



Benjamin R. Foster

Sargonic and Pre-Sargonic Cuneiform Texts

in the Yale Babylonian Collection



LOCKWOOD PRESS

SARGONIC AND PRE-SARGONIC CUNEIFORM TEXTS

IN THE YALE BABYLONIAN COLLECTION

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BY

BENJAMIN R. FOSTER



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ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS

ALS	Benjamin R. Foster, *Administration and Use of Institutional Land in Sargonic Sumer. Mesopotamia* 9. Copenhagen: Akademisk Vorlag, 1981
ArOr	*Archiv Orientálni*
ArOr 50	Benjamin R. Foster, "Education of a Bureaucrat in Sargonic Sumer," ArOr 50 (1982): 239–241
ASJ	*Acta Sumerologica*
ASJ 4	Benjamin R. Foster, "An Agricultural Archive from Sargonic Akkad," ASJ 4 (1982): 7–51
ASJ 12	Benjamin R. Foster, "Two Late Old Akkadian Documents," ASJ 12 (1990): 51–56
ASJ 13	Benjamin R. Foster, "Miscellaneous Inscriptions on Stone Objects," ASJ 13 (1991): 181–184
AuOr	*Aula Orientalis*
AWAS	Gebhard Selz, *Altsumerische Wirtschaftstexte aus Lagaš, Altsumerische Wirtschaftstexte aus Amerikanischen Sammlungen* 2. *Texte aus: Free Library Philadelphia, Yale University Library, Babylonian Collection. Freiburger Altorientalische Studien* 15,2. Freiburg: Steiner, 1993
BIN 8	George Hackman and Ferris J. Stephens, *Sumerian and Akkadian Administrative Texts from Earliest Times to the End of the Akkad Dynasty. Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of James B. Nies* 8. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1958
CRRAI 33	Benjamin R. Foster, "Notes on Women in Sargonic Society," in Jean-Marie Durand, ed., *La Femme dans le Proche-Orient Antique, Compte Rendu de la XXXIII^e^ Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale (Paris, 7–10 Juillet 1986),* 53–61. Paris: Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations, 1987
CRRAI 38	Benjamin R. Foster, "A Sargonic Itinerary," in Dominique Charpin and Francis Joannès, ed., *La Circulation des biens, des personnes et des idées dans le Proche-Orient ancien, Actes de la XXXVIII^e^ Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale (Paris, 8–10 juillet 1990)*, 73–76. Paris: Editions Recherche sur les Civilisations: 1992
ELTS	I. J. Gelb, Peter Steinkeller, and Robert Whiting, *Earliest Land Tenure Systems in the Near East: Ancient Kudurrus. Oriental Institute Publications* 104. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991
HUCA	*Hebrew Union College Annual*
HUCA 49	Marvin Powell, "Texts from the Time of Lugalzagesi: Problems and Perspectives in their Interpretation," HUCA 49 (1978): 1–58

IUO 16	Simonetta Graziani, ed., *Studi sul Vicino Oriente Antico dedicati all memoria di Luigi Cagni.* Naples: Istituto Universario Orientale, Dipartimento di Studi Asiatici, *Series Minor* 61 (2000)
JANES	*Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University*
JANES 12	Benjamin R. Foster, "Notes on Sargonic Royal Progress," JANES 12 (1980): 29–42
JCS	*Journal of Cuneiform Studies*
JCS 28	Mark Cohen, "A New Naram-Sin Date Formula," JCS 28 (1976): 227–232
JCS 35	Benjamin R. Foster, "Selected Business Documents from Sargonic Mesopotamia," JCS 35 (1983): 147–175
LAK	Anton Deimel, *Liste der archaïschen Keilschriftzeichen. Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft* 40. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1922
MCS	*Manchester Cuneiform Studies*
MLC	Morgan Library Collection, Yale University
MVN 3	David Owen, *The John Frederick Lewis Collection, Materiali per il Vocabulario Neosumerico* 3. Rome: Multigrafica Editrice
NBC	Nies Babylonian Collection, Yale University
OP 11	Benjamin R. Foster, "An Agricultural Archive from Sargonic Akkad," in Hermann Berens, Darlene Loding, and Martha Roth, ed., *DUMU-E_2-DUB-BA-A, Studies in Honor of Åke W. Sjöberg. Occasional Publications of the Samuel Noah Kramer Fund* 11, 155–165. Philadelphia: University Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology, 1989
OSP	Aage Westenholz, *Literary and Lexical Texts and the Earliest Administrative Documents from Nippur: Old Sumerian and Old Akkadian Texts in Philadelphia Chiefly from Nippur. Bibliotheca Mesopotamica* 2. Malibu: Undena Publications, 1975
PIHANS 118	Benjamin R. Foster, "The Sargonic Period: Two Historiographical Problems," in Gojko Barjamovic, Jacob Dahl, Ulla Koch, Walter Sommerfeld, and Joan Westenholz, ed., *Akkade Is King, a Collection of Papers by Friends and Colleagues Presented to Aage Westenholz on the Occasion of His 70th Birthday 15th of May 2009. Publications de l'Institut historique-archéologique néerlandais de Stamboul* 118, 127–137. Leiden: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten, 2011
RBC	Rosen Babylonian Collection, Yale University
SPTL	Eric L. Cripps, *Sargonic and Presargonic Texts in The World Museum Liverpool. BAR International Series* 2135. Oxford: Archaeopress, 2010
Textile Terminologies	C. Michel and Marie-Louise Nosch, ed., *Textile Terminologies in the Ancient Near East and Mediterranean from the Third to the First Millennia BC. Ancient Textile Series* 8. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 2010
USP	Benjamin R. Foster, *Umma in the Sargonic Period*. *Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts & Sciences* 2. Hamden, CT: Shoestring Press, 1982

Wilcke, *Law*	Claus Wilcke, *Early Ancient Near Eastern Law: A History of Its Beginnings, The Early Dynastic and Sargonic Periods,* revised edition. Winona Lake: Eisenbrauns, 2007
Wilcke, Rechsturkunden	Claus Wilcke, "Neue Rechsturkunden aus der Altsumerischen Zeit," ZA 86 (1996): 1–67
WO	*Die Welt des Orients*
WO 13	Benjamin R. Foster, "Notes on Sargonic Legal and Juridical Procedures," WO 13 (1982): 15–24
YBC	Yale Babylonian Collection, Yale University
YOS 13	Jacob J. Finkelstein, *Late Old Babylonian Documents and Letters, Yale Oriental Series* 13. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1972
ZA	*Zeitschrift für Assyriologie und verwandte Gebiete*
ZA 72	Benjamin R. Foster, "Archives and Record-keeping in Sargonic Mesopotamia," ZA 72 (1982): 1–27

General Abbreviations

b.	brother of
d.	daughter of
ED	Early Dynastic
GN	geographical name
h.	husband of
NP	name of profession or status
obv.	obverse
PN	personal name
rev.	reverse
s.	son of
sis.	sister of
w.	wife of
*	signs formerly visible, now lost
:	separates signs rearranged in transliteration
< >	presumed omission by scribe
<< >>	presumed superfluous sign

Copying Conventions

Dashed edge	estimated original edge
Dotted line	erasure by scribe
Heavy dark outline	preserved original edge
Light outline	broken edge
Wavy outline	no further writing on preserved surface

INTRODUCTION

This volume publishes hand copies of 292 cuneiform texts in the Yale Babylonian Collections (MLC, NBC, YBC, and RBC) dating to the Sargonic and Pre-Sargonic periods. It is intended to continue publication of the Pre-Ur III texts in the first three collections named, begun by George Hackman and Ferris Stephens in BIN 8, though additional items will likely emerge as the Yale Babylonian Collection database is further edited and refined.[1] An additional 384 Sargonic texts in the RBC collection, mostly belonging to the Mesag archive, await definitive publication elsewhere. Many of the tablets published here were left aside by Hackman and Stephens as broken, illegible, or of less interest than the items chosen for that epoch-making volume, but I have included them here, even those for which my decipherment may be incomplete or tentative.

Through the generosity of the then curator of the Yale Babylonian Collection, William W. Hallo, I was granted free access to its treasures, beginning in the early 1970s, so went through all its holdings, tablet by tablet, and prepared a private catalogue and transliterations of most of the Sargonic and Pre-Sargonic tablets in this volume for eventual publication. Building on this list, Susan J. Bridges made unpublished tablets in the Mesag archive available in careful transliterations in her 1981 Yale doctoral dissertation, *The Mesag Archive: A Study of Sargonic Society and Economy.* These texts are presented here in copy. In the intervening decades, some signs then visible are now lost; these have been indicated in the catalogue and indices with an asterisk *.

Begun in 1988 under the direction of Ulla Kasten, the electronic database of the Yale Babylonian Collection was the first of its kind for cuneiform tablets. For the Sargonic and Pre-Sargonic periods, for which I was initially responsible, I planned a consistent, easily searchable terminology. "Account" meant a document of primarily quantitative content, such as a distribution of rations, typically beginning with a numeral. "Record" meant a document of an action, such as a purchase, sale, or lawsuit. Searchable key words were included where present in the original, such as "received" (for šu ba-ti, *imḫur*), "disbursed" (for zi-ga, íb-ta-zi), "distributed" (for ba), and "sale" (sa_{10}). This scheme has been retained here.

1 Of the texts not included here, the writer has a visual memory of two archaic tablets, possibly forgeries, and of an Early Dynastic fragment with a year name, for which he made manual catalogue slips in the 1990s but which subsequently could not be located using the electronic database. One Pre-Sargonic text, perhaps belonging to the group of Early Dynastic tabets from Mari published by Dominique Charpin, "Tablettes présargoniques de Mari," *MARI, Annales de Recherches Interdisciplinaires* 5. Paris: Éditions Recherche sur les Civilisations, 1987, 65–127, has been omitted by choice.

All of these documents, save those excavated by the University of Chicago expedition to Nippur, were purchased on the antiquities market, the majority of the NBC and YBC tablets by Ferris Stephens in the 1930s and 1940s, mostly from the Iraqi families David, Messayeh, and Géjou, who dominated the trade at that time. To judge from the distribution of illegally excavated tablets of the Pre-World War II era, dealers would break large lots into several small ones and offer the smaller lots to different museums as more profitable than offering them as one large lot to one museum.

Exceptions to this pattern are the archive of Ur-Šara and Ama-é of Umma,[2] which was acquired by the Louvre in one lot, so the documents were no doubt found together in a different location than other Umma tablets, perhaps their house, and the Mesag archive, most of which is now at Yale. The Mesag archive was probably found intact in the remains of an Akkadian manor in some rural spot, perhaps in Lagash province. The archives of the governor of Umma, on the other hand, were no doubt found on the mound of Umma itself and subsequently scattered among many collections. A complicating factor has been that the governor of Umma during the reign of Sharkalisharri was also named Mesag; there is as yet no proof that he was the same man as the manager of the estate studied by Bridges.

Dealers would sometimes extract the largest tablet from each group and sell it separately at a premium. For example, BIN 8 144 (Mugdan), JCS 28 (1976): 228 (Eshnunna), YBC 12319 (this volume, no. 163), perhaps acquired separately from the other Mesag tablets, and the "grand document juridique de Nippur," the showpiece of the Isin tablets divided between Yale and the Free Library of Philadelphia, were likely marketed as superior individual specimens.[3]

At the time these purchases were made, there was little interest in the possibilities of reassembling related groups of administrative, business, and juridical tablets, so curators generally did not keep purchased lots of tablets together. Therefore the museum numbers of these tablets are seldom of any use for tracing their modern history. In the early years of the Yale Babylonian Collection, the fund used for the purchase determined the collection a tablet was assigned to, but this practice was discontinued in the 1960s, so tablets belonging together may be found in different collections, though bought at the same time. Tablets were accessioned first of all, for purely practical reasons, by size (small, medium, and large, with gaps left in the numerical sequence for further additions), so two tablets that clearly belong together and were purchased at the same time may be hundreds of museum numbers apart. Because Yale

2 Foster, USP, 52–78.

3 Maurice Lambert, "Grand document juridique de Nippur," *Revue d'Assyriologie* 78 (1979): 1–22, re-edited in Wilcke, Rechtsurkunden: 47–67. Presumably owing to the price asked by the dealer, the Louvre did not purchase this item. Its present location, if it still exists, is unknown.

curators were also full-time faculty, delays in accessioning were inevitable; broken tablets and small fragments were often set aside till long after the better preserved ones had been accessioned. Ferris Stephens, Curator 1936–1962, sometimes inserted small unnumbered fragments for safekeeping in the empty spaces of boxes of unrelated tablets, accounting for the various double numbers here, such as NBC 6939a, 7019a, 7024a, but this practice was discontinued by subsequent curators.

The MLC tablets were mostly purchased by A. T. Clay as agent for J. Pierpont Morgan before the Yale collection was founded, so include a group of Sargonic tablets from Girsu that belong with those in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum, the British Museum, and the Louvre; these probably passed through the hands of Vincent Scheil, who often copied or excerpted tablets submitted to him by dealers, then returned them as unwanted.[4] When Clay began to buy for Yale, he preferred to buy directly from dealers in Iraq, as the best of what went to Paris was acquired for the Louvre.[5] When Hackman and Stephens were working, the MLC tablets were not yet formally part of the Yale collections.

The assignment of provenance in this volume is therefore mostly guesswork based on internal evidence that, in the cases Lagash, Mesag, and Umma/Zabala, need not be discussed here. The tablets here attributed to Isin have sometimes been considered Nippur tablets, but the early levels of Nippur were mostly buried by later overburden far beyond the capabilities of pre-World War II looters, whereas Isin was heavily plundered and yielded such varied material as the Isin Craft archive, evidently found intact,[6] a collection of Sargonic juridical documents, apparently retained in a central repository, as at Girsu, Nippur, and Pre-Sargonic Shuruppak, and a group of accounts of date cultivation, various of which are published here. The Sargonic tablets from Isin, except for records of oaths dating to the reigns of Naram-Sin and Sharkali-sharri, were mostly written in a "Sumerian" rather than "Akkadian" style. Of the documents that belong to the group recording management of dates, some, such as Nos. 105, 106, 110–113, or MVN 3 56, were reckoning tablets, in which the scribe set up a blank form by ruling off large horizontal spaces for noting units of gur, bariga, and bán, then filled in the individual units as he counted them. These tabulations were presumably the basis for a compilation of the accountable portion of the harvest. The Isin tablets were manufactured of a distinctive, friable

4 Jacob J. Finkelstein, YOS 13, xi.

5 Benjamin R. Foster, "Albert T. Clay and His Babylonian Collection," in Billie Jean Collins and Piotr Michalowski, ed., *Beyond Hatti: A Tribute to Gary Beckman*. Atlanta: Lockwood, 2013, 121–135.

6 Marc Van de Mieroop, *Crafts in the Early Isin Period: A Study of the Isin Craft Archive from the Reigns of Išbi-Erra and Šu-ilišu, Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta* 25, Leuven: Departement Oriëntalistiek, 1987. For the Sargonic tablets from Isin, Ingo Schrakamp, in Walther Sallaberger and Ingo Schrakamp, ed., *Associated Regional Chronologies for the Ancient Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean* 3: *History & Philology*. Turnhout: Brepols, 2015, 235 note 416.

clay quite unlike the clay of the tablets of Umma or Lagash and tend today to be in poor condition. On the other hand, the Mesag tablets in the NBC collection were better manufactured and were for the most part baked in 1978 by Susan Bridges, so remain in good condition today. The tablets from the Chicago expedition to Nippur were baked and numbered to the highest professional standards. Their findspots were recorded, but since none was found in its original context, this information will appear in the relevant Nippur Expedition publications.

The Sargonic tablets from Girsu have here been distinguished from those of Lagash generally, but in the case of the Umma region, tablets from Zabala and Umma itself have here been classed together.

Most of the tablets classified as of unknown provenance can with some confidence be assigned to one of the major groups separated here, rather than attributed to otherwise unknown sites, but this task awaits future researchers. A note left by Ferris Stephens in the NBC 10200 drawer reads "Fara, Tell Asma[r], Abu Hatab." This was presumably a statement by the dealer, E. S. David, as to where certain tablets in a lot of over hundred in that numerical series were said to have originated. Only three Yale tablets have been identified as having come from Tell Asmar (Eshnunna), none from this numerical series, Nos. 205 (YBC 12310), 272[7] (NBC 8961), and JCS 28: 228 (NBC 10920), though others no doubt remain to be added to this group. No tablet at Yale has so far been securely identified as having come from Abu Hatab (Sippar), though No. 212 (NBC 10207), which may have been part of the "Quradum Archive," seems a strong possibility.[7] If one takes the risk of believing the dealer's statement and judges from the small number of Sargonic business documents known from this site, then one may suppose that some of the other texts in this volume of unknown provenience may someday be shown to have come from there.

With respect to dating, it can be difficult to distinguish early Sargonic from late ED and late Sargonic from early Ur III, so one may hesitate over the dating of some of the tablets included here. I have preferred to err on the side of including tablets that might fall somewhat outside the chronological scope of this volume, e.g., No. 179.

The catalogue includes my reading of certain challenging tablets or passages for the reader's consideration; cross references to a few problematic readings have been included in the indices.

Cuneiform tablets were erased by scribes in three ways: by smoothing over the passage, by laying a small piece of wet clay over the passage, so there is a slight bulge on the surface, or

7 For the Quradum archive, Edmond Sollberger, in Ira Spar, ed., *Cuneiform Texts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art* I. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1988, 6–9.

by gouging it out, leaving a hole.[8] These techniques have been indicated in the catalogue and shown on the copies with dotted lines.

I am grateful to the late William W. Hallo, whose confidence in me already as a student ultimately made this project possible. For opinions on various individual signs, I thank Klaus Wagensonner. I am particularly grateful to Giuseppe Visicato and Claus Wilcke for suggestions and corrections to my preliminary copies of selected Early Dynastic texts (nos. 2–39). Vitali Bartash made improvements to my copy of no. 208. Ulla Kasten, Elizabeth Payne, and Marcel Sigrist drew my attention to various tablets that turned up in the electronic cataloging process and Emmanuelle Salgues advised me about the Mesag texts. Karen Polinger Foster has assisted with all aspects of this undertaking from outset to completion.

I ask the reader's indulgence for certain inconsistencies in the copies, made, when circumstances permitted, over some forty years.

For errors of any kind that remain, I alone am responsible.

Benjamin R. Foster

8 Gebhard Selz, "Medium and Message beyond the Written Text," *Scienze dell'Antichità* 17 (2011): 283–296 (286).

CATALOGUE

PRE-SARGONIC: URUK III

Jamdat Nasr?

1. YBC 12314 52x46x18 Account of grain, seal impression rev.

PRE-SARGONIC: EARLY DYNASTIC III

Isin?

2. NBC 6988 90x96x18 Record of sale of land, mostly illegible, rev. uninscribed, belongs with the "Grand Document Juridique" xvi 2–22, see Wilcke, ZA 86 (1996): 66, CC.

(i) 5(iku) GÁNA, ˹é˺-duru$_5$ geštin, LAK 560.ŠÙD.ŠUBUR-ra-˹kam˺, giš kiri$_6$, Ti-ti, ab-ús, [Ur-d]˹EN˺.˹ZU, ba-DU, x+3(iku) x RI (ii) x TUR, nu-x-ke$_4$, ab-ús, sa$_{10}$ é-da-kam, Ur-dŠE.ÍL?, d˹EN˺.ZU.x.ZI, x ba?-kam, 2x60(sar?) lá 20 ˹GÁNA˺, giš kiri$_6$, Ur-TUR x-x-ke$_4$ (iii) ab-ús, UD.x, Ur-˹Gìr˺-ra, a-gál, UD.x-pi, sa$_{10}$, é-da-kam, Ab-ba-ni, ŠÙD x, x [x x] KA (iv) sanga, ba-DU, Ab-ba-ni

3. NBC 6884 82x82x15 Account of silver, livestock, and other property taken away, mostly illegible, compare BIN 8 159.

(i) 6 kù gín, Šu-Me-me, šu-ha-mah, Ha-ha-lu^{ki}, [ba]-DU, [x kù] gín, [ ] kù šáh (ii) x ba-DU, 1 kù gín, á šu-ha, ba-DU, ˹é˺?-da? 2 kù gín-kam, 12 síg-ú ma-na, 3 še líd-ga, é-da gál-la (iii) dam, Pù-zur$_8$-ni šidim, ba-DU, 1(gur) 2(bariga) 4(sìla), É-˹mah˺, 1 šáh-ú, Ama-nu-nu, 2 gíd urudu ašgab?, 1 udu nita (iv) (gap) 4 x x (gap) (v) uninscribed (vi) níg-za$_x$ (LAK 384), Nim-šè-m[ah], x [ ], [L]àl-la, ba-DU

4. NBC 10294 68x68x10 Record of lawsuit, late ED or early Sargonic, ELTS 194.

(i) 1 gème, A-[x x], mu-[ni], 1/3 ša-na 2 kù gín-kam, 2/3 ša-na-pi kù gín, Lugal-lá-ke$_4$ (ii) ba-DU, 30 še gur, Lugal-lá-ke$_4$, ba-DU, 6 še gur, 1 BAR.AN SILA$_4$ KÙ.AN-ka-kam, Lugal-lá-ke$_4$, ba-DU, di-si-sá-a (iii) íl, Nibru^{ki}-kam, 3 kù gín, níg-gìri-šè, Lugal-ùg-da, šu ba-ti, maškim-pi (iv) šu-nigin$_2$-pi [x ma]-na [x] gín (gap) (v) níg-gìri-kam? (breaks off)

Nippur

5. NBC 11347 48x52x26 Account of flour used for offerings, 5NT 868, rev. uninscribed.

[ ] x ˹é balag-gi˺, sanga, 2(bariga) zíd^{tenû} LAK 786 é-balag-gi (ii) gap, 1(bán) x, u$_4$ 4 [ ] 1-ús, TUM (breaks off)

6. NBC 10538 50x52x23 Account of silver, gold, and bronze utensils in the treasury of Inanna, 6NT 1164.

(i) 13 zabar kù-babbar, 1 KA-mah munu$_4$/munu$_4$ kù-babbar (ii) 2 KA-mah munu$_4$/munu$_4$ kù-babbar, 20 lá 2 eme urudu, 2 sìla dug KÙ.GI, 1 bariga zabar (iii) 1 ninda é KÙ.GI, LAK 392? (erasure by smoothing) ^{d}INANNA, KA.IGI?-an-ni-mah (iv) an-da-gál, u$_4$ 14, Mes-bala

Shuruppak

7. YBC 5669 86x90x33 Record of sale of land.

(i) [x é] sar, [ ] kù ma-na, sa$_{10}$-bi, 10 kù gín (erasure by smoothing), 1 bar dul$_5$ (erasure by smoothing), 2 kù gín-igi-[x]-gál?, [níg]-ba, [^{I}] Eridu-ˀkiˀ-dùg, [ ] lú (ii) [ ] x, nin$_9$-ni, é-šè e-lá, inim-bi til, ^{I}Lugal-me-lám-sud, dam An-na, ^{I}Mes-pà maškim, ^{I}Ša-ga-ni-dùg (iii) [ ], ^{I}É-nam-zu-šè, ^{I}É-zi, ^{Ir}Enˀ-ni-ùri-x-zu, ^{I}Úr-mud, ^{I}Me-dingir-zu-da, ^{I}Lugal-igi^{min}-mu, ^{I}Ur-x (iv) ^{I}[ ] ^{I}Gurun?-ni x-mah, ^{I}AN.BU, ^{I}Ama-sún-kù, ^{I}Ama-èš, ^{I}Ama-LAK 786, ^{I}Ama-bára-si, um-mi-a, ^{I}Du-du, dub-sar (v) [ ]-é?, dub-sar, ^{I}Lugal-en$_6$-tar-sud$_4$, ^{I}Amar-UD.AŠ.LAK 535, nimgir, lú-ki-inim-ma, (erasure by smoothing)

Umma and Zabala

8. NBC 6964 71x65x15 Account of land parcels assigned, apprentice tablet?. Erasures by adding clay.

9. NBC 10364 98x110x24 Account of land parcels surveyed, rev. uninscribed, year 28 (of Lugalzagesi). The second sign in 9 i 4' occurs in Sargonic texts from Umma, for example, MCS 9 242.23 (SPTL 20) and MCS 9 248.21 (SPTL 19). Its reading and meaning are unknown.

10. YBC 4719 77x78x22 Record of sale of land.

(i) 2(iku) GÁNA ki-BE, 20 ma-na urudu, sa$_{10}$-bi, ^{I}Munus-u$_4$-ba, ^{I}Lú-dingir-n[i], e-šè-sa$_{10}$, inim-bi šè-til, ^{I}Di-Utu, (ii) dumu [Lú]-dingir-[ni], ^{I}Me-zàh, dam Lú-dingir-ni, ^{I}[ ], ^{I}[ ], ^{I}x [ ], $^{[I]}$[ ]-šè, ^{I}Aka, ^{I}Ú-ú, ^{I}Ur-sag-Utu (iii) [ ] ra? ki [x]-me, gu:sur, lú ki-inim-ma, 5(iku) GÁNA ki-BE, [ ], sa$_{10}$-bi, ^{I}Munus-u$_4$-ba, ^{I}Ab-ba-tur zadim.za, e-šè-sa$_{10}$ (iv) [inim-bi] šè-til, ^{I}Amar-íb sipa, ^{I}U$_4$-mu-dùl, dam-[ni], ^{I}x-^{d}N[in-], d[am] x, [ ] (v) [ ] x, [ ], ^{I}U[r]-[ ]-TUR, ^{I}Ur- ^{d}Lu[m-ma], dumu.mí-[ni], ^{I}An-šè [ ], gu:sur, lú [ki-inim-ma] (v) u$_4$-ba Ušur$_x$ (LÁLxTÚG)-dùg, UD.MUD.NUN, 8 mu

11. NBC 5814 50x50x14 Account of barley, mostly illegible.

12. YBC 16980 58x48x18 Account of barley disbursed.

13. NBC 6887 58x59x11 Account of barley.

14. RBC 16 40x32x25 Account of barley received.

15. YBC 8428 40x40x18 Account of jars, bread, apprentice tablet?.

16. YBC 8429 42x42x19 Account of jars, bread, apprentice tablet?.

17. YBC 12307 45x70x29 Account of jars of milk?.

18.	NBC 10259	64x65x22	Account of commodity distributed.
19.	NBC 5840	42x40x12	Account of workers, work done.
20.	NBC 6948	68x65x15	Account of personnel assigned to sanctuaries.
21.	YBC 1937	58x50x13	Account of personnel, erasure by adding clay, doodle on rev., apprentice tablet[?].
22.	NBC 10266	44x38x11	Account of goods deposited.

Uncertain Provenance

23.	NBC 11502	44x58x20	Account of barley, Shuruppak[?].
24.	NBC 10226	60x40x16	Account of barley, apprentice tablet; obv. = curved side.
25.	NBC 10276	40x38x14	Account of bread and beer.
26.	NBC 10277	63x63x15	Account of flour, apprentice tablet[?].
27.	NBC 10267	52x48x18	Account of commodity distributed.
28.	NBC 10275	40x41x14	Account of personnel.
29.	NBC 10292	59x60x18	Account of personnel.
30.	NBC 10289	68x71x19	Account of sheep and goats, apprentice tablet[?].
31.	NBC 10293	60x60x19	Account of ox hides, rev. uninscribed, apprentice tablet[?].
32.	NBC 10274	67x64x20	Account of oils[?] distributed, Adab[?].
33.	YBC 1943	70x45x20	Account of lard.
34.	NBC 10234	44x44x24	Account of objects, including bronze pots.
35.	NBC 6898	55x47x9	Account of implements.
36.	YBC 5190	38x48x18	Apprentice tablet – drawing of SUHUR-sign.
37.	YBC 16407	70x56x31	Apprentice tablet – linear measurements.
38.	NBC 10223	58x38x15	Apprentice tablet – random numerals and words.
39.	NBC 10213	41x40x18	Apprentice tablet – textiles.

SARGONIC

Girsu

40.	MLC 1267	21x21x10	Account of barley disbursed.
41.	MLC 1139	44x45x17	Account of emmer, wheat, barley disbursed.
42.	MLC 1150	46x38x12	Account of barley threshed.
43.	MLC 1148	69x54x19	Account of barley rations for draught animals for one month.

44.	MLC 1231	22x21x9	Account of barley, flour disbursed.
45.	MLC 1253	24x23x11	Account of barley, flour disbursed.
46.	MLC 1221	34x31x11	Account of flour disbursed.
47.	MLC 1265	24x23x13	Account of flour.
48	MLC 1275	29x28x13	Account of flour received, disbursed.
49.	MLC 1234	25x25x10	Account of flour, boxes.
50.	MLC 1237	23x20x8	Account of flour, barley for *sattukku.*
51.	MLC 1239	23x20x11	Account of flour, barley for *sattukku.*
52.	MLC 1240	23x24x9	Account of flour, barley for *sattukku.*
53.	MLC 1246	25x23x9	Account of flour, barley for *sattukku.*
54.	MLC 1247	24x22x11	Account of flour, barley for *sattukku*.
55.	MLC 1242	25x23x11	Account of flour, barley, emmer for *sattukku.*
56.	MLC 1277	28x26x10	Account of flour, peas for *sattukku.*
57.	MLC 1279	25x21x9	Account of beer for *sattukku.*
58.	MLC 788	45x44x19	Account of flour, bread, beer; rev. i: x+3 kaš *qáb-lí-um*[?].
59.	MLC 932	23x42x21	Account of bread, beer.
60.	MLC 1268	26x25x9	Account of bread, beer delivered.
61.	MLC 1136	46x43x16	Account of beer on hand.
62.	MLC 1238	20x10x8	Account of beer disbursed.
63.	MLC 1243	24x22x9	Account of beer disbursed.
64.	MLC 1244	23x20x11	Account of beer disbursed.
65.	MLC 1259	29x27x10	Account of beer disbursed.
66.	MLC 1249	26x25x10	Account of birds' eggs delivered.
67.	MLC 1264	38x39x14	Account of foods and spices.
68.	MLC 1143	38x33x15	Account of fish.
69.	MLC 1224	32x30x12	Account of fish.
70.	MLC 1269	36x31x13	Account of fish, turtles.
71.	MLC 1145	45x39x16	Account of personnel hired to haul commercial boat.
72.	MLC 1232	25x24x10	Account of personnel.
73.	MLC 1909	92x58x25	List of slaves.
74.	MLC 1222	38x33x12	Account of person taken in charge.
75.	MLC 1235	20x7 (round)	Record of women.
76.	MLC 1236	22x22x7	Account of personnel assigned to foreman.

77.	MLC 1257	25x21x11	Account of personnel quartered with[?] messenger.
78.	MLC 1276	37x35x13	Account of personnel making bricks[?].
79.	MLC 1278	36x32x13	Account of personnel to be added to roster.
80.	MLC 1090	44x38x14	Account of personnel quartered with man. Lines 9ff.: Lú-^{d}Nanše dumu Nam-mah-ni-da, x x [x x x], AGA.ÚS KIN x x, ⌜ì ⌝ -da-sig$_{7}$. Note that the scribe started to write –da at the end of line 10 but did not inscribe the top horizontal and the left side, showing how the sign was normally built. After this interruption, the scribe scratched on the last three lines after the tablet was dry.
81.	MLC 1907	74x42x18	Account of sheep and goats.
82.	NBC 10038	53x42x18	Account of sheep, cramped script.
83.	MLC 1223	29x28x11	Account of lambs and grass delivered.
84.	MLC 1151	43x36x16	Account of corpses of sheep and goats delivered.
85.	MLC 1252	29x26x11	Account of sheep, goats for festival of Ba'u.
86.	MLC 1254	25x23x10	Account of sheep delivered.
87.	MLC 1256	34x30x13	Account of sheep delivered.
88.	MLC 1258	24x22x12	Account of goat delivered.
89.	MLC 1263	36x32x13	Account of sheep delivered.
90.	MLC 1271	29x29x11	Account of lamb delivered.
91.	MLC 1157	27x26x8	Account of LAK 246 (an animal[?]) delivered.
92.	MLC 1248	29x26x10	Account of exotic sheep, goats delivered.
93.	MLC 1260	35x30x13	Account of sheep disbursed.
94.	MLC 1144	41x38x15	Account of goats disbursed.
95.	MLC 1266	26x23x11	Account of sheep, goats disbursed.
96.	MLC 1273	29x29x12	Account of silver delivered.
97.	MLC 1137	50x40x18	Account of textiles, oil disbursed.
98.	MLC 1142	44x35x15	Account of textile.
99.	MLC 1270	27x12 (round)	Account of toga-garment.
100.	MLC 1149	44x36x12	Account of aromatics disbursed.
101.	MLC 1147	35x24x13	Account of bricks.
102.	MLC 1241	28x26x12	Account of hides disbursed.
103.	MLC 1245	30x28x12	Account of wooden objects.
104.	MLC 1251	30x36x12	Record of sale of slaves.