

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 1

Museum #:	SMM 14/18 (14/1)
Publ. #:	SET 336; RIME 4.4.1.4, exemplar no. 44
Acquired from:	C. Ames, 1915
Measurements:	H 56 mm, base 38 mm in diameter
Description:	Inscribed cone; building inscription for the palace of Sin-kashid
Period:	Isin-Larsa (early Old Babylonian) period
Date:	ca. 19th cen. BCE
Provenience:	Uruk (Warka), Iraq
Culture:	Sumero-Akkadian
Language:	Sumerian

Transliteration:	Translation:
1. dEN.ZU-kà-ši-id	1. Sin-kashid,
2. nita kala-ga	2. mighty man,
3. lugal Unuki-ga	3. king of Uruk,
4. lugal Am-na-nu-um	4. king of the Amnanum,
5. ú-a É-an-na	5. provider of the Eanna (temple)
6. u4É-an-na	6. when the Eanna
7. mu-dù-a	7. he had built,
8. é - gal	8. the palace
9. nam-lugal-la-ka-ni	9. of his kingship
10. mu - dù	10. He built.



CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 2

Museum #:	SMM 14/19 (14/2)
Publ. #:	SET 143
Acquired from:	C. Ames, 1915
Measurements:	H 48, W 39, Th 19 mm
Description:	Cuneiform tablet; account of small cattle
Period:	Ur III Dynasty
Date:	Amar-Suen, year 5; ca. 21st century BCE
Provenience:	Umma (Jokha), Iraq Sumer-Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Sumerian
Language:	Sumerian



Transliteration:	Translation:
1. 1 udu Lú-kal-la	1. One sheep, Lukalla
2. 1 udu Ur-dŠára	2. One sheep, Ur-Sha-ra
3. 1 udu Ur-giš	3. One sheep, Ur-gish
4. 1 udu 𒌦 u-un-ša6-mu	4. One sheep, Hunshamu
5. 1 udu Ur-ru	5. One sheep, Urru
6. 1 udu Nì-du10-ga-mu	6. One sheep, Nidugamu
7. 1 udu	7. One sheep,
8. 1 ùz lo. e. (blank)	8. one goat,
rev. 9. udu didli tir-íd-gal- la-ta	9. individual sheep from the Forest of the Great Canal
10. 1 udu Lugal-á-zi- da gudu4	10. One sheep, Lugal-azida, the anointing-priest
11. 1 udu Ur-TAR.LU 𒌦 tir (blank line)	11. One sheep, Ur-TAR. LU 𒌦, the forester
12. šu-nigin 9 udu bar-su-ga	12. Total: 9 sheep, fleece plucked
13. šu-nigin 1 ùz	13. Total: 1 goat
14. udu ú dab5-ba	14. Grazing sheep, captured
15. mu En-unu6-gal dInnin ba- 𒌦 un	15. Year Enunugal (anna) was installed (as en-priest of) Inanna (of Uruk)

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 3

Museum #:	SMM 14/20 (14/3)
Publ. #:	SET 16
Acquired from:	C. Ames, 1915
Measurements:	H 31, W 29, Th 13mm
Condition:	Intact; baked
Description:	Cuneiform tablet; receipt for small cattle
Period:	Ur III Dynasty
Date:	Amar-Suen, year 5, mo. 1, day 30; ca. 21st cen BCE
Provenience:	Puzrish-Dagan (Drehem), Iraq Sumer-Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Sumerian
Language:	Sumerian

Transliteration:	Translation:
obv. 1. 6 sila4	1-5. Six lambs, one (goat-) kid, day 30, from Abbasaga, Intaea took in charge.*
2. 1 máš	
3. u4 30.kam	
4. ki Ab-ba-ša6-ga-ta lo. e. (blank)	
rev. 5. In-ta-è-a i-dab5	
6. iti maš-dà-kú	6. Month of eating gazelle,
7. mu En-unu6 gal dInnin ba-un left edge: 7	7. year Enunugal(anna) was installed (as en-priest of) Inanna (of Uruk) left edge: 7



CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 3B

Discussion

* Abbasaga and Intaea were officials in charge of the royal cattle bureau at Puzrish-Dagan during the reign of Amar-Suen. They and their colleagues generated multitudinous little tablets like this one, recording their receipt of incoming sheep and goats. Another tablet formatted the same way as SMM 3, dated to the same year, and likewise bearing a total on the left edge, is UM 5 (published as SET 17), kept in Special Collections and Rare Books in the Andersen Library at the University of Minnesota.

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 4

Museum #:	SMM 14/21 (14/4)
Publ. #:	SET 135
Acquired from:	C. Ames, 1915
Measurements:	H 22, W 20, Th 12 mm
Condition:	Intact; baked
Description:	Cuneiform tablet; undated receipt for small cattle
Period:	Ur III Dynasty
Date:	ca. 21st cen BCE
Provenience:	Umma? (Jokha), Iraq Sumer-Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Sumerian
Language:	Sumerian

Transliteration:	Translation:
obv. 1. 3 udu4	1-4. Three sheep, one lamb, (from?) Lugal-kiri, Dagi took in charge
2. 1 sila4	
3. Lugal-giškiri6	
4. Da-gi i-dab5 (reverse blank)	



CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 5

Publ. #:	SET 223
Acquired from:	C. Ames, 1915
Measurements:	H 28, W 23, Th 12 mm
Condition:	Intact; baked
Description:	Cuneiform tablet; voucher for rations at way station ("messenger text")

Period:	Ur III Dynasty
Date:	Shu-Suen, year 5, mo. 5, day 24; ca. 21st cen. BCE
Provenience:	Umma (Jokha), Iraq Sumer-Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Sumerian
Language:	Sumerian

Transliteration:	Translation:
obv. 1. 5 sì[la kaš sig5 3 sìla ninda] 𒌦 5 𒄣 gín sum	1. 5 qu[arts fine beer, 3 quarts porridge,] 5 shekels onion,
2. 3 g[ín ì 2 gín nag]a	2. 3 sh[ekels oil, 2 shekels alka] li(-plant),
3. AB[]	3. AB[...];
4. 5 sìla k[aš sig5 3 sìla ninda 5] gín sum	4. 5 quarts [fine beer, 3 quarts porridge, 5] shekels onion,
5. 3 gín ì [2 gín nag]a	5. 3 shekels oil, [2 shekels alka] li(-plant)
6. RI - mu	6. Rimu;
7. 5 sìla k[Aš 3] sìla ninda 5 gín sum	7. 5 quarts be[ER, 3] quarts porridge, 5 shekels onion,
8. 3 gín ì [2 gín NA]GA	8. 3 shekels oil, 2 shekels alkali(-plant)
9. Puzur4 - ì - lí	9. Puzur-ili;
10. 5 sìla kaš 3 sìla 𒌦 ninda 5 gín sum 𒄣	10. 5 quarts [fine beer, 3 quarts porridge, 5] shekels onion,
11. 3 gín ì [2 gín NA]GA	11. 3 shekels oil, [2 shekels alk] ali(-plant)
12. A - 𒄣 u - ni	A 𒄣 uni;
lo.e.13. 3 sìla kaš 2 sìla ninda 5 gín sum	3 quarts beer, 2 quarts porridge, 5 shekels onion,
14. 3 gín ì 2 gín naga	14. 3 quarts beer, 2 quarts porridge, 5 shekels onion,
15. Nam - 𒄣 a - ni	15. Nam - 𒄣 a - ni
rev.16. 3 sìla kaš 2 sìla ninda 5 gín sum	3 quarts beer, 2 quarts porridge, 5 shekels (onion),
17. 3 gín ì 2 gín naga	17. 3 shekels oil, 2 shekels alkali(-plant)
18. Lú - dNanna	18. Lu-Nanna;
19. 3 sìla kaš 2 sìla ninda 5 gín sum	19. 3 quarts beer, 2 quarts porridge, 5 shekels onion
20. 3 gín ì 2 gín naga	20. 3 shekels oil, 2 shekels alkali(-plant)
21. ì - lí - ia5	21. Iliya.

Transliteration:	Translation:
22. šu-nígin 1xBÁN kaš sig5 2xBÁN lá dida(!?) gin	22. Total: 10 quarts fine beer, 19 quarts ordinary beer-mix;
23. šu-nígin 1xBÁN 8 sìla ninda ½ sìla 5 gín sum	23. Total: 18 quarts porridge, one pint (and) five shekels onion;
24. šu-nígin 1/3 sìla 1 gín 14 gín naga	24. Total: 1/3 quart (and) one shekel (oil), 14 shekels alkali(-plant)
25. u4 24.kam iti RI	25. Day 24, month RI, year after Shu-Suen the king built the wall (to keep out the) Amorite.
26. mu ús-sa dŠu-dEN.ZU	
27. lugal e bàd mar-	
28. tu 𒌦 mu - dù 𒄣	



CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 5B

Discussion

SMM 5 lists amounts of victuals, drink, and condiments apportioned to seven individuals – AB[...], Rimu, Puzur-ili, Ahuni, Namhani, Lu-Nanna, and Iliya – for one day. Tablets of this type have come to be known as “messenger texts” because the recipients of foodstuffs named therein are often identified as messengers or couriers en route from place to place. State employees were entitled to receive provisions in the course of their travels on the job, and provisions were supplied at the way stations or rest houses of the Ur III state road system. These “messenger texts” apparently served as vouchers for the receipt of food and drink at such rest houses (information courtesy Miguel Civil). At the end of each month the vouchers were collected and put in a sack, which was sealed with a clay tag inscribed with the total quantities of provisions dispensed, summed up on the basis of the vouchers; the sack of tablets was sent back to central administration at the provincial capital, where records were stored. One such clay tag is UM 19, kept in Special Collections and Rare Books in the Andersen Library at the University of Minnesota.

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 6

Museum #:	SMM 14/23 (14/6)
Publ. #:	SET 127
Acquired from:	C. Ames, 1915
Measurements:	H 41, W 42, Th 17 mm*
Condition:	Intact; baked
Description:	Cuneiform tablet, with seal impression*
Period:	Ur III Dynasty
Date:	Shulgi, year 43, no. 6; ca. 21st cen. BCE
Provenience:	Umma (Jokha), Iraq Sumer-Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Sumerian
Language:	Sumerian

Transliteration:	Translation:
obv. 1. 5 dida sig5	1. 5 (measures) fine beer-mix
2. 7 dida gin	2. 7 (measures) regular beer-mix
3. ni-nam.ki-šè!-x	3. ...
4. ù? é KU-RU-DA	4. 5 quarts [fine beer, 3 quarts porridge, 5] shekels onion,
5. ki Lú-kal-la-TA lo.e. (Blank)/td>	5. from Lukalla,
rev. 6. kišib Ù-ma-ni	6. seal of Umani.
7. iti 𒌷šū-numun 𒌷 (seal impression)	Month of sowing, year the en-priestess of Nanna was chosen by the omens
8. mu en dNanna maš- e ì-pàd	

Seal legend:	
1. Ù-ma-ni	1. Umani,
2. dub - sar	2. scribe,
3. dumu Nam-a-ni	3. son of Namhani



CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 6B

Discussion

This tablet records the receipt of beer from Lukalla, and it was sealed by Umani, son of Namhani, who also sealed many other receipts for beer (see the list under seal no. 676.1 in R. Mayr's catalogue, *The Seal Impressions of Ur III Umma*, Ph.D. thesis, Leiden, 1997, pp. 415-416). Little more can be said inasmuch as lines 3-4 remain uninterpretable.

* Measurements of seal impression:

- height of seal impression – 19 mm.
- height of seal legend – 16.5 mm.
- width of seal legend – 7.5 mm.

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 7

Museum #:	SMM 14/24 (14/7)
Publ. #:	SET 266
Acquired from:	C. Ames, 1915
Measurements:	H 40, W 42, Th 14 mm*
Condition:	Intact; baked
Description:	Cuneiform tablet, with seal impression. Record of field to be harvested
Period:	Ur III dynasty, ca. 21st cen. BCE
Date:	Amar-Suen, year 7, month 1; ca. 21st cen. BCE
Provenience:	Umma (Jokha), Iraq Sumer-Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Sumerian
Language:	Sumerian

Transliteration:	Translation:
obv. 1. 3 gán še še-gur10-a	1. 3 acres barley, for harvest,
2. a-ša gišma-nu	2. Field of the Ash Trees
3. Dada sipa ša 𒂗	3. Dada, the swineherd
4. kišib Lugal-é-ma 𒂗 - e lo.e. (Blank)	4. Seal(Ed by) Lugal-ema 𒂗 e
rev. 5. iti še-gur10-ku5 (seal impression)	5. Month of barley harvest,
6. mu 𒄩 u- 𒂗 u-nu-ri ki BA 𒂗 UL	6. year Huhnuri was destroyed.

Seal legend:	
1. Lugal-é-ma 𒂗 - 𒂗 e 𒂗	1. Lugal-ema 𒂗 e,
2. dub – sar	2. scribe,
3. dumu Nam-a- 𒂗 ni 𒂗	3. son of Namhani



CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 7B

Discussion

According to this tablet, Dada the swineherd was responsible for harvesting three acres planted in barley, located within a tract of arable land in the area of Umma which was called “Field of the Ash-Trees.” ** Lugal-emaē, son of Lugal-kugani, sealed this and many other tablets concerning agricultural work.[†]

* Measurements of seal impression:

- height of seal impression – 25.5 mm.
- height of seal legend – 24.5 mm.
- width of seal legend – 15 mm.

** Attestations of this tract are collected in G. Pettinato, *Untersuchungen zur neusumerischen Landwirtschaft I* (Napoli: Istituto Orientale di Napoli, 1967), Part 2, no. 567, pp. 81-3; identification of gišma-nu as the Syrian ash courtesy M. Civil, personal communication.

[†] See the list under seal no. 442.1 in R. Mayr’s catalogue, *Seal Impressions of Ur III Umma*, pp. 345-7.

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 8

Museum #:	SMM 14/25 (14/8)
Publ. #:	none
Acquired from:	C. Ames, 1915
Measurements:	H 32, W 48, Th 16 mm (according to Tom Jones's typescript catalog)
Description:	Cuneiform tablet; content not discernible from cast
Period:	Neo-Babylonian (Chaldaeian Dynasty)
Date:	Nebuchadnezzar, year 16, mo. 12, day 4 (March 9, 588 BCE)
Provenience:	Uruk (Warka), Iraq Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Late Babylonian
Language:	Late Babylonian

The original cuneiform tablet, no. 8 in the group of nine tablets donated by C. Ames in 1915, is now missing, and is represented in the collection by a poor-quality clay cast. The making of casts is mentioned in the records pertaining to the cuneiform collection that date to the 1950s. Specifically, an internal memo concerning the tablets' accession numbers mentions that casts of the tablets were made by Alexander Oja in 1952, and that "each copy bears both [accession] numbers." In response to an inquiry from Mr. Robert Willson of the University of Miami in 1956, Louis Powell, then director of the Science Museum, wrote back saying that the museum had supplied a set of casts to Tom B. Jones when he examined the cuneiform collection, and further that he was sending a set of casts to Mr. Willson. The exchange of cast for tablet must, however, have antedated Tom Jones's examination of the collection. Whereas the record of C. Ames's 1915 gift describes tablet no. 8 as readable and in good condition, Jones could hardly discern any of the text besides the date; he must therefore have been looking at the mostly unreadable cast, not at the original tablet.

Hence, it is possible to speculate that the original tablet was replaced by its cast in 1952 or soon after, although this might have occurred at an earlier date if casts were made prior to 1952. Where the original may have gone is hard to tell.

The catalog information given here refers to the original tablet, except for the measurements, which were taken from the cast.

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 9

Museum #:	SMM 14/26 (14/9)
Publ. #:	Ira Spar, Studies in Neo-Babylonian Economic and Legal Texts (Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Minnesota, 1972), no. 9 (pp. 91-93)*
Acquired from:	C. Ames, 1915
Measurements:	H 37, W 50, Th 18 mm
Condition:	Intact; baked
Description:	Cuneiform tablet; promissory note for barley
Period:	Neo-Babylonian (Chaldaeian Dynasty)
Date:	Nabonidus, year 1, mo. 10, day 25 = Jan. 15, 554 BCE
Provenience:	Uruk (Warka), Iraq Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Late Babylonian
Language:	Late Babylonian

Transliteration:	Translation:
obv. 1. 1 ME GUR ŠE.BAR NĪG.GA dGAŠAN šá UN- [UG KI]	1-4. One hundred kur barley, property of (the goddesses) Lady of Uruk and Nanaya, from the barley which is at the disposal of Nergal-n ā š ir, son of Nanaya-ibni, is charged against Am ā ssu-u š ur, son of Šadiki.
2. u DNA 𒀭NA-a 𒀭ina 𒀭ŠE. 𒀭BAR šá ina IGI I? [dU.G] UR-PAP*	
3. A-šú šá IdNa-na-a-DÙ ina mu 𒄩 - 𒄩 i*	
4. IA-mat-su-ÙRU A-šú šá IŠá-di-ki**	
5. ina ITISIG4 ina UNUGKI i- 𒀭Nam-din 𒀭 (blank space of 2 lines) lo.e. (Blank)	5. He shall pay (the barley) in (the month of) Sim ā nu, in Uruk.
rev. 6. 𒀭mu-kin-nu 𒀭AG- šu- 𒀭zib-an 𒀭 - [ni]	6-8. Witnesses: Nabû-š ā zibanni, the royal official Nabû- ē 𒄩 ir, son of Mušal- lim-Marduk, descendant of Gimil-Nanaya
7. LÚ SAG LUGAL IdAG- SUR A-šú šá	
8. IGI-dAMAR.UTU A IŠU- dNa-na-a (blank line)	
9. 𒀭ŠID 𒀭INNIN-GIN-A A-šú šá INUMUN-iá	Scribe: Ištar-muk ī n-apli, son of Z ē r ī ya
10. UNUGKI 𒀭AB UD 25.KÁM	10-11. Uruk, Teb ē tu, day 25, year 1 of Nabonidus, king of Babylon
11. MU 1.KAM dAG-IM.TUK LUGAL TIN.TIR ^[KI]	0-11. Uruk, Tebtu, day 25, year 1 of Nabonidus, king of Babylon.



CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 9B

Discussion

The temples of Mesopotamia owned extensive tracts of arable land, the produce of which provided for the maintenance of the temple personnel as well as of the gods whom they served. In the Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid periods—the centuries when Mesopotamia was ruled by the so-called Chaldaean dynasty and subsequently by their Persian conquerors—it became common practice for temples to contract out the farming of their lands. Large parcels of arable land would be leased to individual contractors, who would pay an agreed amount of the land's annual yield to the temple, and who organized the cultivation of the land either by subleasing smaller parcels to cultivators or by having it worked by dependent laborers.* Nergal-n 𒂍 𒌶 ir, son of Nanaya-ibni, the effective creditor for the debt of barley documented by SMM 9, was one of the contractors who leased the arable lands of the Eanna temple in Uruk (see note* on SMM 9, lines 2-3). These lands and their produce were formally “owned” by the chief deities worshipped at the Eanna (“House of Heaven”), namely Ishtar, often called the Lady of Uruk, and Nanaya, a love goddess like Ishtar. The property of the deities was managed by the temple administrators and the contractors to whom they leased it. Thus, Nergal-n 𒂍 𒌶 ir is in charge of barley identified in SMM 9 as the property of the goddesses, barley which had been produced, or was to be produced, from fields within his leasehold.

The debtor Amssu-ur, son of Šadiki, who owed the goddesses 100 kur barley—about 18,000 liters, quite a large amount, may have been a cultivator who subleased land from Nergal-n 𒂍 𒌶 ir. If so, his obligation to pay this quantity of barley may have arisen from his responsibility to cultivate a parcel of the temple lands and turn over its yield. That is not the only possibility, however—promissory notes are rarely explicit about the reason a debt was incurred, being concerned primarily with stipulations for its payment. This particular promissory note was issued in January, three months after barley was sown, and payment was due in Sim 𒂍 nu, a month after barley was harvested, so Am 𒂍 irssu-u 𒌶 ur's obligation is not directly connected to the schedule of cultivation.

† Duplicate publication: Nies Babylonian Collection 4501 – Paul-Alain Beaulieu, *Legal and Administrative Texts from the Regime of Nabonidus*, Yale Oriental Series Babylonian Texts, vol. 19 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2000), no. 30.

*II. 2-3: Nergal-n 𒂍 𒌶 ir, son of Nanaya-ibni, the effective creditor for this debt of barley, is known from various other documents pertaining to the Eanna temple administration. His career was sketched by Ira Spar, *Studies in Neo-Babylonian Economic and Legal Texts* (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1972), pp. 89-98, on the basis of tablets published at that time (including SMM 9, which Spar presented as text no. 9 in his dissertation); to these can now be added YOS 19, 63 and 169, as well as YOS 19, 30 the duplicate of SMM 9. Nergal-n 𒂍 𒌶 ir was among the contractors who leased large parcels of the Eanna's arable land and organized its cultivation (see, e.g., YOS 6, 41). It is presumably in this capacity that he was in charge of the barley belonging to the Lady of Uruk and to Nanaya which is owed by Am 𒂍 irssu-u 𒌶 ur, son of Šadiki.

**I. 4: Ira Spar read the debtor's father's name as IZa-qí-qú (Studies, text no. 9, pp. 92-3); in the duplicate, YOS 19, 30, P.-A. Beaulieu read and copied the debtor's name and father's name as [...]TIN-su-ÛRU A-šú šá IŠá-di-di. The last two signs are clearly distinct on SMM 9, however, the first having two horizontals and the second four; and the antepenultimate sign is definitely ŠÁ, not ZA. Thus the name is written IŠÁ-DI-KI, however it is to be normalized.

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 10

Museum #:	SMM 14/60
Publ. #:	SET 38
Acquired from:	??
Measurements:	H 35, W 31, Th 15 mm
Description:	Cuneiform tablet; receipt for small cattle (dead)
Period:	Ur III Dynasty
Date:	Shu-Suen, year 7, mo. 8, day 22; ca. 21st cen BCE
Provenience:	Puzrish-Dagan (Drehem), Iraq Sumer-Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Sumerian
Language:	Sumerian



Transliteration:	Translation:
obv. 1. 6 udu 𒌷𒍪	1-3. Six grass-fed sheep, one goat, slaughtered,
2. 1 𒌷𒍪𒌷	
3. BA - ug7	
4. u4 22.kam 𒄩 u-un- ša6-mu	4. day 22,
5. ki Ur-kù-nun-na-TA lo. e. (blank)	5-7. From Urkununna, Shulgi-urumu received.
rev. 6. dŠul-gi-uru-mu	
7. šu-ba-ti	
8. gír 𒄩 u-la-al du[b-sa]r	8. Control – Hulal, the scribe.
9. iti ezen dŠul-gi	9. Month of the festival of Shulgi,
10. mu dŠu-dEN.ZU	10-13. Year Shu-Suen, king of Ur, smote the land of Zabshali.
11. lugal Uríki ma-ke4	
12. ma-DA Za-ab-ša- u.e. 13. liki mu- 𒄩 UL	
left edge: 7 udu	left edge: 7 sheep

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 10B

Discussion

In format and content this receipt is very much like SMM 3, which was written eleven years earlier, each of these two tablets records a single delivery of six ovines and one caprid within the royal cattle bureau at Puzrish-Dagan, and on both tablets the total number of animals delivered is written on the left edge (the goat is lumped together with the sheep, as was commonly done, thus “7 sheep” in SMM 10). However, while SMM 3 records the receipt of live animals, SMM 10 records the receipt of slaughtered ones – probably destined for the kitchen – and uses a different verb. Also, an additional “controlling” functionary is involved in SMM 10, reflecting a development in administrative procedure over time.

The three individuals named in SMM 10 were members of the administrative staff of Puzrish-Dagan, and all three are attested together in other tablets, performing exactly the same functions.* Urkununna, the official who delivered the animals in this record, had a long career at Puzrish-Dagan, from the last years of Shulgi’s reign to the early years of Ibbi-Suen’s reign.**

* For example, M. Sigrist, *Neo-Sumerian Texts from the Royal Ontario Museum, I* (Bethesda, MD: CDL Press, 1995), no. 143; idem, *Tablettes du Princeton Theological Seminary: Époque d’Ur III* (Occasional Publications of the Samuel Noah Kramer Fund, 10; Philadelphia, 1990), no. 114.

** See M. Sigrist, *Drehem* (Bethesda, MD: CDL Press, 1992), pp. 269-272; and in the increase in the use of “controlling” officials during Shu-Suen’s reign, *ibid.*, pp. 59-60.

CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 11

Museum #:	SMM 14/61
Publ. #:	SET 126
Acquired from:	Unknown
Measurements:	H 37, W 33, Th 16 mm
Condition:	Broken and mended; baked
Description:	Cuneiform tablet; copy of receipt for flour
Period:	Ur III Dynasty
Date:	Shulgi, year 43, month 2; ca. 21st cen. BCE
Provenience:	Nippur, Iraq Sumer – S. Mesopotamia
Culture:	Sumerian
Language:	Sumerian

Transliteration:	Translation:
obv. 1. [...] ṣiḫ+2 ṣiḫa zíd	1. [x... +]2 quarts flour
2. ṣiḫ-ur?-dNin? - gír? - su?	Ur-Ningirsu
3. ṣiḫ x x x x	...
4. ṣiḫ-ba-an- ṣiḫ ti	4. day 22,
5. Copy of the sealed tablet lo. e. (blank) rev. (top of rev. blank)	5. From Urkununna, Shulgi-urumu received.
6. iti gu4- ṣiḫ-si-su	6. Month Gu4-si-su,
7. mu En- ṣiḫ ubur?-zi?- ṣiḫ [an?-na?]	7-8. year Enuburzianna (the en-priestess of Nan-na) was chosen by the omens
8. máš-e ì - ṣiḫ pàd	

h



CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 11B

Discussion

Much of the text of this tablet, a copy of a receipt for some quantity of flour, is irrecoverably lost due to damage to the tablet's surface. The personal name in line 2 is tentatively read Ur-Ningirsu on the basis of Jones and Snyder's reading; their edition of the text (SET 126) omitted the following line altogether. Jones and Snyder also gave the tablets date as Shulgi, year 55, but it appears rather to be year 43. Their attribution of the tablet to the city of Nippur is presumably based on the month name, for gu4-si-su is month 2 in the Nippur calendar.

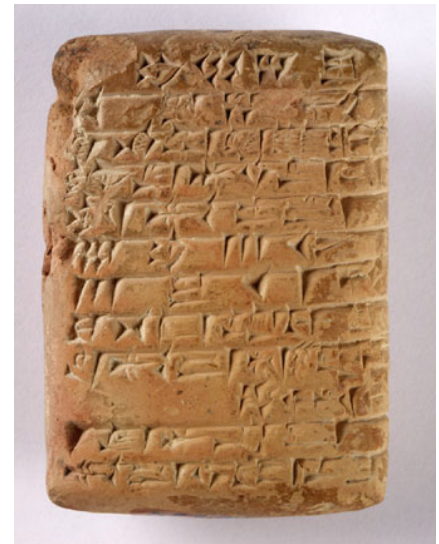
CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 12

Museum #:	A88:3:1
Publ. #:	
Acquired from:	Unknown
Measurements:	H 55, W 39, Th 18 mm
Condition:	Intact; incompletely baked
Description:	Cuneiform tablet; records of delivery and expenditure of cattle.

Period:	Ur III Dynasty
Date:	Shulgi, year 48, month 6, day 16; ca. 21st cen BCE
Provenience:	Puzrish-Dagan (Drehem), Iraq Sumer-Southern Mesopotamia
Culture:	Sumerian
Language:	Sumerian

Transliteration:	Translation:
obv. 1. [x] gu4 55 udu	1-5. [x] oxen, 55 sheep, 40 ewes, 5 goats, from Naplanum the Amorite; control, Ur-Utu the guard; Arad-mu (is) the requisitioner.
2. 40 u8 5 máš	
3. ki Na-ap-la-núm mar-tu šè	
4. gir Ur-dUtu aga3-uš	
5. Arad2-mu maškim	
6. 7 gu4 3 áb	6-9. 7 oxen, 3 cows, 3 sheep, 11 goats, slaughtered, for the school, out of the delivery of booty of Harshi
7. 3 udu 11 máš	
8. ba-ug7 é-dub-ba-šè	
9. šà mu-túm nam-ra-ak Ha-ar-šiki	
10. 1 sila4 dEn-líl	10-11. One lamb – Enlil; delivery of the zabardab-official lo.e. (Blank)
11. mu-túm zabar-dab5 lo.e. (Blank)	
rev. 12. 1 sila4 dŠEŠ <.ki>?>	12-14. One lamb – Nanna(?); one (goat-)kid – Inanna; delivery of the en-priest of Inanna;
13. 1 máš dINNIN	
14. mu-túm en dINNIN	
15. 1 sila4 dEn-líl	15-17. One lamb – Enlil; one lamb – Ninlil; delivery of Shesh-dada, the temple manager
16. 1 sila4 dNin-líl	
17. mu-túm Šeš-da- ^r DA sanga ¹	
18. 1 sila4 DNA-NA-a	18-20. One lamb – Nanaya; delivery of the ensi of Shuruppak; the zabardab-official is the requisitioner
19. mu-túm ensi2 Šurup-pakki	
20. zabar-dab5 maškim	
21. 1 áb 6 u8 6 ùz 4 máš	21-22. One cow, 6 ewes, 6 goats, 4 kids, delivery designated for the kitchen, day 16;
22. šu-gíd é-mu ½ al-dim-šè u4 16.kam	
23. ki Na-sa6-ta ba-zi	23. Disbursed by NASA
24. iti Á-ki-ti	24. Month of the Akiti-festival,

Transliteration:	Translation:
25. mu ús-sa Ku-maški BA ½ UL	25-26. Year after the year after Kimaš was smitten.
26. mu-ús-sa-bi	



CUNEIFORM COLLECTION - SMM 12B

Discussion

This tablet records numerous oxen, cows, sheep, and goats which were received from various sources and allocated for various uses by the livestock bureau at Puzrish-Dagan. Over a hundred of these animals were received from Naplanum, the Amorite, who also appears on many other livestock records from Puzrish-Dagan (see Giorgio Buccellati, *Amorites of the Ur III Period* [Naples: Istituto Orientale DI Napoli, 1966], esp. pp. 238, 248, 252, 301, and 356-9). The Amorites, called Martu in Sumerian, emerged as a distinct ethnic group, characterized by a rural, clan-based mode of life, in Mesopotamia and Syria during the late 3rd millennium BCE. Some Amorites were integrated into the Ur III state, while others engaged in hostilities with it. Naplanum seems to have functioned as a representative of Amorites who dwelt northwest of Akkad and Sumer and who had a tributary relationship to the Ur III state.

The second, smaller batch of animals recorded in this text is identified as part of the spoils of war taken from the land of Harshi, north of Mesopotamia in the area of the Zagros Mountains. Shulgi's 48th and last regnal year came to be named after the war against Harshi and neighboring lands. It may be assumed that these animals were captured as booty during the conflict memorialized in the official year name. Evidently this tablet, dated to year 48 by identifying the year as two years subsequent to year 46, was written before year 48 received its own name. (For year names of the Ur III and other periods, see M. Sigrist and T. Gomi, *Comprehensive Catalogue of Published Ur III Tablets* [Bethesda, MD: CDL Press, 1991].)

The tablet also records five lambs and one goat, each of which was individually allocated to a particular deity and identified as the "deliver of" one or another high-ranking official. These animals were, in effect, "credited to the accounts" of the specified officials, who were obliged to help provide for the gods. The final entry on the tablet records livestock designated for the kitchen.