall or temple); 28:13-14; 29:30 |
| saġ-nita (<i>rēšum</i>) | (grown) man (see P. Steinkeller, FAOS 17, 130ff.) |
| saġ--rig ₇ (<i>šarākum</i>) | to donate (saġ/sa ₁₂ --rig ₇ may be a loan from the Akkadian <i>šarākum</i>) |
| saġ-šu ₄ (<i>kubšum</i>) | cap (see H. Waetzoldt, RIA 6, 200f.) |
| saġ-ús (<i>rēšam kullum</i>) | to be available; to care for something's maintenance (cf. M.-J. Seux, <i>Épithètes royales</i> , 440) |
| (hur-)saġ | see hur-R |
| (ur-)saġ | see ur-R |
| saġġa (<i>šangūm</i>) | temple-administrator |
| sagi (<i>šāqūm</i>) | cup-bearer (loan from the Akkadian; see J.-J. Glassner, RIA 8, 420-422) |
| saĥar (<i>eperum</i>) | dust; earth |
| sar 1. (<i>šaġārum</i>) | to write |
| 2. (<i>mus/šarum</i>) | a surface measure: 1 s/šar = 60 giġ ₄ = 1/100 <i>ikūm</i> (see RIA 7, 479 § II.5) |
| (mu-)sar(-ra) | see mu-R-ra |
| sè(-g/k) (<i>šakānum</i>) | to set (according to J. Krecher, AOAT 240, 195 the verbal roots sè(-g) and sè(-k) must be distinguished) |

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| (àga-kár--sè(-g)) | see àga-kár--R |
| si-(si(-g)) (<i>malûm D</i>) | to fill in |
| (asila _x --si-si) | see asila _x --R-R |
| si-sá (<i>išarum</i>) | right; legal |
| si--sá-sá (<i>ešērum Š; Št</i>) | to get ready (24 iii 2); to yoke (25 iii 12-13) |
| (ēi ^š gag-si(-sá)) | see ēi ^š gag-R-sá |
| sig ₄ (<i>libittum</i>) | unbaked brick |
| sig ₄ -bāhar(-ra) (cf. <i>agurum</i>) | baked(?) / potter's(?) brick; possibly to be read sig ₄ (/šeg ₁₂)-alur _x -ra, see P. Steinkeller, JNES 46 (1987) 59; JNES 52 (1993) 145 |
| (kas-)sig ₁₅ | see kas-R (is sig ₁₅ a syllabic writing of sig ₁₇ (GI) "light colored"?) |
| siki (<i>šipātum</i>) | wool |
| (udu-)siki | see udu-R |
| sikil (<i>ellum</i>) | pure; virginal |
| silā (<i>qūm</i>) | a measure of capacity; liter-vessel; in Pre-Sargonic Lagaš as well as in the standard Akkad-Old Babylonian system 1 silā equals approximately 1 liter (see M. Powell, RIA 7, 497 § IV.4-5) |
| silā ₄ (<i>puḥādum</i>) | lamb |
| sipa(-d) (<i>rē'ūm</i>) | shepherd |
| (é-TAR-)sír-(sír) | see <i>Sacred Buildings</i> |
| (pa ₅ -)sír(-ra) | see <i>Place Names</i> |
| su (<i>zumrum; širum</i> [text 28]) | body; flesh (28:7, 24); as for 39:13 su/kuš = <i>zumrum/maškum</i> must be taken into consideration, cf. A. Cavigneaux/F. Al-Rawi, ZA 83 [1993] 202-205 |
| sù-sù(-g) | to satisfy? (34 v 1; this translation is based on the context; sù-sù(-g), literally "to make empty" remains difficult) |
| su ₁₃ (-d ^r) (<i>arākum G, D</i>) | to be long; to lengthen; to last |
| suḥuš (<i>išdum</i>) | foundation |
| sukkal (<i>šukkallum</i>) | courier; a high-ranking official (the reading <i>sukkal</i> is conventional; in OB and Pre-OB sources <i>sugal₇</i> is preferable) |
| sukkal-maḥ (<i>sukkalmahḥu</i>) | prime-minister |
| sur | the meaning of <i>sur</i> in 39:21 remains uncertain |
| ša | element used in fractions |
| ša(-g) (<i>libbum</i>) | content; interior |
| ša(-ge--pà(-d)) | to choose (lit.: to call in the heart) |
| ša-bi-ta | from it (lit.: from its inside) |

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| (zi-)ša-(gál) | see zi-R-gál |
| duḡšab (<i>šappum</i>) | pot; vessel |
| (ka-)šakan | see ka-R (the reading <i>šakan/šagan</i> for ŠU ₄ .GAN ₄ is conventional) |
| šár(-šár) (<i>dešūm D</i>) | to make abundant |
| še (<i>še'um</i>) | grain; barley |
| še-ga (<i>migrum</i>) | favorite (cf. M.-J. Seux, <i>Épithètes royales</i> , 448ff.) |
| še-gur ₁₀ -ku ₅ (-d ^r) (<i>ešēdum</i>) | The twelfth month in the Ur III calendar. Its Babylonian equivalent was the month of <i>a(d)daru</i> . The Sumerian means <i>ešēdum</i> "to harvest" (see M. Cohen, <i>Cultic Calendars</i> , 119-124). The reading <i>gur₁₀</i> is not certain, see M. Civil, FI, 170f.; J. Bauer, JAOS 115 [1995] 294 |
| (DUB.)ŠEN | see DUB.R |
| šeš (<i>aḥum</i>) | brother (for a reading <i>ses</i> instead of <i>šeš</i> see J. Bauer, AoN 1985, 2, n. 21) |
| šim 1. (<i>rīqum</i>) | scent; fragrance |
| 2. | fragrant |
| 3. | determinative for perfumes |
| (nam-)šita | see nam-R |
| šitim (<i>itinnum</i>) | house builder |
| šu (<i>qātum</i>) | hand; control |
| šu--ba(-d ^r /r) (<i>wuššurum</i>) | to release (see J. Krecher, <i>Kutscher Memorial Vol.</i> , 111ff.) |
| šu--du ₇ -du ₇ (<i>šuklulum</i>) | to complete; to finish |
| (giri ₁₇ -)šu--(gál) | see giri ₁₇ -R--gál |
| šu--gi ₄ | to lead back; to bring back; to give back |
| šu--tag (<i>za'ānum D</i>) | to decorate; to adorn |
| šu--ti (<i>leqūm</i>) | to receive |
| šu--ùr (<i>pašāṭum</i>) | to erase (an inscription; lit.: to flatten the hand [on something]) |
| šu--daḡal--du ₁₁ | to supply with abundantly |
| šu--du ₈ -a--DU(<i>de₆/túm</i>) | to act as guarantor for (see J. Marzahn/H. Neumann, AoF 22 [1995] 115, ad II 1') |
| šu-gibil-gibil--ak | to renew |
| šu-luḥ (<i>šuluḥḥum</i>) | purification ritual (cf. G. Farber-Flügge, St.Pohl 10, 191ff.) |
| šu-níḡin (<i>naḫarum</i>) | total |
| šu-rí (<i>mišlānu</i>) | half (see J. Friberg, RIA 7, 536 § 3.1; G.J. Selz, ASJ 17 [1995] 274) |
| šu-tag--du ₁₁ (<i>za'ānum D</i>) | to sprinkle (in 23 iii 8-10 and 25 iii 3-5 it is said about oil (i) and fine scent (ir-nun)) |
| (saḡ-)šu ₄ | see saḡ-R |

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| (ġá-ġiṣū-)šub-(ba) | see ġá-ġiṣū-R-ba |
| šùba (cf. <i>namrum</i>) | shining (like the colour of the šùba-stone [agate?]; for the variant readings /š/suba/, /subi/ see Å. Sjöberg, JCS 40 [1988] 172f., note 6) |
| šudul (<i>nīrum</i>) | yoke (the reading šudul for ŠU ₄ .DUL ₄ is conventional) |
| šúm (<i>nadānum</i>) | to give; to hand over; to lend |
| (zà--)-šuš | see zà-R |
| šušana (<i>šuššān</i>) | one third |
| (ki-...)-ta | see ki-...-R |
| (murgu-...)-ta | see murgu-...-R |
| (ġiṣ--)-tag | see ġiṣ--R |
| (šu--)-tag | see šu--R |
| (šu-)-tag--(du ₁₁) | see šu-R--du ₁₁ |
| (ġál--)-taka ₄ | see ġál--R |
| (kù-dam-)-taka ₄ | see kù-dam-R |
| (nam--)-tar | see nam--R |
| (saġ-èn-)-tar | see saġ-èn-R |
| (é-)TAR-(sír-sír) | see <i>Sacred Buildings</i> |
| (ní--)-te(-ġ) | see ní--R |
| temen (<i>temmēnum</i>) | foundation peg (see S. Dunham, RA 80 [1986] 31-64) |
| ti(-l) (<i>balāṭum</i>) | life (the form a-ba-ti-la-da "so long as he lives" is difficult to explain. According to PSD A/I, 47, 5. s.v. a-ba, it is sandhi writing. A. Falkenstein, NG 3, 166 s.v. ti(l) suggests that it means u ₄ ba-ti-la-da) |
| (ġiṣ-kíġ-)-ti | see ġiṣ-kíġ-R |
| (nam-)-ti | see nam-R |
| (šu-)-ti | see šu--R |
| til (<i>gamārum</i>) | to destroy; to exterminate |
| (di-)-til(-la) | see di-R-la |
| tir (<i>qištum</i>) | forest; grove (PEa 457: te-er) |
| tu(-d) (<i>walādum</i>) | to give birth; to make (a statue 21 iii 9-10; 22 iii 2-3); the traditional reading tu(-d) is retained here since PEa 684-685 notes tu-ú [= <i>marū</i> ?] as well as du-ú [= <i>hamtu</i> ?]; see J. Krecher, AOAT 240, 160f. garment; clothing |
| túg (<i>subātum</i>) | to have; with the infix /-da-/: to have a claim against somebody (30:5, 8) |
| tuku 1. (<i>išūm</i>) | to marry |
| 2. (<i>aḥāzūm</i>) | |

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| (lú-níġ-)-tuku | see lú-níġ-R |
| (ní-)-tuku | see ní-R |
| tukumbi (<i>šumma</i>) | if; in case |
| túm | see DU |
| (^d ġá-)-tùm-(du ₁₀ (-g)) | see <i>Divine Names</i> |
| tuš (<i>wašābum G, Š</i>) | to cause to dwell; to settle (for the plural form of this verb see <i>durun_x</i>) |
| (ki-)-tuš | see ki-R |
| ú (<i>šammum</i>) | grass; a plant |
| ú-a (<i>zāninum</i>) | provider; supplier (cf. M.-J. Seux, <i>Épithètes royales</i> , 456ff.) |
| ú-rum | possession (see G.J. Selz, FAOS 15/2, 110f.) |
| ú-durun _x (DUR ₂ .DUR ₂)-na | brushwood(?); hay(?); for a discussion of this term (oven-grass?) see G.J. Selz, FAOS 15/2, 320f. see <i>Divine Names</i> |
| (^d ba-)U ₂ | to sleep; to rest (see (ù--)-ku ₄) |
| ù--ku ₄ (<i>šalālum</i>) | see ġá-R |
| (ġá-)-ġiṣū-šub-ba | day |
| u ₄ (<i>ūmum</i>) | when |
| u ₄ -...(-a) (<i>īnu</i>) | at that time; then |
| u ₄ -ba (<i>īna ūmīšu</i>) | the past (literally: from those days) |
| u ₄ -bi-ta | daily; day by day |
| u ₄ -šú-uš-e (<i>ūmišam</i>) | from long ago (for the meaning of ul and /i/ in this expression see J. van Dijk, AcOr 28 [1964] 33) |
| u ₄ -ul-lí-a-ta (<i>ištu ūm šiātim</i>) | ewe |
| u ₈ (<i>laḥrum</i>) | exalted; high (see M.-C. Ludwig, SANTAG 2, 107ff.) |
| u ₁₈ -ru (<i>šīrum; elūm</i>) | corner; a small room |
| ub (<i>tubqum</i>) | see an-R-da |
| (an-)ub-(da) | goat (see A. Cavigneaux, SAZ, 55f.; J. Bauer, AoN 1987, 2, n. 31; for the proposed reading /uzud/ see G. Selz, WO 26 [1995] 196) |
| ud ₅ [*uzd] (<i>enzum</i>) | sheep |
| udu (<i>immerum</i>) | ram |
| udu-nita (<i>immerum</i>) | wool-bearing sheep |
| udu-siki | people; population |
| ùġ (<i>nišū</i>) | see en-nu-R |
| (en-nu-)uġ ₅ | on; over (the reading ugu for U.GU ₃ is conventional) |
| ugu (<i>eli</i>) | chief; overseer (loan from the Akkadian) |
| ugula (<i>waklum</i>) | distant (in time, either past or future) |
| ul (cf. <i>ullūm</i>) | |

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| (nīg-)ul (u ₄ -)ul-(lī-a-ta) umbin--ku ₅ (-d ^r) (<i>gullubum</i>) | see nīg-R see u ₄ -R-lī-a-ta to shave; to shear (literally: to pluck with the fingernail) |
| umuš (<i>tēnum</i>) unken (<i>puḫrum</i>) | decision; understanding (29 i 6) assembly (<*ūg-kīg, lit.: seeking (= consulting) the people) |
| unu ₆ (<i>mūšabum</i> ; <i>šubtum</i> ; <i>mākālum</i>) | living room; dining room? (where the gods received their food offerings); sanctuary (cf. A. Falkenstein, OrNS 35 [1966] 239ff.; D. Charpin, <i>clergé</i> , 337ff.) |
| ur (<i>kalbum</i>) | dog; for the meaning of ur in Personal Names like ur- ^d DN see R. Di Vito, StPohl SM 16, 116ff.; for Akkadian PN's containing the element <i>kalbum</i> see CAD K, 72 i) |
| ur-saḡ (<i>qarrādum</i>) (šu--)ūr | hero see šu--R |
| úrdu(-d) (<i>wardum</i>) | slave; servant; subordinate |
| uri (<i>akkadūm</i>) (ki-)uri | Akkadian see ki-R |
| urin (<i>urinum</i>) uru ₁₂ | standard the reading uru ₁₂ expresses the verbal root ūr (see šu--ūr) plus the verbal ending -e |
| uru ₁₆ (-n) (<i>dannum</i> ; <i>naklum</i>) ús 1. (<i>redūm</i>) 2. (<i>emēdum</i>) (saḡ-)ús (mu-)ús-(sa) (nīg-mí-)ús-(sa) | strong; clever (see M. Civil, <i>Studies Sjöberg</i> , 55) to (make) follow to border; when said about ships, to dock see saḡ-R see mu-R-sa see nīg-mí-R-sa |
| uš (<i>uššum</i>) (àga-)ús | foundation; pit(?) see àga-R |
| ušumgal (<i>ušumgallum</i>) | dragon (lit.: big snake) |
| utul (<i>utullum</i>) (^d šul-)utul ₁₂ | herdsman (<*udu+lu, pasturing sheep) see <i>Divine Names</i> |
| za-gìn (<i>uqnūm</i>) (ḡišgu-)za | lapis-lazuli see ḡišgu-R |
| zà(-g)--šuš (cf. <i>šimtum</i>) | to brand; to mark (see D. Foxvog, ZA 85 [1995] 1ff.) |

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| zal 1. (<i>šutebrūm</i>) 2. (<i>nasāḫum</i>) | to pass when said about dating, u ₄ -x zal-la means "on the x th day" |
| zi(-d) (<i>kīnum</i>) zi-ḡál-la (<i>šiknat napištim</i>) zi-šà-ḡál (<i>zišagallu</i>) | true; lawful, right; legitimate; legitimating living being divine encouragement; inspiration (see J. Klein, ThSH, 151 ad 52) |
| zi(-r) (<i>pasāsum</i> D) -zu (-ka/-ki) (gal-)zu (a-ra-)zu zú--kéš (cf. <i>kašārum</i> ; <i>rakāsum</i>) | to destroy; to annihilate your see gal-R see a-ra-R to oblige; for zú--kéš(-d ^r [*kešed ^r / kšed ^r]) see A. Cavigneaux/F. Al-Rawi, ZA 85 (1995) 36ff. |

AKKADIAN

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| <i>ilum</i> (dīḡir) -ma <i>mālikum</i> (ad-ḡi ₄ -ḡi ₄) <i>puḫrum</i> (unken) <i>rīnum</i> <i>šemūm</i> (ḡiš--tuku) šu (cf. lú) | (the) god and counselor; adviser assembly; council gift to hear the one who belongs to (in proper names of the šu-DN type) and mother |
| <i>u</i> (-bi-da) <i>ummum</i> (ama) | |

AMORITE

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| <i>ḥammu(m)</i> [‘ <i>ammu(m)</i>] <i>rāpi'u(m)</i> | paternal uncle ("grandfather" according to J.M. Durand, CRR 38 [1992] 120, note 174) healer |
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DIVINE NAMES

Each name is accompanied by:

1) *Its etymology*; 2) *The chief cult place*; 3) *The god's chief features*.

^d**ama-ušumgal-an-na**: 1) "Lord-dragon" of Heaven" (see G.J. Selz, UGASL, 21f.); 3) Associated with Lugaluru(b) in Pre-Sargonic Lagaš; eventually assimilated to Dumuzi.

^d**an**: 1) "Heaven"; 2) Uruk; 3) Personification of heaven; nominal head of the Sumerian pantheon.

^d**anzu(-d)**^{mušen} (for the latest study of this name see B. Alster, RA 85 [1991] 1ff.); 3) Personification of the storm-cloud, represented as a white eagle. Anzu stole the tablet of destiny from Enlil, but Ningirsu conquered him, returned the tablet to Enlil, and thus became his ur-saġ-kala-ga.

^d**ba-U₂**: 2) Goddess of Iriku(-g) in Lagaš (see G.J. Selz, UGASL, 26ff.); 3) Vegetation goddess; Ningirsu's wife.

^d**da-gan**: 2) The region of Mari; 3) The West-Semitic storm-god, originally a chthonic god (cf. D.R. Frayne, BCSMS 25 [1993] 40 with note 31-41).

^d**da-mu**: 3) A god of healing; one of the disappearing and dying gods whose sister goes to search for him.

^d**dumu-zi(-d)**: 1) "True Child" (cf. Th. Jacobsen, JQR 76 [1985] 41-45); 2) God of Badtibira; 3) There are two traditions: one about Dumuzi the fisherman and one about Dumuzi the shepherd. The fisherman is from Ku'ara, the shepherd is from Badtibira. The shepherd is Inanna's "husband" whom she sends to the underworld to substitute her. He is the archetypal disappearing and dying god.

^d**dumu-zi-abzu**: 1) "True Child" of the Abyss"; 2) Kinunirša; 3) This divinity was generally regarded as female. At Eridu, however, it was considered male and formed part of Enki's entourage.

^d**en-ki(-g/-k)**: 1) "Lord of the Earth"; 2) Eridu; 3) The crafty god of magic and wisdom; the helper of mankind. This divinity is to be distinguished from **en-ki** "Lord Earth", one of the gods who existed before the separation of heaven and earth.

^d**en-lil**: 1) "Lord Breeze" is a popular etymology. What *e/illil really means is unknown. 2) Nippur; 3) The *de facto* head of the Sumerian pantheon.

^d**er-ra**: 3) A Semitic warrior and plague god who is identified with underworld deities.

^d**eš₅-peš**: 2) Adab; 3) A divinity found in third-millennium god-lists from Fara and Abū-Šalabīkh, as well as Early-Dynastic and Early Sargonic mythological texts (see B. Alster/A. Westenholz, ASJ 16 [1994] 37).

^d**ēštar**: 3) Save for the absence of the sacred marriage, she was the Semitic equivalent of Inanna, with whom she was syncretized.

^d**ġá-tùm-du₁₀(-g)**: 2) Lagaš (see G.J. Selz, UGASL, 134ff.); 3) The mother-goddess at Lagaš; special protectress of Gudea.

^d**ig-alim**: 1) "Door of the Bison" (see G.J. Selz, UGASL, 144ff.); 2) Lagaš; 3) Šul-šagana's twin brother; the son of Ba'U and Ningirsu.

^d**inanna**: 1) "Lady of Heaven" is a popular etymology; 2) Uruk; 3) The planet Venus; the heavenly courtesan; a warrior goddess; a Vegetation goddess whose sacred marriage to Dumuzi, repeated every new-year's day, guaranteed Sumer's fertility. She was syncretized with the Semitic E/Ištar and was most commonly thought to be the daughter of Nanna-Su'en. As for her relationship to An, the god of the sky, see J. van Dijk, Studies Borger, 9-11; 30.

^d**iškur**: 2) Karkara; 3) The storm god.

^d**ištaran**: 2) Dēr; 3) A god connected with judgement.

^d**lugal-uru_x(URUxKAR₂)^{ki(-b)}**: 1) "King of Uru(b)" (see G.J. Selz, UGASL, 163ff.); 2) Uru(b); 3) Syncretism identified him with Inanna's husband Dumuzi.

^d**marduk**: 1) The interpretation and milieu of the name *Marud/tuk (cf. the biblical Merōdaḥ) remain unclear. Certainly it is not, as popular etymology would have it, "calf of the sun god"; 2) Babylon; 3) Chief god of Babylon and, in the first millennium, head of the whole pantheon because of his victory over Tiamat.

^d**nammu/a**: 3) In the cosmogony of Eridu, the goddess who personified the primordial waters. For a reading namma rather than nammu see M. Civil, OrNS 54 (1985) 27, note 1.

^dnanna: 2) Ur; 3) The Sumerian moon-god. His en-priestess lived in the Gipar at the Karzida in Ur and was one of the major personages in Sumerian religion. The god was identified with *Su'en/Sin*, the Semitic moon-god.

^dnanše: 2) Sirara / Nina (see G.J. Selz, UGASL, 181ff.); 3) Ningirsu's sister; interpreter of dreams; protectress of birds and fish; goddess of "social justice".

^dnin-a-zu: 1) "Lord Physician"; 2) Enegi; 3) An underworld healing-god; Ningišzida's father.

^dnin-dar: 2) Ki'eš; 3) Nanše's husband. The reading dar (not gūn) in the second part of the name is discussed by M. Civil, *Studies Sjöberg*, 50.

^dnin-ġir-su: 1) "Lord of Ġirsu" (see G.J. Selz, UGASL, 218ff.); 2) Ġirsu; 3) Ba'U's husband; he became Enlil's hero when he recovered the tablet of destiny that Anzu had stolen.

^dnin-ġiš-zi-da: 1) "Lord of the True Tree"; 2) Ġišbanda; 3) Ninazu's son; an underworld snake-god; Gudea's patron god. The latter seemingly introduced him into the Lagaš pantheon to justify his own assumption of power.

^dnin-ġur-saġ: 1) "Lady of the Mountain-Range"; 2) Keši; 3) The mother-goddess. Her name indicates where she appears. She is the creator of gods and men.

^dnin-lil: 1) "Lady Breeze" (popular etymology analogous to ^den-lil "lord breeze"); 2) Nippur; 3) Enlil's wife.

^dnin-MAR.KI: 1) "Lady of Marg/ki" (?; see P. Attinger, N.A.B.U. 1995/33); 2) Guabba; 3) Nanše's daughter.

^dnin-šubur: 1) "Lord / Lady of (the land of) Šubur/Subar(?)"; 2) Akkil; 3) When male, An's sukkal; when female, Inanna's sukkal.

^dnin-te-ug-ga: 1) By popular etymology "Lady who Keeps the Dying Alive"; cf. Marduk's epithet *muballiṭ mīti*; 3) A goddess of healing.

^dnu-muš-da: 2) Kazallu.

^dnun-gal: 1) "Great Nobility"; 2) Nippur; 3) A goddess connected with justice and judgement, especially the judicial ordeal.

^dNUNUZ.KAD₄^{mušen}: 3) The determinative *mušen* shows that the divinity is a bird (see G. Pettinato, MEE 3, 112:79; 117, 1. 79).

^dsu'en > ^dsīn: 1) The original meaning of this name is uncertain (see M. Krebernik, RIA 8, 362f.). According to D.R. Frayne, BCSMS 25 (1993) 40, it might go back to a Proto-Indo-European root; 2) Ur; 3) The Semitic moon-god identified with Nanna, the Sumerian moon-god.

^dšāra: 2) Umma; 3) Inanna's son; her manicurist and hair-dresser.

^dšul-šā-ga-na 1) "The Lad of his (Ningirsu's) Heart" (see G.J. Selz, UGASL, 277ff.); 2) Lagaš; 3) Igalim's twin brother; the son of Ba'U and Ningirsu.

^dšul-utul₁₂ 1) "The Lad who Pastures Sheep" (see G.J. Selz, UGASL, 279ff.); 2) Lagaš; 3) Dynastic god of the rulers of Lagaš from Umanše to Enmetena.

^dutu: 1) "Sun"; 2) Sippar; 3) The sun god.

For further reading see:

Black, J. - Green, A., Gods, Demons and Symbols of Ancient Mesopotamia. An Illustrated Dictionary (London 1992).

Edzard, D.O., in H.W. Haussig, Wörterbuch der Mythologie, Band I (Stuttgart 1965) 19-139.

Leick, G., A Dictionary of Ancient Near Eastern Mythology (London/New York 1991).

Selz, G.J., Untersuchungen zur Götterwelt des altsumerischen Stadtstaates von Lagaš (Occasional Publications of the Samuel Noah Kramer Fund 13, Philadelphia 1995).

The relevant articles in the Reallexikon der Assyriologie (RIA).

For the Lagaš pantheon of the Gudea period: the relevant articles in A. Falkenstein, Die Inschriften Gudeas von Lagaš. I. Einleitung (AnOr 30, Rome 1966).

PERSONAL NAMES

(Parentheses indicate the text in which the name appears)

a-ba-^dutu-gim (30:4)
a-kur-gal (15 i 4; 16 ii 1). A ruler of Pre-Sargonic Lagaš.
á-lu₅-lu₅ (38:26)
ad-da-šu-sikil (34 vi 1)
ama-iri (35:8)
^damar-^dsu'en (27:4, 19, 25). A ruler of Ur in the Ur III period.
ba-ši-šà-ra-gi (32:3)
bára-nam-tar-ra (34 iv 1). The wife of Lugalanda, a Pre-Sargonic ruler of Lagaš.
BU-KA (36:9)
diġir-a-ġu₁₀ (33 iv 2)
du-du (38:4, 6, 7, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22, 28, 34, 40, 43)
du-du-ú (36:12)
é-an-na-tum (16 i 1; iii 9). A ruler of Pre-sargonic Lagaš.
é-me-li₉-sù (34 iii 3)
en-an-na-túm (I) (14:13; 15 i 1; 20:10; 21 i 10)
en-an-na-túm (II) (19:3, 16)
en-ig-gal (34 v 4; 40 ii 1; 42 iii 2; 44 ii 4)
^den-líl-lá-an-zu (36:10)
en-lú (34 vi 6)
en-šu (34 v 6)
en-te:me-na [= en-me-te-na] (11:1; 13:3; 8; 14:3; 19:10; 20:3; 20; 31; 21 i 3; iii 8:11; iv 2, 7; vi 2). For the reading of this name see H. Steible, FAOS 5/2, 106 (1).
^dēr-ra-ma-lik (39:3)
^dēštar-um-mi (39:1)
gan-ki (34 ii 5)
géme-^dig-alim (37:15)
géme-^dnun-gal (31:4)
géme-ti-ra-áš (38:36)
gi-zi (38 ii 13)
ġišgal-si (34 ii 6)
gu-NI-DU (12 i 4). The father(?) of ur-^dnanše, a ruler of Pre-Sargonic Lagaš.
gù-dé-a (2:3; 4:3; 5:3; 6:4; 7:4; 8:4; 9:4; 10:6; 22 r. sh. 1; i 5; iii 7; 23 i 2; ii 4, 14; iii 18; 24 r. sh. 1; i 5; iv 4; v 5; 25 r. sh. 1; i 3; ii 6; 26 i 7; iii 4). A ruler of Lagaš whose dating is uncertain. Perhaps he should be placed in the period that goes from the Guteans to the beginning of Ur III.
ġa-am-mu-ra-pī (28:1, 21, 33). A ruler of Babylon in the Old-Babylonian period.
ì-lí-A.ZU (39:2)
ì-lí-DIĠIR^{lum} (36:7)

in-na-sa₆-ga (38:3, 8, 10, 13, 16, 21, 34, 40)
inim-lugal (37:13)
iri-KA-gi-na (17:3; 18 i 3; iv 5). A ruler of Pre-Sargonic Lagaš; for the latest discussion of the reading of this name see P. Steinkeller, JAOS 115 (1995) 541-542.
IŠ (30:13)
^diš-me-^dda-gan-zi-ġu₁₀ (39:28)
ka₅^a (36:13)
la-la (34 v 2; vii 2)
lú-^dda-mu (36:14)
lú-diġir-ra (32:10; 37:21; 38:49)
lú-ġu₁₀ (32:7)
lú-ib-gal (37:20)
lú-^dinanna (36:1)
lú-^diškur (31:9)
lú-^dnin-šubur (36:15)
lú-sa₆-ga (36:2)
lú-^dšára (32:8; 37:9, 19; 38:48)
lugal-á-gur-ra (34 ii 1)
lugal-á-zi-da (31:3)
lugal-an-da (34 iv 2; 43 ii 3). A ruler of Pre-Sargonic Lagaš.
lugal-da (33 iii 3)
lugal-DUR₂ (30:11)
lugal-eden-né (34 i 1)
lugal-ġé-ġál (31:10)
lugal-igi-ġuš (37:8)
lugal-iti-da (36:17)
lugal-ki-gal-la (37:5)
lugal-níġ-zu (35:1)
lugal-ra-mu-gi₄ (34 vi 8)
ma-gi-na (38 iii 12)
munus-kur-ra (43 i 2)
nam-ġa-ni (36:8)
nam-maġ (38:25)
^dnanše:ur, see ur-^dnanše
níġ-gur₁₁ (35:9)
níġ-ú-rum (37:2, 9, 11, 12, 16)
nin-a-na (38:15, 39)
nin-inim-zi-da (35:3)
ni-za (38:15, 32, 39)
pú-ta (31:10)
ri-im-^dsín (29 i 13). A ruler of Larsa in the Old-Babylonian period.
sa₆-sa₆ (44 vii 1). The wife of IriKagina, a ruler of Pre-Sargonic Lagaš.
saġ-^dba-U₂-tuku (38:38)

šà-šu-níġin (32:2)
 šeš-lú-du₁₀ (40 i 2)
 šeš-sa₆-ga (44 vi 5)
 šu-duran ([DUR¹.KIB] 31:5)
 dšu-dsîn (32:12)
 ti-ti (38:4)
 ú-šè-ġé-DU (32:2)
 ur-ba-gára (38:47)
 ur-dba-U₂ (37:8)
 ur-du₆ (42 ii 1)
 ur-dumu-zi (43 iii 3)
 ur-é-mùš (33 i 3; 34 vi 3)
 ur-é-ninnu (38:7)
 ur-deš₅-peš (30:2)
 ur-gu-la (38:24)
 ur-d_ig-alim (32:7; 37:6)
 ur-d_iinanna (35:7)
 ur-d_iškur (31:2, 7)
 ur-d_ištaran (32:9; 37:18,22; 38:50)
 ur-kèš^{ki} (30:6)
 ur-ki (33 ii 4)
 ur-d_nammu (1:3; 3:3)
 ur-d_nanše 1) A ruler of Pre-Sargonic Lagaš (12 i 1 [written: d_nanše:ur]; 21 i 14).
 2) A party in a wedding contract (32:3).
 ur-nġin-ġar (36:11)
 ur-d_nin-MAR.KI (41 ii 2)
 ur-d<nu->muš-da (37:2)
 ur-dNUNUZ.KAD₄mušen (38:47)
 ur-dsîn (31:8)
 ur-zu⁽¹⁾ (35:4; 6)
 úrdu-d_nanna (38:19)
 utu-lú-ġu₁₀ (34 iii 2)

For further information about these names see R.A. Di Vito, *Studies in Third Millennium Sumerian and Akkadian Personal Names. The Designation and Conception of the Personal God*. Studia Pohl: Series Maior 16 (Rome 1993).

PLACE NAMES

ⁱ⁷buranun (*purattu*) [28:16]: The Euphrates (UD.KIB.NUN read as bar₆-ùl-nun seems to be syllabic writing).

dilmun^{ki}: The region between what today is Falaika and Baĥrain.

(ⁱ⁷)duran [31:5]: The river Diyāla. See D.O. Edzard, RGTC 1, 210. For the reading of d/tur(r)an (DUR.KIB) see MSL X, 26-27; K. Nashef, BaM 13 (1982) 120, note 15; 133f., note 72.

é-GUM.DUR₂(-ra) [38:2, 35]: Meaning and reading unknown.

elam^{ki}: The region in south-west Iran with Susa as its center. It and Lagaš were hereditary enemies.

eridu^{ki}(-g): A city in Sumer and the center of Enki's cult. The name seems to mean "Good City".

ġír-su^{ki}: An important settlement that was part of the city-state of Lagaš. Its god was Ningirsu.

gu-bi^{ki}(-n): The location of this land, mentioned in 25 iv 9 in the sequence Magan, Meluĥĥa, Gubi, and Dilmun, is uncertain. See D.T. Potts, N.A.B.U. 1996/65.

gú-eden-na: "The Border of the Steppe"; the boundary between Lagaš and Umma, object of constant war between the two states. See H.J. Nissen, AS 20, 34f.

IM.KA.šub₅(ZI.ZI.ŠE₃): A place mentioned in 21 v 2 whose reading is uncertain. See H. Steible / H. Behrens, FAOS 5/2, 109-110, note 15; J. Bauer, AoN 1987, 6, n. 39.

im-saġ (18 iii 9): While this may be the name of a place, the location of Enlil's temple é-ad-da, it could just as likely be the temple's epithet. It is discussed in H. Steible / H. Behrens, FAOS 5/2, 109f., note 15.

iri-kù(-g): "Holy City". A section of Ġirsu where the temple of Ba'U was located (see AnOr 30, 121; 141; for other early evidence about this toponym see V. Crawford, Iraq 36 [1974] 29ff.).

KA₂.DIĠIR.RA^{ki}: "Gate of God". This sumerogram for the name of Babylon is a popular etymology based on the semitic *bāb ili*. For the likely genuine place-name *babilla see B. Kienast, Sumer 35 (1979) 246-248.

ká-sur-ra (24 iii 6): "Boundary Gate" where kar-za-gìn, "The Lapis-lazuli Quay" was located. But it is not clear exactly where ká-sur-ra was.

kar-nun (24 iii 4): "Princely Quay". Ba'U's magur-boat is connected with this place (24 iii 3).

kar-silim-ma (28:19): "Quay of Well-being"; located at Zimbir.

kar-za-gìn (24 iii 6): "Lapis-lazuli Quay" or "Pure Quay"; located at ká-sur-ra.

kar-zi-da (27:15): "The True Quay". At Ur, the location of the Ĝipar where Nanna's en-priestess lived.

ki-en-gi(-r) (*keĝir): "Native Land". The Sumerian name for their land (see C. Wilcke, CRRA 19 [1974] 202ff.; P. Steinkeller, HANE/S 5, 112, note 9; H. Steible, Ist.Mitt. 43 [1993] 25f.).

ki-lagaš^{ki} (29:17): The city-state of Lagaš, whose chief settlements were Lagaš, Ĝirsu and Nina(-Sirara); see M. Yoshikawa, ASJ 7 [1985] 157ff.).

ki-uri: The Sumerian name for the land of Akkade. uri is the Sumerian rendering of the Semitic *war(i)* (see P. Steinkeller, HANE/S 5, 115f., note 18).

lagaš^{ki}: The settlement Lagaš in the state of the same name (see M. Yoshikawa, ASJ 7 [1985] 157ff.).

larsa^{ki(-m)}: The Sumerian city of the sun-god. It ruled Sumer in Old-Babylonian times between the fall of Isin and the rise of Babylon.

má-gan^{ki}: A district corresponding to modern Oman; the source of precious metals, stone, and wood.

me-luĥ-ĥa^{ki}: In the third and early second millennium this was probably the area of the Mohenjo-Daro civilization.

nibru^{ki} (*nippuru*): Enlil's city, the religious center of Sumer.

nina^{ki}: A settlement in the state of Lagaš whose goddess was Nanše.

pa₅-kù(-g) [21 v 4]: "Pure canal"; located near Nina .

pa₅-sír-ra (21 ii 11): "The Sira Canal", where Enmetena built an abzu for Enki. See D.O. Edzard, RGTC 1, 136f.

si-ma-núm^{ki} (38:51): A city located near modern Mardin in south-eastern Turkey; it was destroyed during Šu-Sîn's third year.

su₁₁-lum (21 ii 7): The location of Nanše's temple é-engur-ra, "House of the Abyss" (see RGTC 1, 147).

sur^d-nanše (21 v 1): "Border of Nanše". Its location is unknown; see FAOS 5, 108, n.12. According to J. Cooper, SARI I, 64 n. 5 (ad La 5.17) "it is unclear if this is a personal or a geographical name".

šeš-ĝar-ra (14:2): "Established by the Brother (Ningirsu)". This refers to Nanše's chapel in the Eninnu at Ĝirsu. It remains uncertain whether in our text the phrase is the name of the temple é-šeš-ĝar-ra or just Nanše's epithet.

šubur: Subartu, the land to the north of Mesopotamia; it seems to appear in the name of the divinity ^dnin-šubur (see Divine Names).

tir-kù(-g) (21 ii 15): "Pure 'Forest'". The location of Ninĥursaĝ's gi-gù-na that Enmetena built.

umma^{ki}: A Sumerian city, the hereditary enemy of Lagaš.

unug^{ki} (*uruk*): The city of An and Inanna.

uri^{ki}_{2/5(-m)}: Nanna's city; Eannatum conquered it (16 ii 10). It became the capital of the Ur III dynasty that ruled Sumer and Akkad during the last century of the third millennium.

uru_x(URUxKAR₂)^{ki(-b)}: A settlement in the state of Lagaš. In text 20 it is mentioned in connection with offerings to its god Lugaluru(b). For the reading of this place-name see D.O. Edzard, RGTC 1, 183; K. Volk, N.A.B.U. 1997/60.

URUxA^{ki} (= **uru'a?**): A city conquered by Eannatum (16 ii 6). For a possible reading *urua see RGTC 1, 181; but also note MSL 14, 432, C 6'-7'.

zimbir^{ki} (*sippa/ir*) [(28:17)]: The city of the sun-god where Hammurapi built a canal.

For particulars about each place see the appropriate entry in RGTC 1 and 2.

SACRED BUILDINGS

a-ḥuš (21 i 20): Syllabic writing of *é-ḥuš*, "Fearsome House". Ningirsu's sanctuary built by Enmetena (*Gazetteer*, n. 491).

abzu: It is normally written ZU.AB, as in 37:24; but in 36:20 it is written ab-zu. It is Enki's underwater dwelling. The word refers to a cultic structure. In 41 i 4 it means Enki's sanctuary at Pasirra (*Gazetteer*, n. 31).

an-ta-sur-ra (18 ii 1; 21 ii 18): "(House) which Twinkles from Heaven". Ningirsu's sanctuary, dating to at least the time of Urmanše (*Gazetteer*, n. 83).

ba-gára (in our texts it appears only in the personal name ur-ba-gára [38 iv 47]): Ningirsu's sanctuary in Lagaš (*Gazetteer*, n. 96).

bur-saḡ (18 iv 2): "Foremost Jar". A kind of building (part of a temple(?), cf. PSD B 187 2.1). There was more than one bur-saḡ since various gods had one (FAOS 5/2 124f. ad 'Entemena' 33, note 3). Its epithet is *é-sá-du₁₁-an-na(-ta¹)-IL₂-a-ni* "His House from which Regular Offerings are delivered to him (Ningirsu)" (*Gazetteer*, n. 129).

é-ad-da (18 iii 8; 21 i 2, iv 3, vi 6): "House of the Father". The sanctuary of Enlil, Ningirsu's father. Its exact location is unknown (*Gazetteer*, n. 40).

é-an-na (23 i 5, iv 3): "House of Heaven", Inanna's temple in Ĝirsu. It probably owed its name to the *é-an-na* in Uruk, Inanna's most important cult center (*Gazetteer*, n. 77).

é-d^danzu^{mušen}-bábbar (8:8): "House, White Anzu". The name of this temple is attested only on brick inscriptions found at Ĝirsu, Tell I (see AnOr 30, 121; 123, a-ga-erena).

é-d^dba-U₂ (18 iii 5): "Temple of Ba'U", built by IriKagina (see AWL, 198f. ad 46 III 2).

é-bábbar (17:2): "White House". This is not Utu's famous temple in Zimbar/Sippar, but a temple in the state of Lagaš. According to G.J. Selz, FAOS 15/1, 194, it was dedicated to Ningirsu (*Gazetteer*, n. 99).

é-báppir (18 ii 6; 19:14): "House of Beer-Bread"; the brewery, part of the *é-ninnu* where beer seems to have been brewed. Its epithet was *ḡeštin¹ sila-gal-[gal] kur-ta de₆-a* "(to which) Grape Juice Has Been Brought in 'Big' Liter-Vessels from the Mountain Regions".

é-engur-ra (21 ii 7): "House of the Abyss". Nanše's temple located at Sulum near Lagaš, built by Enmetena (*Gazetteer*, n. 250).

é-d^dḡá-tùm-du₁₀(-g) [21 ii 22]: "Ĝatumdu's temple", located in Iriku in Ĝirsu (*Gazetteer*, n. 1314).

é-gal-ti-ra-áš (18 i 8): "Palace of Tiraš". Ningirsu's sanctuary dating to at least the time of Urmanše (*Gazetteer*, n. 1097).

é-gal-uru_x(URU_xKAR₂)^{ki(-b)} [20:22; 21 ii 4]: "Palace of Uru(b)". Temple of Lugal-uru(b), located at Uru(b)" (*Gazetteer*, n. 1351).

é-ḡeštu-šu-du₇ (29:25): "House that Perfects Understanding". Enki's temple in Ur (*Gazetteer*, n. 364).

é-ḡidru (10 rev. 3; 24 ii 11): "House of the Sceptre", a seven-cornered house (*é-ub-imin*). Part of the *é-ninnu* (*Gazetteer*, n. 393).

é-ḡiš-gigir (13:6; 18 ii 3): "Chariot House". Part of the *é-ninnu* where Ningirsu's chariot was kept (see AnOr 30 126, 15). Its epithet was *é me-li₉-bi kur-kur-ra dul₅* (18 ii 4) "House whose Splendor Covers the Mountains" (*Gazetteer*, n. 766).

é-iri-kù-ga (10 rev. 5; 26 iii 7): "House of the Pure City". Temple of Ba'U in the sacred quarter of Ĝirsu (*Gazetteer*, n. 1198).

é-d^dlugal-uru_x(URU_xKAR₂)^{ki(-b)} [20:32]: "Temple of Lugaluru(b)", located in Uru(b) (*Gazetteer*, n. 1351).

é-maḡ (22 ii 5): "Sublime House". While this is the name of Ninḡursaḡ's temple in Ĝirsu, it is uncertain whether our passage refers to the temple by name, or whether the phrase simply means "sublime house" (*Gazetteer*, n. 716).

é-me-ḥuš-gal-an-ki (18 iii 3) "House of the Great Furious Me's of Heaven and Earth/Underworld". Igalim's temple in Ĝirsu (*Gazetteer*, n. 755).

é-mùš (in the PN ur-é-mùš, 33 i 3; 34 vi 3): "House, Foundation (of the Land)". Dumuzi's temple in Badtibira (*Gazetteer*, n. 829).

é-ninnu (5:6; 10 rev. 1; 22 r. sh. 4; 23 ii 8; 24 v 9; PN ur-é-ninnu 38:7) also called *é-ninnu-d^danzu^{mušen}-bábbar* (7 ii 2; 24 ii 7; 25 i 9): "House-Fifty" and "House-Fifty, White Anzu". The most important sacred building in the state of Lagaš, it was Ningirsu's temple-complex in Ĝirsu (cf. AnOr 30, 116-143). Its name shows that it incarnated the

fifty *me*. This is clear from Gudea, cylinder A x 6. It dated to the time of Urnanše (12 ii 1: èš-ġír-sú) but was substantially rebuilt by Gudea (*Gazetteer*, n. 897).

é-sá-du₁₁-an-na-ta¹-IL₂-a-ni (18 iv 3): "His House from which Regular Offerings are Delivered to him (Ninġirsu)". Epithet of the bur-saġ.

é-šu-sè-ga (29:29): "Cella", "Temple Chamber"; Part of Enki's temple é-ġéštu-šu-du₇ in Ur.

é-TAR-sír-sír (26 ii 1; iii 3): Temple of Ba'U. Originally it was at Lagaš but was transferred by Gudea to Ģirsu (*Gazetteer*, n. 1086).

èš-DUG.RU (21 i 18): "Sanctuary (in?) DUG.RU" that belonged to Ninġirsu (*Gazetteer*, n. 1375).

gi-gù-na (*gigunū*): A building ('reed chamber') constructed on a terrace for Ninġirsu [11:4 (èš-gi gi-gù-na)] (*Gazetteer*, n. 1376); for Ninġursaġ in Tirku(-g) [21 ii 14]; for Nanše [21 iii 2] (*Gazetteer*, n. 1362).

gi-gunu₄ (24 ii 9): An alternate spelling of gi-gù-na. Here it designates the edifice located in the é-ninnu.

ib (*tubuqtu*; 44 i 7): "Temple Niche(?)", see FAOS 6, 167 s.v.

ib-gal (37:20, in PN lú-ib-gal): "Big Niche(?)". Inanna's temple complex in the city of Lagaš (*Gazetteer*, n. 505).

ki-tuš-akkil-lé (18 ii 9): "Abode of Lamentation". Šulšagana's shrine at Ģirsu (in the é-ninnu? - *Gazetteer*, n. 618).

šà-pà-da (21 ii 20): "(House) Called in the Heart", i.e. "Chosen House" Nanše's temple in the city of Lagaš (*Gazetteer*, n. 1022).

For *further information* about the buildings mentioned above see A.R. George, *House Most High. The Temples of Ancient Mesopotamia. Mesopotamian Civilizations 5* (Winona Lake 1993). 'Gazetteer' in the Glossary refers to p. 63-161 of this book.

YEAR DATES

YEAR-DATES OF PRE-SARGONIC ADMINISTRATIVE TEXTS

Text 33 = (Lugalanda) 6

Text 34 = (Lugalanda) 3

Text 40 = (IriKAgina) 2

Text 41 = (Lugalanda) 2

Text 42 = (IriKAgina) 2

Text 43 = (Lugalanda) 6

Text 44 = (IriKAgina) undated

For the dating system in these texts see no. 257 in the Sign List.

YEAR NAMES

For the year names in the Ur III administrative texts, see the references in M. Sigrist and T. Gomi, *The Comprehensive Catalogue of Published Ur III Tablets* (Bethesda [MD] 1991). The variant writings of the individual year names are listed in N. Schneider, *Die Zeitbestimmungen der Wirtschaftsurkunden von Ur III* (Rome 1936), 30ff. ('4. Gimilsin' [= Šusīn]).

Text 31 = Šusīn 8 (see M. Sigrist/T. Gomi, *Catalogue*, 327)

Text 32 = Šusīn 6 (see M. Sigrist/T. Gomi, *Catalogue*, 327)

Text 36 = Šusīn 3a (see M. Sigrist/T. Gomi, *Catalogue*, 327)

Text 37 = Šusīn 2 (see M. Sigrist/T. Gomi, *Catalogue*, 326)

Text 38 = Šusīn 4a (M. Sigrist/T. Gomi, *Catalogue*, 327)

FESTIVALS

Text 41: ezem-amar-a-a-si-ge₄-da (see M.E. Cohen, *Cultic Calendars*, 58-60; G.J. Selz, *UGASL*, 258f. sub 8; J. Bauer, *AfO* 36/37 [1989/90] 88f.)

Text 42: ezem-^dba-U₂ (see M.E. Cohen, *Cultic Calendars*, 53-54; G.J. Selz, *UGASL*, 70 sub 149, 72 sub 152)

Text 43: ezem-še-gu₇-^dnanše (see M.E. Cohen, *Cultic Calendars*, 44-46)

Text 44: ezem-an-ta-sur-ra (see M.E. Cohen, *Cultic Calendars*, 57; G.J. Selz, *UGASL*, 240 sub 100; 242f. sub 110)