

Sonderdruck aus:

ARCHIV FÜR ORIENTFORSCHUNG

Internationale Zeitschrift
für die Wissenschaft vom Vorderen Orient

Begründet von Ernst Weidner, fortgeführt von H. Hirsch

Herausgegeben von

Hermann Hunger, Michael Jursa, Gebhard J. Selz und Michaela Weszeli

Redaktion: Michaela Weszeli

FÜNFUNDFÜNFZIGSTER BAND

2022

Selbstverlag des Instituts für Orientalistik der Universität Wien
Druck: F. Berger & Söhne G.m.b.H., Horn

Inhaltsverzeichnis

Abhandlungen

Samuel L. Boyd, Room with a View: Interpreting the Figure in the Siege Engine in Room 14 of Sargon's Dūr-Šarrukīn Palace	105-116
Markham J. Geller, Second Order Lexicography	87-95
George Heath-Whyte, Patterns of Life in the Babylonian Long Sixth Century BC: A Study of Dated Legal Tablets from Private Archives	51-75
Michael Jursa, Standards, Metrology, and Politics in Babylonia in the Imperial Age	77-85
Nicholas L. Kraus, The Archive of Lugal-ra	1-24
Takayoshi M. Oshima, Marduk Saves the Dead in his Palms – Syntax Analysis of <i>Ludlul bēl nēmeqi</i> I 9-12	97-103
D.T. Potts, Adolf Billerbeck: A Contribution to the Biography of a Forgotten Soldier and Scholar	117-135
St. Seminara, M. Such-Gutiérrez, A. Di Ludovico, New Texts of the Third and Early Second Millennium at the <i>Università Pontificia Salesiana</i>	25-50

Rezensionen

St. Anthonioz and S. Fink (eds), Representing the Wise: A Gendered Approach. Proceedings of the 1 st Melammu Workshop, Lille, 4-5 April 2016 (= <i>Melammu Workshops and Monographs</i> 1) (I. Peled)	144-147
A. Bácskay, Therapeutic Prescriptions against Fever in Ancient Mesopotamia (= <i>Alter Orient und Altes Testament</i> 447) (F. Minen)	169-172
P.-A. Beaulieu, E. Frahm, W. Horowitz and J. Steele, The Cuneiform Uranology Texts. Drawing the Constellations (= <i>Transactions of the American Philosophical Society</i> 107, Part 2) (M. Ossendrijver)	167-169
O. Boivin, The First Dynasty of the Sealand in Mesopotamia (= <i>Studies in Ancient Near Eastern Records</i> 20) (J. Nielsen)	155-159
G. Chambon, Normes et pratiques: L'homme, la mesure et l'écriture en Mésopotamie. I. Les mesures de capacité et de poids en Syrie Ancienne, d'Ébla à Émar (= <i>Berliner Beiträge zum Vorderen Orient</i> 21) (R. Middeke-Conlin)	147-151
J.-M. Durand, Les premières années du roi Zimri-Lîm de Mari: première partie (= <i>Archives Royales de Mari</i> XXXIII) (A. E. Miglio)	152-154
F.M. Fales (ed.), La medicina assiro-babilonese (= <i>Il novissimo Ramusio</i> 9) (A. Attia et V. Verardi)	172-178
S. Gaspa, Textiles in the Neo-Assyrian Empire. A Study of Terminology (= <i>Studies in Ancient Near Eastern Records</i> 19) (St. Ermidoro)	179-181
E.S. Gerstenberger, Theologie des Lobens in sumerischen Hymnen. Zur Ideengeschichte der Eulogie (= <i>Orientalische Religionen in der Antike</i> 28) (M. Jaques)	137-138
D. Homès-Fredericq and P. Garelli (†), Maʿallānāte. Archives d'un centre provincial de l'empire Assyrien (= <i>Akkadica Supplementum</i> XIII; <i>Greater Mesopotamia Studies</i> 2) (P. Dubovský)	181-182
F. Huber Vulliet, Le personnel cultuel à l'époque néo-sumérienne (ca. 2160-2003 av. J.-C.) (= <i>Biblioteca del Próximo Oriente Antiguo</i> 14) (A. Garcia-Ventura)	138-141
N.L. Kraus, Scribal Education in the Sargonic Period (= <i>Harvard Semitic Studies</i> 67) (G. Spada).....	141-144
G.B. Lanfranchi, R. Mattila and R. Rollinger (eds), Writing Neo-Assyrian History. Sources, Problems, and Approaches. Proceedings of an International Conference Held at the University of Helsinki on September 22-25, 2014 (= <i>State Archives of Assyria Studies</i> 29) (J. Valk)	189-194
E. Mahlich, Der Kanalbau unter Dareios I. Ein achämenidisches Bauprojekt in Ägypten (= <i>Bonner Ägyptologische Beiträge</i> 11) (G. Vittmann)	202-208
C. Metcalf, The Gods Rich in Praise: Early Greek and Mesopotamian Religious Poetry (K. van der Toorn)	166-167
J. Novotny and J. Jeffers, The Royal Inscriptions of Ashurbanipal (668-631 BC), Aššur-etel-ilāni (630-627 BC), and Sîn-šarra-iškun (626-612 BC), Kings of Assyria. Part I. (= <i>Royal Inscriptions of the Neo-Assyrian Period</i> 5/1) (S. Ponchia)	182-189

St. V. Panayotov and L. Vacin (eds), Mesopotamian Medicine and Magic. Studies in Honor of Markham J. Geller (= <i>Ancient Magic and Divination</i> 14) (N. Wasserman)	178-179
K. Polinger Foster and translations by B.R. Foster, A Mesopotamian Miscellany (= <i>Gorgias Studies in the Ancient Near East</i> 15) (N. Wasserman)	160-164
K. Radner, J. Kreppner, and A. Squitieri (eds), The Dinka Settlement Complex 2018. Continuing Excavations at Qalat-i Dinka and the Lower Town (= <i>Peshdar Plain Project Publications</i> 4) (J. MacGinnis)	198-200
H. Reculeau, L'agriculture irriguée au royaume de Mari. Essai d'histoire des techniques (= <i>Florilegium Marianum</i> XVI; <i>Mémoires de NABU</i> 21) (R. de Boer)	154-155
E. Rehm, Wertvolle Kopien. Gipsabgüsse altorientalischer Denkmäler in Deutschland (= <i>marru</i> 3) (A. Nunn)	200-202
A.J. Riley, Divine and Human Hate in the Ancient Near East. A Lexical and Contextual Analysis (= <i>Perspectives on Hebrew Scriptures and its Contexts</i> 25) (M. Jaques)	164-166
M. Sandowicz, Neo-Babylonian Dispute Documents in the British Museum (= <i>dubsar</i> 11) (Sh. E. Holtz)	194-196
R. Tarasewicz, The Neo-Babylonian Records from Ur from the Hall Collection of the British Museum (= <i>dubsar</i> 7) (O. V. Popova)	196-198
Sh. Thavapalan, The Meaning of Color in Ancient Mesopotamia (= <i>Culture & History of the Ancient Near East</i> 104) (A.-C. Rendu Loisel)	159-160

Inhaltsanzeigen

R. Hempelmann, Tell Chuēra, Kharab Sayyar und die Urbanisierung der westlichen Ġazīra (= <i>Vorderasiatische Forschungen der Max Freiherr von Oppenheim-Stiftung</i> 2,IV, <i>Ausgrabungen in Tell Chuēra in Nordwest-Syrien</i>) (E. Rehm)	209
H. Kühne (Hrsg.), Die Zitadelle von Dūr-Katlimmu in mittel- und neuassyrischer Zeit (= <i>Berichte der Ausgrabung Tall Šēḫ Ḥamad/Dūr-Katlimmu</i> 12/1-3) (E. Rehm)	209-210

Nachrufe

Dem Gedächtnis der Toten (P. Amiet, J. Borchardt, R.K. Englund, J. Krecher, B.A. Levine, A. Spycket, N.M. Swerdlow)	211-226
---	---------

New Texts of the Third and Early Second Millennium at the *Università Pontificia Salesiana*

By St. Seminara (Rome) – M. Such-Gutiérrez (Madrid) – A. Di Ludovico (Rome)¹

1. Introduction²

The library of the *Università Pontificia Salesiana* (Rome) houses a wide collection of objects, especially seals and tablets, from the Ancient Near East. The objects of the collection were gathered by the Salesian G. Shalhub at the beginning of the 20th century for the *Istituto Internazionale Don Bosco* (Turin), which became the seat of the *Pontificio Ateneo Salesiano* in 1940. All these objects were moved to Rome in 1965, when the *Pontificio Ateneo Salesiano* was transferred from Turin to Rome, becoming a University in 1973.

The systematic edition of the cuneiform material of the collection of *Università Pontificia Salesiana* was made by A. Archi and F. Pomponio in 1989 (Archi – Pomponio 1989: 5ff.). However, before A. Archi and F. Pomponio's work, some tablets from Umma dating back to the Ur III period (about 2100-2000 BC) had been published: in 1942 G. Boson had published 10 texts (Boson 1942: 174ff.), and in 1980 M. Stolarczyk had published one new text and fully republished one of G. Boson's texts (Stolarczyk 1980: 119ff. A, B), which had been lent for some time to the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Lad (Poland) thanks to the mediation of the Salesian A. Strus. As has been said, the extensive publication of the texts was made in 1989 by A. Archi and F. Pomponio, who published all the available texts, *i.e.* 102 tablets dating back to the Ur III period and a clay cone dating back to the kingdom of Sîn-kāšid of Uruk (about 19th century BC). They also republished seven of the ten tablets edited by G. Boson in 1942 and the text published by M. Stolarczyk in 1980.

Three of the ten tablets, edited by G. Boson, were omitted in the new edition, because they were not accessible (Archi – Pomponio 1989: 5, note 1). The present article aims to publish 19 new texts (2.1-9, 2.11-20) and one of the three texts published by G. Boson but not accessible to A. Archi and F. Pomponio in 1989 (2.10). Except for two tablets (2.15, 2.18) and three clay cones (2.16-17, 2.20) dating back to the kingdom of Sîn-kāšid of Uruk, the other 15 texts date to the Ur III period (2.1-14, 2.19). The likely reason for the omission of the new 19 texts from the edition of A. Archi and F. Pomponio is that they had been placed in a different box from the others during the transport from Turin to Rome, probably together with the text which was published by G. Boson (Boson 1942 176f.: 6), and then turned out to be unavailable before now. Unfortunately, the whereabouts of the other two texts edited by G. Boson (Boson 1942: 174: 1, 178f.: 9) remain so far unknown.

¹) The abbreviations utilized in this article can be found on the website http://cdli.ox.ac.uk/wiki/duku.php?id=abbreviations_for_assyriology. Further bibliographical abbreviations are the following: *Fs Lenoble* = Rondot, V. – Alpi, F. – Villeneuve, F. (eds.), *La pioche et la plume. Autour du Soudan, du Liban et de la Jordanie. Hommages archéologiques à Patrice Lenoble* (Paris: Presses de l'Université Paris-Sorbonne, 2011). Other abbreviations are the following: AS = Amar-Suen; IS = Ibši-Suen; o. = obverse; r. = reverse; Š = Šulgi; ŠS = Šu-Suen. This research has been possible thanks to the financial support granted by the Spanish *Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad* through the project FFI2014-56419-P. The three authors also thank Prof. Rev. Don Mauro Mantovani, dean of the *Università Pontificia Salesiana* (Rome), for granting permission to publish the texts,

Dr. Marcello Sardelli, director of the Library Don Bosco of the *Università Pontificia Salesiana*, for allowing access to the texts. Furthermore, the authors are very grateful to Prof. Rev. W.R. Mayer and Prof. Rev. G. Barbiero for the help and support, to Prof. Rev. A. Giraudo and Don G. Tabarelli for providing concrete information about the story of the texts and to Dr. G. Barella and Dr. S. Ferrari for the valuable advices about the optimal conservation of the documents.

²) St. Seminara has edited the texts UPS 7710124-7710126, UPS 7710128, UPS 7710130 (2.15-18, 2.20), M. Such-Gutiérrez has edited the texts UPS 7710110-7710123, UPS 7710129 (2.1-14, 2.19) and A. Di Ludovico has made the photos and is the author of the appendix about the seal impressions. The introduction has been written by the three authors together.

2. Texts of the Third and Early Second Millennium

2.1. UPS 7710110

Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions³: 3.80 × 3.20 × 1.50 cm
 Date: Ur III (ŠS 8/xi -)
 Provenience: Umma



2.1. UPS7710110

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 3(diš) gin ₂ 'ku ₃ -babbar' / 'ur ₅ (-x)'	3 shekels (= 24.9 g) silver (on) loan,
2 ku ₃ giri ₃ -NI-i ₃ -sag ₉ / dumu inim-ma-AN	silver (of) GiriNI-isag, son (of) Inima-AN,
3 ki lugal-u ₂ -šim-e-/ta	from of Lugal-ušime
reverse	
1 gu-du-du	Gududu
2 šu ba-ti	received (it).
3 iti pa ₄ -u ₂ -e	Month: "(divinity) Pa'u'e" (= xi).
<i>blank line</i>	
4 mu 'šū-'suen / lugal-e ma ₂ -gur ₈ maḥ	Year: "Šū-Suen, the king, Grand ma ₂ -gur ₈ -boat
5 'en-lil ₂ 'nin-l[il ₂]	(for) Enlil (and) Ninlil
6 mu-'ne-dim ₂ '	built" (= ŠS 8).

³) All dimensions of tablets given here are in centimetres (cm) and are given in the following order if not stated otherwise: length – width - thickness. Seal measurements are given in mm.

2.2. UPS 7710111

Object: Unruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 5.10 × 4.10 × 1.45 cm
 Date: Ur III (AS 1/-)
 Provenience: Umma
 Sealed: Seal measurements, legend: 9 mm × 20 mm. Length of legend with scene 20+[] mm. The seal perhaps corresponds to Mayr 1996: 409 981 B.

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 5(u) guruš u ₄ 1(diš)-še ₃	50 male laborers for one day that
2 kun-zi-da	to the pond
3 a ₂ -duru ₃ ku ₅ -da-a-ka-še ₃	of Eduru-Kuda
4 KWU 127.ŠE ₃ ga ₆ -ga ₂	carried KWU 127.ŠE ₃ -plants
5 2(u) 5(diš) guruš u ₄ 1-še ₃	(and) 25 male laborers for one day that
6 ^{giš} u ₂ -ĤAR-an	(r. 1) carried
reverse	
1 ga ₆ -ga ₂	(o. 6) ^{giš} u ₂ -ĤAR-an-weeds
2 kun-zi-da	to the pond
3 a ₂ -duru ₃ ku ₅ -da-a-ka-/še ₃	of Eduru-Kuda,
4 ugula ur- ^d da-mu	foreman: Ur-Damu,
5 kišib ₃ ur-mes	seal (of) Ur-mes.
<i>blank space</i>	
6 mu ^d amar- ^d suen lugal	Year: “Amar-Suen (is) king” (= AS 1).
Seal	
1 ur-mes	Ur-mes,
2 dumu na-ba-lu ₅	son (of) Nabalū.



2.2. UPS7710111

Comments

The same transport operations – ^u2KWU 127.LAGAB instead of KWU 127.ŠE₃ – are recorded in VO 8/1 16: 1-r. 2 (AS 1/iv -).

o. 2, r. 2: kun-zi-da is a disputed term, which is considered to be either a reservoir, see *e.g.* Waetzoldt 1990: 8f. 5, or a dam, see *e.g.* Civil 1994: 130 7.1.4.1. The first option is preferred here, since the kun-zi-da contained fish as the expression ku₆ kun-zi(-da), “fish (of) pond”, shows, see *e.g.* Englund 1990: 209ff.

o. 3: a₂-duru₅ ku₅-da is a writing variant of the well-known e₂-duru₅ ku₅-da documented in texts from Umma: MVN 18, 469: 4 (Š[?] 41[?]/ -), BPOA 7, 1587: 3 (Š 48/-), VO 8/1, 16 r. 2 (AS 1/iv -), *Aleppo* 195: 2 (AS 1/-), BPOA 6, 1178 r. 15 (AS 3/-), *Syracuse* 52: ‘3’ (AS 8/-), *Nisaba* 15/2, 1123: 4, 5, r. 13 (ŠŠ 2/iv -), *Ontario* 2, 154: 3 (ŠŠ 3 / -) – <e₂-duru₅> ku₅-da¹ according to the copy –, *AuOrS* 5, p. 191 3.11 <r.> 3’ (ŠŠ 4/-), JCS 16, p. 14 2: [11], r. 14 (ŠŠ 4/-), SANTAG 7, 50: 4, 6 (ŠŠ 4/-) and TIM 6, 46 r. 20 (IS 3/viii -).

2.3. UPS 7710112

Object: Ruled clay tablet
Dimensions: 3.70 × 3.10 × 1.35 cm
Date: Ur III (-/-)
Provenience: Umma

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 ur-pa ₄ ¹ -u ₂ -e	Ur-Pa’u’e,
2 ur- ^d ma-mi / šeš-a-ni	Ur-Mami, his brother,
3 dumu lugal-iti-da-me	sons of Lugal-iti-da (they) are,
4 UN ^d šara ₂ -zi/-da ¹ dumu ur-še-il ₂ -la	(and) the UN(IL ₂)-worker Šara-zida, son of Ur-še-ila,
reverse	
<i>blank space</i>	
1 sipa-ta gur-ra	who returned from the shepherd,
2 eren ₂ -diri- ^r me [?]	(they [?]) are [?] additional work-troops;
3 ša ₃ a-pi ₄ -sal ₄ ^{ki}	in Apisal.



2.3. UPS7710112

Comments

o. 1-3: ur-pa₄-u₂-e and ur-^dma-mi qualified as sons of lugal-iti-da also appear in Nisaba 11 53: 2-4 (-/-) – Umma –. Both of them appear also probably in CDLJ 2003: 1, p. 10f. *Erlenmeyer* 152: I 12-13 (ŠS 2/i-xii -) – Umma –. Perhaps ur-pa₄-u₂-e is the

same who appears in TCNU 703 r. III '11'-1[2] (Š 48/vi -) – Umma – where he is described as son of Lugal-i[ti'-d]a aga₃-us₂, “bodyguard”.

o. 4: ^dšara₂-zi-da, son of ur-še-il₂-la, and described as UN(IL₂)-worker, also appears in *OrSP* 47/49, 483: II 41-42 (-/-) – Umma –.

2.4. UPS 7710113

Object: Unruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 6.10 × 4.05 × 1.90 cm
 Date: Ur III ([ŠS 3⁷]/xii -)
 Provenience: Umma
 Sealed: Seal measurements, legend: 12+[] mm (first column) / 12 mm (second column) × 10.5 mm (first column) / 10.5 mm (second column). Length of legend with scene 19+[] mm. The seal probably corresponds to Mayr 1996: 154ff. 23 G.

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 2(diš) sila ₃ [eša]	2 sila ₃ (= 2 litres) of eša-flour
2 2(diš) sila ₃ [dabin]	(and) 2 sila ₃ (= 2 litres) of semolina
3 ^d nin-ur ₄ -[ra x x (x)]	(for) Ninura- [...],
4 2(diš) sila ₃ eša([A.TI]R)	2 sila ₃ (= 2 litres) of eša-flour
5 2(diš) sila ₃ dabin([ŠE ₃].ŠE)	(and) 2 sila ₃ (= 2 litres) of semolina
6 ^d nin- ^h ur ² -sag ²	(for) Ninḫursag ² ,
7 5(diš) sila ₃ eša	5 sila ₃ (= 5 litres) of eša-flour
8 5(diš) sila ₃ dabin	(and) 5 sila ₃ (= 5 litres) of semolina



2.4. UPS7710113 obverse

9	e ₂ -maḥ-še ₃	for Emaḥ,
10	5(diš) sila ₃ eša	5 sila ₃ (= 5 litres) of eša-flour
11	5(diš) sila ₃ dabin	(and) 5 sila ₃ (= 5 litres) of semolina
12	e ₂ - ^d šara ₂ -še ₃	for the temple of Šara,
13	5(diš) sila ₃ eša(A. 'TIR')	5 sila ₃ (= 5 litres) of eša-flour
reverse		
1	5(diš) sila ₃ dabin	(and) 5 sila ₃ (= 5 litres) of semolina
2	^d nin-ur ₄ -ra-umma ^{ki}	(for) Ninura-Umma,
3	1(ban ₂) eša	1 ban ₂ (= 10 litres) of eša-flour
4	1(ban ₂) dabin	(and) 1 ban ₂ (= 10 litres) of semolina
5	^d ḥa-ia ₃ u ₃ ^d dumu-zi-/URU×A'-a	(for) Ḥaya and Dumuzi-URU×A,
6	6(diš) sila ₃ eša	6 sila ₃ (= 6 litres) of eša-flour
7	6(diš) sila ₃ dabin	(and) 6 sila ₃ (= 6 litres) of semolina
8	^d šul-gi-i ₃ -li ₂ sagi(SILA ₃ .ŠU./GAB)	(for) Šulgi-ilī, the cupbearer,
9	1(ban ₂) eša gala-maḥ	1 ban ₂ (= 10 litres) of eša-flour (for) the chief lamentation singer,
<i>blank line</i>		
10	ki ^d šara ₂ -kam-ta	from Šarakam,
11	kišib ₃ ensi ₂ (PA.TE.'SI')-[k]a	seal of the governor.
12	iti ^d du[mu-zi]	Month: "Dumuzi" (= xii).
13	mu ^r Si ⁷ -m[a ² -num ₂ ^{ki?} ba ² -ḥul [?]]	Year: "Simanum [?] was [?] destroyed [?] " (= ŠS 3 [?]).
Seal		
I		
1	[^d šū ² - ^d suen]	Šū ² -Suen,
2	lugal kal-ga	strong king,
3	lugal [uri ₃ / ^{ki} -ma]	king of Ur,
4	lugal AN-ub-/da limmu ₃ -ba	(and) the king of the four quarters (of the world),
II		
1	a-a-kal-la	Aya-kala,
2	ensi ₂	governor
3	umma ^{ki}	of Umma
4	ir ₁₁ -zu	(is) your servant.

Comments

- o. 13: The reconstruction of the year name is confirmed by the fact that Ḥaya and Dumuzi-URU×A receive offerings in common in Umma only under king Šū-Suen: MVN 1, 34 r. 14-15 (ŠS 3/ii -), MVN 1, 36: 1-4 (ŠS 3/v -), *Nik* 2, 326: 5-6 (ŠS 3/ix -), UCP9/2/2, 99: 7-1[2] (ŠS 5/iv -) – ^dḥa-ia₃ u₃ ^ddumu-zi-[i-URU×A-a] according to the photo CDLI P136103 –, MVN 1, 73: 4'-9' ([]/[]). Furthermore, see MVN 2, 23: II 1[6] (ŠS 6/vii-xii² -) – ^dḥa-ia₃ u₃ ^ddumu-[zi-URU×A-a] –.



2.4. UPS7710113 reverse

2.5. UPS 7710114

Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 2.70 × 2.35 × 1.20 cm
 Date: Ur III (Š 24/v -)
 Provenience: Umma

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 5(diš) ku ₆ kun-zi	5 pond fish
2 1(u) ku ₆ ^{gi} hal	(and) 10 hal-baskets (for) fish
3 ki ur-nigar ^{gar} -/ta	from Ur-nigar
4 SI.NE-e	SINEe
reverse	
1 šu ba-ti	received (it).
<i>blank line</i>	
2 iti RI	Month: “RI” (= v).
3 mu nig ₂ -ka ₉ -ak	Year: “Settling of accounts
4 al-la-ka	of the hoe;
5 [m]u 3(diš)-kam us ₂ -sa-/bi	it is the third year that follows it” (= Š 24).

Comments

r. 3-5: For this year name known only in the province of Umma see Sigrist 2010: 223 Šulgi 24 24a.



2.5. UPS7710114

2.6. UPS 7710115

Object: Unruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: $3.75 \times 3.80 \times 1.30$ cm
 Date: Ur III (AS 3/-)
 Provenience: Umma
 Sealed: Seal measurements, legend: 14 mm \times 24.5 mm. Length of legend with scene 16+[] mm. The seal corresponds to Mayr 1996: 301f. 544 A.

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 9(geš ₂) 4(u) guruš / u ₄ 1(diš)-še ₃	580 male laborers for one day
2 še gur ₁₀ -a zar ₃ tab-ba	that reaped barley, piled up sheaves (in stacks)
3 šu ur ₃ -ra	(and) gleaned? (the barley?)
reverse	
1 a-ša ₃ dšara ₂	(in) the field Šara
2 u ₃ a-ša ₃ LAL-maḥ	and the field LALmaḥ,
3 ugula i ₃ -kal-la	foreman: Ikala,
4 kišib ₃ lugal-e ₂ -maḥ-e	seal of Lugal-Emaḥe.
<i>blank space</i>	
5 mu gu-za d'en-/lil ₂ -la ₂ ba-dim ₂	Year: "Enlil's 'throne' was fashioned" (= AS 3).
Seal	
1 lugal-e ₂ -maḥ-e	Lugal-Emaḥe,
2 dub-sar	the scribe,
3 dumu lugal'-ku ₃ -ga-'ni'	son (of) Lugal-kugani.

Comments

- o. 2: The expression zar₃ tab-ba, literally "held (one another)/doubled (its) sheaves", cp. Heimpel 2013: 202, means "to pile up sheaves in stacks", cp. Civil 1994: 91 80.
- o. 3: šu ur₃-ra in connection with harvest work only appears during the Ur III period in administrative texts from Umma. šu ur₃-ra seems to be replaced in some texts, especially from Lagaš, by še ur₅-ra, which also appears after zar₃ tab-ba, DAS 262: 2 (ŠS 1/-), TCTI 2, 3504 r. 18 (ŠS 2/xii-iv -), TCTI 2, 3467 tablet: 2 (ŠS 3/i-iv -) and *Syracuse* 240: 2 (ŠS 7/-) – Umma –. It has been assumed that šu ur₃-ra was an activity related with making stacks, cp. Civil 1994: 91f. 80 and Grégoire 2013: 270 3.2. 2, 290 *Annexe* 1, 2. However, Huber 2000: 472ff. has shown that it was a separate operation, maybe gleaned or some sort of harrowing. He also pointed out that šu ur₃-ra implied some sort of gathering, given that the text MVN 16, 1331: 1-2 (ŠS 2/i -) mentioned 3 gur in-u-da-baskets for šu ur₃-ra. Other texts mentioning gur-baskets are the following: BPOA 2, 2203: 1-2 (ŠS 1/iv -), CST 747: 1-2 (ŠS 2/i -), BPOA 7, 2016: 1-3 (ŠS 2/ii -) and CST 743: 1'-3 (ŠS 6/ii -) – mentions zar tab-ba (r. 1) –. BPOA 7, 2016: 1-r. 5' is noteworthy, since it shows that these gur-baskets (for) the šu ur₃-ra were utilized to carry (the grain) to the



2.6. UPS7710115

threshing floor: ki-su₇-ra-še₃ 'ga-ag₂'-ga-'de₃'. Based on the record of ^{gi}gur-baskets (between 3 and 15) for šu ur₃-ra in the above mentioned texts, one could suppose that the expression means some sort of activity connected with gathering the grain left in the field in order to be transported to the threshing floor, *i.e.* gleaning. A further support for this hypothesis is its connection with the assumed annotation for gleaning, še RI.RI(g), "to gather barley", *cp., e.g.*, Civil 1994: 91 79, for which ^{gi}gur-baskets were also used, *Princeton* 1, 230: 1-4 (ŠS 2/-). Unlike šu ur₃-ra, še RI.RI-ga, which mostly appears in administrative texts from Umma, seems to be related to some sort of gathering of accidentally scattered barley. This hypothesis is confirmed by the fact that the expression še RI.RI-ga mostly appears in texts dating back to the year ŠS 2 and concerning the gathering of the barley of a field carried away by a storm, see for the texts Wilcke 1999a: 329ff. 4.1.3.2 and Wilcke 1999b:

630ff. In most of these texts the annotation šu ur₃-ra is lacking. In this sense še RI.RI-ga is connected with the meaning of RI-(g), "to fall", denoting the natural death of people or animals, *cp., e.g.*, Civil 2011: 253 §I 182 (6). It seems that RI.RI-ga also appears in lexical lists, where it is translated into Akkadian as *laqātu(m)*, *AHw* II, p. 537f. *laqātu(m)* „einsammeln”, CAD L, p. 100ff. *laqātu* "1. to pick up, to glean, gather, [...]", whereas šu ur₃(-ra) in lexical lists is never translated as gleaning (in connection with harvest work), but just as rubbing, effacing and plastering, see *AHw* II, p. 623 *mašādu(m)*, „schlagen, walken"?, "[...] D massieren?", CAD M/I, p. 351f. *mašādu* "1. to strike with palsy, [...]" 4. *muššudu* to rub [...]; *AHw* II, p. 844 *pašātu(m)* „tilgen, auslöschen", CAD P, p. 249ff. *pašātu* "1. to efface, to erase, [...]" and *AHw* II, p. 1038 *sêru(m)* „bestreichen", CAD S, p. 227ff. *sêru* "1. to plaster, to cover with a clay slip, [...]"

2.7. UPS 7710116

Object: Unruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 3.30 × 3.25 × 1.15 cm
 Date: Ur III (Š 42/AS 6/x -)
 Provenience: Umma
 Sealed: Seal measurements, legend: 7mm × 14 mm. If the reconstruction of the father's name is correct, the seal could correspond, on the basis of the date, to Mayr 1996: 247 352 A.

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 l(geš ₂) kuš gu ₄ / ^{giš} ig e ₂	60 bull skins for the doors (of) the temple
2 dšul-gi-ra	of Šulgi
3 KI.AN ^{ki} -še ₃	of KI.AN
4 ĤI-la ₂ -še ₃ ba-a-la ₂	were tied to the panels,
reverse	
1 ki a-kal-la-/ta	from Akala
2 lu ₂ -dingir-ra-ke ₄	Lu-dingira
3 šu ba-ti	received (them).
4 iti ezen-dšul-	Month: "Festival (of) Šulgi" (= x).
5 gi mu ša-aš-ru-um/ ^{ki} ba-ĥul	Year: "Šašrum was destroyed" (= Š 42/AS 6).
Seal	
1 lu ₂ -dingir-ra	Lu-dingira,
2 dub-sar	the scribe,
3 'dumu ĥe ₂ ?-ma?-DU?	son of ĤemaDU?



2.7. UPS7710116

Comments

o. 1-4: The number 1(*geš₂*) fits the context better than 1(*diš*) as compared with the 24.5 bull skins for the same doors in TCL 5, 5672 r. II 5-9 (Š 39/viii - Š 40/xii -) – Umma –. According to the occurrences of *HI-še₃...lá*, assembled and discussed by Veldhuis 2004: 1ff., the present text represents the first

known case of terminative instead of the usual locative in connection with the expression *HI(-la₂) (-še₃) ... la₂*. Skins for the doors of the god Šulgi of KĪ.AN appear in the texts from Umma MVN 8, 243: '1'-3, 5 (Š 40/-) and TCL 5, 5672 r. II 5-9 (Š 39/viii - Š 40/xii -). The '2'+3.5 bull skins mentioned in MVN 8, 243: '1'-3 are summarized in TCL 5, 5672 r. II 7.

2.8. UPS 7710117

Object: Unruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 3.60 × 3.55 × 1.40 cm
 Date: Ur III (AS 2/-)
 Provenience: Umma
 Sealed: Seal measurements, legend: 11 mm × 22 mm. Length of legend with scene 17+[] mm. The seal corresponds to Mayr 1996: 298 540 J.

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 6(<i>diš</i>) ^{gi} <i>murū_x</i> (KID.ŠU ₂ .MA ₂)	6 reed mats for covering ships
2 <i>ki lu₂-igi-sag₉-/sag₉-ta</i>	from Lu-igisagsag
3 <i>ma₂' tug₂ kaskal-la</i>	(for) the ship/s (with) textiles of the expedition,
4 <i>kišib₃ lugal-e-ba-an-/sag₉</i>	seal (of) Lugal(e)-bansag.
reverse	
<i>blank space</i>	
1 <i>mu ur-bi₂-lum / ba-ḫul</i>	Year: "Urbilum was destroyed" (=AS 2).
Seal	
1 <i>lugal-'ba'-[sag₉]</i>	Lugal(e)-ba(n)sag,
2 <i>dub-sar</i>	the scribe,
3 <i>dumu ur-^{di}ištarān</i> (KA.[DI])	son (of) Ur-Ištarān.



2.8. UPS7710117

Comments

- r. 1: This year name corresponds either to Š 45 or AS 2. However, the hypothesis of AS 2 is supported by two facts: firstly, the occurrences of the seal in AS 2, see Mayr 1996: 298 540 J, and secondly, the fact that Lugale-ba(n)sag, who appears receiving reed mats for covering ships between Š 44/i - (*Fs*

Lenoble, p. 164 no. 18: 4-5, 'seal') and ŠS 6/- (AAICAB 1/1, Ashm. 1924-686: 5, r. 7, seal), is mentioned receiving 3,300 (Š 48) and 9,600 (AS [1]) litres of barley for a₂ ma₂ tug₂-ga, "wages (for) the ship/s of the textiles", in the unpublished text CDLI P210023: II 2-4, III 17-19 (Š 48 - AS 2/-).

2.9. UPS 7710118

Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 3.70 × 3.30 × 1.25 cm
 Date: Early Ur III (-/-)
 Provenience: Lagaš

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 2(aš@c) udu 1(aš@c) maš ₂	2 rams (and) 1 male kid,
2 ur-mes dub-/sar	(from) Ur-mes, the scribe,
3 ʾdumu ur'-NIG ₂	son of Ur-NIG,
reverse	
1 ugula gir ₂ -nu[n]-ʾne ₂ ʾ	foreman: Girnune [?] ,
<i>blank space</i>	
2 mu-DU	delivery.

Comments

- o. 2-3: Ur-mes, scribe, son of Ur-NIG, the nu-bànda, "superintendent/captain", is known thanks to Ur-mes's seal rolled on the texts from Lagaš, MVN 12, 19: 5, seal (Š 46/iv -), MVN 12, 173: 4, seal (Š 47/-) and probably MVN 17, 30: 5, seal (ŠS 6/-). The seal records the title/profession of Ur-mes and of his father, whereas the texts from Lagaš between Š 32-33/- (CTNMC 53 <r.ʾ> VI 19) and AS 5/- (*TuT* 242: 6) describe Ur-mes only as Ur-NIG's son. This Ur-mes must be different from the namesake who is described as LU₂.ŠIM, "brewer/perfumer", and as Ur-NIG's son as well, in the texts from Umma, NYPL 360: ʾ4', seal (ŠS 1/i-xii² -) and *Nisaba* 11, 31: I 19 (ŠS 2/-).



2.9. UPS7710118

2.10. UPS 7710119

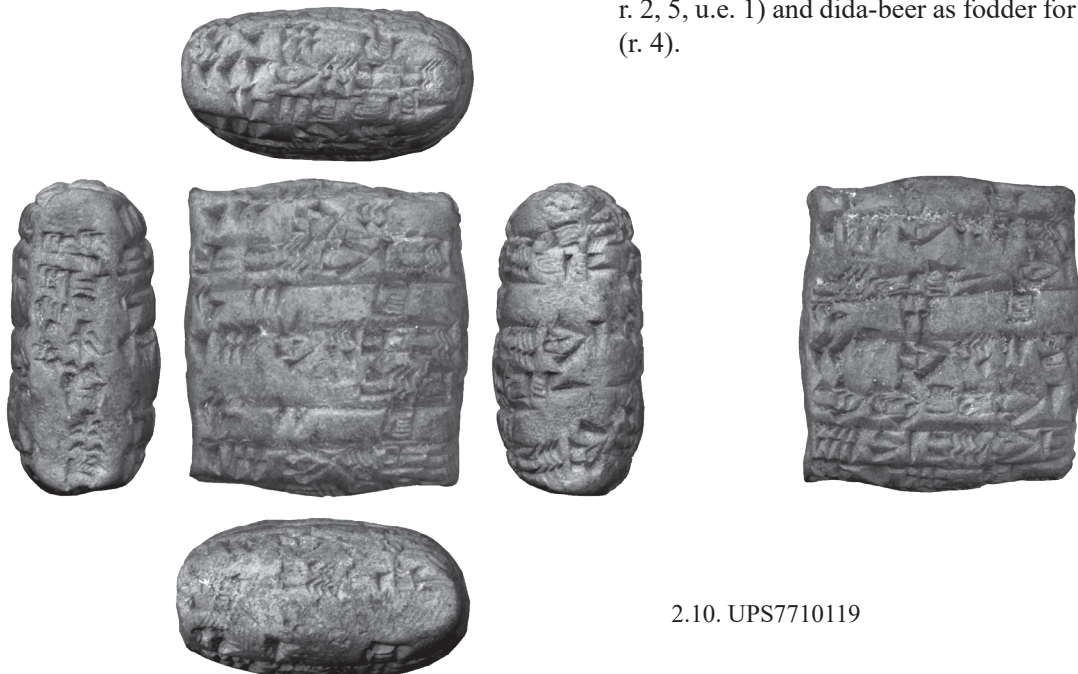
Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 3.40 × 3.0 × 1.50 cm
 Date: Ur III (Š 44/xii² -)
 Provenience: Umma

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 1(u) 2(diš) gu ₄ niga	12 barley-fed bulls,
2 2(ban ₂) tuḥ-ta tuḥ e ₂ -gal	2 ban ₂ (= 20 litres) of draff each, draff (of) the palace,
3 u ₄ 3(diš)-še ₃	for 3 days;
4 1(u) 6(diš) gu ₄ niga 2(ban ₂) tuḥ-ta / tuḥ e ₂ -gal	16 barley-fed bulls, 2 ban ₂ (= 20 litres) of draff each, draff (of) the palace,
5 u ₄ 2(diš)-še ₃	for 2 days;
6 1(u) 5(diš) gu ₄ niga 2(ban ₂) tuḥ-ta / tuḥ e ₂ -gal	15 barley-fed bulls, 2 ban ₂ (= 20 litres) of draff each, draff (of) the palace,
reverse	
1 u ₄ 1(diš)-še ₃	for 1 day;
2 1(u) 7(diš) gu ₄ niga 2(ban ₂) tuḥ-ta : tuḥ e ₂ -gal	17 barley-fed bulls, 2 ban ₂ (= 20 litres) of draff each, draff (of) the palace,
3 u ₄ 5(diš)-še ₃	for 5 days;
4 2(u) gu ₄ niga 2' sila ₃ / dug kaš- dida(U ₂ .SA)-ta	20 barley-fed bulls, 2 sila ₃ (= 2 litres) (in) vessels (measured/stored) dida-beer each,
5 9(diš) sila ₃ tuḥ-ta tuḥ e ₂ -r gal'	(and) 9 sila ₃ (= 9 litres) of draff each, draff (of) the palace,
6 u ₄ 1(u) 6(diš)-še ₃	for 16 days;
upper edge	
1 2(u) 1(diš) gu ₄ niga 2(ban ₂) tuḥ- 'ta' / e ₂ -gal : u ₄ 2(diš)-še ₃	21 barley-fed bulls, 2 ban ₂ (= 20 litres) of draff each, (draff of) the palace, for 2 days.
left edge	
1 iti diri mu si-mu-ru- ^r um ^{ki} / lu-lu-bum ^{ki} <ba-ḥul>	Month: "Intercalary" (= xii ²). Year: Simurru (and) Lulubum (were destroyed)" (= Š 44).

Comments

The text was previously published by Boson 1942: 176f.: 6. Boson's edition presents several inaccuracies,

cp. Archi – Pomponio 1989: 74, note to 76 r. 1-2, so that the text is republished here. It is noteworthy that the text mentions for the first time, to my knowledge, the expressions tuḥ e₂-gal, "draff (of) the palace", (o. 2, 4, 6, r. 2, 5, u.e. 1) and dida-beer as fodder for feeding animals (r. 4).



2.10. UPS7710119

2.11. UPS 7710120

Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 2.75 × 2.40 × 1.30 cm
 Date: Ur III (AS 8/vi 18)
 Provenience: Drehem

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 8(diš) ʾuduʾ	8 rams
2 2(diš) ud ₅	(and) 2 nanny goats,
3 ʾšu-gid ₂ e ₂ ʾ-muḫaldim	the šu-gid ₂ -contingent (for) the kitchen,
4 mu ʾGAR ₃ .DU-eʾ-ne-ʾše ₃ ʾ	on behalf of the GAR ₃ .DU-soldiers,
5 ʾša ₃ Unug ^{ki} -gaʾ	in Uruk,
6 u ₄ 1(u) 8(diš)-kam	18 th day,
reverse	
1 ʾkiʾ du ₁₁ -ga-ta	from Duga
2 ba-zi	were (the animals) withdrawn.
3 iti a ₂ -ki-ti	Month: “Akiti(-Festival)” (= vi).
4 mu en eridu ^{ki} / ba-ḫun	Year: “the en-priest of Eridu was installed” (= AS 8).
left edge	
1 1(u)	(Total:) 10 (animals).



2.11. UPS7710120

2.12. UPS 7710121

Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 3.05 × 2.90 × 1.20 cm
 Date: Ur III (IS 1/-)
 Provenience: Umma

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 3(diš) 1/2(diš) gin ₂ 2(u)	3 1/2 shekel (and) 20 grains
še ku ₃ -babbar	(= 29.97 g) silver,
2 maš a-ša ₃ -ga	irrigation fee of the field,
3 ki lu ₂ - ^d šul-/gi-ra-ta	from Lu-Šulgira
4 gu-du-du	Gududu
reverse	
1 šu ba-ti	received (it).
<i>blank space</i>	
2 mu ^d i-bi ₂ -/ ^d suen lugal	Year: “Ibbi-Suen (is) king” (= IS 1).



2.12. UPS7710121

2.13. UPS 7710122

Object: Unruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 3.10 × 3.20 × 1.30 cm
 Date: Ur III (Š 35/vi -)
 Provenience: Umma
 Sealed: Seal measurements, legend: 9 mm × 22 mm. Length of legend with scene 23+[] mm. The seal corresponds to Mayr 1996: 265f. 419.

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 9(diš) sa gi	9 bundles of reed
2 ki šeš-a-ni-ta	from Šešani
3 lu ₂ -kal-la	Lukala
4 šu ba-ti	received (it),
5 ša ₃ bala-a	within the bala(-payment).
reverse	
1 iti šu-numun	Month: “Sowing” (= vi).
2 mu-us ₂ -sa an-ša-/an ^{ki} ba-ḫul	Year after: “Anšan was destroyed” (= Š 35).
Seal	
1 lu ₂ -kal-la	Lukala,
2 dub-sar	the scribe,
3 dumu lugal-en-nun	son (of) Lugal-ennun.



2.13. UPS7710122

2.14. UPS 7710123

Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 7.60 × 4.20 × 2.0 cm
 Date: Ur III (AS 2/ix/xii⁻ -)
 Provenience: Umma

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 1(u) 2(diš) ad ₇ 'gu ₄ [?] [x x (x)]	12 carcasses of bulls [?] (of) [...],
2 5(diš) (erased AD ₇) lu ₂ -[x x (x)]	5 (carcasses) (of) Lu- [...],
3 3(diš) GU.[x x (x)]	3 (carcasses) (of) GU- [...],
4 2(diš) al-'la [?] -[x (x)]	2 (carcasses) (of) Alla [?] - [...],
5 3(diš) AN.'x' (erasure)	3 (carcasses) (of) AN- [...],
6 5(diš) (erasure [?])	5 (carcasses) (of) [?] ,
7 1(u) ur-'x' [x (x)]	10 (carcasses) (of) Ur- [...],
8 2(diš) 'x' [x x (x)]	2 (carcasses) (of) [...],
blank space	
9 ad ₇ 'x' [x x (x)]	carcasses of [...],
10 3(diš) kuš gu ₄ ur-'AN.RU [?] (x)'	(and) 3 bull skins (of) Ur-AN. [...],
11 ki 'x'.TU-'x'-ta	from x-TU-x
12 deleted signs?	



2.14. UPS7710123 obverse

reverse

blank space

1 2(diš) kuš anše-DU.DU ur-AN.DA

2 skins of DU.DU-asses (of) Ur-AN.DA

*blank space*2 ki KAŠ₄(from) KAŠ₄,

3 mu-DU [(x) (x) (x)]

delivery [(?)].

4 iti ^d[li₉-si₄ / dumu-zi]

Month: “Lisi / Dumuzi” (= ix/xii).

5 mu ^da[mar-^dsuen lugal-e ur-bi₂]-/lum^{ki} m[u-^hul]

Year: “Amar-Suen, the king, Urbilum destroyed” (= AS 2).

Comments

- r. 2: (En-)KAŠ₄ is a well-known official at Umma, see, e.g., his four seals according to Mayr 1996: 204f. 186.



2.14. UPS7710123 reverse

2.15. UPS 7710124

Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 7.35 × 4.95 × 2.10 cm
 Date: Sîn-kāšid
 Provenience: Uruk

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
1 ^d sîn-ka ₃ -ši-id	Sîn-kāšid,
2 nita kal-ga	strong man,
3 lugal unug ^{ki} -ga	king of Uruk,
4 lugal <i>am-na-nu-um</i>	king (of) the Amnānum,
5 u ₂ -a e ₂ -an-na	provider (of) Eana,
6 u ₄ e ₂ -an-na	when (r. 1) he built
reverse	
1 mu-du ₃ - ^r a	(6) Eana,
2 ^r e ₂ -gal	(r. 4) he built
3 nam-lugal-la-ka-ni	his (r. 2) palace
4 mu-du ₃	(r. 3) of kingship.

Comments

The text corresponds to RIME 4, p. 448ff. Sîn-kāšid 4.



2.15. UPS7710124

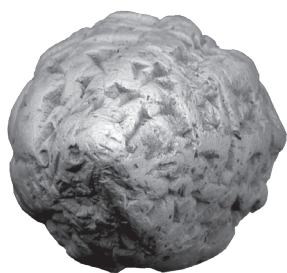
2.16. UPS 7710125

Object: Clay cone
 Dimensions: 4.90 cm (length); 3.40 cm (width of the upper part of the shaft)
 Date: Sîn-kāšid
 Provenience: Uruk

	Transliteration	Translation
1	^d sîn-ka ₃ -šî- ^r id ^r	Sîn-kāšid,
2	nita kal- ^r ga ^r	strong man,
3	lugal unug ^{ki} -ga	king of Uruk,
4	lugal <i>am-na-nu-um</i>	king (of) the Amnānum,
5	u ₂ -a e ₂ -an-na	provider (of) Eana,
6	u ₄ e ₂ -an-na	when (7) he built
7	mu-du ₃ - ^r a ^r	(6) Eana,
8	e ₂ -gal	(10) he built
9	nam-lugal-la- ^r ka-ni ^r	his (8) palace
10	mu-du ₃	(9) of kingship.

Comments

The text corresponds to RIME 4, p. 448ff. Sîn-kāšid 4.



2.16. UPS7710125

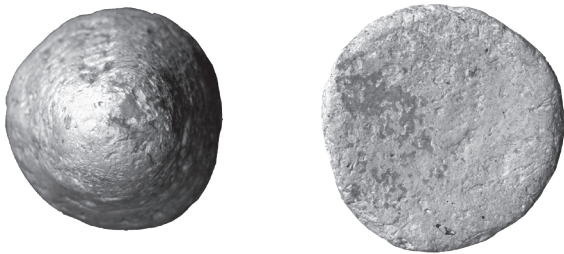
2.17. UPS 7710126

Object: Clay cone
 Dimensions: 7.40 cm (length); 3.70 cm (width of the upper part of the shaft)
 Date: Sîn-kāšid
 Provenience: Uruk

	Transliteration	Translation
1	^d sîn-ka ₃ -ši-id	Sîn-kāšid,
2	nita kal-ga	strong man,
3	lugal unug ^{ki} -ga	king of Uruk,
4	lugal <i>am-na-nu-um</i>	king (of) the Amnānum,
5	u ₂ -a	provider
6	e ₂ -an-na	(of) Eana,
7	e ₂ -gal	(9) built
8	nam-lugal- ^ʾ la-/ka-ni ^ʾ	his (7) palace
9	^ʾ mu ^ʾ -du ₃	(8) of kingship.

Comments

The text corresponds to RIME 4, p. 444ff. Sîn-kāšid 3. The difference between our text and Sîn-kāšid 3 is that the epithet u₂-a E₂-an-na appears in our text not in one but in two lines.



2.17. UPS7710126



2.18. UPS 7710128

Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: $5.3 \times 4.4 \times 1.7$ cm
 Date: Sîn-kāšid
 Provenience: Uruk

	Transliteration	Translation
obverse		
1	^d sîn-ka ₃ -ši-id	Sîn-kāšid,
2	nita kal-ga	strong man,
3	lugal unug ^{ki} -ga	king of Uruk,
4	lugal <i>am-na-nu-um</i>	king (of) the Amnānum,
5	e ₂ -gal	(r. 2) built
reverse		
1	nam-lugal-la-ka-ni	his (5) palace
2	mu-du ₃	(r. 1) of kingship.

Comments

The text corresponds to RIME 4, p. 441ff. Sîn-kāšid 2.



2.18. UPS7710128

2.19. UPS 7710129

Object: Ruled clay tablet
 Dimensions: 1.3-2.4 × 2.8 × 1.5 cm
 Date: Ur III (Š 35/v -)
 Provenience: Umma

Transliteration	Translation
obverse	
[2 or 3 lines missing]	[...]
1' ki Ur- ⁷ mes'-[ta]	from Ur-mes
2' KA- ^d Šara ₂ i-dab ₅	KA-Šara received (it).
reverse	
1' [iti] RI	Month: "RI" (= v).
2' [m]u-us ₂ -sa An-/ša-an ^{ki} ba-ḫul(IGI. 'UR')	Year after: "Anšan was destroyed".
<i>blank space</i>	

Comments

For a similar text concerning the same people, see
 BPOA 1, 1742 (Š 35/vi -).



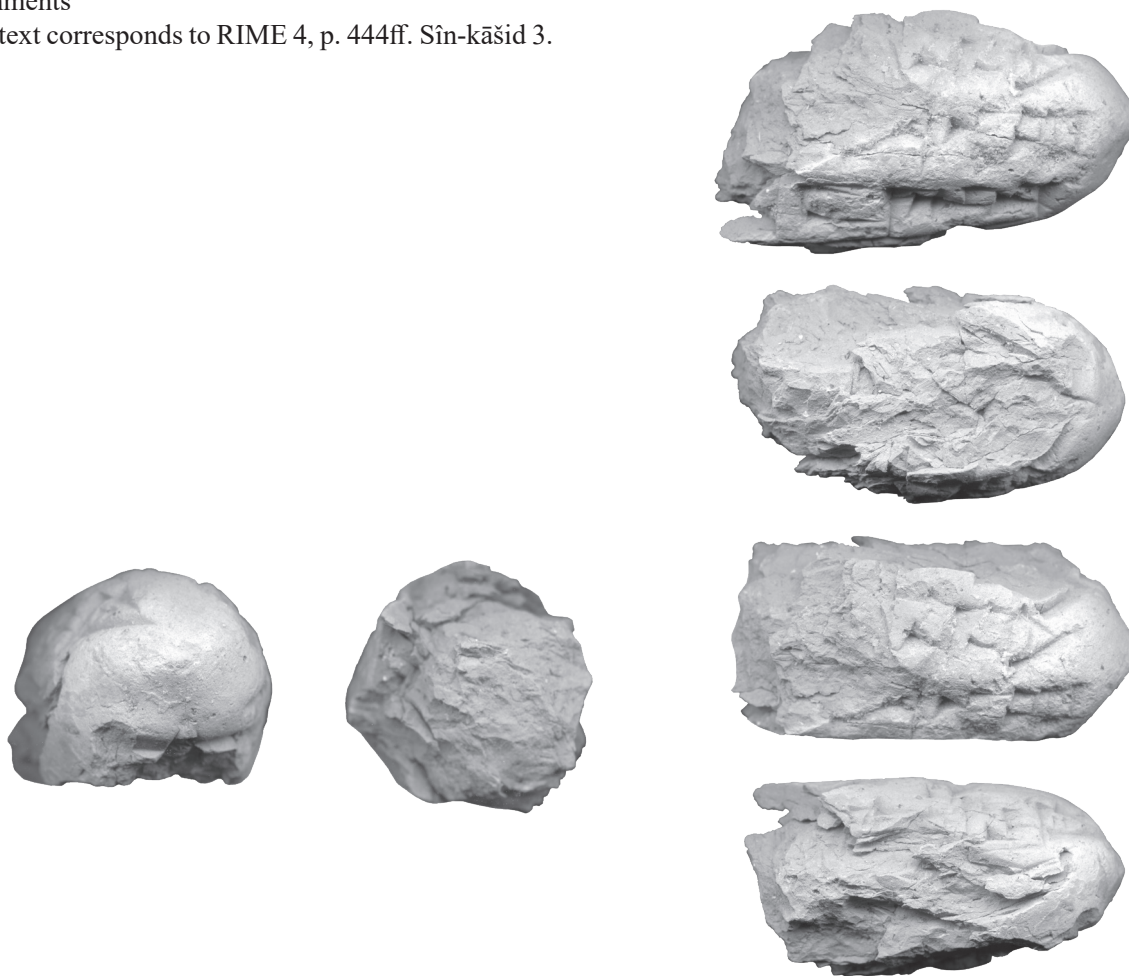
2.20. UPS 7710130

Object: Fragment of clay cone
 Dimensions: 4.4 cm (long side of the shaft); 2.3 cm (short side of the shaft)
 Date: Sîn-kāšid
 Provenience: Uruk

	Transliteration	Translation
1	[^d sîn-ka ₃ -ši-id]	Sîn-kāšid,
2	[nita kal]-ga	strong man,
3	[lugal un]ug ^{ki} -ga	king of Uruk,
4	[lugal <i>am-n</i>]a- ^r nu'-um	king (of) the Amnānum,
5	[u ₂ -a] ^r e ₂ '-an-na	provider (of) Eana,
6	[e ₂]-gal	(8) built
7	[na]m- ^r lugal-la'-ka-ni	his (6) palace
8	^r mu-du ₃ '	(7) of kingship.

Comments

The text corresponds to RIME 4, p. 444ff. Sîn-kāšid 3.



3. Appendix: The Seal Impressions

(A. Di Ludovico)

Of the twenty documents published and discussed here, six also show seal impressions.

1. UPS 7710111 (text 2.2)

Tablet UPS 7710111 shows, both on the obverse and on the reverse, seal impressions which were made after the document was written.⁴ It is likely that the process of sealing was carried out quickly and with a relatively low pressure of the cylinder on the clay. On the obverse, one finds two columns of impressions that correspond just to the seal legend, although not all of them show its two lines in full. Some of them are quite faint, while on the upper edge it is still possible to discern the silhouette of the back of a male figure. The impressions of the legend are impressed over the cuneiform text of the document on the whole face of the obverse and the reverse. The document is then closed with a partial impression of the seal in a space of the reverse that is usually kept free for this purpose, which begins at the end of the administrative text and is placed in the central part of the available field before the date formula or overlapping it in part. Also here, a large part of the date formula is overlapped by a seated figure, showing on the left side of the seal legend. This type of distribution of impressions on the faces of administrative tablets is quite frequent at Umma in the Ur III period.

On the reverse the last sealing is – as it often happens – the one which discloses the most part of the seal’s scene. Here we see two male figures on both sides of the legend, which consists of two framed boxes. The figures are clearly placed at both ends of a presentation scene: to the right of the legend, a clean-shaven man in a fringed mantle stands looking to the right and very probably brings his right hand before his face, while to the left of the inscription a bearded man is sitting on a double-niched throne facing left. He wears a flounced robe and headgear with multiple pairs of horns and holds his right hand forward and the left one by his chest. In front of the throne, there is a footstool, below which a line marking the bottom edge of the scene is clearly visible. The impression is not large enough to permit us to ascertain the presence of an astral symbol in the scene, in the top part of the field, in front of the seated god. The original composition likely showed three figures: the standing male figure appearing hand in hand with a goddess who directly faced a sitting god.

Possible parallels for this scene could be: Collon 1982, nos 429 and 432; Keel-Leu – Teissier 2004, no. 98; Legrain 1925, no. 263; Legrain 1951, no. 343.

2. UPS 7710113 (text 2.4)

In this document the distribution and types of seal impressions are largely comparable to those of the former specimen. This tablet was sealed after the completion of its writing as well. Although a substantial part of the obverse is damaged, in particular the top, the centre and the bottom and upper edges, there are enough traces of the impressions of the seal’s legend to understand that they covered the whole text of the document and were distributed in at least two columns. Beside one of the cracks located on the bottom edge, a large part of the receiving figure of a royal presentation scene (*i.e.* a presentation scene in which the receiver has the attributes of a king or a similar character) can be seen just as in two almost superimposed impressions placed by the right edge. Here it seems that the sealer had made additional impressions, probably because the lines are very long and reach the bent surface of the right edge. On the reverse, the two columns of impressions of the legend continue, corresponding to the outline of the cuneiform text, but some of them are less regular than others, furthermore only two partly impressed receiving figures can be clearly distinguished. Such repetitions of the legend’s impression are finished up by a single seal impression on the reverse, in the central part of the field which is left empty of the tablet’s inscription.

The seal’s legend is made of two rows of framed boxes having roughly the same length but being slightly staggered. The sitting figure that clearly plays the role of the receiver in a presentation is (as usual) more visible in the last impression on the reverse of the document: placed just to the left of the legend, a male figure sits on a padded stool on a dais. Except for his skull-cap, his clothes are not well visible, but he is probably wearing a fringed mantle, and on his neck there are traces of a necklace. Also near the bottom edge of the reverse there is a crack in the tablet. This affects the tablet enough to make it impossible to understand the type of cup held by the receiver in his right hand. In the top part of the field, just in front of the receiver, is the sun disc inscribed in the crescent moon.

As far as it is comprehensible, the composition carved on the original seal could have been a presentation scene with two or three figures. Since there are no evident traces of elements of the scene represented to the right of the legend or to the left of the receiver, there was, beside the latter, either a single standing, clean-shaven man in a fringed mantle, or the same figure preceded by a standing

⁴) The criteria adopted here to establish the chronological relation between the making of the incised signs and the seal impressions are those proposed by Hattori 2001: 98.

goddess. The goddess and the man can be represented in such scenes either hand-in-hand or with no physical contact, and in this latter case the goddess usually stands behind the man, between him and the legend. Much less frequent is the presence of two standing goddesses in these compositions.

Specimens of the types mentioned that can be plausible comparisons for UPS 7710113 (text 2.4) are, *e.g.* Buchanan 1981, nos 643, 653 (two characters), 649, 651 (three characters); Collon 1982, no. 446; von der Osten 1936, no. 48 (three characters with the goddess and the man shown hand in hand).

3. UPS 7710115 (text 2.6)

The document was most probably sealed before it was written. In general the tablet seems to be in good condition: there are a few cracks by the upper and left edges, in areas without sealings and signs, but no significant breaks neither on the surface nor on the edges. Nonetheless, the document seems to be a little worn, and it is likely that the seal impressions were made quickly and with only slight pressure. On the obverse, the repeated impressions of the legend of the seal are still quite visible and seem to be rather regular. The situation is similar on the reverse, where the issue of the mismatch of proportions between the dimensions of seal and that of the tablet is in any case more evident. No impressions are visible on the edges, while on both main surfaces the legend of the seal was impressed in part or completely, as if it were intended to fill with high precision the whole surface of the main sides of the document. At the end of the tablet's text, on the reverse, there is a clearer impression of the three lines of the legend in the central part of the blank field (the third line overlapping the first line of the date formula), but – as is the case with the other impressions on the tablet – without any iconographic element of the cylinder seal visible. It is therefore not reasonable to develop any hypothesis on the type of scene that was represented on the seal.

4. UPS 7710116 (text 2.7)

The distribution of the seal impressions partly resembles that on the former tablets, especially the one on UPS 7710115 (text 2.6), but there are some unusual features. Here, too, the text was written before being sealed, but it is also evident that the impressions of the legend of the seal have been quickly distributed on the obverse and reverse in more than one column, and this produced a certain irregularity on these surfaces. No impressions appear on the edges, except for the upper one, nor are there traces of a clearer impression placed at the end of the text of the document, in the central part of the reverse. This also means that no part of the scene of the seal appears on this document, except for the profile of the back side of a figure which stands on the right of

the legend at the upper edge of the obverse. This contour is too poorly preserved to become a useful source of information, but it could reasonably be considered part of a clean-shaven man at one end of a presentation scene.

5. UPS 7710117 (text 2.8)

This tablet could have been written after having been sealed. The obverse and the edges show a few chipped areas on the surface which do not substantially affect the interpretation of the document.

The distribution of the impressions of the legend of the seal on the obverse is quite irregular: there are more than two columns, and it seems that the sealer paid special attention to completely fill the surface with these impressions. On the reverse, one finds just the date formula, placed over two small impressions of the legend, and another impression of the seal which shows more than just the legend and closes the document in the same way as observed in UPS 7710111 (text 2.2) and UPS 7710113 (text 2.4). The surface here seems to be quite worn. In particular, part of the legend of the larger impression is not legible, namely most of the first line and part of the last signs of the other two lines. In addition, the seat of the receiver and some details of the scene are largely erased. Also a sandy incrustation affects part of the reverse side.

Just left of the legend, made of three framed boxes, a seated goddess appears in an iconographic style which recalls the presentation scenes from southern Mesopotamia in the early Ur III period. This female figure sits on a rectangular throne and wears a flounced robe and headgear with a single pair of horns; she looks towards the left and holds her right hand forward and her left hand next to her body. This is especially visible in the largest impression, located in the central region of the reverse above the date formula, but parts of the same female figure also appear in one of the impressions that can be seen after the date formula. Further elements of the scene carved on the seal are not visible, but what can be affirmed is that the composition must have been a presentation scene, probably showing two further figures hand-in-hand in front of the receiver. As for the identity of the figures, and the possible presence of others as well as integrating motifs, there are many combinations possible.

For the style and possible structure of the scene, good parallels can be found in: Parrot 1954, no. 115, 132; Moortgat 1940, no. 272; Collon 1982, no. 369, 372.

6. UPS 7710122 (text 2.13)

The document was sealed after having been written with multiple columns of impressions of the seal legend. They fill the obverse of the document almost completely, in part reaching its right edge. Other edges show no traces of impressions. Few minor cracks and breaks can be observed on the tablet.

While on the obverse the repeated legend of the seal appears quite clear and with sharp lines, there are blurred traces of one of the figures represented in the seal's scene on the upper edge and in the central part of the surface. On the reverse one still finds some lines of the document (including the date formula) and one seal impression which typically closes the text, this time placed after the date formula. The latter shows the three lined boxes of the legend and two additional figures. On the right, a human-headed bull stands with his head shown frontally and his arms and legs directed to the right: his legs, tail, ears, eyes, headgear with horns are clearly visible, as is the outline of his beard. To the left of the legend, a bit more than half of the figure of a naked hero appears in the impression. His face is represented frontally, similarly to what has been observed for the human-headed bull, while his limbs and body are shown in profile, oriented towards the other figure. The figure is recognizable with little effort, although not many details emerge in this impression: the most useful traits to interpret it are the nakedness, the multiple belt and the curls falling down one side of his head. All these visible elements can only be part of a contest scene, a category of glyptic compositions of which two main types were quite frequent in the Ur III period: one based on pairs of fighters (probably inspired by the Akkadian tradition) and another one – usually less richly detailed – structured as a group of three figures. There is little doubt that the scene of which some traces can be observed in this impression belongs to the first type.

Possible parallels for it are Moortgat 1940, no. 460; von der Osten 1936, no. 41, or the impressions on the following documents in the Yale Babylonian Collection: YBC 14329, YBC 1226, YBC 13847, YBC 9805, YBC 479.

Bibliography

- Archi, A. – Pomponio, F.
1989: *Tavolette economiche neo-sumeriche dell'Università Pontificia Salesiana*, VO 8/1. Rome: Università di Roma "La Sapienza".
- Boson, G.
1942: "Tavolette cuneiformi del Museo Biblico del Pontif. Ateneo Salesiano", *Salesianum* 4, pp. 173-179.
- Buchanan, B.
1981: *Early Near Eastern Seals in the Yale Babylonian Collection*. New Haven – London: Yale University Press.
- Civil, M.
1994: *The Farmer's Instructions. A Sumerian Agricultural Manual*, AuOrS 5. Sabadell: Editorial Ausa.
2011: "XIII. The Law Collection of Ur-Namma", CUSAS 17, pp. 221-286.
- Collon, D.
1982: *Catalogue of the Western Asiatic Seals in the British Museum. Cylinder Seals II. Akkadian, Post Akkadian, Ur III Periods*. London: British Museum.
- Englund, R. K.
1990: *Organisation und Verwaltung der Ur III-Fischerei*, BBVO 10. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag.
- Grégoire, J.-P.
2013: "Le système après-récolte dans l'hydro-agriculture mésopotamienne à la fin du III^e millénaire avant notre ère", in: S. Garfinkle – M. Molina (eds), *From the 21st Century B.C. to the 21st Century A.D. Proceedings of the International Conference on Neo-Sumerian Studies Held in Madrid 22-24 July 2010*, Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, pp. 267-299.
- Hattori, A.
2001: "Sealing Practices in Ur III Nippur", in: Hallo, W. W. – Winter, I. (eds), *Seals and Seal Impressions. Proceedings of the XLVe Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale*, Bethesda: CDL Press, pp. 71-99.
- Heimpel, W.
2013: "Excursus C. Al-Šarrākī and Sesame Cultivation in Sumer", *Nisaba* 15/1, pp. 201-205.
- Huber, Chr.
2000: "guru₇-a im ùr-ra REVISITED", in: Graziani, S. (ed.), *Studi sul Vicino Oriente Antico dedicati alla memoria di Luigi Cagni, Istituto Universitario Orientale, Dipartimento di Studi Orientali, Series Minor LXI Volume I*, Napoli: Istituto Universitario Orientale, pp. 463-495.
- Keel-Leu, H. – Teissier, B.
2004: *Die vorderasiatischen Rollsiegel der Sammlungen «Bibel + Orient» der Universität Freiburg Schweiz*. OBO 200. Fribourg, Academic Press – Göttingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.
- Legrain, L.
1925: *The Culture of the Babylonians from their Seals in the Collections of the Museum*. PBS 14. Philadelphia: The University Museum.
1951: *Ur Excavations X. Seal Cylinders*. UET 10. Philadelphia: The University Museum.
- Di Ludovico, A.
2012: "The Uses of the Cylinder Seal as Clues of Mental Structuring Processes inside Ur III State Machinery", in: Wilhelm, G. (ed.), *Organization, Representation, and Symbols of Power in the Ancient Near East. Proceedings of the 54th Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale at Würzburg 20-25 July 2008*, Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, pp. 275-289.
2013: "Symbols and Bureaucratic Performances in Ur III Administrative Sphere Interpretation through Data

- Mining”, in: Garfinkle, S. – M. Molina, M. (eds), *From the 21st Century B.C. to the 21st Century A.D. Proceedings of the International Conference on Sumerian Studies Held in Madrid, 22-24 July 2010*, Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, pp. 125-151.
- Mayr, R. H.
1996: *Seal Impressions on Tablets from Umma* (PhD University Leiden).
- Moortgat, A.
1940: *Vorderasiatische Rollsiegel: Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Steinschneidekunst*. Berlin: Gebrüder Mann.
- von der Osten, H. H.
1936: *Ancient Oriental Seals in the Collection of Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett*. OIP 37. Chicago: Oriental Institute.
- Parrot, A.
1954: *Glyptique Mésopotamienne. Fouilles de Lagash (Tello) et de Larsa (Senkereh) (1931-1933)*. Paris: Paul Geuthner.
- Sigrist, M.
2010: “Les noms d’année du règne du roi Šulgi”, in: Kleinerman, A. – Sasson, J. M. (eds), *Why Should Someone Who Knows Something Conceal It? Cu-neiform Studies in Honor of David I. Owen on His 70th Birthday*, Bethesda: CDL Press, pp. 219-238.
- Stolarczyk, M.
1980: “Deux tablettes inédites de l’époque de la Troisième Dynastie d’Ur”, RO 41, pp. 119-124.
- Veldhuis, N.
2004: “HI-(še₃) la₂”, CDLB 4, pp. 1-4.
- Waetzoldt, H.
1990: “Zu den Bewässerungseinrichtungen in der Provinz Umma”, BSA 5, pp. 1-29.
- Wilcke, C.
1999a: “Flurschäden, verursacht durch Hochwasser, Unwetter, Militär, Tiere und schuldhaftes Verhalten zur Zeit der 3. Dynastie von Ur”, in: Klengel, H. – Renger, J. (eds), *Landwirtschaft im Alten Orient. Ausgewählte Vorträge der 41. Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale, Berlin 4.-8. 7. 1994*. BBVO 18, Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag, pp. 301-339.
1999b: “Neusumerische Merkwürdigkeiten”, in: Böck, B. – Cancik-Kirschbaum, E. – Richter, Th. (eds), *Munuscula Mesopotamica: Festschrift für Johannes Renger*. AOAT 267, Münster: Ugarit-Verlag, pp. 623-637.