CUNEIFORM TEXTS FROM NIMRUD IV
PREFACE

The cuneiform texts published here were found in the temple of Nabû on the acropolis of Kalhu (Nimrud) almost forty years ago. Some comment on the history of this publication is in order.

When Max Mallowan, Director of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq and of the Nimrud excavations, began work at the site in 1948 it was confidently expected that inscriptions would be found. He determined that epigraphical as well as other discoveries should be made known as widely and as quickly as was reasonably possible. He therefore charged the epigraphist present in any season's work not with merely the customary routine task of recording such finds in the required Field Catalogue but also with preparing the way for publication. It was fully appreciated that this could only be preliminary to a later full and final publication.

In the first years this system worked well and the initial catalogues achieved their primary purpose of alerting scholars internationally to their contents. Sometimes complete texts, especially those with historical data, were published within months of the close of the season in which they were discovered.

By the sixth season, however, finds were so numerous that this method was no longer feasible. The mass of fragments found in or near the Throne Room of the "South-East Building" (later identified as including the temple of Nabû) preoccupied Barbara Parker (later Lady Mallowan) with their identification as fragments of Esarhaddon treaties. She continued her work in general archaeological responsibilities as well as her special interest in the administrative, economic and legal texts excavated in rooms NT 13 and 16. Meanwhile Jørgen Læsøe, the epigraphist in 1956(-1960), made some initial copies of lexical and selected texts but was unable to devote much time to the large collection of library texts here described. These required careful cleaning and treatment. By 1963 it was decided that systematic copying of the 'Nabû Temple' archive was necessary despite the poor physical condition of many fragments. This was undertaken by Donald Wiseman, then Co-Director of the British School, in both the Iraq and British Museums. Dr Faisal El-Wailly, then Director-General of Antiquities in Iraq, generously loaned groups of tablets to be taken to London for conservation and study. Most of the literary tablets were initially copied thus, with the help also of some Fellows of the Iraq School while in Baghdad. A.R. Millard (epigraphist, 1961) was most helpful while others made valuable identifications and collations. These copies were made available to researchers and all were transmitted to the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary Project at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, for use in their successive publications. Overall, however, few new identifications were received. At the same time those known to be preparing specific publications were informed and thus able to incorporate the new information into their work. Among these were P. Hulin and L. Matouš (hemerologies), J.V. Kinnier Wilson (medical texts), F.R. Köcher (uru-an-na and related texts), W.G. Lambert (temūtu texts, Eniima Elī and related texts), E. Reiner (enīma Anū Elī and astrolabe texts).

The mutilated and damaged state of many of the texts, as shown in this volume and in the account of their discovery, meant that the work was slow. By 1966 an overview of these texts was included by Mallowan in his book Nimrud and its remains I (1966), pp. 241–278 and by Wiseman in a paper read to the Rencontre Assyrologique Internationale in Chicago (JNES 27 (1968), pp. 248–250). In the years that followed several of the texts have been published, as noted in the catalogue below.


4 B. Parker, "Economic and legal texts from the Nabû Temple at Nimrud", in Iraq 19 (1957), pp. 123–138, pls. 27–33.

5 He made a good copy of the large but damaged tamūtu text no. 63.

6 At later stages assistance was received from others, including the following: R.D. Biggs, J.S. Cooper, W. Farber, I.L. Finkel, M.J. Geller, O.R. Gurney, H. Hunger, S. Moren and F. Rochberg-Halton.

7 Atio B. Landesberger (ur5-ra = jubullu), R. Labat (enīma Elī) and E. Reiner (enīma Anū Elī and astrolabe texts).
In 1980 Dr J.A. Black was asked to make further collations and copies, and was able largely to complete this in 1982–7 when Assistant Director and then Director of the British Archaeological Expedition to Iraq. All but a few of the copies used here are the work of D.J. Wiseman and J.A. Black; also included are copies by J. Lassoe, A.R. Millard, J.V. Kinnier Wilson, E.E. Knudsen, J.N. Postgate and P. Hulin. This accounts for the variation in styles of copying.

Our thanks are due to the staff of the Iraqi Directorate-General of Antiquities in Baghdad, in particular its Director-General Dr Mu'ayyad Sa'id Damerji, and to successive Directors of the Iraq Museum, especially Dr Bahija Khalil Ismai'il, and to their staff, for their help and encouragement. Thanks are due also to Miss H.D. Baker for assistance in typing part of the manuscript and for carefully mounting the plates for the volume.

D.J. Wiseman
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ABBREVIATIONS

l.h. left-hand  
r.h. right-hand

Other abbreviations follow the usage of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary or R. Borger, Handbuch der Keilschriftliteratur.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Plan of the temple of Nabû ........................................ facing p. 1
Photographic plates .................................................. following pl. 144

A number of photographs have been included, including some of tablets that were on display during the 1980s in the Iraq Museum. These will also serve to give an idea of the general appearance of the tablets.

1  enuma Anu Ellil, tablet III: ND 4405/2, obv. and rev. .................................................. pl. 145
5  enuma Anu Ellil, tablet XX: ND 4357, rev. .................................................. pl. 145
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33  Šumma išbu, tablet I: ND 4405/60, flake .................................................. pl. 146
36  Šumma ăalu, tablet XIII: ND 5440, only one side preserved ................................ pl. 146
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Plan of the temple of Nabû (after M.E.L. Mallowan, Nimrud and its remains, plan no. 6)
INTRODUCTION

Discovery

The presence of scribes and literary texts at Nimrud had long been attested by references in Neo-Assyrian texts. Some tablets of a literary nature had been found in the earlier work in rooms ZT 4, ZT 25 and FF of the North-west Palace. Further such texts were among the scattered documents in rooms in the Governor's Palace. These, with the finely written account of royal ceremonies (ND ZT 25 and FF of the North-west Palace) had long been attested by references in Neo-Assyrian texts. Some tablets of a literary nature were among the scattered documents in the south-west corner of the 'S.E. Palace' (Burnt Palace D12) which adjoined what was later identified as the temple of Nabû, the patron god of scribes, encouraged expectations of further finds of literary tablets. At this time it was conjectured that these may have fallen from an upper storey, but in fact this is unlikely. In any case, the whole area was badly disturbed by the soundings made by Layard, Rassam and Loftus. George Smith had begun his excavations in this part of the mound and found here a number of historical texts and objects which were recorded in the British Museum as from Kouyunjik. However, the discovery, in the throne-room of the Temple of Nabû, of a lexical fragment (no. 229 here) which joins Smith's find of K.8520 makes it certain that these were originally from the same provenance. Similarly, both pieces of the important Tiglath-pileser III fragment K.3751 are marked 'S.E. Palace, Nimroud' in Smith's writing. This and D.T.3 (found by Smith in 1873 in what was later identified as room NTS 10) are part of variant editions of the same king's annals as the piece found in 1950 in the Governor's Palace (room U). This, together with the earlier discovery of ivory and wooden writing boards, heightened the expectation that further important epigraphic finds were possible. In 1955 the temple of Nabû was cleared. A large room (8 x 4 m.), numbered by the excavators NT 12, was positioned across the courtyard directly opposite the entrance to the shrine of Nabû. With a wide door (1.35 metres) to admit light, and a well let into the back wall, it was probably built specifically as a tablet storage room. It was paved with burnt bricks with the narrow well (more than 30 feet deep) in a squared recess. (See plan.) The room had been looted in antiquity with a large pit sunk through from the later post-Assyrian levels. Here a large number of the literary texts were found in circumstances which gave no clue to their original location or order. The discovery is recorded by Max Mallowan:

'The tablet room proved to have been thoroughly looted in antiquity, for a large pit had been sunk into it from the late levels above the Assyrian. This disturbance can certainly be attributed to the activities of Hellenistic builders because some of the tablets were found lying on a bed of jus (gypsum plaster) and bitumen which represented the building debris from these late villages. But there could be no doubt about the original function of the room because many fragments of tablets as well as a few complete ones, the pitiful remnant of a once great collection, were found here and in the vicinity. Since most of the tablets were of sun-dried clay their disturbance had done them no good. When the Hellenistic occupants of the site dug into these rooms, mostly in order to tear up the pavements for burnt bricks required in the construction of their graves, they cast aside in dumps these documents which were of no interest to them. Often the clay texts must have been exposed to rain before they were eventually shovelled back as the pits were refilled to make good the ground surface which had to be releveled for building. This sequence of events makes it most probable that the texts which survived this vandalistic looting of Western Asiatic Antiquities library, a marginal note 'K.3751' on p. 74 has been corrected to 'D.T.3' (information kindly provided by Dr J.E. Curtis). ND 4361 - 4365, excavated in 1955 and published in Iraq, loc. cit., actually joins K.2649 (CT 35, pl. 39). For the writing boards see Iraq 17 (1955), pp. 3-13; 18 (1955), p. 3; 19 (1957), p. 14 and the subsequent finds of fragments in NT 13 (ND 5278-82, 5284, 5287). In fact more likely Achaemenid; see Iraq 19:12f. and 37.
treatment found their way back into the group of chambers in which they had originally been stored.\footnote{14}

The tablets from the temple of Nabû were excavated during Mallowan's sixth, seventh and eighth seasons at Nimrud, in 1955, 1956 and 1957. The late Lady Mallowan (then Miss Barbara Parker) supervised the fieldwork, under the direction of Professor David Oates. Detailed accounts of this are given in the preliminary reports in Iraq 18 and 19, and in Nimrud and its remains, vol. I (London 1966), chapter 14 (pp. 231–287), with an up-to-date summary by J.N. Postgate and J.E. Reade in RIA 5 (1976–1986), s.v. Kalhu, pp. 303–323, to which the reader is referred.

A report on further excavation work within the temple, carried out by Abdullah Amin Agha and Muyassar Sa'id for the Iraqi State Organization for Antiquities and Heritage, was published in Sumer 34 (1978). In 1982 Muyassar Sa'id and Muzahim Mahmud carried out restoration work in the shrines of Nabû and Tašmētu (NT 4 and 5). More recently, the latter worked in the library room NT 12, in NT 13, along the inner walls of NT 16 and NT 17, as well as at other locations in the temple. A short account was given in Sumer 44 (1985–6), pp. 135–153, of which the details are briefly reiterated here for convenience.\footnote{15} The literary tablets found then are published here.

*E-zida, the temple of Nabû*\footnote{16}

The city of Kalhu was 'built', according to Aššur-nāṣir-apli II,\footnote{16} in the middle of the thirteenth century BC by Shalmaneser I, although the town is referred to earlier. During the Middle Assyrian Period it may have been a provincial capital. It is not known when the first temple to Nabû was built on the south-east corner of the acropolis. In the

\begin{itemize}
\item treatment found their way back into the group of chambers in which they had originally been stored.\footnote{14}
\end{itemize}


15 In NT 12 the paved floor made of baked bricks 50 x 50cm. was uncovered again and found to be complete and intact. In the eastern wall of the room the west (currently nearly 11m. deep) was also uncovered. The rim was plastered around and set with large stone flags. The doorway of NT 12, which was 1.35m. wide, was found to lie exactly opposite the entrance to the sanctuary of Nabû. The interior of the room was 8 x 4m. The adjacent room NT 13 (10.30 x 3.85m.) was also cleared. Its floor of mud brick, at the same level as the baked-brick floor of NT 12, rested on a base of sand. The entrance was in the centre of the long wall, directly opposite the sanctuary of Tašmētu. A number of tablets, prisms and barrel cylinders were discovered on this occasion in NT 12 and NT 13, together with other small finds; like the major tablet finds of the earlier excavations, these were found in secondary if not tertiary contexts. A list of inscribed material recovered during this season is given below in index B.

16 AKA 219:14f.

stela erected by Aššur-nāṣir-apli II to mark his ceremonial re-foundation in 879 of the enlarged and beautified city as a royal capital, the king states that, in addition to building the temples of Ellil and Ninurta (specifically described as new foundations sa ina pan la basû), he has re-founded (ana effiše . . . oddû) the temple of Nabû among others. The work may not have been completed until 864–859.\footnote{17} There is no reason to suppose that this was a different temple from the one on the acropolis.

However, the building of the temple in the form in which it substantially survived until the destruction of Kalhu is to be ascribed to Adad-nērāri III (810–737), some eighty years later. He is credited as builder by Assurbanipal,\footnote{18} and it was most likely he who was responsible for the construction of the ranges of rooms ringing the inner (south-east) courtyard of the temple complex, including the tablet room; and of the entrance hall giving access to the courtyard and shrines from the north side.

Consideration of the general plan of the temple suggests that access to the inner courtyard, library, scribal offices and shrines was restricted to authorized personnel. Bēl-tarši-iluma, governor of Kalhu, set up among other votive offerings two inscribed life-size statues of attendants of the god Nabû,\footnote{19} which stood outside the entrance to the same vestibule, facing east across the courtyard, and which were dedicated for the lives of Adad-nērāri and his mother Sammu-rāmat, the aged widow of Šamši-Adad V. Since Bēl-tarši-iluma was chosen to be līmmu for the year 798 BC, it is likely that this restoration and enlargement of the temple is to be dated to that year or shortly before, or shortly after.

The next stage of building in the temple is probably to be ascribed to Sargon II (721–705), who used Kalhu as his capital, and in particular occupied the Burnt Palace adjacent to the temple, during the first part of his reign while his new capital Dūr-Sarkan (Khorsabad) was being built. It is probably from Kalhu that the letter to the deity and population of the city of Aššur describing the campaign of 713 BC was issued; the king was certainly resident in the city when he set out on the campaign, and the scribe is known from Kalhu. Letters of Sargon discovered in the throne-room of the Burnt Palace are dated as late as 707. The east wall of the Burnt Palace (the outer wall of its throne room) was built at the same time as the exterior west façade of the temple of Nabû (on the street to the west of the twin shrines).

Following Sargon's move to Dūr-Sarkan, Sennacherib seems to have preferred Nineveh as a capital city. However, many tablets dated in
Esarhaddon’s reign (680–669) were found in the débris of the private throne-room of the temple, including the famous ‘Vassal Treaties’ of 672 BC, at least nine copies of which were thus probably stored somewhere in the temple. Restoration work in the shrine of Nabû and Tašmētu was carried out by Esarhaddon, according to fragments of at least two inscribed cylinders, and E-zida is included in the Assyrian Temple List. Letters of Esarhaddon’s reign concern an akītu festival of Nabû at Kalhu.

Assurbanipal (668–627) ‘restored the temple of Nabû’, according to a fragmentary prism inscription (discovered in the tablet room, NT 12), but it is not known what work he did there. Numerous contracts and business documents, mainly of the earlier part of his reign, were found in the fill of the later pits dug down into the rooms NT 14, 16 and 17, probably indicating the use of these rooms for the administrative (non-library) activities of the scribes. Aṣšur-el-lišānu (626–621) repaired with his own inscribed bricks the brick pavement of the private shrine NTS 2, the courtyard rooms NTS 8 and 10 and perhaps also the throne room.

During the violent sack of the city, those responsible appear to have stripped the shrines of Nabû and Tašmētu and set fire to them. Other chambers of the temple were, in the opinion of the excavators, plundered but not disastrously damaged, although the room NT 13 showed extensive traces of the fire and contained remains of burnt ivory and wood.

Very soon, perhaps only a few years, after the destruction, parts of the acropolis of Kalhu were re-occupied (phase G). These inhabitants left their own débris in the Nabû Temple courtyard and in rooms NT 12 and NT 13. Before long the walls of the two principal shrines of Nabû and Tašmētu collapsed. The débris in the tablet room NT 12 and in NT 13 was apparently disturbed during this period since in addition to the tablets found on the original pavements of the rooms some fragments were found on subsequent floors of this post-destruction occupation. Some cylinder seals, ivory fragments and bits of wooden and ivory writing boards were left in a cache at the south-east corner of NT 13.

Some decades later a more serious attempt seems to have been made to rebuild some of the rooms of the Nabû Temple for habitation (phase H). The outer, east wall of the temple complex and the throne room walls were repaired. Coarse pavements were laid in the throne room and in NTS 4, and in the north-east courtyard with trodden floors about a metre above the original pavements in the former shrines of Nabû and Tašmētu and an oven in the corner of Tašmētu’s shrine. Extensive traces of burning on a wall in NT 16 probably belong to this phase. Evidently the buildings were no longer in use for religious purposes. The builders of this period, which has been dated (by a decorated jar) very approximately to about 500 BC, valued highly the paving stones and baked bricks of the Assyrian pavements. Across the three rooms NT 14, 16 and 17 (and 18?) they dug a trench down to remove paving bricks from the earlier floors. Similarly NT 13 was excavated and part of the pavement removed. A deep pit was dug down over the tablet room NT 12, damaging the doorway and cutting away part of the western wall. In the course of these excavations, the tablets of the temple library and the archives of the seventh-century commercial administration were shovelled out from where they lay scattered on the original floors of the rooms or in the débris of the post-Assyrian occupation above them, and were no doubt further damaged in the process. Once the desired building materials had been removed and the building operations completed, the pits were refilled, with a certain amount of gypsum plaster and bitumen shovelled back in at the same time. Presumably these builders of the Achaemenid Period were indifferent to the cult of Nabû, and were illiterate in cuneiform writing.

The temple library

Originally, then, the gerginakka (library) was housed principally in NT 12. It can be assumed

20 These (ND 4313–5) were also kept in the temple: they were found respectively in ‘SEB XI’, ‘SEB XIII’ (=NTS 13) and by the south door of the shrine of Tašmētu; see Iraq 18: 105, 26:122f.
21 I.e. §4 of the ‘Götteradressbuch of Aššur’, see A.R. George, Babyylonian topographical texts, Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta 40 (Louvain, 1992), p. 170 and pp. 178f., text no. 20, lines 160–1. These interpolated entries may be dateable to the period after Sennacherib, ibid. p. 172.
23 Ninurta and its remains 1, p. 256; Iraq 26:123.
24 Ranging from 669 to 661, although some are earlier.
26 Iraq 18:15; already IR pl. 8 no. 3.
27 Iraq 19:36.
29 Iraq 18:7.
30 Iraq 19:13f.; but the ivory fragments ND 5416–4 were from NT 12 according to the field catalogue.
31 Iraq 19:15.
32 Ninurta and its remains 1, p. 285.
33 This belongs to phase G (Iraq 19:37) not G (Ninurta and its remains 1, p. 284).
34 Sumner 44:135–155.
36 Iraq 19:13; but see Sumner 44:135f.
37 Iraq 19:12f.
38 This term was certainly used for the library in the temple of Nabû at Nineveh, and for that at Hazirina (Subarca), see H. Hunger, Babylonisch-assyrische Kataloge, s.v. It is reasonable to assume that it was used at Kalhu too.
LITERARY TEXTS FROM THE TEMPLE OF NABû

dateable document conserved in the temple, was excavated in 1985-6 in the courtyard to the north of
building. The library room itself was probably constructed in the reign of Adad-nârââ III (810-793) (see above). Perhaps as many as six tablets of the annals of Tiglath-pileser III (744-727), who built up the walls of Kalhu and rebuilt the 'Centre Palace', were still stored within the precincts of the Nabû Temple, and attest to the continuing use of the buildings. 41 It seems a reasonable assumption, based on the apparently sudden destruction of the buildings, that texts found even in the débris were originally stored somewhere close by within the temple, if not necessarily in the room where they were found. Numbers of tablets with inscriptions of Esarhaddon (680-699), Assurbanipal (668-627), bricks of Assur-etel-ilani (626-621?) and an inscribed barrel cylinder 42 of Sin-šar-šikûn (6217-612), the last king of Assyria before the destruction of its cities, were kept within the temple. This should suggest a working life for the library of roughly the last two centuries of the Assyrian empire. Only two, possibly three, of the library tablets have colophons with dates preserved, respectively 814 (?), 43 787 44 and 676 BC. 45 Overall the contents of the library are very much what might be expected from such an institution. 46 The original collection was probably approaching 300 tablets; those published here can be summarily categorised as follows:

nos. 1-30 celestial omens (mostly 47

Elû)
31-35 teratological omens (summa 48
izbu)
36-49 terrestrial omens (summa 49
Glû)
50-60 hemerologies and menologies
61-63 extispicy texts
64-69 miscellaneous
70-79 prognostic and physiognomic omens
80-89 unidentified omens
90-164 magical and medical
165-184 prayers and hymns
185-190 ritual texts
191-196 works of reference
197-207 literary works
208-245 lexical works
246-259 miscellaneous

As can be seen, the overwhelmingly largest sections were devoted to various forms of divination (especially astrological omens), and magic and medicine; with proportionately smaller space given to prayers, works of reference and material for use in scribal training, principally lexical works and including only a very small selection of excerpts from poetic compositions: the first tablets each of Gilgames, Ludûl bêl nêmeqi and An-gim dim-ma; tablet II of Entûma elû, and tablet IX of Lugal-e ud me-lâm-bi nîr-gal; and some proverbs. 47 It is clear that a large number of historical texts also were stored in the temple. Exactly how many of these were originally kept in the library room NT 12 is not quite certain. Some were found in or around the cella of the temple, others, including inscriptions on stone, in the throne room or nearby rooms (e.g. NTS 17) or near the gate. But many fragmentary prisms and barrel cylinders of Esarhaddon and, especially, Assurbanipal, as well as inscriptions of Šamâ-Adad V, Tiglath-pileser III and Sennacherib

40 ND 5417, found in the library room, NT 12; also Nimrud and its remains I, p. 274.
41 Two fragments (K.3751 and D.T. 3) were found by George Smith in 1873 in the 'S.E. Palace, Nimroud', almost certainly in NTS 10. A piece was found in 1950 in the Governor's Palace (ND 400). Two fragments of a single tablet were found in 1955 in separate spots within the temple, and later rejoined (ND 4301 + 4305, Iraq 18:1177). Two further fragments (Nimrud and its remains I, p. 274) are ND 5422 (in disturbed soil north of M.I against wall running along the back of SEB V, according to the excavation records) and ND 5419 (L.I., bottom layer on pavement).
42 A fragment of it was found in disturbed soil in the private courtyard outside the throne room; see Iraq 18:16.
43 Very uncertain, but it is possible that ["EN-TI.LA] at the end of the colophon of no. 133 should be taken as the name of the lummu Biû-ballû.
44 No. 8, lummu Śillû-Îlûnr.
46 See the remarks of A.R. George about the Sippar library, in Iraq 52 (1990), p. 149.
47 Because so many of the fragments are small, statistics are of limited value. Rather approximately, 32% are divination texts, 28% are magical or medical, and 18% are intended for scribal training.
INTRODUCTION

were recovered from the H2 pit (which contained most of the library tablets excavated during the sixth season) and from NT 12. It must be certain that these also formed a part of the library collection. A number of administrative documents were also recovered from the same locations.

Thirty tablets have colophons, or traces of colophons, preserved. Of these, only two or possibly three have intact dates as well (see above). The names of a number of scribes are recorded, some already known. Among these are:

1. Adad-šuma-ışur, son of Nabû-zuqqup-kēna, descendant of Gabbû-liša-liše, who may be identical with nos. 2–4.15
2. […] (son of) Nabû-zuqqup-kēna, descendant of Gabbû-liša-liše.15
3. […] (son of) Nabû-zuqqup-kēna
4. x [… (son of) Nabû-zuqqup-kēna], descendant of Gabbû-liša-liše
5. the ḫēšēp Banīnu16
6. Nabû-ldr17, son of Urad-Ea
7. Anu-rabû-mudammiq sangannuhi of Aššur-nāšir-apli, son of Tappuya šatammu of Nippur, son of Huṣāli šatammu
8. x […] (son of) Nabû-mudammiq, [son of] Anu-rabû-mudammiq

48 However, modern practical considerations have deferred their publication until a subsequent volume of this series.
49 These are: no. 4 [not copied], nos. 8, 26, 27, 31, 32, 43, 45, 58, 59, 61, 78, 89, 96, 103, 116, 122, 125, 133, 143, 144, 155, 185, 187, 188, 192, 220, 230 and 247.
50 See the discussion by D.J. Wiseman in Iraq 17:9; H. Hunger, Babylonisch-assyrische Kalepolemos; S. Parpola, Letters from Assyrian scholars, esp. vol. 2, appendix O: ‘Careers of scholars’, pp. 467–470.
51 No. 43, colophon only, probably ṣumma šu; a well-known scribe, ‘son’ of a famous father.
52 Although other ‘sons’ of Nabû-zuqqup-kēna are known, e.g. Ḫšāšu-liša-liše, see Parpola, loc. cit.
53 No. 78, physiognomic omen.
54 Uncertain; no. 74, physiognomic omen.
55 No. 89, Sumarian omen.
56 Nos. 61 (tannuru) and 116 (prescription and incantation for diseased eyes).
57 Cf. pīps. Hunger, Kollophone, no. 234.
58 Scribe (or patron) of no. 187 (ritual/pragm(ar))? A kalāt or kalammûtu Urad-Ea is well-known, see Parpola, loc. cit.
59 No. 58, hemerology. Same colophon as KAR 147, from Assūr.
60 No. 103, dišu incantations.
61 Written AN.n.GAL-mudammiq.
62 The date makes it impossible to identify this scribe with Marduk-šuma-ūšur, known as a chief haruspex in the period 674–650 BC (see Parpola, loc. cit.).

10. Nabû-šallim-ahhe,2 also mentioned in documents dated 665 and 632.24
11. Nabû-šallimmušu (known also as the scribe of the account of Sargon’s 8th campaign), tablet dated 714 BC.25
12. Nabû-MU/NUMUN-SIG/GIS2 scribe, son of ND 476 x UD ME2 MU/NUMUN-SIG/GIS2 scribe, son of KUR2 MU/NUMUN-SIG/GIS2
13. […] (dišēṭum ša-ahhe), tablet dated 787 BC.62

A number of tablets dated in the reigns of Sargon and Sennacherib are known from the Koyunjik collection which bear colophons of Nabû-zuqqup-kēna, some of which are explicitly said to have been written at Kula.3 If the broken colophons have been correctly restored, it is possible that in nos. 7–9 above there is evidence for six generations of the same highly-placed scribal ‘family’ with Babylonian connections, with the youngest member a royal scribe of Adad-nārāra III and his great-grandfather an official of Assūr-nāšir-apli II, which is chronologically perfectly plausible. It remains to be seen whether any of the scribal personnel can be further integrated into the administrative life of the temple as revealed by its documents.

The shape and size of the tablets from the library is quite varied. However, a very large proportion are written in a standardised format with two columns on each side. Seven (maybe eight) are smaller tablets written in ‘landscape’ format. Several are of particularly large format (up to 23cm. in height). The great majority are, as expected, written in Assyrian script. Those in Babylonian script include:

31–35 šumma ṣūbu, tablet II
59 hemerology (novice)
86–7 medical (?)
175 bilingual prayer
187 ritual with incantations (?)
233 practice (?) sign-list

63 ND 5544, macehead found in the main gateway to the temple; see Iraq 41:134.
64 ND 3424 and 3469; see Iraq 15, p. 157 index; pp. 149 and 145 for the tablets.
65 ND 1120, report concerning a ritual at Assūr, found in the street between the temple and the Burnt Palace. See Iraq 14:65 and pl. 23; Nimrud and its remains I, p. 206 and n.; p. 343 n. 6.
66 No. 247; only the colophon is preserved. It may conceivably be possible, reading AG-NU-MUN-GIS, to identify the writer with Nabû-zēra-liše, known as a scribe (see Parpola, loc. cit.).
67 See H. Hunger, Kollophone, nos. 293–311.
68 Nos. 19 (entūnu Anu Ešîli), 29 (eclipse omen) and 59 (hemerology); nos. 127 (incantations), 149 (incantation and ritual), 172 (Akkad/ian prayer) and probably 173 (bilingual prayer); and no. 197 (excerpt from Lugalā).
69 Nos. 2, 4 and 12 (all entūnu Anu Ešîli), 63 (tannuru šarri), 103 (dišu incantations), 155 (namūnušu), 168 (šišatēkēti), 192 (uru-an-an) and 205 (aššālu-nu composition).
242 unidentified lexical fragment
ND 812B unidentified literary fragment from the N.W. Palace

It is interesting that of the library's set of the vocabulary *malik* = *sarru*, tablet V and one copy of tablet II70 are in Babylonian script, whereas tablets III and IV and a second copy of tablet II71 are all in Assyrian script.

The exact palaeography of cuneiform handwriting is as yet an undeveloped study. Some effort has been made here, although admittedly in an unsystematic way, to draw attention to idiosyncrasies of the script. Such observations are necessarily very much ad hoc, but they may serve to confirm or deny possible joins or even to identify individual scribes.

Some of the tablets are models of calligraphy, while a few are clearly the work of inexperienced scribes. That some are written in Babylonian script need not necessarily presuppose that they were written in Babylonia. Conversely Marduk-, . . . , the writer of no. 8, who identifies himself as a son of one Bābiya, was also a royal scribe of Adad-nērārī III with an impressive professional ancestry and wrote an elegant Assyrian hand. Certain sign forms distinct from the typical Neo-Assyrian Nineveh forms (in particular NA with three horizontal strokes and the group BA/ZU/SU with two or three *Winkelhaken* instead of horizontals) occur rather frequently in literary texts from this library; they are found also among tablets in the Kouyunjik collection. They resemble forms commonly designated as Middle Assyrian, and also encountered in Neo-Assyrian monumental inscriptions. Other characteristic signs are TU, LI and MES with their normally horizontal strokes sloping diagonally downwards, BURU, GID, HUL, a DU of exaggerated length, and, specially, AZ and UG with internal ZA and UD written before, not after a horizontal HAL (not GAM). Without dated colophons such as are preserved on many tablets from Aššur and Nineveh, it is impossible in the present state of our knowledge of palaeography to create an exact chronological context for the library. In the absence of any evidence for the existence of a library at Kalhu earlier than the eighth century, it may be that these characteristics are features of (although by no means unique to) the Kalhu literary hand, which was perhaps more conservative than that of Nineveh.

Clearly by comparison with any one of the royal libraries of Nineveh (especially the S.W. Palace, but also the North Palace and the temple of Nabû72), the temple library of Kalhu was rather small.

70 These are nos. 219 (tablet II) and 222 (tablet V).
71 Nos. 218 (tablet II), 220 (tablet III) and 221 (tablet IV).
INTRODUCTION

expected from a temple library under royal patronage) a considerably larger collection of historical material. Although there were certainly student scribes at Kālūtu, and some of their work is preserved, there appears also to have been a larger selection of what may be assumed to be rare, calligraphic manuscripts (with rather more in Babylonian script), again no doubt attributable to the city's royal connections.

A relevant comparison may also be made with the slightly later Neo-Babylonian temple library found in E-babbara, the temple of Šamaš at Sippar. The full size of the Sippar library is still difficult to estimate. The range of texts appears to be broadly similar to that at Kālūtu, although (perhaps because of its location in the more rarefied cultural air of Babylonia) Sippar had a considerably better collection of poetic literature as well as a number of more unusual and recondite works, including astronomy and mathematics.

At Sippar, Dūr-Sarkēn, Nineveh and possibly in the N.W. Palace at Kālūtu a pigeonhole system was in use for the storage of tablets. Unfortunately no archaeological information could be recovered about the method of tablet storage in NT 12 at Kālūtu.

This publication

Included in this volume are all those tablets from the temple of Nabû which may be called 'literary' in the broadest sense of the word, i.e. excluding administrative documents and letters, but also (for practical reasons) excluding historical texts and inscriptions. A number of historical fragments from the library or library area still remain unpublished. The great majority of the tablets were excavated in or close to the temple library itself (room NT 12), as the list of findspots shows.

For three tablets for which only preliminary copies were preserved, nos. 145 (tablet not traced), 168 (on display in the Iraq Museum; excellent photographs available, reproduced on plates 149–50) and 208, transcriptions of those copies have been given.

Findspots

Excavation records give fairly detailed descriptions of findspots for each tablet. Where these are located according to the numbering of rooms on the plan (Nineveh and its remains, plan no. 6), the location is obvious. Others are given according to numberings of rooms or loci at earlier stages of the excavation (S.E. Palace, or S.E. Building) and can be converted. For collation of information on these earlier numberings the authors are indebted to Miss H. McDonald. However, owing to the disturbance of the tablets after the destruction of the city, very little can in fact be deduced about the original organization of the library. The vast majority of the literary texts, together with historical texts, were recovered from the later pit(s) in room NT 12, or from the H2 pit(s), located in the courtyard probably in front of room NT 12. A handful of literary fragments and one or two commercial documents came from NT 13, and some literary pieces from the pit(s) in NT 14. From NT 16 and 18 the majority of tablet finds were administrative docketed dated in the decade 670–660 BC.

The tablets found in the 1985–6 season were excavated in NT 12 and NT 13. Also included in the catalogue, although published in copy elsewhere and not numbered according to the sequence of texts in this volume, are four texts of a literary nature found in the adjacent Governor's Palace or near the Burnt Palace, which may perhaps be assumed, from their content, to have originated in the temple library, as well as seven found in the North-west Palace.

Numbering of tablets

The copies in this volume are numbered from 1 to 259, although the total number of tablets is somewhat smaller, since it is likely that more of the fragments could be rejoined; inevitably this has been hampered by their division between London and Baghdad, which makes the practical testing of potential joins more less impossible. The majority of tablets bear ND excavation numbers beginning 4000– (for those found in the sixth season, 1955), 5000– (seventh season, 1956) or 6000– (eighth season, 1957). In general a single number was assigned to each tablet or fragment, but where a large number of fragments was found together at one locus, a subdivision of the basic numbering was used (notably 44005/1–80 and 5497/1–25; also e.g. 5553a–f). In more than one case the original ND number has been destroyed by later baking, and in another case by subsequent damage to the tablet. Occasionally the same number was inadvertently assigned to two different fragments. The tablets excavated in the 1983/6 season were given excavation numbers (with prefix ND), or labelled NT without number, and were further numbered 1 to 14 in the list published in Sumer 44. Those tablets assigned to Iraq in the original divisions, and those excavated in the 1985–6 season, are stored in the Iraq Museum (or other museums in Iraq); of these, some were registered with IM numbers and the

remainder were assigned to the museum’s study collection (indicated here as ‘IM’ without number). Occasionally the same IM number was inadvertently assigned to two different fragments, or two separate IM numbers given to fragments (of the same tablet) with the same ND number. Those assigned to the British School of Archaeology in Iraq are currently stored at the British Museum under their excavation (ND) numbers. A very small number of fragments had already gone missing before the division and are so marked in the division catalogue.

To avoid confusion within this volume and in any subsequent reference to it, duplicated excavation or museum numbers are distinguished as e.g. 5497/11 and 5497/11bis, but only where separate tablets are involved. This procedure is not followed with separate fragments of the same tablet, even if different museum numbers have been assigned. It is emphasised that ‘bis’ numbers have been introduced by the editors of this volume.

The information ‘not baked’, ‘partly baked’ or ‘klin-baked’ is taken from the excavation records but was noted there only for tablets from the sixth season (1955) with excavation numbers from 4357 to 4405/1–80. After excavation, some tablets were baked at the site (‘klin-baked’); others have since been baked for conservation purposes.

The dimensions of tablets are given in centimetres with the vertical dimension followed by the horizontal. In the descriptions, ‘two-column tablet’, for instance, means a tablet with two columns on each side (numbered i–iv). ‘Flake’ means a one-sided fragment giving no clue which part of the tablet it is from. The words ‘upper’, ‘lower’, ‘left-hand’, ‘right-hand’ etc. refer to the obverse view of the tablet. The designation ‘landscape orientation’ refers to tablets with the lines of writing parallel to the longer side of the tablet.

84 It was not possible to collate the original copies of nos. 93, 183, 223 (ND 5569 only) and 191.
85 ‘Not traced before division’: nos. 83 (ND 6204), 200 (6208) and 234 (6201).
CATALOGUE

nos. 1-30 celestial omens
31-35 teratological omens
36-49 terrestrial omens
50-60 hemerologies and menologies
61-63 extispicy texts
64-69 miscellaneous
70-79 prognostic and physiognomic omens
80-89 unidentified omens
90-164 magical and medical
165-184 prayers and hymns
185-190 ritual texts
191-196 works of reference
197-207 literary works
208-245 lexical works
246-259 miscellaneous

Celestial omens

1 Plate 1 ND 4405/2
   BM
   6.4 × 6.6
   partly baked
   see photographs, plate 145

enûma Anû Ellî, tablet III.
Omens from the lunar corona (agû apû); on the reverse, omens from other types of halo ( karûlu īma, u-surû īma). Fragment from the l.h. edge of a tablet.

2 Plate 2 ND 5582
   IM 67632
   18.6 × 16.8

enûma Anû Ellî, tablet V?
Lunar omens from the 'horns'.
Three pieces which join to form the lower l.h. corner of the obverse of a two- (or three-?) column tablet. Only the obverse is preserved; the reverse is destroyed. The three fragments show signs of having been rejoined and subsequently separated. Possibly part of the same tablet as no. 3.
The three pieces are stored together. Two of the fragments are marked only IM 67632, and the third has only ND 5582.

3 Plate 1 ND 5582B²
Apodoses of omens. Possibly part of no. 2. No tablet with this number is listed in the division list, and this fragment is known only from the copy.

4 Plates 3, 4 ND 5495
   BM
   15.5 × 15.5

enûma Anû Ellî, tablet VIII?
Two-column tablet. At bottom of column ii are about 14 very poorly preserved lines (not copied), four of which (those whose beginning is preserved) begin DIS 30. Column iv was not copied; it is poorly preserved, with a bad surface. The catch-line is not preserved. Colophon; the name of the scribe is illegible.

Also in the same box are three small fragments from the same tablet:
a) a tiny fragment which joins the r.h. side of col. ii, restoring parts of lines 10–13; 
b) a piece from the l.h. side of column ii or iii, 6 lines beginning DIS 30 (no join); and
c) a piece from the r.h. side of column i or iv (no join).

5 Plates 5, 6 ND 4357
   BM
   15.0 × 12.0
   kiln-baked
   see photograph, pl. 145

enûma Anû Ellî, tablet XX.
Lunar eclipse on the fourteenth day of various months. Parts of seven sections; lower portion of a two-column tablet.

6 Plate 7 ND 5490
   BM
   15.0 × 20.7

enûma Anû Ellî, tablet XXXV.
Solar eclipses.
Upper portion of a very large two-column tablet. About 12 lines in the latter part of column i, and about 6 lines in col. ii, were not copied, requiring baking and cleaning. The reverse was not copied; column iii is badly encrusted. The apodoses of some lines are readable. Column iv is uninscribed.

7 Plate 1 ND 4405/1
   BM
   7.4 × 3.9
   partly baked
LITERARY TEXTS FROM THE TEMPLE OF NABÛ

entiāna Anu Ellil.
Lunar eclipses.
Fragment from the l.h. edge of a tablet.

8 Plates 8, 9 ND 4367 BM
11.5 × 16.0 kiln-baked

entiāna Anu Ellil.
Upper portion of a large two-column tablet. The whole surface is slightly overired.

9 Plate 1 ND 5511 BM
6.0 × 5.5

entiāna Anu Ellil.
Lunar eclipse omens. Cf. ACh Sin III.
Flake. Careless, cramped hand with an unusual backward slope.

10 Plates 10, 11 ND 5479 IM 67590
15.0 × 11.0

entiāna Anu Ellil, tablet XIV.
Lunar ephemerides. Cf. ACh Sin XIV.
Single-column tablet, with sub-divisions on the obverse.

11 Plate 1 ND 5508 IM
6.2 × 8.5

entiāna Anu Ellil.
Appearance of the moon on various days; apodoses mostly AN.MI GAR-an or ṣin ITI.BI AN.MI GAR-an.
Upper l.h. corner of a tablet of which the obverse is almost completely destroyed; cols. iii and iv of a two-column tablet. There is some writing on the upper edge (upside-down) and also vertically between cols. iii and iv.

12 Plates 12, 13 ND 5496 IM 67598
19.6 × 20.0

entiāna Anu Ellil.
Mainly lunar omens.
Lower half of a two-column tablet; the lower portions of cols. i and ii, and upper portions of cols. iii and iv are preserved. Note the writing of the numeral 8, and the sign DIRI.
Also one fragment, 8.0 × 6.5cm, which joins the middle of column ii (ends of lines), and five other tiny inscribed fragments, one of which joins the middle of column ii (beginnings of lines). Another two fit on column iii. The damaged portions of the surface have been effectively brushed at some time. Extremely friable.

13 Plate 4 ND 5516 IM
4.5 × 6.0

entiāna Anu Ellil.
Lunar omens (?).
Baked tablet. Upper edge; one side only (obverse?), with parts of two columns. Lines 1–7 have a very poorly preserved surface.

14 Plate 11 ND 4365 IM 67552
12.0 × 10.0 kiln-baked

entiāna Anu Ellil.
Lunar omens.
Reverse destroyed. Lower portion of tablet, r.h. edge close to lower r.h. corner. Traces of column i are also preserved. There are several erasures. Note the form of AZ in line 19'.

15 Plate 14 ND 4362 IM 67550
11.2 × 15.0 kiln-baked

entiāna Anu Ellil, tablet LXI.
Venus omens.
Two columns on the obverse, and two on the reverse are preserved; from just above the middle of the tablet.

16 Plate 4 ND 4405/69 IM
7.0 × 7.6 partly baked

entiāna Anu Ellil.
Lower r.h. corner of a tablet; only reverse preserved.

17 Plates 15, 16 ND 4364 IM (or IM 67545b etc.)
11.0 × 13.5 kiln-baked
CATALOGUE

enūma Anu Ellil.
Adad: including omens from cloud formations.
Lower portion of a two-column tablet. Note the form of TU in col. iv l. 8.

18  Plates 16, 17  ND 4370
IM 67556
8.0 x 8.8
klin-baked

enūma Anu Ellil.
Adad: omens from earthquakes.
From the l.h. side of a tablet probably of two columns, above the middle. Written in a bold hand.

19  Plates 17, 18  ND 5478
BM
9.0 x 14.5

enūma Anu Ellil.
'landscape' orientation.

20  Plate 18  ND 4405/8
IM
6.5 x 4.6
partly baked

enūma Anu Ellil.
Various stars.
Upper l.h. corner. Written in a rather bold hand; the reverse is written closer.

21  Plate 18  ND 4405/49
IM
8.0 x 9.6
partly baked

Fixed stars; protases with the verb tešū (TE), see BPO 2, p. 20.
Probably the obverse of the tablet, r.h. side, above the middle. A few signs are preserved on the reverse.

22  Plate 19  ND 5497/16
BM
10.0 x 8.0

enūma Anu Ellil.
Planets and fixed stars.
Very friable. A further 2+2+3 lines (separated by rulings) are preserved on the obverse (?) . The reverse (?) might be improved slightly by cleaning but it is difficult to make much of. Parts of the surface are destroyed. Note the form of the sign SUDUN.

23  Plate 19  ND 4405/66
BM
13.7 x 7.1
partly baked
enūma Anu Ellil.
Zaqīqu.
The remains of four columns are preserved on one side, probably the obverse; the other side is almost totally destroyed and was not copied.
The tablet is erroneously numbered 4406/66.

24  ND . . .
IM 96686
9.3 x 15.8

Celestial omens, unplaced. Cf. ACh, Suppl. 2 118:11, 12; Weidner, A/ O 17, p. 84.
Upper r.h. corner of a two-column tablet of omens; in very poor condition (not copied). On the obverse, in column i, some apodoses are preserved, but are barely legible. In column ii some protases are just legible.

\text{DIS SI} "GUB" "šu" "SIG"-ma AN x\]
MUJ.KAM KUR MAR.TU
\text{DIS SI ZAG-šu} "kap-ša""-šat
K.I.LAM ŠE LÁ{

The reverse is completely destroyed.
The ND number has been destroyed by baking. The piece is stored in a box labelled IM 67597, together with no. 84. The piece does not correspond to the description of any literary fragments listed in the division catalogue.

25  Plate 19  ND 5445
BM
3.0 x 3.3

Possibly celestial omens.
Apodoses only. From close to the bottom of the tablet.

26  Plate 20  ND 4405/70
IM
8.5 x 7.0
partly baked

Celestial omens, unplaced. On the obverse, only apodoses are preserved. On the reverse a catch-line is preserved:
\text{SAG.ME.GAR} (glossed: šir-an-na) ana IGIG-bā GIB [ followed by a colophon.
Upper l.h. corner; the corner itself is broken away.

27  Plate 20  ND 4405/30
IM (or IM 67578bis)
7.8 x 6.4
partly baked
Series MUL APIN.

Tablet I, with catchline (= CT 33.5 iii 34) and colophon.
Upper l.h. corner of a two-column tablet; the l.h. edge is broken away. The shape is badly deformed, owing to water or burning. Note the form of GID (l. 12f. etc), and the exaggerated length of GUB.

Plate 21
ND 5497/22
BM
11.8 x 8.5
see photographs, pl. 146

Series MUL APIN.

Tablets I–II. Column i on the obverse corresponds to CT 33 I. i 26–42.

Plate 21
NT unnumbered
1985/6 season
IM
6.2 x 6.0

Summary of, or excerpts from, eclipse omens for the month Nisannu, with colophon.
L.h. side of a tablet with landscape orientation. Treated and cleaned in the Department of Antiquities laboratory, Mosul.

1985/6 season (then numbered ND 18)

Celestial omens, with SI repeated in the protases.
Large fragment of a tablet with the obverse (?) destroyed, and the reverse (?) in very poor condition.
See Muzahim Mahmud and J.A. Black in Sumer 44 (1989) 137 (listed there as no. 12).
Not copied.

Teratological omens

Plate 22
ND 4405/52
IM
5.5 x 6.0
partly baked

The obverse preserves tablet I, lines 13–29; on the reverse, the catchline is not that to tablets II, III or IV of the canonical series. With colophon. This fragment must join no. 34. Babylonian script.

It is very likely that nos. 32–33 and 35 are also pieces of the same two-column tablet, which probably contained tablet I of ŠUMMA IZBU on the obverse, and subsequent tablet(s) on the reverse.

Plate 22
ND 4405/18
IM
5.5 x 5.4
partly baked

ŠUMMA IZBU.
The obverse preserves, in col. i, tablet I, lines 46(?)–59; and in col. ii lines 108–120. The reverse should preserve in col. iii part of tablet II and in col. iv part of tablet II or III. The curvature suggests that the fragment is from close to the bottom of a two-column tablet. It probably joins, or fits close beneath, no. 33. Probably from the same tablet as nos. 31, 34 and 35. Babylonian script.

Plate 22
ND 4405/60
BM
5.8 x 2.8
partly baked
see photograph, pl. 146

ŠUMMA IZBU.
Col. i preserves tablet I, lines 43–6; col. ii tablet I, lines 103–4, apparently with a fourfold expansion of line 104.
This very small flake probably joins, or fits close above, no. 32, and is probably from the obverse of the same tablet as nos. 31, 34 and 35. Babylonian script.

Plate 22
ND 5553C
IM
2.5 x 4.0

ŠUMMA IZBU.
Tablet I, lines 30–41.
This fragment, from the l.h. edge of the obverse of a tablet, must join no. 31. It is probably part of the same tablet as nos. 31, 32 and 33. Babylonian script.

Plate 23
ND 5581B
BM
3.6 x 3.5

ŠUMMA IZBU.
Passage from tablets II–IV.
This flake is likely to belong to the reverse of the same tablet as nos. 31–4. Babylonian script.

Terrestrial omens: series ŠUMMA ĄHU

Plate 23
ND 5440
BM
2.7 x 2.5
see photograph, pl. 146

Series ŠUMMA ĄHU.
Tablet XIII.
Omens from the growth of kamīnu fungus. Cf. CT 40 19.
Fragment with only one side preserved.

Plate 23
ND 5424
IM
8.8 x 3.7
Series summa ālu.
Tablet XXII.
Omens from a sow’s litter. Cf. CT 38 45–48.
Fragment from the r.h. corner of a tablet; only one side is preserved. This piece almost certainly joins no. 38. Note the form of Aḫ and ŠA.

38 Plate 23 ND 5497/10 IM 9.0 x 6.0

Series summa ālu.
Tablet XXII.
Omens from a sow’s litter.
Two joining fragments. Almost certainly joins no. 37.

39 Plate 23 ND 5466A IM 6.4 x 4.0

Series summa ālu.
Tablet XXXV.
Fragment from the l.h. side of a tablet; only one side is preserved. This piece almost certainly joins no. 40.

40 Plate 23 ND 5439 IM 3.8 x 3.0 (larger piece only)
See photograph, pl. 146

Series summa ālu.
Tablet XXXV.
Omens from ants. Cf. KAR 376 r. 30–40.
The lower part of this flake (as indicated on the copy) is now broken off and missing. The piece almost certainly joins no. 39.

41 Plate 24 ND 4405/6 IM 9.2 x 5.4 partly baked

Series summa ālu.
Tablet LVII, with catchline to tablet LVIII.
Fragment from the upper l.h. corner of a tablet; only the reverse is preserved.

42 Plate 24 ND 5505 IM 6.8 x 5.9

Series summa ālu.
Fragment from a l.h. corner of a tablet; one side only preserved. Note the form of ḫI.

43 Plate 24 ND 5497/4 BM 3.0 x 3.5

Series summa ālu.
Colophon of tablet LXXII.
Small flake of the reverse. On the obverse (not copied), there are traces of two signs (MI, with ḫ in the line below it).

44 Plate 24 ND 4361 IM 67621 8.0 x 9.0 kiln-baked

Series summa ālu.
Fragment from the l.h. side of a tablet. Rulings are visible in the large open areas only. This scribe makes RA with four horizontal wedges at the beginning. Note also SU and BA (r. 13).

45 Plate 25 ND 5427 IM 6.8 x 8.1

Series summa ālu.
Unplaced. From the upper portion of a one-column tablet, with colophon of Adad-šuma-šuṣur, son of Nabû-xuq-pēna, descendant of Gābbu-liāni-ēreš.
Possibly from the same tablet as no. 46 (same colour, hand and format); no join.

46 Plate 26 ND 5467 IM 8.0 x 8.5

Series summa ālu.
Unplacd. Omens from animals in the palace.
Very similar in colour, hand and format to, and could be from the same tablet as, no. 45.

47 Plate 25 ND 5438 IM 4.0 x 4.8

Series summa ālu.
Unplacd. Omens from birds.
Fragment from the I.h. corner of a tablet; one side only is preserved.

48  Plate 25  ND 5504  
    BM  
    5.0 x 7.2

Series *summa ālu*.

Unplaced.

49  Plate 27  ND 5497/1  
    IM 67599  
    12.4 x 10.2

*Summa ālu* catalogue or commentary (?).

One side, probably the reverse, is entirely destroyed. The obverse (?) is preserved in three adjacent but non-joining pieces.

Hemerologies and menologies

50  Plate 28  ND 5591  
    IM 67637  
    14.8 x 12.0

Series *igqur ḫuš*.


The reverse is destroyed.

51  Plate 25  ND 5466B  
    IM  
    3.6 x 4.6

Series *igqur ḫuš*, section 41, lines 6–14.

Flake from the I.h. edge of a tablet.

52  Plates 27, 28  ND 4402  
    IM 67574  
    8.0 x 11.0  
    partly baked

Series *igqur ḫuš*, sections 81, 83, 85, 86 (Venus section); or from *ennima Anu Ellil*?

The piece preserves columns i and ii from the lower I.h. portion of what was, judging from its thickness, a four-column tablet. Note the form of BURU 14.

53  Plate 29  ND 5431  
    IM  
    3.8 x 4.3

Series *igqur ḫuš*.


Flake of a tablet.

54  Plate 29  ND 4405/74  
    BM  
    5.2 x 6.1  
    partly baked

Part of a hemerology preserving, on the obverse, predictions for 23rd–30th Abu and 1st–5th Ellilu; on the reverse, the latter part of a later month.

55  Plate 29  ND 5402  
    IM 67589  
    4.6 x 4.6

Favourable days in months 4–11(?). Cf. Labat, *Hémérol ogies et ménologies d'Assur*, p. 36.

Lower I.h. corner of an inscribed tablet of black stone, probably diorite.

56  Plates 30, 31  ND 5491  
    IM 67595  
    originally c. 25.5 x 18.25

Hemerology.

Four non-joining pieces of a three-column tablet, here identified as A, B, C and D. See the accompanying sketch.
N.B. Fragment B bears the number IM 67595/3.

56 rev.

57 Plate 29 ND 5497/9 BM
Hemerology.
Flake.

58 Plates 32, 33 ND 5545 IM 64185
16.8 x 13.2
Hemerology for 1st to 7th Tašrītu. Colophon of Anu-raśu-mudammīq.
Published by P. Hulin in Iraq 21 (1959), pp. 42–53, plates 13–15. See also Nimrud and its remains I, ill. 255 (p. 274) and pp. 275 ff. A full edition of this model will be given in the journal Iraq.

59 Plate 39 ND 5575 BM
Hemerology for an unidentified month.
Landscape orientation. Only one side is preserved; the other side is destroyed. Written in Babylonian script by a novice.
A tiny fragment of the r.h. corner is stored in a separate box.

60 Plates 34–7 ND 4307 IM 64183
height 9.0 cm; base 8.6 x 7.6 cm.
see photographs, pl. 147
Inscribed clay model of a sheep’s lungs and other internal organs. The text appears to be an ‘illustrated edition’ of the text KAR 428 (duplicated by Rm.2, 101 and 80-7-19, 277, partly in Boissier, Choix, no. 71). A colophon is inscribed within a rectangular area on the base. The scribe is “AG-pa” [..] DUMU MU x [..] bārū, and the model bears the incompletely preserved date 24th …, 9th year of …, king [of Babylon]. A bārū called Nabu-paila was the father of Nabu-usallim, who was the scribe of a commentary, from Nineveh, written in Assyrian script (K.6720 + [CT 31 49]), on the extispicy text KAR 432.

The model is inscribed in Babylonian script in small signs, sometimes in obscure recesses.

For the discovery see Iraq 18 (1956), p. 8; Nimrud and its remains I, ill. 255 (p. 274) and pp. 275 ff. A full edition of this model will be given in the journal Iraq.

Extispicy texts

* ND 411 BM

61 Plate 38 ND 4393 IM 67570
7.5 x 7.0
partly baked

Šamaš bel dinim.
Published in CTN II, no. 214, pp. 209–10, plate 76.

62 Plates 38, 39 ND 4401 + 4405/26 BM
12.0 x 14.2
partly baked

Šamaš bel dinim.
Tablet IX, with exub sections. Colophon: tablet of the asipu Banūni (cf. no. 116; almost certainly not written by the same scribe).
Upper l.h. corner of a two-column tablet. Mixed forms of signs: cf. SU in 17 with BA in the colophon.

63 Plates 40, 41 ND 5492 IM 67629
23.0 x 19.0
see photograph, pl. 148

Šamaš bel dinim.
Upper r.h. portion of a tablet with four columns on each side.
Tamûš išribi.

Tablet VII, concerning Hammu-rabi.

Large three-column tablet, preserved as one large piece with additional fragments.

The tablet was originally assigned to W.G. Lambert for publication.

Miscellaneous

64 Plate 42 ND 5579A IM 12.0 × 5.5 Flake with 20 lines, probably from the same tablet as nos. 65 and 69.

65 Plate 42 ND 5579B IM 7.0 × 6.5 Flake with 15 lines, probably from the same tablet as no. 64. This fragment appears to join no. 69.

66 Plate 42 ND 5579C IM 4.3 × 3.7 Flake with 10 lines, possibly from the same tablet as no. 67.

67 Plate 42 ND 5579D IM 5.8 × 2.9 Flake with 9 lines, possibly from the same tablet as no. 66.

68 Plate 42 ND 5579E IM c. 3.0 × 3.0 Flake with 8 lines. See next entry.

69 Plate 42 ND 5579F IM 1.8 × 2.5 Flake with 3 lines, which appears to join no. 65 (q.v.); probably from the same tablet as no. 64. Through an error, this piece, which is now labelled F, corresponds to the description of fragment E in the division catalogue. The original F was not described in the records, but is presumably that now identified as E. See previous entry.

Prognostic and physiognomic omens

70 Plate 43 ND 4405/58 IM 7.8 × 5.1 partly baked enûma ana bit marši, tablet XXVI, lines 67–80. See Labat, TDP, p. 196.


72 Plate 43 ND 4368 IM 67554 10.0 × 8.0 Sub-series SA.GIG.

73 Plate 46 ND 4371 IM 67557 7.5 × 9.0 kiln-baked Physiognomic omens from birthmarks (tirku). Cf. F.R. Kraus, MVAG 40 (1935), pp. 40–41, group A (1). Part of the r.h. side of a two-column tablet, cols. ii and iii (just below the middle), in three fragments.

74 Plate 47 ND 4360 IM 67549 10.5 × 12 kiln-baked

The reverse, which is badly damaged and largely illegible, was not copied; it ends with a catchline ḫa-liq-ta-šu ut-[ta] and a colophon of (a son or descendant of) Nabū-zaqūk-kēna (see no. 78 below).

Upper l.h. corner, with parts of two columns (standard two-column format).

Note the forms of AZ and UG (i 10f).

Plate 47 ND 4405/10

BM

6.7 × 6.5
partly baked


Plate 46 ND 4405/41

BM

7.5 × 6.0
partly baked

Physiognomic omens. Unplaced.

Fragment from the r.h. edge of a tablet.

Plate 47 ND 4405/35

BM

7.0 × 6.0
partly baked

enūma ana bit marṣī.

Tablet IV, lines 1–12. See Labat, TDP, pp. 32ff.

Upper l.h. corner, with obverse only preserved.

Plate 48 ND 5437

BM

6.8 × 5.0

Unplaced physiognomic omens, with catchline ḫallītu-tūsīta (cf. TCL 6 r. 12, YOS 10 35 r. 3; also no. 74 above), and colophon of a scribe [. . . son of Nabū-zaqūk-kēna.

Baked tablet; lower r.h. corner.

Plate 48 ND 5497/2

BM

5.7 × 4.5

Unidentified omens

Plate 49 ND 5497/3

BM

6.5 × 4.5

Unidentified omens.

Fragment from close to the upper r.h. corner of a tablet. This fragment is now known only from the copy.

Plate 50 ND 6204

BM

2.8 × 3.3

Unidentified omens.

This fragment is now known only from the copy.
Unidentified omens (apodosis only preserved).
This small flake of a tablet is stored in a box labelled IM 67597, together with no. 24. It does not correspond to the description of any fragments listed in the division catalogue. The excavation number has been destroyed by baking.

85  Plate 50  ND 5512  IM
     1985/6 season
     6.0 × 4.2

Unidentified omens.
Flake of a baked tablet, written in a fine hand. Note the form of BURUJ4·

86  Plate 50  ND 4405/37  IM
     4.0 × 4.2
     partly baked

Omens (?).
Middle part of a tablet, left of centre, perhaps part of the same tablet as no. 87; written in a very similar hand, in Babylonian script. One side only, most probably the reverse, was copied; the other side is damaged, with no writing preserved.

87  Plate 50  ND 4405/59  IM
     7.7 × 5.2
     partly baked

Unidentified omens.
Upper r.h. corner of a tablet, perhaps part of the same tablet as no. 86; written in a very similar hand, in Babylonian script.

88  Plate 51  1985/6 season
     6.0 × 4.2

Omens (?).
Flake of a tablet.
See Muzahim Mahmud and J.A. Black in Sumer 44 (1986), p. 137 (listed there as no. 10).

89  Plate 51  ND 5436
     ND 5497/6
     BM
     6.0 × 12.0 (joined)

Omens in Sumerian (?). On the obverse, at least six lines are preserved each beginning tukumbi (lu, etc). Cf. perhaps BM 58533, 58111; and ZA 51, p. 146; van Dijk, La sagesse . . . , p. 113; Hunger, Spätbabylonische Texte aus Uruk i, no. 85 (bilingual omens). Colophon: tablet of mT] . . . ṣA·BAL.BAL məb-bi-DINGIR.MES-ni-[marduk].
Fragment of an upper l.h. corner.

Magical and medical

90  Plate 52  ND 6203
     BM
    8.5 × 8.8

Incantations.
Flake from a tablet.

91  Plate 53  ND 5497/7
     IM 67602
    12.7 × 8.7

Incantation. On the reverse a series of incipits.
Written in an inexperienced hand. Note the form of AZ, and different forms of NA used on obverse and reverse.

92  Plate 54  ND 5589
     IM 67635
    13.0 × 10.0

Series mağli̇ or similar.
Upper r.h. portion of a tablet of at least two columns. Written in a stylish hand: note the forms of NA and BU.

93  Plate 52  ND 4399
     IM
    14.0 × 13.0
     partly baked

Incantations for the consecration of priests of Ellil, duplicating (and extending) the collection published by R. Borger, BiOr 30 (1973), p. 168.

94  Plates 55, 56  ND 5435
     IM 67587
    13.0 × 10.2

Series šarpu, tablet VII.
Published by E.E. Knudsen in Iraq 19 (1957), pp. 50–54 and pl. xiii, xiv.
The tablet was found unbaked, and baked on the site.

95  Plates 57, 58  ND 4380
     IM 67579
    16.0 × 12.5
     not baked

Series šarpu (?), with catchline.
The obverse is convex, while the reverse is flat, and partly unscribed.
96  Plate 59  ND 4398  IM 67626
    13.5 x 9.0
partly baked

Incantations with rituals.
Very much damaged single-column tablet, with illegible colophon.

97  Plate 60  ND 4405/79  IM 67547
    7.5 x 7.3
partly baked

Incantations against sorcery.
Fragment from the l.h. edge of a tablet. Written in a very small, fine hand.

98  Plate 60  ND 4342  IM 67547
    13.0 x 7.5

ardat iii incantations.
It is impossible to determine whether this flake from the r.h. side of a tablet is from the obverse or reverse.

99  Plate 61  ND 4375  IM 67623
    6.7 x 9.8
kiln-baked

Series utukkii lemmiiitu, bilingual.
Fragment from the upper portion of a tablet.

100  Plate 62  ND 4384  IM 67624
    9.0 x 7.8
not baked

Series utukkii lemmiiitu, tablet C (?).
The overall shape of the tablet is very much destroyed, and it is difficult to distinguish the obverse from the reverse. The preserved piece is from the l.h. side of a two-column tablet, with traces of a column divider at the r.h. side.

101  Plate 61  ND 4405/47  IM 67624
    10.0 x 7.8
partly baked

Bilingual incantations, perhaps from the series utukkii lemmiiitu. Cf. 4R 18* 6, reverse. Cf. also KAR 91, rev. 15ff.

102  Plate 62  ND 4391  IM 67625
    10.0 x 7.5
partly baked

Series asokkii marṣāitu, tablet III.
Duplicates CT 17, pl. 1, lines 3-25.
One side, probably the obverse, is almost completely illegible (although traces are preserved all over the surface, with only one or two signs remaining), and was not copied.

103  Plate 63, 64  ND 4359  IM 67567
kiln-baked

Collection of incantations against d'i, substantially duplicated by K.2869, Rm. 210 and CT 17, pl. 15-18 (BM 34223) and by many other fragments. Colophon.
Two large joining pieces and one smallish flake of a large one-column tablet. Also in the same box are nine tiny fragments, some inscribed, possibly from other tablets (not copied).

104  Plate 65  ND 4394  IM 67571
    8.5 x 7.0
partly baked

Lamaštu incantation with ritual (on the obverse). For lines 6-15, cf. Ugarit Lamaštu iii 1'-12' (see Ugaritica 6, pp. 397f., iii 1'-7'). The reverse is unidentified.
The curvature of the tablet is curiously equivocal. It is partly deformed by the effects of natural forces. The thickest point is at the l.h. break, i.e. the tablet could have been at least twice as wide as it is now. It would then have been of landscape orientation. The shape of the tablet itself gives little indication as to which is obverse and which reverse. It seems that the tablet was 'made' the usual way round (judging from the curvature of the clay internally, viewed at the break) and then written crosswise. Written in a poor hand.
An edition is planned by W. Farber.

105  Plate 66  ND 5590  IM 67636
    8.5 x 15.0

Collection including an incantation ritual addressed to Nimah for fecundity, and é-nu-ru incantations and rituals to pacify a child (lu-tur ḫu-n-ga).
Piece from the r.h. side of a two-column tablet.
Partly edited by W. Farber, in Schlaf, Kinchen, schlaf!
20 LITERARY TEXTS FROM THE TEMPLE OF NABÜ

Mesopotamische Baby-Beschwörungen und -Rituale

106 Plate 65 ND 4405/56 IM 6.7 × 7.1 partly baked şå dib-ba incantation.

Fragment of what, from its lack of curvature, is probably the obverse; nothing is preserved of the other side. Parts of two columns are preserved; possibly a third column lay to the r.h. of these two.

107 Plates 67, 68 ND 5577 IM 67619 25.0 × 10.5 Two bilingual nam-erim bûr-ru-da incantations and a Nun-urra incantation.

The text is partially duplicated by no. 108.
Published by E.E. Knudsen in Iraq 21 (1959), pp. 54–61 and pl. xvi-xix; Iraq 27 (1965), pp. 160–70.

108 Plate 69 ND 5576 IM 67618 12.8 × 10.0 Nun-urra incantation. The text duplicates no. 107.
Lower portion of a one-column tablet.
Published by E.E. Knudsen in Iraq 27 (1965), pp. 160–70 and pl. 33-4.

109 Plate 70 ND 4383 IM 67566bis 12.2 × 7.5 not baked lipšûr litany.

Upper l.h. corner of a two-column tablet. The reverse has traces of the final ruling, but is mostly uninscribed. There are some archaizing features in the script.
N.B. the tablet is marked 4383B.

110 Plate 71 ND 4405/77 IM 7.0 × 4.8 and ND 4389 IM 67638 12.5 × 7.2 partly baked lipšûr litany.

On the upper edge, traces of a superscription are preserved: [. . . .] KUR “x x x”; cf. E. Reiner, JNES 15 (1956), p. 120, lff.

Two non-joining pieces of the same tablet (with perhaps a centimetre of clay missing between them). The lower part of the reverse, ND 4405/77, is uninscribed except for a vertical ruling (already present in the upper portion) down the middle of the tablet, closer to the l.h. side, suitable for the layout of this type of text; not copied.

111 Plate 70 ND 4405/67 BM 7.7 × 7.0 partly baked lipšûr litany.

Fragment of the l.h. side of a tablet.

112 Plate 72 ND 5497/14 IM 67604 12.0 × 9.5 zi-pâ incantations.
Duplicated by R. Borger, in Lîsûn mitûrutu, pp. 1ff., §§1-V.

Two-column tablet in very poor, crumbly condition. On the reverse (not copied), in column iii there are traces of the beginnings of 2 illegible lines, then beginnings of 4 further lines followed by:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{su} & \text{ [ ]} \\
\text{zi} & \text{ [ ]} \\
\text{zi} & \text{ [ ]} \\
\text{d} & \text{ [ ]} \\
\text{x} & \text{ [ ]}
\end{align*}
\]

Column iv is unscribed except for a central double ruling.
Note the form of NA.

113 Plate 73 ND 4390 IM 67569 12.5 × 8.5 partly baked
Prescriptions for (among other things) diseased chest and ears.

Upper r.h. side of a two-column tablet.
Note the form of NA.

114 Plate 72 ND 4405/50 BM 6.8 × 5.0 partly baked
Prescription and incantation for diseased chest.
Portion of the r.h. side of a tablet.
CATALOGUE

115 Plate 74 ND 5488/1 BM 7.3 x 9.5 see photographs, pl. 149 and ND 5488/2 BM 6.0 x 7.0 Prescriptions, rituals and incantations for persistent epilepsy, li-lu-ia-na, su-gidim, su-dingir-ra etc. Non-joining parts of the same one-column tablet.

116 Plate 75 ND 4395 IM 67572 12.0 x 9.0 partly baked Prescription and incantation for diseased eyes. Colophon of the asipu Banuni (cf. no. 61; almost certainly not written by the same scribe).

117 Plate 76 ND 4404 IM 67576 16.5 x 9.0 partly baked Prescriptions for diseased feet. With catchline; the reverse is only partly inscribed.

118 Plate 77 ND 4405/5 BM 10.0 x 5.9 partly baked Rituals and incantations against baldness. Lower l.h. corner of the obverse of the tablet.

119 Plate 77 ND 4405/12 BM 6.1 x 4.1 partly baked Rituals and incantations against fever. The obverse, II. 5'–7', duplicates BM 41300:22'–24' (unpublished), BM 55516 (=82–7–4, 85):3'–4' (unpublished; information by courtesy of I.L. Finkel) and BAM II 147 rev. 17'–19'. Part of the reverse is uninscribed.

120 Plate 77 ND 4405/65 BM 5.7 x 3.4 partly baked Incantations against fever. Upper l.h. corner of obverse.

121 Plate 77 ND 4376 BM 8.7 x 7.4 kiln-baked Incantation and ritual against slanderers. Clay 'tongues' are sealed in clay makurru boats. Cf. the very similar text UET 6 410, edited by O.R. Gurney in *Iraq* 22 (1960), pp. 221ff. On the reverse a bilingual religious text, with some phonetic glosses over the Sumerian. Lower portion of a tablet; the r.h. edge is missing. The obverse is badly damaged and virtually illegible. Written in a large immature hand.

122 Plate 78 ND 4372 BM 10.5 x 10.5 kiln-baked Incantation and ritual. Published by J.N. Postgate, CTN II no. 270, p. 244, pl. 89.

123 Plate 79 ND 4405/16 BM 6.1 x 6.7 partly baked Prescription.

124 Plate 79 ND 4405/23 BM 6.0 x 9.2 partly baked Prescription. Fragment from the l.h. side of tablet.

125 Plate 79 ND 4405/31 BM 4.2 x 4.3 partly baked Bilingual incantation. With colophon.

126 Plate 79 ND 4405/32 IM 3.8 x 5.2 partly baked Fragment of a River incantation. Flake of a tablet.
Part of a namhurbâ against the danger to parents from a child born in the month of Nisannu. Duplicating STT 72:52–87 and 251:17–39; also A.184, K.12942 and Sm.386 (all unpublished; information by courtesy of S.M. Maul).

The tablet is very fragile. Landscape orientation.

Incantation.

Fragment from the r.h. edge of a tablet. The reverse is uninscribed.

Incantations.

Probably a fragment of the l.h. side of a tablet, up to the central vertical ruling between two columns. This piece seems to join no. 130 (not a good join, although fairly certain according to I.L. Finkel), a piece from a r.h. side, in the area of the ruling. See the accompanying sketch.

Incantation addressed to a goddess.

Flake of a tablet.

Incantation, with colophon. On the upper edge, in very faint writing, omitted from the copy:

\[
\text{\( M \quad A \quad S \quad \)}
\]

This may be a continuation of the colophon, or a superscription of the obverse.

Upper r.h. corner of a tablet.

Collection of namhurbâ rituals with incantations.

L.h. corner of a tablet; the two pieces join back-to-back, but it is difficult to distinguish obverse and reverse. Side B, l.h. column, 1–6 duplicates STT 242:1–18, CT 39 8 (K.12482), AMT 7 no. 8, Sm. 730 (= OrNS 40 (1971) p. 156) and K.10986 (unpub.). The l.h. column of Side B duplicates KAR 38, Tisserant no. 18 (= RA 18 (1921), p. 28), K. 8863 (= OrNS 39 (1970) pp. 124–132), SpTU I no. 11 and K.13229 (unpub.) (information by courtesy of S.M. Maul).
135. **Incantation.**
 Flake from the r.h. edge of a tablet.

136. **Incantation (?).**
 Very small flake of a tablet.

137. **Incantation.**
 Flake of a tablet.

138. **Prescriptions.**
 Fragment of a tablet; it is difficult to tell the obverse from the reverse.

139. **Incantation.**
 Lower l.h. corner of a tablet.

140. **Prescription for teeth etc.**
 The obverse duplicates BAM VI 543 i 17ff.
 Fragment from the r.h. side of a tablet, close to the right edge.

141. **Incantations: erne gul-gaJ (?). Colophon.**
 Flat flake.

142. **Incantation (?).**
 Flake, with the surface slightly damaged. Written in a small hand.

143. **Prescription (?).**
 Fragment from the r.h. side of a tablet, close to the right edge.

144. **Incantations, perhaps part of an ipitr ritual or nam-burbel. Colophon.**
 Flat flake.

145. **Incantations against sorcery addressed to witches.**
 Fragment of the lower half of a two column tablet, twisted by damp. There is some writing vertically between the two columns on the obverse. The preserved part of column iv is uninscribed. Written in a 'non-library hand' (DJW).

The tablet is known only from an unpublishable pencil copy. See Appendix I for a transliteration. The text does not correspond to the description of 5497/17 in the division catalogue (see no. 253).

146. **Incantations and ritual.**
 Lower r.h. corner of a tablet.

147. **Prescription (?) .**
Incantations.

Fragment from the r.h. edge; it is difficult to distinguish the obverse and reverse.

At some time since the ND number 5497/25 was applied, and after the division catalogue was compiled, this piece broke into two fragments (joining back-to-back), which are now labelled in pencil 5497/25A and B.

A preliminary copy shows two further lines preserved on side B:

\[ \text{ni } [x] \]
\[ \text{MURUB } [x] \]

which have now broken away and are lost.

148  Plate 86  ND 5509
     BM  4.5 × 4.5

Incantation.

 Flake from the l.h. edge of a tablet.

149  Plate 86  ND 5574
     IM 67617  4.3 × 5.9

Incantation, ritual and prayer to Ea.

Written in ‘landscape’ format.

150  Plate 86  ND 5510
     IM 67607  9.3 × 7.0

Prescriptions.

Written in a rather inexperienced, clumsy hand.

Lower portion of a one-column tablet.

151  Plate 87  ND 4363
     IM 67551  6.5 × 15.5

Prescriptions and incantations.

Upper portion of a two-column tablet; the reverse is uninscribed.

152  Plate 87  ND 4405/13
     BM  11.2 × 3.8

Partly baked

Incantation with ritual.

Fragment of the upper edge of a one-column tablet.

153  Plates 88, 89  ND 4381
     IM 67564  17.1 × 13.4

Not baked

Incantations and prescriptions.

Large fragment of a two-column tablet, inscribed in a large, widely spaced, bold hand. The surface is very worn in places and difficult to read.

154  Plate 87  ND 4377
     IM 67559  8.3 × 6.2

nambaru. From the l.h. side of the middle of the tablet. The l.h. column of the reverse is uninscribed; so is the little of the r.h. column (col. iii) that is preserved, suggesting that only the upper part of that column was inscribed.

155  Plates 90, 91  ND 5497/18
     IM 67605  14.2 × 18.9

nambaru (?). Catch-line and colophon (part of which has been erased).

The shape of the fragment is distorted and the surface is very friable. Note the form of NAM on the reverse, iii 8’, 14’, 26’, and contrast the form in obv., col. ii. There is a separate unattached fragment at the top (with written surface preserved on the reverse only).

156  Plate 92  ND 5507
     IM 67631  9.0 × 6.0

nambaru.

Lower portion of a tablet. Note the abbreviated form of ZI in lines 9’ and 10’.

Published in transliteration (as a duplicate) by R. Caplice in *OrNS* 45 (1971), pp. 148–153, no. 49.

157  Plate 92  ND 4392
     BM  8.5 × 9.0

Partly baked

nambaru (?).

Upper r.h. portion of a tablet.

158  Plate 93  ND 4405/40
     BM  5.6 × 3.9

Partly baked

Series musâri’u.
Tablet V. Incantations, including a list of gods. Duplicated by KAV 154 and BM 54743 + 55418 (from Sippar; information kindly supplied by W.G. Lambert). The list takes the form: ša DN u ̨ DN in-ū. See O. Schröder, StOr 1 (1925), pp. 259–262; I.L. Finkel, Velles paraules: Ancient Near Eastern studies in honor of Miguel Civil = Aula Orientalis 9 (1991), pp. 91–104.

Fragment from the r.h. edge of a tablet.

159 Plate 93 ND 5497/5 IM 67601 9.8 × 7.5
gutūr (purification) ritual.

Lower portion of a tablet.

160 Plate 94 1985/6 season IM 9.5 × 5.5 nambrū, including ritual (?).

This and nos. 161 and 162 are adjacent pieces of the same tablet.

See Muzahim Mahmud and J.A. Black in Sumer 44 (1986), p. 137 (listed there as no. 8).

161 Plate 94 1985/6 season excavation no. ND 1 IM 96933 10 × 2.25

nambrū.

See no. 160.

Fragment of l.h. edge, close to lower edge of the tablet.

See Muzahim Mahmud and J.A. Black in Sumer 44 (1986), p. 137 (listed there as no. 9).

162 Plate 94 1985/6 season IM 5 × 3.8 nambrū.

See no. 160.

Flake of a tablet.

See Muzahim Mahmud and J.A. Black in Sumer 44 (1986), p. 137 (listed there as no. 11).

163 Plate 95 ND 5497/12 IM 67603 12.6 × 7.7

nambrū, concerning graves.

On the obverse, lines 22’–31’ duplicate Schell, RAd 18, p. 18, no. 148ff. (= Ebeling, TuL no. 33).

Written in a careful, distinctive hand.

164 Plate 95 ND 4405/64 IM 3.9 × 4.5 partly baked

Bilingual ritual involving a piglet.

Upper l.h. corner of a tablet. The reverse is largely illegible except for three or four signs.

Prayers and hymns

165 Plates 96, 97 ND 4324 IM 67546 15.1 × 12.4

Ene-sal šu-ila to Nabû (partly bilingual).

The surface is badly damaged in places.


166 Plate 98 ND 4405/24 BM 6.6 × 5.7 partly baked

Akkadian šuillakku to Tāšmētu.

Top l.h. corner of a tablet; the reverse is uninscribed.

167 Plate 98 ND 5487 IM 67594 10.0 × 7.7

Akkadian šuillakku to Ea. Duplicating KAR 59:29–rev. 23 and STT no. 67, in both of which the prayer is described as addressed to Ea under his title Enlilbanda; the incipit is cited as a catchline in BMS p. 106 no. 41:3.

Single-column tablet.

168 ND 5493 IM 67630 22.4 × 16.2 see photographs, plates 149, 150

Akkadian šuillakku to 'great and sublime goddesses' (štarrētē rabāte u šārētē, on the left edge), with rituals.

Two prayers are addressed to Nisaba, one to šālar, three to Tašmētu, one to Nanaya. The catch-line is to a prayer addressed to Šālāra. Not copied; see appendix 2 for transliteration.

Large two-column tablet with colophon.

169 Plate 98 ND 4405/29 BM 3.2 × 4.6 partly baked

Fragment of the upper r.h. corner.

170  Plates 99, 100  ND 549 . . .
(broken on tablet)
BM  11.5 × 14.0
see photograph, pl. 151

Bilingual prayers of the er-ša-ḫuṅa or šu-ši-ša genres, addressed to Šamšil. Apparently the Sumerian text is not written fully in Eme-sal.

One or two of the lines are single rather than double, and are probably rubrics, so that there should be more than one composition.

R.h. portion of a two-column tablet.

There is a difficulty with the numbering of this piece, since all the numbers beginning 549 . . . assigned to inscribed material according to the division catalogue are already accounted for by other tablets. This may be the result of inadvertent duplication of excavation numbers. (For some years the piece was provisionally renumbered *5497/30; this has now been abandoned.)

171  Plate 101  IM 67634
ND 5588  9.8 × 13.1

Highly unidiomatic pseudo-Eme-sal prayers addressed to Ellil (1'-15') and (16'-19' and rev. 1-13) to Aššur, with interlinear Akkadian version.

Lower half of a one-column tablet, with many erasures (indicated by * on the copy), and many circular holes; probably scribal practice. Note the writing of the HI element with up to six strokes.

172  Plate 102  IM 67539
ND 5423  6.1 × 9.9

Akkadian prayer, perhaps of Assurbanipal.

The tablet is in poor condition; written in 'landscape' format in an inferior hand.

173  Plate 102, 103  IM 67539
ND 4303  10.5 × 8.2

Bilingual prayer, to Ninurta. (Perhaps *[šin-]*u-rta 'uru, "ke" [is to be read in the subscription."

There are no rulings between lines. The tablet was probably originally wider than high (judging from its curvature), i.e. written in 'landscape' format. Perhaps half the original width is preserved; the bottom is close to the original lower edge.
List of incipits of Akkadian *suillakku* prayers, addressed to the astral deities Papsukkal, Sukudu, Nergal and others. See W.G. Mayer, *Gebetsbeschworungen*, pp. 407 (for ll. 3–4), 430f. (for 5–6) and 402 (for 9–10).

Fragment of the upper r.h. corner; the reverse is uninscription.

180  Plate 105  ND 4374  IM 67622  8.8 x 7.3  klin-baked

Akkadian prayer to Marduk and Šarpānītu. Lower part of a two-column tablet.

181  Plate 106  ND 4405/3  +

Hymn (?) to Marduk with etymological interpretation of names (?). Alternate lines on the obverse are indented, but the text is not bilingual. Cf. KAR 304 + 337 (see W.G. Lambert, in *The seed of wisdom: essays in honour of T.J. Meek*, pp. 12–13). Note *bātu īšši* *il* as an epithet of Marduk in Rm.2, 538–8 (STC I, p. 176). Cf. BM 54228 (STC II, pl. ixii), which is also set out in the same way. Fragment of the upper l.h. corner. Written in an immature hand.

182  Plate 105  ND 4405/46  BM  5.5 x 7.1  partly baked


Flake.

183  Plate 106  ND 6200  IM  6.6 x 6.3

Portion perhaps of an Akkadian hymn or theological work in praise of the E-kur, Nippur, including names of the temple and zigurrat in col. II. It is possible that the remaining part of col. I consists of Akkadian glosses to Sumerian names of shrines, such as are found in the so-called Nippur Compendium: see A.R. George, *Babylonian Topographical Texts* (Louvain, 1992), pp. 143–162. It is conceivable even that this is a fragment of the work, which is incompletely preserved. The copy shows parts of two columns, one side only.

184  Plate 107  ND 4405/21  IM  4.2 x 3.8  partly baked

Bilingual composition, perhaps a hymn (?). Small fragment of the r.h. edge.

185  Plate 107  ND 4405/15  BM  5.6 x 4.5  partly baked

Cultic commentary (?) with part of colophon. Upper l.h. corner of a tablet.

186  Plate 107  ND 4405/17  IM  6.3 x 4.0  partly baked


Flake.

187  Plate 108  ND 5494C  BM  11.2 x 6.2

Rituals, with incantations (?), and colophon giving the name of the scribe (or patron) as Nabû-le’i, son of Ur∂ Ea.

Babylonian script.
ritual with incantations. For the colophon [DUB x].KAM EN a-na ni-bi-ta \textsuperscript{(1)} tu\textsuperscript{(2)}-[ud]-\textsuperscript{(3)} da\textsuperscript{(4)}-\textsuperscript{(5)}-\textsuperscript{(6)}, cf. STT 199 obv. 1–11.

Upper part of a two-column tablet. Some areas of the surface have now been lost. The ND numbers of both pieces have been destroyed by baking.

Ritual (?), with references to Marduk and Uruk. Fragment from r.h. side; only the reverse is preserved.

Royal ritual (?), addressed to the participant. Flake.

Recipe for the preparation of perfumes.


List of gods and goddesses with their shrines in various cities. This text closely resembles KAR 142 (the so-called 'Archive of Mystic Heptads') but appears not to be so closely organised around the number seven. The tablet was probably of the two column format.

See next entry.
Catalogue of medicinal plants.

Fragment of the upper l.h. corner, badly damaged and twisted, made from coarse, ill-levigated bubbly clay. Side A preserves parts of 2 cols; side B, parts of 3 cols. Written in a large coarse hand. The scribe does not use MIN but writes duplicate entries out in full.

An edition of the text has been made by F.R. Köcher and is scheduled for publication in BAM 9 as VdS (Verzeichnis der Simplicia) 20.

195. Plates 115, 116 ND 5497/13 BM 11.0 × 6.5

Śammu šikinsa text.

R.h. side, with edge. Parts of both sides are preserved. The reverse continues with two relatively clear lines but otherwise traces only (not copied). This and no. 196 are adjacent fragments from the same tablet: no. 196 fits immediately to the left of no. 195 and must join it.

A reconstruction of the text has been made by F.R. Köcher and is scheduled for publication in BAM 9.

196. Plate 115 ND 5497/21 IM 67606 12.3 × 15.3

Śammu šikinsa text.

See no. 195.

Lower part of a two-column tablet; the obverse is well preserved, whilst the reverse has traces only (not copied). No. 195 fits immediately to the right of no. 196 and must join it.

Literary works

197. Plates 116, 117 ND 4388 IM 67578 10.5 × 6.5 partly baked

Lugal-e ud me-lam-bi ner-gal.

Passage from tablet IX, 1–26, = lines 375–400 in the complete numbering of van Dijk, Lugale. Approximately one line of the Sumerian text, followed by its Akkadian translation, is completely lost both from the end of the obverse and from the beginning of the reverse (II 387 and 388).

Landscape orientation.

Published by J.V. Kinnier Wilson in ZA 54 (1961), pp. 82–89.

An-gim dim-ma.

Lines 11–c. 39. The fragment adds a little to the text of J.S. Cooper, Angim, but the lineation is slightly different.

Lower half of a tablet which when complete probably contained lines 1–50 (= tablet 1, according to the typical Neo-Assyrian division suggested by Cooper, p. 35).

199. Plate 119 ND 4405/4 IM 67577 11.5 × 7.6 partly baked

Gilgamesh, series sa nagaš īmuru.

Tablet I. Fragment of obverse with, in col. i, i 17–52, and in column ii, traces of ii 40–44, 49–50 and iii 1–3. The reverse is destroyed.

Published by D.J. Wiseman in Iraq 37 (1975), pp. 157–163, plates 37–8.

200. Plate 116 ND 6208 IM 605937 3.1 × 3.4

Enûma eliš, II 115–125.

This flake from a tablet is now known only from the copy.

* ND 3416

Enûma eliš, VI 82–91.

Published by D.J. Wiseman in Iraq 15 (1953), p. 139 and pl. 11. See also Ninurta and its remains I p. 169.

201. Plates 120, 121 ND 5485 IM 67628 13.0 × 7.2 see photographs, pl. 153 +

Ninurta and its remains II p. 169.

Ludlul bel nemeqi.

Tablet I, lines 1–46, 47–85 and 91–120.

The larger piece, ND 5485 (preserving lines 1–46 and 91–120), was published by D.J. Wiseman in AeSt 30 (1989), where he noted on p. 105 n. 8: 'The broken section of this tablet shows signs of gluing, as if a join, now lost, had been made at some time'. ND 5497/20
(preserving lines 47–85) is a second piece of this tablet. In fact both pieces show traces of glue such that there must have been at least two further fragments, once rejoined and now missing.


See the accompanying sketch.

201 obv.

ND 5485
(IM 67628)

(traces of glue remain on these edges)

ND 5479/20

202 Plate 122 ND 5407/23 BM 11.5 × 8.5

Collection of at least 16 proverbs, bilingual (Sumerian and Akkadian in adjacent sub-columns). The tablet's width is preserved nearly completely. The obverse is badly damaged; the reverse duplicates *BWL* pp. 244f., lines 34–57, with two further proverbs.

203 Plate 123 ND 4382 IM 67565 10.0 × 14.0 not baked

Akkadian proverbs. Column i 7 parallels *BWL* p. 144, 8.

Lower portion of a two-column tablet. Written in a very rough hand; probably a scribal practice tablet.

204 Plate 125 ND 5426 BM 7.5 × 9.5

see photographs, pl. 154

_aluzinnu_ composition. From colouring, texture, hand and measurements, this is almost certainly the same tablet as nos. 205 and 206, although no joins are possible.


Lower l.h. corner.

205 Plates 124, 125 ND 5502 BM 18.5 × 14.5

see photographs, plates 154, 155

_aluzinnu_ composition.

Same tablet as nos. 204 and 206.

Column i = 2R 20, no. 1, i 11'–36'.

Column ii = 2R 20, no. 1, iii 1'–15'.

The first and second halves of the entries in the lower part of column ii appear in some cases to be written at different levels, i.e. as if they were separate and to be read alternately.

Parts of two columns, from the middle portion of a two-column tablet. Much of the reverse is destroyed.

206 Plate 125 ND 5502 BM 5.5 × 3.5

_aluzinnu_ composition.

Flake from the same tablet as nos. 204 and 205; parts of two columns.

In the l.h. column, read:

\[\begin{align*}
3' & yu \, ri \\
4' & ra \, ri-sk \ (omitted from copy) \\
5' & \text{[ba]} \, \text{an} \ (\text{[a-le-e} \\
6' & \text{j[u]} \, \text{us} \ (\text{[gi
\end{align*}\]

207 Plate 126 ND 5497/8 IM 6.5 × 9.5

Fragment with a literary composition apparently in phonetically written En-me-sal on the obverse, and on the reverse, practice of signs and combinations of signs. Probably a scribal practice tablet; cf. perhaps the l.h. column of KAR 4.

Lower left corner of a very thin tablet, badly damaged.
Assur version of the so-called ‘Marduk ordeal’ satirical commentary on Babylonian rituals.

Published in CTN II, no. 268, pp. 243-4; pl.87; composite edition in A. Livingstone, *Court Poetry and Literary Miscellanea* (State Archives of Assyria 3), pp. 82-6.

Lexical works

208 Series \( \text{ur}5\text{-ra} = \text{hubullu} \).

Tablet II. On the obverse, column iii preserves ll. 159-180ff.; on the reverse, column iv preserves o. 218ff.-257, and column v 296ff.-326. There are some variants from the text printed in MSL 5, pp. 64ff., including variations in line order (so that the line numbers are only approximate).

Remains of a tablet of three double columns with approx. 70 lines per column, originally containing the whole of tablet II, probably the same tablet as no. 209. Not copied; see Appendix 3 for transliteration.

210 Series \( \text{ur}5\text{-ra} = \text{hubullu} \).

Tablet II, ll. 98-113. From column ii of the obverse; probably part of the same tablet as no. 208.

211 Series \( \text{ur}5\text{-ra} = \text{hubullu} \).

Tablet II, with parts of 10 lines: line 5 = 309, 7 = 276, 8 = 273, 9 = 277, 10 = 274. Cf. MSL 5, pp. 71, 75.

Lower r.h. corner.

212 Series \( \text{ur}5\text{-ra} = \text{hubullu} \).

Fragment of a tablet of three columns each divided into two (not three) sub-columns containing the whole of tablet IV (i.e. tablets IV and IVa). Column i preserves ll. 23-42, column ii 95-114, column v 313-329 and column...
vi 371–380 (end). Exceptionally, the preserved portions of the l.h. (Šum.) sub-column of column vi, and of the r.h. (Akkadian) sub-column of column v, as well as some entries in columns i and ii, are uninscribed. Sometimes only the pronunciation or sign-name, written in small glossing characters, are filled in. See MSL 16, pp. 73ff.

### 218

**Plate 128**

**ND 5454**

BM

4.8 x 4.0

**Series malku = šarru.**

Tablet II, ll. 272–284, apparently omitting a couple of lines. Note the misspelling (twice) ‘Gű-EN-TE-zu-u for Gű-te-en-zu-u (šuazzu), see CAD s.v. šuttu.

### 219

**Plate 130**

**ND 5580**

BM

12.2 x 9.0

**Series malku = šarru.**

Tablet II. The l.h. column of the reverse preserves approx. lines 250–285, with catch-line to tablet III.

Three pieces of one tablet, with two double columns on each side. The obverse is poorly preserved, with traces of a few signs only, and was not copied. Babylonian script, written in an elegant hand but rather cramped.

### 220

**Plate 130**

**ND 5433**

IM

5.7 x 4.2

see photograph, pl. 157

**Series malku = šarru.**

Tablet III, lines 163–178 (?).

Flake, with parts of two double columns of the reverse, with colophon in the l.h. column.

### 221

**Plate 131**

**ND 4321**

BM

6.75 x 6.0

**Series malku = šarru.**

Tablet IV. Column iii preserves lines 134–148.

Fragment of the lower edge of a tablet.

### 222

**Plates 131, 132**

**ND 4322**

IM 67545

8.8 x 12.0

see photographs, pl. 156

**Series malku = šarru.**

Tablet V, fragment preserving, on the obverse, ll. 8 to about 42 (apparently with divergent line order) and 55–100; on the reverse, in col. iii, ll. 132–161, followed by about 30 further lines in col. iv.

The surface of the reverse is rather abraded, especially in double-column iv. Written in a very elegant Babylonian hand.

Partially published as text F in appendix 3 to Hh. XIV, in MSL 8/2, pp. 73–5.

### 223

**Plates 132, 133**

**ND 5566**

BM

7.5 x 6.5

5.3 x 5.3

2.7 x 4.0

3.0 x 2.8

**ND 5567**

BM

IM

5.5 x 5.5

9.8 x 8.0

**ND 5568**

BM

IM

5.5 x 5.5

9.8 x 8.0

**ND 5569**

BM

IM

5.5 x 5.5

9.8 x 8.0

Fragments of a lexical list of gods, with no joins among the IM pieces or among the BM pieces. The dittos are written as K1.MIN, K1.3, K1.4, K1.5 etc. In ND 5566 (the end of the text) the bottom line is possibly to be restored as [arkišša SIG3], ALAM nab-ni-tum ša-šīr, see MSL 16 p. 4.

### 224

**Plate 134**

**ND 541**

BM

1.0 x 4.8

**Series diri : šāku : atru.**

Tablet I, ll. 194–5.

Upper r.h. corner preserving most of one line, not divided into sub-columns, and traces of a second.

### 225

**Plate 124**

**ND 5561**

BM

3.0 x 3.7

**Series diri : šāku : atru.**

Tablet IV, ll. 278–284.

Flake.

### 226

**Plate 134**

**ND 5562**

BM

3.2 x 4.8

**Series diri : šāku : atru.**

Fragment preserving two triple columns from tablet VI : E 73–6.

The third sub-column only of the l.h. triple column is preserved.

### 227

**Plate 134**

**ND 5430**

IM

6.5 x 5.0
CATALOGUE

Series diri: šíšku: atru.

Parts of one quadruple column from tablet VI, section A2, ll. 18–36.

Flake.

228 Plate 134 ND 5557

IM

6.9 × 5.2

Series a: A: nāgu.

Tablet XXIII (= IV/2) of Aa, ll. 139ff. (see MSL 14, p. 376f.).

Flake.

229 Plate 135 ND 4311

IM 59264

11.0 × 7.5

see photograph, pl.157

Fragment of a palaeographic sign list arranged according to the order of Syllabary A (see MSL 3, pp. 1-45). Sequences corresponding to sign nos. 105-7 (col. i), 111-3 (col. ii), 115-121 (col. iii), 147-9 (col. iv), 157-160 (col. v) and 166–171 (col. vi) are preserved. This fragment joins K.8520, for the content of which see MSL 3, p. 10; for photograph see TSBA 6 (1878), opposite p. 454; A guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities (3rd edition, London, 1922), p. 174. It is evident that little is missing and that together the two fragments formed a tablet corresponding to the third quarter of Syllabary A, i.e. approximately signs 103–175, roughly equivalent to lines 197–335. The tablet might then be tablet III of a four-tablet palaeographic version of Syllabary A. Cf. no. 235.


230 Plate 135 ND 5592

IM

5.0 × 5.5

Syllabary A.


Fragment preserving parts of two double-columns.

231 Plate 136 ND 6226

IM

7.4 × 8.8


Flake from the obverse, with parts of two columns; the reverse is destroyed.

232 Plates 137, 138 ND 4320/A, B, C

IM 67544

A: 10.5 × 6.0
B: 3.1 × 2.9
C: 3.5 × 3.0

Expanded version of Vocabulary S².

With fragment 4320C cf. Vocabulary S³, ll. 37–39 (MSL 3, p. 98); with 4320B cf. ll. 39–44 (MSL 3, pp. 98f.); and with 4320A cf. ll. 56–77 (MSL 3, pp. 100ff.).

Three fragments of the same tablet, without join. C must be part of the obverse, with B just below it, while A is from the reverse (the lower l.h. corner of the tablet).

233 Plate 136

ND 5583 ND 5584 ND 5585 ND 5586

IM 67633 IM BM IM

10.5 × 12.5 2.7 × 3.3 5.7 × 5.8 7.5 × 8.3

Sign-list. Probably all four fragments are pieces of the same tablet, although no joins are possible. Babylonian script.

ND 5583 has single entries each preceded by a vertical wedge. The other side is almost totally destroyed.

ND 5584 (a flake) has similar spacing of columns.

ND 5585 (upper l.h. corner) preserves parts of two columns, from the beginning of the obverse. On the reverse (not copied) are traces of entries preceded by a vertical wedge, including two beginning SAL X.

ND 5586 forms part of the r.h. side, and is in very poor condition, with only a few signs legible (not copied).

* ND 279

Lexical, unidentified.

Published by J.N. Postgate in CTN II, no. 216, p. 211.

234 Plate 138 ND 6201

3.5 × 2.7

Lexical (?), unidentified. Parts of two columns are preserved.

This fragment is now known only from the copy.

235 Plate 138 ND 4400

IM

5.0 × 7.0

partly baked

Written connectedly, not in columns, in imitation of archaic script. Cf. no. 229.
Fragment of a lower l.h. corner, probably the obverse of the tablet. Only one sign on the other side is preserved.

**236** Plate 138  ND 4405/11  BM 11.7 x 7.5 partly baked
Lexical, unidentified.

Part of the r.h. side of a tablet. On the reverse, parts of two columns are preserved, with about 19 lines. The obverse is very difficult to read and was not copied.

**237** Plate 139  ND 5553B  IM 4.3 x 4.3
Lexical, unidentified. Most of the l.h. entries begin with é or ki.

**238** Plate 139  ND 5553D  IM 4.9 x 3.0
Lexical, unidentified. Perhaps similar to ana ittisu (?). Flake.

**239** Plate 139  ND 5553E  IM 3.0 x 3.5
Lexical, unidentified. The names of several stones are listed. Flake. Parts of two (double?) columns are preserved.

**240** Plate 139  ND 5553F  IM 3 x 2.7
Lexical, unidentified. Six lines preserved. This fragment was not copied and cannot now be traced.

**241** Plate 139  ND 5553G  IM 2.8 x 3.1
Lexical, unidentified. Flake.

Each side has two parallel columns with every line ruled; little of the reverse is preserved. Babylonian script.

**243** Plate 139  ND 5563  IM 2.8 x 3.0
Lexical, unidentified. Probably from the same tablet as no. 244.
Flake, with no join.

**244** Plate 139  ND 5564  IM 2.5 x 3.4
Lexical, unidentified. Probably from the same tablet as no. 243.
Flake, with no join.

* ND 821B  BM 132005
Lexical (?), unidentified.
Published by J.N. Postgate in CTN II, no. 271, p. 244.

* ND 821C  BM 132006
Lexical (?), unidentified.
Published by J.N. Postgate in CTN II, no. 272, p. 245.

**245** Plate 139  ND 5572  IM 4.6 x 3.3
Lexical, unidentified. In line 6', SIG₄ = kul-la.
Parts of three double columns. Fragment from the bottom of one side of a tablet; the other side is destroyed.

Miscellaneous

* ND 812B  IM
Incantation or ritual (?).
Babyloinian script.
Published in CTN II, no. 269, p. 244, pl. 88.

**246** Plate 139  ND 4405/7  BM 5.7 x 4.0 partly baked
Omens (?).
Flake, with parts of two columns. Note DIS at the beginning of a line in the r.h. column.

247 Plate 139  
ND 4405/9  
IM  
7.7 × 7.7  
partly baked  
Piece from the reverse of a tablet, with traces of six widely spaced lines of a colophon only. The obverse is destroyed. One line was omitted in the copy:

| x "GIM" u a |  
| "AG"-MU/NUMUN-SIG"/GIS LÚ [A.BA etc.  
| DUMU] x UD ME[M]-NUMUN-SIG"/GIS LÚ [A.BA  
| DUMU] x UD "[KAM  
| x |  

248 Plate 140  
ND 4405/14  
IM  
6.0 × 6.0  
partly baked  
A second-person verb form (tel"e't, l. 12') may give some clue as to the nature of this fragment from close to the top of a tablet (line 1' of the copy is probably line 1). The reverse is damaged but was probably uninscribed.

249 Plate 141  
ND 4405/27  
IM  
8.3 × 8.3  
partly baked  
Lower r.h. corner of a tablet. Written in a large hand. Note the form of LI in rev. ?'.

250 Plate 141  
ND 4405/43  
BM  
5.7 × 4.8  
partly baked  
Fragment with badly damaged surface from a r.h. corner. The other side is destroyed. Very closely written.

251 Plate 141  
ND 4405/57  
BM  
6.1 × 6.3  
partly baked  
Damaged fragment from close to the r.h. edge of a tablet; the reverse is uninscribed. Parts of six lines are preserved.

252 Plate 142  
ND 5425  
IM  
3.7 × 4.3  
Flake preserving parts of two sections of text.

253 Plates 142, 143  
ND 5497/17  
IM  
14.8 × 11.5  
Commentary (?). Note the occurrence several times of sinš. Very uncertain.

Note the form of MA and KI. The tablet is now numbered only 5497, but corresponds to the description of 5497/17 in the division catalogue: 'Frag. centre, 2 cols., 15 × 11 cm., 18-4-17-10 II., religious text' (although '4' lines for the second column must be an error for 14).

254 Plate 142  
ND 5497/24  
BM  
9.5 × 8.0  
Very badly preserved fragment from the l.h. edge, one side only preserved. Written in a large hand.

255 Plate 143  
ND 5542  
IM  
2.8 × 2.9  
Fragment with names, perhaps of shrines. Eight-line flake.

256 Plate 143  
ND 4405/68  
IM  
7.0 × 7.9  
partly baked  
Royal grant of appointment or decree. Neo-Assyrian dialect. Cf. ARRIM 113 and BaM 24 239. 18 line flake; one side only is preserved. Written in a fairly large script.


257 Plate 144  
ND 5513  
IM  
7.7 × 9.7  
One very broken fragment, part of l.h. edge. The reverse is uninscribed. However, according to the division catalogue, ND 5513 should consist of 'three frags., no joins, all illegible, part perhaps of ND 5514' (which was described as 'historical??').
References to Nippur and Babylon. Small piece of r.h. edge. Only one side is preserved, probably the obverse.

Possibly apodoses of omens (?). Flake from the lower edge; only the obverse is preserved. Written in a cramped, irregular hand. This fragment is now known only from the copy.
## INDICES

### A. FULL INDEX

(publication, plate, excavation and museum numbers; copyists; findspots)

**Copyists:**
- D.J.W. D.J. Wiseman
- J.A.B. J.A. Black
- A.R.M. A.R. Millard
- J.L. Jørgen Løsøe
- E.E.K. E.E. Knudsen
- J.V.K.W. J.V. Kinnier Wilson
- P.H. P. Huin
- J.N.P. J.N. Postgate

n.t. = not traced; n.c. = not copied (or no copy preserved); ‘taban’ means a floor surface

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<td>4405/2</td>
<td>BM</td>
<td>D.J.W.</td>
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|          |         |        |         | east side of the street between the temple and the Burnt Palace, outside NT 6 |
|          | *       | 411    | BM      | J.N.P.  |
| 61       | 38      | 4393   | IM 67570 | J.A.B.  |
| 62       | 38, 39  | 4401   | BM      | J.A.B.  |
| 63       | 40, 41; 148 | 5492 | IM 67629 | J.J.  
|          | 42      | 5579A  | IM      | D.J.W.  |
| 65       | 42      | 5579B  | BM      | J.A.B.  |
| 66       | 42      | 5579C  | IM      | J.A.B.  |
| 67       | 42      | 5579D  | BM      | D.J.W.  |
| 68       | 42      | 5579E  | IM      | D.J.W.  |
| 69       | 42      | 5579F  | BM      | J.A.B.  |
| 70       | 43      | 4405/58 | IM  | D.J.W.  |
| 71       | 44, 45  | 4358   | IM 67548 | J.A.B.  |
| 71       |         | 4366   | IM 67553 | J.A.B.  |
| 72       | 43      | 4368   | IM 67554 | J.V.K.W.  |
| 73       | 46      | 4371   | IM 67557 | J.A.B.  |
| 74       | 47      | 4369   | IM 67549 | J.A.B.  |
| 75       | 47      | 4405/10 | IM  | J.A.B.  |
| 76       | 46      | 4405/41 | BM   | J.A.B.  |
| 77       | 47      | 4405/35 | BM   | J.A.B.  |
| 78       | 48      | 5437   | IM      | J.A.B.  |
| 79       | 48      | 5497/2 | IM 67600 | J.A.B.  |
| 80       | 49      | 4405/53 | BM   | J.A.B.  |
| 81       | 49      | 4405/39 | BM   | D.J.W.  |
| 82       | 49      | 5497/3 | BM      | A.R.M.  |
| 83       | 50      | 6204   | n.t.    | D.J.W.  |
| 84       | 50      | ...    | IM 96685 | J.A.B.  |

1 The cuneiform copy is by J.N. Postgate; the object drawing by C. Postgate.
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INDEX B. INSCRIBED MATERIAL FROM THE IRAQI SOAH
1985–6 SEASON

The following table repeats, with some supplementary information, the details given in the article 'Recent work in the Nabu Temple, Nimrud' by Muzahim Mahmud and Jeremy Black in *Sumer* 44 (1985–6), pp. 135–155.

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The fragments *Sumer* 44, nos. 8, 9 and 11 are almost certainly adjacent pieces of the same tablet.
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**INDEX E. FINDSPOTS**

The information on loqi is taken principally from a list of findspots among the excavation records, occasionally supplemented by DJW's file-cards or *Nimrud and its remains*. 'Taban' means a floor surface. 'NT' has been omitted from the designation of provenance.

**H2**

Mallowan's field notes indicate that in the southern courtyard of the temple six trenches H1–H6, as well as SEP C1, were dug. 'F1 was <at> the SE end' (of this courtyard) where at one time there had been an exit eastwards where a few tablets and eighth cent. docketts had been found. These came from beside a big stone which had covered a Parthian (?) well. This must surely be a reference to the wide door of NT 12 and the well in the corner of the room, even though strictly speaking it is not the south-east end of the courtyard (which at that point had not been completely traced). H2 was 'in the adjacent square to the west'. This is the only information available about the precise location of H2.

H2: 100


H2 in pit through broken burnt brick pavement of period II: 5, 8, 14, 15, 17, 18, 44, 71, 72, 73, 74, 95, 99, 103 (ND 4359), 109, 121, 122, 151, 153, 154, 180, 203, 216

**NT 12 area**


NT 12, pit in paved floor: 167

NT 12, pits in doorway: 6

All the above probably refer to the same pit or pits.

**NT 13 area**

NT 13: 39, 51

NT 13, in fill, depth 3 m.: 252

NT 13 in rubbish on floor: 46

*NT 12 or 13*: 29, 30, 84, 88, 160, 161, 162 (1985–6 season finds)

**NT 14 area**

NT 14: 212, 220

NT 14, below taban near door socket at n. end of pit, c. 20cm. below bottom of section: 9, 11, 13, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 85, 148, 189, 257

NT 14, below taban near door socket at n. enc, depth 20cm. below bottom of drawn section: 78, 89

NT 14 (L4): 218

L4 (NT 14) on broken earth floor: 34, 174

(In) rubbish c. 50cm. above taban in L4: 34, 210, 215, 223, 225, 226, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244

NT 14, in rubbish on floor, depth 3m.: 204

NT 14, n.e. corner of pit, depth 3m. in rubbish above floor: 42, 48, 205, 206

Pit in NT 14: 150

Outside doorway of NT 14 c. 50cm. above pavement: 50, 190

Note that *Nimrud and its remains I*, p. 353, gives NT 12, probably an error.

Taban, depth 2.50m. below surface, of trench w. of NT 14: 25, 36, 40, 47, 211, 224, 258, 259

This would be in NT 16 or NT 17.

**NT 16 area**

NT 16 on taban, depth 2.50 m.: 53, 227

NT 16–18, floor level: 230

Cut wall between NT 16 and NT 18 ('found in the process of cutting down the wall'): 83, 90

The references to NT 18 must be errors for NT 17.

**other parts of the NT**

H6, pit in baked brick floor: 232

NT 7 in top thrown debris, perhaps thrown by Loftus, 1.20m. below top of wall, 1.60m. above floor of NT 8: 55 ('dump of rubbish deposited over NT 7 out of place', *Nimrud and its remains I* p. 353)

NT 8, above floor: 98
NT G, gate, rubbish in n.e. angle: 156

This probably refers to the main gate of the temple (the gate with the stone mermen). However, it is possible that G refers to phase G, the immediately post-Assyrian squatting occupation.

NT G3 gate, rubbish in north-east angle: 45 (not identified; DJW file-card has ‘NT 6.3 gate’, probably an error)

NT G5, floor of doorway to NT 5: 94

NT G5 is the later NT7.

SEB II A throne-room, in broken bricks and rubbish c. 3 m. below surface on s. side of room: 229

This is the throne-room immediately south of NTS 3 and NTS 4.

SEB XIII on earth floor between a stone channel and secondary cross wall in s. part of room: 221, 7222

SEB XIII is the later NTS 13.

SEP C1, burnt rubbish over stone pavement: 173

The architect A.R. Wood’s sketch plan in his notebook, among the excavation records, seems to show a trench C1 is the northern part of the large (southern) courtyard, running into the room that later became NT 1.

Upper rubbish in cutting e. side of NT courtyard: 200

outside the NT

E13 floor: 165

This may refer to the BP/street/Nabû Temple section. The section through the street does have phase E locus 13, although it is a street surface rather than a floor.

F4 at depth of 1.70m. Stone front of NT (findspot index); F4, debris of courtyard outside e. wall of throne-room (DJW card index; the throne-room of the Burnt Palace is meant); NT 6 (likewise card index); debris of NT 6 (Nimrud and its remains I, ill., p. 274): 60 (model of lung).

This provenance, variously described, can be located on the BP/seat/NT section. Phase F includes the stone facing on the west side of the NT foundations. See Iraq 18 (1956), pp. 32, 34, 37. However, locus 4 in the section is in phase H (see Nimrud and its remains, plan 5).

Outside s.e. corner of BP, c. 10 m. east of room viii, D12: ND 1120

This would be in NT 6, but presumably this was a surface find from above the building.

other buildings

GP (Governor’s Palace), room H: ND 279
GP (Governor’s Palace), room S: ND 411, ND 460
NWP (North-west Palace) FF: ND 812A, ND 812B, ND 821A, ND 821B, ND 821C
NWP (North-west Palace) ZTE 25: ND 3415
NWP (North-west Palace) ZTW 4: ND 3474
APPENDIX 1: TRANSLITERATION OF NO. 145

obv.(?)
col. i (l.h. col.)

[... ] 2 [... ] x IG1 ME SAG GU2 ... AŠ
5 IG1 [... ] x 6-a sar ki ku MEŠ
aq-mi [... ] ina KI1A.4ID u MUN mar-qi

5’ MUN [... ]-ku-nu  NIG.GIG AN-e
... x li - tu - ra ki ma ši

x KI1A.4ID u MUN mar-qi
... la a ... ša nun iḫ zi i aš
... x x 4GIŠ.BAR.7 "cz'-zu"7

10’ ] x LÜ.UŠ11.ZU MUNUS.UŠ11.ZU
] zé-er LÜ.UŠ11.7' ZU u7' MUNUS.UŠ11.ZU
] x te ši-ta-x
] "muš"-te-piš-tu-ú-a
] as [x] re da tu nu

15’ x x x
(two (?) lines destroyed)

x x x
] x mu

20’ (destroyed)
] 4-ḫu
] ] x a
] x 4MIN AN KI [ ] x x
x x
x

col. ii (r.h. col.)

SIG5 hi [ ]
ÈN x x [ ]
ḫa bi x x [ ]
KA NUN NA7 [ ]

5’ sa ki an [ ]
ma x za x [ ]
ša bi su7 [ ]
lim ūḫi [ ]
ki [ ]

10’ x
LIMMŲ [ ]
x

AN x
a x

15' E\N ŠI\D an-
| x ši |
| a-na-ku |
| x ma an |

(traces of 3 more lines)

written vertically, between the two cols.:

mu x . . . . . . ša DINGIR-ya ki\7 lu ta-mu-u

rev. (?)
col. iii (r.h. col.)

A\r ME\S\n DUMU.MEŠ LŪ.U18.-LU\n EGIR\s GIŠ.IG x x |
ad-du-u ši-pat-su |
5' u |
MUNUS UŠ11.ZU\s li-du-ku x |

ZI.DA KAŠ Ú.SA GIŠ x |

É\N at-t: MUNUS UŠ11.ZU |
sar\s x x NE a-na 2|

10' at-tu-ia i-na |
GIŠ.IG "UR\s MA\H GIŠ SAG.KUL |
i-na KÁ-ia_a GUB-az |
i-na SAG GIŠ.NÁ-ia_a GUB-az |
a . . . . . . . . . . x ša AD-ia_a |

15' x . . . . . . KÁ-ia\s LUGAL.EDIN |
sá x a ZI.DA ŠÁ x x a x |
ki\s-pi . . . . . . . . . . . EN.KI NUN su ku x |
lem-nu-ti NU TE ni NU i-qar-ri-"bu"

É\N at-t: MUNUS UŠ11,\s ZU\s [a]-\s na\s 1 DANNA.A[AN]

20' a-na 2 DANNA.ÂM [š]-tap-pa-ra "DUMU\s [šip-ša]
a-na-ku [(x)] ZU [x] x [ ] a-se-e [ ] x ina KÁ\s x [ ] x [ ]

'left col. uninscribed'
APPENDIX 2: TRANSLITERATION OF NO. 168

1 ... ša li ū' x
[ba]-na-á-t DINGIR u LUGAL u-ki-n-nu "LÚ MAḪ"
[sa]-pár 4a-nun-na-ki DINGIR.MEŠ ek-[du-ti
[ ] ana DINGIR ze-né-e 415 z[e-ni-ti
5 [lu]-uš-pur-ki asa DINGIR ze-né-e 415 z[e-ni-ti
[ šaš-ŠU ṭib-šu-nu ze-nu-u KI-ya
"sul-li"-mi-im-ma DINGIR ze-na-a 415 "ze-ni-ta"
an-nu-ú-a lip-pa-at-ru gi-la-tu-ú-a li-[i]-ni-
ḫi-ta-tu-ú-a (x) lim-ma-[šal]-a
10 i-il-ti lip-pa-šir ṭa-si-ti li-ir-[ta-am]-mi ša-
pa-šar[ ] il-ti-ya liq qa-bi[ ] lip x [ ] 4
da-lil DINGIR-ki-ki [ka-a-an lu-ša?] - "a" - p

KA. INIM.MA ȘU. İL.LA 4 NISABA.KE4
[SÂ]. DIB.BA GUR.RU.DA.KÂM

15 [ina ma-ḫar] ZI MAD. "GÂ" im-man-ni

x x at nu-ulḫ-še 4 nisaba šar2-[ra-tú] DUMU.MUNUS 4è-a
[ ] nisaba šar-ra-tú [ ] ū' li ū' ū ša-si-sa
[x (x)] na2-šir a-bu DINGIR.MEŠ ša ki ū'  wig gi
[x (x)] "EN, LĬL LUGAL, 4 NUN, GAL, MEŠ mu-šim NAM, MEŠ
20 [x (x)] "EN, LĬL-ма x x x LUGAL kih-šat AN-e u KI-tim mu-šim "zi/nam x' um
[x]-mu a-li-tu ša be-en-te : ba tu GAL-tu šar-ra-tú 4 NIN, LĬL
[x] li [x] x "te'-ni-te(for še?)-ti at-ti : be-let KŬ-tu DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ
[x] x ma-ḫa-zi pa-qī-da-at eš-re-ti
[x x] x ra x ki7 te ga-ša-ra-ti : ša-qā-ti

25 [x (x)] u šu-pa-a-ti
[x x] ka x "ra ta x da7 ti (for a-ša-ri-da-ti?)
[x x] ma ana "EN, LĬL x ra an "ni i" [x x] "ma"
tu pa ši šu qar ša tu ina x x ni
u ši-ḫa-a-tú ra-a-mu ina ze-nu-ti
30 kab-tú-ú-ma ul iš-ša-an-na-nu ul x ti ma-ḫi-ra ra-šu-ki x
i-si-nam ina šu ub tār9 ru u u ši-si-tú ku-um-ma
ana di-dá-a-a kāl EŠ.BAR TAR-si x ni bi x
pa sa ru7 šu-šu ZI-ti šu-šu-zi at-ti
tu-kām-ma DINGIR u MAN DINGIR-tu MAN-tú tu pa ši šar8-ru-ta
e-la ka-ši UN.MEŠ ul ir-re-ḫa-a šik-nat ZI-ti ul ib-ba-na-a
šal-mat SAG.DU ka-la ma-la ib-ba-na-a mim-ma šum-šu tuš x is
ša ki x šu A.MEŠ ki "NE ma si šā Š DINGIR ut-ḫaḫ-ḫa-du-u-ki
mu x x ka ri7 ša-nu mu-nam-me-rat qut-ri-nu-šū
mu x ik DINGIR ze-né-e 415 ze-ni-ti
mu x x 'kaṭ-at x tar zì ti ap ti tú
\(a\) x x 'a-MAH er-še-ta a-li-ta-ki
ša ma\(a\) [ ] ra-ba ki ta-ram-me-ma
ana 'a-nim\(a\) [ ] u \(d\) [ ] a-bu-ti šab-ti qi-bi-i SIG\(a\)-ti
za-a 'x si x [ ] šu-pu-tù li-ba-sù li-zì-qu
šù [ ] x is DINGIR šab-sà '15 ze-nì-ti
x ba [ ] \(d\) x la-pan ab x [x]
ur x [ ] x ku šu tab x ut-(x)-nèn-nì-yà [x]

KA.[INIM.]"MA" ina NÎG.NA ana DINGIR-šù ú-nam-mar
ana x x x ÏL-šì-ma ina NÎG.NA DUB-aq-ma
ana DINGIR ša li-bi-šù DUB-aq

ÈN '15 be-let UR.UR URU DÛ,DÛ te-ne-še-te
ха-"mi" mat pâr-sì šâ KI-šâ šâ-nin-ki man-\(n\)u
si x x ra-te DINGIR,MEŠ ni-bu-u MU-ki
x x pa s qur-di-ki ba-šù-la-te

x ina nèr-bu-(x)-ki UGU DÛ DINGIR,MEŠ at-\(r\)u
[x] x ne qì-bit-ki ú-paq-\(q\)u ana ka-\(a\)-\(š\)ì
[ ] ò-na AD-ki i-šìm-ki šìm-tù
pu-ḥur NUN.GAL,MEŠ MU-ki ul-\(l\)i
[x] x mi qa-q qa-\(r\)i šum-ki ib-bì

x x ti si-ra-su-nu li-kal-li ZAG-\(k\)i
[x] ru u: AN u KI ba ki an be
[x] x šù ud du zu şù-pu-tù ma-ḥa-zi
[x] x ru kàn-su maḥ-ra-ki ú-paq-\(q\)u ana ka-\(š\)ì
[ ] šâ zì u SI,SÁ IGI-ki kun-\(n\)u

ì'n\(r\) [ ] x ša tu si-rìq ŠÌM,GÌR
[ ] KÛ,MEŠ
col. ii

ú-paq\(q\)q IGI sir-qi KÛ,MEŠ ana DINGIR,MEŠ šu-ut PA,AN,MEŠ
gam-lum pa-ṭir GIG DÛ-šù-nu um-mu-da-at GÛB-{(x)}
\(d\)isaba mu-sa-li-mat DINGIR ze-ni-i na-ša-ku i nú-nú-u-a

rêm-ni-ma GAŠAN le-qi-i un-nè-ni-yà
NIGIN-ma GAŠAN di-in ana sur-ri di-ni-nin-nì
nam-ru pìr ki li-qab-bì ba zu ḤUL,MEŠ
DINGIR,MEŠ šu-ut pâr-sì li-qi-šù GIG ša ZU,MU
li-pa-ṭir GIG."MEŠ DÛ-šù-nu:

li-pa-ṭir ár-nì da-li-ki lud-lul

KA,INIM,MA ŠU,ÎL,LA '15.KÁM
DÜ.DÜ.BI lu ina AN.ÚSAN lu ina še-re-e-ti
e-nu-ma₄¹₁₅ ina AN-e nap-ḫat
an IGI₄¹₁₅ UR SAR A KU SUD GI.DU₃ "GIN(ras. ?)"
GIRUN I.DÉ.A LÁ.LÁL Í.NUN.NA GAR-an
DUG A.DA.GURU₃ GIN-an 7 DUG LA.ḤA.AN.MES₄
KAŠ DIR-ma ina te sar GAR-an NĪ.G.NA SĪM.LI UM-aq
1 DUG la-ḫa-nu ša GA DIR-ma BAL-qi 1 DUG la-ḫa-nu
KAŠ DIR-ma BAL-qi 1 DUG la-ḫa-nu GESTIN DIR-ma BAL-qi
i-ta-at SAR GIRUN KIRI₃₄ tu-ma-az-za
I ḫal-sa ta-sal-laḫ šu-luḫ-ḫi tu-sal-laḫ
ZI-DUB-DUB-ba ŠUB.ŠUB-dî a-na ZAG u GUB
ša SAR 2.TA.ÂM ina am-ma-te te-re-qam-ma
GIRUN KIRI₃₄ ina KI tu-ma-az-za 7 u 7
ana DINGIR.MES šu-ut pár-ši ZAG u GUB ina UGU Ú KIRI₃₄
GAR-an 7 NĪ.G.NA SĪM.LI GAR-an KAŠ BAL-qi
ter-qam-ma uš-kin LŪ GIG NĪ.G.NA GL.IZ.LA
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{EN} & \, \text{ša-niš tār be-let URU.URU} \, 3-šu \, tu-šam-na-šu-ŠA-
\text{KEŠ DU₄₄ ma DINGIR u LUGAL KI-ŠA DL.MES EN u₄₄ me}
\text{T.LA mim-ma lem-nu NU TE-ša}
\end{align*}
\]
ša-niš ša KA šu-pi ša-ne-e DÜ.DÜ.BI ina IGI₄¹₁₅
UR SAR A KU SUD GI.DU₃ GIN-an 3.TA.ÂM
GAR-an ḫas-ši NĪ.G.NA SĪM.LI ta-sár-raq
an-nu-u ki-mil-tum DINGIR u ḡ₄¹₁₅ KI-ŠA DL.MEŠ
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{EN taš-me-tum šar-ra-tum ŠAMA-at dum-qi}
\text{ka-bit-ti AN KU.MES ša BAL-u qī-bit-sa}
kál-lat é-sag-gi É ta-ši-la-ti na-ram-ti é-zi-da
\text{ḫi-rat AG pu-qid kīš-ša-ti EN gim-ri}
\text{[ ] DINGIR.MES ra bi a ša i₇ x [ ] x x x}
\text{[ ] x "mut-tan"-bi-tu ša-rū-ru-ša}
\text{DU₄₄ "nisaba šar-rat ma'\'ku\' GAL É.GAL-lim šim ta [(x)]}
\text{ša NUN na-bi-is-sa īḫ-tan-nab}
\text{LUGAL ḫat-tu ša i-be-el gi-mir-tu}
ta-nam-din-šu u₄₄-me ša lu-ru-rí-pa-le-e ša nu-uḫ-dīj}
\text{LUU₃ tā-pal-šu-ši ma-tu ū-ma-šil [x]}
\text{ta ḫi "sal" ša IBILA u NUMUN-šu ma-[a'-du ?]}
\text{a-ḫu-ra-a šu-uḫ-pu-la el ma-li ki ū-šar-[ba-a]}
\text{ša ša-a-ti la-e-e'-a [pi]-is-nu-qu i-šak-kan-a-f}
i-lat i-lat šar-rat u be x ši-ma ḡ₄₄ taš-me-tum [}
\text{ša-ma šur-ba-ti ma be-el-ti as-sa-f]
KA.INIM.MA Ș[U.IL.LA

ÉN [ ]
mu x]

ša ki x [ ]
gim-ri [ ]
ȘE.GA x [ ]
ık-ri-bi "un"-né-ni x [ ]
x "na an tu" tu" x [ ]

x x x x DINIGIR.MES kur É x x]
x x x x ra ši-kin ZI-ti ša an x x [ ]
"šar-rat" BÂR.SIPA KI ba-i-lat x

daš-me-tum be-el-tum ša qi-bit-sa ȘE."GA"-[at]
iná DINIGIR.MES GAL.MES ȘE.GA-at a-mat-sa

ina șIŠ.TAR.MES ra-bu-ù siq-ru-ù-ša

da-num LUGAL DINIGIR.MES a-bu UB.MES

taš-ma-u a sa-li-ma iš-ru-ki a-na ka-a-ši

da 30 EN gim-ri kül-lat-si-na

uš-taš-me-e-ki 4marduk ūšat-liim-ki taš-ma-a u sa-li-ma

kül-lat la ma- gi-ri ta-šak-ka-ni

taš-ma-a u SİG-tu "x-x"-ši kul-lat-su-nu

tu-ša-ša-ša-mé-e qi-bit-su-un ša-al-pa ŠA-šu-nu

tu-še-es-ša-ri eg-ri ū-ka-nu" ki7

KUR.MES ru-qu-ù-ti tu-šak-na-ši qi-bi-tuk-ki

daš-me-tum DINIGIR-at kuž-bi u da-dû GAŠAN mur-ta-x [x]
"ŠU".2-e-aš ši DINIGIR-šu MIN 4.iš-šu MIN." tum7

gas-šur-ki a-še-ì-ki še-mé-e tēs-li-ti

ana 4AG ța-i-ri-ki DUMU SAG-i ša é-sag-gil

a-bu-ti šab-ti liš-me siq-ri-ya

ina qi-bit pi-i-ki lił-qi ut-né-ni-ya

lil-ma-da su-pe-e ina siq-ri-šu DUGUD

DINIGIR u șIŠ.TAR li-is-li-mu KI-ya

li. in"-né-si mur-šu ša SU-ya

liş-ţa-rîd ta-ni-ţu ša UZU-ya
LITERARY TEXTS FROM THE TEMPLE OF NABÚ

35 lit-ta-bi-l Á.ZÁG šá SA.MEŠ-ya
lip-pa-aš-ru US₂₁.MEŠ US₁₁.MEŠ US₁₁.MEŠ
up-šá-"šu"-u "ša"-"UGU"-ya
li-in-né-si ma-mit li-ta-rîd ni-šu
li-da-pir NAM.TAR li-ne-e GAB-šu

40 "x x x x" liš-lá-kin ba-ni-ti
AN [ ] x TILLA ina qi-bi-ti-ki
"x x"-[x x] "NU KÚR-u" an-ni-ki ki-num
"ša NU BAL"-ú "taš-me-tum be-el-tum"

KA.INIM.MA ŠU.ÍLLA "šaš-me-tum KÁM"

45 x x a x "ṭUR"-SAR A KÚ x x NÍ.G.NA ŠIM x x
x x x ŠIM x x ba-lum GI DÚ.GA
ina ki "x" DUB-aq KAŠ SAG BAL-qi ŠID-tú
an-ni-tú 3-ššu ŠID-šu uš ki ma
DINGIR u diš-TÁR x ud KI-šu DI-mu

50 kiš-pu BÚR US₂₁ pa-šš-rat x x be si

ÉN be-let taš-me-tum mu-na-me-[x]
muš-taš-nat da-ád-me šá ki "ša" x an nun ud
muš-"né"-ḫa-at uz-zi DINGIR u MAN

col. iv

| } x
| } x šu
| } x x
| } dan"-nu-ti

5 "DINGIR-ša.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ
taš-me-tum [ ] x be
ina DINGIR.MEŠ [ ] ki
ina diš-TÁR.MEŠ [ ] ki

10 "a-num x [ kib]-"ra"-a-ti
taš-ma-a u DI [ša-ru-ki a-na]
"ša"-a-"ší"-ša
EN.LÍL EN [ uš-tiš]-me-ki
marduk ū-ša-"ší"-lim"-[ki ] gi ri
ta-šak-ka-ni [ ] x ma

15 taš-ma-a u sa-li-[ ] GÚ-su-nu
"taš-šaš-me-"-e"[ ]"qí"-ni-bit-su-un
x an ŠA-šu-šu tuš "mat"-[ ] a-mat la šul-mi
KUR.MEŠ SUD.MEŠ x [ ] qí-bit-ki
"taš-me-tum be-let ū [ ] da-ád-me

20 x MIN A MIN ša DINGIR-šiššu MIN diš-TÁR-šu MIN-tú
x ŠUL be lat x x GAŠAN ši-me-e su-pe-ya
ana "ḫa-me"-ri"-ki "EN SAG.KAL reš"-ti-ša é-sag-gíl
a-"ru-ti"-šá bit qí-bi ba-ni-ti
"liš-me"-siq-ri-ya qí-bi-tuk-"ki"-ša
lil-qi ut-ne-ni-ya lil-ma-da su-pe-ya 
ina [zik]-ri-šu kab-ti DINGIR.MU u ʾiš.TĀR.MU DI.MEŠ KI [x] 
ʾri]-[in]-nē-si GIG ša SU.MU 
lit-ta-rid ta-ni-ḫu ša UZU.MEŠ.MU 
lit-ta-bil ʾA.ZĀG ša SA.MEŠ.MU

KA.INIM.MA ŠU.IL.LA ʾtaš-me-tū KĀM

ENN šar-rat kib-ra-a-ti i-lat be-le-e-ti 
x kiť ʾa-nim u ʾda-gan ru-bat ʾi-gi-gi 
ʾna-na-a ša-ru-ḫu-ti DINGIR.MEŠ ka-nu-ut a-a-ak-ki 
[na]-šib BAR.SIPA KI tukul-ti Ṿi-zī-da 
[na]-ram-ti be-li ʾAG mu-ken um-mat DINGIR.MEŠ a-pil ʾdšā.ZU 
ḫaʾ-az-su ina ṭat-ti-šu ka-la nabʾ-ni-ti 
[x] meʾ rat šiḫ-nu-at ZI-ti ka-liš ma-ḫa-zi 
[maʔ]-la ʾUTU i-ḫi-it-ḫu gi-im-ra 
x x ip-qi-du iš-tu ru-qas-tuš-šu

KA.INIM.MA ŠU.IL.LA ʾna-na-a KĀM

KID.KID.BI ʾna-na-a ʾNIGʾ.NAʾ IM.LI x MEŠ 
xx x x x ŠID-ti an-ni-ti 3-ši ŠID-nuʾ x 
xx x x ab [ ] tuk

KA.INIM.MA ŠU.IL.LA ʾna-na-a KĀM

ʾENN GAŠAN-tūʾ diš-ḫa-ra šar-rat KUR.MEŠ 
[x] Ṿx x ʾud ud du x x x ri DUB.SAR TŪRʾ 
(apparently followed by one further line, destroyed)

left edge (not visible on photograph; from preliminary copy only):

ʾŠU.ILʾ LĀʾ x x ʾIš.TĀR.MEŠ ra-ba-te u ši-ra-te
summary

i 1–12  šuillalkku to Nisaba
13–15  subscription / ritual
16–47  šuillalkku to Nisaba
48–50  subscription / ritual
51–ii 10  šuillalkku to Ištar
11  subscription
12–34  ritual
35–38  šanîš ša pî ūppi šanê ritual
39–68  šuillalkku to Tašmêtu
69  subscription
iii 1–2  'ritual
3–43  šuillalkku to Tašmêtu
44  subscription
45–50  ritual
51–iv 29  šuillalkku to Tašmêtu
30  subscription
31–52  šuillalkku to Nanaya
53  subscription
54–56  ritual
57  subscription
58  catch-line: šuillalkku to Iššara
59  colophon
left edge  title
APPENDIX 3: TRANSLITERATION OF NO. 208

transliteration made from preliminary copy (obv., D. Bowden; rev., D.J.W.)

obv.
col. iii (= Hh. II 159–180ff.)

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{MIN } \text{z} \text{i-sá} & \text{MIN } \text{ú-} \text{x} [ \\
\text{MIN } \text{gi-r1-} \text{ga} & \text{MIN } \text{ut-ta-ru} \\
\text{šib-n-} \text{tag4} & \text{sí-i-} \text{li-tu} \\
\text{še-} \text{r-am1} & \text{MIN } \text{š} \text{E.U} \text{M.MEŠ} [ \\
\text{š} \text{E} \text{i} \text{ši} \text{1-giš-i} & \text{MIN } \text{š} \text{E} \text{š} \text{am-} \text{ša-me} [ \\
\text{MIN } \text{zú-lum-ma} & \text{MIN } \text{su-} \text{lu-pi} \\
\text{MIN } \text{nī-k} \text{a} \text{9} & \text{MIN } \text{nī-ka-si} \\
\text{nī-k} \text{a} \text{9} & \text{ni-ka-si} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{nī-k} \text{a} \text{9} [ & \text{MIN } \text{ep-šu} \\
\text{nī-k} \text{a} \text{9} [ & \text{ni-ka-si ga-am-ru} \\
\text{nī-k} \text{a} \text{9} [ & \text{MIN } \text{NU } \text{MIN} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{[ } \text{du} \text{8 [ } & \text{pa-ta-ru} \\
\text{[ } \text{du} \text{8 [ } & \text{ip-} \text{tu-} [ \\
\text{[ } \text{ti-} [ & \text{ } \text{š} \text{i-} [ \\
\text{x x} & \text{MIN} \\
\text{MIN} & \text{i-} [ \\
\text{nu-MIN} & \text{ui [} \\
\text{š apin' } \text{du} \text{8} & \text{pa-x [} \\
\end{array}
\]

\text{traces} \text{ ze-} [ \\
\text{traces}
\]

rev.
col. iv (Hh. II c. 218ff.–257)

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{x[} & \\
\text{nam-} [ & \\
\text{nam-} [ & \\
\text{nam-} [ &
\end{array}
\]
lit. texts from the temple of nabû

5' nam- x [ ] x [ ]
nam-ga'-ra' āk-a
nam-ga'-ra' ak-a
nam-en-na šap-ša-

nam-en-na ak-a MIN \[ \]

10' [ ] lugal-ē bit-ša-

an-ta e-
ki-ta šap-ša-liš-
\[ \] ù-ta ki-ta e-liš- u šap-liš-
uš ši-du
uš ša-da-du
zag (eras.)
pu-tu
\[ \] jud ub ( [] ) la
\'sukud-šu mi-lu-u

20' [ ] ru-up-šu
[ ] \'iš-šu
[ ] \'-du-šu
[ ] \'-du-šu nu
[ ]
[ ] šē-šu
[ ] šē-šu-šu
\'da'-ša' šē-šu be-e-te
\'egir'-ša' ar-kāt MIN

25' ga-ša' GAG i-du-u
MIN \[ \] e MIN be-e-te[ ]
MIN \[ \] iš MIN x a x [ ]
MIN \[ \] ša-ga' MIN e-liš[ ]
MIN \[ ] .SAR MIN ki-re-e[ ]
MIN \[ \] x šu MIN ma-a-te

30' \'uš'-ša' gid-ša' da ši-du ar-ku
\'uš'-ša' gurud-ša' ši-du ku-ru-u

\'zag' pa-a-tu
[ ] \'gaša' MIN e-liš[ ]
[ ] x MIN ki-re-ša'

35' col. v (Hh. II c. 296f.—326)
sag-ša'
sag-ša' né-x[ ]
kù e x[ ]
á kù e MIN[ ]
| 5'  | ki-bal | ŠU-u       |
|     | ki-bal | KUR pa-le-e |
| 5'  | "ki-bal" | x pa li la |
| 5'  | "ki-bal" | "KUR" nu-kúr-te |
| 5'  | "ki-bal" | "KUR" šu-bal-ku-te |
| 5'  | "ki-bal" | "x" zu lu ši e |
| 10' | lum-[lum] | un-nu-bu |
| 10' | lam-[lam] | Šuššu-bu |
| 15' | sig| sig | ša-a-ru |
| 15' | sig| sig | me-ḫu-ū |
| 15' | sig| sig | "zi"-qi-qu |
| 15' | sig-[ ] | "šu"-qa-mu-"mu" |
| 15' | sig-[ ] | šu-ḫa-ru-[ru] |
| 20' | šurim | ru-ub-[- |
| 20' | šurim | "kaš"-bu-[- |
| 20' | šurim | pi'-qa-[- |
| 20' | gu₄ | ku-bi-it al-[ |
| 20' | anše | MIN i-[me]-"ri" |
| 20' | šurim | pu-ud-ru |
| 20' | šurim | li-bit-ti ka-bé-e |
| 25' | šurim | su-uk-tu |
| 25' | ]-gar-gar | pi-qa-nu |
| 25' | ]-la | er-šu |
| 25' | ]x bi | me-ra-[ ]-šu |
| 25' | ]apin-lá | ik-ka-[ ] ša |
| 30' | ]-ša-l-ga | ku IGI [ ] |
| 30' | ]udš-us | re-du [ ] |

unattached fragment, probably part of ND 5581

"é-bi"

e-bi

"en" é-bi

]"bi"
exterior
left side
exterior
right side
base
interior
remainder destroyed
PLATE 116

195

rev.

5'

10'

15'

traces only

200

197

obv.

5

10

15

20
ND 1120 (see catalogue, after no. 184)