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YALE ORIENTAL SERIES. BABYLONIAN TEXTS Vol. IX

VOTIVE AND HISTORICAL TEXTS
FROM BABYLONIA AND
ASSYRIA

BY

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Curator of the Yale Babylonian Collection

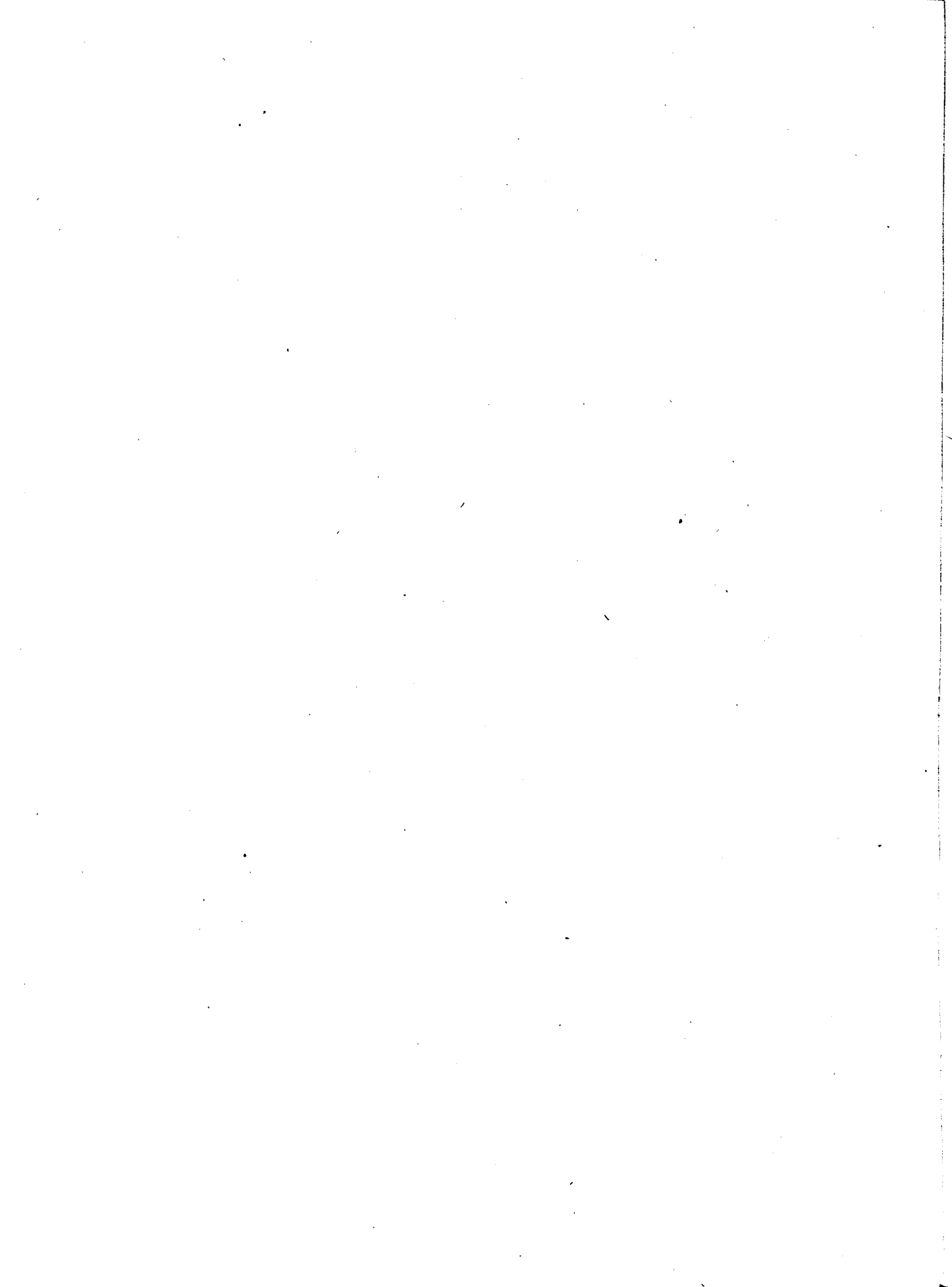


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TO
MY FATHER AND MOTHER



PREFACE

SINCE the publication of Albert T. Clay's *Miscellaneous Inscriptions in the Yale Babylonian Collection*, as volume one of this series, in 1915, the number of votive and historical Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions at Yale has steadily increased. These pieces have been acquired by purchase from antiquity dealers throughout the periods of curatorship of the late Professor Albert T. Clay, the late Dr. Ettalene M. Grice, the late Professor Raymond P. Dougherty, and (since 1933) the writer. Part of the hitherto unpublished acquisitions are new texts, and part are duplicates of already published texts, with more or less variation from the published readings. It is the purpose of this volume to present all the unpublished texts of the Yale Babylonian Collection, whether new or duplicate, belonging to the category indicated by the title.

The texts are divided into two groups according to the method by which they are presented. The first group, Nos. 1-86, contains all the new texts, and some duplicates of known texts. These are presented in autographed copy, and in the first half of the Descriptive Catalogue. The second group, Nos. 87-149, will be found only in the second half of the Descriptive Catalogue. It has sometimes been difficult to decide whether an autographed copy of a duplicate inscription should be made. In the case of some more important texts this has been done, but in most cases it has been thought sufficient to give accurate descriptions of the duplicate texts, including their variant readings.

Chronologically, the texts cover almost the entire range of Babylonian and Assyrian history. The names of many well known rulers, and some less well known, appear in both groups of texts. The names of two rulers, otherwise unknown to history, will be found; these are Nidnusha and Hashmargalshu. In the main the texts will be found to be arranged in chronological order within the two groups. This plan has been slightly violated in some instances in the first group, for convenience in arranging the autographed texts on the plates.

The following conventional devices should be noted. The inscriptions on stone are indicated by solid black cuneiform signs, while those upon clay are drawn with open wedge heads. The system of F. Thureau-Dangin, in *Le Syllabaire Akkadien*, and *Les Homophones Sumériens*, is used for distinguishing cuneiform signs in transliteration. Akkadian is represented in transliteration in italic type, while Sumerian is put in spaced roman. The dimensions given in the Descriptive Catalogue refer to the largest measurements, when not specifically indicated. The date of acquisition

is given in the Descriptive Catalogue when it is definitely known. When no date is given, the piece was acquired between 1915 and 1925.

Since the purpose of this series is to present only texts, in definitive fashion, transliterations and translations have been omitted from the present volume. A volume which will contain such transliterations and translations of the new texts in this volume, together with critical notes, is in preparation.

Due to unavoidable circumstance, volume eight of this series has not yet appeared. The volume is in preparation, however, and will subsequently appear.

It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness, and to express my gratitude to all, who generously helped in the work of preparing this volume. A microscopic examination of the object bearing an inscription of Gudea (No. 12) was very kindly made for me by Professor Adolph Knopf, of the Department of Geological Sciences, Yale University. In identifying some of the inscriptions, particularly No. 70, valuable assistance was furnished by my colleague Professor Albrecht Goetze. Important aid in the preparation of the copy for the Photographic Reproductions and the Autographed Texts was given by my wife, Mrs. Beulah B. Stephens.

F. J. S.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

SEPTEMBER 15, 1936.

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ABBREVIATIONS

- AAA *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology.*
AJO *Archiv für Orientforschung.*
AKA E. A. W. Budge, and L. W. King, *Annals of the Kings of Assyria.*
AnOr *Analecta Orientalia.*
BE *The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, Series A: Cuneiform Texts.*
BIN *Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of James B. Nies, Yale University.*
CT *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum.*
Déc. Ernst de Sarzec, *Découvertes en Chaldée.*
DEP *Délégation en Perse, Memoires.*
EBH Hugo Radau, *Early Babylonian History.*
GSG Arno Poebel, *Grundzüge der sumerischen Grammatik.*
HF Leon Legrain, *Historical Fragments, UMBS XIII.*
HT Arno Poebel, *Historical Texts, UMBS IV, 1.*
JAOS *Journal of the American Oriental Society.*
JRAS *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.*
JSOR *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research.*
JTVI *Journal of the Transactions of the Victoria Institute.*
KAH Leopold Messerschmidt, *Keilschrifttexte aus Assur historischen Inhalts.*
KAR Erich Ebeling, *Keilschrifttexte aus Assur religiösen Inhalts.*
MI Albert T. Clay, *Miscellaneous Inscriptions in the Yale Babylonian Collection, YBT I.*
NBC Nies Babylonian Collection, Yale University.
OBI Herman V. Hilprecht, *Old Babylonian Inscriptions, BE I.*
OECI *Oxford Editions of Cuneiform Inscriptions.*
OLZ *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung.*
R Rawlinson, *The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia.*
RA *Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale.*
RISA George A. Barton, *The Royal Inscriptions of Sumer and Akkad.*
RLV *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte.*
RT *Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes.*
SAK F. Thureau-Dangin, *Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften.*
UMBS *University of Pennsylvania. The University Museum. Publications of the Babylonian Section.*
URC C. Leonard Woolley, *Ur Excavations, II, The Royal Cemetery.*
URI C. J. Gadd, and L. Legrain, *Ur Excavations, Texts I, Royal Inscriptions.*
VHT F. J. Stephens, *Votive and Historical Texts from Babylonia and Assyria (the present volume).*

WVDOG *Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichung der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft.*

YBC Yale Babylonian Collection.

YBT *Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts.*

YGFA Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University.

REGISTER OF THE TEXTS

Text No.	Museum No.	Page	Plates
1	YBC 2304	3	I, XXXVI
2	2305	3	I
3	2280	3	I, XXXVI
4	7057	4	I
5	1944	4	I
6	NBC 6067	4	II
7	YBC 2310	4	II
8	YGFA 1915.24	4	II, XXXVII
9	YBC 2299	5	II, XXXVII
10	NBC 6107	5	II
11	YBC 2300	6	III
12	NBC 6059	6	III, XXXVII
13	YBC 2301	7	III
14	NBC 6066	7	III
15	YBC 2375	7	IV
16	2160	8	IV
17	2373	8	IV
18	NBC 6108	8	V
19	YBC 2294	8	V
20	NBC 6109	8	V
21	6105	8	V, XLV
22	YBC 2290	8	VI
23	2290	9	VI
24	2159	9	VI
25	NBC 6058	9	VII
26	YBC 2190	9	VII
27	NBC 6110	9	VII
28	6110	9	VII
29	6112	9	VIII
30	6112	9	VIII
31	YBC 2247	10	IX, XXXVIII
32	NBC 6064	12	X
33	YBC 2302	12	X
34	6517	13	X
35	2296	13	XI-XIII, XXXIX

VOTIVE AND HISTORICAL TEXTS

Text No.	Museum No.	Page	Plates
36	NBC 6102	13	XIII-XV, XL
37	6102	13	XV-XVI
38	6029	13	XVI, XL
39	6075	14	XVI
40	6077	14	XVI
41	6079	14	XVI
42	6074	14	XVI
43	6076	14	XVI
44	6078	14	XVI
45	6083	14	XVII
46	6073	14	XVII
47	6082	14	XVII
48	6080	14	XVII
49	6081	14	XVII
50	6072	14	XVIII
51	6088	14	XVIII
52	6087	14	XVIII
53	6086	14	XVIII
54	6084	14	XVIII
55	6085	14	XVIII
56	6092	14	XIX
57	6089	14	XIX
58	6091	14	XIX
59	6090	14	XIX
60	YBC 2331	14	XIX
61	2330	14	XX
62	2354	14	XX, XXXIX
63	2187	15	XX, XLI
64	2263	15	XX, XLI
65	2291	15	XXI
66	2353	15	XXI
67	NBC 6103	16	XXII, XLII
68	YBC 2374	16	XXII, XLV
69	NBC 6106	16	XXII, XLV
70	YBC 2370	16	XXIII-XXIV, XLIII
71	2246	17	XXV-XXVI
72	2303	17	XXVII
73	7058	17	XXVII, XLV
74	2170	18	XXVII

REGISTER OF THE TEXTS

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Text No.	Museum No.	Page	Plates
75	2295	18	XXVIII
76	2297	18	XXVIII-XXX
77	7651	18	XXXI
78	7128	19	XXXI
79	7133	19	XXXI
80	2171	19	XXXI, XLII
81	NBC 6069	20	XXXII
82	6070	20	XXXII
83	YBC 2292	20	XXXIII
84	2309	20	XXXIII-XXXIV
85	NBC 6100	21	XXXV
86	YBC 2377	21	XXXV
87	2316	21	
88	2317	21	
89	2318	21	
90	2319	21	
91	2320	21	
92	2321	21	
93	2322	21	
94	2323	21	
95	NBC 2527	23	XLIV
96	YBC 2386	23	XLIV
97	2189	23	
98	2333	24	XLIII
99	2307	24	
100	NBC 6062	24	
101	YBC 2327	24	
102	2249	24	
103	2293	25	
104	2306	25	
105	2329	25	
106	2332	25	XLIV
107	2334	25	
108	4754	25	
109	4755	25	
110	NBC 6061	25	
111	6065	26	
112	YBC 2325	26	
113	2328	26	

VOTIVE AND HISTORICAL TEXTS

Text No.	Museum No.	Page	Plates
114	2382	26	
115	2384	26	
116	2376	26	
117	2369	27	
118	2314	27	
119	2315	27	
120	2324	27	
121	NBC 6111	27	
122	YBC 2308	27	
123	2165	28	
124	2186	28	
125	2326	28	
126	NBC 6060	28	
127	YBC 2381	28	
128	2023	29	
129	2313	29	
130	YGFA 1854.1	30	
131	1854.2a-b	30	XLVI
132	1854.4-5	30	
133	1854.3	30	
134	YBC 2021	32	
135	2022	32	
136	NBC 6057	32	
137	6055	32	
138	2510	32	
139	YBC 2385	34	
140	2172	35	
141	2243	36	
142	NBC 6054	36	
143	YBC 2298	37	
144	NBC 6068	37	
145	YBC 2311	40	
146	2312	41	
147	NBC 6099	41	
148	YBC 2383	42	
149	NBC 6056	42	

REGISTER OF MUSEUM NUMBERS

YBC	Text	YBC	Text	YBC	Text	NBC	Text
1944	5	2307	99	2381	127	6074	42
2021	134	2308	122	2382	114	6075	39
2022	135	2309	84	2383	148	6076	43
2023	128	2310	7	2384	115	6077	40
2159	24	2311	145	2385	139	6078	44
2160	16	2312	146	2386	96	6079	41
2165	123	2313	129	4754	108	6080	48
2170	74	2314	118	4755	109	6081	49
2171	80	2315	119	6517	34	6082	47
2172	140	2316	87	7057	4	6083	45
2186	124	2317	88	7058	73	6084	54
2187	63	2318	89	7128	78	6085	55
2189	97	2319	90	7133	79	6086	53
2190	26	2320	91	7651	77	6087	52
2243	141	2321	92			6088	51
2246	71	2322	93	NBC		6089	57
2247	31	2323	94	2510	138	6090	59
2249	102	2324	120	2527	95	6091	58
2263	64	2325	112	6029	38	6092	56
2280	3	2326	125	6054	142	6099	147
2290	22-23	2327	101	6055	137	6100	85
2291	65	2328	113	6056	149	6102	36-37
2292	83	2329	105	6057	136	6103	67
2293	103	2330	61	6058	25	6105	21
2294	19	2331	60	6059	12	6106	69
2295	75	2332	106	6060	126	6107	10
2296	35	2333	98	6061	110	6108	18
2297	76	2334	107	6062	100	6109	20
2298	143	2353	66	6064	32	6110	27-28
2299	9	2354	62	6065	111	6111	121
2300	11	2369	117	6066	14	6112	29-30
2301	13	2370	70	6067	6	YGFA	
2302	33	2373	17	6068	144	1854.1	130
2303	72	2374	68	6069	81	1854.2a-b	131
2304	1	2375	15	6070	82	1854.3	133
2305	2	2376	116	6072	50	1854.4-5	132
2306	104	2377	86	6073	46	1915.24	8

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**VOTIVE AND HISTORICAL TEXTS
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

A. OBJECTS WITH THE INSCRIPTIONS OF THE AUTO-GRAPHED TEXTS

No. 1. INSCRIBED STATUE OF AN ANIMAL

The writing, which appears on the right posterior quarter of the statue, is vertical, the lines proceeding from right to left. The four legs, the head, and the neck of the animal are all missing. There is a short but stout tail. The material is yellowish gray marble, clouded with red. The legs were made of separate pieces, and were riveted into sockets provided on the lower side of the torso. Part of one of the bronze rivets remains in place. Another example of a marble statue of an animal, with legs of silver attached, was found at Warka.¹ A tapering, smoothly drilled hole perforates the body vertically, entering the back just behind the shoulders. The upper end of this hole measures 1.4 cm. in diameter; the lower end is 1 cm. in diameter. The creature is provided with a mane over the shoulders equally divided on the two sides. The hair hangs in vertical strands with three rows of conventional curls at the ends on each side. The animal probably was intended to represent the so-called Mähnschaf² species. Height 8.7 cm. Length 22.5 cm. Width 8 cm.

No. 2. ARCHAIC VOTIVE INSCRIPTION

The fragment is of yellowish limestone. The inscribed surface is smoothly polished, as is also the left edge. There does not seem to have been a column of inscription to the left of the one remaining, since the fragment apparently has the original left edge. The inscription, however, may have extended considerably farther, both above and below, since all other edges of the fragment show rough breaks. Height 8.7 cm. Width 8.5 cm. Thickness 5.8 cm.

No. 3. INSCRIPTION OF ARAD-DUMUZI

The brief inscription is carved on the right upper arm of a gray limestone statuette. The feet and ankles are shown protruding from beneath the usual tufted

¹ See *Abhandlungen der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Phil.-Hist. Klasse*, 1935, Nr. 4, S. 15, Taf. 24, b.

² See *Orientalia* V (1936), 127.

garment of early Sumerian statues. The garment consists of three rows of flounces. It hangs from just below the armpits, and is held in place by a knot in the back, toward the left side. The upper part of the body is bare. The statuette is headless. Present height 16 cm. Width 9.5 cm. Thickness 9 cm.

No. 4. INSCRIPTION OF AN OFFICIAL OF URUKAGINA

The lines of the inscription run lengthwise on a well baked clay spheroid. An irregularly rounded hole, some 6 mm. in diameter, perforates the spheroid through its longest axis. Length 4 cm. Thickness 3.5 cm.

No. 5. INSCRIPTION OF URUKAGINA

This object is like No. 4, except that the spheroid is more elongated. Length 4.8 cm. Thickness 3.7 cm.

No. 6. STONE TABLET INSCRIPTION OF IL

The stone is a rather poor quality of alabaster. One side of the tablet is convex, while the other is nearly flat. Only the convex side is inscribed. It was acquired in November, 1933. Length 8.6 cm. Width 5.5 cm. Thickness 1.8 cm.

No. 7. BRICK STAMP OF SHARGALISHARRI

This terra cotta brick stamp bears an inscription which is an exact duplicate of the first half of *OBI* No. 3. It is not, however, a complete duplicate of that brick stamp, for there is no evidence that our stamp is incomplete. It is unlike the object in *OBI*, again, in that it has no handle.³ The back of our stamp is quite flat. Length 9.2 cm. Width 6.9 cm. Thickness 1.9 cm.

No. 8. INSCRIBED CUP OF THE SERVANT OF SHARGALISHARRI

The cup is made of irregularly streaked alabaster. The shape is nearly like that shown in *URC* pl. 241, No. 5, except that the sides of our cup are straighter and the bottom is slightly convex. The chronological evidence for this type, given

³ See *OBI*, Photographic Reproductions, pl. 2.

in *URC* p. 518, indicates that the cup may be older than the inscription. The writing is but very lightly engraved. The direction of the lines is vertical. Height 10.7 cm. Diameter 8.2 cm.

No. 9. FRAGMENT OF A STATUE, DYNASTY OF AKKAD

The fragment consists of a very irregularly shaped piece of diorite, which once formed part of the back of a well polished, and well modeled statue. The writing is in vertical lines. The inscription, in at least two columns, and probably only two, was placed around the statue's right shoulder, which was represented as bare. A robe was thrown over the left shoulder. The folds of this garment and the end of the inscription appear on the fragment. On epigraphical grounds the statue might have belonged to any of the kings of the Dynasty of Akkad. Several statues of king Manishtusu are known.⁴ Dimensions of the outer surface of the fragment: Length 11 cm. Width 7.5 cm.

No. 10. FRAGMENT OF A VOTIVE BOWL OF KUDDA

It is a piece of dark green steatite, of which the longest dimension, 12 cm., lies in the direction of the circumference of the bowl. The piece belonged to the upper part of the bowl and preserves 7.5 cm. of its rim. The widest dimension of the piece, which is in the direction of the altitude of the bowl, is 6 cm. It is impossible to determine the original altitude of the bowl, but the segment of the rim which remains, indicates that the original diameter of the bowl at the rim was 26 cm. Like some stone bowls found at Ur⁵ this bowl was decorated with incised circular designs. There are two rows of concentric circles just below the rim. Each unit of the design consists of two concentric circles, 6 cm., and 12 cm., respectively, in diameter. The center of the circles is marked with a small hole somewhat deeper than the circles themselves. The designs are placed in straight rows, with the centers about 2 cm. apart. Of the two designs which fall just to the right of the inscription, one has been polished away, except for the center hole; the other has only the center and about half of the outer circle remaining. It is quite interesting to find that within the first two lines of inscription there are two small holes,

⁴ See M. Pézard et E. Pottier, *Musée National du Louvre, Catalogues des antiquités de la Susiane*, 2^e edit., 1926, Nos. 46ff.

⁵ See *URC* p. 380.

which are exactly like those marking the centers of the circular designs, and which are in perfect alignment with the rows of centers. No traces of circles, however, remain visible about these points. Another fact of interest is that the level of the surface of the fragment, from the third line of the inscription on, is distinctly lower than the rest, which suggests that the stone has been ground away at this point. A theory which would explain these facts is that the bowl originally bore another inscription, which began at the third line of our present inscription, and that the rows of circular designs continued up to the third line of our inscription. The older inscription was ground away together with the last few circular designs, in order to make room for a new and longer inscription. The object was acquired in December, 1933.

NO. 11. FRAGMENT OF A VOTIVE VASE

The fragment belonged to a pear shaped vase of white marble. By continuing the curves of the object it is possible to determine that the original object was about 13 cm. high, and about 14 cm. in its greatest diameter. The wall of the vase was quite thick; it measures 5.5 cm. at the thickest place. The beginning of the inscription, which gave the personal names involved, has been lost. From the evidence of the script the object should be dated in the time of Gudea, or earlier. The name of the piece, given in the last two lines of the inscription, may be compared with that of the scepter head *CT* I, 50, 96-6-15, 1, which is dedicated on behalf of Nam-mah-ni, ruler of Lagash. Another somewhat similarly named stone bowl is that of Ur-Ninsun, published in *RA* II, 79.

NO. 12. INSCRIPTION OF GUDEA

While this object now has the hardness of very hard stone, the epigraphic evidence clearly indicates that it was inscribed with a stylus, while it was yet soft. The ruled lines are quite deep and wide at the left, but gradually taper off to a shallow and narrow point at the right. This is exactly the form of the ruled lines on terra cotta cones of the period of Gudea. In several instances the heads of the wedges fall directly upon the ruled line. In these cases the clear impression of the stylus can be seen where it has been pressed deeper than the ruled line. In one case (line 2) the long upper stroke of the LUGAL sign has its head in the ruled line, and since the tail of the wedge lies very close to the ruled line, it has pushed the material slightly upward, partially closing the ruled line. The material must have been

plastic when this happened. The evidence can be seen in the photographic reproduction on pl. XXXVII. Such phenomena are found on almost every clay tablet, but are never reproduced in stone inscriptions, even when the wedge heads of the stylus are imitated. In fact a microscopic examination of the material of the object shows it to be an impure form of clay, which has been partially vitrified. It is impossible to determine whether the vitrification was intentional or accidental, whether it took place when the object was made, or at some later time. The shape suggests the horn of a bull. In fact it resembles the form of the horns of the copper plated figure of a bull found at Al-'Ubaid.⁶ The object also resembles the crooked terra cotta cones.⁷ It is perhaps possible that the object was made like any of the numerous Gudea cones of clay, and that it was bent in the same intense heat which produced the vitrification. The inscription is a shorter form of that of R I, 5, No. XXIII, 1. Length 14 cm. Diameter of the larger end 4.9 cm.

NO. 13. MACE HEAD IN HONOR OF UR-NINGIRSU

The text follows the form of that of *MI* 8, but the name and title of the dedicator of the object is different. The object is made of soft, crumbling, gray stone, and is poorly preserved. It is very similar in form and proportions to the mace head of Gudea published by E. de Sarzec, in *Découvertes en Chaldée*, pl. 26, No. 2, and to the mace head of Gudea described here as No. 102. The vertical hole through the center measures 1.9 cm. in diameter. The direction of the writing is vertical. Height 8 cm. Diameter 10 cm.

NOS. 14 AND 15. VOTIVE CONES OF GUDEA

The inscription of No. 14 is a duplicate of the fragmentary inscription of Gudea published in *URI* No. 27. Our cone restores the missing line of the published text, and confirms the conjectural readings of the broken lines. It was acquired in December, 1934. Length 14 cm. Diameter of the base 6.7 cm.

No. 15 is the ordinary type of Gudea cone, but the inscription is new. The historical information which it contains may be compared with Gudea Statue E, 2:14-20. It was acquired in June, 1936. Present length 12.5 cm. Present diameter of the base 5.3 cm.

⁶ See *Ur Excavations*, Vol. I, *Al-'Ubaid*, pl. XXVII.

⁷ For a discussion of their purpose see W. Andrae, *Das Gotteshaus und die Urform des Bauens im alten Orient*, p. 78f.

No. 16. STONE TABLET OF GUDEA

This text is very similar to that of No. 15, but refers to another building operation. The material is gray talc rock. The obverse is quite flat, while the reverse has deeply beveled edges. Length 10.2 cm. Width 5.9 cm. Thickness 1.8 cm.

No. 17. MACE HEAD WITH AN OLD AKKADIAN INSCRIPTION

The object is a small fragment which happens to preserve the complete inscription. The material is milky quartz. The workmanship is good, and the object is quite smoothly polished. The direction of the writing is vertical. Although no king's name is mentioned, it can be tentatively assigned to the period of the Dynasty of Akkad, because of the close resemblance to the texts *DEP* VI, pl. 1, No. 2, and C. J. Gadd, *The Early Dynasties of Sumer and Akkad*, pl. 3, 114703. It was acquired in May, 1936, and is said to have come from Nippur. Present dimensions: height (nearly complete) 5.3 cm., part of circumference preserved (about one fourth) 5.3 cm.

Nos. 18-20. VOTIVE CONES OF UTU-HEGAL

The inscription of No. 18 is a variant duplicate of that published by C. J. Gadd, in *JRAS* 1926, p. 687, 117837. It was acquired in February, 1934. Length 9 cm. Diameter of the base 4.1 cm. See No. 113.

The inscription of No. 19 is a shorter and variant form of that of No. 18. Length 7.4 cm. Diameter of the base 4.1 cm.

The inscription of No. 20 is a variant duplicate of that published by C. J. Gadd, *idem*, 117836. It was acquired in February, 1934. Length 8.1 cm. Diameter of the base 4 cm. See No. 112.

No. 21. MACE HEAD IN HONOR OF SHULGI

The text is the usual votive type, "for the life of Shulgi." The dedicator bears the Semitic name of Ilu-bani. The inscription is in vertical lines in a column which runs around the side of the object, and covers about two thirds of its surface. Because of the smaller diameter at the bottom, the lines of the inscription converge sharply. It is a carefully shaped object of dark green steatite, perforated vertically by a hole 1 cm. in diameter at the bottom, and 8 mm. in diameter at the top. It was acquired in 1930. Height 3.1 cm. Diameter 4 cm.

Nos. 22-23. VOTIVE CONE OF ISHME-DAGAN

This object has been broken in many pieces, but is now restored almost completely. The first eleven lines of the inscription are duplicated in *URI* 102:5-15, with the exception of the spelling of the name of the city of Isin. The rest of the inscription is new. Length 13 cm. Diameter of the base 10 cm.

No. 24. FRAGMENT OF A VASE OF ŠU-SIN

The object was dedicated on behalf of the king by a person whose name is missing. The fragment belonged to the lower part of a beautifully veined translucent marble vase. The bottom was curved slightly outward, and the side was almost perpendicular. The bottom originally had a diameter 11.2 cm. Present height 9.2 cm. Remaining portion of the diameter of the bottom 5.5 cm.

No. 25. VOTIVE CONE OF ISHME-DAGAN

The inscription commemorates the king's building of the fortifications of Isin. This cone belongs to the type which has no especially enlarged head, and which has the inscription only on the side. It was acquired in November, 1933. Length 12.2 cm. Diameter of the base 4.3 cm.

No. 26. VOTIVE CONE OF LIPIT-ISHTAR

It is of the same type as No. 25, except that it is slightly flattened. This building inscription has already been published in *JAOS* 52, 182ff. It is republished here with a corrected autographed copy. Length 11.4 cm. Diameter of the base 4.9 cm.

Nos. 27-30. FRAGMENTS OF VOTIVE CONES OF URDUKUGA

No. 27-28 is of the type having a much enlarged base. In this case it was originally 13.8 cm. in diameter. There is a sharp contrast between the color of the outer surface and that of the inner core. The surface is reddish brown, while the core is black. The difference is probably due to unevenness of temperature in the ancient baking process. The text is a duplicate of that published in transliteration by F. M. Th. Böhl, in *Mededeelingen der koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde* Deel 76, Serie B. No. 9, p. 25. The object was acquired in

June 1932. Present length 17 cm. Portion of the circumference of the base preserved 19.4 cm. See No. 121.

No. 29-30 is a duplicate of No. 27-28, which restores the rest of the inscription. It is thoroughly baked, and of uniform cream color. It is complete except for a large flake out of one side. It was acquired together with No. 27-28. Length 22.5 cm. Diameter of the base 13.2 cm.

NO. 31. INSCRIBED STONE COLUMN OF THE WIFE OF RÎM-SIN

This inscribed fragment of a basalt column has been in the possession of the Babylonian Collection of Yale University for several years, but is now published for the first time. While the object was still in the hands of antiquity dealers, Professor Arno Poebel secured permission to study the inscription, and to quote it in his publications.⁸ Other scholars also have referred to the text.⁹

The shape of the column is unusual and interesting. Most columns of antiquity are either fluted, or have plain round surfaces. The surface of our column is divided into eight convex sections, separated by deeply cut lines. These sections measure, on an average, 6 cm. wide, the variation being not more than 2 mm. each way. The student of architecture finds the explanation of the forms of the parts of stone buildings in the theory that they were made to represent the earlier building material, which they displaced. Stone columns represent the trunks of trees, which were used in early buildings as supports. In lands where trees are not found in abundance, recourse must be had to other building materials. In Babylonia trees were costly, and were largely imported from the mountains. The cedars of Lebanon were especially prized. We may be sure, however, that the ordinary buildings were made of materials much nearer at hand, in this case of the reeds which grow abundantly in lower Babylonia. We know from the sculptures, which have been preserved from various periods of Babylonian history, that reeds were used in this way. In the temple records of the Third Dynasty of Ur, frequent mention is made of bundles of reeds, evidently used for building purposes. The natives of Iraq at the present time still build reed huts with a framework made of large bundles of reeds tied together for strength. A column of great strength could be produced by binding together several small reeds in a bundle, and then by binding together several of these bundles. Such a column could well be represented in stone by a

⁸ See *HT* p. 140; *GSG* pp. xv, 72, 128, 183, 238, etc.

⁹ See *OECI* I, p. 60.

round shaft, whose surface is divided into a series of convex faces, separated by a sharp groove.

Just what place this column had in the structure, of which it was a part, is not easy to determine. It can hardly have been a long pillar supporting a roof, for buildings of this sort were not made in Babylonia. It is too small in diameter to have been very tall. The diameter at the broken end is 17 cm. In later times a column from six to eight diameters high would be considered normal. According to these proportions our column could not have been more than 1.5 m., and possibly not more than 1 m. high. Its present height is 38 cm. It happens that the inscription is placed near the complete end of the column. Were it not for this fact one would suppose that this end had been the base of the column. In this case, however, the direction of the lines in the inscription would be from bottom to top, which is contrary to all precedent in Sumerian inscriptions. We conclude that this end of the column must have been the top, with the lines reading from top to bottom, as is usual. If, then, the inscription stood at the top of the column, we have another reason for supposing that it was not very tall, for then the inscription would be out of the range of vision.

It is proposed that our column formed part of a small but elaborate shrine, located somewhere in the temple precincts of *Ē-me-ur₄-ur₄*. The earliest houses for the gods, as well as for men, were doubtless reed huts. From such primitive reed huts structures may have developed such as that of Nabû-aplu-iddina's representation of the shrine of Shamash from Sippar.¹⁰ Here we have the god seated on his throne, and sheltered by a sort of canopy, the front edge of which is supported by a single pillar. There must have been another similar pillar, which can not be seen, due to the angle at which the artist has represented the scene. This pillar appears to represent the trunk of the palm tree. Our column may have formed part of a shrine for the goddess Inninni, similar to that of Shamash of Sippar. Its shaft is probably a reproduction in stone of the original reed bundle pillars of early structures.

The inscription reveals the names of a wife and daughter of Rîm-Sin, who are otherwise unknown to history. The wife's name is Rîm-Sin-Shala-bashtashu, and her daughter is Lirish-gamlum. It is to be observed that the names of the queen, her daughter, and her father are all Semitic.

Another interesting feature of this piece is an almost erased line which stood just below the inscription, and which apparently did not form part of the original inscription, since it is not enclosed in the "box," which contains that inscription.

¹⁰ See H. R. Hall, *Babylonian and Assyrian Sculptures in the British Museum*, pl. IX, No. 4.

From the traces of this line which remain, it is possible to see that it was a repetition of the last line of the original inscription. There is no reason to believe that the original engraver repeated this last line, especially since it is placed at some little space below the body of the inscription, and is not exactly parallel with its lines. The additional line must have been placed upon the stone at some later time, after which it was again partly erased by grinding. Why should any one go to the trouble to do this? The queen closed her inscription with the usual sort of curse upon any one who should destroy her work, remove its foundation, cause it to stand in a foreign place, or erase its inscription for the purpose of putting his own name upon it. The last line of the inscription may be thought to contain the vital part of the curse. Perhaps, then, some other person, who later wished to use this object for his own purposes, but feared to do so on account of the curse, devised a scheme to remove the power of the curse. He did not dare to erase the original inscription, or any part of it, because this would bring the curse upon him; therefore he had the curse re-written, and then erased. The original inscription was left intact, but the words of the curse had nevertheless been destroyed by a sort of sympathetic magic.

NO. 32. FRAGMENT OF A VOTIVE CONE OF WARAD-SIN

This is the small end of a cone, which originally must have been almost exactly the size and shape of that published as *MI* 31. The inscription consisted of two columns which encircled the cone. The first column is entirely missing, with the exception of traces of the ends of the signs. The broken end has been artificially smoothed off, probably in modern times, with the intention of making the piece appear to be complete. The inscription is a duplicate of the second column of *MI* 31. Another duplicate was published in *HF* 18. Our fragment is presented because it furnishes some interesting variant readings. Present length 9.2 cm. Diameter 5.5 cm.

NO. 33. VOTIVE CUP IN HONOR OF RÎM-SIN

The object was dedicated on behalf of Rîm-Sin by Zalilum, the son of Nannar-mansum. The cup is somewhat poorly made from a piece of gray alabaster. An irregular piece has been broken out, destroying about half of the rim, and part of the side. The diameter at the rim was 7.5 cm., but it narrows rapidly toward the bottom. Height 7 cm.

No. 34. THREE LAWS OF THE CODE OF HAMMURABI

These laws are written on a very ordinary looking tablet of clay, of the size and shape of those of the First Dynasty of Babylon. The parts of the Code given are sections forty-five, forty-six, and forty-seven, with some variant readings. The inscription completely covers both obverse and reverse of the tablet. Length 7.2 cm. Width 4.8 cm. Thickness 2.4 cm.

No. 35. INSCRIBED CYLINDER OF SAMSU-ILUNA

The text is that of a new building inscription of Samsu-iluna, giving an account of his building of the wall of Kish, and of some of his military campaigns, notably, one against a certain Rîm-Sin, "who had exalted himself to the kingship of Larsa." The language is classical Old Babylonian Akkadian. In *OLZ* 17, 501, note 2, Ernst F. Weidner mentioned a prism of Samsu-iluna, which he had seen in the hands of an antiquity dealer. It is probable that the inscription was a duplicate of ours, since the passage which he quotes corresponds to lines 113f. of our inscription. The object itself is of cream-colored terra cotta. The two ends are of unequal size, and the largest diameter lies about two thirds of the distance from the smaller end to the larger end. Judging from the direction of the lines of writing, the object must have stood upon its smaller end. In the center of the upper end is a hole, not perfectly round, but about 1.6 cm. in diameter, and 6 cm. deep. The upper end is somewhat convex, while the lower end is quite flat. Height 15 cm. Diameter of the upper end 9 cm. Diameter of the lower end 6 cm. Largest diameter 10 cm.

Nos. 36-37. VOTIVE CONE OF SAMSU-ILUNA

The text contains the Sumerian version of Samsu-iluna's restorations at Sippar. Several copies of this text, both in Sumerian and Akkadian, have been previously published. Since all of them are somewhat fragmentary, it has been impossible to restore the entire text with certainty. This can now be done with the help of our text. The object is said to have been found at Sippar. There is reason to believe that it remained in the hands of antiquity dealers for some years. It was acquired in December, 1933. Length 19.8 cm. Diameter of the base 19 cm.

No. 38. STONE DISH OF ILTANI

The text is a Sumerian votive inscription of a woman named Iltani, in honor of Rîm-Sin, king of Larsa. The object is a large flat dish, or platter, of very dark

gray limestone. The workmanship is excellent, and the object is completely preserved. The inscription occupies only a relatively small part of the lower side of the wide flaring rim. It was acquired in April, 1932, and is said to have come from a site called Ibzaikh, located between the Shatt al-Khar and the Shatt al-Gharraf, near to Umm-al-Akarib. Height 4.3 cm. Diameter (outside) 26.2 cm. Thickness of the side 1.2 cm.

Nos. 39-61. FRAGMENTS OF A DIORITE STELE

Many of these fragments are so small that it is impossible to be sure whether they are written in Sumerian or in Akkadian. In some cases it is probable that they are bilingual, having Sumerian and Akkadian in parallel columns. This is true of Nos. 39, 44, 45, 48, 50, 57, and 61. Those probably Sumerian are: Nos. 43, 52, 56, 58, 59, and 60. The script and general appearance is like that of the fragments of a diorite stele published in *URI* pl. XXXIV-XXXV. Our fragments Nos. 39-59 were acquired in one lot, a few years after the excavations in which the fragments of *URI* were discovered. Fragments Nos. 60 and 61 were acquired several years earlier. The inscribed surfaces of the fragments display a variety of contours. Those which are perfectly flat are: Nos. 40, 42, 43, 44, 48, 50, 52, 55, 57, and 61. The surfaces of two of the fragments, Nos. 45 and 51, are somewhat convex, as though they formed part of a very large cylinder, whose axis was parallel with the direction of the lines of writing. No. 39 is slightly concave. Several of the pieces come from the corners of a stele. There are two different types of these, according to the character of the angle. In the three following cases the corner forms an angle but little more than a right angle. In No. 41 the corner falls between lines two and three; in No. 47 it falls between lines four and five; and in No. 53 it falls in line two. In six cases the corner is more obtuse and rounded; these are: Nos. 46, 49, 54, 56, 58, and 59. In five of the last named pieces the corner falls at the open space in the inscription; in the sixth, No. 56, it falls just above the inscription, and the surface on the other side of the corner is uninscribed. The surface of No. 60 is like that of Nos. 45 and 51, but in addition there is an obtuse angle just below line 12.

No. 62. INSCRIBED STONE OF NIDNUSHA

The inscription is written in classical Old Babylonian Akkadian, resembling the Code of Hammurabi both in language and in script. Nidnusha is an otherwise

unknown ruler of the city of Dêr. The lower part of the inscription is broken away; it is impossible to determine how many lines are missing. The material is black limestone. The stone is roughly cut except the inscribed surface, which is well polished. It was acquired in July, 1935. Height 16.3 cm. Width 14.3 cm. Thickness 7 cm.

Nos. 63-64. DUCK WEIGHTS OF TEN MINAS

The somewhat poorly preserved inscription of No. 63 is placed on the right side of the duck. The material is a gray limestone of fine texture. It is smoothly polished on all surfaces. The neck of the duck is turned, in conventional style, over the back. The eyes and the bill are clearly indicated. It has lost only a very little of its original weight through breakage. Length 23.5 cm. Height 12.2 cm. Width 13 cm. Weight 5.371 kg.

The inscription of No. 64 is placed in the same relative position as that of No. 63. The material is a gray limestone, very similar to that of No. 63, but the modeling has not been so carefully done. A part of the head and neck is broken away, and a large piece is broken out from the lower side of the weight. Length 22 cm. Height 10 cm. Width 14.8 cm. Weight 4.218 kg.

No. 65. STONE TABLET OF AN-AM

The text is a variant duplicate of *CT* XXXVI, 5, the last two lines of which it restores. A longer version of the same text is found in *MI* 36. The tablet is of light gray limestone, and is perfectly preserved. The obverse is flat, and the reverse is slightly convex. Length 10 cm. Width 6.8 cm. Thickness 1.5 cm.

No. 66. BASE OF A VOTIVE CONE OF HASHMARGALSHU

This piece is apparently identical with that published in transliteration by F. M. Th. Böhl, in *Mededeelingen der koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde*, Deel 78, Serie B, No. 2, p. 45. His reading of the first line should be corrected from *‘Sibit-tim*, to *‘I m i n-b i*. The stub of the shaft of the cone which remains shows traces of the beginning of signs, indicating that the inscription was repeated on the shaft. The object was acquired in July, 1935. Diameter of the base 13.7 cm.

No. 67. VOTIVE STONE OF HASHMARGALSHU

This short inscription is in Sumerian, written in characters which could well belong to the Kassite period. The object is made of black limestone, and shaped like a brick. It was acquired in November, 1933. It is said to have come from Nippur, and the mention of Ekur, the temple of Enlil, confirms this statement. Length 25.1 cm. Width 15.5 cm. Thickness 7.4 cm.

No. 68. AMULET WITH AN INSCRIPTION OF LIPIT-ISHTAR

This inscription was first published, while it was in private possession, by George A. Barton, in *JAOS* 45, 154. The new copy of the text makes necessary a few changes in the readings of the signs, and in the interpretation given by Barton. One noticeable fact, shown in the new copy, is that there are no wedge heads in the inscription. They are conventionally represented by a single, short, transverse stroke at the point where wedge heads belong. In this respect the inscription resembles those published by Erich Ebeling, in *KAR* Nos. 86 and 87. A hole 2 mm. in diameter perforates the stone longitudinally. The object was purchased from Arabs in Mosul, in 1898, by the Reverend Benjamin W. Labaree. It was acquired from Mrs. Frederick G. Platt (formerly Mrs. Labaree), of New Haven, Conn., in May, 1936. Length 2.8 cm. Width 2.4 cm. Thickness 9 mm.

No. 69. AMULET WITH AN INSCRIPTION HONORING IBI-SIN

This short Sumerian inscription is engraved with much the same technique as that of No. 68. The stone is of translucent, yellowish marble, streaked with iron deposits. It is perforated longitudinally by a hole 3 mm. in diameter. Only about two thirds of the surface of one side is inscribed. The rest is polished quite smoothly. It was acquired in 1930, from a dealer who said it had been found in Persia. Length 6.1 cm. Greatest width 2.5 cm. Width at the ends 1.9 cm. Thickness 9 mm.

No. 70. FRAGMENT OF A STELE OF SHAMSHI-ADAD I

This inscription is a duplicate of those found by R. Campbell Thompson on the mound of Kouyunjik, and published in *AAA* XIX (1932), pl. LXXXIff. It confirms several readings of Thompson, conjecturally restored, and corrects others. Traces of a few additional lines appear, which are found on none of the published fragments.

The stone is a rather soft white limestone. The object was originally much like that appearing in AAA XIX, pl. LI, 2, but is now much shorter. At some time after that of Shamshi-Adad I, this object was apparently re-employed as a door socket. Indeed it may have been so used twice, for both ends of the cylinder are hollowed out so deeply that the cavities meet in the center, forming a small hole. It is also possible that it was used as a mortar. The cylinder is not perfectly round, but somewhat flattened on two sides. This object was purchased from Arabs, in the vicinity of Mosul, in 1898, by the Reverend Benjamin W. Labaree. It was acquired in December, 1935 from Mrs. Frederick G. Platt (formerly Mrs. Labaree), of New Haven, Conn. Height 15.8 cm. Diameter 17.5 cm.

NO. 71. BUILDING INSCRIPTION OF ASHUR-NÂDIN-APLI

The text of this remarkably well written and well preserved tablet was first published by Ernst F. Weidner, in *Afo* VI (1930), 13. Although he indicated that the tablet was in the hands of antiquity dealers, actually, by the time his publication appeared, the tablet was the property of the Yale Babylonian Collection, having been acquired in April, 1929. A new copy of the text is presented here with some corrections of Weidner's copy, made possible by a thorough cleaning of the tablet. Length 24.5 cm. Width 16.1 cm. Thickness 4.2 cm.

NO. 72. VOTIVE TABLET WITH A SUMERIAN INSCRIPTION

The technique of the engraving is similar to that of Nos. 68 and 69, except that the heads of wedges are sometimes made with two strokes meeting in a point, instead of one transverse stroke. The object is of beautiful blue gray agate, banded with brown, and highly polished. The obverse is flat, while the reverse is convex. It was acquired in December, 1929, as a gift from Mr. H. vH. Proskey, of New York. Length 5 cm. Width 3.2 cm. Thickness 1.2 cm.

NO. 73. TERRA COTTA CUBE WITH AN INSCRIPTION OF IAHALI

This Assyrian inscription mentions the name of "Shalmaneser, king of Assyria." This must have been Shalmaneser III, since that monarch had a high official named Iahali, who appears in the Eponym Lists. The form of the object is unparalleled among the objects in the Yale Babylonian Collection. It seems to have been intended for a perfect cube. The two bases of the little prism are each 2.7 cm. square, while

the altitude is 2.8 cm. A smooth tapering hole, which may have been made accidentally, 1.3 cm. deep, and 4 mm. in diameter at the surface, appears near the lower right corner of column four.

No. 74. CYLINDER DATED IN THE FIFTH YEAR OF NABŪ-NĀSIR

This Akkadian text is that of the cylinder mentioned in *BIN* II, p. 48, as a duplicate of *BIN* II, No. 31. A large flake is missing from the side of the cylinder. Length 7.8 cm. Diameter 4 cm. Diameter at the end 2.3 cm.

No. 75. MACE HEAD OF SHALMANESER III

The Assyrian inscription is broken away at the right side, but it probably was not any longer than the lower line. The surface of the stone is crumbling. It is a dark gray limestone, with a large part of the surface blackened, possibly by fire. It was once smoothly polished, but most of the polished surface has crumbled away. It is pear shaped, with a hole 1.2 cm. in diameter, through its longest axis. The inscription fills about two thirds of the circumference. Height 5.3 cm. Diameter 6.1 cm.

No. 76. PRISM OF ESARHADDON

The text is a much broken duplicate of the Esarhaddon Cylinder A, published in *R* I, 45ff. It partially restores the broken beginning of the Rawlinson text. A large number of orthographic variants from the published inscription are found scattered through the text. The top of the prism is preserved, and apparently only a small part of the bottom is missing. The present height of the restored fragments is therefore nearly the original height of the prism. Present height 28 cm. The width of columns I, V, and VI is 7.2 cm. The width of columns II and IV can not be determined. Column III is missing entirely.

No. 77. FRAGMENT OF A PRISM OF ASHURBANIPAL

The text is a fragment of a duplicate of the prism published by Theo Bauer, in *Das Inschriftenwerk Assurbanipals*, I. Teil, pl. 1-5. It restores part of the missing

right ends of lines 3-15 of column VI of that text. The fragment was acquired from Mrs. Frederick G. Platt, together with No. 70. It had been in the possession of her family since 1898, when it was secured from Arabs near Mosul. Dimensions of the inscribed surface 5.5 cm. by 5.5 cm.

No. 78. FRAGMENT OF A CYLINDER WITH AN ASSYRIAN HISTORICAL INSCRIPTION

On account of the mention of the Egyptian cities of Ni'u and Unu, the text may be tentatively assigned to Ashurbanipal, but its place in his inscriptions has not been determined. That it belonged to a cylinder, and not a prism, is clearly indicated by the curved surface. Dimensions of the inscribed surface 5.5 cm. by 2.6 cm.

No. 79. FRAGMENT OF A PRISM OF ASHURBANIPAL

The text is a duplicate of that published in *RV*, 3b:116-125, with several orthographic variants. Dimensions of the inscribed surface 4.5 cm. by 3 cm.

No. 80. BROKEN PRISM WITH A BUILDING INSCRIPTION

The author of this Akkadian text, written in Neo-Babylonian characters, has not been determined, because that portion of the text, which must have contained the identifying names, has been broken away. It commemorates the building, or rebuilding, of a temple of the god *Īr-ra-gal*. The ideogram for Sirara, a part of which appears in the first line of our text, may be written both with and without the sign ŠIR. In this case, the scribe first wrote it without the ŠIR sign, and then decided the additional sign should be inserted. Since he had not left room to insert the sign in the normal position, he turned the prism and wrote the sign in a vertical position. This accounts for the queer appearance of the third sign in our first line. If the page is turned around ninety degrees the sign will be found to be ŠIR. The prism is made of an unusually fine quality of clay, with very smooth surface, and is well baked. The inscription is rather unevenly distributed upon the seven faces of the prism. The object is somewhat thicker in the center than at the end, making it resemble the form of the so-called "barrel cylinders." Present length 13.5 cm. Diameter 6.4 cm. Diameter at the end 4.2 cm.

No. 81. MORTUARY INSCRIPTION ON A FRAGMENT OF A TABLET

The small fragment contains the beginning and end of an inscription, which was a duplicate of *MI* 43. The object is the upper end of a clay tablet, which was 9.7 cm. wide, and about 2.7 cm. thick.

No. 82. MORTUARY INSCRIPTION ON A FRAGMENT OF A CYLINDER

This text also is a duplicate of *MI* 43. Both No. 81 and No. 82 will be found to have some variant readings. The cylinder is of cream-colored terra cotta, and is barrel shaped. Length 10.3 cm. Diameter 4.9 cm. Diameter at the ends 3.3 cm.

No. 83. MORTUARY INSCRIPTION ON A CYLINDER

This Akkadian text is written in Old Babylonian characters. It may be assigned tentatively, however, to the Neo-Babylonian period, and regarded as an example of deliberate archaizing in script. It has the peculiarity of containing no proper names of persons, deities, or places. It is merely an injunction to the reader to pay proper respect to a certain grave. The object is of soft terra cotta, gray in color. It resembles somewhat the cylinder of Samsu-iluna (No. 35) in form, although there is greater proportional difference in the diameters of the two ends than in the case of the Samsu-iluna cylinder. The piece further resembles the Samsu-iluna cylinder in having in the large end a tapering hole, which extends partially through the axis of the cylinder. This hole is 1.8 cm. in diameter at the outside, and 6.5 cm. deep. The direction of the lines of writing is from the small end to the large end, while the writing upon the Samsu-iluna cylinder runs in the opposite direction. Height 11.2 cm. Diameter of the large end 6.1 cm. Diameter of the small end 2.7 cm.

No. 84. BUILDING INSCRIPTION OF NABOPOLASSAR

Some of the most interesting portions of this Akkadian text have been destroyed, but enough remains to show that it recorded some of the king's building operations in the city of Babylon. Since the king claims the title *šarru dannu*, it was probably written after he had gained his independence from Assyria. The object belongs to the type known as "barrel cylinders." There is no hole through its center. At one

time it has been subjected to intense heat, so that it is warped somewhat out of shape, and part of the surface is vitrified. Length 15.9 cm. Diameter 6 cm. Diameter of the ends 3.4 cm.

No. 85. BUILDING INSCRIPTION OF NEBUCHADREZZAR II

Three copies of this text have already been published: (1) ZA II, 129ff., (2) PSBA 1909, pl. LVI, and (3) VS I, 41. Our copy will be found to contain numerous readings different from any of the other three, and moreover, it is the only one of the four written in Old Babylonian script. It is a terra cotta cylinder of the barrel type, with one end slightly larger than the other. A hole, 1.6 cm. in diameter, runs through the axis of the cylinder. Length 14.7 cm. Diameter 6 cm. Diameter of the left end 4.3 cm. Diameter of the right end 4 cm. See No. 145.

No. 86. INSCRIBED BRICK OF NEBUCHADREZZAR II

The text of this stamped brick is a variant duplicate of VS I, 49. Another brick bearing the same inscription, but stamped with another stamp, as is evident from its variant orthography, is shown on page 158 of *Die Ausgrabungen in Assyrien und Babylonien*, by Herman V. Hilprecht, Leipzig, 1904. For the same reason it is evident that our brick was stamped with a stamp which was different from either of the other two. The brick measures 33 cm. by 33 cm. by 8.5 cm. The impression of the stamp measures 15 cm. by 9.5 cm.

B. OBJECTS WITH DUPLICATES OF PUBLISHED TEXTS

Nos. 87-94. VOTIVE CONES OF ENTEMENA

The text inscribed on these eight cones¹¹ has been published at least three times: (1) by C. J. Gadd, in *RA* XXVII, 125, (2) by G. A. Barton, in *JAOS* 51, 263, (3) by O. Krückmann, in *AnOr* 12, 200. Taking *RA* XXVII, 125 as a standard for comparison, the variant readings of our cones are here indicated.

¹¹ Another similar cone is in the possession of Mr. Henry A. Greene, of Providence, Rhode Island. A score or more such cones are in the possession of an antiquity dealer in New York.

RA XXVII, 125

VHT 87-94

Line 5: ŠIR.LA.KI.GÉ.BUR

ŠIR.BUR.LA.KI.GÉ, Nos. 87, 88
90.ŠIR.LA.BUR.KI.GÉ, Nos. 91, 92,
93.

ŠIR.LA.KI.BUR.GÉ, No. 94.

Line 6: É-Inninni

The two signs are written as a ligature,
Nos. 87, 88, 89.

The text ends here, No. 90.

é ki-ág

é ki-ág-ne-ne, Nos. 87, 88, 93,
94.é ki-ág-gá-ne-ne, Nos. 89, 91,
92.

Line 7: mu-ne-dù

mu-na-dù, Nos. 87, 88, 91, 92.

Line 8: mu-ne-dug

mu-na-dug, Nos. 87, 88, 91, 92,
93, 94.

Line 9: En-te-me-na

First line of column II, No. 89.

Line 10: lú É-Inninni NI-a

lú É-(erasure)-Inninni dù-a,
No. 87.

First line of column II, Nos. 92, 94.

lú É-Inninni dù-a, Nos. 88,
89, 91, 92, 93, 94.

Line 11: dingir-ra-ni

First line of column II, Nos. 87, 91.

Line 12: 𒃩DUN.𒄩HAR(?) + NUN

𒃩DUN.HAR(?) + NUN.AN, Nos. 89,
92, 93.

Line 13: u d - b a

Line omitted, No. 92.

Lines 13-14: u d - b a En-te-me-na

Written as one line, Nos. 87, 88, 89,
91, 93, 94.

Line 16: ŠIR.LA.KI.BUR

ŠIR.BUR.LA.KI, Nos. 87, 88.

ŠIR.LA.BUR.KI, Nos. 89, 91, 92,
93, 94.

The eight cones were acquired in April, 1931.

Table of dimensions

No.	Length	Diameter of the base
87	19 cm.	6.5 cm.
88	22.4 cm.	6.5 cm.
89	24.4 cm.	5.1 cm.
90	26.6 cm.	6.7 cm.
91	24.5 cm.	7.6 cm.
92	23.5 cm.	7.3 cm.
93	22.6 cm.	6.4 cm.
94	21 cm.	7 cm.

No. 95. VASE OF NARAM-SIN I

The text of the inscription of this vase is published in *R I*, 3, VII. A fragment of a duplicate is published in *DEP IV*, pl. 1, No. 1. Since the original of the text in *R I* was lost in the Tigris river, the Yale vase may be the only complete original now extant. The text is arranged in six lines instead of seven, with the words divided rather arbitrarily, as follows: (1) *Na-ra-am-* (2) *EN-ZU* (3) *šar ki-ib-* (4) *ra-tim ar-* (5) *ba-im pur* NAM. (6) RA.AG (= *šallat*) *Ma-gan^{tt}*. For numerous translations see *RISA* p. 139, and note 2. The vase is made of beautiful white alabaster. The stone was so cut that a peg, 2 cm. long, projects below the bottom of the vase. It was evidently intended that this peg should be inserted into a socket as a means of supporting the vase in an upright position. Over all length 16.5 cm. Greatest diameter 6.4 cm.

No. 96. STONE DISH OF NARAM-SIN I

The text is a duplicate, without variant, of that of the vase published in *Déc.* pl. 44, No. 1. It is cleverly inscribed in a very small space on the side of the dish. The material is red marble. The dish is very shallow, resembling an ash tray. It was acquired in June, 1936. Height 2.2 cm. Diameter 8.2 cm.

No. 97. VASE OF RIMUSH

The inscription is an exact duplicate of that of *BE I*, Nos. 7 and 8. The material is gray limestone, streaked with black. In form it resembles closely the vase

pictured in *BE* I, pl. V. The upper part of the object is broken away. The base is elliptical, but the mid-section is nearly cylindrical, and smaller than the base. Present height 17.8 cm. Diameter of the base 14.3 cm. Diameter of the mid-section 11.4 cm. Inner diameter 6.5 cm.

No. 98. VASE OF RIMUSH

The inscription is identical with that of No. 97. The material is a somewhat darker gray limestone than that of No. 97, and is streaked with black. The outer surface is pear shaped, with the sides somewhat flattened. The inner surface is cylindrical. The top is broken away. Present height 10.3 cm. Outer diameter 9.2 cm. Inner diameter 4.7 cm.

Nos. 99-100. VOTIVE CONES OF UR-BAU

The inscriptions of these two cones present the same text, which is a duplicate of *EBH* p. 184. The following variants appear. Line 9 of *EBH* p. 184 is the first line of Col. II of No. 99. From line 3 of *EBH* p. 184 the determinative for deity is omitted by No. 100. The small ends of both cones are broken off. Present length of No. 99, 10.1 cm. Diameter of the base 6.7 cm. Present length of No. 100, 10.5 cm. Diameter of the base 7.3 cm.

No. 101. VOTIVE CONE OF NAM-MAḤ-NI

The text of this short inscription has been published twice: (1) by C. J. Gadd, in *JRAS* 1926, 687, 117838, (2) by S. A. B. Mercer, in *JSOR* X, 281ff., No. 6. Our cone has no variant reading. Length 8.5 cm. Diameter of the base 4.2 cm.

No. 102. MACE HEAD OF GUDEA

The text is a shorter variant of that published in transliteration and translation by F. Thureau-Dangin, *SAK* p. 144f., g'. It is identical with that text except for the following variants. Our text adds GÉ at the end of line 6, and omits entirely lines 7-9. The material is a dark gray diorite. In form the object resembles very closely that published in *Déc.* pl. 26, No. 2. A hole, 4.2 cm. in diameter, perforates it vertically. Height 14.4 cm. Greatest diameter 19 cm. See Nos. 13 and 106.

Nos. 103-105. VOTIVE CONES OF GUDEA

The text of No. 103 appears also on a cone published by S. A. B. Mercer, in *JSOR* X, 281ff., No. 2. The sign between lines 5 and 6 of Mercer's text, read by him as GÉ at the end of line 5, appears within line 6 of our text, and is definitely UR, not GÉ. The sign at the end of line 6 of our text is clearly GÉ, made in the usual form, rather than like that of Mercer's text. Otherwise our text is identical with Mercer's. Length 16 cm. Diameter of the base 7.6 cm.

The inscription of No. 104 is a duplicate of that of a brick published in *Déc.* pl. 37, No. 3. The first line of column II of the text in *Déc.* stands as the last line of column I in our text. Column II of our text is entirely broken away. Present length 9.6 cm. Diameter of the base 7.5 cm.

The text of No. 105 is identical with that of the brick published in *CT* XXI, 34, except that it is arranged in one column instead of two. For other editions of the same text see *RISA* p. 257, note 4, and *JSOR* X, 281ff., Nos. 1 and 5. Length 12.9 cm. Diameter of the base 5.7 cm. See Nos. 107-110.

No. 106. VOTIVE BOWL OF GUDEA

The text of this inscription is identical with that of No. 102. The material is a curious limestone of fine texture. The colors are mottled red and yellow. The bowl has been broken into many pieces, but is restored almost completely. Only one small fragment of the rim is missing. Height 6.1 cm. Diameter of the outer rim 13.6 cm. Diameter of the bottom 4 cm.

No. 107. INSCRIBED BRICK OF GUDEA

The text of this inscription is identical with that of No. 105. The brick is wedge shaped, with a slightly curved base. It is such a brick as was used for the building of round pillars. The base measures 14 cm. by 7 cm. The length is 17 cm.

Nos. 108-110. VOTIVE CONES OF GUDEA

The text of the inscriptions of these three cones is identical with that of No. 105, except that they each arrange the text in two columns instead of one. In each case the second column contains only the last two lines of the text. No. 108 has a thick, rounded, knob-like base. The small end of both No. 108 and No. 109 is broken off.

VOTIVE AND HISTORICAL TEXTS

Table of dimensions

No.	Length	Diameter of the base
108	9.6 cm.	4.6 cm.
109	8.1 cm.	4.7 cm.
110	13.7 cm.	5.6 cm.

No. 111. VOTIVE CONE OF GUDEA

The inscription is an exact duplicate of that published in *JSOR* X, 281ff., No. 3. Length 15.5 cm. Diameter of the base 6.9 cm.

Nos. 112-113. VOTIVE CONES OF UTU-ĜEGAL

The inscription of No. 112 is a duplicate of No. 20, but it omits -k a from line 6, and AB from line 7. Length 8.1 cm. Diameter of the base 4.3 cm.

The inscription of No. 113 is a duplicate of No. 18, but it omits -k a from line 6. Length 8.9 cm. Diameter of the base 4 cm.

Nos. 114-115. INSCRIBED BRICKS OF UR-NAMMU

The inscription of No. 114 is an exact duplicate of that published in *CT* XXI, 4, 90802. The inscription is stamped upon the brick, not quite parallel to its edges. Dimensions of the stamped impression 9.6 cm. by 11.7 cm. Dimensions of the brick 31.5 cm. by 31.8 cm. by 6.5 cm.

The inscription of No. 115 is an exact duplicate of that published in *CT* XXI, 4, 90801. The inscription is stamped upon the brick, not quite parallel to its edges. Dimensions of the stamped impression 8.5 cm. by 9.2 cm. Dimensions of the brick 30.5 cm. by 29.5 cm. by 6.5 cm.

No. 116. INSCRIBED BRICK OF BÜR-SIN

The inscription is an exact duplicate of that published in *CT* XXI, 27. The inscription is stamped upon the brick in one long column. The impression measures 20.4 cm. by 6 cm. Most of the brick has been cut away in modern times, leaving only the inscribed part.

No. 117. DOOR SOCKET OF ŠU-SIN

This is the shorter form of the text of ŠU-Sin mentioned in *MI* p. 16. It is an exact duplicate of *CT* XXXII, 6, 103353. The stone is a fairly coarse grained, dark gray diorite. It was dressed only enough to engrave the inscription, and to make the shallow socket. Part of the stone has been broken away, as about half of the socket is missing. The stone measures 30 cm. by 20 cm. by 14 cm.

Nos. 118-120. VOTIVE CONES OF LIPIT-ISHTAR

The inscriptions of these three cones all contain the same text as that published by C. J. Gadd, in *The Early Dynasties of Sumer and Akkad*, pl. 3, 114683. No. 118 is of the type having an enlarged base, with the inscription on both base and shaft. The other two have no enlarged base, and only one copy of the inscription each. All four copies agree, against 114683, in beginning the second column with 114683, I: 21. No. 119 reads *i-nu-ni* instead of *i-nu-mi* of 114683, II:7.

Table of dimensions

No.	Length	Diameter of the base
118	15.4 cm.	11.9 cm.
119	11.5 cm.	5 cm.
120	10.5 cm.	5 cm.

No. 121. VOTIVE CONE OF URDUKUGA

The inscription is another copy of the text of Nos. 27-30, which was acquired at the same time with them. The beginnings of the lines of the first column, and the ends of those of the second column are broken away. It presents no variants from the texts here published. The shaft of the cone is entirely broken away. The base measured about 15 cm. in diameter when it was complete.

No. 122. BROKEN CYLINDER OF THE WIFE OF RÎM-SIN

The text is a duplicate of that published by S. Langdon, in *OECI* I, pl. 17. Only the ends of the lines of the second column are preserved. The rest of the cylinder is broken away. The following are the variant readings.

OECI I, 17, col. II

VHT 122

Line 2: k i N i b r u^{k i}k á r N i b r u^{k i}Line 4: ŠEŠ.AB^{k i}-m aŠEŠ.UNU^{k i}-m a

Present length 7.9 cm. Diameter 7 cm.

No. 123. VOTIVE TABLET OF SIN-KASHID

The text is an exact duplicate of that published by S. A. B. Mercer, in *JSOR* X, 281ff., No. 8, with the exception that the name in the first line of our text is correctly written: 'EN.ZU-*kà-ši-id*, instead of 'EN-*kà-ši-id* in the Mercer text. Six lines appear on the obverse and three lines on the reverse of the tablet. Length 8.2 cm. Width 6.3 cm. Thickness 2.5 cm. See Nos. 125-126.

Nos. 124-126. VOTIVE CONES OF SIN-KASHID

The inscription of No. 124 is a duplicate of that of *R* (2nd ed.) IV, 35, No. 3, with certain variations. The following groups of lines are written as one line in our inscription: 1-2, 3-4, 6-7, 8-9, 10-12, 19-20. Our inscription omits the following signs: the -n i at the end of line 15, the -t a in the middle of line 17, the d i š and the k ù from line 19. The cone is of the type with no enlarged head, and has the inscription only on the side. Length 8.8 cm. Diameter of the base 4.4 cm.

Both No. 125 and No. 126 are exact duplicates of No. 123. Length (No. 125) 6.9 cm., (No. 126) 5.9 cm. Diameter of the base (No. 125) 3.5 cm., (No. 126) 3.4 cm.

No. 127. INSCRIBED BRICK OF ADAD-NIRÂRI I

This inscription is an exact duplicate of that published in *KAH* 1, 12, with the variant No. 1791. It is written in large characters, the inscribed surface measuring 26 cm. by 11 cm. Most of the uninscribed portion of the brick has been cut away, so that it is impossible to know whether or not a line of inscription appeared on the narrow side, as in *KAH* 1, 12. The two remaining original dimensions of the brick are 32 cm. by 5.7 cm.

No. 128. INSCRIBED BRICK OF ASHURNAŠIRPAL II

The inscription is an exact duplicate of that published in *AKA* p. 155, No. 2. The face of the brick bears two finger marks 2.5 cm. apart. They are drawn across the inscription in a direction perpendicular to that of the lines of writing. The characters of the inscription are large and spread far apart. The inscribed area measures 40 cm. by 16.5 cm. The brick itself measures 47 cm. by 8 cm.

No. 129. FRAGMENT OF A STELE OF ASHURNAŠIRPAL II

The inscription of this stele gave a portion, now impossible to determine how large, of the annals of Ashurnāširpal II. The form of the stele was apparently like that of a large clay tablet. The obverse now contains a duplicate of the text published in *AKA* p. 263:26 – p. 265:33. The reverse now gives part of the text of *AKA* p. 271:52 – p. 274:59. When compared with the text in *AKA* the following variants appear.

AKA	VHT 129
Line 27: <i>ú-šar-ri-ḫu-šu</i> <i>bilta ù ma-da-tu</i>	<i>-ri-ḫu-šu</i> <i>bilta u ma-da-ta</i>
Line 28: IZKIM.AN.MAŠ	KU.MAŠ
Line 30: <i>Aššur-dan^{an} šá</i>	<i>Aššur-dan^{an} ša</i>
Line 32: <i>na-a'-da-ku MAḪ.KU</i>	<i>na-da-ku giš-ra-ku</i>
Line 53: KÚ	<i>e-kúl</i>
Line 54: <i>ašrup^u</i>	<i>aš-ru-up</i>
Line 55: <i>Ḫar-ga-a-a</i> <i>^{ma}Ḫar-ma-sa-a-a</i>	<i>Ḫar-ga-a-ia</i> <i>^{ma}Ḫar-ma-sa-a-a</i>
Line 56: <i>diqar siparri</i>	<i>diqarê^{ma} siparri</i>
Line 57: <i>us-ba-ku-ni ^{ma}Gil-za-na-a-a</i>	<i>-a-a ^{ma}Gil-za-na-a-ia</i>
Line 58: <i>ana muḫ-ḫi-ia</i>	<i>ana UGU-ia</i>

The material is gypsum like that of the bas-reliefs from Ashurnāširpal's palace at Nimrud. By comparison with the known text of the annals, it is possible to estimate fairly closely that the original width of the stele was about 38 cm. Present length 15 cm. Present width 17 cm. Thickness 8 cm.

Nos. 130-133. BAS-RELIEFS OF ASHURNAŠIRPAL II

The inscriptions of these bas-reliefs are copies of the well known "Standard Inscription" of Ashurnāširpal II. There are but four copies of the text represented, although they are distributed among six separate pieces of the reliefs. It is possible that No. 133 belongs to the same copy of the text as No. 132. Since it is impossible to determine this with certainty, they are treated as distinct copies. Although photographs of all the pieces have already been published, the texts themselves have not been treated before.

No. 130 is engraved across the middle of a slab measuring 2.279 m. by 1.835 m. About four fifths of the inscription is preserved. The missing portion was cut away from the right side of the inscription before it came into the possession of Yale University. If it is still extant, it will be found that the sculpture upon which it is engraved is the left side of a sacred tree. The text was arranged in nineteen lines. A photograph showing No. 130 is published by A. T. Clay, in the supplement to the *Yale Alumni Weekly* for November 19, 1915, *Collections of Yale University*, No. 2, fig. 18, right side.

No. 131 consists of two pieces. The larger contains the beginnings of the lines, and the smaller piece contains the ends. They are shown together on the left of the same photograph with No. 130. They originally formed part of the same slab, but a narrow piece is missing between them. Apparently the slab was cut vertically into three pieces in preparing to ship it to America. The middle piece was discarded, probably because it contained no part of the sculpture. There can hardly be any doubt that the two pieces, which remain, are parts of one and the same copy of the inscription. The corresponding lines of the various copies usually end at slightly different points in the text. Now, in the case of these two pieces, every line on the smaller piece is continued correctly by the next line on the larger piece. This could only be true in case they belong to the same copy of the inscription, or to two copies which divided the lines in exactly the same way. The latter supposition seems quite unlikely. The two pieces may be seen in their original relative positions, for the first time since they were acquired by Yale University, on plate XLV. The height of the slab is 2.26 m. The width of the larger piece is 1.205 m. The width of the smaller piece is 55.7 cm. By checking with the complete text, and calculating from the number of signs missing, the width of the missing piece can be estimated as 22 cm. Thus, the original slab must have been about 1.98 m. wide.

No. 132 contains only the beginning of the first two lines of the text. The remainder was cut away before it was shipped to America. The sculpture upon

which the two lines appear has also been cut in two pieces. They are shown rejoined in a photograph published in the *Bulletin of the Associates in Fine Arts at Yale University*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (June, 1936), p. 28.

No. 133 has only the ends of the last two lines of the text. A photograph of it is published by Albrecht Goetze, in *Hethiter Churriter und Assyrer*, Abbildung 77. Another photograph is published together with that of No. 132, q.v.

Using AKA p. 212ff. as a basis for comparison, the inscriptions present the following variant readings.

AKA p. 212ff.	VHT 130-133
Line 1: ^a Bêl u ^a Ninurta	^a Bêl MAN ^a Ninurta, No. 131.
Line 2: šarri rabê* šarri dan-ni	Omitted by Nos. 130, 131.
Line 3: tab-ra-a-te	tab-ra-te, Nos. 130, 131.
la-a kan-šu-te-šu	la kan-šu-te-šu, Nos. 130, 131.
Line 5: ša-bit li-i-ti šá-kín li-i-te	ša-bit li-i-ti šá-kín li-i-LA.𐎶, ¹² No. 131.
eli kali-ši-na	eli-ši-na, No. 131.
Line 6: Aššur EN	Aššur AŠ, ¹³ No. 131.
Line 8: ana šépê ^{mes} -šu	ana šépê-šu, No. 130.
Line 10: EN	a-di, Nos. 130, 131.
U	a-di, Nos. 130, 131.
Line 13: šá-lum-ma-te la a-di-ru	šá-lum-ma-LA- ¹⁴ a-di-ru, No. 130.
Line 17: ú-na-ki-ir	lu ú-na-ki-ir, No. 130.
lu-ú ú-šá-píl	lu ú-na . . . , No. 131.
Line 19: bêlu-ti-a	lu ú-šá-píl, No. 130.
Line 20: UD.KA.BAR.MEŠ	bêlu-ti-ia, No. 130.
	UD.KA.BAR, No. 131.

All the four partial copies of the text came from excavations at Nimrud. They were acquired by Yale University in 1854, through the instrumentality of the Reverend William F. Williams, and the Reverend Dr. Leonard W. Bacon.

¹² This queer reading may be explained on the assumption that the engraver first mistakenly cut LA for TE, in accord with a tendency, which he displays, to cut the sloping strokes in a horizontal position. Then, having observed his mistake, he cut the sign 𐎶, which has the value *te*, to serve as a gloss, and thus to show that his LA should be read *-te*.

¹³ Probably not intentional, but only the failure of the engraver to finish the sign EN.

¹⁴ Here it appears that the engraver was cutting the signs TE and LA in reverse order. He discovered his mistake when only two strokes of the TE had been cut, and hence left the remainder uncut.

Nos. 134-135. INSCRIBED BRICKS OF SHALMANESER III

A photograph of a brick bearing another copy of the text found on No. 134 is published by V. Scheil, in *RT XXVI* (1904), 25. There are, however, certain variant readings, as indicated below.

<i>RT XXVI, 25</i>	<i>VHT 134</i>
Lines 1 and 2: <i>rabû</i> ^a	<i>rabû</i> ^a
Line 2: <i>“Ašur-nâšir-apli</i>	<i>Ašur-nâšir-apli</i>
Line 3: <i>“Tukulti-Ninurta</i>	<i>Tukulti-Ninurta</i>
Line 5: <i>ziggurrati</i>	<i>šá ziggurrati</i>

The brick, No. 134, is of well burnt terra cotta. Dimensions 36 cm. by 16 cm. by 11.5 cm.

The inscription of No. 135 is a duplicate of Layard, *Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character*, pl. 78 B. In line 3 the determinative for a masculine name is written only very lightly, and the sign for Ashur is written directly over it. In line 6 the first word is clearly *ri-šip-tú*, instead of *ri-?-tú* of Layard's copy. The brick is well baked and nicely preserved. Dimensions 33.5 cm. by 34 cm. by 11 cm.

No. 136. FRAGMENT OF A CYLINDER OF SENNACHERIB

The text is a duplicate of that of the so-called Bellino cylinder. It is badly preserved, so that parts are entirely illegible. The beginnings and ends of all the lines are broken away. The part which remains corresponds to the middle portion of lines 8-27 of Layard's *Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character*, pl. 63. Using Layard's copy as a basis for comparison, it appears that there were a few variant readings.

Layard, <i>Inscriptions</i> pl. 63	<i>VHT 136</i>
Line 10: <i>mut-tab-bi-lu-tu</i>	<i>mut-tab-bi-lu-tú</i>
Line 12: <i>ša li-šú-nu</i>	<i>ša li-me-ti-šú-nu</i>
Line 13: <i>GÚ.DU, a-di</i>	<i>GÚ.DU, .A.KI a-di</i>

The fragment is large enough to show that it was part of a conventional barrel-shaped cylinder. Length 10 cm. Portion of the circumference preserved 9 cm.

Nos. 137-138. BUILDING INSCRIPTIONS OF ESARHADDON

Both of the inscriptions are duplicates of that published in *BA III*, 351f. See also *Abhandlungen der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Phil.-Hist. Klasse*,

1929, No. 7, p. 57, 23. No. 137 is written upon a terra cotta, barrel-shaped cylinder, about one fourth of which is broken away. It had forty-one lines of inscription. No. 138 is written upon the same sort of cylinder, and is complete. The inscription, however, is very badly preserved, and difficult to read. It has forty-four lines of writing. Both are written in the Neo-Babylonian script. The following are the variant readings.

BA III, 351f.

- Line 1: *šur-bu-ti*
 Line 2: *⁴A-nim-ú-tu*
 Line 4: *ru-um-ti*
 Line 8: *šar kiššati*
 šar kib-rat erbet-ti
 ù Akkadi^{ti}
 Line 10: *⁴Ištar*
 Line 11: AN.ME.GAL.ME
 ú-šak-ši-du-uš
 Line 12: *nu-uh-ḫu*
 nu-up-pu-uš
 da-ru-ú
 Line 13: *eli-šú*
 Line 14: *ilāni^{ma}*
 i-be-lu-ma
 Line 15: *ú-šak-ni-šú*
 še-pu-uš-šú
 Line 16: *ba-nu-ú*
 Line 18: *u₄-me*
 a-na
 sa-li-mu ir-šu-ú
 Line 20: DIŠ
 Line 21: *da-ra-a-ti*
 Line 23: DIŠ
 Line 24: *ḫa-sis kal šip-ri*
 Line 26, end: *Aššur^{ki}*
 Line 27: *Šu-me-ru*
 Line 28: *⁴Bél-ba-ni*

VHT 137-138

- šur-bu-tu*, No. 138.
⁴A-nu-ú-tu, No. 137.
ru-um-tu, No. 138.
šar kiš-šat, No. 138.
 Omitted by No. 137.
šar kib-ra-a-ti er-bit-ti, No. 138.
ù Ak-ka(?) -ad(?), No. 137.
u Ak-ka-di-i, No. 138.
⁴Iš-tar, No. 138.
 AN.MEŠ.GAL.MEŠ, No. 138.
ú-šak-šid-uš, No. 137.
nu-uh-ḫi, No. 138.
nu-up-pu-šú, Nos. 137(?), 138.
da-ru-u, No. 137.
e-li-šú, Nos. 137, 138.
ilāni^{ma}, No. 138.
i-bé-lu-ma, No. 137.
ú-šak-ni-šú, No. 138.
še-pu-uš-šú, Nos. 137, 138.
ba-a-nu-ú, No. 138.
u₄-mu, Nos. 138.
 DIŠ, No. 138.
ir-šu-ú sa-li-mu, No. 138.
a-na, No. 138.
da-ra-a-tu, No. 137.
a-na, No. 138.
ḫa-a-sis kal šip-ri, No. 138.
Aššur, No. 138.
Šu-me-ri, No. 138.
^m *⁴Bél-ba-ni*, No. 138.

BA III, 351f.

Line 30: *i-nu-ma**A-nim-ú-tu*Line 32: *te-me-en-šú ú-si-bi-ma*Line 34: *šu-a-tu*Line 35: *muḥ-ḫi*Line 36: *ume^{meš}**šu-a-tu*Line 37: *liš-te-e*Line 39: *ur-rak*Line 41: *‘Iš-tar**lik-kil-me-šú-ma*

VHT 137-138

i-nu-šú, No. 138.*‘A-nu-ú-tu*, No. 138.*te-me-en-šú ú-lab-bi-ma*, Nos. 137, 138.*šu-a-ti*, No. 138.

UGU, No. 138.

u₄-mu, No. 138.*šu-a-ti*, Nos. 137, 138.*liš-te-e’-e*, Nos. 137, 138.*ur-ra-ak*, No. 138.*‘XV*, No. 137.*lik-kil-me-šú-ma*, No. 137.

No. 137 is 14.8 cm. long. Its greatest diameter is 7 cm. Diameter of the ends 5.8 cm. No. 138 is 14.3 cm. long. Its greatest diameter is 6.7 cm. Diameter of the ends 5.5 cm.

No. 139. PAVEMENT SLAB OF ASHURBANIPAL

The inscription is a variant duplicate of that published by R. Campbell Thompson and R. W. Hutchinson, in *The Excavations on the Temple of Nabu at Nineveh*, pl. XLIII, No. 44. It is arranged in eighteen, instead of nineteen, lines. The following is a list of the variants.

Thompson, *Excavations* No. 44

Lines 1 and 15: DINGIR.AK

Line 2: *ki-rib*

DINGIR.ŠÁR

Line 3: *rabîti^u*

Lines 6 and 8: NIM.KI

Line 8: LUGAL.UD

Line 9: *ik-šu-us-su-nu-ti-ma*Lines 10: *‘šá-šá-da-di*

LUGAL

Line 11: *aš-mid-su-nu-ti*Line 12: *nap-ḫar*GAR.GAR.nu *si-ma-a-ti*

Line 13: DINGIR.AK

-ia

VHT 139

Written as a ligature.

ŠĀ.

AŠ.

rabîtu^u.

NIM.MA.KI.

MAN.UD.

KUR-su-nu-ti-ma.

‘šá-GÍD.

MAN.

LAL-su-nu-ti.

NIGIN.

GAR.GAR *si-mat*.

DINGIR.PA.

-iá.

Thompson, *Excavations* No. 44

VHT 139

Line 15: *a-na*

DIŠ.

*ša-at-ti**šat-ti.*Line 16: *sa-tak-ki-ka*DIŠ (*santak*)-*ki-ka.*

Line 17: TIN

*ba-lať.*Line 18: *i-tal-lu-ku*GIN. GIN-*ku.*

This slab, like those found by Thompson, is limestone. The inscription, which is complete, was cut on a very roughly prepared surface. The slab measures 56 cm. by 49 cm. by 11 cm.

No. 140. CYLINDER OF NEBUCHADREZZAR II

This inscription is a variant duplicate of that published in *R I* 51, No. 2. The following is a list of the variants.

R I 51, No. 2, Col. I

VHT 140

Line 1: *Na-bi-um-ku-du-úr-ri-ú-šu-úr**PA-ku-dúr-ri-ú-šu-úr.*Line 5: *Nabû-DUMU. UŠ-ú-šur**Nabû-A. ŠEŠ.*

Line 6: KÁ. DINGIR. RA. KI

TIN. TIR. KI.

Line 7: *ra-bu-ú*

GAL-ú.

Line 8: IGI. GAL

*igi-gál-lum.**mu-uš-ta-ar-ḫu**mu-uš-ta-ar-ḫa.*Line 9: *ni-ši**ni-ši-im.*Line 11: *u₄-mi-šu**u₄-um-mi-šu.*Line 13: *u₄-mu ru-qu-ú-ti**u₄-um ri-e-qú-ti.*Line 23: *ia-a-ti*

First line of column II.

*Nabû-ku-dúr-ri-ú-šur**Nabû-ku-dúr-ri-ú-šu-ur.*

Col. II

Line 8: *šu-ba-at**šu-bat.**be-lí-ia*EN-*ia.*Lines 11 and 12: *ra-bu-ú*

GAL-ú.

Line 11: *lu e-pu-uš**e-pu-uš.*Line 13: *šu-bat**šu-ba-at.*Line 16: *dam-qá-a-tim**da-am-qá-a-ti.*Line 18: *umê^{me} ru-qu-ú-ti**u₄-um ri-e-qú-ti.*

Between lines 20 and 21

Inserts: *sa-ka-a-pu nak-ri-ia.*Line 22: *mi-di-lu**me-dil.*Line 24: *dam-qá-tu-ú-a**da-am-qá-tu-ú-a.*

The cylinder is of the barrel-shaped type, but rather slender. It is well preserved except for one large break, which has destroyed the beginning of lines 12-23 of column I. The inscription is written in the Neo-Babylonian script, and placed in two columns. Length 23.5 cm. Greatest diameter 8 cm. Diameter of the ends 5.8 cm. A round hole 1.5 cm. in diameter runs through the axis of the cylinder.

Nos. 141-142. CYLINDERS OF NEBUCHADREZZAR II

These two cylinders bear inscriptions which are duplicates of the text published, partly in *CT XXXIV*, 19-22, and partly in *JTVI XVIII* (1885), pp. 162-174. The following is a list of the variant readings.

<i>CT XXXIV</i> , 19-21	<i>VHT</i> 141-142
Line 13: <i>ma-ḥa-za</i>	<i>ma-ḥa-zu</i> , No. 142.
<i>JTVI XVIII</i> , 162-174	
p. 164, line 56: <i>e-eš-še-iš</i>	<i>e-eš-ši-iš</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
p. 165, line 4: <i>ṣu-lu-ul</i>	<i>ṣú-lu-ul</i> , No. 142.
line 6: <i>ḥN i n - k i - s a g</i>	<i>ḥN i n - ḥ u r - s a g</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
p. 166, line 8: <i>É IM</i>	<i>É ḥIM</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
line 11: <i>ú-ul-la-a-am</i>	<i>ú-ul-la-a</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
line 12: <i>ma-aḥ-ri</i>	<i>ma-aḥ-ri-im</i> , No. 141.
p. 168, line 19: <i>e-še-ni-iq-ma</i>	<i>e-si-ni-iq-ma</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
line 21: <i>ki-ša-di-ša</i>	<i>ki-ša-di-šu</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
p. 169, line 23: <i>e-eš-še-iš</i>	<i>e-eš-ši-iš</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
24: <i>ESIR.A.DU.A</i>	<i>ESIR.UD.DU.A</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
line 26: <i>mu-ša-ab-bi-ir</i>	<i>mu-ša-bi-ir</i> , No. 142.
<i>ša na-ki-ri-ia</i>	<i>na-ki-ri-ia</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
p. 170, line 28: <i>Sippar</i>	<i>ša Sippar</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
line 29: <i>ḥŠar-GIŠ.A.TU.GAB.LIŠ</i>	<i>ḥŠar-A.TU.GAB.LIŠ</i> , No. 142.
line 30: <i>ḥBa-asḥ</i>	<i>ḥBa-as</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
p. 171, line 36: <i>e-eš-ri-e-ti</i>	<i>e-eš-ri-e-tim</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
line 37: <i>e-eš-še-iš</i>	<i>e-eš-ši-iš</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
p. 172, line 43: <i>ri-e-eš-e-tim</i>	<i>ri-še-e-tim</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
line 44: <i>e-ep-še-e-ti-ia</i>	<i>e-ep-še-ti-ia</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
line 45: <i>e-eš-ri-e-ti</i>	<i>e-eš-ri-e-tim</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
p. 173, line 49: <i>e-ep-še-e-ti-ia</i>	<i>e-ep-še-ti-ia</i> , Nos. 141, 142.
line 50: <i>ša i-na ḥbanḥnâri aš-tu-ru</i>	<i>ša i-na ḥbanḥnâri aš-tu-ru</i> , No. 141.
	<i>ša ḥbanḥnâri aš-tu-ru</i> , No. 142.

JTVI XVIII, 162-174

line 52: NI.NI

line 54: *ma-ḥa-zi**CT* XXXIV, 21-22Line 21: *u₄-um e-qu-ú-tim*Line 24: *la-bi-ri*Line 43: *na-ki-ri**VHT* 141-142

AN.AN, Nos. 141, 142.

ma-ḥa-za, Nos. 141, 142.*u₄-um ri-e-qu-ú-tim*, Nos. 141, 142.*la-bi-ri-im*, No. 141.*na-ki-ri*, Nos. 141, 142.

These two cylinders are complete and well preserved. They are of the same shape, but No. 142 is somewhat smaller than No. 141. Their sides are straight, and are covered, with the exception of a narrow strip, by three columns of inscription. They are hollow, with each end partially closed. The smaller end is somewhat convex, while the larger end is quite flat.

Table of dimensions

No.	Length	Diameter of larger end	Diameter of smaller end	Diameter of hole in larger end	Diameter of hole in smaller end
141	22 cm.	14.3 cm.	11 cm.	7.6 cm.	4.3 cm.
142	21.1 cm.	12.5 cm.	10.8 cm.	6.3 cm.	4.4 cm.

Nos. 143-144. CYLINDERS OF NEBUCHADREZZAR II

These two cylinders each contain duplicates of the text published in *VS* I, 38. In each case the text is arranged in three columns. No. 143 is complete, but many parts of the inscription are poorly preserved. No. 144 has only its third column complete; most of its first and second columns are broken away. It gives all or parts of the following lines of *VS* I, 38: (1) Col. I, 36-46, (2) Col. I, 51-Col. II, 7, (3) Col. II, 19-36, (4) Col. II, 45-64, (5) Col. III, 1-54. Both cylinders are written in the Neo-Babylonian script. The following is a list of the variant readings.

VS I, 38, Col. ILine 5: *iš-te-ni-i-ú*Line 17: *ni-šim*Line 20: *ú-ša-at-mu-ḥu*Line 23: *ʾIš-ta-ar*Line 25: *ru-ga-a-ti*Line 32: *ni-ši*Line 33: *ni-si-iq-ti*Line 35: *ka-bi-it-ti**VHT* 143-144*iš-te-'e-ú*, No. 143.*ni-ši*, No. 143.*ú-ša-at-mi-ḥu*, No. 143.*ʾIš-tar*, No. 143.*ru-ga-a-tim*, No. 143.*ni-šim*, No. 143.*ni-si-iq-tim*, No. 143.*ka-bi-it-tim*, No. 143.

VS I, 38, Col. I

Line 38: *zi-in-na-a-ti*
 Line 39: *Ē-ku-a*
 Line 42: *ni-si-iq-ti*
 Line 50: *ri-e-ša-a-ši-na*
 Line 55: *šu-ba-at-su-un*

Col. II

Line 1: *i-si-in-na za-am-mu-ku*
 Line 4: *ba-'u-ú-la-a-tu-šu*
 Line 5: *na-ap-ša-ti a-ga-ar-ti*
 Line 8: *ni-ši*
 Line 25: *aš-ku-up-?*
 Line 27: *ni-si-iq-ti*
 Line 28: *ta-na-da-a-tim*
 Line 29: *ú-ga-ri-in*
 Line 30: *šar-ru-tim*
 Line 32: *li-ib-ba*
 Line 34: *šar-ru-ti*
 Line 37: *ni-ši-ti-ia*
 Line 39: *palgi-šu la is-ki-ir*
 Line 41: *i-ta-a-ta*
 Line 43: *a-gur-ri*
 Line 45: *bi-ri-šu-nu*
 pí-ti-iq
 Line 46: *ri-ši-šu*
 Line 48: *be-lu-ti*
 Line 49: *ši-i-ti*
 Line 50: *pa-ag-lu-ti ù 'šur-man-ni*
 bi-e-ru-ti
 Line 52: *'šur-i-ni*
 Line 54: *aš-ku-up-pu*
 Line 59: *a-gur-ri*
 Line 63: *ni-ši*
 Line 64: *me-lam-mi*

Col. III

Line 1: *i-ta-a-ti-ša*
 Line 3: *ma-aš-ša-ar-ti*

VHT 143-144

zi-in-na-a-tim, No. 143.
Ē-a-ku, No. 143.
ni-si-iq-tim, No. 143.
ri-e-ši-ši-na, No. 143.
šu-bat-su-un, No. 143.

i-si-in-nu za-am-mu-ki, No. 143.
ba-'u-ú-la-tu-šu, No. 143.
na-ap-ša-tim a-ga-ar-tim, No. 143.
ni-šim, No. 143.
aš-ku-up-pi, No. 143.
ni-si-iq-tim, No. 143.
 -a-ti, No. 144.
ú-ga-ri-in-nu, No. 143.
šar-ru-ti, No. 143.
li-ib-bi, No. 143.
šar-ru-tim, No. 143.
ni-ši-ir-ti-ia, No. 143.
palgi la is-ki-ir No. 143.
i-ta-a-at, No. 143.
a-gur-ru, No. 143.
bi-ri-šú-nu, No. 143.
pi-ti-iq, No. 143.
ri-e-šu, No. 143.
be-lu-tim, No. 143.
ši-it, No. 143.
pa-ag-lu-tim 'šur-man-ni, No. 143.
bi-e-ru-tim, No. 143, 144.
'šur-man, Nos. 143, 144.
aš-ku-up-pi, No. 143.
a-gur-ru, No. 143.
ni-šim, No. 143.
me-lam-mu, No. 143.

i-ta-ti-ša, No. 143.
ma-aš-ša-ar-tim, Nos. 143, 144.

VS I, 38, Col. III

Line 5: *i-pú-uš*

Line 8: UD.DU.A TIN.TIR.KI

Line 9: *hi-ri-su**ki-bi-ir-šu*

Line 10: DA.LUM

Line 11: *ša-ad-la-a-ti*Line 13: *a-gur-ri*

Line 14: TIN.TIR.KI

Line 15: *i-na ku-up-ri ù a-gur-ri**qí-ir-ba-ša*Line 16: *ap-pi*

ÍD.UD.KIB.NUN.KI

Line 17: *ab-ši-im-ma*Line 18: *ú-ša-ar-šid-ma*Line 20: *a-gur-ri*

Line 21: DA.TIM

Line 22: *ta-aḥ-lu-up-ti*Line 24: *ir-te-it-tim*Line 26: *šu-mi-šu*

Line 30: KÁ KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI

Line 32: KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI

ni-ši-ir-tim

Line 33: EN-ia

qá-ti

Line 34: EN

Line 35: *ta-ab-na-an-ni-ma*Line 36: *šar-ru-ti*Line 38: *be-lu-ut-ka*Line 41: *ri-é-um-ka**mu-ša-al-li-mu*Line 42: *mu-ša-am-mi-iḥ*Line 44: *ka-la*Line 45: *ú*Line 48: *li-it-tu-tu*

VHT 143-144

i-pú-šu, No. 144.

UD.DU KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI, No. 144.

hi-ri-is-su, No. 143.*ki-bi-ir-ša*, No. 143.

DA.LUM.TIM, No. 143.

ša-ad-la-a-tim, No. 143.*a-gur-ru*, No. 143.

KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI, No. 144.

Omitted in Nos. 143, 144.

qí-ir-ba-šu, Nos. 143, 144.

Omitted in No. 144.

UD.KIB.NUN.KI, No. 144.

ib-ši-im-ma, No. 143.*ú-ša-ar-šid-ma*, No. 144.*a-gur-ru*, No. 143.

DA.LUM.TIM, Nos. 143, 144.

ta-aḥ-lu-tim, No. 143.*ir-te-it-ti*, No. 144.*šu-mi-ša*, No. 143.URU *Ba-bi-lam*^{ti}, Nos. 143, 144.*Ba-bi-lam*^{ti}, No. 144.*ni-ši-ir-ti*, No. 144.*be-lí-ia*, Nos. 143, 144.*qá-ta*, Nos. 143, 144.*be-lí*, No. 143.*be-lu*, No. 144.*ta-ba-na-an-ni-ma*, Nos. 143, 144.*šar-ru-tim*, No. 143.*be-lu-ti-ka*, No. 144.*ri-é-um*, No. 143.*mu-ša-al-li-im*, No. 143.*mu-ša-am-mi-ḥu*, No. 143.*ka-al*, Nos. 143, 144.*ù*, Nos. 143, 144.*li-it-tu-ù-ti*, No. 144.

VS I, 38, Col. III

Line 49: *ki-ib-ra-a-ti*
 Line 52: *mu-ga-al-li-ti*
 Line 53: *li-pu-ú-a*
 Line 54: *qá-qá-dam*

VHT 143-144

ki-ib-ra-a-tim, No. 143.
mu-ga-KA-li-ti, No. 144.
li-i-pu-ú-a, No. 144.
qá-qá-du, Nos. 143, 144.

Each cylinder is of the barrel type, with no hole in the center. All are of reddish brown terra cotta. Dimensions of No. 143: length 24.5 cm., greatest diameter 12 cm., diameter of the ends 9 cm. Dimensions of No. 144: length 23.2 cm., greatest diameter 10 cm., diameter of the complete end 7.7 cm.

No. 145. CYLINDER OF NEBUCHADREZZAR II

Several copies of this text are already known. It is a duplicate of that published here as No. 85. The following variant readings occur.

No. 85

Line 1: *AK-ku-dur-ru-ú-šu-úr*
 Line 5: *AK-aplu-ú-šu-úr*
 Line 9: *mu-ša-ri-ku*
 Line 10: *e-eš-še-iš*
 Line 11: *be-lí ra-bí-ù*
 Line 13: *da-mi-iq-tim*
 Line 15: *ba-la-ṭam u₄-um ru-qu-ú-ti*
 Line 17: *ku-un*
 Line 19: *ši-ri-iq-tim*
 Line 27: *da-rí-a-ti*
 Line 30: *li-ku-un*
 Line 31: *qá-ta*
 Line 32: *be-lí*
 Line 33: *pi-e-tu-ú*
 Line 36: *GIŠ.KU.GIŠ.KU.U.KA iz-zu-ti*
 Line 37: *ša la im-ma-ḥa-ru*
 Line 38: *šu-un-gu-tu*
 Line 39: *li-il-li-ka*
 Line 41: *ku-un-nu*
 ša-a-ti
 Line 43: *u₄-um da-rí-ú-ti*

No. 145

Na-bi-um-ku-du-úr-ri-ú-šu-úr
Na-bi-um-aplu-ú-šu-ur
mu-ša-ri-ku
e-eš-ši-iš
 EN GAL-ú
da-mi-iq-ti
ba-la-aṭ u₄-mi ru-qu-ú-tu
ku-un-na
ši-ri-iq-ti
da-rí-a-tim
li-ku-nu
qá-ta-IŠ
 Omitted.
pi-tu-ú
GIŠ.KU.GIŠ.KU.KA iz-zu-ú-tim
ša im-ma-ḥa-ru
šu-un-gu-tu
li-il-li-ku
ku-un-na
ša-a-tim
u₄-mi da-rí-ú-tim

The inscription is written in the Neo-babylonian script, arranged in two columns of seventeen lines each. The cylinder is of cream-colored terra cotta, complete, and well preserved. It is of the barrel-shaped type, with one end smaller than the other. Length 14.4 cm. Greatest diameter 5.1 cm. Diameter of the left end 3.4 cm. Diameter of the right end 2.8 cm. Diameter of the hole through the axis 1.5 cm.

No. 146. CYLINDER OF NEBUCHADREZZAR II

This text is well known from several published examples. Taking VS I, 43 as a basis of comparison, the following variant readings are found.

VS I, 43, Col. I	VHT 146
Lines 2 and 4: šār KÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI	šar Ba-bi-lam ¹⁵
Line 10: ru-ba-a-tim	ru-ba-a-ti
Line 11: ši-ir-tim	ši-ir-ti
Col. II	
Line 1: SAHAR.HÁ	e-pi-ir
Line 3: qí-ir-ba-ša	qí-ir-ba-ša
Line 5: ʾN i n-m a ḥ	Beginning of column II

The inscription is written in the Neo-Babylonian script, arranged in two columns of 21+16 lines. The cylinder is of dark cream-colored terra cotta, and is well preserved except for one small break. It is of the conventional barrel-shaped type, without a hole in the center. Length 9.1 cm. Greatest diameter 4.9 cm. Diameter of the ends 3.9 cm.

No. 147. CYLINDER OF NEBUCHADREZZAR II

This text is a duplicate of that published as MI 44, and is mentioned in MI p. 62. A list of the variant readings is given below, using MI 44 as a basis for comparison.

MI 44, Col. I	VHT 147
Line 5: ʾz i-d a ¹⁵	ʾ É-z i-d a
Line 11: ra-ap-ša-a-ti	ra-ap-ša-a-tim
Line 16: ni-si-ig-ti šu-qú-ru-ú-ti	ni-si-ig-tim šu-qú-ru-ú-tim

¹⁵ Collation of the original of MI 44 shows that É is erroneously omitted from the auto-graphed copy. It is read correctly in the transliteration, MI p. 62.

MI 44, Col. I

Line 18: *ú-ša-KAL-ma*Line 23: *zi-in-na-a-tim*Line 27: *ma-aḥ-ra*

Col. II

Line 3: *te-me-en-na*Line 9: **ta-al-lum*Line 17: *be-lí ku-ul-la-at*Line 21: *da-am-qá-tu-ú-a*Line 24: *li-it-tu-ú-ti*Line 25: *la-ba-ri*Line 30: *ma-ḥar ir-ṣí-ti*

VHT 147

*ú-ša-pi-ma**zi-in-na-a-ti.**ma-aḥ-ri.*

Beginning of column II.

tal-lum.be-el ku-ul-la-ti**da-am-qá-a-tu-ú-a**li-it-tu-ú-tim**la-ba-ar**ma-ḥa-ar ir-ṣí-tim*

The inscription is written in the Neo-Babylonian script, arranged in two columns of thirty-two lines each. The cylinder is of light cream-colored terra cotta. It is complete and fairly well preserved. It is of the barrel-shaped type, without a hole in the center. Length 15.6 cm. Greatest diameter 7.4 cm. Diameter of the left end 4.7 cm. Diameter of the right end 6.6 cm.

Nos. 148-149. INSCRIBED BRICKS OF NEBUCHADREZZAR II

The text of No. 148 is an exact duplicate of VS I, 47, except that the material is arranged in seven lines instead of four. The inscription is stamped upon the brick with a stamp which measured 14.8 cm. by 11 cm. The dimensions of the brick itself are 32.5 cm. by 32.5 cm. by 8 cm.

The text of No. 149 is a duplicate of VS I, 46. The following variant readings appear.

VS I, 46

Line 1: **Na-bi-um-NIG.DU.ŠEŠ**TIN.TIR.KI*Line 8: *ma-ḥi-ri-ka*

VHT 149

AK.NIG.DU-ú-ṣurKÁ.DINGIR.RA.KI**ma-ḥa-ri-ka*

The right ends of all the lines are missing. The brick is poorly preserved. Present dimensions 17.6 cm. by 8.5 cm. by 5 cm.

NAME INDICES

A. Personal Names

The following abbreviations are used: d., daughter; f., father; gf., grandfather; gs., grandson; h., husband; k., king; w., wife.

- ^mAb-di-mi-il-ku-ut-ti, k. ^aŠi-du-un-ni, 76:19.
 A n - à m, 65:4.
 AN.ZA, f. Ê - ħ e - g á l, 69:6.
 A r a d - ^dD u m u - z i, 3:2.
^mAš-šur-aḫ-[iddinna], 76:1.
^aAš-šur-na-din-apli, s. Tukulti-^aNinurta, gs.
^aŠulmānu-ašarēdu, 71:1.
 Aš-šur-nāšir-apli, s. Tukulti-Ninurta, f.
^m^aŠulmānu-ašarēdu, 75:2.
^m^aAšur-etil-ilāni^{me}, k. ^{md}Aš-šur, 81:1.
^aBēl-ib-ni, 74:11.
^mDa-ku-[ru], f. ^mŠamaš-ib-ni, 81:1.
 Dú-muq-su, 17:4.
 Ê - a n - d a - s a r, f. Í l, descendant of
 E n - á - k a l - l i, 6:3.
 Ê - ħ e - g á l, s. AN.ZA, 69:5.
 E n - á - k a l - l i, ancestor of Ê - a n -
 d a - s a r, and Í l, 6:5.
 En(?) - nam(?), f. Í - l i - š - t i - k á l, 64:4.
^mErība-^aSin, līmu, 71:41.
 G ù - d é - a, 12:3; 14:3; 15:5; 16:6.
 Ĥ a - s t - i s . . . , f. I l u - b a - n i, 21:12.
^aĤa-aš-mar-gal-šu, s. Ma-la-ab-Ĥar-be, 66:3.
^aĤa-aš-mar-gal-šu, 67:2.
^mIa-ḫa-li, abarakku, 73:4.
^aI-bi-^aSin, 69:4.
 Í l, s. Ê - a n - d a - s a r, descendant of E n - á -
 k a l - l i, 6:2.
 Í - l i - š - t i - k á l, s. En(?) - nam(?), 64:3.
 I l u - b a - n i, f. I l - t a - n i, 38:7.
 I l u - b a - n i, s. Ĥ a - s t - i s . . . , 21:11.
 I l u - n i, k. I š - n u n - n a ^{ti}, 35:116.
 I l - t a - n i, d. I l u - b a - n i, 38:6.
^aIš-me-^aDa-gan, 22:1; 23:1; 25:1, 17.
^mIš-pa-ka, 76:59.
 K u d - d a, 10:4.
^aLi-pt-it-Ištar, 26:1; 68:5.
 L i - r i - i š - g a - a m - l u m, d. ^aRi-im-^aSin, 31:12, 32,
 37.
 L ú - ^aŠ a r a, 8:1.
 Ma-la-ab-Ĥar-be, f. ^aĤa-aš-mar-gal-šu, 66:5.
 Ma-an-[iš-ti-šu], 70:22.
^aNabû-abkal-ilāni^{me}, f. ^aNabû-mukin-zêri, 74:
 15.
^aNa-bi-um-aplu-ušur, ^aNabû-aplu-ú-šu-úr,
^aNabû-aplu-ušur, f. ^aNabû-ku-dûr-ri-ú-šu-
 úr, k. Bábili, 84:1; 85:5; 86:6.
^aNabû-ku-dûr-ru-ú-šu-úr, ^aNabû-ku-dûr-ri-ú-
 šu-ur, s. ^aNabû-aplu-ušur, k. Bábili, 85:1;
 86:1.
^aNabû-mukin-zêri, s. ^aNabû-abkal-ilāni^{me},
 šakanakku ^{md}UG.UD^{ki}, 74:15.
^m^aNabû-na-'i-id, s. ^mŠadu-na-a, ^{md}kalû,
 74:16.
^aNabû-nâšir^{ir}, k. Bábili, 74:14.
^aNabû-zêru-ušabši^{ti}, 74:11.
^mNa-'i[-id-^aMarduk], 76:64.
^aN a n n a r - m a - a n - s u m, f. Z a - l i - l u m,
 33:6.
^aNi-id-nu-ša, šakanakku Dêr, 62:1.
^aRi-im-^aSin, h. ^aRi-im-^aSin-^aŠa-la-ba-aš-ta-šu,
 k. A r a r ^{ki}-m a, 31:10, 15.
^aRi-im-^aSin, 33:4; 35:103; 38:4; 72:12.
^aRi-im-^aSin-^aŠa-la-ba-aš-ta-ŠU, d. ^aSin-ma-
 gir, w. ^aRi-im-^aSin, 31:13.
 Sa-am-su-i-lu-na, 35:32, 62, 70, 89, 130, 146; 36:
 29, 59, 99; 37:29, 59, 100.

- ^d*Sin-ma-gir*, f. ^d*Ri-im-^dSin-^dŠa-la-ba-aš-ta-ŠU*, 31:16.
^m*Šadû-na-a*, f. ^m*Nabû-na-'i-id*, 74:17.
^m*Šamaš-ib-ni*, s. ^m*Da-ku-[ru]*, 81:1.
^{Šar-ga-lî-šâr-rî}, k. *A-ga-dè^k*, 7:1; 8:3.
^d*Šu-l-gi*, 21:5.
^d*ŠU-^dSin*, 24:4.
^m*Šulmânu-ašarêdu*, s. *Aš-šur-nâšir-apli*, gs. *Tukulti-Ninurta*, 75:1.
^d*Šulmânu-ašarêdu*, f. *Tukulti-^dNinurta*, gf. *Aš-šur-na-din-apli*, 71:13.
^m*Šulmânu-ašarêdu*, k. ^{ma}*Aššur*, 73:6.
- Tukulti-Ninurta*, f. *Aš-šur-nâšir-apli*, gf. ^m*Šulmânu-ašarêdu*, 75:2.
Tukulti-^dNinurta, s. *Šulmânu-ašarêdu*, f. *Aš-šur-na-din-apli*, 71:12.
U d u - m e s, 1:2,4.
^d*U r - d u - k ù - g a*, 28:4; 29:4.
U r - i g i , n u - b a n d a, 4:2.
U r - m e s, 13:6.
U r - ^dN i n - g í r - s u, 13:2.
U r u - k a - g i - n a, k. *L a g a š^k*, 4:4; 5:2.
^d*U t u - ħ e - g á l*, 18:4; 19:5; 20:4.
Za-li-lum, s. ^d*N a n n a r - m a - a n - s u m*, 33:5.

B. Deities

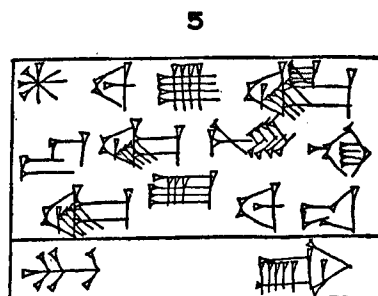
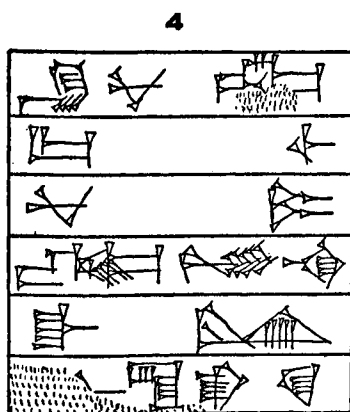
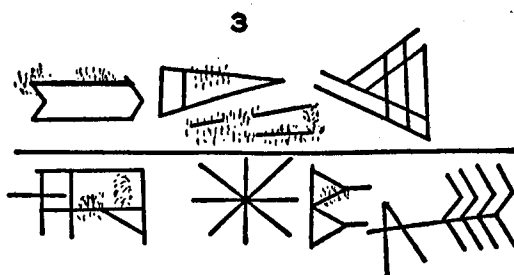
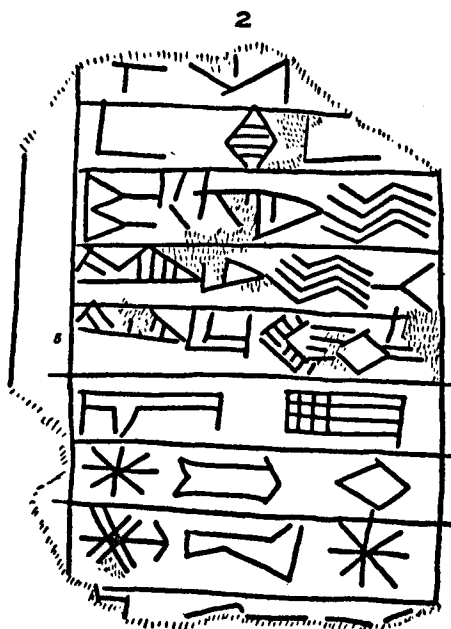
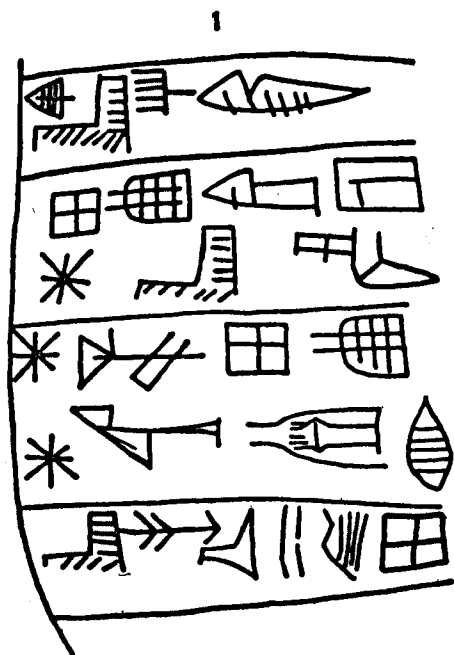
- ^d*Adad* (see ^d*IM*), 76:7.
^d*Aia*, 36:16,61,67,84,93; 37:16,61,67,85,94.
^d*Amurru*, 75:1,3.
A n a, *A n - n a*, ^d*A - n i m* (see *Ilu*), 15:3; 16:3; 29:8; 71:9.
AN.GAL, 25:18; 72:13.
Aš-šur, ^d*Aš-šur*, ^d*Ašur* (see personal names under *Aš-šur-*), 71:2,5,11,13,14,22,26,36,38; 73:20; 76:132; 78:4.
^d*Aš-šur-gi_a*, 17:2.
^d*B a b b a r* (see ^d*Šamaš*, ^d*U t u*), 10:6; 36:4, 16,23,55,60,66,69,83,92,95,98,105; 37:4,16, 23,55,60,66,69,84,93,96,99,106; 40:2.
^d*B a - ú* (or ^d*B a - b a*; cf. Thureau-Dangin, *Les homophones sumériens*, p. 40), 5:1; 15:1; 16:1.
^d*Bêl*, (in ^d*Bêl-ib-ni*).
^d*Da-gan* (in ^d*Iš-me-*), 28:1; 29:1; 30:1; 84:4.
^d*D u m u - z i* (in *A r a d -*).
^d*D u m u - z i - a b z u*, 14:1.
^d*E n - l i l*, 18:3; 19:4; 25:8; 29:8; 35:1,16,58, 73; 36:1,24; 37:1,24; 57:5; 67:4; 71:2,6, 10,12,14; 84:37.
^d*E n - k i*, 32:4.
^d*G á - t ù m - d ù g*, 69:1.
Uar-be (in *Ma-la-ab*).
- I-lî, Ilu* (see *A n a*; see personal names under *I-lî, Ilu*).
^d*IM* (see ^d*Adad*), 34:6; 36:83,92; 37:84,93; 73:2,21; 74:2.
^d*I m i n - b i*, 66:1.
^d*I n n i n n i* (see ^d*Ištar*), 1:5; 10:5; 22:11; 23:11; 26:16; 27:8; 29:20; 30:13; 31:1,21, 50; 32:5,20; 65:1,8; 68:3.
^d*I n n i n n i - z a b a l a m*, 38:1.
^d*I r - r a*, 84:20.
^d*I r - r a - g a l*, 80:1,13.
Ištar, ^d*Ištar* (see ^d*I n n i n n i*; in ^d*Li-pi-it*), 35:4,24,53,93,145; 62:4; 70:30; 74:8,19.
^d*Ištar ša* ^{ai}*Arba'-ili*, ^d*Ištar ša Arba'-ili^k*, 76:9; 78:5.
^d*KA.DI* (for a probable reading ^d*Niraš* see Landsberger, *Die Fauna des alten Mesopotamien*, p. 60f.), 62:3.
^d*Marduk* (in ^m*Na-'i-id*), 36:70,96; 37:70,97; 74:3; 76:8; 80:26; 82:7; 84:18,34,37.
^d*M e s - l a m - t a - è - a*, 21:1.
^d*Na-bi-um*, ^d*Nabû* (see personal names under ^d*Nabû*), 76:8; 84:6,18.
^d*N a n n a r* (see ^d*Sin*; see personal names under ^d*N a n n a r -*).

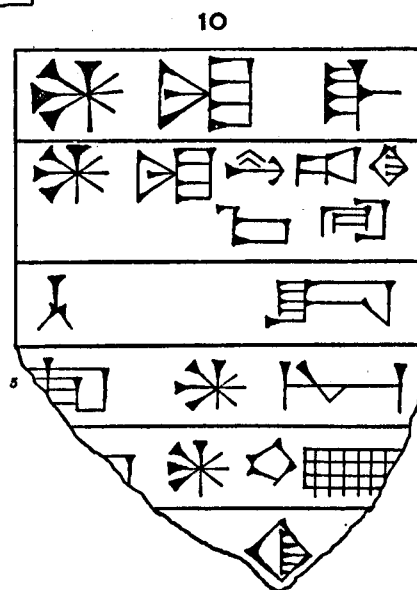
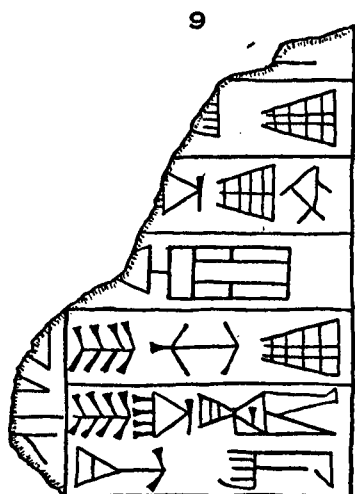
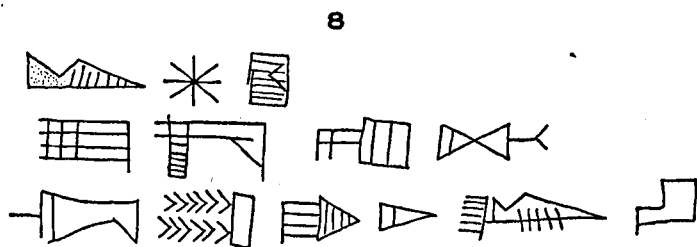
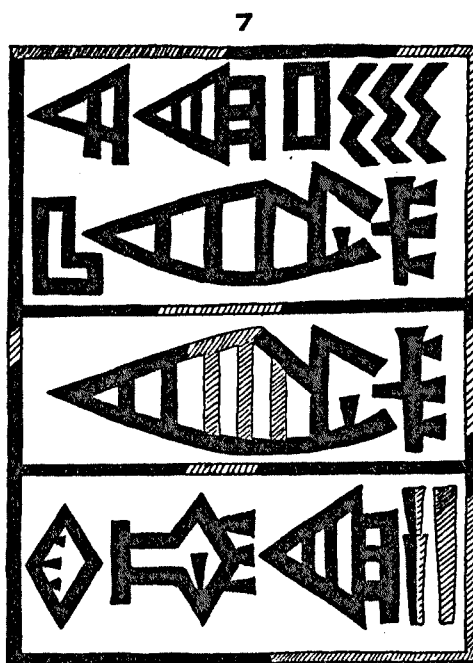
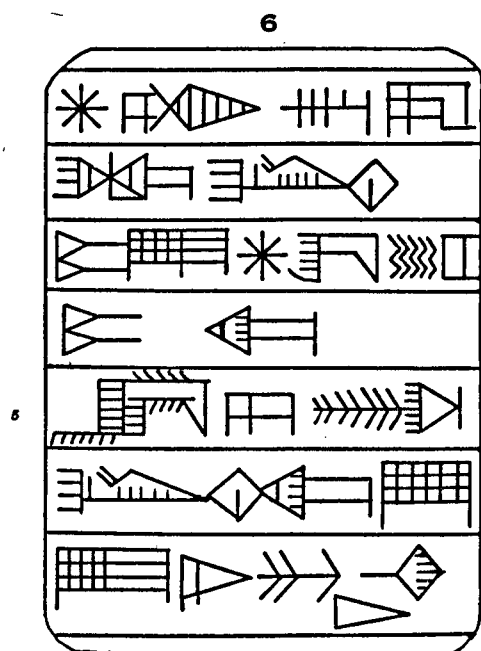
- ^dN a n š e, 20:1.
^dNE.GÛN, 33:1.
^dN i n - d u b, 12:1.
^dN i n - g a l, 10:1.
^dN i n - g í r - s u (in U r -), 16:10; 18:1; 19:2.
^dN i n - ħ u r - s a g, 17:6.
^dN i n - l i l, 68:1.
^dN i n - s i k i l - l a, 33:2.
^dN i n u r t a (in T u k u l l i -), 78:5.
^dS i n (see ^dN a n n a r; see personal names under ^dS i n; in ^mE r ĩ b a -, ^dI - b ĩ -, ^dR i - i m -, ^dŠ U -), 1:1; 24:4.
^dŠ a - l a (in ^dR i - i m - ^dS i n - ^dŠ a - l a - b a - a š - t a - š u).
^dŠ a m a š (see ^dB á b b a r, ^dU t u; see personal names under ^dŠ a m a š -), 71:6,11,22,26; 76:8; 85:7,9,11,32,35.
^dŠ a r a (in L ú -), 24:1.
^dŠ u l m ā n u (see personal names under ^dŠ u l - m ā n u -).
^dŠ u m - n u n, 6:1.
^dU ģ u r - a - m a t - s u, 74:1.
^dU t u (see ^dB á b b a r, ^dŠ a m a š; see personal names under ^dU t u -).
^dZ a - b a - b a, 35:4,21,53,92,145.

C. Cities and Countries

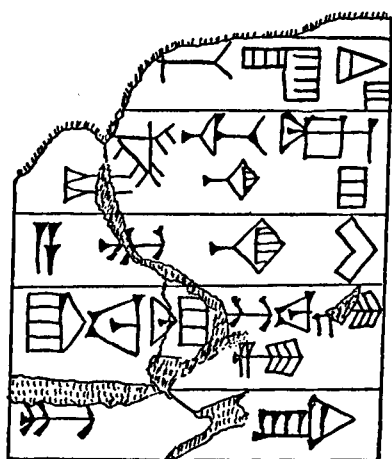
- A-ga-dè^{ki}* (see *Akkad*, *Ki-ur i*), 7:4; 70:2.
Ak-ka-di-im (see *A-ga-dè^{ki}*, *Ki-ur i*), 35:124.
A r a r^{ki}-m a (see *Larsa^{ki}*), 31:11; 38:5.
^dA š š u r (city), 71:16.
^{m d t}A š - š u r, ^{m d t}A š - š u r ^{ki}, ^{m d t}A š u r ^{ki}, ^{m d t}A š - š u r ^{ki}, 73:8,18; 76:31,151; 77:5; 79:8; 80:5; 81:1.
Báb-ili^{m d t}, *Ba-bi-lam^{ki}* (see *K á - d i n g i r - r a*), 84:31,32,34; 85:2,6.
BĀD^{ki} (see *Dêr^{ki}*), 22:13; 23:12.
Dêr^{ki} (see *BĀD^{ki}*), 62:6.
E r i d a^{ki}, 22:6; 23:6; 26:8.
^{m d t}E - r i . . . , 73:14.
G í r - s u^{ki}, 14:6.
^{a i}Ĥ a l - t e - m a - d š, 77:6.
^{m d t}Ĥ a - m a - n ĩ m, 76:136.
^{m d t}Ĥ a t - t i, 76:32.
Iamutbalum, 35:105.
Ĭ - s i - i n^{ki}, *Ĭ - s i - i n - n a*, *Ĭ - s i - i n^{ki} - n a*, 22:8; 23:8; 25:3,14; 26:11; 27:5,10; 29:22; 30:10,15.
I š - n u n - n a^{ki}, 35:116.
K á - d i n g i r - r a^{ki}, (see *Báb-ili*), 36:63; 37:63; 74:14; 86:2,7.
^{a i}K i b - š ú - n i, 73:10.
K i - e n - g i (see *Šu-me-ri-im*), 23:9; 26:13,18; 27:6; 30:11; 36:34; 68:6,8.
K i š^{ki}, ^{a i}K i š^{ki}, 35:8,46,84,110,134.
K i - u r i (see *A-ga-dè^{ki}*, *Ak-ka-di-im*), 23:9; 26:14,18; 27:6; 30:11; 36:34; 40:1; 68:6,8.
Lagaš^{ki}, 4:6; 12:5; 13:5; 14:5; 15:7; 16:8; 18:6; 20:6.
Larsa^{ki} (see *A r a r^{ki}-m a*), 35:107.
^{m d t}M e - ĩ ĥ - r a - n i, 73:12.
^{a i}N i - ' - ú, 78:3.
N i b r u^{ki}, 22:2; 23:2; 25:6; 26:4; 28:6; .29:6.
N i n u a^{ki}, *N i - n u - w a - a^{ki}*, 70:31; 76:95.
N u - u r - r u - g i^{ki}, 70:4.
^{m d t}Q u - m e - n i, 73:11.
S i p p a r^{ki} (see *Z i m b i r^{ki}*), 85:8.
S i r a r a^{ki}, 80:1.
^{a i}Š i - d u - u n - n i, 76:14.
Š u - m e - r i - i m (see *K i - e n - g i*), 35:123.
^{m d t}U G . U D^{ki}, 74:15.
^{m d t}Ū - k u, 73:13.
^{a i}Ū - n u, 78:6.
U n u g^{ki}, 22:7; 23:7; 26:10; 65:5.
U r^{ki}, *U r^{ki} - m a*, 10:2; 18:7; 20:7; 21:7; 22:4; 23:4; 24:6; 26:6.
U r u - k ù - g a, 15:8; 16:4,13.
Z i m b i r^{ki} (see *S i p p a r^{ki}*), 36:7,25,57,75; 37:7,25,57,75.

AUTOGRAPHED TEXTS

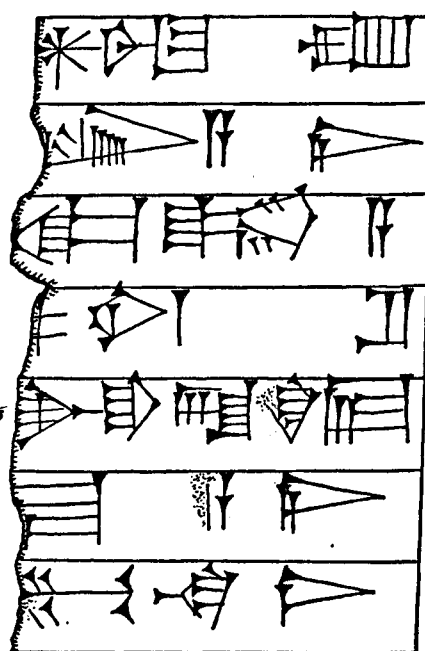




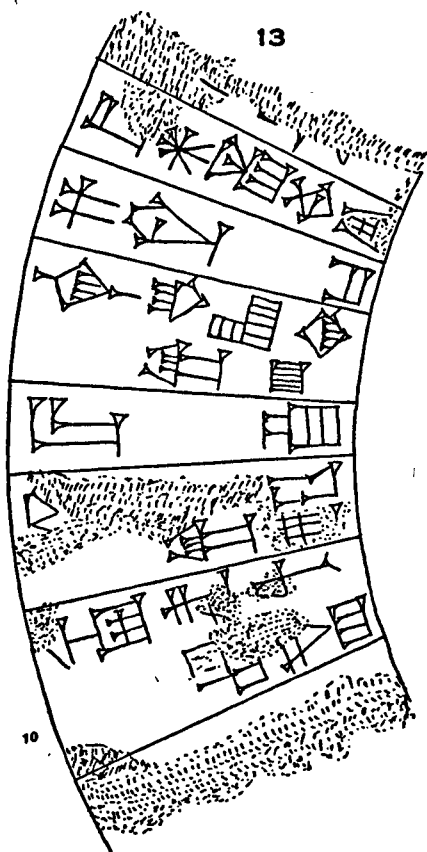
11



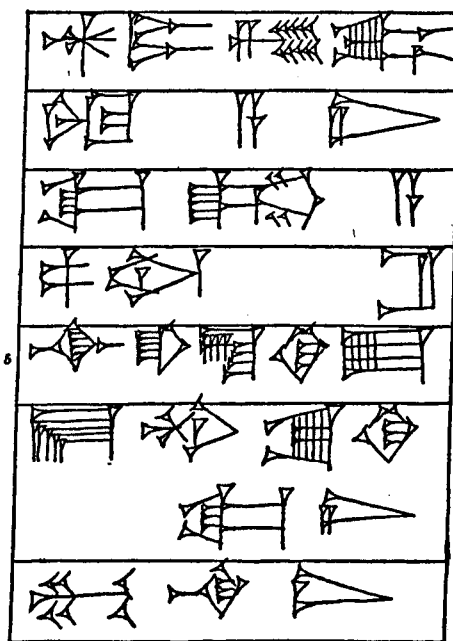
12



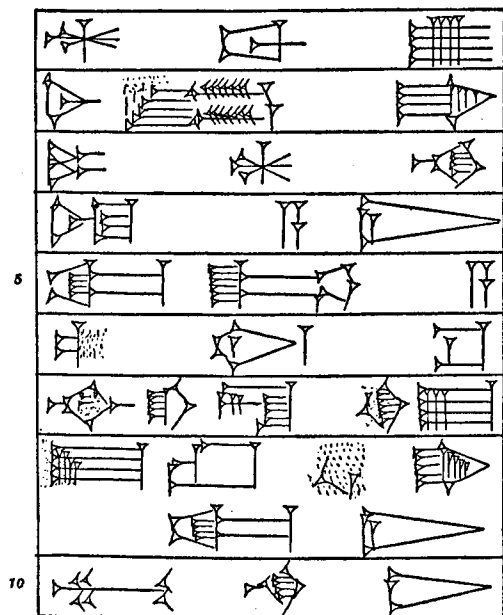
13



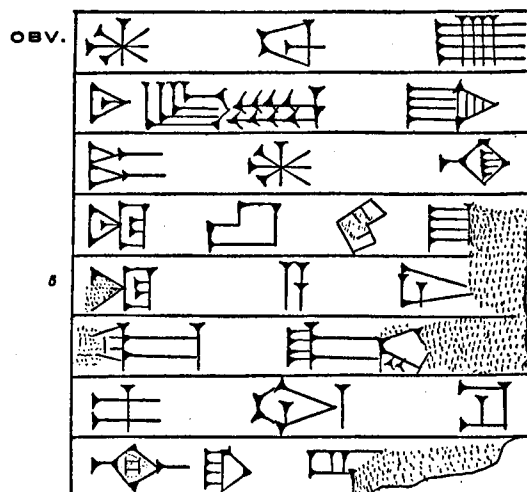
14



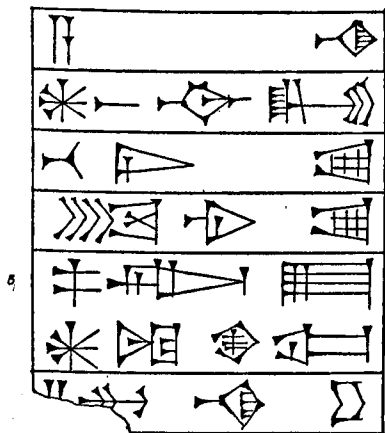
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16

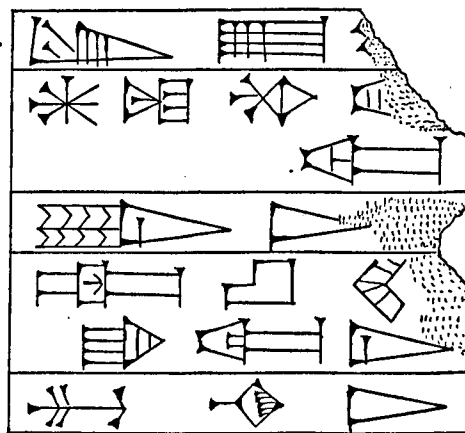


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REV.

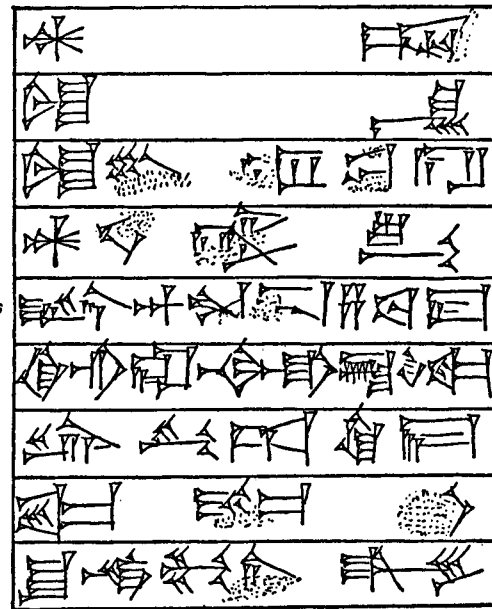
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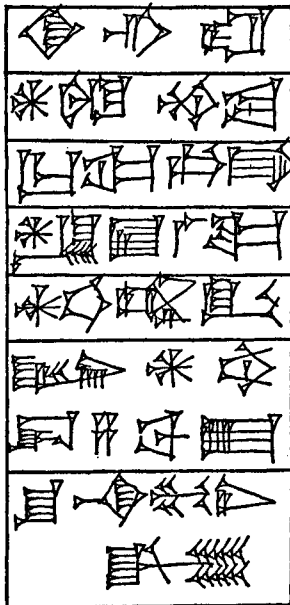
18



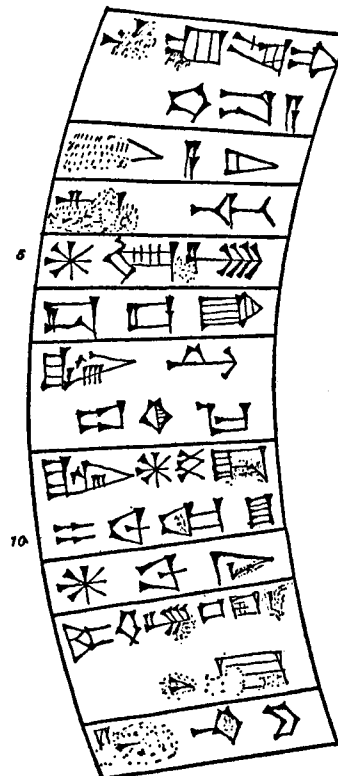
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25

COL. II.

COL. I.

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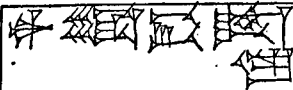
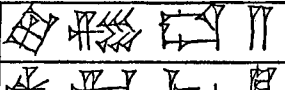
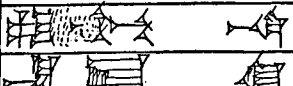
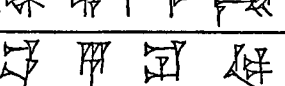
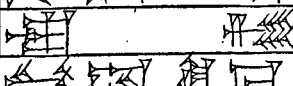
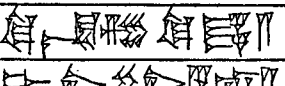
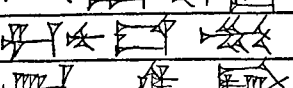
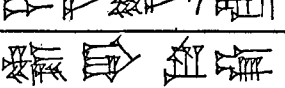
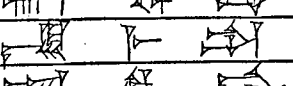
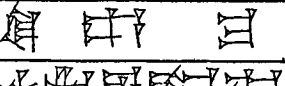
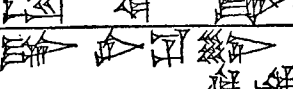
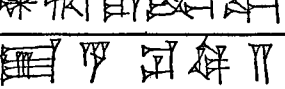
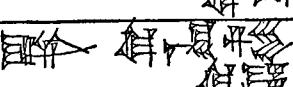

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Col. I.	Col. II.
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

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Col. 11.

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28

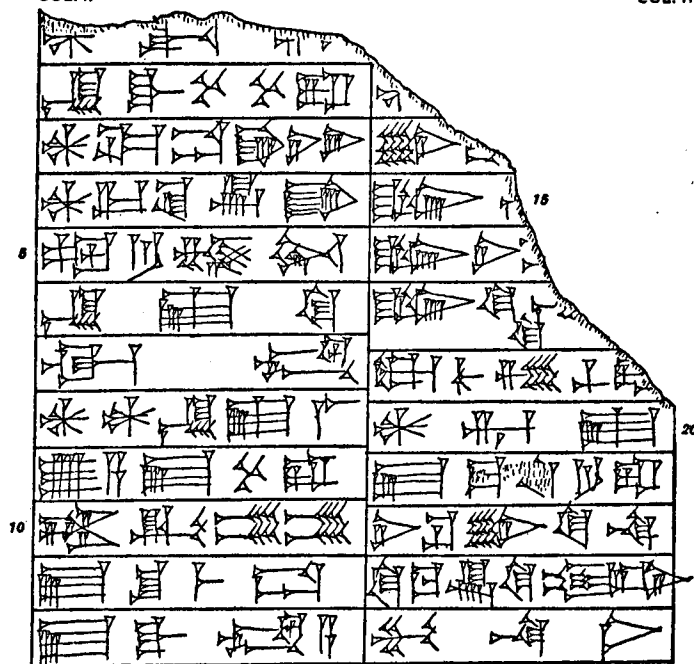
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shaft

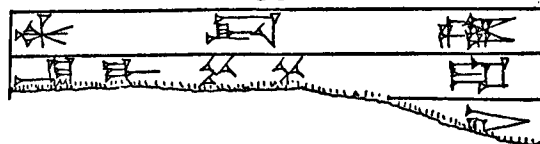
29

COL. I.

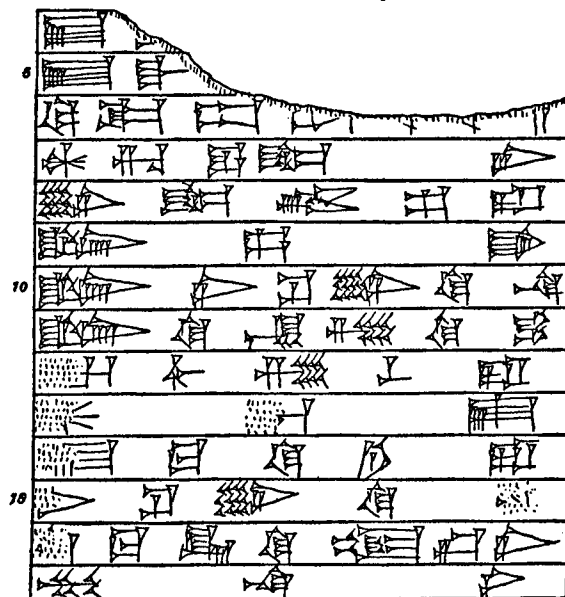
COL. II.



30



Several lines missing.



[illegible][illegible]

32

COL. II.

Handwritten Chinese text in a vertical column, likely a transcription of a historical document. The text is arranged in a single column with characters written vertically. The column is labeled "COL. II." at the top right. The text is organized into groups of five lines, with markers 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 indicating line numbers. The characters are in a traditional script, possibly from a historical text or a specific dialect.

33

Handwritten Chinese text in a vertical column, likely a transcription of a historical document. The text is arranged in a single column with characters written vertically. The column is labeled "33" at the top. The text is organized into groups of five lines, with markers 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 indicating line numbers. The characters are in a traditional script, possibly from a historical text or a specific dialect.

34

Handwritten Chinese text in a vertical column, likely a transcription of a historical document. The text is arranged in a single column with characters written vertically. The column is labeled "34" at the top. The text is organized into groups of five lines, with markers 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 indicating line numbers. The characters are in a traditional script, possibly from a historical text or a specific dialect.

[illegible][illegible]

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	無 取 會
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
125	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
130	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
135	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
140	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
145	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
150	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平
	無 取 會 下 取 平

36

Col. I.

	無 取 會
	無 取 會
	無 取 會
	無 取 會
	無 取 會
5	無 取 會
	無 取 會
	無 取 會
	無 取 會
10	無 取 會
	無 取 會
	無 取 會
	無 取 會
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





































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COL. 11.

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Col. III.

	   
	  
	   
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Col. 1.

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COL. II.

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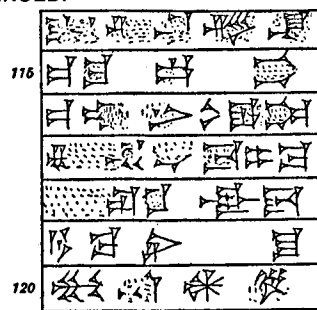
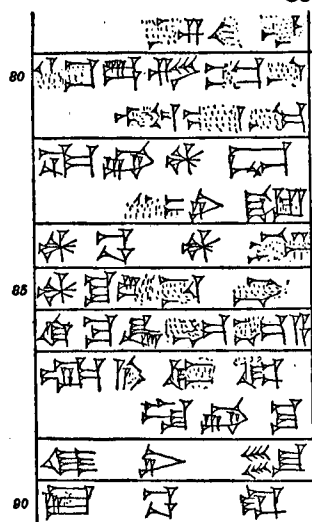
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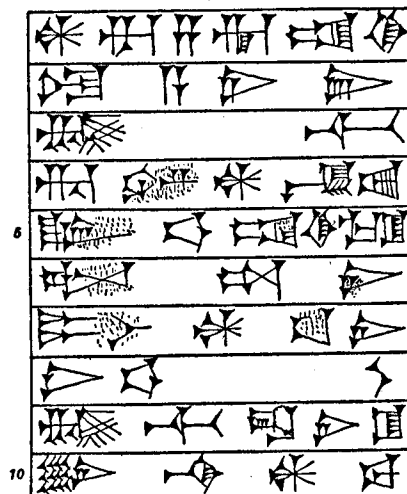
Col. III.

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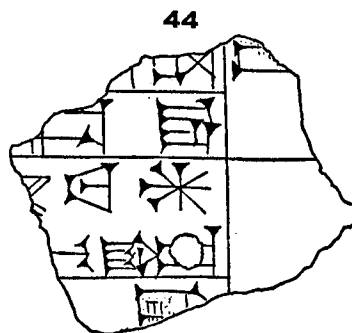
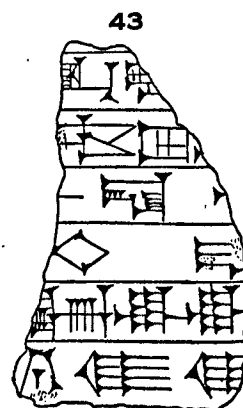
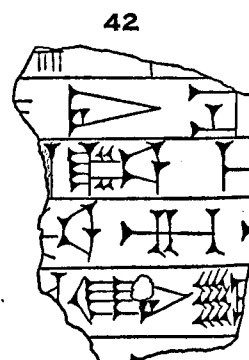
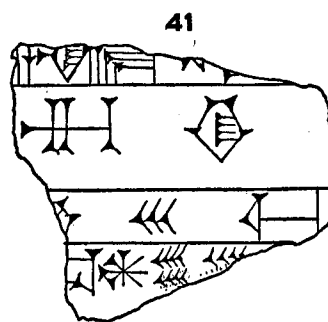
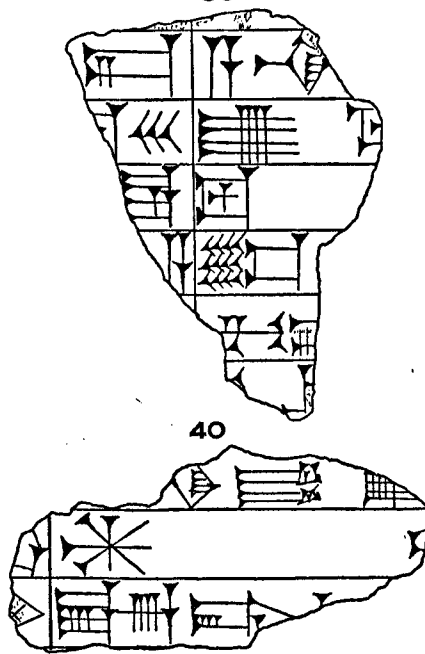
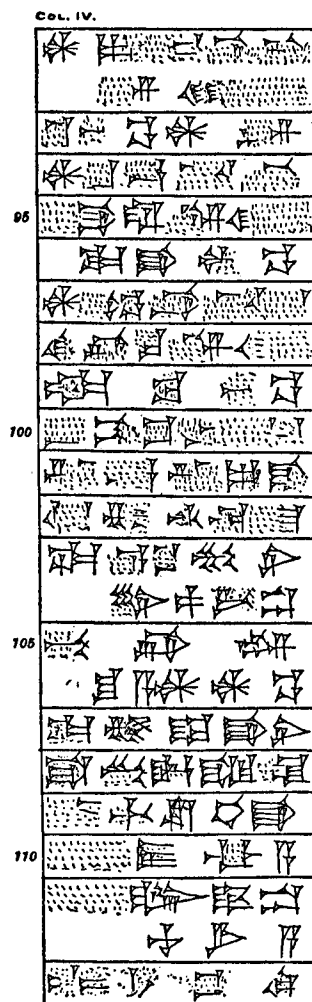
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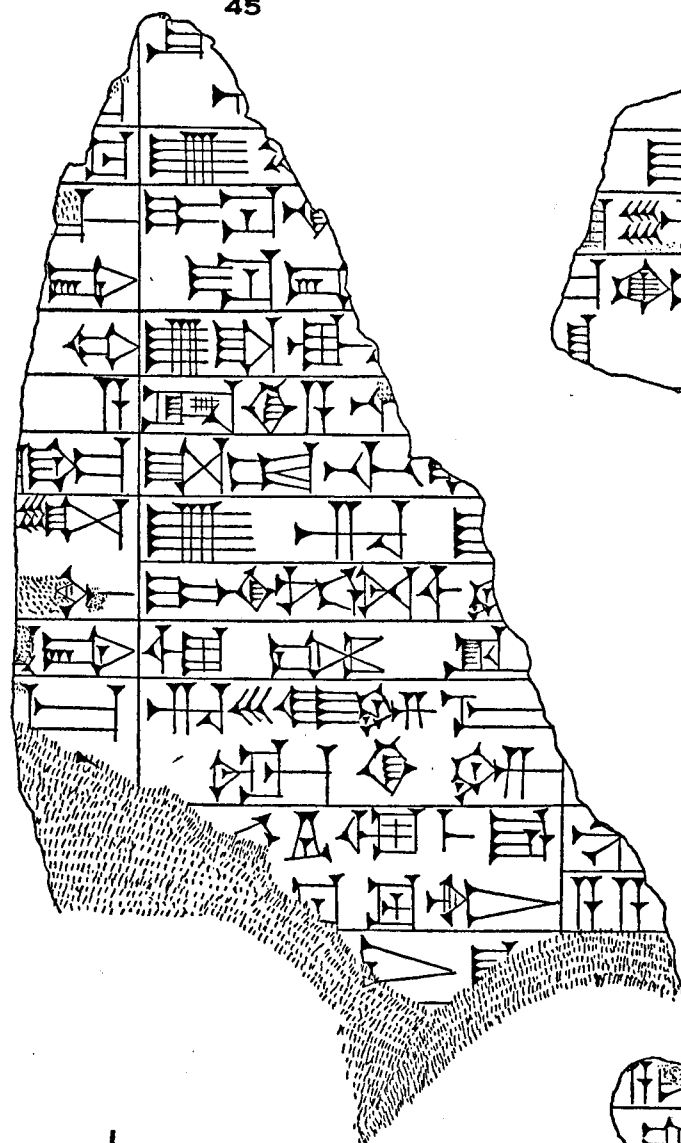
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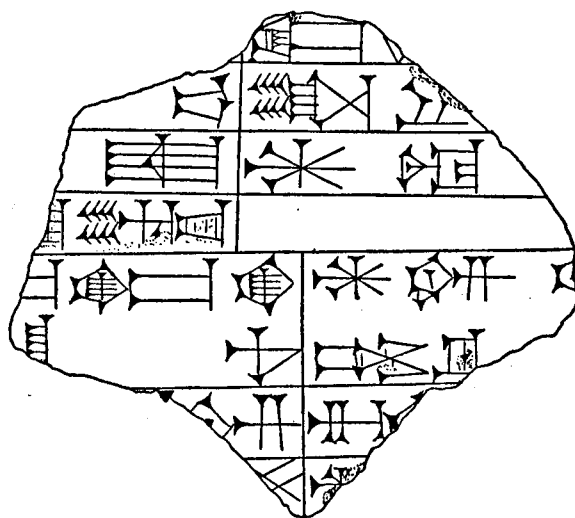
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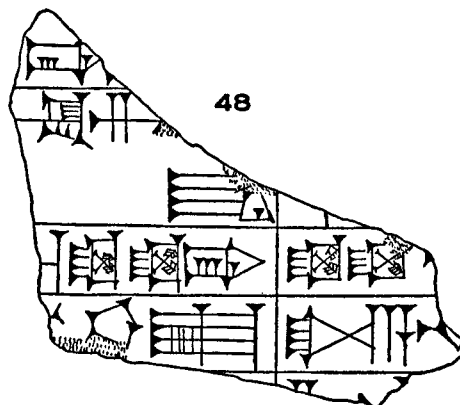
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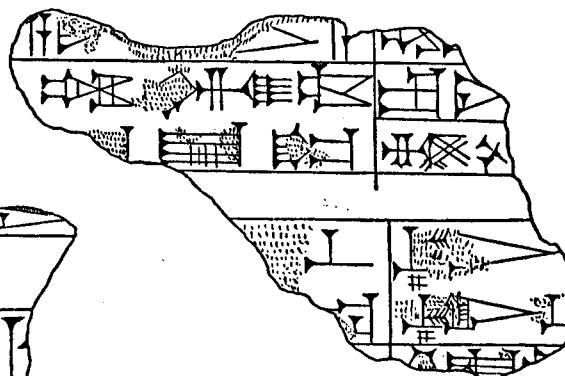
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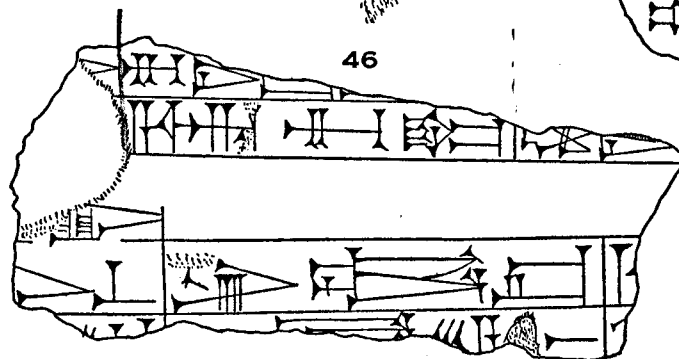
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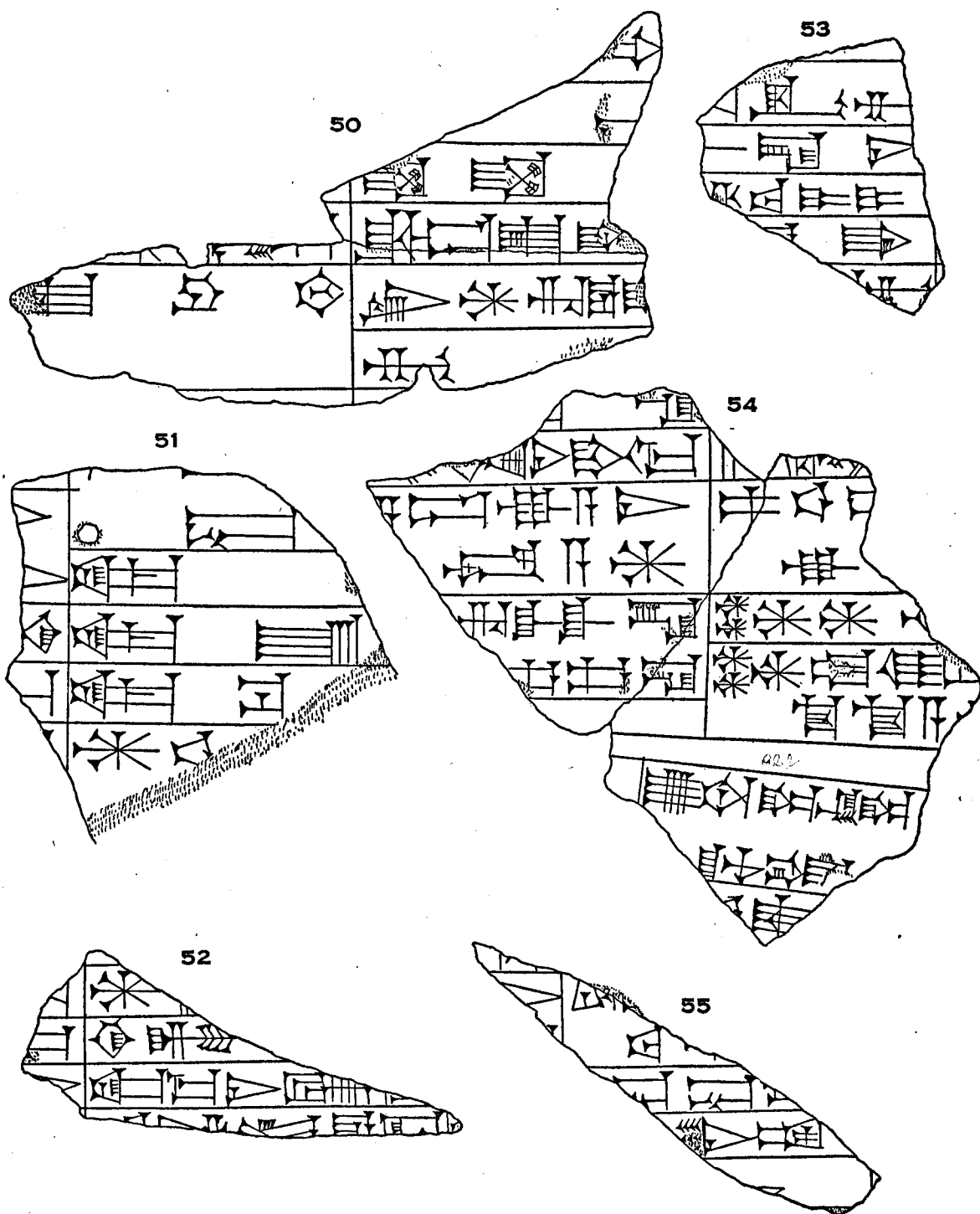


49

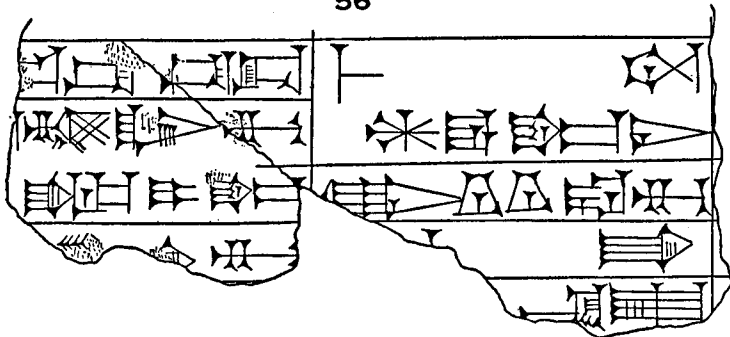


46

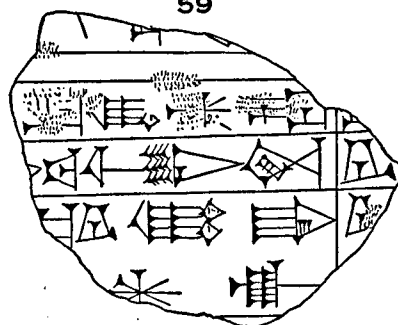




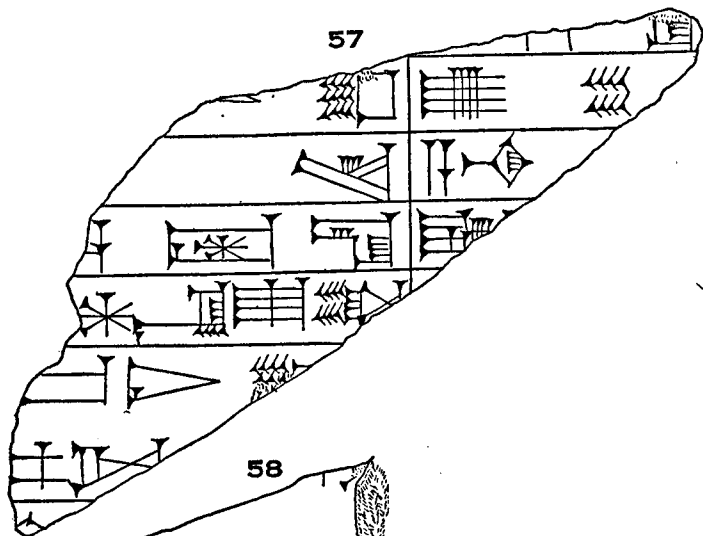
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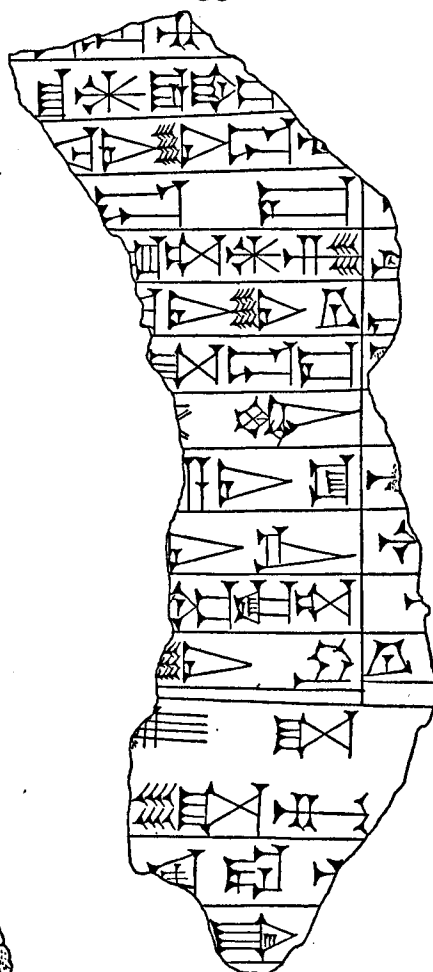
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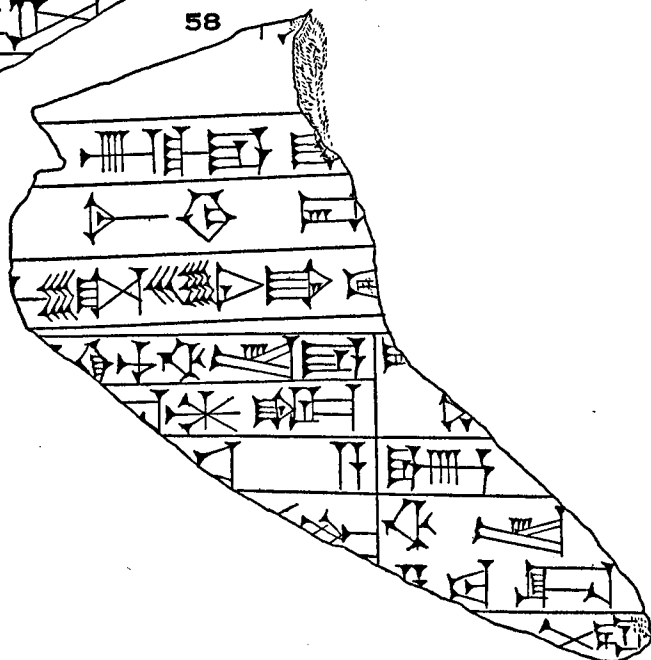
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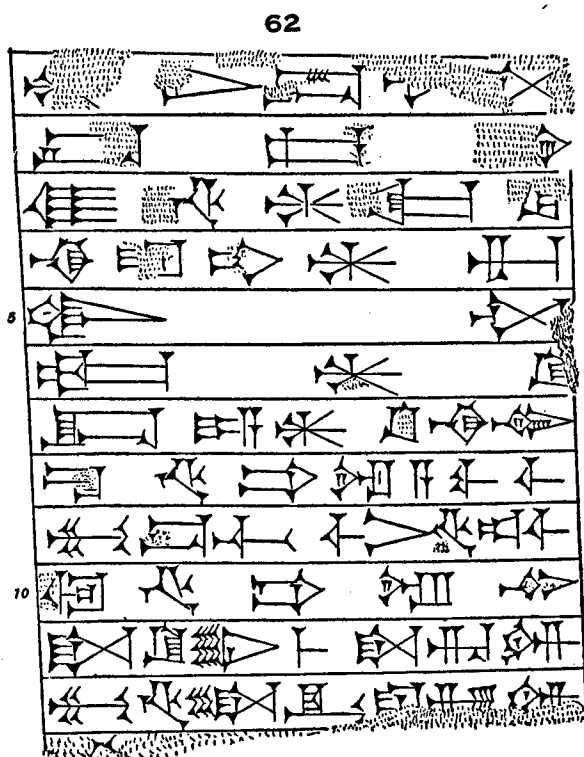
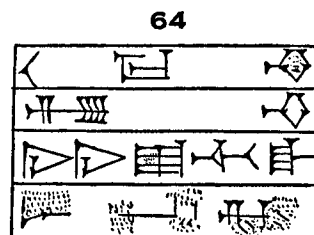
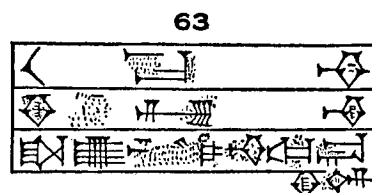
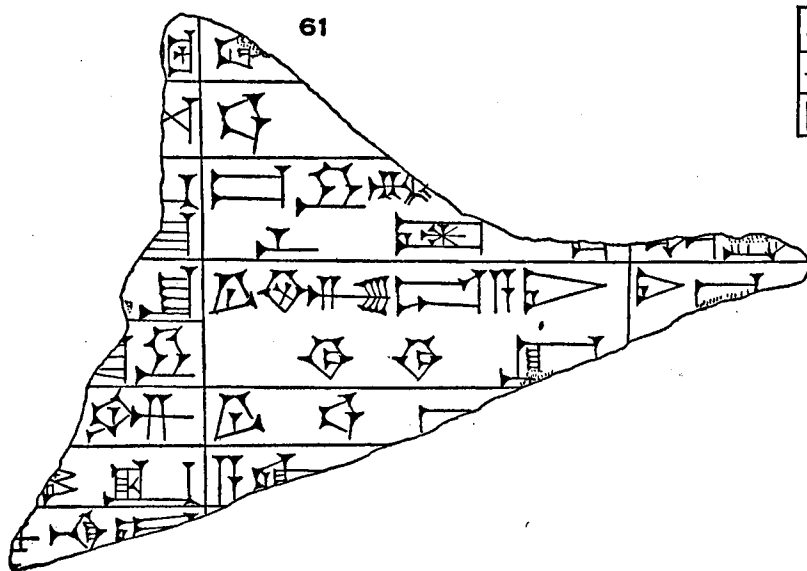


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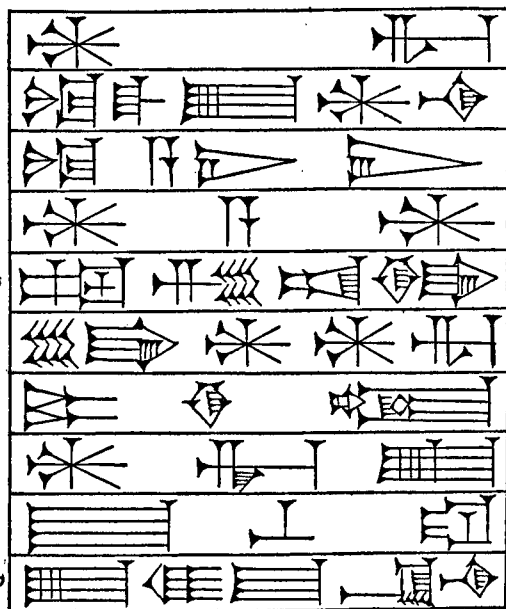
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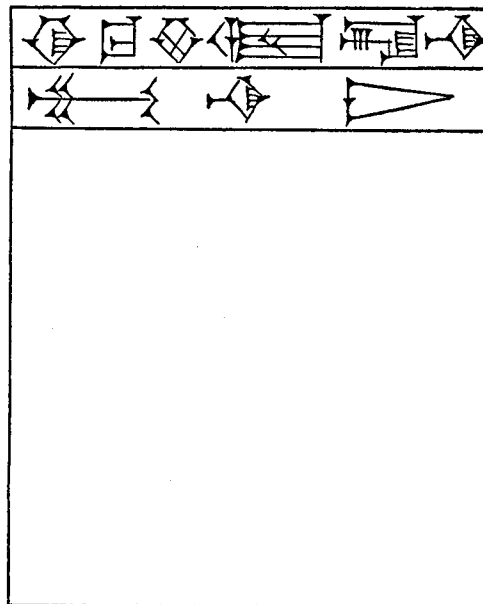


65

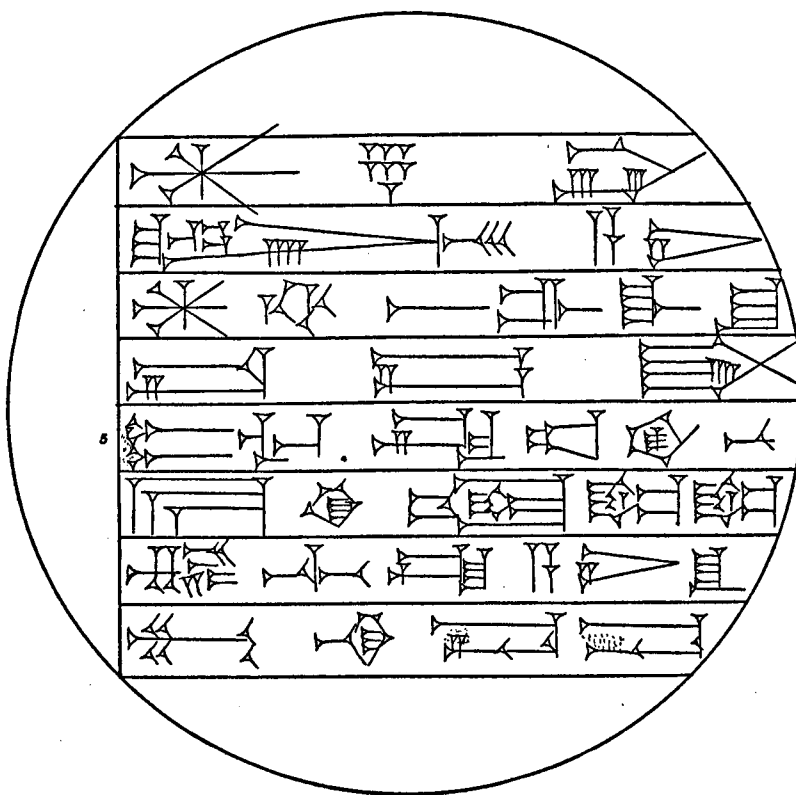
OBV.



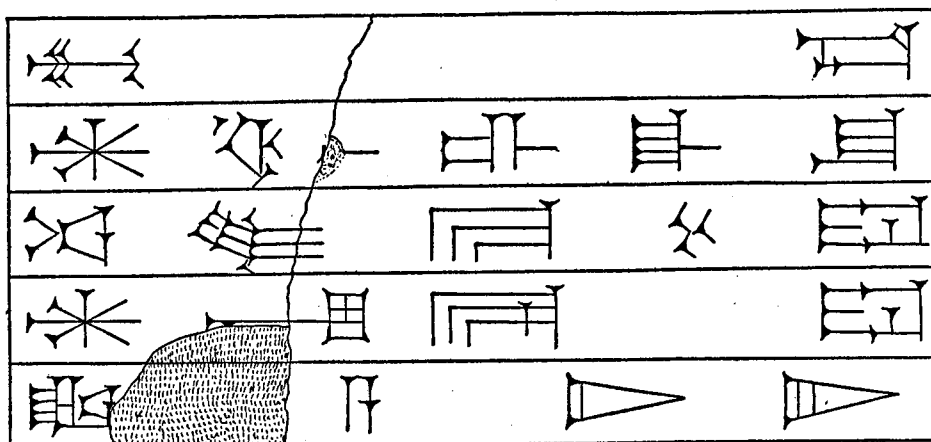
REV.



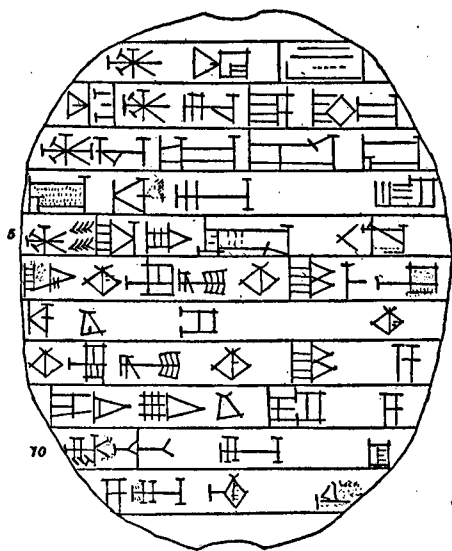
66



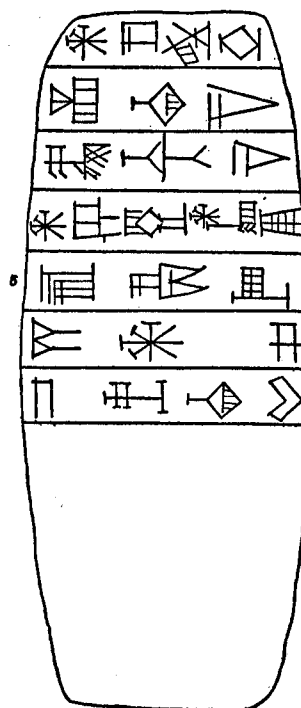
67



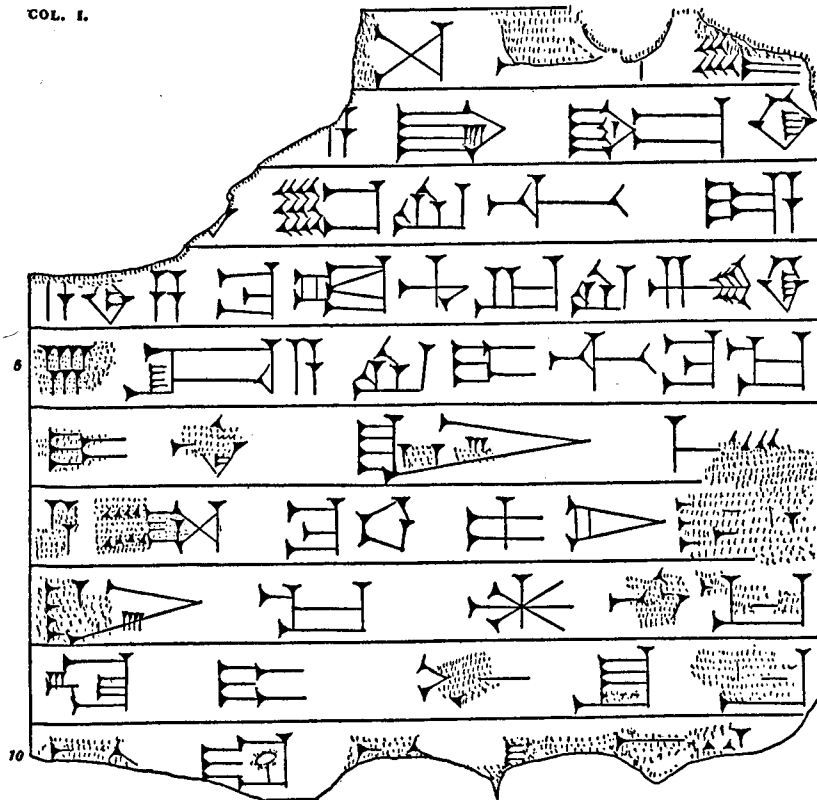
68



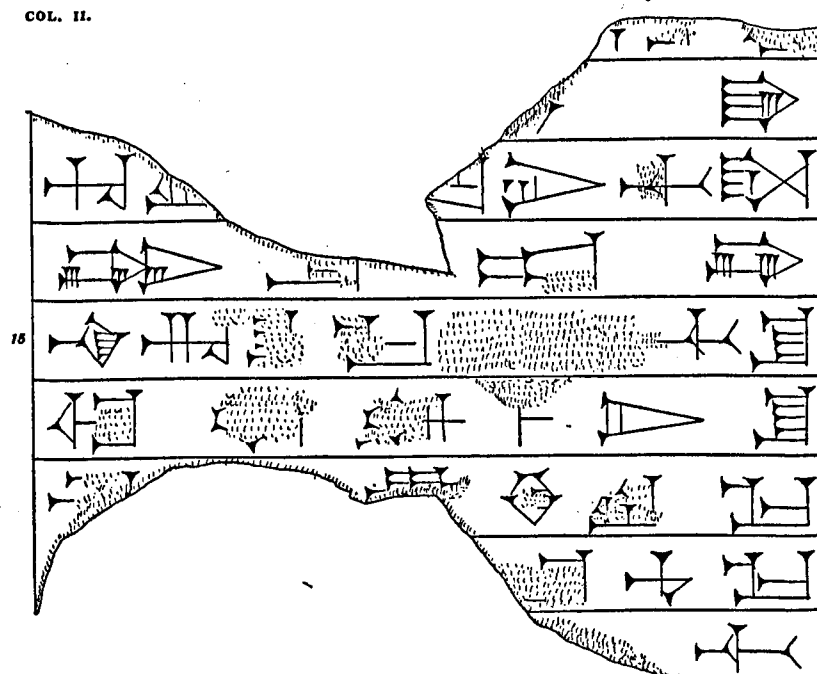
69



COL. I.

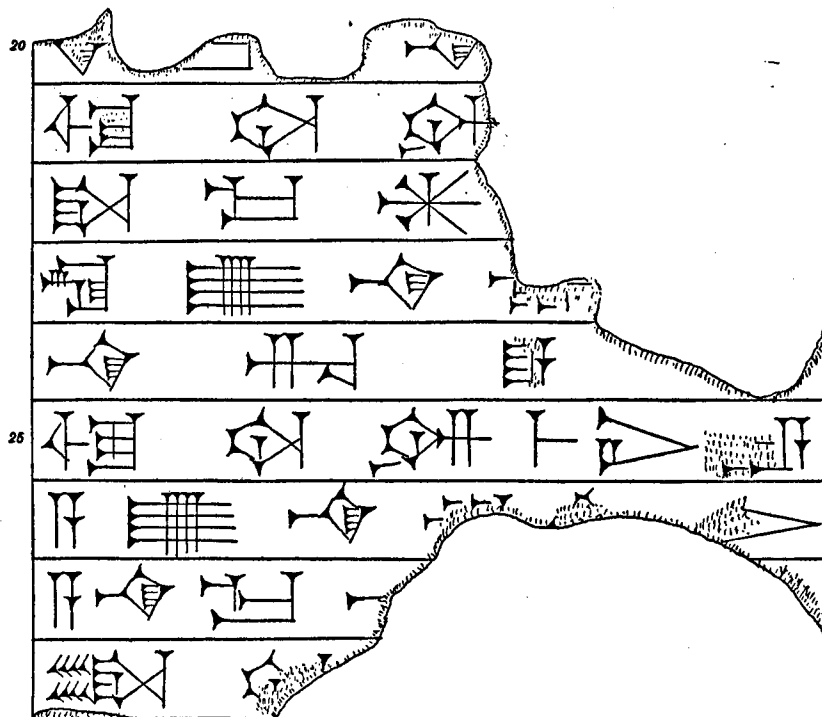


COL. II.

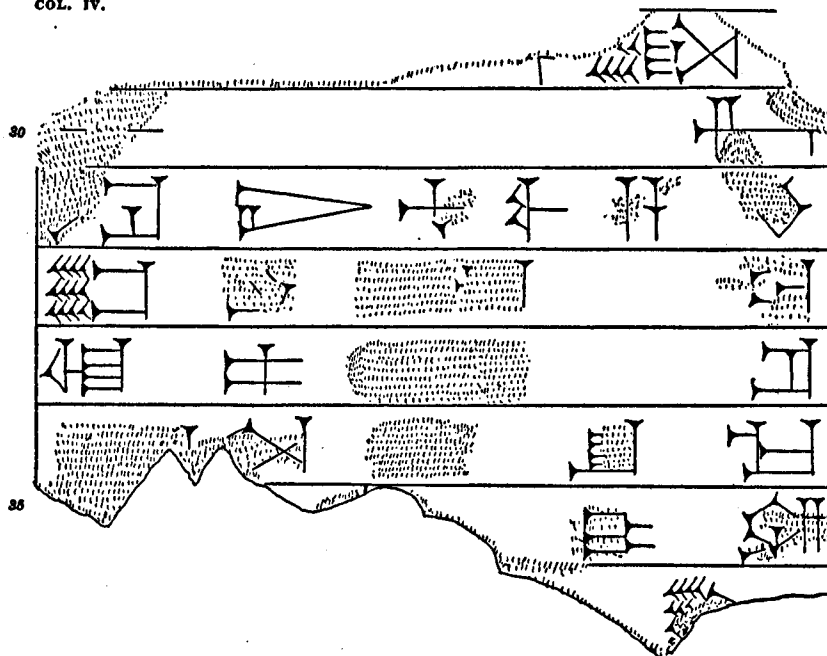


COL. III.

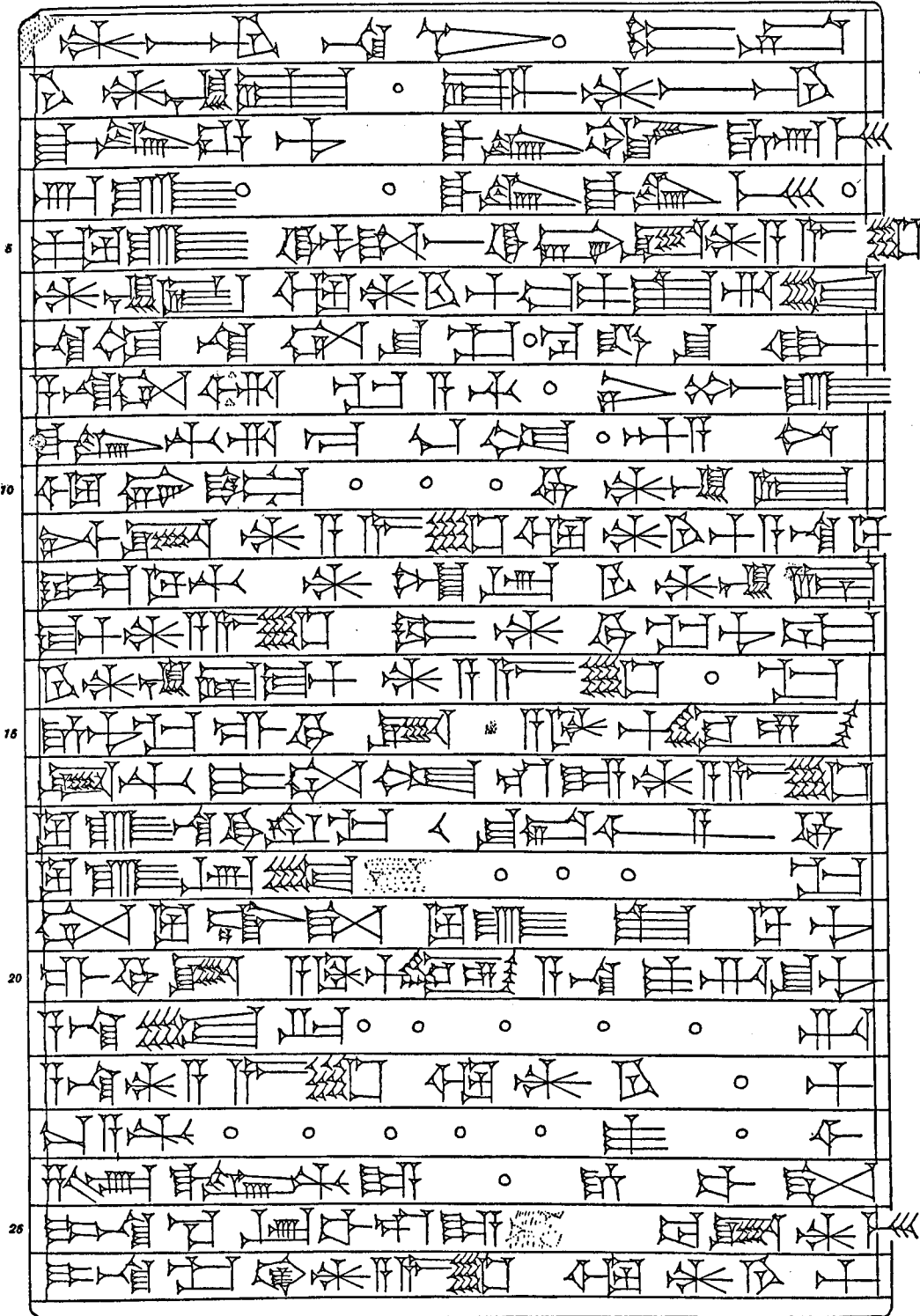
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COL. IV.

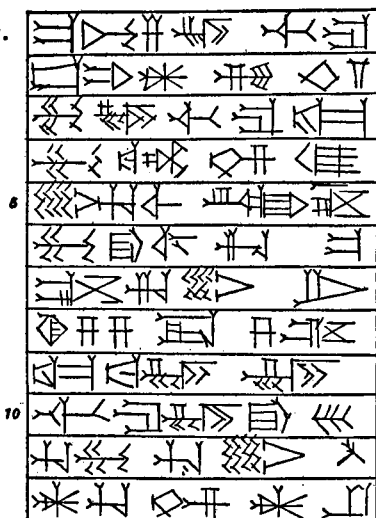


OBV.

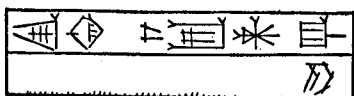


72

OBV.

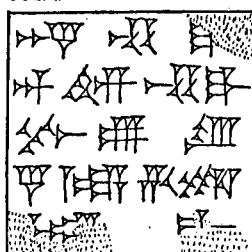


REV.

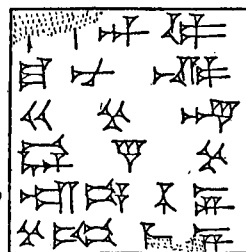


73

COL. I.



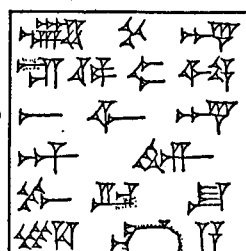
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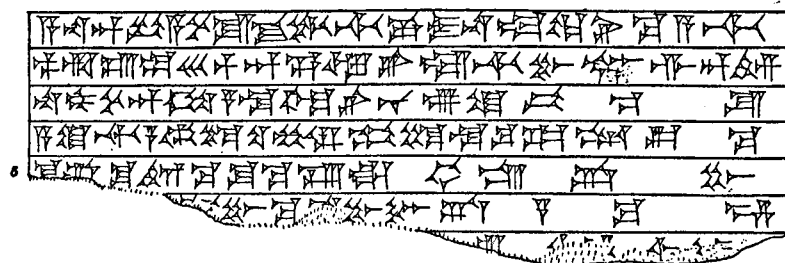


COL. IV.

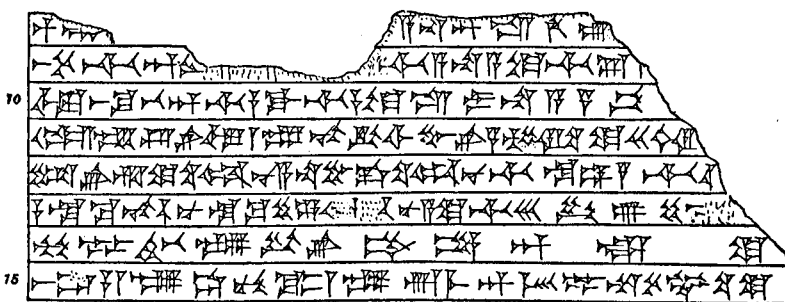


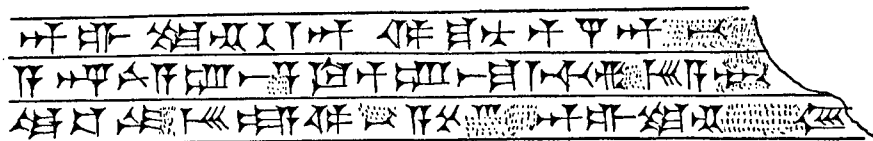
74

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COL. I.

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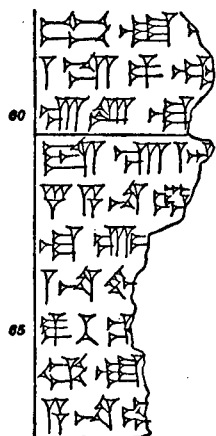
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COL. II.

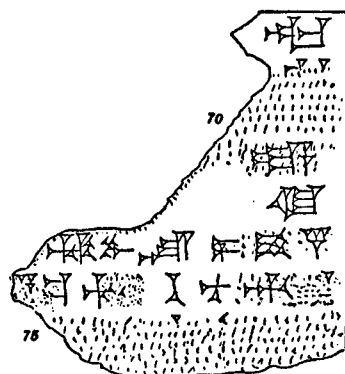
Several lines missing.

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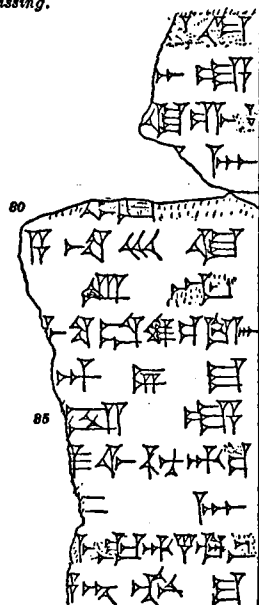
CONTINUED.



Several lines missing.
COL. IV.^o



Several lines missing.



^o COL. III. missing.



Several lines missing.
COL. V.



Several lines missing.



CONTINUED.

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 135

Column of cuneiform text, lines 125 to 135.

COL. VI.

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Column of cuneiform text, lines 140 to 145.

Fragment of cuneiform text.

150

Fragment of cuneiform text.

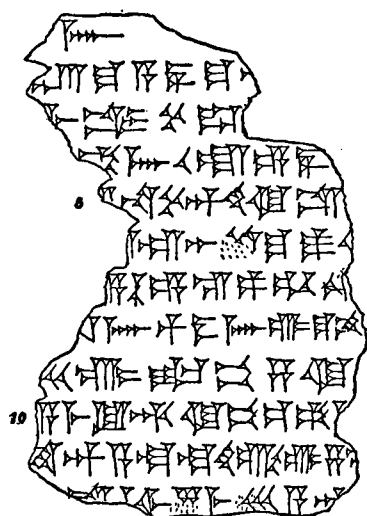
155
 160

Fragment of cuneiform text.

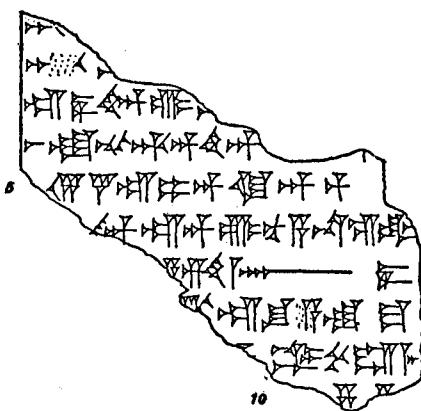
165
 170
 175
 180

Column of cuneiform text, lines 165 to 180.

77



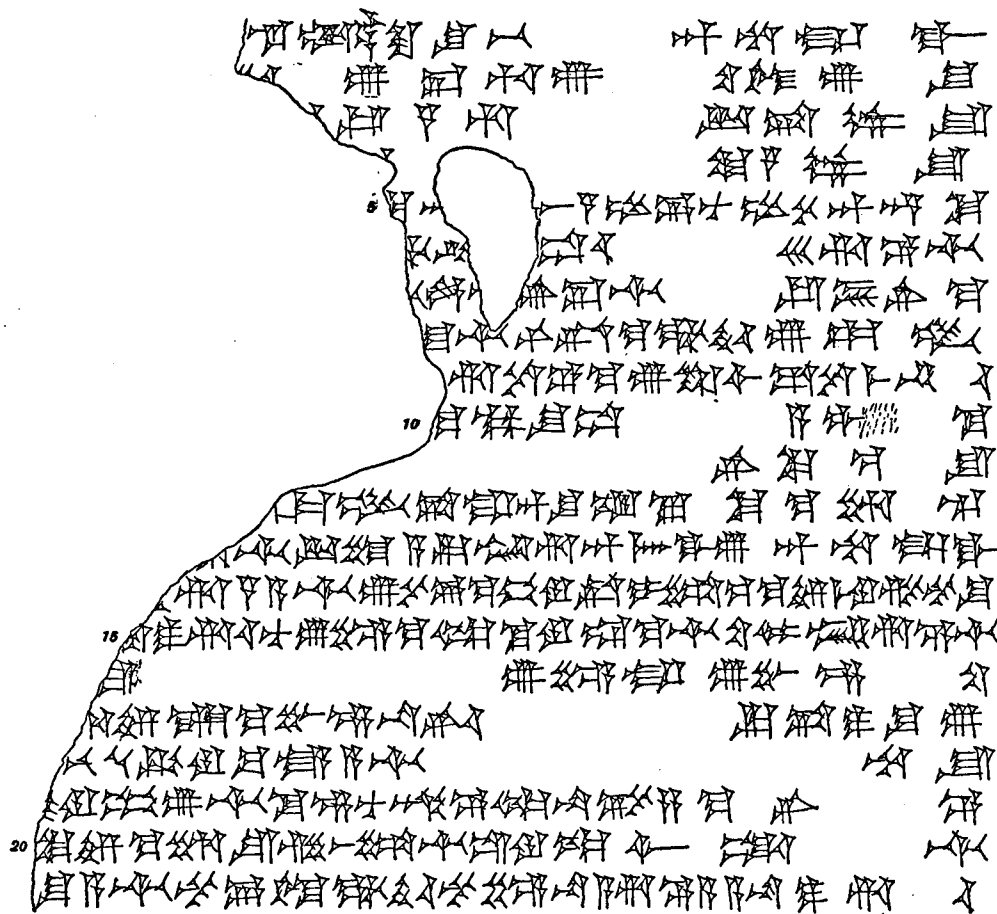
78



79



80



CONTINUED.

[illegible]

81

08v. 看与政事厅分置并添设并增置并下并文册并序并下并序并下

Several lines missing.

REV. 𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝

82

1 line missing.

10
 15
 Several lines missing.

Several lines missing.

10
 15

COL. I.

[illegible]

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15

20

COL. II.

25

30

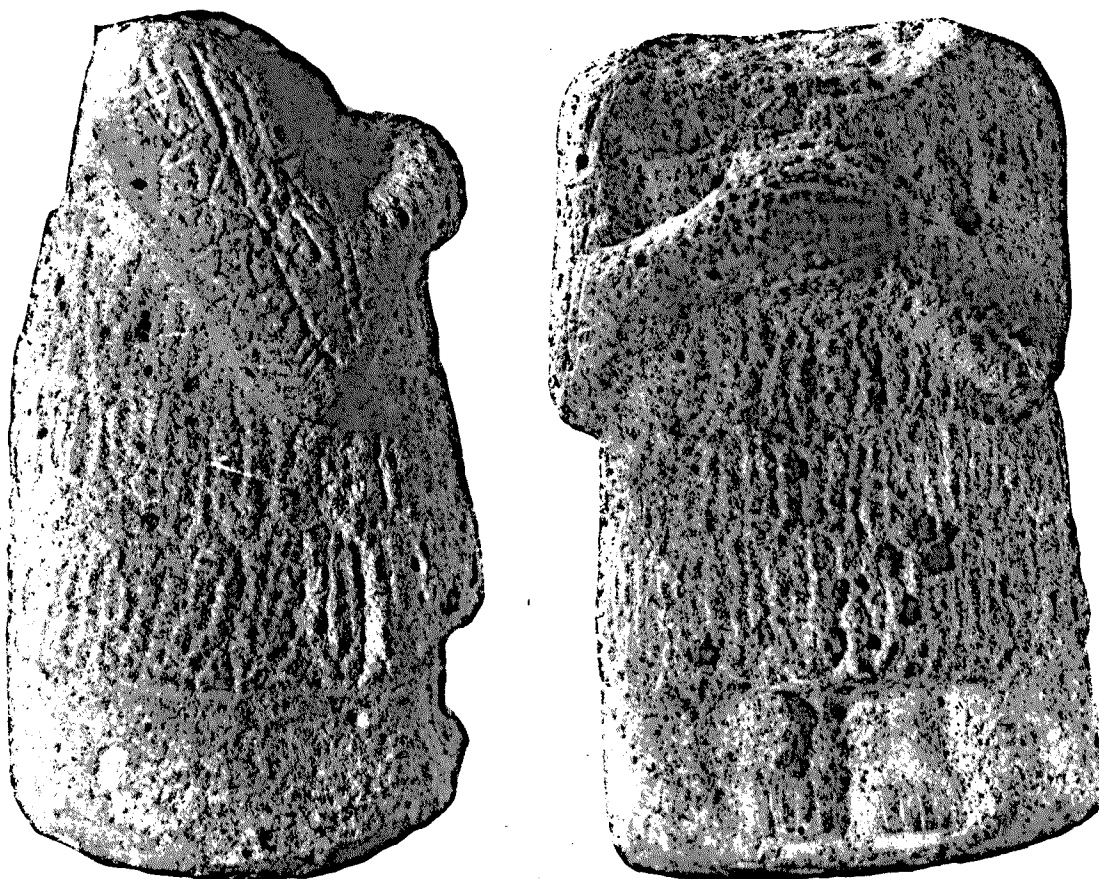
35

40

45



No. 1. Inscribed statue of an animal



No. 3. Statue of Arad-Dumuzi



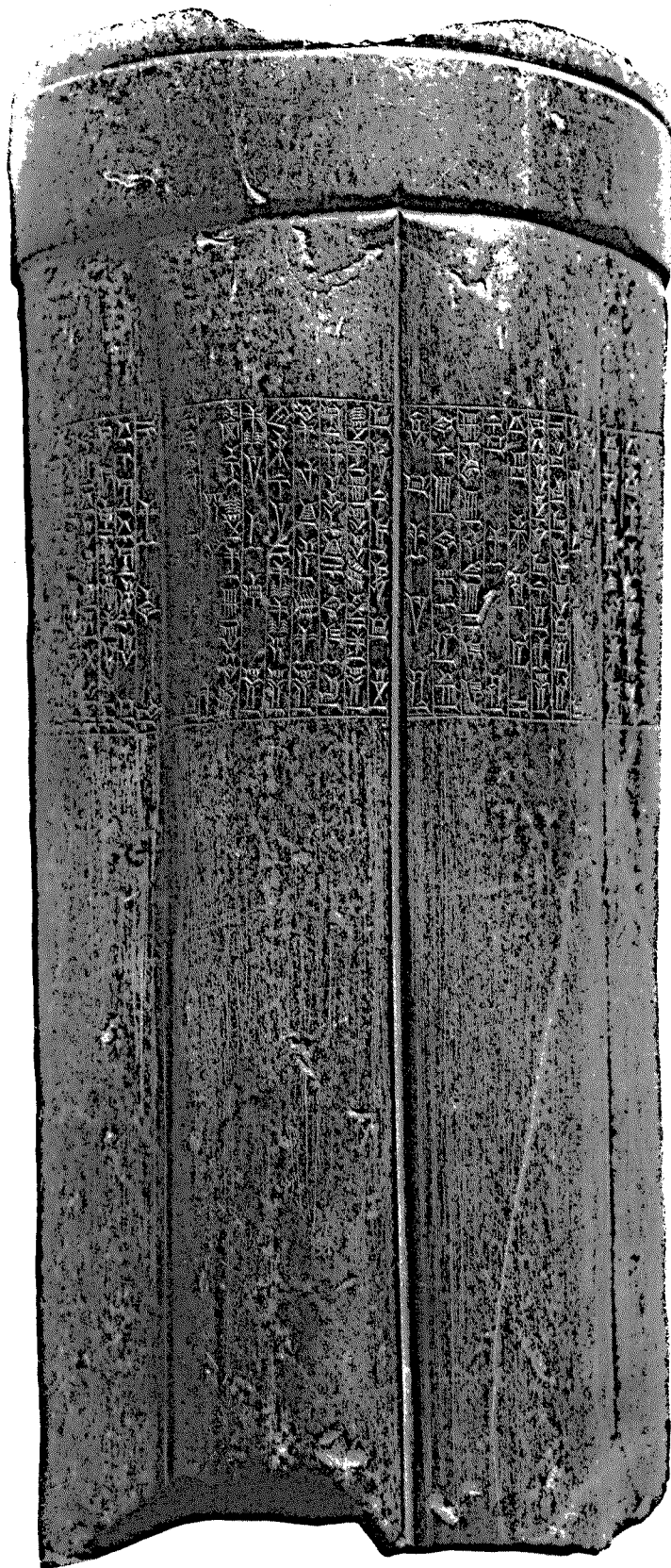
No. 12. Inscription of Gudea



No. 9. Fragment of a statue



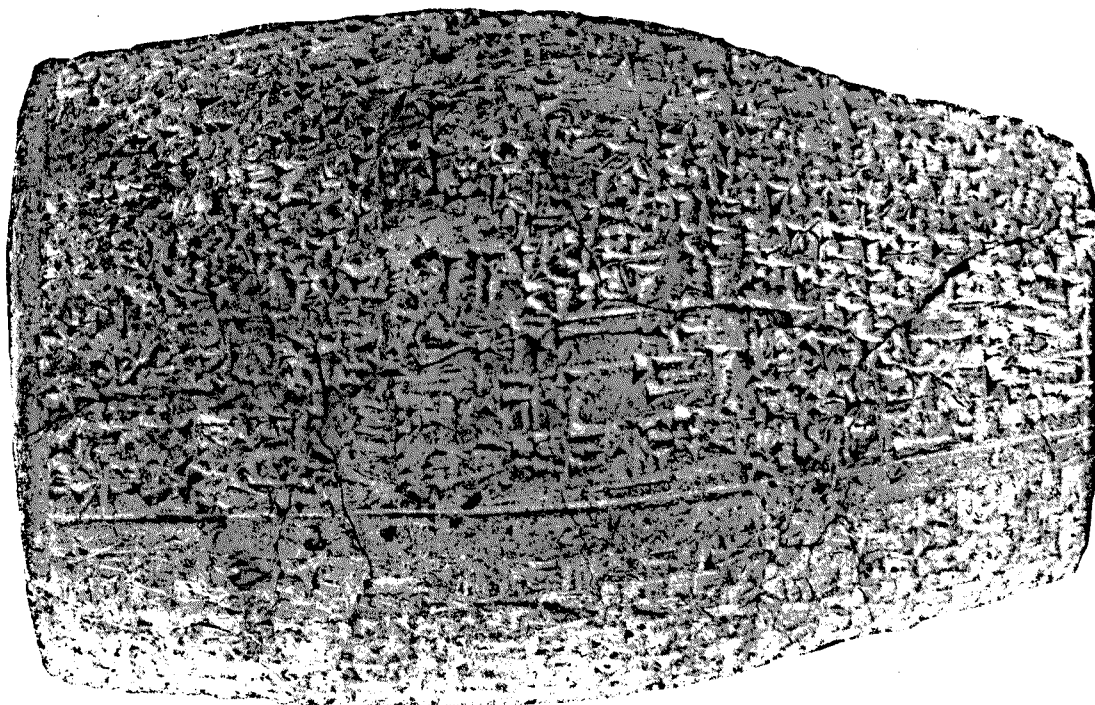
No. 8. Inscribed cup



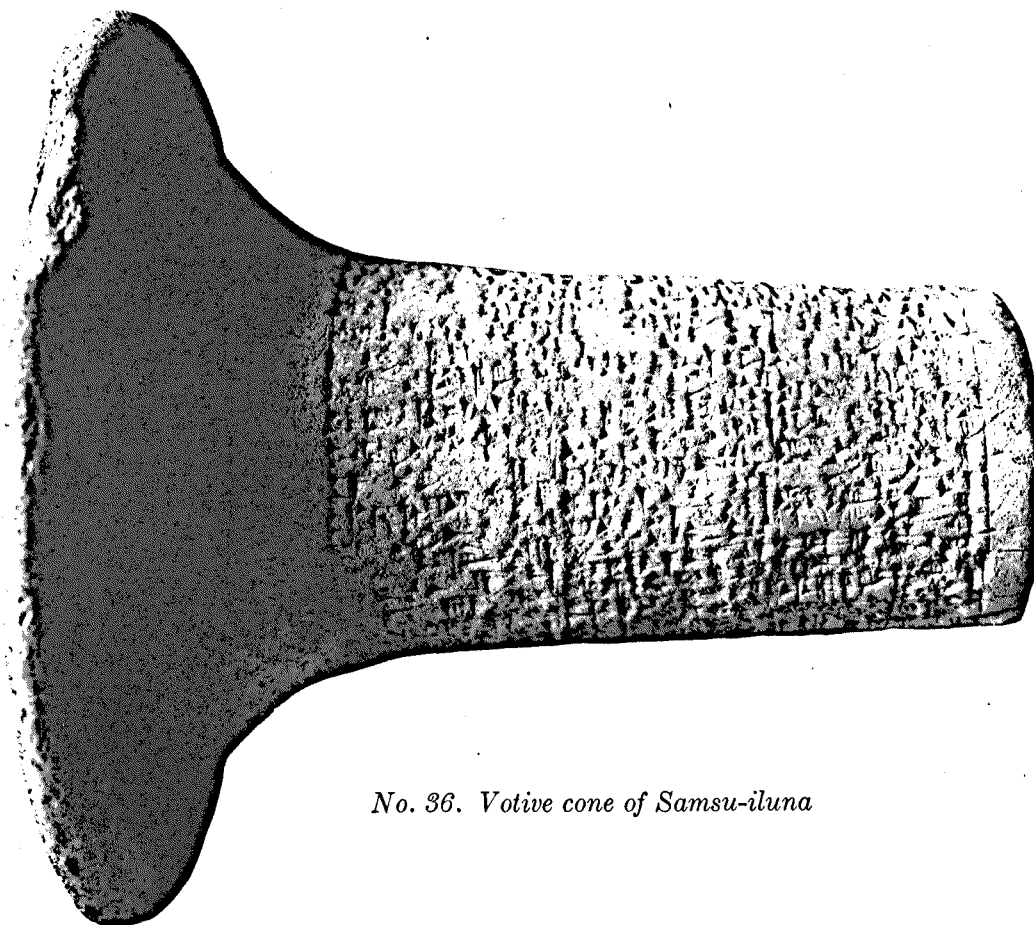
No. 31. Inscribed stone column of the wife of Rîm-Sin



No. 62. Inscribed stone of Nidmusha



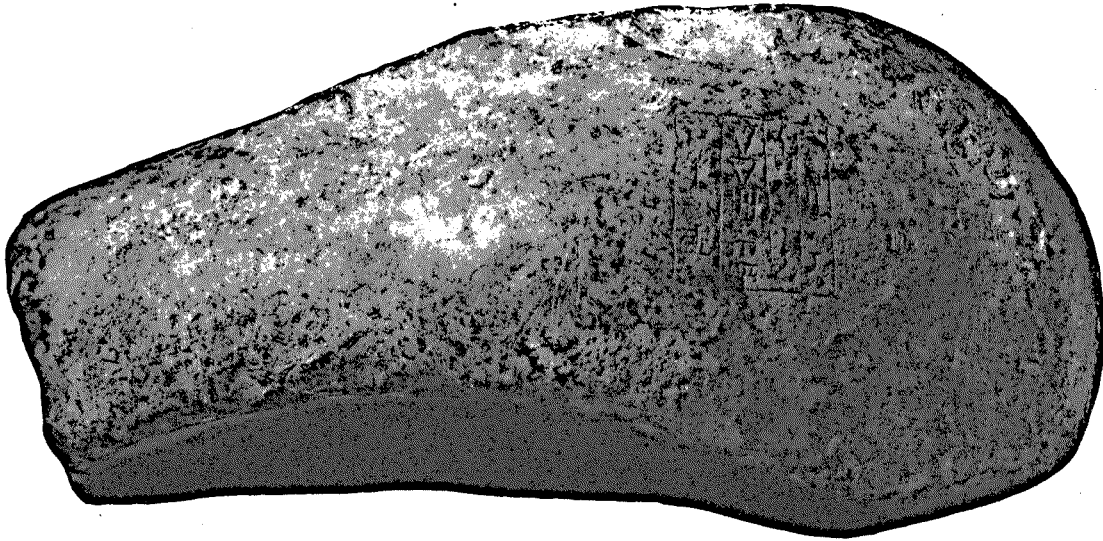
No. 35. Inscribed cylinder of Samsu-iluna



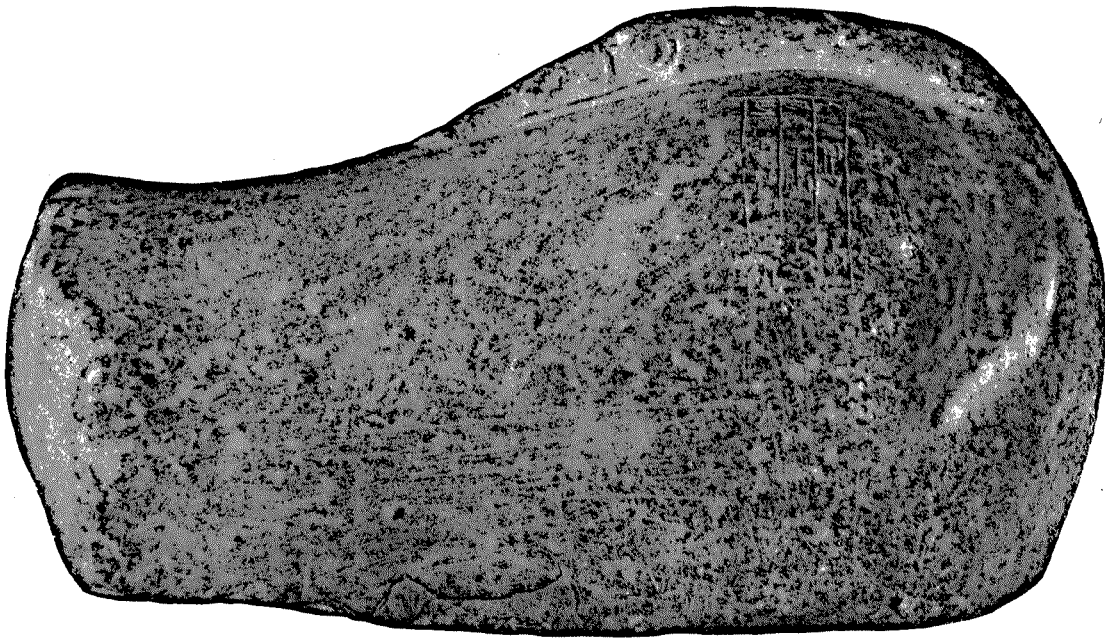
No. 36. Votive cone of Samsu-iluna



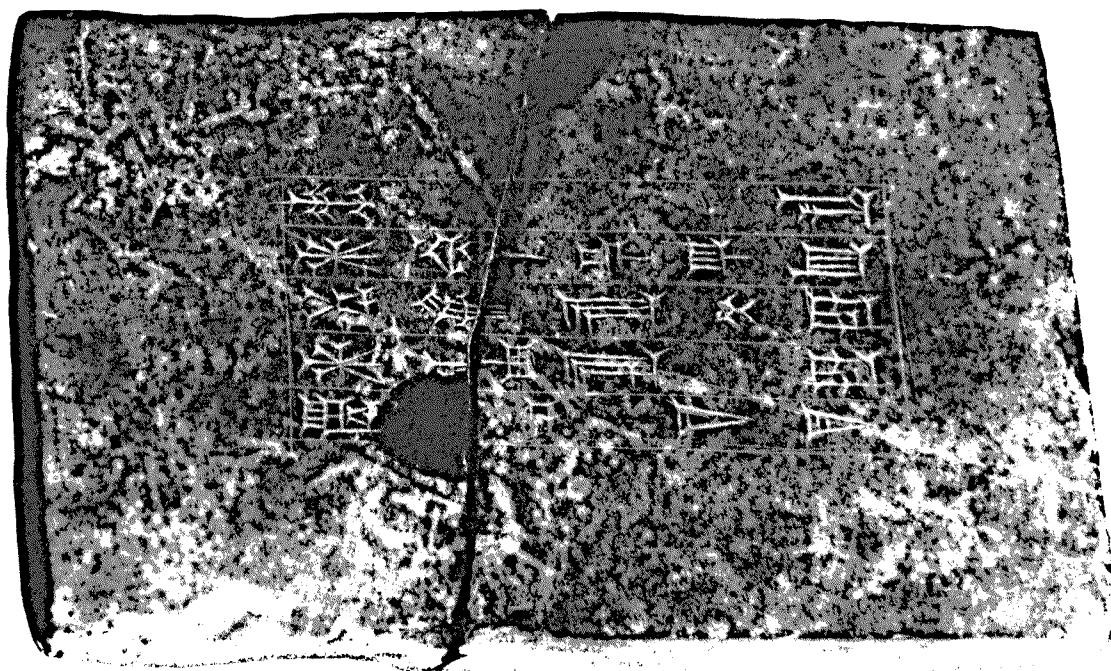
No. 38. Stone dish of Iltani



No. 64. Duck weight of ten minas



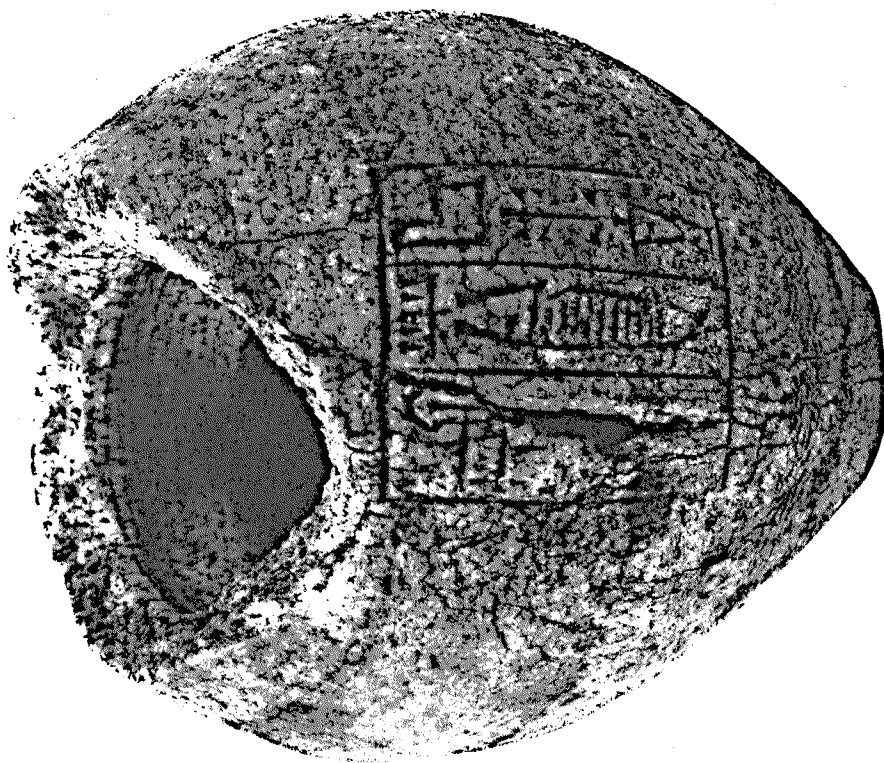
No. 63. Duck weight of ten minas



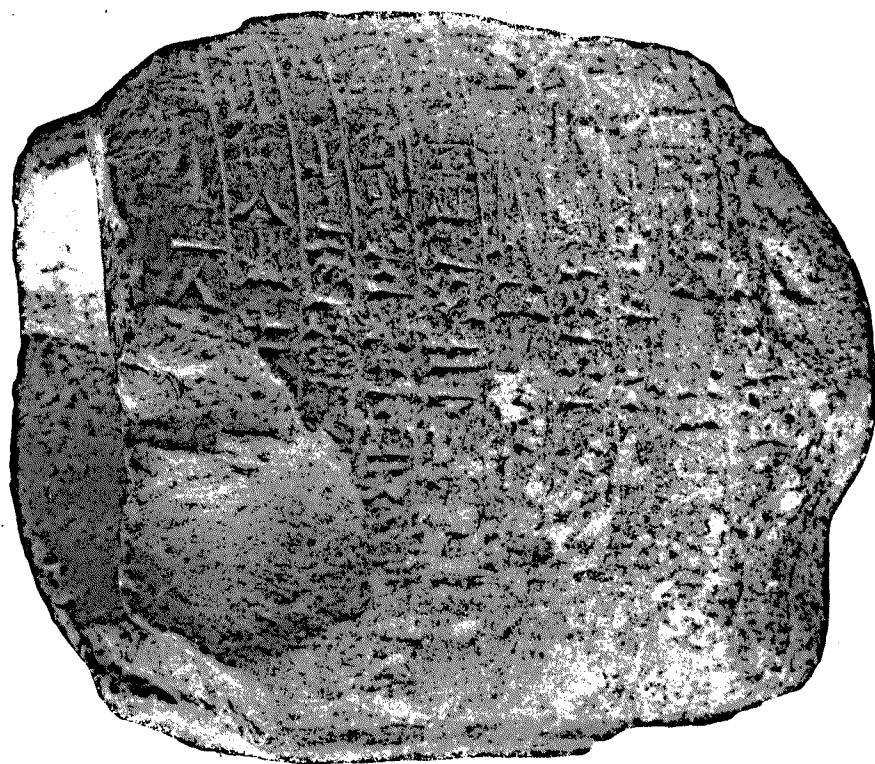
No. 67. Votive stone of Hashmargalshu



No. 80. Broken prism with a building inscription



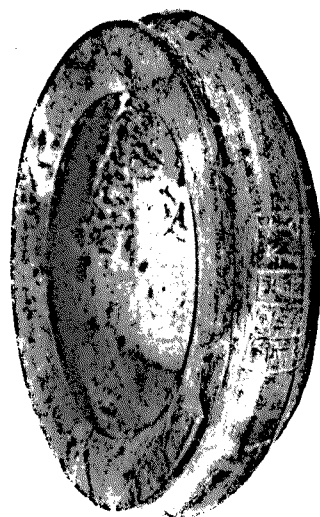
No. 98. Vase of Rimush



No. 70. Fragment of a stele of Shamshi-Adad I



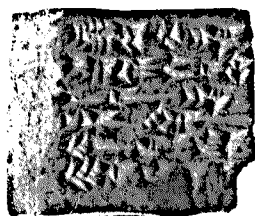
No. 95. Vase of Naram-Sin I .



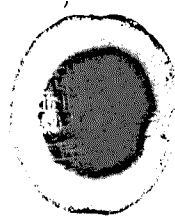
No. 96. Stone dish of Naram-Sin I



No. 106. Votive bowl of Gudea



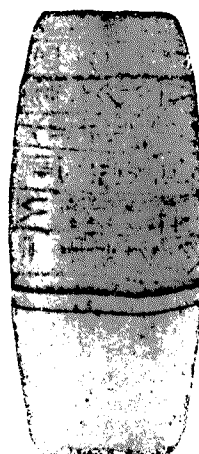
No. 73. Terra cotta cube of Iahali



No. 68. Amulet honoring Lipit-Ishtar



No. 21. Mace head in honor of Shulgi



No. 69. Amulet honoring Ibi-Sin



*No. 131. Bas-relief from the palace of Ashurnasirpal II
 (Estimated size of missing piece shown by crosshatched lines)*