A SUMERIAN

READING - BOOK

BY

C. J. GADD, M.A.

Assistant in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, the British Museum





Oxford University Press London Edinburgh Glasgow Copenhagen New York Toronto Melbourne Cape Town Bombay Calcutta Madras Shanghai Humphrey Milford Publisher to the UNIVERSITY

Printed in England

PREFACE

No preliminary excuse, and little explanation, should be needed for a book which aims at meeting, however imperfectly, a want which has long been urgent, but hitherto unsupplied. Only a comparative minority of Assyriologists has been seriously interested in the Sumerian language, all-important and even indispensable as it is now admitted to be for the study of the cuneiform literature as a whole. But it is only of late that Sumerian has begun to outlive the exaggerated scepticism which so nearly choked its infancy, and which, by denying it the status of a language, induced the habit of treating its monuments as a kind of literary puzzle to be solved by a mere process of decoding with the help of compilations of 'ideograms'. Not unnaturally, the result of this attitude, however unconsciously adopted, has been that the Assyrian student is led to regard the translation of Sumerian as an artifice to be mastered only by long practice in the tricks of the trade; and, indeed, it is probable that in this respect his persuasion does not differ much from that of the pupil in the ancient scribal schools of Nineveh. The object of this book, therefore, is

PREFACE

PREFACE

to present, in a single volume, and in a form adapted to the learner, all the materials which he will need in his earlier studies, and to indicate from the beginning that Sumerian differs nothing from any other language in the point that it can be intelligible only as a grammatical structure. Let it be said at once that nothing so absurd is implied by this as the suggestion that Sumerian grammar has not as yet been adequately studied. My meaning is simply that it has been impossible to approach the language on the proper lines without the command of an extensive library of specialized literature, much of which, even when accessible, is ill-suited to the requirements of the new student.

While it is intended, then, that this book should enable the learner to begin at the beginning of his Sumerian studies, a reservation must be made that this purpose does not imply a primer of Assyriology. There are already in circulation several excellent works of the latter kind, to which it would be superfluous to add, and it is to be supposed that the student will already have some acquaintance with Assyrian before the subject of this book is likely to claim his attention. It has therefore been definitely assumed that the Assyrian syllabary is known, or at least readily accessible elsewhere, to the student. The list of transcriptions should, however, enable him to identify the more uncommon values which occur in the texts translated, and will in addition help to familiarize him with the palaeography of the older inscriptions; for, in spite of some

recent protests, it is hard to see how the method of reducing complicated archaic signs to the norm of their Ninevite equivalents can ever be satisfactorily replaced by the reverse process of attempting first to learn the infinitely variable archaic forms. Distinction of homonyms by the appending of a small number seems so obviously the clearest and most easily remembered system that it has been adopted as especially suitable for a work of this kind.

With respect to the grammar, my aim has been to present what is well ascertained in as short and, above all, as practical a form as possible. To this end I have sedulously refrained both from attempted innovations and from theoretical discussions of any kind, even where such abstinence might seem to leave an obvious gap in the exposition. But I am unable to see that such matters as the distinction of persons in the verb, or the use of the subject-prefixes, have as yet been sufficiently decided to render possible any more definite treatment in an elementary work than they are accorded here. The reader will be able to judge for himself how far the lack of such exact rules hinders the actual process of translation. It is hardly necessary to add that the grammar, though frankly eclectic, owes nearly everything to the work of expert inquirers in this field, among whom the names of Thureau-Dangin, Langdon, Delitzsch, and Poebel¹ are pre-eminent, and the

¹ I had not, however, the advantage of consulting this scholar's recent *Grundzüge der sumerischen Grammatik*, which did not appear until the present work was already in the press.

iv

PREFACE

PREFACE

same remark applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the translation of the texts. As to the method of using the book, it is suggested that, after a preliminary reading of the grammar, a beginning should be made upon the first texts, where the accompanying notes and references to the grammar should best elucidate the principles there set forth by applying them to concrete examples. As an additional aid to the palaeography a transcription into Assyrian characters has been added to some of the more archaic and difficult inscriptions.

It had been my intention to include among the texts a selection of the commercial accounts which form so characteristic a part of the extant Sumerian documents. But it soon became evident that no such selection could be even approximately representative without extending to an undue length which would have displaced more instructive matter; for these accounts, rich as they are in a technical vocabulary, have generally, in the nature of the case, little grammatical form, and may therefore be considered less suitable for the present purpose, which is to provide a convenient and workable means of introduction to the language. Should this object be in any degree attained, I should be less troubled by regret for the many errors of detail, from which, while trusting that they may not be such as seriously to mislead the student, I certainly cannot venture to hope that the book is free.

In conclusion, I owe more than a formal expression of gratitude to SIR E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, who encouraged me in a task to which I might well have thought myself unequal, also to my colleague, MR. SIDNEY SMITH, for several suggestions tending to increase the utility of the book, and finally to the Delegates and staff of the Clarendon Press, both for undertaking the publication, and for the care which they have constantly bestowed upon it.

C. J. GADD.

London, 7th June, 1924.

vi

ama amas ambar anšu ag aga agrig alam am abzu balag 2731 had M A lad 23 题和知题 ^{id} avranun (限)却因不开了。 am^a 1724 到國國 函 **A** APEM lur EV bur DAMA bur 3 A dilmun A dingin mp dirig pilly du pr du² pr du s pr den de E daq daqal dal da Mar da als Res 自想 平

2 LIST OF TRANSCRIPTIONS	LIST OF TRANSCRIPTIONS 3
du 4(7) de te du 5 de erin 200 H	gin to gin a gin mer idi
dub Ell dub ² EM esi EM	gin do IN gin all igi AT
dubbin 2000 10 eoir 10 1000, 1000	gu tot gue of a gu 3 AGES il Start il a ATTATUES
$dug^{(1)} \rightarrow J dug^{(2)} \oplus e^{3} \oplus e^$	gut to I gut 2 0 1 illu 18 ATT
duque ABD-, ADD	gug 🖓 🕊 🗶 imin 🐺, 🐺
dul ATT ga ATT ga? T	gur " I gur Mit inanna (MF) DUY
dumu DE gal Elo- gal 2 Alt gal 3 HTM	gur 3/5 AFTER gur 4 10 ingar ATT I the
dur And dur II gala ANIE	guru DESE Sont Inim of S
durun DE galu EAT DET	gurus ATT in a KATA in 3 0000
dusu (MA) HTTLITE gan the gan? My	guškin APP APP itu APP Z
ganam JEE	išib Po-
e H e² H e³ £9 b [gašan ≧, 2€	hallab # NOT A TIL BOB
edin 🕬 geštu 🖓 🏧	hendur (MF) IF izkim Arth
egir ATEX gi ATE gi ²⁴ ATE	hilib AP-SA
chi Est & gibil & gibil & and I gibil?	hul AMILY hul? I THEN KA HAL KA? HAT
en all en 2007 gid \$40- [gid 2 1 and "	hun I Kalam HA
eman Not aidam A	Kankal ATT
eri AT gig It gig I	i HE i2 (3) AF Kaskal AF
eridu 🖓 👯 (SE) gigir 🖉	ia HETY ia 🗰 Kešda HETEY
erim to erim to gim that gim?	ib Jet ib 2 Kid Kid Kid 200 ATT
gil 298 2 -1 -283 2	B 2

4 LIST OF TRA	NSCRIPTIONS	LIST OF TR.	ANSCRIPTIONS 5
Kid * Alor	ma ma ma ma mas m	nu & nut, numun A	sil no sil aluj
Kilib XXY	malba		sila AP
Kin III Kin2 AF	maš of maš ² of	pa # parting PR	silim <™
Kinda N	maškim of the	pad (3) A pad 2 (1) A W	sir 2011 sir2 20-
Kislah SELAY	me to mer strang	pisan AT	sirara & TITA
Kiši <198€	mi the mi ² the		sub May
Kišib BI	mu and mu the	ra En ra² Dol	sud \$ sud 2 \$
KU JE KU2 HE KU3 AR	mud Me mud ~	ri offer ri2 off	sug I sug tother, E
Kullab Mar (19)	muru & ((1)		SUKKAL ATTA
Kur a Kur2 1 \$	muš ≵ ₩ muš² v E	sa of sa a	sun and sun? that
KUŠ MET KUŠ2 BATTE	mušen M	sa3 (1) ARCE	
		sahar Sahar	ša EN ša ^{2(s)} MA
la Al la ² po-	na N na ma	sangu 🕬	šag AM Sag &M
lagab II	nagar 🖾	si DET si2/2) DET	šagub (E 1/20
lagaš 🕪 🗑 🖽 (ØI)	nammu (MP) Jur	sib HIET	šar 5 šar 4
lam 1211 lam 200	ni 🛱 ni 🕸 🕅	sid 0-♥ BATHER	šara (MF)
lamma (007) HTT	nigin II	sig I sig I	šu Z šu² ₽ šu³ ₽
ligir EMAY	ninnu 👯	sig3 of sig4 AP-27	<i>š</i> ики <₹
lu II lu Em	nitah Br	sig 5 1 sig 21, Al	
lugal	nitalam & P	sikil 201	tah He tah He

LIST OF TRANSCRIPTIONS

tibira	REIDA	ur ³	AT BETTER Y
temen	1	with	≅ Y({}E)
tu 📲			
tu ^{3 /6)}	ACTACENTY	the second second second	会降 际
tuxul	JEF 1	will off	uru2
tukundi	国金塘下	urudu	BEST
tum ATE	tim bot	usan	HAVE V
			0 FIFTHE
u 1	ue ATTE	ušub	ATTER BETTY
u³ √ME	u4 0120-11	ušumgal	ET& ANYTTE
ug to ug 1	~ ug3 ATT	utug	ALL ROPAGE
	的新聞 的	uzu	A A A
ugu	40 FEET		· *
ugula	畔	Zabar	和哈哈叶
uh ant	uh2 AD	zah	₩×₩
ukkin	DEPOPP	zal	屏
umma 🖡		zalag	£Υ
umun	4	zarar	\$7 E-4 (31)
unu	A Sea	zid	匯
ur M-	wr by	zimbir	和[28] (四) (四)

SUMERIAN WRITING

§ 1. The Sumerians. 'Sumerian' is the name generally assigned to a very ancient race which occupied the southern portion of Babylonia from the earliest times to which any definite knowledge of that region can be traced. Whether, indeed, this race constituted the most primitive population of those parts cannot yet be decided. More probably the Sumerians were very early immigrants; there are some indications that they may have come in from an earlier home lying to the east or north-east of the land in which we find them, and it is possible that, upon their first arrival, they encountered people of Semitic race already installed there. In any case, it is clear that the Sumerians were in possession of the land from a very remote period, that they brought with them, or very soon discovered, the use of metals, and, what is more remarkable, that they were apparently the first race of mankind to succeed in giving permanent form to their thoughts by the invention of writing. To what period of their history this great discovery belongs it is impossible to say. Some indication might be found in their later dynastic lists, which extend back to legendary times, in which demigod kings are credited with more than patriarchal longevity. As the records approach the earliest periods of which inscribed relics have actually been recovered, the recorded length of reigns rapidly diminishes until, with the appearance of rulers whose names have actually been read upon their monuments, the normal span of human life is not exceeded. It is not unnatural to connect this somewhat sudden increase of credibility in the lists with the invention of a means by which permanent record could displace vague tradition. From this consideration two consequences would emerge; first, that monuments

§§ 1-3

\$\$ 3-4

have already been recovered nearly contemporary with the earliest specimens of connected writing; and, secondly, that the invention of such writing might with some probability be assigned to the period between 3500 and 3000 B.C.

§ 2. Primitive Scripts. The impulse to depict artificially the objects which surrounded him is characteristic of man at a very early period. Every such picture, however primitive, is an outward manifestation of man's conceptions, infinitely inferior to his speech in expressiveness, but superior to it in the point that it has permanence. The effort of primitive man is always, therefore, directed towards equating these conditions; that is, towards raising his permanent records to the level of his momentary expression. Through an ever-increasing ingenuity in his collocation of pictures, he reaches the crucial stage when certain of those pictures are used in combinations solely for the sound of the word which expresses the idea they represent, without any actual reference to the object depicted, and can thus serve in *writing* some portion of a word entirely unconnected with the original of the picture. At this point true writing begins, as it ends at the stage where the smallest possible number of symbols is used to represent sounds, when the origin of the symbols themselves has been entirely obscured, as in the case of the modern alphabet.

§ 3. Sumerian writing both pictorial and phonetic. The system of writing employed by the Sumerians accords exactly with these general principles. Every sign is, in origin, a picture of some definite object of such a nature as would be most familiar to primitive man: parts of the body, the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the heavens, or various common utensils. But it is obvious that the range of any such picture's meaning can be somewhat extended by association of ideas: a representation of 'water' can easily signify also a 'river', or 'rain', or 'to wash'; a star may stand also for 'heaven', or 'god', or 'to be high'. But when it is desired to express an idea which is beyond the range of direct depiction, even by the most forcedly metaphorical con-

nexion, a great deal may be accomplished by a combination of single pictures, either in succession, or by making a new complex picture of one thing contained within, or joined to, another. Thus, by placing the picture of 'food' inside that of the 'mouth' the idea of 'eating' is at once conveyed. But such devices could never return more than a faint echo of actual speech, being powerless to express the constantly varying relations of the ideas which they conveyed. Full command of writing over language is obtained when sounds are written instead of, or as well as, ideas, and this stage had already been reached by the Sumerians from the earliest appearance of their writing, when, for instance, the picture of 'mouth' (ka in Sumerian) forms part of such a phrase as lugal abzu-ka 'king of the deep', in which the mere sound of the word is used to reproduce a grammatical form observed by the language, but the original idea of the picture is not in any way involved. Sumerian writing, as now known, is a combination of pictorial and phonetic writing of which it might be said that, for the most part, the former constitutes the skeleton of the speech, and the latter covers it with the flesh of grammatical coherence.

§ 4. The Cuneiform Script. The Sumerian language survives actually in the script called 'cuneiform', which, especially in its latest forms (acquaintance with which is assumed in this book), is by no means pictorial in appearance. There can, however, be no doubt that this script is pictorial in origin, but it is only upon the earliest monuments that the original form of the signs is even approximately rendered. The Sumerians have not, to our present knowledge, any inscriptions resembling the Egyptian hieroglyphs. At the earliest known period their script was already conventionalized to the point of entirely obscuring, in the case of many signs, the original object depicted. The same process continued steadily throughout the known history of Babylonian writing, being greatly facilitated by the practice of writing on soft clay by the impression of a straight stilus. All curves were thus eliminated, and the picture quickly lost all resemblance to its original, and became an arbitrary complex of straight wedges, varying considerably in form

at the fantasy of individual scribes, except in Assyria, where, under royal influence, an extremely conventionalized, but clear and practical, hand was developed as the standard Ninevite cuneiform of the seventh century B.C.

 \S 5. Polyphony of signs. It is well known that many of the cuneiform signs are polyphonous, i. e. they have more than one phonetic value. Thus the sign DU has also the values gin, gub, tum, and ra, and the sign NE may also be read bil, izi, and de. In addition to this there are many groups of signs which have, in Sumerian, a single value; e.g. DU.DU is read sug and NE.RU is read erim. These peculiarities are due, of course, to the pictorial element in the writing, which is exceedingly strong in all Sumerian texts. The original picture represented not merely its direct prototype, but also, as remarked above, a number of other ideas associated with it, all of which were expressed by different words which have thus survived as the phonetic values which the sign might bear. The reading of such a sign in any given passage must, in the last resort, depend upon the context, which would have been instinctively grasped by a native reader,-the values gin, gub, and tum, for instance, signify respectively 'go', 'stand', and 'bring', these ideas being all associated with 'foot', of which the sign DU is a picture. The practical difficulty is, however, lessened by the frequency with which such signs are followed by phonetic complements, i.e. a syllable after the doubtful sign beginning with the consonant which should come at the end of the proper reading of that sign. This was not done with the definite object of indicating pronunciation-as in the case of Akkadian writings such as DU(ik) to signify that DU is to be read illik-but usually in the course of grammatical construction. For instance, in the phrase written DU-na-a-ni-ta, 'in his going', it is clear that the first sign is to be read, not du, gub, tum, nor ra, but gin. Similarly, in kur-kur-ra, 'of the lands', the two first signs might also be read gin, but the final element shows that this is not so.

§6. Homonyms. The exact converse of this difficulty is unfortunately also found in Sumerian; in a number of cases (as

HOMONYMS

11

may be seen from the example above) entirely different signs share the same phonetic value. It has been observed that gin is a value of both the signs DU and KUR; gub is a value of LI as well as of DU, while sig may represent some half a dozen different signs. It must be assumed that no more difficulty was felt in Sumerian speech on account of this than is felt with homonyms in any language, and there were doubtless certain subtleties of pronunciation which writing does not reproduce. But this circumstance is none the less a serious difficulty in the study of Sumerian, and one which practice alone can mitigate. For the purpose of transcription, however, of signs into their phonetic values, it is indispensable to have some means of distinguishing which sign is being represented. Merely to write sig, for instance, leaves it uncertain which of the possible signs bearing this value stands in the original. For purposes of distinction it has been customary to append to the transcriptions a variety of diacritical marks in the form of accents or such like. This practice is open, however, to the two serious objections, first, that the learner may, quite erroneously, suppose these apparent accents to denote some modification of the sound, and, secondly, that it is almost impossible, even after long practice, to memorize a system of marking so arbitrary in allocation and so inconsistent in use. It is hoped to avoid, in the following pages, some of these inconveniences by appending a small number above and at the end of all transcriptions which may represent more than one sign, e.g. du, sig^2 , u^3 &c. The sign which most normally bears any given value, or the simplest sign, will be regarded as the first, and will be unmarked, the numbers beginning at the second; e.g. the sign DU will be rendered as du (unmarked), while KAK will be du^2 , $GAB du^3$, and $UL du^4$. It should, of course, be firmly grasped that this system is still quite arbitrary, and that no significance attaches to the order in which the figures are assigned; it is purely a method of distinction. The signs corresponding with these respective values can readily be found by means of the Table of Transcriptions (pp. 1-6), and the Vocabulary is arranged on the same principle. But no system of marking can be more than

THE SUMERIAN LANGUAGE

 \S 9. Sources of the Sumerian language. The decipherment of the Semitic Babylonian and Assyrian languages (which it is convenient for present purposes to group under the name of Akkadian) was accompanied by the discovery of texts obviously not written in those tongues, but, in many cases, furnished with interlinear Akkadian translations. Simultaneously, there appeared a large number of tablets containing elaborate scholastic texts, in which multitudes of words, sentences, extracts, and scientific terms were translated from the strange language. It is from these two classes of documents, namely, the translated texts and the bilingual lists (called syllabaries), that our knowledge of the Sumerian language is almost entirely derived. It is not possible to fix with much accuracy the date at which Sumerian ceased to be a living, spoken, tongue, but it is clear that for certain purposes, especially religious, its importance continued undiminished long after its use as a vernacular had disappeared. Sumerian was recited, studied, glossed, and even to some extent written, by priests and professional scribes, until the latest days of Babylonian importance under the successors of Alexander the Great. The comparison with the mediaeval and modern use of Latin is obvious. Some notion of the general scope of Sumerian literature may be gained from the selections translated in the following pages.

Vowels: a, e, i, u.

Consonants: b, d, g, h, k, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, s, š, t, t, z.

The existence of these consonants in Sumerian rests upon the evidence of the Akkadian glosses, or phonetic spellings of Sumerian words. It has, however, been held that the Semitic emphatic consonants k, s, and t did not exist in Sumerian, and this is, in itself, not improbable. In fact, however, the signs which involve these sounds are constantly used in Sumerian writing, and it is

difficult to account for their presence if they did not correspond with a real necessity of the language. Whether the distinctions they expressed were the same as those of the Semitic plain and emphatic consonants or not, these latter are the only ones known to us, and should therefore be preserved at least until further evidence is available. Similarly the h sound is often represented as a hard, aspirated g (written \mathring{g}) in Sumerian, but the evidence for this is insufficient, and it is therefore unnecessary to invent any new symbol. In the following pages k will be represented by q, and the sign \mathfrak{g} transliterated by ze.

§ II. Dropping of final consonants. By far the greater number of Sumerian roots are monosyllabic, and may consist of vowel + consonant, or consonant + vowel, or consonant + vowel + consonant; of these the third class is the most numerous. In both cases, however, where a consonant closes the root, its true form is often disguised by the disappearance of the final consonant. This disappearance is very characteristic of Sumerian, and, in the case of disyllabic roots, sometimes extends back to the vowel preceding the final consonant. This is, in fact, generally the reason for the existence of the 'phonetic complements' mentioned above; so regularly was the final consonant dropped that it was written in expressly before the following grammatical element. A striking example is the expression u(d)-mu he-su(d)-su(d)-ud. 'may my days be long', where the last word is to be read hesusud. This is a definitely phonetic device to ensure the pronunciation, but in the far more common kur²-kur²-ra, 'of the mountains', kalam-ma, 'of the land', &c., the element actually added is -a, not -ra, or -ma, and the preceding consonants are inserted to compensate for the normal loss of the final consonant of the root.

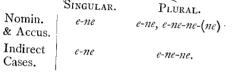
The final consonants most frequently dropped are d, t, g, k, m, n, and r. These usually disappear from the end of roots when the element immediately following begins with a consonant, but are retained when followed by a vowel. In cases of apparent doubling of final consonants, as *kalam-ma*, kur^2-kur^2-ra , the dropping of the first will not usually be marked in the transliteration of the texts.

THE PRONOUNS

§ 12. Independent Personal Pronouns. Sumerian has three kinds of Pronouns, independent, suffixed, and infixed, the last of which occur only with verbs (see § 46).

The *independent* pronouns ('I', 'thou', 'he', 'we', &c.) distinguish person, number, and to some extent case, but not gender.

	IST PERSON		2ND PERSON	
Nomin. & Accus.	SINGULAR. ma ² , ma ² -e, mé	Plural. me-en-de ² -(en)	SINGULAR. za, za-e	PLURAL. me-en-ze-en
Indirect Cases.	ma²-a		za-a	
		3RD PERSON		
	SIN	GULAR. PL	URAL.	



Independent pronouns are used only when emphasis needs to be expressed. The forms most commonly found are those of the 1st and 2nd singular. The 3rd person sing, and plur, is seldom expressed pronominally, except with the verb 'to be'. The 1st and 2nd plur, are of very rare occurrence. The indirect cases are also little used, their functions being mostly performed by the suffixed or infixed pronouns. To these forms, when they are used, may be added the characteristic consonant of the various cases (see § 21), of which the dative -r is the most generally found. The following examples illustrate the independent pronouns:—

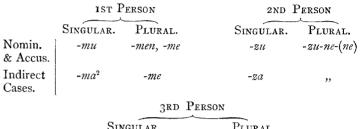
 $ma^2 - e^{lu^2}kin - gi^2 - a me - en$, 'I am a messenger'; $ma^2 ga - mu - ra - bu(r)^2 - bur^2$, 'I will reveal to thee'; $me - e^{-2} - mu ga - hu$, 'let me enter my house'; $ma^2 - ra$, 'unto me'; e - lum za - e, 'exalted art thou'; za - a - ge, 'of thee'; $e - ne - ir mu - un - na - sug^2 - gi - es'$, 'unto him they

§§ 12-13 SUFFIXED PERSONAL PRONOUNS

17

hastened'; *e-ne ma-ra-e*⁸- e^{3} , 'they will raise up for thee'; *e-ne-ne-ne maškim-hul-a-meš*, 'they are the wicked fiends'.

§ 13. Suffixed personal pronouns. The *suffixed* personal pronouns ('my', 'thy', &c.), which are used only after nouns or noun-phrases, are :----



	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nomin. & Accus.	(-a)-ni, -bi	(-a)-ne-ne, -bi-ne, -bi-ne-ne
Indirect Cases.	(-a)-na, -ba	"

The vowel -a is, generally speaking, characteristic of the indirect forms in the singular of these pronouns, though the distinction is not invariably maintained, and -a sometimes appears in the Nom. and Acc. cases. The case is, of course, always that of the substantive to which the pronoun is attached. For the cases of substantives see § 21.

The full form of the 3rd sing. and plur. pronouns is -a-ni, -a-ne-ne, but the first vowel disappears when the suffix follows another vowel. In the 3rd pers. there is a tendency to use -ni, -na of persons, and -bi, -ba of things, but the distinction is often ignored. The -bi, -ba of the sing. is not uncommonly used in place of the plur. forms.

The following examples illustrate the suffixed pronouns :---

sib-mu, 'my shepherd'; šu²-ma², 'in my hand'; ma²-e eri-za (not zu, though nomin.), 'I, thy servant'; ki-dur²-ša(g)²-du(g)²-ga-zu, 'thy dwelling of the glad heart'; ki-bi-šu³ ne-in-gi², 'to its place 2731 C he restored it'; kala(m)-ma-ni, 'his land'; alan-ba (demonstrative § 15) nin-mu^d-nin-e²-gal mu-bi, 'of this statue "my lady is Nin-egal" is its name'; uru-me-a, 'in our city'; ki-zu-ne-ne-ia, 'from your place', i.e. 'from you'; $na^2 ki sib$ -a-ne-ne, 'their seal'; dumu-nene-ir, 'to their sons'; umun-bi-ne, 'their lord'; nam-sig³ su²-ba mu-gal²-am²</sup>, lit. '[distaffs] the smiting in their hands were', i.e. they used only distaffs for smiting.

§ 14. Reflexive Pronoun. The *reflexive* pronoun is expressed in Sumerian, as in Akkadian (*ramánu*), by a substantive, modified by the suffixed personal pronouns. In Sumerian the word is ni^2 (sign *IM*), to which is sometimes added *-te*, making ni^2 -*te*: thus, ni^2 -zu, 'thou thyself'; ni^2 -ba, 'in itself'; e^2 -ni- ni^2 -*te*-a-ni, 'his own house', lit. his house, of himself'; ni^2 -*te*-a-ne-ne-a, 'by themselves', 'of their own accord'.

§ 15. Demonstrative Pronouns. The *demonstrative* pronouns are :— -né, -bi, -ba, all suffixed, the latter being, of course, indistinguishable in form from the suffixed 3rd personal pronouns. Of these three the two latter are by far the more commonly used.

Examples:—*ne-e-ta*, 'by this'; u(d)-*da-ne-e*, 'on this day'; u(d)-*ba*, 'on that day, then'; lu^2 -*bi*, 'that man'; a_s^{33} *bad-ga(l)-gal-la-bi*, 'those six mighty walls'; *alan-ba*, 'of that statue' (§ 13, above).

Another demonstrative pronoun, which differs from the above in being independent, not suffixed, is *hur*, 'this, that' (standing alone). Examples :—*hur-gim*, 'like this'; *hur-šu*³, 'upon this'.

§ 16. Relative Pronouns. The *relative* pronoun, properly speaking, does not exist in Sumerian, but the clause which such a pronoun should introduce is normally prefaced by a noun in apposition to the noun qualified by the clause. The words used are: lu^2 , 'man', for persons, and *nig*, 'thing', for neuters. In so far as these words regularly perform this function, they may be regarded as relative pronouns. Some examples are:—

Ur^d. Nammu lu² e².^d. nannar in-du²-a, 'Ur-Nammu, who built the temple of Nannar', lit. 'the man building', &c.; Gudea lu² usu(g)-ga

 ni^{2} -gal², 'Gudea, who in the shrine is reverent'; Hala-^d·Bau lu² c² šam-a, 'Hala-Bau, who bought the house'; c²-a-ni nig ud-ul-liu-ta ba-du², 'her house which in days of old had been built'.

Relative clauses are regarded as simple adjectives (see § 42 (b)), and their verb is invariably a participle, which is generally marked by the -a ending. As lu^2 and *mig* are frequently omitted, this is often the only sign of the relative clause.

d.Šar-şarbati mu-nam-lugal-la-ma² ne-ib²-gu-ul-la, 'the god Š., who magnifies the name of my royalty'; Gutium nam-lugal-ki-engi-ra kur²-šu³ ba-tum²-a, 'G., which had carried off the sovereignty of Sumer to the mountains'.

The genitive case of the relative is expressed by the use of the suffixed personal pronouns simply; thus, 'the king whose word is not gainsaid' becomes 'the king, his word', &c. *lugal dug-ga-na* $nu-gi^2-gi^2-da$; similarly, *lugal-e* u(d) *me-lam²-bi nir-gal²*, 'the king, the storm, whose splendour is pre-eminent'.

Other oblique cases are expressed by the use of another substantive in apposition, frequently $sa(g)^2$, 'midst', thus turning the case into a genitive, which is dealt with as described above. (Cf. also § 33.)

§ 17. Interrogative Pronouns. The *interrogative* pronouns are :--

Masc. and Fem.: a-ba, mu-lu.

Neuter : $a - na(-am^2)$.

Examples: --- *a-ba d-en-lil-gim*, 'who is like unto Enlil'; *a-ba-a* gir²-ne-gub-bi-en, 'for whom waitest thou?'

mu-lu da-ni ma-te, 'who approaches his side ?'

ma² a-na mu-u³-da-zu, 'I (i.e. as for me), what know I?'; a-na-am² he-en-dim³-en-ze-en, 'what will ye make?'

§ 18. Indefinite Pronouns. The *indefinite* pronouns ('any, any one, anything') are :---

Masc. and Fem.: lu2-na-me, -na-me, lu2, mu-lu.

Neuter: nig-na-me, nig-nam, nig.

These are used mostly in negative and interrogative clauses,

C 2

in the latter of which lu^2 , mulu, are indistinguishable from the interrog. pron. above.

The indefinite *nig* prefixed to participles and adjectives forms nouns of neuter or abstract signification (compare the prefixed *nam*, § 19). Examples :—

 lu^2 -na-me nu-un-zu, 'any man knows not, i.e. no man knows'; dim²-me-ir-na-me, 'any god'; nig-nam mu sa³-a, 'whatever is called by a name'; nig-du⁴-e pa-mu-na-e³, 'whatever was seemly he wrought gloriously for him'; nig-ag-a(g)-bi, 'whatever his doing, i.e. his acts'.

THE NOUN

§ **19.** Formation of Nouns. Apart from the noun consisting of the simple root, which is the most common form, and does not need illustration, Sumerian forms nouns also by two methods of compounding :—

- (a) With other nouns or adjectives, in various relations :---
 - gi(g)-bar, 'half-night, i.e. midnight'; ša(g)²-hul², 'joy of heart'; ki-izi, 'fire-place'; u(d)-šu, 'sunset'; šu²-il², 'prayer, lit. hand-lifting'; lu²-gal, 'king' (lit. 'great man'); e²-gal, 'palace'.
- (b) With various preformatives of which the commonest are: -nam: the ordinary means of forming abstracts from concrete substantives and adjectives.

 - nig (i.e. the neuter indefinite pronoun, see § 18, above), with similar force; it forms abstracts and neuters:---
 - nig-si-sa², 'righteousness'; nig-gar, 'goods, property'; nig-gi-na, 'faithfulness, justice'; nig-ag-ag-bi, 'his acts'; nig-ba, 'gift'.

The vowels :---

a, e.g. *a-sig*, 'the lower part'; $a-ra^2$, 'going, path', and u, e.g. u^3-sub , 'brick-mould'; u^3-tu , 'offspring'.

§§ 20-22 NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, AND ABLATIVE 21

§ 20. Gender of Nouns. Gender is not distinguished in Sumerian nouns. In certain cases, however, where the distinction is vital, the masculine and feminine are expressed by different words, as *lugal*, 'king', *gašan*, 'queen', but more frequently by the use of the so-called determinatives *nitah* (masc.) and *sal* (fem.), as *dumu* (generally without *nitah*), 'son', and *dumu-sal*, 'daughter'. But even in some cases where distinction is necessary none is made (e.g. *dam* is both 'husband' and 'wife'), and the noun is commonly of no gender.

§ 21. Declension of Nouns. Declension of nouns is effected in all cases by means of postfixed particles. It is possible to distinguish the following cases of the Sumerian noun :---

Cases		Characterist	tic Postfixes.
Nominative Accusative	Genitive	(-e	-a(k).
Accusative	Dative.	l(-e, -a)	-ra, -r
Ablative (including Loca- tive, Instrumenta and Comitative)	Directional - 1 1,	-a	-šu ³ , -š
	Semblative	(-da, -ta)	-gim

The names given to the cases are intended only as indications of the force connected with the endings tabulated, and should not be regarded as a rigid classification. It is equally possible to consider the declension merely as a system of modifying the noun by a series of postpositions, but it seems more logical to treat all the suffixes on the same principle.

For the peculiar structure of the noun-phrase, which requires the case-ending to occur at the end of the whole complex, see below, § 29.

§ 22. Nominative, Accusative, and Ablative. Nominative. The noun as subject of a sentence is often marked by the addition of -e to the root, as :—

e²-e lugal-bi gu³-ba-de, 'the temple shall proclaim its king'; dum-e dam-na-ra ba-an-na-an-dug, 'a husband has said to his wife'; d.en-lil-e igi-zi-mu-ši-bar, 'Enlil looked upon him with kindly eye'.

This suffix is not, however, by any means always attached to the subject of the sentence, and the plain root, or even a suffixed -a, is sometimes found in this position.

Accusative is generally expressed by the root alone, without modification. As will be explained later, in dealing with the Verb (§ 46), the object of the sentence is generally gathered up in the verb-complex by means of an infixed accusative pronoun, and the substantive which forms the object has usually no external modification. When it has, the ending is either -e, or (sometimes) -a, as in the nominative. Examples:—

e-bi (acc.) id-nun-ta ib-ta-ni (acc. infix) -e³, 'that ditch from the lordly river he led (it)'; lagaš-(KI)-e (acc.) me-gal-la mi-ni (acc.)--ib-il², 'Lagash with mighty decree he exalted'; kalam-e a-hul²-la mu-da-e, 'the land with water of gladness he watered'; nam-ti-la (acc.) d.nannar-gim, 'a life like the moon [have they given me]'.

The relations which are here grouped for convenience under the name of ABLATIVE are approximately those expressed by the Latin ablative. The suffix -a is characteristic of this case in Sumerian, and appears particularly in the forms -da and -ta. Four main relations are thus expressed :---

Ablative proper: sig-ta, 'from the nether (region)'; uru-ta, 'from the city'; kur²-ma³-gan-(KI)-ta, 'from the mountain of Magan'; a-ab-ba-igi-nim-ta, 'from the upper sea'.

The -*ia* ending has also a *distributive* use, e.g.:-X ma-na-urudu-ta, '10 minas of copper each'; 35 udu I sila-ta, '35 sheep at I sila (of grain) each'.

- Locative (of place and time): e^2-a , 'in the house'; an-ki-a, 'in heaven and on earth'; u(d)-ba, 'on that day'; edin-da, 'on the plain'; $\frac{\delta a(g)^2}{\delta a'}-lu^2-\delta arge\delta-la$, 'among a multitude of men'.
- Instrumental: mu-mah-a, 'with an exalted name'; a-hul²-la, 'with water of gladness'; igi-gal²-gal-mu-ta, 'with my great skill'.

Comitative (generally -da): za-da, 'with thee'; pa-te-si-umma-(KI)-da, 'with the governor of Umma'.

GENITIVE

§ 23. Genitive. The GENITIVE is marked by the ending -ak, of which k (in certain circumstances softened to g), is the characteristic letter. This final consonant is retained before vowels, but regularly disappears before (1) succeeding elements beginning with a consonant, and (2) at the end of words, so that the genitive often appears to end in -a. It is further to be observed that, as with the other case-endings, the genitive ending is placed at the end of the complex formed by the noun and its various qualifiers (cf. \S 29). The result of this is that, when the phrase contains more than one genitive, there is an accumulation of k sounds at the end of the phrase, and these behave according to the above rule as to succeeding vowels or consonants. On the analogy of the other case-endings it is to be expected that the phrase 'the slave of the king' would be expressed in Sumerian as 'the slave-the king-of', but this process is carried further when more than one genitive is involved, so that, e.g., 'the slave of the son of the king' becomes 'the slave-the son-the king-of-of', and so forth. These general principles may best be understood by consideration of the forms which can actually arise.

Nouns qualified by one genitive

- (a) 'The slave of the king' = eri-lugal-lak (but -k drops at end of word) = eri-lugal-la.
- (b) 'To the slave of the king' = eri-lugal-lak-ra (but -k drops before succeeding consonant) = eri-lugal-la-ra.

If the phrase 'the slave of the king' is the subject of a sentence, or for any other reason (e.g. accusative) takes the ending -e, the final k sound is retained, but softened to g before e, thus :—

(c) 'The slave of the king [went]' = eri-lugal-lak-e (which becomes) = eri-lugal-la-ge.

\$\$ 24-27

Similarly before the plural ending -e-ne (for which see below, § 27) :---

'The slaves of the king' = eri-lugal-lak-e-ne (which becomes) = eri-lugal-la-ge-ne.

The harder k is retained before a, as :—

(d) 'By the slave of the king' = eri-lugal-lak-a (which becomes) = eri-lugal-la-ka.

Similarly before the suffixed pronoun -a-ni (§ 13):---

'His temple of majesty' = e-nam-nun-na-ka-ni.

NOUN QUALIFIED BY MORE THAN ONE GENITIVE

- (e) 'The slave of the son of the king' = eri-dumu-lugal-lak-ak (but -k drops at end of word) = eri-dumu-lugal-la-ka.
- (f) 'To the slave of the son of the king' = eri-dumu-lugal-lakak-ra (but -k drops before succeeding consonant) = eridumu-lugal-la-ka-ra.
- (g) 'The slave of the son of the king [went]' = eri-dumu-lugallak-ak-e (which becomes, as (c) above) = eri-dumu-lugalla-ka-ge.
 - 'The slaves of the son of the king' = eri-dumu-lugal-la-kage-ne.
- (h) 'By the slave of the son of the king' = eri-dumu-lugal-lakak-a (which becomes) = eri-dumu-lugal-la-ka-ka.

§ 24. Dative. The DATIVE is expressed by the suffix -ra, of which r is the characteristic letter, appearing often in the forms -ar, -ir, and -ur. When the word or phrase, to which the suffix would be attached, ends in a vowel, there is a tendency for this -r to be lost, through the normal disposition of certain final consonants to disappear (see § 11), e.g. lugal-mu . . . mu-na-du, 'for my king ... I have built'; instead of lugal-mu-ra or lugal-mu-ur. After a consonant, however, the suffix is always preserved, even when the consonant itself has disappeared, as in the case of the Genitive

PLURAL OF NOUNS (cf. the example (b) in the preceding section). Apart from this, the Dative needs no explanation. Examples :----

 ma^2 -ra, 'to me'; $lugal-e^2$ -a-ra, 'to the owner of the house'; d.marduk-dumu-sag-d.en-ki-ka-ra, 'to Marduk, the eldest son of Enki': gu³-de-a-ar, 'unto Gudea'; nin-a-ni-ir, 'to his lady'; lu²-lu²-ur in-da-lal, 'one man against another has brought a charge'.

§ 25. Directional. The name of DIRECTIONAL may be given for convenience to the case formed in Sumerian by the suffix $\frac{5}{3}u^2$ (always written with the sign KU). In some instances the use of this suffix is difficult to distinguish from that of -ra, -r (Dative). The general force of $-\tilde{s}u^3$ is directional, both of place and time, in the sense of the Latin ad, and it is chiefly differentiated from -ra by (1) referring nearly always to things, not persons, and by (2) including certain more extended significations, whereas -ra is purely dative. All of these, however, result naturally from the original sense of motion toward an end, and need not be further classified. Like -ra (see above section) δu^3 is influenced by the preceding vowel, and may appear in the forms $-a\check{s}$, $-e\check{s}$, $-i\check{s}$, and $-u\check{s}$. Examples :---ki-bi- δu^3 , 'to its place'; egir u(d)-da- $a\delta$, 'afterwards, unto (future) days'; sag-e-eš, 'as a gift'; ama-in-dim^{3!2}en-na-uš, 'unto the mother who created me'.

§ 26. Semblative. The SEMBLATIVE is marked by the suffix -gim, 'like', and corresponds to the prepositional phrase introduced by that word in English. Examples :---har-sag-gim, 'like a mountain'; ansu-edin-na-gim, 'like a wild-ass of the plains'; lu2aš²-gim, 'as one man'.

§ 27. Plural of Nouns. The Plural of Sumerian nouns is formed in three ways :---

(1) by repetition of the noun, as in $ku(r)^2 - kur^2 - ra$, 'the mountains'; du(g)-dug-ga, 'the commands', &c. This occurs only in a few examples, and always in stereotyped phrases.

(2) by adding the suffix -e-ne, this being the regular and most common method. The suffix is also found in the variant forms noun alone, and stand in relation to the noun on the same level as the adjective itself, which is therefore invariable. When two adjectives qualify the same noun they have usually no copula. For the position of the adjective in the noun-phrase, see the preceding section.

The negation of the adjective is nu, e.g. nu- dug^2 , 'not good'; nu-še-ga, 'disobedient'; &c.

ADVERBS

 \S 31. Adverbs. These are formed from adjectives, principally in two ways :—

- by suffixing -bi, as gal-bi, 'greatly'; egir-bi, 'afterwards'; gig-bi, 'with difficulty'; gibil-bi, 'newly'.
- (2) by suffixing šu (generally in the form -eš), as hul²-li-eš, 'joy-fully'; dug²-gi-eš, 'well'; ku³-gi-eš, 'brightly'.

Other adverbs are :---

a-ba, 'and then'. me, me-a, me-a-bi, 'where?' 'when?' en (e-ne, or e-en), 'how long?'

CONJUNCTIONS

§ 32. Conjunctions. The simple copula, 'and', is more frequently omitted than expressed, both between clauses and words. When expressed, however, the form used is the suffix *bid* (for *bi-da*, lit. 'with it'). Copula and asyndeton seem to be used indifferently. The last *-d* of *bid* is liable to be dropped at the end of a word or before a following consonant, and the copula then appears as *bi*, thus, u(d)-gig-bi, 'day and night', but *an-ki-bi-da-ge*, 'of heaven and earth', (for *an-ki-bid-ak*, see § 23). Other examples are an *d-enlil*, 'Anu and Enlil'; *idigna-buranun-bi*, 'the Tigris and Euphrates'; $\delta a(g)^{2-d-utu-d-dumu-zi-bi}$, 'the heart of Utu and Tammuz'.

The copula u^3 is occasionally used, even in early texts, but in all cases it is probably due to Akkadian influence. 'Either . . . or . . . 'is expressed by suffixing . . . he . . . he, as lu^2 -umma-(KI)-he lu^2 -kur²-ra-he, 'either the men of Umma, or the men of the mountains'.

Of subordinating conjunctions, used to introduce a dependent clause, the following are the most commonly found :---

ud, ud-da, 'when'; u(d) ^d-enlil lugalzaggisi-ra nam-lugal e-nasi²-ma-a, 'when Enlil had given L. the sovereignty'.

ud $e^{2 d}$.ningirsūka mu-du²-a, 'when he was building the temple of Ningirsu'.

ki, 'where'; ki al-gin-a, 'where he goes'.

en, ene, en-ud-da, 'until, as long as'; en-e kubabba(r)-ra ba-anna-ab-lal-e, 'until he shall pay the money'; e-ne-ud-da al-ti-la, 'as long as he lives'.

tukundi, tukundi-bi (written respectively Š U^2 . GAR. TUR. LAL and Š U^2 . GAR. TUR. LAL. BI), 'if', regularly used at the beginning of laws: tukundi dam-e dam-ma ba-an-na-an-dug, 'if a wife says to her husband'; tukundi-bi lu² giš-šar-lu²-ka giš in-sig³, 'if a man in (another) man's garden cuts wood'.

bar... ka, 'besides that ...', *bar*... ka- δu^3 (ge- $e\delta$), 'because'.

PREPOSITIONS

§ 33. Prepositions. These do not exist in Sumerian as separate parts of speech, their place being taken by nouns in various oblique cases, e.g. 'before the king' would be expressed by *igi-lugal-la-šu*³, lit. 'to the eye of the king', and 'among a multitude of men', by $\delta a(g)^2 - lu^2 - \delta arge\delta - ta$. The words most commonly found, in addition to these, are *egir*, 'after', *ugu*, 'over', and *ki* or $ki \ldots ta$, as in *ki-ab-ba-šag-ga-ta* $\delta u^2 - ba - ti$, 'from Abbashagga he has received'; *ri-ba-an*, 'between', and *nam*... δu^3 , 'because of', or 'in place of'.

§§ 34-35

NUMERALS

§ 34. Numerals.	The cardinal numbers are :
1. aš ²	12. u-min
2. min	20. niš
3. eš 4. limmu	30. <i>ušu</i>
5. i, ia^2	40. nimin
6. a^{3}	50. ninnu
7. imin	60. geš, muš 80. geš-niš
8. ussu	100. geš-nimin
9. ilimmu	600. geš-u
10. u	3,600. šar
11. u - as^{x_2}	216,000. šar-geš
Fractions :— $\frac{1}{6}$ šu $\frac{1}{3}$ šu $\frac{1}{2}$ ba	ššana 🗧 kingusila

Numbers are always written by figures in the texts, so that their names are not of much practical importance.

Cardinals are converted into ordinals by the addition of kam-(ma), e.g. min, 'two', but min-kam, 'second'.

For the formation of distributives by means of the suffix -ta, see above, § 22.

Multiplication is expressed by the use of $a-ra^2$, 'going', i.e. 'time, occasion', before the numeral, which is usually followed by *kam*, thus, $a-ra^2-IX$ -kam-aš ba-hul, 'they were destroyed for the ninth time'.

THE VERB

§ 35. Simple and compound verbal roots. The majority of Sumerian roots, as was noticed in the case of the noun (§ 19), are simple and capable of use either as verb, noun, or adjective. These parts of speech are distinguished, however, by the subsidiary elements which accompany them, and those characteristic of the

§§ 35-37 ELEMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE VERB 31

verb will be explained below. But, besides the simple root, verbs are also formed by the combination of this with a preceding noun, having either an accusative or adverbial connexion with the root; thus gar, 'to make', but $\xi u^2 \ldots gar$, (lit.) 'to make with the hand', gi^2 , 'to turn', but $ka \ldots gi^2$, (lit.) 'to turn the mouth', i.e. 'to gainsay, or revoke'. In the case of compound verbs the noun element always stands first, and the other elements intervene between the noun and the root. Thus there is formed a verb-complex similar to the noun-complex described in § 29. The development and principles of this are now to be indicated.

§ 36. Conjugation of the verb. In itself the verbal root expresses nothing but an idea, without any distinction of voice, mood, tense, number, or person. Intensive and causative senses, corresponding to the Akkadian pi'el and saph'el, are sometimes indicated by the reduplication of the root, but this is by no means always the case, and these senses are often present where there is no outward mark to indicate them; conversely, the reduplicated root is found without such signification. All other modifications of the verb are expressed, in various degrees of precision, by means of accompanying elements, which generally precede, but in certain circumstances follow, the root. These elements are now to be explained, but it should be premised that their use is very difficult to analyse, that many different opinions have been held concerning them, and that isolated examples can always be found which appear to violate well-ascertained rules, particularly as between the earlier and later texts. The following sections are based upon the principles which seem to afford the most comprehensive and most practical explanation of actual usage.

§ 37. Classes of elements which accompany the verb. The elements which surround the verbal root may be distinguished into three classes :—

(A) Subject-prefixes.(B) Conjugating elements.

(C) Infixes.

32 ELEMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE VERB §§ 37-38

Of these three classes it is not possible, however, to say that they occur exclusively at the beginning, middle, or end of the verbal complex. As will be seen, this is only in part the case with either of the classes.

§ 38. (A.) Subject-prefixes. The first member of a Sumerian verb-form is usually the subject-prefix. This assumes a great variety of forms, and may be either :--

(I) e-, al-.

(2) A simple syllable, consisting of a vowel combined with one of the consonants m, n, or b, either the vowel or the consonant preceding. The forms most commonly found are :---

$$\begin{array}{c|c} mu, ma, mi, \\ mi \text{ (i.e. } i^2\text{)}, ne, \\ ba, \\ lib^2, ab \end{array}$$

(3) A certain number of closed syllables, most commonly mun (mu-un), man (ma-an), nen (ne-in), ban (ba-an), or bab (ba-ab). These are sometimes difficult to distinguish from forms of the subject-prefix and infixed object (see § 46), but there are many cases in which it is simpler to explain the whole as subject-prefix.

In themselves, these prefixes express neither voice, mood, tense, number, nor person. Thus $in-du^2$ can mean 'I built' as well as 'he built' or even 'it was built'. The perfect plural also, $in-du-u_s$, 'they built', might have the same prefix as the imperfect singular $in-du^2-e$, 'he builds'. The term 'subject-prefix' is therefore, strictly speaking, inexact; the presence of these elements merely indicates the subject, and their function is to take up and incorporate the external subject in the verb-complex, precisely as the infixed pronoun (see § 46) takes up the external object.

It has been said above that many variant forms of this prefix are used, being mostly combinations of vowels with the consonants m, n, or b. Except in a very few cases (§ 39, below), it has not been possible to discover what principle, if any, governs the use of the various forms, or in what respect, e.g. $mu-du^2$, 'he built', differs

\$\$ 38-40 CONJUGATING ELEMENTS

from *in-ag*, 'he reigned'. For merely practical purposes it may be assumed that no material divergence of meaning is indicated by the use of one form in preference to another. Examples of these prefixes are so frequent in the texts that none need be given here.

§ 39. (B.) Conjugating elements; Voice. A passive or reflexive force is sometimes associated with the use of the subjectprefixes ba-, or less often al-. Apart from these there are no marks of the passive at all, and even these are very far from being invariably used in this sense. Passives are frequently written with other prefixes than ba- or al-, and these two, when used, do not always indicate passives. The language has, therefore, very slight resources for expressing the passive at all, and this has generally to be inferred from the context. Examples:—

mu lugal-uri-(KI)-ma-ge si-mu-ru-um-(KI) mu-hul, 'Year when the king of Ur destroyed Simurum'; (contrast) mu si-mu-ru-um-(KI) ba-hul, 'year when Simurum was destroyed'; e^2 -a-ni ba-du² a-ba ba-sun, 'his house was built and then ruined'; nu al-til, 'it is not finished'; but compare also lu^2 igi-mu-ši-bar-ra-ne nam-ti mu-na-sud, 'the man regarded by you, life is lengthened for him' (mu- passive); pa-le-si-ra guškin mu-na-tum², 'to the governor gold was brought'; sag-sig ba-ši-gar, 'he lowered his head' (ba- not passive); du²-de² al-ne-dug, 'he commanded them to build' (alactive).

A passive is occasionally formed by suffixing -ba to the whole verbal form, some other element having already been employed as subject-prefix, e.g.:—

 su^2 -mu-un-hul-a-ba, 'it had been destroyed'; gis-ha(r)-har anki-a mu-un-gi-na-es-a-ba, 'the designs of heaven and earth had been decided'.

§ 40. Conjugating elements; Tense, Number, and Person. A distinction of tenses, or rather states, between Perfect and Imperfect is made by the use of the plain root for the Perfect, and the addition to it of a suffixed -*e* for the Imperfect. Thus the characteristic forms are $mu-du^2$, 'he built', and $mu-du^2-e$, 'he builds,

n

2731

CONJUGATING ELEMENTS

§ 40

or, will build', since the Imperfect naturally embraces the future as well as the present. These are well illustrated in *tukundi-bi lu²*... giš *in-sig³*... *i²-lal-e*, 'if a man... has cut wood ... he shall pay'. This distinction, again, is not always observed, and the root without suffix often serves also for the imperfect. A more regularly marked difference is made between the 3rd pers. plur. of the two tenses, the imperfect ending in *-ene*, and the perfect in *-es* (*-uš*, or *-aš*). Contrast the two clauses in *nam-šag-ga mu-tar-ri-eš⁹²-a šu²-na-mu-da-ni-bal-e-ne*, 'the fair destiny they have decreed (perfect) unto me, may they not alter' (imperfect). Other examples are :—

Imperfect : dingir ga(l)-gal-lagaš-(KI)-a-ge-ne [gu²-ma-si-si-ne, 'the great gods of Lagash will assemble'; in-lal-e-ne, 'they shall pay'; ²i-ba-e-ne, 'they shall divide (the property)'.

Perfect: *in-ši-in-bar-ri-eš*, 'they looked upon him'; *mu-na-an-si²-mu-uš*, 'they gave unto him'.

From the foregoing it will appear how slight are the resources of the older historical texts for expressing some of the most vital distinctions of the verb, as we understand it. There are certain marks of tense division, by no means constantly employed, and a fairly well-marked 3rd plur. form differing as between the tenses, but no other distinctions of tense, number, and person are found. The extensive use of participial forms (§ 42(a)) partly compensates for this, and, given the simplicity of structure which characterizes the older documents, not much inconvenience is caused by this seemingly hopeless paucity of grammatical resources. In the religious literature, however, there is in use a somewhat more detailed accidence, and it is possible, at least formally, to construct the two tenses in full. It must still be remembered, nevertheless, that many seeming irregularities occur, and the student must not expect to find every instance conformable to a general rule. With these reservations, it is possible to present the following conjugation of the Indicative mood. The root chosen is du^2 , 'to make, or build', and the prefix throughout is i^2 -, though §§ 40-41 CONJUGATING ELEMENTS

there is, of course, no reason why another should not be chosen (§ 38).

	IMPERFECT.		Perfect.
Sing.	$\begin{cases} \mathbf{I} \cdot i^{2} - du^{2} - en = \text{`I build, } or, \\ \text{shall build'.} \\ 2 \cdot i^{2} - du^{2} - e - en \& \mathbb{C} \cdot \\ 3 \cdot i^{2} - du^{2} - e \end{cases}$	Sing.	$\begin{cases} 1. i^{2} - du^{2} = `I built, or, \\ have built'. \\ 2. i^{2} - e - du^{2} & \&c. \\ 3. i^{2} - du^{2} \end{cases}$
Plur.	$\begin{cases} 1. i^{2}-du^{2}-en-de^{2}-en\\ 2. i^{2}-du^{2}-en-ze-en\\ 3. i^{2}-du-e-ne \end{cases}$	Plur.	$\begin{cases} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \mathbf{i}^{2} - du^{2} - e^{X} \end{cases}$

The second person singular is characterized in both tenses by the presence of -e- in addition to the other suffixes. But this usage, also, is not indispensable, and is, in fact, often disregarded.

§ 41. Conjugating elements; Optative-Emphatic. This Mood is one of the most clearly marked features of the Sumerian verb. Its characteristic prefixes are :---

1st pers. ga-

and and 3rd pers. he-, hu-, ha-

These are added to the beginning of the verb, and the forms for the various persons and numbers are the same as in the Indicative. By this means are expressed not only wishes but emphatic statements, and these particles therefore correspond with the Akkadian ll- in both of its senses.

The use of he, hu, or ha is governed by consideration of vowelharmony with succeeding prefixes, hu being found before the common subject-prefix mu, and ha generally before the elements ba, ma, and ra. For the first pers. ga is the usual form, but he is used before im, and hu before mu. Examples are:—

ga-na-tum2, 'let me bring'; he-gub, 'let him stand'; he-da-ku2-ne,

'let them eat'; *hu-mu-hul²-li-en*, 'mayest thou rejoice'; *he-im-mi-dur²*, 'I did cause to dwell'; *ha-ma-pad-de²*, 'may she declare'.

D 2

CONJUGATING ELEMENTS

\$ 42

\$\$ 41-42

In religious texts written in the *eme-sal* (for which see below, § 48), the prefix *he* is generally modified into de^2 (sign *NE*), which is used in precisely similar fashion.

CONJUGATING ELEMENTS

The Optative is also occasionally expressed by the prefix u, which is generally a mark of the Imperative (§ 44), e. g. u^{s} -ni- δu , 'may it crush'.

§ 42. Conjugating elements; Participles. There are two forms of the Participle :---

(1) The verbal root, sometimes alone, but more often followed by a suffixed -e, -i, -a, or occasionally -u. Instances of this are very common: -mu-tuk-a, 'not possessing'; kalam-ma e^3 -a, 'rising in the land'; dim^3 - dim^3 -me, 'creating'; ub-da gu(b)-gub-bu, 'standing by the side'; (root alone) $ku(r)^2$ - kur^2 -da du^4 - du^4 , 'being fair upon the mountains'; gu^3 - de^2 -a, 'calling [upon his god]'.

(2) The verbal root followed by -da or $-de^2$:— gi_3^* gub-bu- de^2 , 'planting with trees'; sub-bu-da, 'cast down'.

Two uses of the Participle in Sumerian require special notice :---

(a) It is widely used in conjunction with the verb 'to be' as a substitute for the finite verb. By this means some compensation is made for the inadequacy of the finite forms to express certain necessary modifications (see § 40 above). Thus, while it is unusual to find 'thou buildest', phrases of the form 'building + thou art' are common.

The forms of the verb ' to be' (root me) are as follows :---

INDICATIVE.	Optative-Emphatic.
Sing. $\begin{cases} 1. \ (ma^{2}-e) \ me, \ me-en = `I \ am' \\ 2. \ (za-e) \ me, \ me-en & \&c. \\ 3. \ i^{2}-me, \ im-me \end{cases}$	(ma ² -e) he-me, he-me-en (za-e) he-me-en, he-me he-me (or he-a or he simply)
Plur. $\begin{cases} 1. me-en-de^2-en \\ 2. me-en-ze-en \\ 3. (i^2)-me-e^{\S} \end{cases}$	he-me-eš

In eme-sal (§ 48) men is sometimes written with the sign DU. In addition to these, the root of the verb 'to be' very commonly appears, suffixed to participles, in the form $-am^2$ (invariably written A.AN). Suffixed to nouns or phrases it has a strongly emphatic or assertive force, and appears also in a heightened form as *na-nam*, i.e. *nan-am*². Examples of these usages are here given in various forms :—

ama nu-tuk-me, (lit.) 'a mother—not having—am I'; lagaš (KI) ki-gar-ra-me, 'founding Lagash (thou) art'; gab-ri nu-tuk-a-meš, 'they have no rival'; eri-ne zag-mu-da-gin-am², 'slaves walked at (their masters') side'; pa-te-si ku³-zu-am², 'the governor, being wise'; mu gin-na-am² itu til-la-am², 'the year passed, the month was fulfilled'; hur-šu³-am², 'it was upon this'; ur-sag-ga-am², 'he was a warrior (indeed)'; šul-gi e²-kur-ra u²-a-bi na-nam, 'Shulgi of E-kur the nourisher most surely is'.

(b) The second use of the participle which requires particular notice is that which occurs in subordinate clauses, where the verb is invariably a participle. Hence arises the final -a which is everywhere appended to the verbal forms in relative and temporal clauses, the -a being characteristic of this part of the verb as noted at the beginning of this section. In such cases the verb has the subject-prefix and any infixes (see below, § 46) which are necessary, without rising to the status of a finite verb. Relative clauses are regarded in Sumerian simply as adjectives, and occupy the place of the adjective in noun-complexes (§ 29), the suffixed pronouns and case-endings following the relative clause as they follow the adjective. Thus in *uru-ba-dim³-me-na-ma²*, 'in my city wherein I was born', the phrase *ba-dim³-me-na* stands in precisely the same position and relation as the adjective gal in such a phrase as *uru-gal-ma²*, 'in my great city'. Examples:—

u(d) ^{d.}nin-e²-gal mu-šag-ga i²-in-sa³-a, 'when Nin-egal had called him by a good name'; gu^{3} -de-a lu^{2} e²-ninnu in-du²-a, 'Gudea, who built E-ninnu'; ama-in-dim³-en-na-(m)uš, 'to the mother who created me'; lugal ba-ra-an-dim³-ma, '(that which) a king had not made'; ki-zi-ni ba-an-da-kar-ra, 'his stronghold (whereunto) he had fled'.

§ 43. Conjugating elements; the Infinitive. In form, the Infinitive is similar to the Participle:—

(a) Verbal root, sometimes alone, but more frequently followed by suffixed -a, -e, or occasionally -u.

(b) Verbal root with addition of $-de^2$, -da. This is by far the most common form.

Examples :---

 du^2 , 'to build'; δub , δub -ba, 'to throw'; su^2 - $il^2 ga(r)$ -gar-ra- δu^3 , 'for making prayers'; e^2 -ninnu du^2 -ba za-ra ma-ra-an-dug, 'he hath commanded thee E-ninnu, its building'; du^2 - de^2 al-ne-dug, 'he commanded them to build'; nam-sib ub-da-limmu-ba ag-da, 'to have (exercise) the shepherding of the four regions'; dingir-gimdi-di-da, 'to go about like a god'.

As a verbal noun the infinitive has a characteristic use, with the terminations -da, $-de^2$ preceded by the suffixed pers. pronouns, to express temporal and other adverbial clauses, a construction equivalent to the Akkadian use of the infinitive after the preposition *ina*, e.g. *tu-ra-zu-de*², 'when thou enterest', e^3 -*da-zu-de*², 'when thou goest forth'; $te-ga^2$ -mu-de², 'when I approach'.

In Sumerian, as in English, the infinitive is used to express purpose: $-ar^2-mu \ ag-a(g)-de^2$, 'in order to celebrate my glory'; $mu-bi \ ha-lam-e-de^2$, 'to destroy his name'; $e^2 \ gi \cdot ni \cdot da$, 'to establish the temple'.

§ 44. Conjugating elements; the Imperative. Apart from the use of the ordinary Imperfect tense ('thou shalt do' for 'do!'), there are three ways of expressing the Imperative :—

(a) By the simple root of the verb, alone, or followed by the suffixes -e, -a, or occasionally $-u^3$; as in zu, 'know'; zag-sal, 'glorify'; gin-na, 'go'; ku^2 -e, 'eat'; nigin- u^3 , 'turn'.

(b) By placing u (generally u^3) before the prefixes and root in the indicative form; as in *mu-zu* u^3 -*mi-sar*, 'write thy name upon it'; zid u^3 -me-ni-har, 'encircle it with meal'.

(c) By reversing the position of the root and prefixes, so that the root stands first. The element ab is the most commonly used in

imperatives of this kind; as in dim³-ab, 'make'; bar-mu-un-ši-ib, 'look upon him'; si²-ma-ab, 'give'; gin-na-ab, 'go', but other elements are also reversed in the same manner.

§ 45. Negatives. The ordinary negative is nu, used both with adjectives, participles, and with verbs in the indicative mood. In the latter case its place is at the head of all other elements, e.g. nu-mu-un-ši-in- gi^2 - gi^2 , 'he does not give it back to him'; the only exception is the nominal element in compound verbs (§ 35) which invariably comes first, the negative following immediately, e.g. su^2 -nu-ba-an-ti-es, 'they did not receive' (from the compound verb $su^2 \ldots ti$).

Verbs in the optative mood are negatived (and thus made *prohibitive*), by the elements *na*, *nam*, or *ba-ra*. The place of these also is at the beginning of the form. They are not added to the optative prefixes, but take the place of them; thus, *ha-ma-pad*, 'may she declare to me', but, *na-ma-pad*, 'may she not, &c.' Other examples are:— $-5u^2$ -*na-mu-da-ni-bal-e-ne*, 'may they not change it'; *nam-ba-lu-lu-ne*, 'may they not come in'; *ba-ra-ne-in-lum*², 'mayest thou not bring'.

ba-ra generally used for prohibitions, is also found occasionally in other connexions as a simple negative, e.g. 'what a king *ba-ra-an-dim³-ma*, had not done'.

la is found in a few instances only, and must be regarded as borrowed from the Akkadian.

§ 46. (C.) Infixes. The third class of elements which surround the verbal root (cf. § 37, above) is that of the infixes. It has already been explained (§ 29) that the noun gathers up all the qualities and relations which belong to it in the sentence, and combines them into one composite grammatical unit. The same tendency is also exhibited by the verbal forms, which express not only the usual modifications of the verbal idea, but also seek to include within themselves the object and indirect object of the sentence as well as certain adverbial relations. This duty is performed by the infixes. The object and indirect object can be expressed within the verb only when they are pronouns. When substantives, they fall, of course, outside the verb. But even in this case it is the rule that external objects, direct or indirect, are resumed within the verb by corresponding pronominal infixes. Thus, the normal means of saying in Sumerian 'I build the house' is 'the house-I-it-build' and 'I build the house for the god' becomes 'the house—for the god—I-it-for-him-build'. Further, the verb frequently resumes in the same way, any dative (cf. § 24), ablative, comitative, or directional (cf. § 21), phrases which have occurred in the sentence by infixing the characteristic mark of those relations. In fact, it is possible to say that the verbal form strives to epitomize within itself every part of the sentence, by means of its subject-prefix and its infixes.

It follows from what has been said that there are two kinds of infixes, pronominal and adverbial. The elements used for this purpose are :---

	PRONOMINAL.		ADVERBIAL.
	Direct Object. Indirect Object.		-ra, 'to'-of persons, but
	(ni, also redu-	na, also redu-	almost entirely con-
	plicated and	plicated and	fined to 2nd sing.
Sing.	strengthened	strengthened	= 'to thee'.
	forms,	forms,	-da, ' with, there'.
	ni-in, ni-ib	na-an, na-ab	-ta, 'from, there'.
Plur.	nen	ne, or nen	- $\dot{s}i$ (for $\dot{s}u^3$), 'to, thither'.

When infixes occur together their form is liable to be modified by vowel or consonantal harmony, so that na sometimes appears for ni of the direct object, and mi for ni after im.

§ 47. Order of elements in the verb. When the verb thus resumes both a direct and indirect object, or a direct object and an adverbial relation, the rule is that the infix of the indirect object or the adverb comes first, and that of the direct object nearest the root, while both are placed after (1) the nominal element (in compound

verbs), and (2) the conjugating elements, or negative, and (3) the subject-prefix. Thus the order of the verbal complex is :---

(noun-element)—conjugating element or negative—subject-prefix —indirect relation—direct object—verbal root—(final conjugating element, if any).

This order is illustrated by the following miscellaneous examples, which may be thus analysed :---

hu-mu-ni-uš, 'I set it up'-emphatic + subject + direct object +root.

nu-ma-ni-ra, 'she punished her not '-negative + subj. + dir. obj. + root.

mu-na-du², 'he has built for him '---subj. + indir. obj. + root.

- mu-na-ni-ib-gi²-gi², 'he answered (it to) him '—subj. + indir. obj. + dir. obj. (ni-ib) + root.
- *in-na-ab-su-su*, 'he shall recompense to him '—subj. + indir. obj. (*na-ab*) + root.
- ki-e-ne-sur, 'a boundary he marked for them '--noun-element of compound verb + subj. + indir. obj. plural + root.
- kur^2 -ta im-ta-e³, 'from the mountain he brought forth'—subj. + adverbial infix + root.
- umma(KI)-da dam-ha-ra e-da-ag, 'with Umma he did battle' subj. + adverb + root.
- $\delta a(g)^2 lu^2 \delta arge\delta la \delta u^2 ni ba la an dur^2 ba a, 'among a multitude$ of men he had caused his might to dwell '—subj. + adv.+ dir. obj. (an for ni) + root + final conjug. element.
- hu-mu-ši-in-bar-ri-eš, 'verily they have looked upon it '---emphatic + subj. + adv. + dir. obj. + root + final conj. element.
- *šu²-mu-un-hul-a-ba*, 'it had been destroyed'—noun element + subj. + root + final conj. element (cf. § 39).
- δu^2 -na-mu-da-ni-bal-e-ne, 'may they not alter it '—noun element + prohibitive + subj. prefix + adverb. infix + pronom. infix + root + final conj. element (cf. § 40).

§ 48. eme-sal. The term *eme-sal* was used by the Akkadian scribes to denote certain forms of Sumerian words which differed

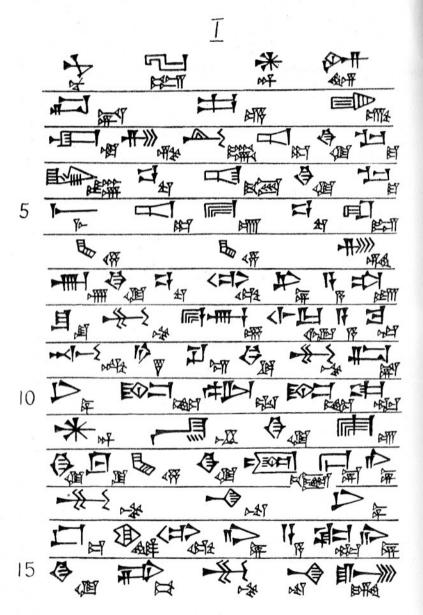
in orthography and pronunciation from those in general use. The meaning of this term appears to be 'broad speech', and a similar conclusion is indicated by a passage which translates $lu^2 eme-sal$ (i.e. 'eme-sal man') by the Akkadian dib-ru-u, which seems to mean 'clown, countryman', and thus a man of broad speech. These forms are confined exclusively to religious texts, many of which employ them throughout, but the reason for this appropriation is unknown, save that they all seem to have been recited by a certain class of priests called gala or psalmists.

The main characteristics of eme-sal are :--

- Change of consonants, particularly that of g into m, e.g. gal² into ma-al, dagal into da-ma-al, dingir into dim-me-ir. Other notable changes of this kind are, mu-lu for lu², *i-de²* for igi, ze-ib, ze-ba, for dug², še-ir-ma-al for nir-gal².
- (2) Preference for full phonetic writing of words, e.g. e-ne-em for inim (KA), ka-na-ag²-ga², for kalam (UN), and several of the words quoted above.

It has already been noted that *eme-sal* writes de^2 for he (§ 41), and uses the sign DU to render *mén* (§ 42). Otherwise, the grammar of *eme-sal* texts is identical with that of the ordinary language.

READING PASSAGES



1 LANSALLANDARD BERNARD

I

1. nu-ur ^{d.} adad Nur-Adad

2. nilah kal-ga the man mighty

3. engar-zi-uri-(KI)-ma the true nourisher of Ur

- 4. lugal-zarar-(KI)-ma the king of Larsa
- 5. $i \dot{s} i \dot{b} e \dot{s}^{2} e^{2} b a r^{2} r a$ the priest (who) the shrine of E-barra

6. ku³-ku³-gi purifies.

- 7. eridu(KI) ud-ul-li-a-ta Eridu in days of old
- 8. šu²-mu-un-hul-a-ba had been destroyed
- 9. bal ni(g)-si-sa² mu-us a reign of justice he established
- 10. $du^2 de^2$ al-ne-dug to build he commanded them
- 11. d.en-ki-ge of Enki
- 12. ki-dur²-ku³-ki-ag²-ga²-ni his pure and beloved dwelling
- 13. mu-na- du^2 he built for him
- 14. giš-kin²-ul-li-a-ka-ni of his ancient kiskanu-tree
- 15. ki-bi mu-na-gi² its place he restored

engar, lit. 'cultivator, irrigator'. zi, adjective. uri-ma, genitive, for urim-ak, see § 23. KI, determinative, see § 8. Note order of words in noun-phrase-noun + adj. + genitive, see § 29.

Reduplicated root, see § 36. Participle formed by addition of vowel, § 42.

-*li*, sign *NI*, a common value of the sign. -*la*, case-ending of ablative, see § 22. Note order of words in noun phrase, as in 1. 3, above.

 $5u^2 - - hul$: compound verb, see § 35. mu-um, subject-prefix, see § 38. 3. -ba, passive, suffixed to verb, see § 39 at end.

nig, forming abstract noun, see § 19 c. mu, subject-prefix, see § 38. mu-uš, perfect tense, § 40.

de² as ending of infinitive, § 43. al, subject-prefix, § 38. *ne*, infixed pers. pron. indirect, plural, § 46.

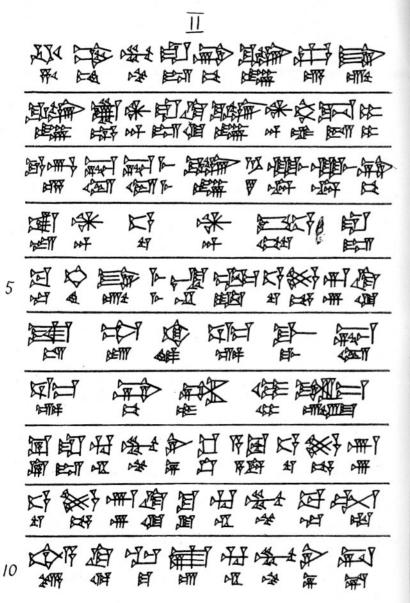
For ge as the form sometimes assumed by the genitive ending see § 23. Here the genitive irregularly precedes the noun.

ni, suffixed pers. pron. 3rd sing. accus., see § 13. Following adjectives in the noun-phrase, § 29.

na, infixed pers. pron. 3rd sing. indirect, § 46.

For the genitive ending -ka before the suffixed pron. -ni see § 23 d. Genitive precedes the noun as in l. 11, above.

-bi, suffixed pers. pron. 3rd sing. direct, see § 13. na, as in l. 13, above.



- II
- 1. ha-am-mu-ra-bi lugal kal-ga Hammurabi, the king mighty
- 2. lugal ka²-dingir-ra-(KI) lugal an-ub-da-limmu king of Babylon, king of the regions four
- 3. kalam-dim³-dim³-me lugal nig-ag-ag-bi the land founding, the king whose deeds
- 4. *kuš-d.utu-d.marduk-ra* unto the heart of Utu and Marduk
- 5. ba-dug²-ga me-en bad-zimbir-(KI) are pleasing am I. The wall of Sippar
- 6. sahar-la har-sag-gal-gim with earth like a great mountain
- 7. sag-bi he-mi-il² its head I raised
- 8. amba(r)-ra hu-mu-ni-nigin id buranun a marsh I made to surround it, the river Euphrates
- 9. zimbir-(KI)-šu³ hu-mu-ba-al unto Sippar I digged out,
- 10. kar-silim-ma-ge hu-mu-ni-uš a dyke of security I set up

2. KI: postfixed determinative, § 8. *limmu*, cardinal number, § 34. 3. *dim-dim-me*: reduplicated root, intensive, § 36; participle ending in -e: § 42. *nig*: prefix forming abstract noun, § 19 b. *-bi*: suffixed 3rd pers. pronoun, nom. sing, § 13. Lit. 'his deeds', see § 16.

4. kus: lit. 'body'. Noun in dative, with case-ending at end of phrase, §§ 21, 29, *autu-a. marduk*: prefixed determinatives, § 8. Absence of copula, § 32. 5. ba: subject-prefix, § 38. ba-dug-ga: participle, with ending -a. For this use in subordinate clauses see § 42 b. *me-en*: 1st sing. indicative of verb 'to be', § 42 a. KI: postfixed determinative, § 8.

6. sahar-ta: noun, ablative (instrumental) case, §§ 21, 22. har-sag-gal-gim: noun, semblative, §§ 21, 26. Note order, noun-root + adjective + case-ending, § 29.

7. bi: suff. 3rd pers. pron. acc. sing., § 13. he: prefix of optative-emphatic mood, § 41. mi: subject-prefix, § 38.

8. amba(r)-ra: final -r dropped, and supplied by phonetic-complement, § 5. Accusative with ending -a, § 22. hu: prefix of opt.-emphat., § 41. mu: subject prefix. ni: pronominal infix expressing the direct object, see § 46.

9. δu^3 : case-ending of directional, §§ 21, 25. ba-al: phonetic writing of tool bal, see § 7.

10. kar - - - ge, for kar-silim-ma-ak-e, genitive case, followed by -e of accusative, see § 23 b. Note order, noun-root + dependent noun + genitive ending of dep. + ending of principal noun, see § 29.



READING	PASSAGES,	II, III

11.	zimbir-(KI)-ka ² -dingir-ra-(KI)-bi-da-ge Sippar and Babylon
12.	ki - dur^2 ne-ha du - ri^2 - δu^3 he - im - mi - dur^2 a dwelling peaceful for ever I have made them inhabit
13.	ha-am-mu-ra-bi še-ga ^d -utu Hammurabi, the favourite of Utu,
14.	ki-ag ² d.marduk me-en ud-ul-li-a-la the beloved of Marduk am I. In days of old
15.	lugal lugal-e-ne-ir ba-ra-an-dim ³ -ma (what) a king for the kings had not done
16.	$d.utu-lugal-ma^2$ gal-bi hu-mu-na-du ² for Utu my king mightily have I built.
	III
r.	^d .lugal-mar-da-dingir-ra-ni-ir To Lugal-marda, his god,
2.	d.nin-sun ² -ama-a-ni-ir to Nin-sun, his mother,
3.	d.zuen-ga-ši-id lugal-unu-(KI)-ga Sin-gashid, king of Erech
4.	lugal am-na-nu-um u^2 -a e^2 -an-na king of Amnanum, nourisher of E-anna
5.	ud e^2 -an-na mu - du^2 -a when E-anna he had built

11. -bi-da: copula, § 32. -ge: embodying -e ending of accusat. Cf. preceding line. g is inserted to divide the two vowels.

12. ki-dur: accusative without case-ending, § 22. Double accusat. after verb in causal sense. du-ri-5u: directional, of time, § 25. he: prefix of optative-emphatic, § 41. im: subj. prefix. mi: (for ni), pronominal infix of dir. object, § 46.

14. me-en: Ist sing. indic. of verb 'to be', § 42 a. -ta: case-ending of ablative, § 22.

15. *lugal-e-ne-ir*: dative plural, § 28, also §§ 27 and 24. *ba-ra*: negative, nec § 45. *an*: subj. prefix, § 38. *dim-ma*: participle, ending in *-a*, § 42 (I). Participle in subordinate clause, § 42 b.

16. -ma: suff. pers. pron. 1st sing. indir., § 13. gal-bi: adverb, §.31. -na-: pronominal infix, sing., indirect, § 46.

III. 1. TUR is read mar in the name of this god. -a-ni: suffixed pers. pron. and sing., § 13. -ir: dative ending, §§ 21, 24. Note that the ending comes after the phrase in apposition.

3. -*id*: this value of the sign is purely Akkadian; the Sumerian is a^2 .

4. u^2-a ; participle ending in -a, § 42 (1); 'nourishing', i.e. by offerings in the temple.

6. mu-du2-a: participle used in subordinate (temporal) clause, § 42 b.

9731

E

50 READING PASSAGES. III, IV
医会性情多过
冬風 通 通 面 可 亦 四 可 通 可
また東朝一部間を通知ても

0年》日时受到过国门通过
會心[[]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]
ままで 東大国王王
IV
来了顧知即於是要到其意
離臣等的國際以關於國際
要考试是接受预试
電素切響感激量等

5下町@米下里」」「雪麗」 THE FOR FEEL FOR FEEL OWNER

科委托勒拉曼的委员

READING PASSAGES. III, IV

51

6.	e ² -kankal e ² -ki-dur ² - E-kankal their dwelling-house
7.	$-\check{s}ag^2-hul^2-la-ka-ne-[ne]$ mu-ne-en-du ² of heart's delight he built for them.
8.	bal-nam-lugal-la-ka-ni [In] his time of royalty
9.	III Se-gur-ta XII ma-na-sig ² -ta X ma-na-urudu-ta 3 gur of corn, 12 minas of wool, 10 minas of bronze,
10.	ban^2 -es i^2 -gris-ta malba-ma-da-na-ka 3 sat of oil, (as) the price (current) in his land
11.	ku ³ -babbar-I-gin ³ -e he-ib ² -da-šam may 1 shekel of silver buy.
I 2.	<i>mu-a-ni mu-he-gal²-la he-a</i> His year a year of plenty may it be.
	IV
т	d.zuen-i-din-na-am nitah kal-ga Sin-idinnam, the man mighty,
2.	u ² -a uri-(KI)-ma lugal-arar-(KI)-ma nourisher of Ur, king of Larsa,
3.	lugal-ki-en-gi-ki-ur1 ² -ge lu ² e ² -barra king of Sumer and Akkad, who E-barra
4. t	$e^2 - d \cdot utu - ge \qquad mu - un - du^2 - a$ he temple of Utu built
5.	me giš-har d.a-nun-na-ge-ne (and) the shrine and figures of the Anunnaki
6.	$ki-bi-\check{s}u^3$ ne-in-gi ² -a o their place restored,
7.	<i>lu² ^{id}idigna id-dagal-la</i> who the Tigris, the broad river
6. <i>KI-KAL</i> hulf of a noun 7. The seco auff. pron. 3rd genit.+suff. pr be <i>ne-ne-ka</i> 8. <i>bal</i> ; lit. 4 9 <i>da</i> : distr ench of the ite:	, to be read kankal = Akk. nidutu, 'waste and'. $e^2 \cdot ki \cdot dur^2$: phrase completed in next line. and -ne is supplied from another copy of the inscriptiona-ne-ne, plur., § 13. Order of elements in noun phrase: noun+dependent on., § 29. Not 'dwelling of their heart's delight', which would cf. § 29(3)ne-en-: pronom. infix, plural of indirect object, § 46. year of rule'. Not 'in the time of his royalty'; see above. ibutive use of this ending, see § 22 (Ablative). The sense is that ms separately is to be purchased for one shekel of silver. ag of nominative, § 22. $-ib^2$: subj. prefix, § 38. da: adverb. infix, 12. he-a: 3rd sing. optemph. of verb 'to be', see § 42 a.

1V. $2. u^2 \cdot a:$ participle, \S 42 (1). $3. lu^2:$ used for relative pronoun, \S 16.4. mu-un: subj. prefix, \S 38 (3).-a: participial form in subordinate clause, 6 42 b.

1. Note asyndeton of first two words. -(e)-ne : regular plural ending, § 27 (2). 6. -a: as in 1. 4, above. to idigna.

y, id: used in the second case not as determinative, but as noun in apposition

Date 2 Billy in a marting of the best of the best
医今~ 後四人 首风 医宫宫 可留
10 会平台前继令这些现象的平台。
要して、「「「「「「「「」」」で、「「「」」」
的到了是我时期却是可以
空間 高星的 的时间 國行
ふらかあてのとうと、「「」」
15 爾牙爾國子國學國科學
西西西空人盖台围的部分
一日月 一日 一日 一日 一日 一日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日
来自国界的王国家
年四 下 异畿 日 日
20 國采及采商市 医酸重
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
MAX AT HE BUS IN IT

- 53 a-dug2 8. mu-un-ba-al-la-a he-gal2 (and) fresh water, abundance dug out 9. nig-nu-til-li-da uru-(KI)-ma-da-ni-šu3 without end, to his city and his land 10. im-mi-in-gar-ra-a dumu nu-ur-d-adad supplied : of Nur-Adad, son 11. lugal-zarar-(KI)-ma-ge of Larsa, king ma-da-na ki-dur² ne-ha dur²-u³-de² 12. that his land in a dwelling of peace might dwell, erim-dagal-la-na u3-dug2 13. $du(r)^2 - dur^2 - de^2$ that among his widespread people contentment might dwell, ud-ul-li-a-aš2 ar2-nam-lugal-la-ka-ni 14. that for all time the glory of his royalty kalam-e ag-ag-de² 15. bad2-gal the land might celebrate, a great fort 16. bad²-tibira-(KI) u3-ma-ni-ta the Fort of the Metal-Workers, in his victorious strength gal-bi im-mi-in-du2 17. mightily he built. d.zuen-i-din-na-am 18. Sin-idinnam. sib-nig-gi-na-ge 19. the shepherd faithful, šag2_d.utu-d.dumu-zi-bi 20.
- the heart of Utu and Tammuz 21. mu-un-dug² ud-bal-a-na
- has rejoiced. May the days of his reign
- 22. nig-nu-kur-ru he-a da-ri²-šu³ unchanged be for ever.

8. ba-al : phonetic writing of the root bal, cf. § 7.

9. nig - - - da : lit. ' with unceasingness'. For nig as preformative of abstract nouns, see § 19 b.

11. -ge: genitive ending with g retained before -e of the nominative, § 23 b.

12. ne-ha Akkadian loan-word. -u3-de2: infinitive, double formation with two suffixes. For these, and for the infin. expressing purpose, see § 43.

14. $-a^3 = 3u^3$, directional, § 25. -ka-ni : genitive + suff. pron., § 23 d.

15. -de2: infinitive, used as above, l. 12.

16. -ta: ablative, § 22.

17. gal-bi: adverb, § 31. -in- = -ni-, pronom. infix of direct object, § 46. 19. Lit. 'the shepherd of faithfulness'; for nig see 1. 9, above, and for -ge see l. II.

20. -bi: conjunction, see § 32.

. na: suff. pers. pron. 3rd sing. indirect, see § 13.
 Lit. 'be an unchanged thing'. he-a: 3rd sing. opt.-emph. of verb 'to be',

1 12 a. da-ri : Akkadian loan-word.

$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$
希望 嚴妙 过 多 留面前期事实
長いには空気なりていて、などのかして、
医不可 一個 一個 王
5 周期 网络国家 医国家 金属 网络
王田 今 王 谷 四 4 3 4 5 1 4 3 1 1 4 3 1 1 4 3 1 1 4 3 1 1 1 1
飞 幕 奏 系 怎 遇 愛 虿 參 耶
每 怒毒 尿菌 多~ 面剑 致
FRA B R AR AR AR
10 至 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
会 医 路 多 足 昭 印 3 日 3 年 5 日 3 日 3 日 3 日 3 日 3 日 3 日 3 日 3 日 3 日
网络高时间 馬 医 医 化
金息 要 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一
町業長人まれの全無関連法期間で通知
15 59 27 间是的公司会的的一个

	V
•	d.nin-in-si-na nin-gal ama-kalam-ma To Nininsina, great lady, mother of the land,
2.	zi-gal ² kalam-dim ³ -dim ³ -me dumu-sag-an-ku ³ -ga giving life, creating the land, eldest daughter of the clear heaven,
3.	nin-a-ni-ir warad- ^{d.} zuen his lady, Warad-Sin,
ţ.	nitah kal-ga u ² -a-uri-(KI)-ma the mighty man, nourisher of Ur,
5.	lugal-zarar-(KI)-ma lugal-ki-en-gi-ki-uri ² king of Larsa, king of Sumer and Akkad,
6.	sib-nig-zi $giš$ -har- su^2 -du ⁴ -du ⁴ me-en the faithful shepherd, who fulfils the (divine) purpose, am I.
7.	$e^2-u^2-nam-ti-la$ $unu-ku^3-ga$ The House of the Plant of Life, the pure dwelling,
8.	ki-ni ² -dub-bu-da-ni her place of security,
9.	e ² -a-ni nig ud-ul-li-a-ta her house, which, in days of old,
0.	$ba-du^2$ $a-ba$ $ba-sun$ $nam-ti-mu-su^3$ was built and then fell into decay, for my (own) life
1.	u^3 nam-ti-ku-du-ur-ma-bu-ug and the life of Kudur-Mabug,
2.	$a-a-ugu-ma^2-ge$ $hu-mu-na-du^2$ the father who begat me, I built for her,
3.	ki-bi he-im-mi-gi ² ki-dur ² - sag^2 -dug ² -ga-na its place I restored, (in) her dwelling of heart's content
4.	gal-li-es he-im-mi-dur ² mu-nam-lugal-la-ma ² mightily I caused her to dwell. The name of my royalty
5.	$du-ri^2-\xi u^3$ he-im-mi-gal ² egir ud-da- $a\xi^2$ to eternity have I made to endure. Afterwards, unto the future

3. -ir = ra, dative : this is the end of the noun-complex which begins the

5. 20 = ni, dative: this is the end of the non-complex which begins the inscription.
6. nig:: abstract preformative of nouns, see § 19 b. me-en: 1st sing. indic. of verb 'to be', § 42 a.
9. nig: used as neuter relative pronoun, § 16.
12. -ugu-ma²: 'my begetter': participle+1st sing. indirect suffixed pronoun,

§ 13.
13. Not 'the dwelling of her heart's content'; see § 29 (3).
14. gal-li-eš: adverb, § 31.

P-IA 司令彩 ÞD ALLA MEX BOX 江 強烈 沙絕刻 圣下 喝 多下如多了 双 每118<

東京

第113</br NA FE 25 Æ Nas KZ H.

10.		
ar2-mu	ag-ag-de2	temen-ar ² -nam-nun-na-ma ²
my glory	to celebrate,	the foundation (which proclaims) the glory of my majesty,

- 17. apin-bi ki-he-ne-gub its planting I caused to be firm,
- 18. ingar-sikil-bi he-ne-si its holy wall I caused to stand upright.
- 19. nig-ag-mu-šu³ d.nin-in-si-na Over my work, O Nininsina,
- 20. nin-mu hu-mu-hul²-li-en my lady, do thou rejoice;
- 21. nam-tar-nam-ti-la bal-su(d)-ud a decree of life, a long reign,
- mu-he-gal²-la g^{iš}gu-za-suhuš-gi-m years of abundance, a throne of secure foundation,
- 23. sag-e-eš ha-ma-ab-PA-KAB-DU-gi as a gift may she grant me !
- 24. es²-zarar-(KI)-ma-ka In the abode of Larsa,
- 25. *uru-ba-dim*³-*me-na-ma*² in my city wherein I was born,
- 26. u(d)-mu he-su(d)-su(d)-ud may my days be long !
- 17. ki -gub: compound verb, § 35. ne = ni, infixed pron. direct obj., § 46. 20. For the verb see § 41.

23. The reading of the three signs which form the root of the verb is unknown. 25. The participle has subject-prefix (for passive force of ba see § 39), and is combined with the verb 'to be'; ba-dim-me-na = ba-dim-men-a, see §§ 40, 42 b. 26. For the writing of the verb here see § 5.

VI 日本来 通 里 雪 多 永 多 司 司 里 米 其 年 日 米 一 国 多 里 回 要""置效国生在东于中来骤乐门" 5米下开了吗 目前的行下没有过不 備P第P东意义美亚非平可空 1914日来每月182-金米玉篓了~~~~ 5日米月4-111年11日今 米史家區 里米 百一日一一一 TITA 軍會 E FI NG) 要事」通りてて「自己」 **日五号 爱爱 田司 号 雪 四二 吃米※明寺 店 节 翻令词会见贺 聖王國通726121日回 豆豆來取耳蘭馬毛來劑来風

	VI
г.	ud an ^{d.} en-lil lugal-an-ki-bi-da-ge When Anu and Enlil, king of heaven and earth,
2.	d.marduk dumu-sag-d-en-ki-ka-ra upon Marduk, the eldest son of Enki,
3.	$igi-hul^2$ -la-ne-ne-a $in-\dot{s}i$ -in-bar-ri-e \dot{s} -a with their favourable eye had looked,
4.	nam-en-ub-da-limmu-ba (and) the lordship of the four regions $mu-na-an-si^2-mu-u\check{s}-a$ had given unto him,
5.	d.a-nun-na-ge-ne-ir mu-mah-a (and when) to the Anunnaki with an exalted name
6.	$mi-ni-in-sa^3-e^{s}-a$ $ka^2-dingir-ra-(KI)$ they had named him, (and when) Babylon
7.	suhuš-bi an-ki-gim mu-na-an-gi-ni-eš-a its foundation like heaven and earth they had made firm for him;
8.	u(d)-ba d-marduk d-en-lil-kalam-ma-na at that time Marduk, the lord of his country,
9.	dingir nam-ku ³ -zu an-dim ³ -dim ³ -me-a the god who wisdom created,
10.	unto Samsu-iluna,
11.	$lugal-la-la-ni-i^2-me-en-na-ra$ (unto) me, who am the king of his pride,
12.	$ku(r)^2$ - kur^2 kilib-ba-bi nam-sib-bi ag - de^2 the lands, all of them, their shepherding to have,
13.	ma - an - si^2 kalam-ma- ni u^2 - sal - la nad - de^2 granted; his country in peace to make repose,
14.	ug^3 -dagal-la-ni silim-ma du - ri^2 - ξu^3 his widespread people in security for ever
15.	$tu(m)^2$ - tum^2 - mu - de^2 a^2 - gal hu - mu - da - an - ag^2 to lead, with a strong hand he did ordain me.

I. an d. en-lil - - - bi-da: asyndeton and copula, § 32. -ge, § 23 c. 2. For the noun phrase, genitive, and order see § 23 f and § 29.

3. -ne-ne, 3rd plur., § 13. For the verb, past plur., and partic. endings see §§ 40 and 42 b.

4. -na-an-; redupl. form of pronom. infix, indirect, see § 46.

9. an-: subject prefix. Note manner of expressing relative clause, and partic. form of verb, §§ 16 and 42 b.

11. Lit. 'the king-his pride-me being-to', an instructive example of a nounclause; see § 29.

12-15. Verbal forms in -de2 are infinitives, § 43 b.

13. u²-sal-la, lit. 'in wide pastures'.

而 多 通 甲 田 ふ 聖 平 三 シ 要心气来也多要多来效更正因 「日日日日間、第一部で「四日」 医子子子子子子子 20 图目 米开诊米,每一一一个多 来四日日日期第2月 西亚中的国务希望国际发生 HAH HIT H AB-来要每来五五级的 25 把时日时铃一百分全保留命时期间出 定 法案 要 通 您 面 吃 可 的 之 公 成 面 - 西古日夕水園 HAH JEY 来。这一日日日日夏夏日日日日的意思 30 赵河级户道手下一开起时目上下面运会

- 16. sa-am-su-i-lu-na lugal-kal-ga Samsu-iluna, the mighty king,
- 17. lugal-ka²-dingir-ra-(KI) lugal-an-ub-da-limmu-ba king of Babylon, the king who the four regions
- 18. sag-ur-a-ne-in-si²-ga me-en bringeth into subjection am I.
- **19.** a^2 -kal-ni²-ma² igi-ga(l)²-gal-mu-ta In my own strength (and) with my great skill,
- 20. $bad^2_d_a_kar_d_en_lil_la^2_(KI)$ the wall of Zakar-Enlil
- 21. ^d.nin-har-sag-ga² ama-in-dim³-en-na-uš to Nin-harsag, the mother, who created (me),
- 22. bad^2 -pad-da-(KI) d- $iškur-a^2$ -tah-mu-uš to Ishkur, who increaseth my strength,
- 23. bad^2 -la-ga-ba-(KI) the wall of Lagab
- 24. d.nannar-dingir-sag-du-mu-uš to Nannar, the god who formed me,
- 25. bad²-uru-ia-bu-ga-mi-(KI) ^d·lugal-GIŠ.A.TU.GAB.LIŠ the wall of the city Iabugani to the god Shar-sarbati,
- 26. mu-nam-lugal-la-mu-um-ne-ib²-gu-ul-la-a³² who the name of my royalty magnifieth
- 27. bad^2 -uru-gu-la-bad²-(KI) the wall of the city Gula-bad,
- 28. $u^3 bad^2$ -u-si-a-na- ir^3 -ra-(KI)and the wall of Uşi-ana-Irra
- 29. ^d.ner-unu-gal tun-^{lu²}erim²-mu-um to Nergal, who the defeat of my enemy
- 30. $ne-in-ag-a-a\check{s}$ $a\check{s}^3-bad^2-ga(l)-gal-la-bi$ bringeth to pass; those six great walls
- 18. Lit. 'smites—the—head—of—the—foe (ur-a): compound verb, § 35. 19. nt^2 : reflexive, § 14.

- 25. Reading of these signs unknown. The Akkadian translation is sarbatu, 'mulberry (?) tree'.
- 26. Participial construction. -um, (and in l. 29) seems superfluous. $-a\xi = su^3$.
- 28. The sign si is here transcribed si, not ze, as the name is Akkadian.

^{21. -}us, for -sus, and similarly in the following lines.

- 46. silim-ma $du-ri^2-su^3$ ag-da in safety for ever, to have,
- 47. ŠAG².KUR²-zid-da-mu dingir-gim di-di-da (after) my heart's desire like a god to walk,
- 48. u(d)- δu - δu^3 sag- il^2 -laand unto the day's end with uplifted head,
- 49. $asilal-sag^2-hul^2-la-ta$ gi(n)-gi(n)-dawith joy and gladness of heart to go,
- 50. $sag-e-e^{x^3}$ hu-mu-PA.KAB.DU.- e^{x} as a gift have they granted me.

VII

- I. <u>d.en-lil</u> gu-ti-um-(K1) muš-gir-har-sag-ga Enlil—Gutium, the stinging serpent of the hills,
- 2. lu² a²-nam-gal²-dingir-ri-e-ne who (was) the enemy of the gods
- 3. lu² nam-lugal-ki-en-gi-ra² kur²-šu³ ba-tum-a who the sovereignty of Sumer to the mountains had carried off,
- 4. ki-en-gi-ra² nig-a-erim² ne-in-si-a and Sumer with enmity had filled —
- 5. dam-tuk dam-ni ba-an-da-kar-ra (for) from him that had a wife his wife had been reft away,
- 6. dumu-tuk dumu-ni ba-an-da-kar-ra and from him that had a child his child had been reft away —
- 7. *mig-a-erim² nig-a²-zi kalam-ma* and enmity and wickedness in the land
- 8. mi-ni-in-gar-ra d-en-lil-lugal- $ku(r)^2$ - kur^2 -ra-gehe had set ; Enlil, king of the lands,
- 9. mu-bi ha-lam-e-de² d.utu-he-gal² his name to destroy, Utu-hegal,

46. ag-da: Infinitive, as in preceding line, and in following verbal forms.
47, 50. Reading of the groups of signs in capitals is uncertain.

VII. I. *d. enlil* is without construction here; it is resumed in 1.8. 3, 4. *ki-en-gi-ra* is probably to be read *šumer-ra*, as is shown by the phonetic complement, see §§ 5, 11. 5. *dam-tuk* is *nominativus pendens*, lit. 'as to him who had... his wife

was, &c.'. On passive force of *ba*-, see § 39. 8. *d*.*enlil*...*ge*, see § 23 c.

9. ha-lam-e-de: infinitive; for the form and the final sense, see § 43.
27s1 F

READING PASSAGES. VI, VII

	66 READING PASSAGES. VII		READING PASSAGES. VII 67
10	到罪會國意意	10.	nitah-kal-ga lugal-unu-(KI)-ga the mighty man, the king of Erech,
	空中 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11.	<i>lugal-an-ub-da-limmu-ba lugal-dug-ga-na</i> the king of the four regions, the king whose word
	~ 276 276 276 27 28 27 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	I 2.	nu -g r^2 -g r^2 -d a d.en-lil lugal-ku(r) ² -ku r^2 -ra-ge is not gainsaid; Enlil, king of the lands,
	到各学说到希思想要是出版家的资源	13.	a ² -bi-mu-da-an-ag ² d.inanna-nin-a-ni mu-na-an-gin gave (him) mission. (To) Inanna, his lady, he went,
		14.	sub mu-na-lum ² nin-mu ug-me ² a prayer he brought: 'My lady, lioness of battle,
	Mai we we we we we we	15.	$ku(r)^2$ - kur^2 - da du^4 - du^4 d - en - lil - li who on the mountains art fair, Enlil,
15	*** 第2 400 400 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16.	nam-lugal-ki-en-gi-ra su ² -ba gi ² -gi ² -de ² the sovereignty of Sumer into its hand to restore,
	要要了 一個	17.	a^2 -bi-mu-da-an-ag ² a^2 -lah-mu he-me has given (me) mission; my support be thou
	驾客运费管理的联系	18.	ti-ri ² -ga-a-an lugal-gu-ti-um-(KI) Tirigan the king of Gutium,
	医 医 医 医 医 日本 医 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化	19.	<i>inim-bi</i> $[mu-dug?]$ lu^2 $nu-mu-ši-e^3$ this word [has spoken]:—" No man is come out (against me)".
	AND	20.	^{id} idigna gu ² -a-a-ba ne-in-dib ² The Tigris (and) the shore of the sea he has occupied,
20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	21.	sig - δu^3 - ki - en - gi - ra^2 gan^2 ne - $ke\delta da$ unto the lower parts of Sumer the fields he has barred,
	空间每月月期的	22.	igi -nim-šu ³ gir^2 ne-kešda unto the upper parts the way he has barred,
	~ \$~ [1] \$ \$1] \$ \$1] \$ \$1]	23.	kaskal-kalam-ma-ge u^2 -gid-da ne-in-m u^2 the roads of the country long grass have grown '.
	★ 第44回 件 報 你 就 就 就 就 」	24.	$lugal$ $d.en-lil-li$ a^2-si^2-ma The king whom Enlil had endowed with might,
	到第一年四月二十二日 第一日	ail fin 13. dative 15. 17.	12. For this means of expressing the oblique case of the relative, see § 16, a^2ag^2 : compound verb, lit. 'send an order'. After <i>-nin-a-ni</i> the ending <i>-ir</i> seems to be omitted; see § 24. <i>du-du</i> : participle, reduplicated root without suffix, § 42 (1). For <i>he-me</i> , see § 42 (2) a. lu^2-nu , see § 19.
		21-	23. Compare Book of Judges, ch. v. 6.

F 2

68	READING PASSAGES. VII		READING PASSAGES. VII 69
25	来是萬時一時間	25.	d- <i>inanna-ge</i> sag ² -g <i>i</i> -pad-da d -ulu-he-gal ² the chosen of the heart of Inanna, (even) Utu-hegal,
	到我想在医院	26.	<i>nitah-kal-ga unu-(KI)-ta mu-ši-e</i> ³ the mighty man, from Erech went forth.
	到来驾回日日 医日子	27.	$e^{2} d_{i} i \tilde{s} k u r - k a$ $g i \tilde{s} - n e - d u^{2}$ The temple of Ishkur he reached (?)
	医强度 医医医胃 医	28.	<i>dumu-uru-na-ge-ne</i> gu ³ -mu-ne-de-e (To) the men of his city he cried,
	繁 M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	29.	gu-ti-um-(KI) d.en-lil-li ma-an-si ² 'Gutium, Enlil has delivered it (into my hand).
30	會影响到國家開發	₃ 0.	<i>nin-mu ^d.inanna a²-lah-mu-um ^d.dumu-zi</i> My lady Inanna is my support ; Tammuz,
	開 一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	31.	ama-ušumgal-an-na-ge nam-mu ne-dug the sovereign (?) of heaven, my destiny has pronounced;
	彩虹弦望發寶帶希塔臺語	32.	^d .giš-bil-ga-mes dumu- ^d ·nin-sun ² -na-ge Gilgamesh, the son of Nin-sun,
	不够"四回来您的留些的?	33.	$maškim-su^3$ $ma-an-si^2$ $dumu-unu-(KI)-ga$ for protector he has given me'. The sons of Erech
		34.	dumu-kullab- (KI) -ka sag ² -hul ² -la ba-an-gar and the sons of Kullab, joy of heart was caused (unto them).
	医多足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足足	35.	<i>uru-ni lu²-aš²-gim egir-ra-ni ba-ab-uš</i> His city as one man behind him pressed
35	王を静しる「長陽を見る」の	36.	ka-kešda igi-bar-ra si-ne-sa ² (upon) the king, (?) the glance of their eyes they kept straight.
	国时期的一个上面门 河 546月 街	37.	e^{2} -d. <i>iškur-ka</i> zi -ga-ni $u(d)$ -limmu-kam-ma When from the temple of Ishkur he had departed, on the fourth day
	軍家會國王王幾個令軍國王	38.	nak -su- id_{en} -uri-gal-ka giš-ne-du ² the ford (?) of the river En-urigal he reached (?);
	金融通过的学校学校的	39.	u(d)-ia ² -kam-ma bar ³ -i ² -li-tab-ba-e-ka giš-ne-du ² on the fifth day the shrine of Ili-tabba he reached (?).
	公理探问, 高型专业中国组织的生产	25. 27	Lit. 'of Inanna the heart-chosen'. $dt_{a}^{a} = -dt_{a}^{a}$: compound verb: sense here assigned is conjectural.

27. gis -- du^2 : compound verb; sense here assigned is conjectural. 28. dumu -- ne: genitive and plural endings, see § 23 c, As in l. 13 above, the dative ending is omitted. 36. Meaning of the whole line somewhat uncertain. 37. Lit. 'His departing of the temple ... reached'.

40	医希德马里岛恐希息图
	的空间的不是一個人
	靈物》下四開留正是聽了會
	马带鼓巨) 国时 每时国国时时间的100
45	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	乘會集团 化固定器 整门
	题 疑 聚 不
	新康 圣 第353 第53 第53 第53 第53
	四 第 第 第 第 第 第
50	金子 电台 化 化 医 医 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化 化
	到新了了了。 一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個一個
	与 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王 王
	5月19月19月19月19月19日
	等望跑强闯强乘忍服

READING PASSAGES. VII

70

- 40. ur-d.nin-a-zu na-bi-d.en-lil Ur-Ninazu and Nabi-Enlil.
- $\delta agub-ti-ri^2$ -ga-a-an ki-en-gi- δu^3 the lieutenants of Tirigan, unto Sumer 4I.
- im-gi2-eš3 kin-gi²-a 42. upon (the king's) orders returned.
- bar3-i2-li-tab-ba-e-ka zi-ga-ni 43. When from the shrine of Ili-tabba he had departed,
- u(d)-aš³-kam-ma ka-muru-(KI)-ka giš-ne-du² 44. on the sixth day over against Muru he reached (?)
- d.iškur-ra mu-na-an-gin sub mu-na-tum² 45. Unto Ishkur he went. a prayer he brought :
- d.iskur tukul d.en-lil-li 46. ma-an-si² 'O Ishkur, the weapon Enlil has given unto me;
- 47. my support be thou'.
- erim mu-na-sug² d.utu-he-gal² 48. An army he led out: Utu-hegal,
- UKU.GAN.-im-mi-si² nitah-kal-ga 49. the mighty man, smote
- šagub-bi u(d)-ba ti-ri²-ga-a-an, 50. those lieutenants. On that day Tirigan,
- 51. lugal-gu-ti-um-(KI) as2-a-ni gir2-ba-da-an-kar king of Gutium, solitary fled away.
- ki-zi-ni ba-da-an-kar-ra 52. His stronghold whereto he had fled,
- dub²-ru-um-(KI)-ma ba-an-šag 53. in Dubrum he was welcomed;
- lu²-dub²-ru-um-ma-ge d.utu-he-gal2 5**4**. (but) the men of Dubrum, [seeing that] Utu-hegal

42. i.e. to deal with the rebellion.

44. $gis - - du^2$, see l. 27, &c., above. 49. The reading of the first part of this compound verb is uncertain, but the sense is clear. Compare the inscription of Entemena (p. 121, l. 45), for a similar phrase.

50. šagub-bi : this placing of the object after the verb is very irregular, and it is probable that something is omitted from the text, and that this is not really the object.

51. aš²-a-ni: lit. 'his one', i.e. 'unattended'.

	72 READING PASSAGES. VII, VIII
55	不到第一年度 医 医 医 医 医
	家际家庭了降距的
	医时间等现象可留不多因
	\$P\$
	MM 国 题》 F R & W M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M
60	王驾军的帝国
	采石克医院区会和国
	·····································
	金田 李平 田 一 田 一 田 一 田 一 田 日 田 田 田 田

VIII

公案留谷田已至日常通用下册 外留公司之子四国公会之后,并且这些国际。 2019年代回知是他们的一个不可是

55.	$bar lugal d-en-lil-li a^2-si^2-ma$ the king by Enlil endowed with strength
56.	i^2 -me-a i^2 -zu-a-ge- e^{X^3} was, because they knew [this],
5 7 .	ti - ri^2 - ga - a - an - ra su^2 - nu - ni - ba to Tirigan their hand gave not.
58.	^{lu²} kin-gi²-a-d-utu-he-gal² The messenger of Utu-hegal
5 9 .	<i>ti-ri²-ga-a-an u³ dam-dumu-ni</i> Tirigan and his wife (and) son
6 0.	dub²-ru-um-ma mu-ni-dib – – – – – – in Dubrum captured.
61.	$d_u tu$ -he-gal ² mu-dur ² gir ² -ni-šu ³ Utu-hegal sat down; at his feet
62.	mu -nad gu^2 -na gir^2 -nc- gub he (Tirigan) lay; upon his neck he set his foot.
63.	nam-lugal-ki-en-gi-ra šu²-ba im-mi-gi² The sovereignty of Sumer into its hand he restored.
	VIII
Ι.	(ud) ^d ·nin-gir-su ur-sag-kal-ga-d·en-lil-la ² -ge When Ningirsu the strong warrior of Enlil,
2.	d- <i>nin-giš-zi-da-dumu-^d-nin-a-zu-</i> to Ningishzida, the son of Ninazu,
3.	ki-ag ² -dingir-ri-ne-ra uru-a ki-ur ³ beloved of the gods, in the city the site thereof
4.	mu-na-mi-gar-a gan ² -ga gan ² -id mu-na-ni-gar-a had granted, the hill and the valley had granted,
5.	gu^{3} -de-a pa-te-si-lagaš-(KI) and when Gudea, the governor of Lagash,

55, 56. $bar - - ge-e^{3}$: app. here = 'because', lit. 'to the side of their knowing'. For bar - - ka, see p. 117, l. 32. Note participial form of verb *i-su-a* in subord. clause.

59. dam-dumu-ni: asyndeton, as frequently.

VIII. 3. dingir-ri-ne, plural, see § 27 (2). For the long noun-phrase ending in -ra (dative), see § 29.

4. The -a ending of the verb is a participial form, regularly used in subordinate clause, see § 42 b.

74 READING PASSAGES. VIII	READING PASSAGES. VIII 75
医今日的米田区日日今日半日下午	6. <i>lu²-si-sa² dingir-ra-ni ki-ag²-e d-nin-gir-su</i> the righteous man, who loveth his god, for Ningirsu
影響管調察等等時可以可見多	7. lugal-a-ni e ² -ninnu-d-im-dugud ^{mušen} -bar ² -bar ² -ra-ni his king his temple, E-ninnu of the shining Storm-Bird,
11日間夜 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11日 11	8. e^2 -PA e^2 -ub-imin-na-ni mu-na-du ² -a and E-PA, his house of the seven stages, had built;
金田 到 6月 月 6月 1日 6月 1日 6月 1日 6月 1日	9. ^{d.} nina nin-en nin-a-ni e ² -sirara-(KI)-TAG. for Nina, the noble lady, his lady, her E-sirara-?
,	10. $kur^2 - e^2 - la - ni$ $mu - na - du^2$ the mountain that rises over the temple, he built.
	11. $dingir-ga(l)-ga(l)-lagas (KI)-ge-ne e^2-ne-ne$ For the great gods of Lagash their temples
米卧卧ゆ即嗵多扁的用的物料	12. mu-ne-du ² d.nin-giš-zi-da dingir-ra-ni he built, for Ningishzida, his god,
圣 医 计 多 品 至 完 密 的 多 日 多 日 多 日 多 日 多 日 多 日 多 日 多 日 多 日 多	13. e^2 -gir-su-(KI)-ka-ni mu-na-du ² his temple in Girsu he built.
置谷里を単すをまる	14. lu^2 dingir-mu-gim d-nin-gir-su-ge dingir-ra-ni Whosoever, even as (I proclaim) my god, Ningirsu (as) his god
等来是过来国参围制来国家	15. ug^3 - ga gu^3 - u^3 - mu - na - ni - de - a e^2 - $dingir$ - ma^2 - ge to the people proclaims, the temple of my god
15 票里口油中国中国中国中国中国	16. <i>igi-</i> ?- <i>la na-ab-ag-ge mu-bi he-pad-de</i> ² with a eye let him not regard (?), but its name let him invoke.
全家國高月言語態思為民主要	17. lu ² -bi ku-li-mu he-am ² mu-mu he-pad-de ² That man my friend shall be, my name he shall invoke.
87月19日日三支定于天平永 忠 王 天 中 3 8 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5	18. alan-na-e mu-lu gu ³ -de-a A statue he fashioned ; 'Unto Gudea,
医风音电光复图 医二甲状节	19. $lu^2-e^2-du^2-a-ka$ nam-li-il mu-na-si ² who built the temple, life he has given ':
如 # P # P # P # P # P # P # P # P # P #	20. $mu-\check{s}u^3$ $mu-na-sa^3$ e^2-a $mu-na-ni-tu$ (this) for a name he called it, and in the temple brought it in.
20 数 道 数 時 也 数 医 章 制 节 数 中 每 5 数 型 20 数 道 数 间 数 中 句 数 型 20 数 道 20 数 道 20 数 通 数 中 句 数 通 20 数 通 数 中 句 数 通 20 数 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8, 9. The reading of PA and TAG is uncertain. In 8 and 10 the reference is to the stage-tower of a temple. 11. dingir gene: noun+adj.+dep. genitive+plur. ending, see § 23, 27, 20. For the disappearance of the dative case-ending, see § 24ne-ne,

- 27, 29. For the displatance of the database of the second suff. pron. 3rd plur., see § 13.
 12. mu-ne-du: -ne- infixed pron. indirect, see § 46.
 16. The second sign is not identified.
 17. he-am²: see § 42 a.
 20. The last sign is an alternative form of TU.

来园日来同学日 四米 臣 KTY T ED 때ョ Æ RAD Щ Ŧ KA ** 1*-1 图 ** 町 DI ΤŦ \mathbb{R} 如即创一个区区中期 繁张出行 5 医沙耳肌 线来岛 沙風的 第00万 好账件一 **HE** ~ 素 ~ ~ 魚 学个上明王里思 中国王国王帝国。他们的王国王帝 10 T 一面以四面 E D 通日 FIF 通日 H 塗米 KPH-图 表 一章 净 HIA 15

- 1. *d.nin-giš-zi-da dingir-gu³-de-a* (To) Ningishzida, who is the god of Gudea
- 2. pa-te-si-lagaš-(KI) the governor of Lagash,
- 3. lu^2 e^2 -an-na in-du^2-a-kam who E-anna built,
- 4. $\frac{d \cdot inanna}{(and to)} \frac{nin-ku(r)^2-kur^2-ra}{(and to)} \frac{nin-a-ni}{(and to)}$
- 5. gu³-de-a mu-gil-sa pa-te-si-lagaš-(KI) Gudea, treasured name, governor of Lagash,
- 6. $lu^2 e^{2}$ -ninnu-d·nin-gir-su-ka in-du²-a who E-ninnu of Ningirsu built.
- 7. u(d) d.inanna-ge igi-nam-ti-ka-ni When Inanna her life-giving eye
- 8. mu-ši-bar-ra-a gu³-de-a had turned upon him, Gudea,
- 9. pa-te-si-lagaš-(KI) geštu-dagal-a-kam governor of Lagash, who is of wide understanding,
- 10. $eri-nin-a-ni-ki-ag^2-am^2$ and is a servant that loves his lady,
- 11. *pisan-u*³-*šub-ba-ka giš-ba-har* the vessel of the brick-mould shaped,
- 12. ka-al-ka uru²-ba-mul the brick-stamp he engraved,
- 13. *im-bi* ki-zala(g)-zalag-ga-a *im-mi-dib* the clay from a clean place he took,
- 14. sig^{5} -bi ki-sikil-a im-mi-du³ the bricks in a pure place he made
- 15. *uš-bi mu-ku³ izi-im-ta-lal* the foundation he cleansed and purified with fire,

1-3. The words between *dingir* (1, 1) and *-kam* (1, 3) form one noun clause; cf. § 29. $-kam = -ka-am^2$, i.e. genitive ending + particip. form of verb 'to be', § 42 a. Lit. 'N. being the god of G., &c.'

9. $-kam = ka - am^2$, as above. gestu = GIS.TUG.PI.

13. Lit. 'its clay', i.e. the clay for (the bricks to build) the temple, and similarly in the following lines. The suffixed pronoun -bi is here used proleptically, with reference to e^2 in 1. 17.

78 READING PASSAGES. IX	READING PASSAGES. IX 79
	16. temen-bi i^2 -ir-nun-ka ξu^2 -tag-ba-ni-dug the foundation-stone with oil of goodly savour he anointed,
电学员 日 マ 里米ふ	17. e ² -ki-ag ² -ga ² -ni e ² -an-na her beloved temple, E-anna,
冬冬日 空目 东西口	18. $\delta a(g)^2$ -gir-su-(KI)-ka mu-na-ni-du ² in Girsu he built for her.
X 由县的 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	19. kur^2 -ma ³ -gan-(KI)-ta na ² esi im-ta-e ³ From the mountain of Magan a hard stone he fetched
	20. $alan-na-ni-su^3$ $mu-tu$ and into a statue of himself he worked it;
	21. gu ³ -de-a-lu ² -e ² -du ² -a-ka nam-ti-la-ni 'Of Gudea, who built the temple, may his life
	22. $he-su(d)$ $mu-su^3$ $mu-na-sa^3$ be long!'; (this) for name he called it,
	23. e ² -an-na-ka mu-na-ni-lu and into E-anna brought it.
電系る町生金ワミ酚	24. $lu^2 e^2$ -an-na-ta ib^2 -ta- ab - e^3 - e^3 -a Whosoever from E-anna removes it,
等世間来高立表的已互互互互互互	25. <i>ib²-zi-ri-a mu-sar-a-ba</i> destroys it, (or) its inscription
25 张字 开关 开 王	26. δu^2 -ne-i b^2 - ur^3 - a d-inanna-nin-ku(r) ² -kur ² -ra-ge obliterates, may Inanna, the lady of the lands,
二日 四 二 三 二 三 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二 二	27. sag-ga ² -ni ukkin-na nam-he-ma-tar-e his head in the assembly curse,
田目の通道東西西	28. $gi \overset{gi \overset{g}{s}}{gu-za-gub-ba-na}$ of the throne that he has established
	29. suhuš-bi na-an-gi-ni the foundation thereof may she not secure,
	30. <i>numun-a-ni he-til bal-a-ni he-tar</i> his seed may she destroy, his rule may she cut short !
30 KHADARK KHADARX	 18. mu-na-ni-du²: subj. prefix (§ 38)+indirect pronom. infix+direct pronom. infix (§ 46) +root. 19. The 'hard stone' is the diorite from which the Gudea statues are sculptured.

- 21. Noun phrase containing a subordinate clause, see §§ 16, 29, 42 b. 23. The sign transcribed lu is a variant form of that which is found (e.g.) in l. 20. 28. Lit. 'of his established (*gub-ba*) throne'. 29. *na*: prohibitive prefix, see § 45.

	X	
1.	<i>ud</i> ^d · <i>nin-gir-su-ge</i> When Ningirsu	
2.	$uru-ni-\check{s}u^3$ $igi-zi$ $im-\check{s}i-bar-ra$ upon his city with an eye of favour had looked,	
3.	gu^3 -de-a sib-zi- Su^3 kalam-ma and Gudea for true shepherd in the land	
4.	ba-ni-pad-da $\check{s}a(g)^2$ -lu ² - $\check{s}arge\check{s}$ -ta he had chosen, and among the multitude of men	
5.	δu^2 -ni ba-ta-an-dur ² -ba-a his might had caused to dwell,	
6.	uru $mu-ku^3$ $izi-im-ma-ta-lal$ the city he (<i>i.e.</i> Gudea) cleansed and purified with fire,	
7.	$g^{is}u^{s}$ -sub 'mu-gar sig 5 mas-e ne-pad a brick-mould he made; the omens chose a brick.	
8.	lu^2 usug-ga m^2 -gal ² lu^2 si-gi ² -a (He) who in the temple was reverent, who restored the (?)	
9.	$u\dot{s}$ -zalag mi^2 -kin-dug-ga uru -ta im -ta- e^3 who of the pure foundation took due heed, from the city went forth.	
10.	$dusu-bi$ sal-e $nu-il^2$ (If) a woman could not lift her basket	
11.	$sag-ur-sag-e$ $mu-na-ru^2$ the head of a man supported it for her.	
12.	<i>e²-d-nin-gir-su-ka erida-(KI)-gim</i> The temple of Ningirsu (as holy) as Eridu	
13.	ki-sikil-la ne-du ² in a pure place he built.	
14.	$usan$ $a-ba-sig^3$ $ku\xi a^2-si$ $la-ba-sig^3$ The whip smote not, the thong smote not,	
15.	ama dumu-ni nig nu-ma-ni-ra the mother her child punished not for aught,	
7. 1 8, 9	Not ' for true s. of the land', which would be sib - si - $kalam$ - ma - Su ; cf. § 29. The omens chose the brick with which the building was to be begun. Translation is not certain. The words refer either to Gudea himself, or to pious citizens.	

^{14.} la: Akkadian negative, § 44. The translation 'thong' is general: some particular kind is doubtless indicated.

G

 $\overline{\mathsf{X}}$ KF * ÞE H 日日日日日日 5 1 田豆米日 H ŢŢ 口全国中生区公式中国的社会 王文王多百回二支军之王 国 47 TH JE ⋺⊦Ҙ 国 ₩ 沙里里里雪 净 \square 四国 民江 用國口品日中 R. 中世区町 15

^{15.} nig: neuter indefinite pronoun, see § 18.

今日日日日 日子 20 峰水 今 十 日 再 日 田 ■ F ← ■ F (- + B H M =) ゆ や 町 ゆ 町 ゆ 町 * M W II IN TO 下 (日) 町 中 平 高江 111 《 来 客 每 4 4 4 4 5 4 9 0 30 冬日下生日 4日 10

READING PASSAGES. X

	READING PASSAGES. X 83
16.	sagub nu-banda ugula lu^2zi -ga The prefect, the overseer, the steward, the driver
17.	$kin-a-gub-ba-ba$ sig^2-gi $SU-ag$ of those that were occupied with a task, — distaffs of wool
18.	nam -sig ³ δu^2 -ba mu -gal ² -am ² for smiting in their hands were.
19.	ki-mah-uru-ka al-nu-gar In the cemetery of the city was no lament (?) made,
20.	<i>lu²-ug² ki-nu-tum² gala-e</i> no corpse was buried, the psalmist
21.	$balag$ nu - lum^2 ir^2 nu - ta - e^3 his drum brought not, wailing went not up,
2 2.	$ama-ir^2$ -ge ir^2 nu-ne-dug the mourning woman no wailing uttered.
23.	<i>ki-sur-ra-lagaš-(KI)-ka</i> In (all) the coasts of Lagash
24. <i>lu</i> ² a ma	di-tuk ki-nam-erim ² -šu ³ lu ² nu-gin n that had a lawsuit unto the place of taking the oath such an one went not
25.	lu^2 -har-ra e^2 - lu^2 -ka nu-tu an usurer the house of a man entered not.
26.	d. <i>nin-gir-su-lugal-a-ni</i> (For) Ningirsu, his king,
27.	$mig-du^4-e$ $pa-mu-na-e^3$ all that was seemly he (Gudea) wrought gloriously for him;
28.	e^2 -ninnu-d.im-dugud ^{mušen} -ba $(r)^2$ -ba $(r)^2$ -ra-ni his E-ninnu of the bright Storm-bird
29.	mu -na- du^2 ki - bi mu -na- gi^2 he built for him, (and) its place he restored for him.
3 0.	$\frac{\delta a(g)^2-\delta a}{\ln the midst thereof}$ $\frac{gi-unu-ki-ag^2-ni}{his beloved shrine}$
18 22 25 does 26	The reading of the sign transcribed SU is uncertain. i. e. they made only a pretence of inflicting the usual punishments. Lit. ' the mother of wailing'. The sign tu is a more complicated form of the ordinary tu , from which it not differ in meaning. The suffix $(-ra)$ of the dative is absent, its place being taken by the infixed of the following verb, see § 24.

30. gi-unu: phonetic writing of gi(g)-unu; see Vocabulary.

目 " 小 小 小 月 月 (1) " (1)

XI

- 31. \check{sim} -erin-na mu-na-ni-du² with resinous cedar he built for him.
- 32. $ud e^{2}-d$ -nin-gir-su-ka mu-du²-a When the temple of Ningirsu he was building,
- 33. *d.nin-gir-su-lugal-ki-ag²-ni-e* Ningirsu, his beloved king,
- 34. a-ab-ba-igi-nim-ia $a-ab-ba-sig-ga-su^3$ from the upper sea unto the lower sea
- 35. gir²-bi ig-mu-na-kid. his way opened.

XI

- 1. gu³-de-a-pa-le-si-lagaš-(KI)-ge Gudea, governor of Lagash,
- 2. ud e²-ninnu d.nin-gir-su-ra when E-ninnu for Ningirsu
- 3. mu-na-du²-a gil-sa im-mi-ag he had built, treasures made (i.e. adorned it).
- 4. e²-har-dim³-dim³-ma pa-te-si-aš²-e
 A temple with sculptures a (i.e. any) single governor
- ^{d.}nin-gir-su-ra nu-na-du² for Ningirsu had not built (before).
 6.

na mu- du^2 mu mu-sar nig- du^4 pa-ne- e^3 Stone he fashioned, his name he inscribed, what was seemly he wrought gloriously,

- 7. dug-dug-ga-d-nin-gir-su-ka-ge the commands of Ningirsu
- 8. $\frac{\delta u^2-zi-im-mi-gar}{with a faithful hand were performed.}$ From the mountain of Magan
- Lit. 'a house of fashioned sculptures (har)'.
 šu²-zi - gar forms a compound verb, the first part adverbial, see § 35.

10 华小 参风 亚发型 法 第二日 多小 400 東张王文可臣 医二回医二角五金周 曲影正般国家的周期 TP KH H HK *** 哘 E KE) るの町を見てきるので、 20 -ा∰ Ky. **B** \square F F 米国来吗 诊用时间

READING PASSAGES. XI

- 9. na^2esi $im-ta-e^3$ $alan-na-su^3$ a hard stone he brought, and into a statue
- 10. mu-tu lugal-mu e²-a-ni mu-na-du² he worked it. 'For my king his temple have I built;
- II. nam-ti nig-ba-mu mu- δu^3 mu-na- sa^3 may life be my reward'; (this) for its name he called it,
- I 2. e^2 -ninnu-a mu-na-ni-tu² and into E-ninnu he brought it.
- 13. gu³-de-a alan-e dug-im-ma-si²-mu Gudea the statue commanded,
- 14. alan lugal-mu u³-na-dug 'O statue, unto my king say:—
- **15.** $ud e^2$ -ninnu e^2 -ki- ag^2 - ga^2 -ni "When E-ninnu, his beloved temple,
- 16. mu-na- du^2 -a har mu- du^3 ξu^2 - ξu^2 mu-lahI had built, fetters I loosed, hands I freed,
- 17. ud-imin-am² še la-ba-ara for seven days corn was not ground,
- 18. gim² nin-a-ni mu-da-di-am² the maid with her mistress walked,
- 19. eri-ne lugal-ni zag-mu-da-gin-am² slaves with their master went side by side,
- 20. $uru-ma^2$ u^2 sig-ni zag-bain my city the strong man his vassal by his side
- 21. mu-da-nad-am² nig-erim² made to lie down. Enmity
- 22. e^2 -bi-a im-mi-gi² nig-gi-gi-na from that temple I turned away; according to the ordinances
- 23. d.nina-d.nin-gir-su-ka-šu³ of Nina and of Ningirsu
- 10. *lugal-mu*, with disappearance of dative case-ending; cf. ll. 14, 25, and 26, below, and § 24. 22-3. *nig-gi-gi-na* - - - Su³: noun-phrase, § 29.

88 READING PASSAGES. XI	READING PASSAGES. XI 89
X -> LT HQ KI	24. <i>li-im-ma-ši-tar</i> did I give judgement.
25 4 围 医下下子母子	25. nu-sig ² lu ² -nig-luk nu-mu-na-gar The orphan unto the rich man I delivered not,
这些 臣 國 國 医 中 马 罗	26. $na-ma-su$ $lu-a^2-luk$ $nu-na-gar$ the widow unto the powerful man I delivered not,
	27. e^2 dumu-nitah nu-tuk dumu-sal-bi the house that had no son its daughter
	28. i^2 -bil-la-ba mi-ni-lu into its heritage entered."
	29. $alan-na$ $ka-šu^3$ $im-ma-dur^2$ Into the mouth of the statue he put (these words).
	30. alan-e u^3 ku^3 nu $za-gin^2$ $nu-ga-am^2$ The statue neither of silver is it, nor of lapis-lazuli is it,
	31. u ³ urudu nu u ³ nagga nu zabar nu nor of copper nor of lead nor of bronze
一百个一里来了中日里	32. $kin-ga^2$ lu^2 $nu-ba-ga^2-ga^2$ its fashion has any man made;
	33. $\frac{na^2esi-am^2}{it is of hard stone}$. As a place for librations
	34. ha -ba-gub nig - a^2 - zi - ga - ka may it stand ! By any deed of enmity
田田三寺参三日田	35. lu² nam-mi-gul-e
「四日」を買って、	may no man destroy it!
	 29. Lit. 'caused (them) to dwell'. 30 ff. u³: Akkadian copula, § 32. u nu: 'and not, i.e. neither'. nu-ga-am², negative emphatic of verb 'to be', see § 42 a, and cf, the next extract, 11. 29, 38, and 45. 35. nam-mi-gul-e: prohibitive, § 45+subject prefix, § 38+root+suffix of 3rd pers. impf., § 40.

K X 条 第 第 四 第 第 第 第 第 第 F185日日1日前的国家费 F 条 寶 彩 四 条 容 痛 N/V DEF-Y 降型 ¥γ Ŕ 5 及田命下国 毛装 智气 宵鸟 王母 董可和雪风雪风 和局合館 四路4四多下来 FOR FR W FOR FR ¥国 樂条 米 众 高学校主任 mat 年间的明白了四天的月前前的来 15 WE R LT LO ME SHA FI FI

to

7	Ζ	Т
7	х	1

XII		
1.	$\delta a(g)^2$ -ma-mu-da-ka lu^2 -I-am ² 'In the dream there was one man,	
2.	an-gim ri-ba-ni ki-gim ri-ba-ni as heaven was his span, as earth was his span,	
3.	$a-gi$ -sag- ga^2 -ni- su^3 $dingir$ -ra- am^2 by the crown upon his head he was a god.	
4.	a^2 -ni- δu^3 d.im-dugud ^{mušen} -dam By his side was the divine Storm-bird,	
5.	$sig-ba-ni-a-\check{s}u^3$ $a-ma-ru-kam$ at his feet was a tempest,	
6.	zi -da gub^2 -na ug i^2 -na(d)-nad on the right and on his left a lion lay,	
7.	e^2 -a-ni du^2 -da ma-an-dug $\check{s}a(g)$ -ga-ni nu-mu-zu his house to build he commanded,—its meaning I know not,—	
8.	$u(d)$ ki-sar ² -ra ma-la- c^3 sal-I-am ² the light over the world rose, and there was one woman,—	
9.	a-ba me-a-nu a-ba me-a-ni who was she not ? who was she ?	
10.	$sag-ga^2-e^3$ ki-kinda mu-ag pre-eminent her brow (?) she bore,	
11.	$\begin{array}{cccc} gi-dub^2-ba & ku^3-be-a & \check{s}u^2-im-mi-du^3 \\ a bright stilus & she held. \end{array}$	
12.	dub^2 mul-an-dug ² -ga im-mi-gal ² The tablet showed the favour of the stars,	
13.	and she studied (it). (There was) a second who was a warner,	
14.	with strength endued. A tablet of lapis-lazuri ne new,	
15.	e^2 -a $gi\dot{s}$ -har-bi im - ga^2 - ga^2 of the temple its plan he set down (thereupon).	
2	First phrase is for δag -manual-ak-a, see § 23 d. For -am ² , see § 42 a. Lit. 'like heaven was his space between, &c.', i.e. he reached from earth tween. we du ² -da, infinitive; for the form and the final sense, see § 43.	

me-a, participle, used with negative in 9. a-ba, interrog. pronoun, § 17. unusual position, lit. 'who being not, who her being ?'.

12. i. e. the tablet contained tables showing the days when the stars were propitious.

13. kam, ordinal, § 34.

92 READING PASSAGES. XII	READING PASSAGES. XII 93
	16. <i>igi-mu-šu³ dusu-ku³ i²-gub</i> Before me a clean carrying-pad stood
	17. $gi\vec{s}$ - u^3 - $\vec{s}ub$ - ku^3 si - ib^2 - sa^2 a clean brick-mould was prepared,
	18. sig ⁵ -nam-tar-ra giš-u ³ -šub-ba ma-an-gal ² the brick of destiny in the mould was,
發展於國際國家	19. <i>a-am-zi-da igi-mu gub-ba</i>
四下的张子 一下周 蒙宇 金 ?	20. T1.BU.HU lu ² a u(d) mi ni-ib ² -za(l)-zal-e
20 天夏 秋 日 四 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	21. anšu-nitah a^2 -zi-da-lugal-ma ² -ge ki -ma-ha (r) -har-e a he-ass the right hand of my king was drawing upon the ground'.
金属 如我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我 我	22. pa-te-si-ra ama-ni ^d .nina To the governor his mother Nina
平均过程 蒙里 条 兵国	23. mu-na-ni-ib ² -gi ² -gi ² sib-mu replied, 'My shepherd,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24. $ma-mu-zu$ ma^2 $ga-ma-ra-bu(r)^2-bur^2$ thy dream I will interpret to thee,
	25. lu^2 -an-gim-ri-ba-ki-gim-ri-ba-š u^3 as to the man whose span was as heaven, whose span was as earth,
医酸菌 計算發展電會	26. $sag-ga^2-\check{s}u^3$ dingir $a^2-ni-\check{s}u^3$ who by his head was a god, at his side
25 瞬喉詞 哪团 幽詞 哪 团 週	27. $d \cdot im - dugudmusen - su^3$ sig-ba-a-ni-su ³ -a-ma-ru-su ³ was the divine Storm-bird, at his feet was a tempest,
母王王王王帝 國	28. zi -da gub^2 -na ug i^2 -na (d) -nad-a on whose right and left a lion lay
嗓音啊谁啊国外团员和国际型 置	29. š <i>eš-mu ^{d.}nin-gir-su ga-nam-me-am</i> ² my brother Ningirsu he surely was ;
·····································	30. $e_{x^2}^{y_2}-e^2$ -ninnu-na du^2 -ba za-ra ma-ra-an-dug the abode of his E-ninnu its building unto the he commanded ;
臺灣大學團的豪麗	19, 20. Meaning of these lines is uncertain. 21. For the nonn phrase with double genitive and for the ending, see §§ 23 g and 29. The last element in the verb is the suffix of the impf. tense, § 40, here
30 引到電线息物的思想感到電影型	denoting incomplete action. 24. ma^2 : independent pronoun, § 12. 25. The final $-3a^3$, here and in 1. 27, refers to the whole phrase that precedes it, and may be rendered tos to? In the second case the construction is ' as to (him)

and may be rendered 'as to'. In the second case the whole phrase that precedes it, who by his head was a god, &c.' 29. Strongly emphatic form of verb 'to be'; see § 42 a. 30. 'The abode of his (na) Eninnu', not 'his abode of Eninnu'. du^2 : infinitive. za, indep. pronoun.

94 READING PASSAGES. XII	READING PASSAGES. XII 95
今金 砂 置 管 围 县 立 节 羽	31. $u(d)$ ki-šar ² -ra ma-ra-ta-e ³ -a the light that over the world rose
梁 圖 梁 會 百 二 平 2 四 4 元 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	32. dingir-zu ^{d.} nin-giš-zi-da u(d)-gim was thy god, Ningishzida; like the light
医空气 医骨间 医	33. ki -ša-ra ma-ra-da-ra-ta- e^3 over the world he rose for thee.
母宫 到日年一中日日母 驚 感到 一里一	34. ki -sikil sag-ga ² -e ³ ki-kinda mu-ag The maiden who pre-eminent her brow (?) bore,
35 用幾 至且 因 然 医药 医 医药 下業業 不	35. $gi-dub^2-ba-ku^3-be su^2-ne-du^3-a$ who a bright stilus held,
至 梁梁保公 医外 國子 國子相 13	36. dub^2 mul-an- dug^2 -ga ne-gal ² -la-a and the tablet showed the favour of the stars,
年间 發展 面可 智祥學 医 食田 小孩子	37. $ad\text{-}im\text{-}da\text{-}gi^2\text{-}a$ SAL + KU-mu and she studied it, my sister
梁 攀登 管理下下来 相下下 2013	38. $\frac{d \cdot nisaba}{Nisaba}$ $\frac{ga - nam - me - am^2}{she}$ $\frac{e^2 - a}{e^2 - a}$ $\frac{du^2 - ba}{du^2 - ba}$ Nisaba she surely was. For the temple, for the building thereof,
禁采处日 国日四周节目经济	39. $mul-ku^3-ba$ $gu^3-ma-ra-a-de$ the propitious star she declared to thee.
40 之命 四 四 阿 阿 爾 爾 國國 國王 主义	40. $min-kam-ma$ $ur-sag-am^2$ $a^2-mu-gur^4$ The second, who was a warrior with strength endued,
業式直報》。 1997年	1. <i>li-um-za-gin</i> ² šu ² -ne-du ³ -a ^d -nin-dub ² -kam who a tablet of lapis-lazuli held, was Nin-dub ;
商品口本的 教生會 鐵 鐵 生活	42. e^2 -a gi 's-har-ba im-mi-si ² -si ² -gi of the temple, its plan he gave (thee).
今日日 建空田中国公司 美国 中国	4.3. $igi-zu-\check{s}u^3$ dusu-ku ³ gub-ba $u^3-\check{s}ub-ku^3$ si-sa ² -a The clean carrying-pad that stood before thee, the clean mould that was prepared,
錢馬中必萬四國的國公萬國	44. sig^5 -nam-tar-ra u^3 -sub-ba gal^2 -la the brick of destiny that was in the mould,
45 战战 馬里 從 自令 馬里 下 下 深	45. sig ⁵ -zi-e ² -ninnu ga-nam-me-am ² the sacred brick of E-ninnu that surely was,
	39. i. e. that the heavens were propitious for building the temple. 40. gur^4 is merely a variant for gur , 1. 14.

96 READING PASSAGES. XII, XIII	READING PASSAGES. XII, XIII 97
医了了高度。	46. <i>a-am-zi-da igi-zu gub-ba</i>
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	47. TI.BU.HU lu ² a u(d) mi ni-il ² -zal-a-šu ³
新一个要在今月今日今日今日 100000000000000000000000000000000	48. $e^2$ - $du^2$ - $de$ $igi$ - $zu$ $u^3$ - $dug^2$ - $ga$ $nu$ - $\dot{si}$ - $tu$ - $tu$ (it signifies that) while building the temple before thee sweet sleep shall not come in.
	49. $an \dot{s}u - \dot{s}ul - a^2 - zi - da - lugal - zag - ge$ As to the strong ass which the right hand of thy king
	50. ki-ma-ra-har-har-a-šu ³ was drawing for thee upon the ground,
白圈下着我很多下的团团的一个多点	51. ze me e ² -ninnu-a nig-lal-a- ^{giš} gigir-gim ki-im-ši-har-e thou art (he). For E-ninnu as that which is yoked to a waggon was he designing thee.
	XIII
XIII	1. $e^{2}$ - <i>d</i> - <i>nin-gir-su-ka</i> $du^{2}$ - $de^{2}$ The temple of Ningirsu to build
	<b>2.</b> $nim$ $nim-ta$ $mu-na-tum^2$
	3. INANNA.ERIN-e INANNA.ERIN-ta mu-na-tum ² the Susian from Susa brought to him.
	4. ma ³ -gan me-luh-ha kur ² -bi-ta gu ² -giš Magau and Meluhha from their mountains a store of wood
	5. $mu$ -na-ab-gal ² $e^{2d}$ .nin-gir-su-ka provided for him, and the temple of Ningirsu
可是下町沿头里的四	6. $du^2$ - $de^2$ $gu^3$ - $de$ - $a$ $uru$ - $ni$ - $gir$ - $su$ - $(KI)$ - $su^3$ to build, for Gudea to his city of Girsu
5 资子。喝口口。周子气,不是是	7. gu ² -mu-na-si-si d.nin-zag-ga-da they brought it together. Unto Ninzagga
了要出现一些经济已必须通知问	46, 47. See ll. 19, 20, above. 49. For the phrase see l. 21, above. <i>lugal-zag-ge</i> is phonetic variant for
大学 学习 化学 医公子子 化学 化	<i>Ingal-za</i> (§ 13)-ge. 50. For the force of $-\xi u^3$ cf. l. 25, above. 51. $ze = za-e$ , 2nd pers. indep. pronoun, § 12. <i>me</i> , § 42 a. <i>ki-im-ši-har-e</i> : the last element is the suffix of the 3rd pers. impf., § 4c, denoting incomplete action; cf. l. 21, above.
	<ul> <li>XIII. 1. du-de: infinitive with final sense, § 43.</li> <li>3. The Sumerian reading of this sign-group is unknown.</li> <li>5. Lit. 'caused to be for him'.</li> </ul>

 $\mathbf{H}'$ 

.

98 READING PASSAGES. XIII	READING PASSAGES. XIII 99
國邀到國外起軍人國的	8. a ² -mu-da-ag ² urud-da zal-še-mah-tum ² -a-gim was word sent ; copper, like great loads of grain that are brought,
<b>利</b> 民國的國家一個多次國際國家	9. $gu^3$ -de-a-lu ² -e ² -du ² -a-ra mu-na-ab-uš-e to Gudea, who was building the temple, was (continually) being delivered.
	10. ^d . <i>min-sikil-a-da a²-mu-da-ag²</i> To Ninsikila was word sent ;
	11. ^{gi§} ha-lu-ub-ga(l)-gal ^{gi§} esi ^{gi§} ab-ba-bi great willows (?), ebony, and abba-wood,
日空国国际中时 田 百 百 百 重	12. $pa-te-si-e^2-ninnu-du^2-ra$ $mu-na-ab-ni-ba-al$ for the governor as he built E-ninnu they hewed.
开始过程将专用资格是自己专用者	13. $kur^{2-gi\check{s}}erin-na-lu^{2}-nu-tu-tu-da$ Into the mountains of cedar that no man had entered (i.e. trodden)
文 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []	14. gu ³ -de-a en- ^d ·nin-gir-su-ge for Gudea the lord Ningirsu
國目目的下一個条個物團層	15. gir mu-na-ni-gar ^{giš} er in-bi tu(n)-ga(l)-gal a way made. Their cedars with great axes
15 晚日日午日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日	16. <i>im-mi-tar šar²-ur³-a²-zi-da-lagaš-(KI)-a-</i> he felled; for the Shar-ur, the right arm of Lagash,
	17. <i>tukul-a-ma-ru-lugal-la-na-šu³ tun-im-ma-bar</i> the hurricane-weapon of his king he cleft them
资料 (11年 ) (21年 ) [21] [21] (21年 ) [21] (214 ) [21] (214 ) [21] (214 ) [214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) (214 ) [214 ] (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 ) (214 )	18. <i>mu^s-mah-am² a-e im-dirig-ga-am²</i> a mighty dragon it is, ay, a raging storm.
四下四分目的一個個人的方面	19. $har$ -sag-giš-erin $ad$ -gišerin-na From the mountain of cedar rafts of cedar,
公开 日本 医鼻骨 医鼻骨 医鼻子	20. $har$ -sag-giššu ² -ur ² -me-ta $ad$ -giššu ² -ur ² -me from the mountain of fir-trees (?) rafts of fir-trees (?),
他们是真正是一些	21. har-sag- ^{giš} za-ba-lum-ma-ta ad- ^{giš} za-ba-lum from the mountain of zabalu-trees rafts of zabalu-trees,
•	22. ^{giš} u ³ -ga(1)-gal ^{giš} tu-lu-bu-um great ashuhu-trees, plane-trees,
20 全日二月日日日月日日日日日日日日日	2 Orders were sent to the cretismen who worked under the netronego of this
今日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日	<ul> <li>8. Orders were sent to the craftsmen who worked under the patronage of this god; similarly 1. 10.</li> <li>9. The verb in the impf. denotes incomplete action.</li> </ul>
11 全國 12-13-21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 2	<ul> <li>11. ub, sign KU.</li> <li>13. Note the participial construction in the middle of the noun phrase; lit.</li> <li>'unentered by any one'.</li> <li>15-16. tun tar is probably to be treated as a compound verb, cf. tun bar in 1, 17.</li> </ul>

 ^{16-17.} Sur-ur - - - lugal-la-ma-šu all forms one long noun-phrase, a good example. The Shar-ur is one of the sacred weapons which the god Ningirsu bore.
 18. a-e is clearly an interjection.

10	00	1	READIN	G PASSA	IGES. 2		
1	出野	前時		3 B-B	AND T	肾管管管	
	KET IF	A A A	-	~ 形 解	r fe	7	
25	►\$	野	₽₩		国全		Sta AP
	JI P		~囲 ~	4 1	ДП 0-	明阳	r FF
	運隊	距痛	The P	国	國際	新教	今萬
	1日	四条		> CET IF B	自然	了然性的	27 PR Stort
	國王國	FIGH P	副	来自国	诊角	ALL	上的
30	畔	ST I	J.	₩=	AX AX	A	RET .
	RA E	}~ €	下町	副日	12 M	FACT	EXE
		田 日 日	甘富	日日	平畔	A Boll	A A
	ANA D	小野日		P-B #	了麻	> off ### 9	可译定
	ANA A		TAD	7,BA		A A	
35	⊫\$	<b>》</b> 过第		R 444			
	144 A	山田谷		HER	318		~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
	AN A	41	APP -	团四		=	

IOI

23.	$g^{i\check{s}}_{e-ra-lum}$ ad-ga(l)-gal-bi diri(g)-dirig-ga-bi and eralu-trees, great rafts of them in wondrous plenty
24.	kar-mah-ka ² -sur-ra-ge
25.	$\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots$ $ma-ga(l)-gal-bi$ lagab-ba mi-ni-tum ² $\dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots$ its great stones in blocks he brought.
26.	ma ³ -ha-u ³ -na ma ³ -na-lu-a Ships of hauna-stone, ships of nalua-stone,
27.	$csir_a-ba-al$ $csir_{\mathcal{U}^3}$ $im-ba(r)^2-bar^2-ra$ asphalt, asphalt, and gypsum,
28.	har-sag-ma ³ -ad-ga-la nig-ga-ma ³ -še-gan ² -lum ² -a-gim from the mountains of Madga, like the cargo of a ship that carries corn,
29.	gu ³ -de-a en- ^d ·nin-gir-su-ra im-ma-na-uš Gudea to the lord Ningirsu delivered.
30.	$pa-te-si-e^2-ninnu-du^2-ra$ To the governor, as he was building E-ninnu,
31.	$nig-ga(l)-gal-e$ $\delta u^2-mu-na-ab-il^2$ everything great was brought in ;
32.	har-sag-urudu-gan ² -ki-maš-ta im-bi from the mountain of copper in the territory of Kimash its soil
33.	mu-na-ab-pad urudu-bi ušub-ba was selected, its copper in baskets
34.	$mu$ -ni-ba-al $lu^2$ - $e^2$ -lugal-na-du^2-dam he dug out. To him who was building the temple of his king,
35.	pa-le-si-ra guškin kur ² -bi-ta sahar-ba to the governor gold from its mountain in its earth
36.	$mu$ - $na$ - $lum^3$ $gu^3$ - $de$ - $a$ $ku^3$ - $be$ - $a$ $kur^2$ - $bi$ - $la$ was brought. For Gudea silver from its mountain
37.	$mu$ - $na$ - $la$ - $e^3$ - $de^2$

25. In the broken part of the text 'From the stone-mountain' must be supplied.
28. nig - - gim: noun + depend. genitive + adjectival clause (with participle,
42 b) + case ending; see § 29.
33. Lit. 'was chosen', i.e. the metalliferous ore was picked out; similarly
35. below.
37. The final -e⁹-de represents ed-e (since the root e³ is really ed), and -e is the ending of the impf. (§ 40), expressing repeated action.

was (continually) being brought.

XIV

# XIV



^{d.} en-lil	<i>lugal-kur²-kur²-ra lugal-zag-gi-si</i>						
Enlil	king of the lands—(to) Lugal-zaggisi						
lugul-un	nu-(KI)-ga	lugal-kalam-ma	<i>išib-an-na</i>				
king	of Erech,	king of the country (i.e. Sumer),	priest of Anu,				

3. lu2-mah-d-nisaba dumu-u²-kus² pa-te-si-umma-(KI) the man exalted of Nisaba, son of Ukush, governor of Umma,

lu2-mah-d.nisaba-ka igi-zi-bar-ra the man exalted of Nisaba, with eye of favour regarded

- d.lugal-kur²-kur²-ka pa-te-si-gal-d-en-lil 5. by the divine king of the lands, great governor of Enlil
- 6. gestu-si2-ma d.en-ki mu-pad-da d.utu with understanding endowed by Enki, called by name by Utu,
- sukkal-mah-d.zuen šagub d.ulu minister exalted of Sin, vice-gerent of Utu

Ι.

2.

- 8. u2-a-d.inanna, dumu-tu-da_d.nisaba nourisher of Inanna, son borne by Nisaba
- ga-zi-ku2-a d.nin-har-sag lu2-d. MES sangu-unu-(KI)-ga 9. with holy milk fed by Ninharsag, the man of MES, the priest of Erech,

10. sag-ehi-a d.nin-a-bu-ha-du chiefest nursling of Nin-abuhadu (?)

XIV. I. kur-kur: plural by repetition, § 27. I. The opening phrase has no construction, but is resumed in 1. 12 after the king's titles. The dative ending to lugal-zaggisi does not occur until the end of l. II, all that intervenes being thus included in the noun phrase; cf. § 29.

4. igi - - - bar : compound verb, § 35. The substantival part, igi, is qualified by the adjective zi. bar-ra : participle ending in -a, § 42 (1).

5. Lit. '[the favourably-regarded] of the king of the lands'; noun qualified by double genitive, and thus keeping the -k ending; see § 23 e.

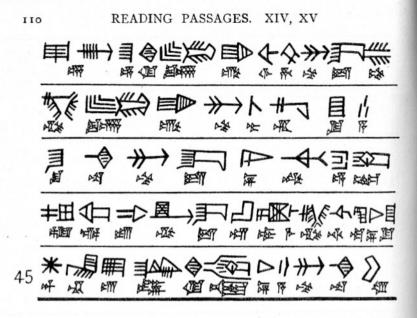
8. 'nourisher', i.e. by onemage,  $\dots$  5. being supplied by phonetic complement, § 5.  $d_{MES}$ : reading of the name uncertain, as 8. 'nourisher', i.e. by offerings, cf. l. 34.

READING PASSAGES. XIV READING PASSAGES. XIV 104 105 11. nin-unu-(KI)-ga-ka agrig-mah-dingir-ri-ne-ra lord of Erech. apostle exalted of the gods-d.en-lil lugal-kur2-kur2-ra-ge ud I 2. king of the lands, when Enlil, * 1 3Am **×**  m lugal-zag-gi-si nam-lugal-kalam-ma 銒 ANT N HI EN HYY 44 4 13. (to) Lugal-zaggisi the kingship of the country (Sumer) 不参口法学习可主 **JWHP** e-na-si²-ma-a si-e-na-sa2-a igi-kalam-ma-ge 14. had given unto him, (and) the eyes of the country he had turned upon him, 8 Same **B** M MA AXA NE M BH e kur2-kur2 gir2-na e-mi-si2-ga-a 15. **Š** -(?) イリートを見ている。 (and) the lands unto his foot (as conquests) he had delivered NEV 留 開 · 明 · 明 · 明 · 明 029 E R AVA ₽W 16. ud-e3-ta ud-šu-šu3 gu2-e-na-gar-ra-a (and) from the rising sun to the setting sun had subdued them unto him, ** = a-ab-ba-sig-ta-ta idigna ud-ba £₩¥ 17. * A J. at that time from the lower sea, the Tigris buranun-bi a-ab-ba-igi-nim-ma-šu⁸ 18. unto the upper sea and Euphrates, AY 4169 REIT I 1 1 BITY OF ₩, ENY gir2-bi ud-šu-šu3 si-e-na-sa2 ud-e2-ta 19. his way he made straight for him. From the rising sun to the setting sun 207 18 REITY 平美福西 60 BEIN 22 d.en-lil-li gab-su2-gar nu-mu-ni-tuk 20. caused him not to have. Enlil a rival ▓書�聞♡╏耳ጏ�� N E B 22Y 24 429 11. -ka: final consonant of genitive ending retained before vowels, § 23. dingir-ri-ne: regular plural, § 27 (2). -ra: dative ending, referring back to l. I. <目 12. -ge: consonant of genitive ending retained before -e of the subject, see § 23 C. Æ 医多克 法法法 医 医马克斯 14. e-na-: in both verbs subject-prefix, § 38 (1). + pronom. infix of indir. object, § 46. Note also participial ending -a, due to position of verbs in subordinate clause, § 42 b. 置 ミマー・・・・マー 15. gir-na: suffixed pers. pron. 3rd sing. indir., § 13. -ni- (in verb): 20 pronom. infix of direct object, referring to 'lands'. NEW EXTERNING W RAT 16. gu² - - - gar: compound verb, § 35. Still in subordinate clause, and therefore participle. 17. sig-ta : lit. 'in the lower part', noun phrase used as an adjective = 'lower'. 18. buranun-bi: for this copula, see § 32. -igi-nim-ma: lit. 'of the uplifted eve'. 20. -li: for -e of the subject, § 22. -ni-: pronom. infix of dir. obj., § 46.

106 READING PASSAGES. XIV READING PASSAGES. XIV 107 kalam-e kur²-kur² u²-sal-la mu-da-nad 炎炎▦Ҏ啁ᄽララュ፤ 21. The lands in peace he made to repose, the country BITTLE DE 4 4 NET Se W MA mu-da-e ba(r)3-bar3 ki-en-gi a-hul2-la 22. with water of gladness he watered. The shrines of Sumer ▮<⊒¶≫→テフョ XENY AB DA BR No. ATTA EM ki-unu-(KI)-gi pa-te-si-kur2-kur2-ra 23. as governor of the lands, and the land of Erech +�] ≤≤雨] 令 ل 芝 王 * * 第 ATA **√**NE mu-na-gar-e-ne 2444 išib nam-nun-su³ 24. have appointed (?) him. unto majesty as priest, E 3 EQ u(d)-mu-da-za(l)-zal-li u(d)-ba unu-(KI)-gi ka-zal-a 25. €FF he caused to abound, RAD with joy of countenance Then Erech Ŷ⊴ra@p->>\${rpl\$*>}=¬pp>>> an-šu³ mu-da²-il² uri-(KI)-e gud-gim sag 26. 25 出版感到全國 星 like a bull (its) head upwards he raised, 長期 有出家 图 新新品牌 zarar-(KI) uru-ki-ag2-d-utu-ge a-ne-hul2-la the city beloved of Utu, with waters of gladness Larsa, 聚散 第一金属 平平 公司 玉平 马 医 马属 uru-ki-ag2_d.šara-ge umma-(KI)28. mu-da-e the city beloved of Shara he watered, Umma, STERENT OF HET OF HEAD IN TO DEST DEST ki-INANNA-EŠ²-(KI)-e mu-da2-il2 a2-mah 20. with a high hand he raised, the place of 'the abode of Inanua' 医马马匹包鱼马属 DSA sig5-mu-da-gi2-gi2 ganam-sil2-gur3-a-gim 30. like an ewe delivered of (?) her lamb he revived. 関して、王の王の 21. u2-sal-la, lit. in wide pastures, i.e. in peace. EAT HIKINEY ~8E0 RA 《周 之》 22. ki-en-gi should perhaps be read sumer. ART I 24. -na-: pronom. infix, is apparently used here for ni. The ending -e-ne, characteristic of the impf., § 40, is here apparently used by exception in the perfect tense. It is not certain whether gar is intended by the sign in the text. B [[±] 30 26. da²: sign URUDU, does not differ in force from da, being an adverbial infix, § 46, though it is not clear to what it refers in this clause. R 知識 AL 27. a-ne-hul-la : note irregular order of elements, the plur, suffix coming first after the noun, see § 29.

29.  $a^2$ -mah-(a) would be expected, § 22, Ablative. For  $-da^2$ - see 26, above. The reading of the place-name is unknown.

READING PASSAGES. XIV 108 READING PASSAGES. XIV an-šu³ mu-da²-zi 31. KI-AN-(KI)-ge gu2 the 'place of Anu' (its) neck upwards he lifted. ★目》→□ ト~巡 * ۲ 1 AT 24 14 lugal-zag-gi-si lugal-unu-(KI)-ga lugal-kalam-ma 32. king of the country, king of Erech, Lugal-zaggisi, JANA d.en-lil lugal-kur2-kur2-ra HT BEE EN DE HT ki(n)-ki(n)-ma 國 ATA 33. of Enlil, king of the lands, the apostle 昜 #13>7=* #1 3A e-na-gid-de2 šuku-d-inanna-ge nibru-(KI)-a M 34. the provision of Inanna has increased for her, TEN Eľ 0-11 RE.EE ** ** in Nippur 鳥 亜 米マヨヨン \$x-30 d.en-lil AD su2-tur e-na-de a- $dug^2$ 35. May Enlil, (and) fresh water has poured out for her. 2 AN ATTY BER MAY 200 FACT a-ki-ag2-ni lugal-kur2-kur2-ra-ge 昜 an 36. -₩to Anu, his beloved father, 35 king of the lands, 建 0-11 ATT 降 NA 4 nam-ga-mu he-na-bi nam-ti-mu nam-ti 37. ₱₽₽₽ 冬冬 甲□ ▦ 米 !! (to) my life life my petition speak; 肥辞 * * Ear M 18 DOF ALEY 河 ha-mu-da-nad u2-sal-la ha-ba-tah-hi kur2 38. may he add, the land in peace may he cause to repose, 或下 DI *>> FIK-会 == D *> ~~~<del>}}</del> ha-mu-da2-dug AF 82 MAR AND AREA MA šu2-dagal ARIA nam-galu u2-šim-gim people (plentiful) like weeds with a bounteous hand may he grant me, 39. -24 amas-an-na-ge si-ha-mu-da2-sa2 要是 A AN A AMAR AL *** 40. the fold of Anu (?) may he prosper, Kin J I K A M I K ED 31. Reading of place-name unknown. 33. The sign KIN has perhaps some other reading, in view of the phonetic E OBIM Say 1 配置要杀强 BATTA (A) compl. ma : cf. § 5. 35. Su2-tur : lit. ' small hand ', but the precise meaning here is doubtful. 36. a-ki-ag^a-ni: the indirect -na would be more regular, cf. § 13. The indirect infix -na- appears in the verb. Similarly, in the next line, nam-ti-ma² might have 40 38. For the use of ha as optative-emphatic prefix before ba see § 41. In the 5 been expected. following verbs it is also used before mu.



XV

¥圖篇19 字及197 b	できませい きょう きょう きょう きょう きょう ひょう きょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひょう ひ	四四乘	采四	数 引 用 で 対 用
		7 # F	医志	
₩ ■ ■				

- 41. kalam-e ki-šag-ga igi-ha-mu-da-du³ the country favourably may he behold,
- 42. nam-sag-ga  $mu-tar-ri-e\xi^{3}-a$ the favourable destiny (which) they (i.e. the gods) have decreed
- 43. šu²-na-mu-da-ni-bal-e-ne may they not alter it.
- 44. sib sag-ta  $gal^2$  da- $ri^2$  he-me nam-ti-la-ni-su³ The shepherd who is at the head for ever may I be. For his life
- 45. d.en-lil lugal-ki-ag²-ni a-mu-na-ru to Enlil, his beloved king, he has dedicated (this).

## XV

- 1. d.en-lil lugal-ku(r)²-kur²-ra ab-ba-dingi(r)-dingir-ri²-ne-ge Enlil, king of the lands, father of the gods,
- 2. dug-gi-na-ni-la d.nin-gir-su by his irrevocable word for Ningirsu
- 3. d.šara-bi ki e-ne-sur and Shara a boundary marked out,

41. Lit. 'in a favourable place'  $igi - - du^3$ , compound verb, § 35. 42. nam: not a noun-forming prefix here, but a noun itself. -a of participle, in subordinate clause, § 42 b.

43. See § 47, last example, for analysis.

44. gal: participle without suffix, § 42 (1). *he-me*: opt.-emphat. 1st sing. of verb 'to be', § 42 a.

XV. 1. dingir-dingir-ri-ne: apparently a double plural formation, see § 27 (1) and (2), but the doubling of the sign AN is perhaps only a graphical device to indicate the plural. For -ge see § 23 c.

3. -bi, copula, § 32. The dative is not indicated in the form of the nouns, but by the indirect plural infix -ne-, §§ 46, 47. Lit. 'the ground he delimited for them.' D 

II2

5

10

的影響的一個新聞 4 用 I NITT E 川 南 EAT H 40日 NET MI Real ar l Dul W I A H M 畔 14 <18 BATT A A F Jaw 1 軍 TR T NI TH 间 ATTA 184 ARE P-MA H **NEY** AND IN 财实际险 ¥ 49 B=3438 ъ E₩ **学会来国家国生性智慧** ATTE: 甯 TA-AP EPI J BETTY E TY ART2P ₩ 田 FT 《間 211 No. 周囲 DH 節回 HE HALL HIT P- BETT FR EAT 0-2007 B AW T **K** CHINY PE E SDE 4 個 ATT Щ ¥ A any 4E WY I F2418 쬒 MY a la

READING PASSAGES. XV

	READING PASSAGES. XV 113
4.	me-silim $lugal-ki$ s- $(KI)$ -ge $dug$ - $d$ · $ka$ - $di$ -na-ta Mesilim, king of Kish, at the command of his goddess, Ka-di,
5.	$\frac{\delta u^3}{gan^2-bi-ra}$ ki-ba na ne-ru for the protection of that field in that place a stone fixed.
6.	uš pa-te-si-umma-(KI)-ge (But) Ush, governor of Umma,
7.	nam-inim-ma-diri(g)-diri(g)-šu ³ e-ag after vain-glory strove;
8.	$na$ -ru-a-bi $i^2$ -pad ² edin-lagaš-(KI)-šu ³ that monument he smashed, and into the plain of Lagash
9.	<i>i²-gin</i> d. <i>nin-gir-su</i> , <i>ur-sag-d.en-lil-la-ge</i> he marched. Ningirsu, the warrior of Enlil,
10.	dug-si-sa ² -ni-ta $umma$ -(KI)-da according to his righteous word, with Umma
11.	dam-ha-ra e-da-ag dug-d-en-lil-la ² -1a did battle. At the command of Enlil
12.	$sa_{Su-gal}$ ne- $Su$ sahar-dul-kid-bi his great crushing net crushed them. Burial-mounds of earth
13.	edin-na ki-ba $i^2$ - $u$ š- $u$ š on the plain in that place he heaped upon them.
	, 6, 9. For the final -ge see §§ 22, 23 c. . ru, sign DU ² , to be read thus in this context; cf. na-ru-a, l. 8. I. dam-ha-ra: Akkadian loan-word. Note the adverbial phrase 'with Umma'

resumed in the adverbial infix -da-, see § 46. 12. Lit. 'enclosing (or, covering) mounds of earth'. It is possible that the group of signs formed an ideogram which was read in a manner as yet unascertained.

2721

I

114 READING PASSAGES. XV	READING PASSAGES. XV 115
<b>開来。</b> 個月年令日。 會一時, 國國	14. e ² -an-na-tum ² -pa-te-si-lagaš-(KI) Eannatum, governor of Lagash,
雪年与 昭明明子的令百年纪过	15. pa-gilga-en-le-me-na-pa-le-si ancestor of Entemena, governor
·一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	16. lagaš-(KI)-ka-ge en-a ² -kal-li of Lagash, with Enakalli,
	17. pa-te-si umma-(KI)-da ki e-da-sur governor of Umma, the boundary marked out.
中发出了这些理想到的了 之	18. <i>e-bi id-nun-1a</i> $gu^2$ - <i>edin-na-šu</i> ³ That canal from the great river to the Gu-edin
四零 國金属 的 金属 医 金属 医	19. <i>ib²-ta-ni-e³ gan²-dnin-gir-su-ka</i> he led up. The land of Ningirsu
医阴 受 建 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医	20. $60+60+10+10+10+\frac{1}{2}$ KU.GAR.DU $a^2$ -umma-(KI)- $\frac{5}{2}u^3$ cords long measure towards the side of Umma
20 DD SO HU I PO DO DO DO CO CO CO DO	21. mu-kid $gan^2$ -lugal-nu-tuk $i^2$ -gub he cut off; as neutral ground he established it.
	22. $e-ba$ na-ru-a $e-me-sa(r)-sar$ At that canal a monument he inscribed.
	23. <i>na-ru-a-me-silim-ma</i> $ki$ - $bi$ <i>ne-gi</i> ² The monument of Mesilim (to) its place he restored;
四日。今下四下登置登日。	15. Eannatum is called the 'ancestor' of Entemena because his reign was the second before that of Entemena. Actually, he was uncle of the latter. For the phrase and for gilga, prob. the normal pronunciation of $gi(\xi-bi)l$ -ga, cf. p. 63, 1. 32. 16ka-ge: the whole text from 1. 14 down to this point forms one noun-phrase containing a dependent genitive. Hence the ending; see §§ 23 c and 29. 19-21. Eannatum set apart a neutral zone on the Umma side of the boundary canal. This land is called the 'land of Ningirsu' as having become his property by right of conquest. $KU$ is a measure of length = 10 GAR.DU, so that the depth of the neutral zone was $210\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ GAR.DU, or, as this measure is about 6 mètres, 12.63 kilomètres.

11	16 READING PASSAGES. XV		READING PASSAGES. XV
	用人们的一个一个的一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个	24.	edin-umma- $(KI)$ - $\check{s}u^3$ nu-dur ² im-du into the territory of Umma he did not set it. The In
25	空 意 医 四 四 四 四 四 四 四 日 四 日 四 日 四 日 日 日 日 日 日	25.	d.nin-gir-su-ka nam-nun-da-ki-gar-ra of Ningirsu, the Namnunda-kigarra,
	wf な町 whith whith make make make 19 (19) (19) (19) (19) (19) (19) (19) (	26.	bar ³ -d.en-lil-la ² bar ³ -d.nin-har-sag-ka the shrine of Enlil, the shrine of Ninharsag,
	要求 " 是 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	27.	bar ³ -d.nin-gir-su-ka bar ³ -d.utu ne-du ² the shrine of Ningirsu, the shrine of Utu he built.
	医神子 医日子 医白 圣 田 经工程 来 今回的一个	28.	še-d-nina še-d-nin-gir-su-ka (As) corn of Nina, and corn of Ningirsu
		29.	I-guru-AN lu ² -umma-(KI)-ge I guru each from the people of Umma
	* of a man and the set of the set of the set	20	har-šu ³ i ² -ku ² kud-du ba-uš
	口麗愛書 来 医 四 四 爾	30.	har- $\hat{s}u^3$ $\hat{u}^2-ku^2$ kud-du ba- $u\hat{s}$ as tax he consumed; tribute was laid upon the
30	1111 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	31.	36,000 × 4-guru-gal ba-lu 144,000 great guru came in (to Lagash).
30	盛 留 新 馬 牙 克 圣 取	32.	bar-še-bi-nu-da-su(d)-sud-da-ka (But) besides that this corn was not fully paid,
		33.	ur-lum-ma-pa-te-si-umma-(KI)-ge Urlumma, the governor of Umma,
	L W mp ~ J ~ m m		orramma, the governor of Omma,
	医邻方耳讯 医马 紫 雪 医 一	the te and appar	Eannatum, in restoring the boundary mark, did not set erritory of Umma, thus annexing new ground. The const pregnant. Imdubba and Namnunda-kigarra (lit. 'se rently two sanctuaries on the boundary-canal, the latter al gods.
	医静耳 医紫斑 医颈 個 明	28- seem	-31. The translation of this difficult passage is uncertain s the most probable, though the amount of corn receiv population of Umma can hardly have been 144,000.

did not set it. The Imdubba a-ki-gar-ra da-kigarra, n-har-sag-ka of Ninharsag, -d.utu ne-du2 ne of Utu he built. ir-su-ka Ningirsu (I)-ge of Umma ba-uš u e was laid upon them.

ndary mark, did not set it down farther into new ground. The construction is compressed nunda-kigarra (lit. 'set in majesty') were undary-canal, the latter including shrines of

28-31. The translation of this difficult passage is uncertain; that which is given seems the most probable, though the amount of corn received appears excessive. The population of Umma can hardly have been 144,000. 32. bar - - ka, lit. 'the side of . . .'. Cf. l. 61, below, bar-e-ba-ka, 'as well as that canal'.

im-dub2-ba

1	18			READ!	ING F	ASSA	GES.	XV			
	I.	働	413	Ħ	*	Þ			W	团	<u> </u>
	明译	<b>SE</b>	~₩	Eat	NOT	1	T P	¢₩	Prof I	r85	er H
35	E.	Ø.		町		ZFI R	No mark	A		40	A
	<b>₽</b> ¶¥	4.TET	~₩		of BX	Rev P	科科	ATT.	400	\$7 80	₫Ÿ
		合	> 17	ATT		TE	7	i a	> 1	AND	
	NP	計	Υ¥		8-85	= P AD	I DE	F ar	< ∢₩		
	民		限局	KE		The		I	働	防痒	T
	EIA	F \$1	【释 的	P 0697	<b>Mar</b>	P\$₹	<b>₽₩₩</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>₹</b> EF	V 2	TY
	1275	了户	> 1¥ j		會會	· · ·	**	A	X	-7 [	T
	HH	云	译	F 453	₹ 48	刻:	** **	BHY	町	Y	国
	FY.	(B)	AD	町	×	<b>M</b>	×	× 関	TE T	一团	H
	时	40日	₽-₩	EAT	NOF	臣目	DOSTIN	0 pp	TY ARE	- AS	2-8
40				Pr ~							
		Ħ	R	ETTY NO	472	0-22	DAT D	AF 8	ar by	- 147	M
	1	3	野	▲	图目	THEY .	VI-				俞
	No	-	€₹	ARY .		HTT	470-11	₩ 4	E A	RETT	*
	Caller and the second second	and the second se	_	1 *	THE OWNER WATER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER WATER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER	CONTRACTOR OF STREET, STRE	Contract of the local division of the	and the second second	a card to be a second	Constant of the local division in the	And a local division of the local division o
	₩¥ :	£WY	研	DOF	A	er i	ad fit	Det TY	AST	4 4	N
		The	The	团	I	<b>A</b>	7-				
	Ħ	ST&P	Ma-Y	I	B-TF	10 Miles	p-	0-13	147	18-	2019

	READING PASSAGES. XV
34.	<i>e-ki-sur-ra-d-nin-gir-su-ka</i> the boundary canal of Ningirsu
35.	$e$ -ki-sur-ra- $d$ -nina $a$ -e $i^2$ -mi- $e^3$ and the boundary-canal of Nina the water he let out (from them
36.	$na$ -ru-a-bi $izi$ -ba-si ² $i$ -pa $(d)^2$ -pad ² That monument he cast into the fire and smashed it,
37.	bar ⁵ -ru-a-dingir-ri ² -ne nam-nun-da-ki-gar-ra the shrines dedicated to the gods which at the Namnunda-kigarra
38.	$ab-du^2$ - $a$ $i^2$ - $gu(l)$ - $gul$ $ku(r)^2$ - $kur^2$ $e$ - $ma$ - $su^3$ were built he destroyed, the lands he occupied (?)
39.	<i>e-ki-sur-ra-^{d.}nin-gir-su-ka-ka</i> the boundary-canal of Ningirsu
40.	e-ma-ta-bal en-an-na-tum ² -pa-te-si he crossed. Enannatum, the governor
41.	lagaš-(KI)-ge u ³ -gig ² -ga of Lagash, in Ugigga,

- 42. a-šag²-gan²-d-nin-gir-su-ka-ka a field of the domain of Ningirsu,
- 43. giš ur-ur-šu³ e-da-lal en-te-me-na his arms for conflict uplifted; Entemena,

37-8. Note participial constructions used both as simple adjective (-ru-a, 'dedicated'), and as the predicate in adjectival (relative) clause,  $ab-du^2-a$ ; see §§ 16, 42 b.

43. Refers apparently to an indecisive battle.

120 READING PASSAGES. XV		READ
報告·[]》·] ·································	44.	dumu-ki-ag ² -en-an-n beloved son of En
·····································		
45 「「開」一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人一個人	45.	$tun-\check{s}u^3$ $i^2-ni-si^2$ $ur$ smote him.
MAK Mad Fix a Fix		
冬日又冬日日秋日日秋日日秋日	46.	šag ² -umma-(KI)-šu into the midst of Umm
等 四 学 國 要 四 四 四 四 日 章		
目的一個的人口不是一個一個	47.	$gu^2_{-id}$ lum-ma-g on the bank of the Lum
深下 题, 彩 注意 1739 1739 1799 1999 1999 1999 1999		
金属 四门 金属 四日日 金属	48.	nam-galu-ba gir ² . Of those men the ma
長然 那样 是是 是 每 有 有 有 加		
AR MERENE MARK	49.	edin-da e-da-ki on the plain he l
50 母 题 16 户 健 新聞 15 日 國 15	50.	$ki$ - $V$ - $a$ $i^2$ - $mi$ in five places he heat
白田 田 田 田 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日		
四至百日如今帝国知马	51.	sangu INANNA- being priest of ' the
FIT MAT ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL A		
四會國際調問問題	52.	$umma-(KI)$ - $\check{s}u^3$ to Umma
时 经订 利用 四 日本 日本 日本 日本 日本		
副他国 经中国 中国 医国家 医	53.	<i>il²-li nam-pa-le-s</i> Il the governo
नाधाांच भांचा भारत भा भा भा भा भा भा भा भा		

READING PASSAGES. XV

- a-tum²-ma-ge annatum,
- -lum-ma ba-da-kar fled; Urlumma
- erim-LX-AN ne(r)-ni e-gaz a he cut (his way). Of his army 60 men
- e-šu-kid rir-nun-ta-ka mma-girnunta stream he left behind.
- -pad2-du-bi angled bodies
- sahar-dul-kid-bi (d)-kid burial-mounds of earth left;
- $il^2$ -dub2 u(d)-ba ped up. At that time Il,
- -EŠ²-(KI)-kam gir-su-(KI)-ta Abode of Inanna', from Girsu
- gar-dar-ra-a e-gin marched; victoriously
- si-umma-(KI)-a orship of Umma

45. Lit. 'gave to the axe', a phrase of frequent occurrence in the older texts. Compare the inscription of Utu-hegal (p. 71, l. 49), for a similar expression.
48. galu: written here lu²-gal³, without the final -lu.
49. For sahar - - bi see l. 12, above.

51. The reading of this place-name is unknown.

		I	×,	1			倒	4	F	Êľ
	国	67	目		00F0	6=17¥		~₩		e-II
55	*	De	JA	関の		团伍	3-10	A	*	HE
	MA	时	ADST	Y and		B=17 <2	■ ~ ●	E-W	DOF	RY BU
	No.	₩ 8	F DWI	A	*	DE			Ħ	到日
	AM	and the second second second	HE THE	000	NOF				ODET	of the P
	The		₩-1	E-V	働的	≥問	*		¢TTT	TY~
	ARS	i M	¥¥¥	<b>BEATY</b>		y Rol	P 007	P-XX	6±977	pa-
	*			1*	团	重配	1 Safe	1175	r¢(	華小学
	008 mg	X -SE	of the	P MOF	<b>於日</b>	相 出版	平明四	<b>WAR</b>	~ ~	85 AF 629
	222	-	一則	3 mg		運業			-	E
	*	~				JENES				POPERY
60	F L		0-04			1	- =	A		
	A	249	Bal	7 畔	249 5	T ag	€₹	MET	45	F BENY
	L B	YE	F	T B			#D	区值	RA	NA IN
	of B	17 m	OBJA	-Y Am	amer h	T FAF	ARA	- AEI	MAG	THE IF
	ESK.	f a	卡尼	IF	TR	国际	砂幕	F &	到降	SER
									\$*11¥	\$417¥
	图	aler	DI		ANT IN	AND B	J X			T
	₩ \$		¥WY	A	ALLY A				~~	EAT

	READIN	G PASSAGI	es. xv		123
šu²- <i>e-ma-ti</i> took.	<i>e-ki-sur</i> The bounda				
d.nin-gir-st of Ningirs		<i>i-sur-ra-d-nind</i> indary canal of N			
	a-d.nin-gir-su ba of Ningirsu				
nam-nun-d the Nami	<i>la-ki-gar-ra-</i> nunda-kigarra	<i>d.en-lil-la</i> ² of Enlil,			
d. _{en-ki-ka} of Enki,	d.nin-har-se and of Ninh	<i>ag-ka a-e</i> arsag, the wate		² - <i>mi-e</i> ³ at (from them	),
š <i>e-lagaš-</i> ( the corn of I	(KI) gu Lagash (by) a	ru-AN a guru each he	<i>i^{°2}-su</i> increased.		
<i>en-te-me-n</i> (But) Ente	<i>a-pa-le-si-lag</i> mena, governo	gaš-(KI)-ge or of Lagash,			
<i>bar-e-l</i> as well as t	<i>ba-ka</i> hat canal, (c	<i>il²-šu</i> ³ commanded) II,	<i>lu²-he-</i> who had no	-šu ³ -gi-gi-a w won prosp	erity,
<i>il²-pa-te-s</i> Il, govern	<i>i-umma-(Kl</i> nor of Umma,	(to restore) t	-gan²-ka(r) he stolen pa	)- <i>kar</i> rcel of land,	
nig-erim ² that had ca	<i>²-du(g)-dug-</i> aused the enmi	gi e-ki-sur ty, the boundar			
· Cf II	21-26. above-				

54.

55.

56.

57.

58.

59.

60.

61.

62.

63.

54-58. Cf. ll. 24-26, above. 59. i.e. he paid the tax formerly levied upon Umma; see ll. 28-31, above. 61. For bar - - ka, 'besides', see l. 32, above. The words 'commanded' and 'to restore' must be inserted here to make the sense clear in English. They are postponed in the Sumerian to l. 65, below,  $ga^2$ -kam  $i^2$ -mi-dug. 63. Lit. 'spoken the enmity'. The wrongful annexation of territory by Umma had been the cause of the war.

-		
	图 * 图 * 图 * 图 * 图 * 图 *	•
	平 际时 圣王帝王 圣武 王子 文明 号 医马 圣 区 图7	
35	可多梦儒飘来已多望安	,
	有一个的 一部 医子子 医子子 医子子 医子子	
	医黄 印象 曾是 單區	
	HTT HP HE CAN ATTEM HE IN	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
	金玉 圣 就 医 医 医 医 医 医	
	業團 年間 微影 米 的 像 日 年 8 美	
	HI THA HITH HIP THAT THAT THE AT A THE TAA FIN THE TAA FIN	
	四日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	-
	医 第下云 开始过度 國 通道	,
70	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7
		-
	如日 ····································	,
	ALE THE ALE ALE ALE ALE ALE ALE ALE ALE ALE AL	1
	来留於黑朝的舞蹈是来国的	F
	w 际性 will will will will will will will wil	'
	来时 医黑牙酸 國際 医骨骨骨 医	

READING PASSAGES XV

READING	PASSAGES.	X
---------	-----------	---

- e-ki-sur-ra-d.nina 64. d.nin-gir-su-ka the boundary-canal of Nina of Ningirsu.
- ga²-kam i²-mi-dug an-ta-sur-ra-ta 65. [to restore he commanded]. From the Antasurra
- e2-d. dim-gal-abzu-ka-šu3 66. to the temple of the Great Craftsman of the Deep,
- 67. im-ba-ni e3-de2 i2-mi-dug his dams to remove he commanded him :
- nu-na-si2 d.en-lil-li-d.nin-har-sag-ge 68. had not granted (it) to him. Enlil and Ninharsag
- 69. en-te-me-na-pa-te-si-lagas-(KI) Entemena, governor of Lagash,
- mu-pad-da-d.nin-gir-su-ka-ge 70. whose name was chosen of Ningirsu,
- dug-si-sa2 dug-si-sa2-d.en-lil-la2-ta 71. by the righteous command of Enlil, by the righteous command
- dug-si-sa2-d.nina-ta d.nin-gir-su-ka-ta 72. by the righteous command of Nina, of Ningirsu,
- idnun-šu3 e-ag ididigna-ta e-bi 73. that canal from the river Tigris to the lordly river [Euphrates] made.

65. See note on 1. 61, above.

66. The signs are written GAL.DIM but were probably read in the reverse dim is apparently a phonetic writing order, (as in the case of ZU.AB = abzu). for dim³.

67. The clay banks by which the water had been diverted from the canal.

70. -ka-ge: for -ak-ak-e, genitive + genitive + subject suffix, since the literal meaning is 'the called-by-name of the Lord of Girsn'; cf. § 23 g.

73. The full name of the Euphrates is bura-nun.

	The main and the second
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
75	客 mi 新 品 m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m
15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	米福安建山西南米南京的社学
	平 医四季季季日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日
	第二十四十十四十十日 米
	WE ROM ON DE DE DE DE DE
	國際下國共民國國國國
	医 送下 支市 送 过 不可 高 金属
	年發行 四世間 一日 国子教教
	平壤 四系员 雪下 匹留等 威四
	* I REF BALLENS MEN
80	来回望着了空子的可来 [1] ************************************
	中心过度来回参照朝
	HAN THE MA BET MATTING THE HE
	警察是思惑四年来回到
	来 等于 我不不可能 不不不可能
	The prover of the second and the sec

- 74. nam-nun-da-ki-gar-ra ur²-bi na²-a The Namnunda-kigarra its bottom with stone
- 75. mu-na-ni-du² lugal-ki-an-na-ag²-ga²-ni he built. For his beloved king
- 76. d.nin-gir-su-ra, nin-ki-an-na-ag²-ga²-ni Ningirsu, for his beloved lady
- 77. d.nina ki-bi mu-na-gi² Nina, its place he restored.
- 78. en-le-me-na-pa-te-si-lagaš-(KI) Entemena, governor of Lagash,
- 79. gidru-si²-ma-d-en-lil-la² geštu-si²-ma with the sceptre endowed by Enlil, with wisdom endowed
- 80. d.en-ki-ka šag²-pad-da-d.nina by Enki, chosen of the heart of Nina,
- 81. pa-te-si-gal-d-nin-gir-su-ka great governor of Ningirsu,
- 82. *lu²-dug-dingir-ri²-ne-dur²-ba* dingir-ra-ni who the command of the gods has established; may his god
- 83.  $d.\underline{sul}$ ? nam-ti-en-te-me-na-ka- $\underline{su}^2$ ? for the life of Entemena

75. ki-an-na- $ag^2$ : phonetic spelling for kenag, usually written ki- $ag^2$ . 83. The second sign of the god's name is unidentified, and the whole name is uncertain.

增值米的粉 细 印 米 口 题 JET NOT DET NOT NETT ENT NOT 19 ME BX STAT DAD) SID-85 54 日的山田明田 29 Ral P HE Da 来留於黑星 T JUNY-DOT LEFE WETT MENT MELLY after BER ANE EN 米口爾 MA THE REAL STATE AREY E A PHE A A BEL R R 5 RAME MP-BETTY MAR HA BRE e# H Test RAM MENT OF ALL BANY BHE . FX CON P 来醫客題題 90 DOF DET MIT VETT HIT ME I BO AN YEY à the AF. 周 PEN MED ARE 1 Hann Æ DOY A OFF-ST I AP DET ATT 4 PILSA MY E 5 AF **A**M ST.

READING PASSA	GES.	X
---------------	------	---

- 84. ud-ul-la-šu³ d.nin-gir-su-ra d.nina unto distant days to Ningirsu and Nina
- 85. he-na-ši-gin lu²-umma-(KI) e-ki-sur-ra resort. If the men of Umma the boundary-canal
- 86. d.nin-gir-su-ka-ka e-ki-sur-ra of Ningirsu, the boundary-canal
- 87.  $\frac{d \cdot nina ka}{d} = \frac{a^2 zi \tilde{s}u^3}{a} = \frac{a \tilde{s}ag^2 gan^2 tum^3 de^2}{a \tilde{s}ag^2 gan^2 tum^3 de^2}$  of Nina for (to do) wickedness, to annex the parcel of land,
- 88. an-ta-bal-e-da lu²-umma-(KI)-he cross over, be it the men of Umma
- 89.  $lu^2-kur^2-ra-he$   $d_{en-lil-li}$  he-ha-lam-meor the men of the mountains, may Enlil destroy them;
- 90. *d.nin-gir-su-ge* ^{sa}šu-gal-ni u³-ni-šu may Ningirsu his great crushing net crush them ;
- 91.  $\delta u^2$ -mah-gir²-mah-ni an-la he-ga²-ga² his mighty hand and mighty foot from above may he set upon them;
- 92. nam-galu-uru-na  $\frac{\delta u^2-u^3-na-zi}{\omega}$  be fierce against them,
- 93.  $\frac{\delta a g^2 uru na ka}{and in the midst of their city} \frac{ha ni gaz e}{may he slay them!}$

85. i. e. may he come before the gods with a prayer.

87. For the infinitive  $(-de^2)$  expressing purpose see § 43.

88. bal-e-da: the conjugating elements are here placed after the root (for e-da-bal).

89-93. In the verbal forms note that the ordinary optative prefix (*he*, *ha*), alternates with the prefix  $u^3$ , usually a mark of the imperative; see § 44 b.

2731

ĸ

XVI

XVI

### 131

	AVI
-77	1. u(d)-ba zi-u(d)-sud ² -du lugal-am ² AN.SAG-gu(r)-gur At that time Ziusuddu, being king, a mighty
7	2. $mu$ - $un$ - $di(m)^3$ - $dim^3$ $nam$ - $but^2$ - $na$ $ka$ - $st^2$ - $si^2$ - $gi$ made; in humility abasing (himself)
\$r	3. $m^2$ -te-ga ² $u(d)$ -šu-uš-e sag-uš gub-ba reverent [he was.] The evening slowly settling down,
র্ধ	4 $ma-mu^2-nu-me-a$ $e^3-de^2$ $gu^3-[mu-un-de]$ a dream that was not, coming forth, spo[ke to him]
-`	5. $mu$ -an-ki-bi-ta $pa(d)$ -pad-de ²
-	6. $ki$ - $ur^3$ - $su^3$ dingir-ri-e-ne $gis$ - $sig^5$ For the city the gods a brick wall? [had made]
-	7. zi-u(d)-sud ² -du da-bi gub-ba giš-zi-da Ziusuddu by its side standing, [heard this:—] 'By the wall
II.	8. $a^2$ -gub ² -bu-mu gub-ba giš-zi-da at my left side stand, by the wall
7	9. dug ga-ra-ab-du(g)-dug na-ri-ga-mu a word will I speak to thee My pure one,
4	10. geštu-[tuk-a-mu] šu ² -me-a a-ma-ru my wise one, by our hand a deluge [shall be caused]
त्र	11. mumun-nam-galu ha-lam-e-de ² di-til-la the seed of mankind to destroy is the judgement,
-	12. dug-pu-uh-ru-[um-dingir-ri-e-ne-ka] the word of the assembly [of the gods.]
A	13. $du(g)$ - $dug$ - $ga$ an $d_een$ - $[lil-la^2]$
7]	14. $im$ -hul- $im$ -hul $ni^2$ - $gu(r)$ - $gur$ - $gal^2$ $du^2$ - $a$ - $bi$ The Storm-winds with exceeding terror, all of them
	15. ur-bi i ² -sug ² -gi-e [§] a-ma-ru u-ka-kab-dug-ga together raced along, the deluge, the mighty tempest (?),
\$	The text is mutilated, and words in square brackets are inserted to complete the sense.
	1. $AN.SAG$ : meaning unknown. 2. 4. gub-ba, nu-me-a, $e^3$ -de ² : participles, see § 42.

3, 4. gub-ba, nu-me-a, e³-de² : participles, see § 42.

10. Su2-me-a : suffixed pron. 1st plural, see § 13.

12. puhrum : Akkadian word.

15. u-ka: lit. ' that which covers the mouth, drowns'. the Akkad. kabtu, 'mighty'.

出现是出生了的现在 去平地第1---- 和I 与 第 年时 日 图 图 ---- 四教江外上版社会 网络 这里----5 哈姆 國 经 田 平图 中国 医骨 ----增加增量 叶明 深 医生的 片 生物 一一一 医整理学的 医 医 阿 的----- 红 泰阳 國際等時間到----四國國 长 经数 给 門 题 都 留 网 四月---- 年 14 吗 医可能的 第一章 医医医医后性 医 到时间里的 是 是这一里了! 15 图及 题 号终 系 河 图 公里 图 区里 思

K 2

kab-dug may be for

READING PASSAGES. XVI, XVII

132

# XVII

出来每天要要一個主要是一個主要是

## READING PASSAGES. XVI, XVII

16.	ba-an-da-ab-ur ³ -ur ³ ud-imin-am ² gig-imin-am ² raged with them. When it was seven days and seven nights
17.	<i>a-ma-ru</i> kalam-ma ba- $ur^3$ -ra-ta $g^{is}ma^3$ -gu(r)-gur that the deluge in the land had raged, and the mighty ship
18.	<i>a-gal-la im-hul bu(l)-bul-a-ta d.utu</i> over the great waters the storm-wind had tossed, (then) the sum
19.	$i$ - $im$ - $ma$ - $ra$ - $e^3$ $an$ - $ki$ - $a$ $ud$ $ga^2$ - $ga^2$ rose over it, in heaven and earth making light.
20.	$zi$ - $u(d)$ - $sud^2$ - $du$ $gisma^3$ - $gu(r)$ - $gur$ $ka$ - $bur^2$ $mu$ - $un$ - $da$ - $bur^3$ Ziusuddu in the mighty ship an opening bored;
21.	$\delta ul$ $d.utu$ $gi\delta \delta r - sir - ni$ $\delta ag^2 - gi\delta ma^3 - gu(r) - gur - \delta u^3$ the strong one, the sun, his light into the mighty ship
22.	ba-un-tu-ri-en zi-u(d)-sud ² -du lugal-am ² sent in. Ziusuddu, being king,
23.	$igi$ - $d_utu$ - $su^3$ ka-ki-su-ub-ba-tum ² lugal-e before the sun kissed the earth; the king,
24.	gud im-ma-ab-gaz-e udu im-ma-ab-šar ² -ri oxen sacrificed, sheep he made abundant.

## XVII

1.	ud When	an-ki-la in heaven and ea	tab-	g <i>i-na</i> lfast twain	<i>til-a-ta-eš-a</i> had been completed,
2.	and the	<i>d.ama</i> goddess-mother	d. <i>inanna-ge</i> Inanna,	e-ne she (too)	$ba-si(g)^6-sig^6-e-ne$ had been created,
3.	ud when	<i>ki-ga²-ga²</i> the earth had be	² <i>-e-de</i> ² en laid down	<i>ki-du</i> in the pla	$^{2}-du^{2}-a-ta$ ce made (for it),
4.	u(d) when	giš-har-ha the designs of he	<i>r-an-ki-a</i> aven and earth	mu-un-	g <i>i-na-eš-a-ba</i> een decided,
5.	and, wa	e pa ² -ri tercourse and can	<i>šu²-si-sa</i> al straight	$a^2 ga^2 - ga^2$ to s	et

17, 18. The suffixes *-ta* are used here in participial constr., lit. 'in the raging . . . in the tossing'.

22. The final -en of the verbal form seems inexplicable.

23. ka - - tum: a double compound; brought down his mouth to kiss (sub) the earth'.

24. Imperfect tenses express continuous action in past time.

XVII. 2. e-ne: indep. 3rd pers. pronoun, § 12. The construction of -e-ne in the following verb is obscure.

3. The line appears to mean, literally, 'when, to set (-e-de, § 43) the earth, &c.', in which case a finite verb is wanting.

听 觃 明 叶 和 哈 日 明 日 明 日 日 ANT HER ETA BER BER NOT 18 OTTHE OCT A the first and the second sec 10 教研教育 出现全部免疫不管不足不足 医人民 四月 医 四 医 医 医风险性 医风险风险风 15节风雨平 医风剑风雨风 NOT 18 ATT ANY ANY EN EN AT DEST BUT BUT HE ON WIK ON HEIT ON 下了下来 展 级 图 品 用了 吗 早期 医子属 医马克氏 医马克德利 20 MF K M M M M M M M M

## READING PASSAGES. XVII

- ididigna idburanun gu²-ne-ne gar-eš-a-ba the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, their banks had been appointed, an d.en-lil d.utu d.en-ki, dingir-ga(l)-gal-e-ne (when) Anu, Enlil, Utu, and Enki, the great gods,
- 8.  $\frac{d \cdot a nun na}{and the Anunnaki}$ ,  $\frac{dingir ga(l) gal e ne}{the great gods}$ ,

6.

7.

- 9.  $bar^3$ -mah  $ni^2$ -te mu-un-ki-dur^2-mu^2-a (in) the exalted shrine majestically had sat down
- 10.  $ni^2$ -te-a-ni  $su^2$ -mi-ni- $ib^2$ - $gi^2$ - $gi^2$ among themselves they consulted together,
- **II.** u(d) giš-ha(r)-har-an-ki-a mu-un-gi-na-eš-a-ba 'Now that the designs of heaven and earth have been decided,
- **12.**  $e pa^2 \quad \xi u^2 si^2 sa^2 \quad ga^2 ga^2 e^{-de^2}$ and, watercourse and canal straight to set,
- 13. *ididigna idburanun gu²-ne-ne gar-eš-a-ba* the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, their banks have been appointed,
- 14. a-na-am² he-en-bal-en-ze-en what (labour) will ye do?
- 15. a-na-am² he-en-dim³-en-ze-en what will ye make ?
- 16. d.a-nun-na dingir-ga(l)-gal-e-ne (ye) Anunnaki, great gods,
- 17. a-na-am² he-en-bal-en-ze-en what (labour) will ye do?
- 18. a-na-am² he-en-dim³-en-ze-en what will ye make?'
- 19. dingir-ga(l)-gal-e-ne mu-un-sug²-gi-eš-a The great gods, who stood by,
- 20. d.a-nun-na dingir-nam-lar-ri the Anunnaki, the gods of fate,

^{6.} gar-e[§]-a-ba: for this passive construction see § 39, and cf. II. I and 4 above. 10.  $ni^2$ -te-a-ni: reflexive pron., § 14. In preceding line  $ni^2$ -te, (substantive) is used adverbially.

^{14.} bal: lit. 'to dig, excavate', thus 'to labour'. Note the form of 2nd plur. imperfect, § 40. *a-an-am*², neuter interrogative pron., § 17.

# XVIII

网络时国际性路路时国际性区的周期的 AF SE AV 17 00F 44 A A AW AN MA X IB A 18 007 5 赵 多路 赶 环 藏 医叶 赵 金路 的 医叶 下 争 弦红 第 题 员 小团 网络 化 建筑 如何平 建设站路路 " 10.11 班区的社会的加速的现在的

- 21. min-na-ne-ne d.en-lil-ra mu-un-na-ni-ib²-gi²-gi² two of them unto Enlil made answer:
- 22. uzu-mu²-a-(KI) dur-an-ki-ge 'On the Uzumâ, the bond of heaven and earth,
- 23. d.nagar d.nagar im-ma-an-tag-en-ze-en the two Craftsman-Gods ye shall slay,
- 24.  $mu(d)^2$ -mud²-e-ne nam-galu  $mu^2$ -mu²-e-de² (with) their blood mankind to create.'

## XVIII

- I. *e-ne* ba-am² *e-ne* ba-am² me-en-ze-en They (to whom) it is given, they (to whom) it is given are ye!
- 2. kur²-dilmun-(KI) ku³-ga-am² The land of Dilmun is pure,
- 3.  $ki-ku^3-ga$  e-ne  $ba-am^2$  me-en-ze-en a pure place, they (to whom) it is given are ye.

4.  $kur^2$ -dilmun-(KI)  $ku^3$ -ga-am² The land of Dilmun is pure,

- 5.  $kur^2$ -dilmun-(KI)  $ku^3$ -ga-am²  $kur^2$ -dilmun sikil-am² the land of Dilmun is pure, the land of Dilmun is clean,
- kur²-dilmun sikil-am² kur²-dilmun za(lag)-zalag-ga-am² the land of Dilmun is clean, the land of Dilmun is bright.
- 7. aš²-ni-ne dilmun-(KI)-a u³-ne-in-nad Alone in Dilmun they lay,
- 8. ki d-en-ki dam-a-ni-da ba-an-da-nad-a-ba the place where Enki with his wife laid himself down,
- 9. ki-bi sikil-am² ki-bi za(lag)-zalag-ga-am² that place is clean, that place is bright,
- 10. ki d.en-ki d.nin-sikil-la ba-an-da-nad-a-ba the place where Enki with Ninsikilla laid himself down.

22. Lit. ' the place made of flesh '. Possibly a reference to the body of Tiamat, out of which Marduk made the firmament.

XVIII. 1. e-ne: indep. 3rd pers. pron. (§ 12). For -am² see § 42 a. me-enze-en, § 42 a.

^{7.}  $a^{3^2-ni-ne}$ , lit. 'their one', cf. p. 71, l. 51. The verbal prefix  $u^{-3}$  does not seem to indicate the imperative here (cf. § 44 b), though it might be possible to translate 'lie you alone in Dilmun'.

138 READING PASSAGES. XVIII	READING PASSAGES. XVIII 139
2月日期28万年月月月日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日	II. dilmun-(KI) uga ^{mušen} du(g)-dug nu-mu-ni-bi (In) Dilmun the crow a cry uttered not,
通过强烈的是是是是 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医	12. dar-mušen-e dug-darmušen-ri nu-mu-ni-ib-bi the 'speckled bird' the cry of the 'speckled bird' uttered not,
医诊漏 短时时时时	13. ur-gu-la sag-giš-nu-ub-ra-ra the lion slew not,
THE LEFT THE THE WIN MAN	14. <i>ur-bar-ra-ge sil² nu-ub-kar-ri</i> the leopard (?) the lamb carried not away,
15 Martin 4 4 Martin martin	15. $ur-ku = mas^2-ga(m)-gam = nu-ub-zu$ the dog the crouching kids knew not,
	16. $dun$ Se-ku ² -ku ² -e nu-ub-zu
	17. <i>lu^{mušen}-e sag-nu-mu-un-da-šub-e</i> the dove did not settle there.
客 篇 第 第 第 第 第 第 第 第 第 第 第 第 第 第	18. <i>igi-gig²-e igi-gig²-me-en nu-mu-ni-bi</i> Eye-disease 'I am eye-disease' did not say,
今谷林军 令 经举 下的 医 经 化	19. sag-gig ² -gi sag-gig ² -me-en nu-(mu-ni-bi) headache 'I am headache' (did) not (say),
每日 4部 第一日 4部 第一日 4	20. <i>um-ma-bi um-ma-me-en nu</i> an old woman there (said) not 'I am an old woman',
20时国际时国际集 期间设置国际	ab-ba-bi $ab-ba-me-en$ $nuan old man there (said) not 'I am an old man'.$
到 \$ 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	21. ki-sikil a-nu-lu ² -a-ni uru-a a maiden whose water was not poured out (?) in the city nu-mu-ni-ib-si ² -gi was not given (in marriage),
\$ 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	22. $lu^2$ <i>id-da bal-e-mi-de</i> ² <i>nu-mu-ni-bi</i> no man to change (the course of) the canal commanded,
医冠冠炎 圣经时时	23. ligir-e zag-ga-na nu-um-nigin no prince his side turned away,
的战争的强度	24. <i>lul-e e-lu-lam nu-mu-ni-bi</i> 'The liar lies' no man said,
25 晚 编 图 照 照 服 强 争 段	25. zag-uru-ka i-lu-nu-mu-ni-bi beside the city none uttered lamentation.
	18 ff. The meaning is that sickness, old age, and other ills were all absent.

18 ff. The meaning is that sickness, old age, and other 21. *a-nu-tu-a-ni*, possibly = *impubes*. 24. *e-lu-lam*, phonetic for *e-lul-am*².

		XIX
<u>XIX</u>		1. <i>e-en-gig²-ga-bi na-am-dam-a-na</i> Her bitter (cry) ' how long ?' for her husband,
<b>站后金罗的</b>	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	2. ga-ša-an-an-na-ge na-am-dam-a-na the queen of heaven for her husband (raises);
园 251 m m m m	AN DER THE THE ALL	3. ga-ša-an-e ² -an-na-ge na-am-dam-a-na the queen of E-anna for her husband,
		4. $ga$ -sa-an-ki-unu-(KI)-ga-ge na-am-dam-a-na the queen of the land of Erech for her husband,
國宮室運客區館	AND	5. ga-ša-an-ki-hallab-(KI)-ge na-am-dam-a-na the queen of the land of Hallab for her husband.
短短年每日日日		6. $u^3$ na-am-dam-a-na $u^3$ na-am-dumu-na Alas for her husband, alas for her son,
2 段刻处强急进度的过程	THAT THE THE AL	7. $u^3$ na-am- $e^2$ -a-na $u^3$ na-am-uru-na alas for her temple, alas for her city !
<b>新國國際國際國家</b>	LE MARE EN	8. dam-ku-ba-a-na dumu-ku-ba-a-na for her husband who is fallen, for her son who is fallen,
<b>不思考的题题 题 16 28</b>	<b>公田</b> 中秋時至120mg	9. $dam-ug^2$ - $ga-a$ - $na$ $dumu-ug^2$ - $ga-a$ - $na$ for her husband who is dead, for her son who is dead,
		10. $dam-unu-(KI)-\check{s}u^{8}-ba-hun-ku-ba-na$ for her husband, who was taken to Erech, who is fallen,
学过过 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	第四四日四周	11. $umu-(KI)-\delta u^3-kullab-(KI)-\delta u^3-ba-hun-ug^2-ga-na$ to Erech, to Kullab who was taken, who is dead,
学组合国政家是	第一個的	12. $a$ -uru-ze-ba- $(KI)$ -nu-tu ² -a-na for her water of Eridu which is not poured out,
10 多国民国创国	短周四因圣	<b>13.</b> $na-ma-e^2-nun-na-nu-su-ub-ba-a-na$ for her 'House of the Prince' which is not worshipped.
自動風際自然自動	团间支军议会	I 4. <i>ama-d-inanna ama-ni-gim nu-um-gin-na-a-na</i> The mother Inanna, as his own mother, for her (son) who comes not (laments),
防国民国的国		15. ki-sikil-uru-na-ka kin-nu-ze-ba-a-na for her maidens in her city who excel in goodly work no more,
and the second and a second	<b>圣国际团 B</b> 国	Written in <i>eme-sal</i> (§ 48) throughout. Note :— <i>na-am</i> (sign $ag^2$ ) = <i>nam</i> . $ga \cdot 5a \cdot an = ga \cdot 5an$ . $ze \cdot ba = dug^2$ . I. Lit. 'the fate ( <i>nam</i> ) of her husband', and so in the following lines. <i>na-ma</i> in l. 13 is a phonetic variant. I. O. There is ellipse of <i>nam</i> at the beginning of this and the following lines, all of which are excellent examples of the Sumerian noun-complex with participial construction of the subordinate verbs; see §§ 29, 42 b. I. 3. 'House of the Prince', i. e. of the god Ea. This shrine was used in certain rites of purification.
A HAN AN AND AN AN AND AND AND AND AND AND	<b>家 机制制的 基本</b>	
15 建安兰峰 是 图1	医米西斑岛属	

142	READING PASSA	GES. XIX
Å	[1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2]	<b>建专机团 型星</b>
4	《 下 包 日 日 图 日	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
<b>A</b>	▶ 第冊 知知 知	梁 雜 竭 语 感
æ	到时间的时间	<b>年月19月1日今日日今日日</b> 月
20 X	家町四日日	学组织 弦瓦头
22	留留	軍家短辺
44	一日 25 開 25 日 第1	OFF DOP
Anal	学家和资料	A FAY
鈩	或率量医强固致量率	<b>&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>
25 🎜	学 经 图 图 图 图 图	AT THE PARTY
	肾尿	冠系國國到
1	时国家的问题	的短期的
A,	刘魏建到赵母祖刘	网络国际国际

	READING PASSAGES. XIX	143
16.	guruš-uru-na-ka-tah ² -nu-sig ³ -ga-a-na for her men in her city who thresh the grain no more,	
17.	<i>kur²-gar-ra-uru-na-ka-gir-nu-ag-a-na</i> for her eunuch-priests in her city who bear the dagger no more,	
18.	<i>i^{'2}-lum-sag-ga²-nu-kal-la-a-na</i> for her mighty men who are strong no more.	
19.	$ga$ - $\delta a$ - $an$ - $an$ - $na$ $mu$ - $ud$ - $na$ - $tur$ - $ra$ - $na$ $ir^2$ - $gig^2$ $i$ The queen of heaven for her young consort bitter lament u	$2-gin^3-e$ tters (?) :
20.	u(d) dam-ze-ba dam-mu ba-gin 'When the good husband, my husband, was taken away,	
21.	u(d) dumu-ze-ba dumu-mu ba-gin when the good son, my son, was taken away,	
22.	$dam-mu$ $u^2$ -sag-ga ² e-gin my husband, the early plants passed away,	

dumu-mu u²-egir-ra e-gin 23. the latter plants passed away, my son,

- dam-mu u² ki(n)-ki(n)-da gin-na-ni u²-e ba-ni-ib-gi² 24. My husband, the plants to seek was his going, and the plants shall return,
- ki(n)-ki(n)-da gin-na-a-ni 25. dumu-mu a was his going, my son, to seek the water ba-an-ze-em-ma² a-e and the water shall become sweet;
- 26. mu-ad-na-mu dim²-šu²-dul-la-gim uru-la ba-ra-e³ my consort, like a pillar (?) ruined from the city go not forth,
- nim  $u^2$ -sag-ga²- $\delta u^2$ -dul-la-gim uru-ta ba-ra- $e^3$ Exalted one, like an early plant withered from the city go not forth !' 27.

19. The meaning of gin³ is obscure; it is possibly a phonetic variant for gin (next line).

24, 25. For the infin. in -da, and its final sense, see § 43. ze-em (i.e. am =  $ag^2$ ) is another *eme-sal* form for  $dug^2$ .

26, 27. For ba-ra- prohibitive see § 45.

# XX

# READING PASSAGES. XX

# XX

gu(d)-mah-pa-e³-a mu-zu [dagal-la?] an-zag-šu³ Ι. Exalted bull, glorious, thy name to the ends of heaven [is spread?] d.iškur gu(d)-mah-pa- $e^{3}$ -a 2. a-a mu-zu an-zag-šu³ Father Ishkur, exalted bull, glorious, thy name to the ends of heaven, d.iškur dumu-an-na gu(d)-mah-pa-e³-a mu-zu an-zag-šu³ Ishkur, son of heaven, exalted bull, glorious, thy name to the ends of heaven, u³-mu-un-muru-(KI)-ge gu(d)-mah-pa-e³-a mu-zu an-zag-šu³ exalted bull, glorious, thy name to the ends of heaven, Lord of Muru, d-iškur u³-mu-un-he-gal²-la gu(d)-mah-pa-e³-a mu-zu an - - - -5. Ishkur, lord of plenty exalted bull, glorious, thy name &c. maš-tab-ba u-mu-un 6. d.am-an-ki-ga Twin brother of the lord, the 'Divine Ox of Heaven and Earth' gu(d)-mah-pa- $e^3$ -a exalted bull, glorious, &c. d.iškur u-mu-un u4-a a-a ud-da 7. mu-zu Father Ishkur, that ridest the storm, thy name lord an-zag-šu³ to the ends of heaven, 8. d.iškur u(d)-gal-la a-a  $u^4-a$ mu-zu an-zag-šu³ Father Ishkur, that ridest the great storm, thy name to the ends of heaven, a-a d-iškur ug-gal-la  $u^4-a$ an-zag-šu³ 9. mu-zu Father Ishkur, that ridest the great lion, thy name to the ends of heaven, 10. d.iškur ug-an-na gu(d)-mah-pa-e³-a mu-zu an-zag-šu³ Ishkur, lion of heaven, exalted bull, glorious, thy name to the ends of heaven, kalam-ma mu-un-du4-du4-ul mu-zu 11. thy name the land covereth. me-lam²-zu kalam-ma tug-gim im-mi-in-dul 12. thy splendour the land like a garment covereth. za-pa-ag²-zu-šu³ kur²-gal d.mu-ul-lil 13. a-a at thy thundering the 'Great Mountain', father Mullil sag-im-da-sig³-gi is smitten. urša-zu d.nin-lil ba-e-di-hu-luh-e ama-gal 14. at thy roaring the great mother, Ninlil trembleth. d.en-lil-li dumu-ni-d.iškur-ra a²-mu-un-da-an-ag² 15. Enlil to his son Ishkur gave command. I. The line is probably to be completed with some such phrase as suggested, which is also to be understood at the end of the following lines. 4. Muru, a place in or near the city of Erech, celebrated for the worship of the Weather-God. 11. The writing UL. UL. UL (i. e.  $du^4$ - $du^4$ -ul) as a variant for the root dul (see

next line) appears to be the scribal play upon words. [for sig. 13. Perhaps 'lowers his head', since sig³ may possibly be a mere variant 2731 L

I44

146 READING PASSAGES. XX		READING PASSAGES. XX 147
医 一一一一个 4 1157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 15	16.	<i>lu² dumu-mu ud um-me igi-nigin</i> (Thou) who art my son, storm, master with rolling eyes,
学会开始的意志的原始的原始。		<i>ud um-me igi-la²-la²</i> storm, master with uplifted eyes,
时期中国的局部的中国中国的中国中国	17.	d-iškur-ri ud um-me igi-nigin ud um-me igi-la ² -la ² Ishkur, storm, master with rolling eyes, storm, master with uplifted eyes,
	r8.	ud imin-ZIG-gim he-dal-la ² $ud$ um-me igi-la ² -la ² let the storm, like the seven(?) be far (from hence), storm, master with uplifted eyes,
时题时期国际的强调时间导行了	19.	$ud$ $gu^3$ -silim-zu $gu^3$ -bi ha-ra-ab-hun (as for) the storm let thy peaceful voice still the voice thereof,
20 424 44 年间 全国 化国		the storm let thy peaceful voice still the voice thereof, $ud$ $um-me$ $igi-la^2-la^2$ storm, master with uplifted eyes,
國會調整發展的發展的發展的發展的	20.	nim-gir sukkal-zu u ³ -mu-ra-gin ud let the lightning, thy messenger, go before thee, storm, &c.
期WAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	21.	<i>lu² dumu-mu ul gin-na gin-na a-ba zi-gi-en te-ba</i> (thou) who art my son, ? go, go; who is like thee (?) in his assault?
知時國設置是是一個人的	22.	ki-bal hul-gig ² $a$ -a-ugu-zu-su ³ The enemy's land is a sore plague to the father who begat thee;
医骨腔腔腔 医鼻下骨 医鼻骨骨 医		<i>a-ba</i> za-e-gim te-ba who is like thee in his assault?
25 分别产生的分别产生的进口的现象的形式	23.	$na^2$ -im-tu(r)-tur-e $\delta u^2$ -um-me-ti a-ba za-e-gim te-ba The little hailstones take thou; who is like thee in his assault?
撥張強麗·阿安拉爾·阿安斯·阿安斯·阿爾蒙斯·阿爾	24.	$na^2$ - $ga(l)$ - $gal$ - $e$ $su^2$ - $um$ - $me$ - $ti$ $a$ - $ba$ $za$ - $e$ - $gim$ $te$ - $ba$ the great stones take thou; who is like thee in his assault?
	°5.	$na^2$ -tu(r)-tur-zu $na^2$ -ga(l)-gal-zu ugu-ba $u^3$ -me- $am^2$ let thy little stones and thy great stones be upon it,
此至是國民國民族民族的民族民族的政策的	26.	$ki$ -bal $a$ -zi-da-zu $u^3$ -mu-e-gul $da$ -gi(d)-zu $u^3$ -mu-e-si ² the enemy's land let thy right hand destroy, thy long arm smite down.'
网络马克斯德马克马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马马	27.	$d\cdot i\check{s}kur-ri$ $du(g)-dug-ga-a-a-ugu-na-\check{s}u^3$ $gi\check{s}-ni-ba-\check{s}i-in-ag$ Ishkur to the words of his father who begat him gave heed.
道短望望这一个学习这些资源	28.	$a$ - $a$ $d$ - $iškur$ $e^2$ - $la$ $e^3$ - $a$ - $ni$ $ud$ - $gu^3$ - $silim$ $na$ - $nam$ Father Ishkur, his going forth from the house was (as) a breeze of gentle sound,
30 图刷	29.	$e^{2}-ta$ uru-ta $e^{3}-a-ni$ ug-banda na-nam from the house, from the city, his going forth was as a lion's whelp,
	30,	$uru-la$ $gar-ra-ni$ $ud-gu^3-har-ra$ $na-nam$ from the city? was (as) a low-voiced breeze.
	1	21. <i>ul</i> , uncertain. <i>zi-gi-en</i> , also uncertain, unless it be a variant for <i>za-e-gim</i> . 23. $su^2$ - <i>um-me-ti</i> for <i>su-u³-me-ti</i> , imperative, see § 44 b. 26. <i>a-zi-da</i> for $a^2$ - <i>zi-da</i> . $st^2$ (i. e. $sig$ ) for $sig^3$ , 'to smite'. 28. <i>ma-nam</i> , a form of assertion, see § 42 a. L 2

#### XXI

I.  $\frac{d \cdot utu}{du}$   $an \cdot \dot{s}a(g)^2 \cdot \ddot{s}u^3$   $tu - tu - da - zu - de^2$ Sun-god, when to the midst of heaven thou enterest,

2. ^{giš}si-gar-ku³-an-na-ge silim-ma hu-mu-ra-ab-bi may the bright barrier of heaven speak peace unto thee,

3. gišig-an-na-ge sub hu-mu-ra-ab-bi may the door of heaven speak salutation unto thee,

d-nig-si-sa² sukkal-ki-ag²-ga²-zu si-hu-mu-ra-ab-sa²-sa²-e may the divine justice, thy beloved messenger, make straight (the way) for thee,

- 5.  $e^2 bar^2 ra ki dur^2 nam lugal la zu šu^3$  nam mah-zu  $pa e^3 ni i\delta^2$ unto E-barra, the abode of thy royalty, let thy majesty proceed.
- 6.  $\frac{d}{d}u^2-nir-da$  nilalam-ki-ag²-ga²-zu May 'She of the Emblem', thy beloved bride,  $hul^2-la-bi$  he-mu-un-da-gi²-gi² joyfully turn to thee,
- 7.  $\overset{s}{sa}(g)^2$ -zu a-sid-da ha-ba-an-hun-ga² may thy heart with refreshment be satisfied,
- 8. kin-sig-nam-dingir-ra-zu hu-mu-ra-an-ga²-ga² thy godlike fare may she set before thee,
- 9. *ur-sag-šul* ^d-*utu me-ur-he-i-i* strong warrior, Sun-god, may she glorify thee!
- 10.  $am-e^2-bar^2-ra$  gin-na gir²-zu si-he-im-sa² Bull of E-barra, go forth, let thy way be straight,
- II. d.utu kaskal-zu si-sa²-ab har-ra-an-gi-na ki-ur³-zu-šu³ gin-na Sun-god, thy road make straight, the appointed path to thy city go!

12. d.utu kalam-ma ka-di-kud Sun-god, the mouth that judgeth the land,  $ka-a\check{s}^2-bar-bi$  si-sa²-bi me-en the mouth that giveth sentence therein, that guideth it aright, thou art.

1.  $tu - - de^2$ : for this construction see § 43.

- 5. *c-bar-ra* -  $\delta u^8$ , see § 29. *pa* - *ib*, imperat. formed by reversing position of root and prefixes, § 44 c.
- 6. A name of Aia, wife of the Sun-god.
- 11. har-ra-an, Akkadian word, cf. puhrum (p. 131) and damhara (p. 113). 12. aš-bar, for the more usual es-bar; lit. 'the mouth of its sentence'.

 $\overline{XXI}$ 

过的法院出现

# READING PASSAGES. XXII

#### 151

# XXII

E TAME HILL E FUT AT AT AT AT A FUT AT 医创业的 医圆子 [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] " [1] 5 PANER PARTER P **唐** 杨 强 OF AN EN EST EN NH AR 联·新国内出版到4月日在6月1月月1日1月1日 

町 Shin Right Ball Shin Shin Right Ball Shin R 机发展的数据的方法的现在的变法的 · 1999年1997年1999年4月19月19月 時時期間以底。<br />
風空間度、<br />
風空間<br />
一個<br />
一目<br />
一日<br />
一日 14 JEST MENTER ET MENTER A STATE OF MENTER

# XXII

1.	sal[kar-lil-ra ki-uš-na] ba-ni-in-gar Unto a temple-woman her step she bent,		
2.	d.inanna-ge sal[kar-lil-na] si-ba-ni-in-sa ² Inanna to her temple-woman went straight,		
3.	$saldim^3$ -ma $\begin{bmatrix} gisnad-su^3 & ba-\end{bmatrix}$ ni-in-dur ² a weaving woman upon the couch she made to sit down,		
4.	$sig^2-bar^2$ $sig^2-gig$ $gu-min-[tab-ba$ $gis]bal$ $su(r)-sur-ri$ white wool, black wool, a double thread the spindle (was) spinning,		
5.	gu-mah gu-gal gu-dar-a a wondrous thread, a mighty thread, a variegated thread, gu nam-erim ² -ma ba-e a thread that does away the curse,		
6.	ka-gar-sag-ba-hul-nam-galu-ge the doom of an evil charm upon the man,		
7.	as-bal-e-dingir-ri-e-ne-ge the ban of the gods;		
8.	gu nam-erim ² -ma ba-e a thread that does away the curse.		
9.	$galu-bi$ $sag-ga^2-na$ $\check{s}u^2-bi$ $gir^2-bi$ $u$ -me-ni-ke( $\check{s}$ )-kes Of that man his head, his hand and foot bind (therewith),		
10.	$d.asar-lu^2-dug^2$ dumu-eridu-(KI)-ga-ge nun-e Marduk, the son of Eridu, the prince, $\check{s}u^2$ -sikil-a-ni-la mu-un-na-an-ta(r)-lar-ru-da with his pure hand has torn it away.		
11.	$erim^2$ $gu-bi$ $edin-na$ $ki-ku^3-ga-su^3$ $ha-ba-ni-ib^2-e^3-de^2$ The curse, its thread may he cast forth in the plain into a clean place,		
I2.	$erim^2$ -hul-gal ² bar-su ³ he-im-ta-gub may the wicked curse stand aside,		
13.	galu-bi he-en-sikil he-en-za(lag)-zalag may that man be pure, be cleansed,		
14.	$\delta u^2 - \delta ag - ga - dingir - ra - na - \delta u^3$ he-en- $\delta i - in - gi^2 - gi^2$ into the gracious hand of his god may he return !		

9. *u* - - - *keš* : imperative, § 44 b.

10. d. asar-lu-dug : a name of the god Marduk, used especially for incantations. 11.  $ha-ba - - de^2$ : the final -de is a phonetic complement of the root  $e^3(a)$  + the suffixed -e of the imperfect, § 40.

# READING PASSAGES. XXIII

XXIII	XXIII		
The state of an independent of the fire for the for the fire for the f	1. $en^2$ sag-gig ² an-na edin-na $i^2$ -du ⁴ -du ⁴ Incantation: headache over the plain swooped, im-gim mu-un-ri-ri like a gale it sped,		
ACTING TO SHE HAVE AND AND ACTING THE TIME IS A THE ACTING THE ACT	2. nim-gir-gim mu-un-gi(r)-gir-ri sig-nim ne-in-šu-šu like lightning it lightened, below and above it pervades,		
金玉东发泉天王的支支圣郎等家	3. $ni^2$ -nu-le-na-dingir-ra-na gi-gim in-š $a^2$ -š $a^2$ him that feareth not his god like a reed it has cut off,		
和风景景的	4. $sa-bi$ gi-ha-an-gim an-si(l)-sil-la his thews like a henna-reed it has pierced.		
5 篇"明明"是"平安"下下了了这些开环开始	5. $ama$ -d-inanna-li-tar-nu-tuk-a $uzu$ -bi in-si(g) ³ -sig ³ -ga him that has no goddess-mother for protector, his flesh it has smitten,		
医学生 医人名兰马德尔 化化二乙酸 化化化化	6. mul-an-gim su(r)-sur-ra a-gim gig-a al-gi(n)-gin like a star of heaven gleaming, like waters in the night it has come,		
m · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7. galu-pab-hal-la gab-ri-a-ni ba-an-gar against the tormented mortal as his adversary it is set, ud-gim mu-un-da-sub-us		
是专员 始自己 化金属 医马 谷 网络	8. galu-bi ba-an-gaz-eš One mortal it has slain,		
现我是当留口 足呆反照 多	9. $galu-bi$ $\dot{s}a(g)^2-dib-ba-gim$ $\dot{s}u^2-ta-ta-gu(r)-gur-ra another, like one with a stricken heart, runneth about,$		
時期的這個國家的問題	10. $\check{s}a(g)^2 - zi - ga - gim$ in-ba(l)-bal-e like one whose heart is gone out of him he is beside himself,		
10 2 M ME HTE CETT LETT WE WE HTE	<b>11.</b> $izi-sub-bu-da-gim$ $in-ta(b)-tab-e$ like one cast into the fire he is seared,		
家马台湾 冬~ 医马尔兰 强利 F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F F	12. $ansu-edin-na-gi(d)^2$ - $gid^2$ - $da-gim$ $igi-na$ $im-dir$ $an-si$ like a wild ass of the plain that roams at large his eyes a mist fills,		
弦 医象 单 事 化 合 马 多 马 多 马 多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多 多	13. $zi$ - $ni$ - $la$ in- $da$ - $an$ - $ku^2$ - $ku^2$ $ki$ - $nam$ - $ug^2$ $ba$ - $an$ - $ke$ š $da$ in his life he consumes himself, with death he is bound.		
录》称max期間表表是是是是是	14. $sag-gig^2$ im-dugu(d)-dugud-da-gim a-gin-bi lu ² -na-me nu-un-zu Headache, like an exceedingly great gale, its path no man knoweth,		
王王へはあるもうないで、「「「「」」」で、「「」」」で、「「」」」で、「「」」」で、「「」」」、「」」」、「」」、「	1. an-na: used as preposition, 'over'. Cf. ll. 18, 24, below. 7, 8. The apparent use of the perfect 3rd plur. ending $(u\check{s}, e\check{s})$ is difficult to explain. 12. $gi(d)^2 - gid^2 - da$ : the meaning given seems the most probable, but the Abledien translation renders 'that is blind'.		

Akkadian translation renders 'that is blind'. 14. lu²-na-me: see § 18.

154 READING PASSAGES. XXIII	READING PASSAGES. XXIII 155
	15. izkim-til-la-bi inim-kešda-bi lu ² -na-me nu-un-zu the sign to end it, and the spell thereof no man knoweth.
15 至我夏又吸至医医医和美国家	16. $\frac{d \cdot asar - lu^2 - dug^2}{Marduk}$ $\frac{igi - im - ma - an - si^2}{has seen it}$
是是是是	17. a-a-ni-d-en-ki-ra e ² -a ba-ši-in-tu gu ⁸ -mu-un-na-an-de-e to his father Enki the house he entered and said to him,
◎ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18. $a$ - $a$ - $mu$ sag-gig ² $an$ - $na$ $edin$ - $na$ $i^2$ - $du^4$ - $du^4$ 'My father, headache over the plain has swooped,
是今天期期日期至此多至不是是因为	<i>im-gim mu-un-ri-ri</i> like a gale it has sped,
限限 · 法 · 和 · 和 · 和 · 和 · 和 · 和 · 和 · 和 · 和	19. $a-na$ $ib^2-ag-a$ $na-bi$ $nu-un-zu$ what (ceremony) he is to perform this man knoweth not, $a-na$ $i^2-ib^2-gi^2-gi^2$ by what he may recover.
氧 < k & k & g < g < g < g < g < g < g < g < g < g	20. d.en-ki dumu-ni d.asar-lu ² -dug ² mu-un-na-ni-ib ³ -gi ² -gi ²
TO ALL OF THE MAY DE LE DIFFE	Enki to his son Marduk made answer,
20 听。这个时候有学生的变体。	21. dumu-mu a-na nu-ni-zu a-na ra-ab-lah-a. 'My son what knowest thou not? what can I add to thee?
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	22. nig-ma ² -e-ni-zu-a-mu za-e in-ga-e-zu what I know thou knowest (also).
<b>金红花浴 计支援 化生 水水 水水 化</b>	23. g <i>in-na dumu-mu ^d·asar-lu²-dug²</i> Go, my son Marduk,
至其再多 是是是	24. $u^2$ -hul ² -ti-kil-la an edin-na $a^{s^2}$ -na $mu^2$ -a the wild cucumber, which upon the plain solitary grows,
ETTILE STEPT WERE CONFIDENCE WE REALED VER DECEMBER 18	25. $\frac{d}{utu-e^2-a-na-tu-ra-na-su^3}{at the sun's entering into his house thy head cover,}$
25 听到那个的是是我的别人的问题。	26. u ² -hul ² -ti-kil-la u-me-ni-dul zid u-me-ni-har the wild cucumber cover, and with meal encircle it,
mppen系[1]名 1 年 日 201 4 1 年 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4	15. i. e. the ceremony and the 'binding word' which have power to quell the disease.

16-23. These lines are restored in full from other passages. In the original text only the beginnings of three are quoted, as the reader was assumed to be familiar with the conventional formula, which occurs in many incantations.

22. nig - -mu: lit. 'my thing which I know'. An adjectival (relative) clause occurs in the regular position of an adjective in the noun complex, see § 29, and for nig see § 16.

23, 25. Different forms of the imperative, § 44 a and b.

# 156 READING PASSAGES. XXIII, XXIV

# XXIV

# READING PASSAGES. XXIII, XXIV

- 27.  $a^2-gu^2-zi-ga-ta$   $d\cdot utu$  nam- $ta-e^3$ and at dawn, before the sun is risen,
- 28. ki-gub-ba-a-ni-ta u-me-ni-bu from its place uproot it,
- 29. BU+BU.A.NA-bi  $\S{u}^2-u-me-ti$   $sig^2-SAL.AŠ.QAR-nitah-nu-zu$ its root take, the hair of a kid that knows not the male  $\S{u}^2-u-me-ti$ take,
- 30. sag-lu²-tu-ra-ge u-me-ni-kešda the head of the man possessed bind (therewith),
- 31.  $gu^2$ -lu-tu-ra-ge u-me-ni-kešda the neck of the man possessed bind,
- 32. sag-gig²-ku³-galu-ge a-gim he-im-ma-ra-an-zi-zi let the headache from the man's body like water come forth,
- 33. in-nu-ri-im-ri-a-gim  $ki-bi-su^3$   $na-an-gi^2-gi^9$ like stubble borne on the wind to its place let it not return.
- 34. *zi-an-na he-pad zi-ki-a he-pad*. In the name of heaven be it conjured ! in the name of earth be it conjured !

#### XXIV

- I.  $d gibil^2$  imin-bi me-a-bi  $u^3$ -tu-ud-da-a-mes 'O Fire-god, those seven, where were they born, me-a-bi  $nu^2$ -ga-a-mes' where were they created?'
- 2. *imin-bi* har-sag-gig-ga ba-u³-tu-ud-da-a-meš 'Those Seven (in) the mountain of night were born,
- 3. *imin-bi* har-sag-bar²-ra ba-nu²-a-meš those Seven (in) the mountain of dawn were created,
- 4. *ki-in-dar-kur²-ra-ge durun-na-a-me*s (in) a chasm of the earth they dwell,
- 5.  $kislah-kur^2-ra-ge$  ab-la-zah-a-mes(from) the waste places of the earth they rush forth,

29. The reading of the groups transcribed in capitals is unknown. Their meaning is derived from the Akkadian translation.

XXIV. I. *me-a-bi*, see § 31. The verbs in this and the following lines are all formed by participles + 3rd plur. of verb 'to be'. For this construction see § 42 a.

4, 5. The -ge ending seems to be a misuse, where -*ta* would be expected. A number of apparent grammatical irregularities occur throughout this extract.

158 READING PASSAGES. XXIV	READING PASSAGES. XXIV 159		
深险时和时和14支援限区部运行和15支援	6. e-ne-ne-ne an-ki-a nu-un-zu-meš me-lam ² dul-la-a-meš they in heaven and earth are unknown, (with) terror they are clad,		
圣朝皇帝王朝 外期 望 繁	7. dingir-gal-an-zu-bi nu-un-zu-meš (unto) the wise gods they are unknown,		
美的理论者的 医牙骨肉	8. mu-bi an-ki-a la-ba-an-gal ² -la-a-mes their name in heaven and earth existeth not,		
	9. <i>imin-bi</i> kur ² -gig-ga-ta hu-ub-mu-un-sa(r)-sar-e-ne those Seven on the mountain of night run wild,		
報記 ¥ 4 年 第 3 号 3 号 3 号 4 5 年 3 9 月 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	10. $imin-bi$ $kur^2-bar^2-ta$ $e-ne$ $im-ma-ni-in-di-es$ those Seven on the mountain of dawn, there they frolic.		
W 地名斯利亚斯 医医斯斯尔 这一个	11. $ki$ -in-dar-kur ² -ra-ge gir ² -mu-un-ga ² -ga ² -a-me ³ (In) a chasm of the earth they set foot,		
通数了是一些是一般的问题的问题。	12. $kislah-kur^2-ra-ge$ $gu^2-mu-un-lal^2-e^3$ (into) the waste places of the earth they advance;		
等世界的 一個	13. <i>e-ne-ne nig nu-un-zu-meš an-ki-a nu-un-zu-meš</i> they in no wise are known, in heaven and earth they are unknown.		
深远的这时候时候还将定III和 W 通常及 FF 在IIII和	14. d.asar-ri ba-an-na-te dug-bi hu-mu-ra-ab-bi (To) Marduk draw nigh; this word let him speak to thee,		
圣视室 短星 医医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医	15. $hul-gal^2$ -imin-bi igi-zu a-na ba-an-si ² the wickedness of those Seven against thee why it is laid,		
15 赵联 服 图 在 是 图 限 图 图 服 服	$a^2-ag^2-ga^2-bi$ hu-mu-ra-ab-si ² -mu the reason thereof let him impart to thee;		
	16. dug-bi dug-ga-še-ga di-ku(d)-mah-an-na his word is a gracious word, (he is) the sublime judge of heaven.'		
王堂 夏期 印 化 長 峰 通 市 7 紫 星	17. d.gibil ² d.asar-ri ba-an-na-le dug-bi ba-an-na-ab-bi The Fire-god to Marduk drew nigh; that word he spoke unto him.		
医正常致寒寒寒寒	18. gišlal-ki-nad-da-na-gig-a-bi-ta He, on the couch in the chamber (where he lay) that night,		
是研究基本性的原因性的思想的现在是	dug-bi gis-ne-in-tuk-a when this word he heard,		
时下国北国委的时代的公司 网络国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际国际	19. $a$ - $a$ - $ni$ - $d$ - $en$ - $ki$ - $ra$ $e^2$ - $a$ $ba$ - $ši$ - $in$ - $tu$ to his father Enki in the house entered		
医医骨 燈 頭 國 四 医 四 教 教 教 教 教	<ul> <li>7bi can hardly be correct. Possibly a mistake for -ne, which also has the value bi.</li> <li>8. la, Akkadian negative, see § 45meš, with singular subject!</li> <li>9, 10. The endings -e-ne and -eš used indifferently here, with identical sense.</li> <li>13. nig, lit. 'anything' (§ 18), i.e. 'at all'.</li> <li>14. ba-an-na-te, evidently used as imperative, but a most unusual form. Contrast 1. 17, where same form is used for indicative.</li> <li>18. The translation of the noun-phrase seems the best that can be obtained, but the grammar is suspect.</li> </ul>		

160 READING PASSAGES. XXIV	READING PASSAGES. XXIV 161
医玉 家 名 圣 医 新 和	19. (contd.) gu ³ -mu-un-na-an-de-e and said to him,
20 限限 经和 经起行 明白 如子 出 和 经 日 研 经 日 日	20. a-a-mu d.gibil ² d.utu-e ³ -ta mu ² -ga ² 'My father, the Fire-god, who in the sunrise was created, dug-bi mu-un-na-ab-bi this word hath spoken to me,
今天。进入四时的承钱。	imin-hi a-ra ² ba-an-zu ki-bi-in
調關金羅亞薄医学短距	of those Seven, their coming he has discovered; their place $ki(n)-kin-ga^2$ sag-na-an-gi- $u^3$ -mu-un-na-an-si ² to search out hasten thou!
年时日本 中国 一世 日本	22. d.bur-nun-sa-a dumu-eridu-(KI)-ga-ge The 'Wise God', the son of Eridu,
₩ 第 ₩ 1 mm	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
型、一般的学校。 一般的学校。	24. dumu-mu imin-bi kur ² -ta dur ² -ru-na-meš 'My son, those Seven in the earth dwell,
夏天家领国长夏 题随是	$a = imin_{in} hi kar^2 + ta e^3 - a - me^3$
25 爱风 * 凤 * 印云 *	
<b>额 [2] 永 [3]</b> [3] [3] [3] [3] [3] [3] [3] [3] [3] [3]	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
餐馆长夏 冠家家	28. $da-da-e^2$ -sir-ra-ge gug-e $ba-an-na-te-e^3$ (round) the sides of E-sirra to tread have they come hither.
的规范性性性性的	29. $gin-na$ dumu-mu $d \cdot asar-lu^2 - dug^2$ Go, my son Marduk,
第1949年1日年 1-28 m平 時間 教子	30. $g^{is}ma-nu$ $g^{is}hul-dub-ba$ $utug-e-ne-ge$ tamarisk-wood, $a - ?$ of the fiends,
30 刘西平 王会愿意周知题题	31. $\delta a(g)^{2}-\delta i$ the mid-ki-gr mu-put-du in the midst whereof Enki is invoked by name,
当在这些到 是会的	<b>EXY</b> 21. <i>ki-bi-in</i> , app. for <i>ki-bi-ne</i> (§ 13). The presence of <i>-na-an-</i> after <i>sag-</i> in the verb is difficult to explain. The Akkadian translation, 'hasten to learn the way of those Seven, and to seek out their places', does not faithfully represent the Sumerian.

24. dur-ru-na, cf. l. 4, above. 28. e-sir-ra : the second sign is probably to be so read, though engur is also 20. e-ser-ra: the second sign is probably to be so read, though engline possible.
30. huldubba: an uncertain magical object used in rites of purification.
31. i.e. with Enki's name inscribed upon it.

2731

м

- 32. inim-inim-ma tu³-mah-eridu-(KI)-ga na-ri-ga at the incantation, the mighty spell of Eridu the purifying,
- 33.  $ur^{2}-pa-bi$  izi-u³-ne-tag lu²-tu-ra the bottom and top of it set fire thereto, and over the man possessed, imin-bi  $ni^{2}-te-ga^{2}-e-ne-ga^{2}$ whom those Seven affright,
- 34. sa-par-dagal-la ki-dagal-la-nad-a u³-me-ni-šub (as) a broad net lying broadcast throw it.
- 35. an-bil u(d)-gi(g)-bi sag-ga²-na he-en-gub-ba As a protection by day and night at his head let it stand;
- 36. gi(g)-a sil e-sir²-ra u(d)-zal-e-de²-ge at night it is a road, a highway, and at daybreak  $\check{s}u^2$ -na he-en-da-an-gal² in his hand let it be,
- 38. --- *tu³-dug-ga-d.nin-a-ha-kud-du-ge* --- by the spell pronounced of Nin-aha-kuddu,
- 39. nam-sub eridu-(KI)-ga-ge by the incantation of Eridu,
- 40. abzu-eridu-(KI)-ga  $tu^3$ -mah na-an- $gi^2$ - $gi^2$ by the Deep of Eridu, let the mighty spell that (the demon) may not return he-pad be recited !
- 41. d.hendur-sag-ga And may Hendur-saga kag-ga-na gub-ba gig-en-nun-mu he-aat his head standing, keep watch through the night,

42. gig ud-da  $d\cdot utu-ra \ su^2-sig^4-ga$  ha-ba-ra-an-ga²-ga² and by night and day into the kindly hand of the Sun-god deliver him.'

33. ur-pa-bi, lit. ' the leg and nose of it'.

至五五五四月月 又對王王 医圣圣夏 的现在这些现在的多多数通过 图 这 金 昭 第 第 第 第 第 第 35号在2月24年及过过是是的发行发展 学校 法 法 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 BAY HE WAS BUNK WAS 网络黑边花属 圣际风险的分词 THE WE WE WE NXXX XX 40 闭附开哪个了一个的现在了这些吗? **林寺堂时堂,赵家山寺,东京水水水水水,** 望玉室宽宽各有多重张不不可 

READING PASSAGES. XXIV

162

M 2

^{35.} -bi, conjunction, see § 32. an-bil: the Akkadian version translates 'in the heat (of the night and day)', but it seems better to understand the phrase in its other meaning of 'covering, protection'.

警察员 医静脉 医骨骨 是西方公子来来的 四百姓 医马克斯 45 吃双谢丽的的眼睛,黑朗雨中气。她可能不是 周周的明 出命的 18 DOF 图 建巨起 图 WAR WAR WAR P NX 壁冠 於 平 梁 羽 弦 送 壁 盛 50 MR F M M R B WHY IF WAY WEIFIEreeWarbereeW[----哪] 留 读 [] 出现这国家也且他们的

[数 生产管心的过程。 1993年3月19月3月3月3月3月19月3日,1994年3月19日,1994年3月19日,1994年3月19日,1994年3月19日,1994年3月19日,1994年19月19日。 1994年19月19日,1994年19月19日,1994年19月19日,1994年19月19日,1994年19月19日,1994年19月19日,1994年19月19日,1994年19月19日,1994年19月19日,199

43. <i>er</i>	$t^2$ eridu-(KI) giš-kin ² -gig-e ki-sikil-la mu ² -a ation : in Eridu (there is) a black kiskanu-tree in a pure place growing,	
	$mu^{\chi^2}$ -me-bi $ma^2za$ -gin ² -a $abzu$ -la $lal$ -e the appearance thereof is (as) lapis-lazuli, on the Deep upborne.	
45 <b>·</b>	$d_{en-ki-ge}$ gi(n)-gin-a-la eridu-(KI)-ga he-gal ² si-ga-am ² Enki, in walking there, Eridu with abundance filleth.	
46.	$ki$ - $dur^2$ - $a$ - $na$ $ki$ - $hilib$ - $am^2$ In the foundation thereof is the place of the underworld,	
47.	ki-nad-a $idi$ -d-nammu-am ² in the resting-place is the chamber of Nammu.	
48.	$\begin{array}{cccc} e^2 - ku^3 - ga - a - ni - la & gi \ddot{s} - lir & gi \ddot{s} - gi g & lal - e \\ \text{In its holy temple} & (\text{there is}) a grove, & \text{its shadow casting ;} \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & $	
49.	$\delta ag^2 = d_{\cdot ulu} = d_{\cdot ama-u\delta umgal-an-na-ge}$ In (its) midst are the Sun-god, and the sovereign (?) of heaven,	
50.	<i>ri-ba-an-na-id-ka-min-a-ta</i> in between the river with the two mouths.	
51.	d.ka-he-gal, d.igi-tur-gal ² [eridu-(KI)-ga-ge] The gods Ka-hegal, lgi-tur-gal, and [of Eridu]	
52. $gi\check{s}$ - $kin^2$ - $bi$ $\check{s}u^2$ - $im$ - $ma$ - $an$ - $hu$ $ugu$ - $\begin{bmatrix}ba & nam$ - $\check{s}ub$ - $abzu$ - $a$ of that $kiskanu$ -tree have plucked and over $\begin{bmatrix}it & the incantation of the Deep \\ im-ma-an-si^2\end{bmatrix}$		
53.	sag-galu-pab-hal-la-ge ba-ni-in-gar at the head of the tormented man have they set it,	
54.	galu-dumu-dingir-ra-na $ulug$ -sig ⁴ -ga $d$ -lamma-sig ⁴ -ga that by the man, the son of his god, a kindly spirit, a kindly genius $he$ -en-su $(g)$ -sug-gi-es may stand.	

47. Nammu, a river-goddess. The 'resting-place' is the ground on which the temple stands.

- 48. lal-e: lit. 'raising (its shade)'.
- 49. d. ama - ge : i.e. Tammuz. For this title, see p. 69, l. 31.
- 50. Presumably a varied expression for 'between the mouths of two rivers'.
- 51, 52. The restorations are made from the Akkadian translation.

54. - $e\delta$  as the ending of the verbal form, for -*e-ne*, perfect for imperfect, as commonly in this passage.

READING PASSAGES. XXV

# XXV

10	0 READING TROSPOLD. MAY
and the second	XXV
٦  A	医骨带下口 带西图 圣空气
	西國家在下限的是素素
	必要我了这一个你,你是再必要 <b>了</b> 你这些你们了——
	袋海路雨在现金围绕的黑
В5	四名 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	ATHE R FR WAR BEIT CALLER HTT WAR
	明祖府保留了的
	APPEND HILL FELL ALL FRANK
CIC	四周期下区 强宽 带区 咒气
	医家 不可见是是是是
D	四周時下区 割 時 足可
	带家乐家园型圣殿
IE	

	READING PASSAGES. XXV	167
Ι.	XXV tukundi-bi dumu ad-da-na-ra	
2.	- If a son to his father ad-da-mu nu-me-a, ba-an-na-an-dug _t 'My father thou art not' says,	šas : 3% 97.11
3.	$dubbin-mi-ni-in-kid^3-a$ $qar-ra-as^{32}$ he (the father) shall shave him, to the brand	gho i Core scare Totalist
4.	$mi-ni-in-du^2-e$ $u^3$ $ku^3-ga-as^2$ $mi-ni-in-st^2$ success he shall put him, and for silver shall sell him.	(of some)
5.	<i>tukundi-bi dumu ama-na-ra</i> If a son to his mother	
6.	ama-mu nu-me-en ba-an-na-an-dug 'My mother thou art not' says,	
7.	kiši-a-ni dubbin- $u^3$ -me-in-kid ² (?)-eš his forehead let them shave,	Schriffense sonne sog
8.	uru-(KI)-a mi-ni-ib ² -nigin-e-ne in the city they shall lead him round,	ŕ
9.	$u^3$ $e^2 - ta$ $ba - ra - e^3 - he$ and from the house shall expel him.	
10.	<i>tukundi-bi ad-da dumu-bi-ra</i> If a father to his son	Contract 2 altax
11.	dumu-mu nu-me-en ba-an-na-an-dug 'My son thou art not' says,	
12.	$e^2$ -ingar-la $ba$ -ra- $e^3$ -fie from the house and wall (thereof) they shall expel him.	Constants References Constants Const
13.	tukundi-bi ama dumu-na-ra If a mother to her son	
14.	dumu-mu nu-me-en ba-an-na-an-dug 'My son thou art not' says,	
15.	$\begin{bmatrix} e^2 - nig \end{bmatrix} - gu^2 - na - ia & ba - ra - e^3 - ne$ from house and furniture they shall expel her.	

- nu-me-a, nu-me-en (l. 6, &c.), see § 42 a.
   dubbin - kid: the sign AG is probably to be read kid⁸ here, in view of
   7, where kid² is a phonetic variant.
   u⁸: Akkadian copula, see § 32. ku³ (kug), instead of the full ku⁸-babbar.
   i.e. 'they shall expose him to public insult'.
   12, 15. There is nothing in the text to show who is to suffer the deprivation, but it is natural to understand it of the parents.

168 READING PASSAGES. XXV	READING PASSAGES. XXV 169
E. 周岛时生 10月 15月 15月 15月 15月 15月 15月 15月 15月 15月 15	16. <i>tukundi-bi dam-e dam-na</i> If a wife to her husband,
AFTER AND ME TET ATENA TO TOT	17. hul-ba-an-da-gig ² -a-ni who is hateful to her,
EE and the and and and and all	18. dam-mu nu-me-en ba-an-na-an-dug 'My husband thou art not' says,
REFENDED WITH DE VER	19. $id_{z}da-su^{3}$ $ba-an-su^{2}-mu$ into the river she shall be cast.
F20 EVER PERSERVER	20. <i>tukundi-bi dam-e dam-na-ra</i> If a husband to his wife
THE AND A THE ALL AND	21. dam-mu nu-me-en ba-an-na-an-dug 'My wife thou art not' says,
	22. $bar$ -ma-na- $ku^3$ -ta $i^2$ -lal-e one half a mina of silver he shall pay.
AF ET ALL AFFEL BETT AFFE PAR BAR	23. tukundi-bi lu ² -sag-ga ² -e
	If a nobleman 24. $lu^2$ -hun- $ga^2$ - $e$ - $de^2$ $ba$ - $ug^2$ $ba$ - $an$ - $zah$ having hired a labourer, he (the latter) die, run away,
FRANCIA DE TO DE	25. $ugu-bi-an-de-e ga(n)^2-la-ba-an-dag$
25 4 时间的中国题明幕中国内时的平满等	disappear, escape, 26. $u^3 \frac{i n \cdot r_a - ba - ag}{i n \cdot r_a - ba - ag} \frac{a^2 - bi - u(d) - I - kam}{as his hire per day}$
今月14日日月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月月	or fall sick, as his hire per day 27. $ban^2$ -še- $la$ - $am^2$ $an$ - $ag^2$ - $ga^2$ a ban of corn he shall measure out.
of the permit of	
	28. $tukundi-bi$ $lu^2-lu^2-ur^4$ If a man to a man
王 四日 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 二 二 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三 三	29. giš-šar giš-gub-bu-de ² kislah in-na-an-si ² denomination of the second s
田期日日的多日期国际的	30. kislah-bi giš-šar giš-gub-bu-de ² nu-ni-in-til and that waste land he have not finished planting with trees as a garden,
20 留记事 正常已经已来了 事故 20 6	17. Lit. 'her one who is hateful'. 22. $ku^3$ , see l. 4, above. 27. $ban^2$ , a Sumerian measure of capacity = 10 <i>sila</i> , about 15 pints. 28. $ur$ : sign $u^3$ , which also has the value $ur$ , here = $-ra$ , § 24. Similarly 11. $ac$ 40 below.

11. 35, 40, below. 29. gis - - -  $de^2$ : final infinitive, § 43.

170	READING PASSAGES. XXV	
察	1357 367 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 157 15	
如时间	田町町町路の数日町町町	
1.闺匠	町で、割の割割で、	
可致的	> 年平宫。谢嗣昭命了题	
J35 道区	開山 書 第一支 第一次国	
建豆	医耳腔下颌 计算时 医	
	那天命四日日来明白一周	
过月 包	医育过的现象感到这种心理	
到五年	图 ~ 《题图图》 ~ 图	
K40 即附	四个 新教 医骨 圣圣 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医 医	
管子教	> 医验 医 第 第 第 第 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
<b>愛田</b> 多	如日本 下部 一部 出 人 化 出 化 化 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	
a early a	医无子 医医子子 医外子	
ANT I		
45 世 部	部 医 题 第22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	

	READING PASSAGES. XXV 171
31.	$lu^2$ giš-šar in-gub-ba ša(g) ² -ha-la-ba-na-ka (he) who plants the garden, to his share in it
32.	$kislah$ $ba-ra-al-sub-a$ $in-na-ab-si^2-mu$ the waste land which had been neglected shall be assigned.
33.	<i>tukundi-bi lu² giš-šar-lu²-ka</i> If a man from (another) man's garden
34•	giš $in-sig^3$ $bar-ma-na-ku^3$ $i^2-lal-e$ cut timber, one half a mina of silver he shall pay.
35.	tukundi-bi $gim^2$ eri $lu^2$ - $u\hbar$ If a female or a male slave from a man
36.	$sag^2$ -uru-ka ba-zah $e^2$ -lu ² -ka in a city run away, and in (another) man's house
37.	$aS^2$ - <i>itu-am</i> ² $i^2$ - <i>dur</i> ² - $a$ <i>ba-an-gi-en</i> for one month abide and be confirmed (as his),
38.	$sa(g)$ - $sag$ - $gim$ $ba$ - $ab$ - $si^2mu$ $tukundi-bi$ slave for slave shall be given; (but) if
39•	sag-nu-luk $X X V$ -gin ³ -ku ³ i ² -lal-e he have no slave, 25 shekels of silver he shall pay.
40,	$\begin{array}{rrrr} tukundi-bi & lu^2-ur & dam & i^2-tuk \\ If & to a man & who & has a wife \end{array}$
41.	dumu in-ši-in-tu-ud dumu-bi in-ti a son she bear him, and that son live,
42.	$u^3$ $gim^2$ $lugal-a-ni-ir$ $dumu$ $in-si-in-tu-ud$ and also a handmaid to her master bear a son,
<b>4</b> 3∙	$ad$ - $da$ - $a$ $gim^2$ $u^3$ $dumu$ -ne-ne and (if) the father upon the handmaid and her sons
44.	their freedom conferred, the son of the handmaid
45.	$dumu-lugal-a-na-ra$ $e^2$ $nu-un-da-ba-e$ with the son of her master the inheritance shall not divide.

32. ba-ra-al-šub: these prefixes would normally form a prohibitive, see §§ 38,
39, 45, and it should perhaps be translated 'that it may not be neglected'.
35. lu²-ur: lit. 'to a man', i. e. belonging to a man.
38. sag, i. e. 'head', the normal designation of a slave, as a 'head' of cattle.
43. dumu-ne-ne, for dumu-ni-e-ne, i. e. suffixed pron. + plur. ending.
45. e²: lit. 'house', the total estate left by the father.

172 READING PASSAGES. XXV, XXVI	READING PASSAGES. XXV, XXVI 173
上紅斑區下輪陰國躁四叫年	46. tukundi-bi dumu-[sal]-lu ² ba-an-sig ³ If (a man) the daughter of a man smite, 47. $ni(g)$ -šag ² -ga-ni a-im-šu(b)-šub
W W HAN A WW WW W	and the fruit of her womb he cause to fall, 48. <i>šuššana-ma-na-ku³ i²-lal-e</i> one-third of a mina of silver he shall pay.
M 国际库平标的口段和国际 强	<ul> <li>49. tukundi-bi gu(d)-nigin-na ur-mah e-ku²-e If an oxherd (let) a lion devour (his charges), 50. gab-ri nam-lugal-la-ni-šu³ ib²-ri-ri (?) the like unto his master he shall restore. </li> </ul>
50 靈星之間,一個一個一個一個	XXVI
XXVI	1. $di$ -til-la $I gim^2 - d \cdot en$ -lil-la ² $lu^2 - d \cdot utu$ Legal decision : Gim-Enlil (by) Lu-Utu,
母子曾 ( 1930 ) 第 1930 ) 第 1940 ( 1940 ) 第 1940 ) 第 1940 ( 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ( 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) 1940 ) ] 1940 ) 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] 1940 ) ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ] ]	2. dumu-nig-d-ba-id-ge in-kid-dou the son of Nig-Bau (was) divorced.
医家 麗麗 医 考》	3. $gim^2 - d_{-en-lil-la^2-ge}$ $igi-ni-in-ga(r)-ar-ra$ Gim-Enlil brought him before (the court).
◎> ※罰 ● P ● 2 ● 数 ● 8 ● 1 ● 1 ● 1 ● 1 ● 1 ● 1 ● 1 ● 1 ● 1	4. mu-lugal u-gin ³ -ku ³ -am ² si ² -ma-ab 'In the king's name, 10 shekels of silver give me,
,	5. di ba-ra-a-da-ab-bi-in in-na-an-dug or a judgment let them not pronounce', she said.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6. $u$ -gin ³ -ku ³ -la $ib^2$ -ta-an-e ³ -a (But that) the ten shekels of silver she had forfeited,
5 战时的 高可口口 网络美国	7. dug-gi-du ⁴ kalam-il ² -engar nam-erim ² -am ² Duggidu, the farmer's labourer, was witness.
4月期日日的 調節 四日 日本 四月 日日	8. ur maškim [ur-d-]lamma pa-le-si Ur-? president? [Ur]-Lamma, governor.
ANT REAL PROPERTY AND	9. $mu$ ha-ar-ŝi-(KI) mur-hu-ti-(KI) ba-hul Year when Harshi and Humurti were destroyed.
四肝器[四吗]件并成了	49. Anacoluthon, owing to the desire to bring the person concerned by the law into the emphatic position. Lit. 'if an ox-herd a lion devour , &c.
9 發發臺灣會國國國國國國	<ul> <li>50. nam² 5u³, app. used as a prepositional phrase; see § 33, in which case nam is strictly a noun. But possibly also a use of abstract for concrete, lit. 'to his proprietary'.</li> <li>XXVI. I, 2. The construction is active, not passive, but is turned so as to be more convenient in English.</li> <li>4. si-ma-ab : imperative, § 44 c.</li> <li>5 ab-bi-in for -ab-bi-(e)-me, see § 40.</li> </ul>

GUILLAND: 2007-2008-2007-35

5. -ab-bi-in, for -ab-bi-(e)-ne, see § 40. 9. mur-hu is merely a scribal error for hu-mur. The date is in the reign of Shulgi, king of Ur.

# XXVII

医 國王王王 建日子 医 成一路。杨大路到月间日期的出现。 四咪四子 年创团 ME 金石间金融口的服成的金属的四 外 金額 金属 的 五國 经费率 踏 医蛇 出 《國際通常因關於 》 這一一個 的 的 的 的 的 的 的 空間國國國際 金星 化 田田 出版 A AND THE AND TH 如四四条件 医下叶酮 年龄的 而多下

# X7 X7 X7 T T

1.	$di$ -til-la sar $e^2$ -ha-la- $d$ ·ba- $u^2$ Legal decision: (concerning)? sar (of land), the house of Hala-Bau,
2.	dam-ur-d.ba-u ² -ka [#] ur-id-da wife of Ur-Bau, Ur-idda,
3.	ab-ba-lu ⁹ -d.nannar-ka-ge dug-ne-in-gar-ra father of Lu-Nannar brought a claim,
4.	ur-d. lamma-pa-le-si-ge (that) Ur-Lamma, the governor,
5.	$e^2$ -ha-la- $d$ -ba- $u^2$ -ka in-na-si ² -ma-a the house of Hala-Bau had given to him.
6.	(But that) Ur-idda by a sentence of the court had been dispossessed, $ri^2-in-da-ni$ Rindani
7.	maškim-e nam-erim ² -bi in-kud the president deposed, havy a doubted of a distance,
8.	u ³ ha-la-d.ba-u ² -kam e ² -bi in-šam-a and that it was Hala-Bau who bought that house,

- ab-ba-kal-la dumu-ur-e²-ninnu Abbakalla, son of Ur-Eninnu,
- ha-la-d.ba-u2-lu2-e2-Sam-a-ge  $u^3$ 10. and Hala-Bau (herself), the purchaser of the house,
- nam-erim²-bi ib²-kud TT. (both) deposed.
- ha-la-d.ba-u2-ra ba-na-gi-in  $e^2$ 12. The house to Hala-Bau was confirmed.
- 13. e²-a-ga-da-da lu²-kin-gi²-a-lugal Ea-gadada the royal messenger
- u⁸ ur-d.lamma dumu-kal-la maškim-bi-me Ur-Lamma, son of Kalla, were presidents. and
- 1. sar : a Sumerian land-measure, about 36 sq. yards. 7 and 11. Lit. 'its oath swore'. 14. On the plural-ending -me, see § 27 (3).

1. . .

[The words enclosed in parentheses are the Akkadian equivalents of the Sumerian words against which they stand.]

Α

and ad-da.

tive § 44.

cause.

a-ab-ba, sea (tâmtu).

a-ba, adv. and then.

and fem. § 17.

asphalt.

above.

2731

abzu, the Deep, name of a watershrine of the god Enki, and, a, water (mi). As verb, to beget, in general, the waters under whence partic. a-a, begetter, the earth. i.e. father (abu), cf. also ab-ba ad, beam, raft (?), made of timber. -a, suffix of ablative case a2-dam, creatures, cattle (nam- 21, 22; of participles 42; maššu). of infinitive  $\S$  43; of imperaad-da, father, old man, see under a, above. a², arm, side (*idu*), and so strength,  $ad - - gi^{2/4}/comp.$  verb, to work, and hence wages for consider, reflect, study (mitwork. a²-zi-da, right hand, luku). opp. to  $a^2-gub^{2/3}ba$ . *a-e*, interjection, aye, surely.  $nig-a^2-erim^2$ , enmity. ag, to do, make, act (epésu); to celebrate, perform a ceremony;  $a^2$  - - -  $ag^2$ , comp. verb, to send, to work, exercise; to bear or give command to (u'uru). As wield (a weapon). noun,  $a^2 - ag^2 - (ga^2)$ , message nig-ag-(ag), deed, work (tértum), and so, account, (epšetu). gis - - - ag, comp. verb, to *ab*, as subj. prefix of verbs  $\S$  38; listen, hearken, give heed. special use after root to ex $ag^2$ , to love (*ramú*), partic, in the press imperative § 44. phrase ki-ag2-(ga2), ki-an-na $ag^2$ , beloved. a-ba-(a), interrog. pron. masc. to send, order, see  $a^2 - -$  $ag^2$ , above. esira-ba-al, a kind of bitumen or to measure out (madádu). aga, a-gi, crown, tiara (agú). ab-ba, father, see under a, a²-gal, adv. mightily. agrig, minister; one sent or gisab-ba, a kind of wood. appointed (abarakku). Ν

 $a^2$ -gur, endued with strength, | see under gur, below. a²-gu²-zi-ga, morning, davbreak (šéru). al, sound (?), in al - - -gar, comp. verb, to make a sound, lament. As subj. prefix § 38; sometimes reflexive or passive  $\S$  39. alan, statue (salmu). am, wild ox (rimu); metaph. leader, lord.  $am^{2/3}$  form of the verb 'to be'; its use with participles and as an assertive element  $\S_{42}(a)$ . ama, mother (ummu). amaušumgal-an-na, sovereign (?) of heaven, as title of gods; ama-ir2-ge, 'mother of weeping', i.e. a mourning woman at a funeral. ama-ar-gi2, freedom (from slavery) (anduráru).  $a - ma(ma^3)^2 - ru$ , storm, deluge (abubu). amaš, told, cattle-pen (supúru). ambar, marsh, swamp (apparu). an, high (saqu). As noun, heaven (samil); e²-an-na, 'house of heaven', the temple of Erech.  $an-zag-su^3$ , to the end of heaven, see zag. As proper name, an is Anu, the god of heaven. an-na, on high, over (elis); an-šu³, upwards. As subj. prefix of verbs, see § 38. -a-na, -a-ni, -a-ne-ne, suffixed 3rd pers. pronouns, see § 13. a-na-(am²), interrog. pron. what? (minu). a-nag, libation, drink (maštitu).  $\gamma \, C \, (3 \, \gamma)$ 

 $a^2$ -nam-gal², hostile. an-bil, covering, protection (muslalu); heat, (gararu). anšu, ass (iméru). anšu nitah. anšu šul, he-ass. maš² anšu², cattle (bûlum). (giš)apin, a wooden contrivance used in agriculture; housing, foundation, settling in the ground. ar², glory, renown (*tanittum*). ara, to grind corn (ténu). a-ra², going, path (tallaktu). For its use in multiplication, see § 34. asar, strong, powerful; chiefly in d-asar-lu²-dug², a name of Marduk.  $ku \check{s} a^2$ -si, a kind of thong, used as a whip. asilal, joy, gladness (rišátu).  $a_{2}^{s_2}$ , one, one alone (*istén*, *edu*), § 34. Esp. in phr. as2-am2. aš²-a-ni, aš-ni-ne, by himself, by themselves, solitary (edisšišu(nu)).  $as^{3}$ , six § 34. a-šag², land, field (eqlum). aš-bal, curse, ban (arratum). aš-bar, see eš-bar.  $a^2$ -zi(g), bad, wicked, hostile (sénu). nig-a2-zi-(ea), wickedness, enmity;  $a^2-zi-su^3$ , in a hostile manner, with hostile intent. В ba, to divide, portion out, and so, to give a share, to reward (qasu); hence noun, nig-ba,

present, reward (qistu).

To tear in pieces, dissolve,

do away (našáru), said of the effect of incantations upon spells and curses. -ba, suffixed pers. pron. 3rd sing. indir. § 13. demonstrative § 15; as subj. prefix of verbs § 38; reflexive or passive § 39. ba-ab, ba-an-, subj. prefixes of verb § 38. bad, to be far away; to go far away, escape; to open (pitû). bad²,³ high, generally used as noun, 'the high (building)', i.e. wall of a city, fortress (dúru). bal, ba-al, to excavate, dig out

(*hird*), also to hew, cleave; hence, to make, fashion laboriously.

To break through, transgress, and especially to break with any one, become hostile (*nabalkutu*). Noun, *ki-bal*, hostile land (*mát nabalkatti*).

To cross a river, and hence, in general,  $\delta u^2 - - bal$ , or bal alone, to change, alter.

Nouns, bal, reign, year of a king's reign; gišbal, gen. axe (pilaqqu), but used of any staff or stick, partic. a spindle. balag, drum, timbrel, or possibly lyre (?); in any case a musical instrument used to accompany the chants of the gala, or psalmist. gišban, bow (qaštu).

 $ban^2$ , a measure of capacity = 10 sila, or about 15 pints.

banda, small, weak (*šerru*, sihru). But from the notion of 'youth'

N 2

VOCABULARY

the word developed also the opposite meaning of strong (ikdu), be strong, which is its usual sense.

bar, to open, and so (often as comp. verb igi - - - bar), to open the eye, see, look upon (naplusu, natálu).

As noun *bar*, side (*ahâtu*), hence the phrr. *bar-šu*³, to the side, apart, and *bar* - - - *ka*, besides, in addition to. *bar*, a half, see § 34.

bar², to shine, be bright, to break (of the day); adj. white. Redupl. form babbar, bright, one of the names of the Sun-God. kubabbar (written KU³.UD), silver (kaspu).

bar³, bara, seat or shrine of a god, royal chamber, dwelling (parakku).

*ba-ra-*, verb prefix of negative, generally with prohibitive force, see § 45.

bi, to speak, proclaim (qabil).

-bi, suffixed pers. pron. 3rd sing. direct, -bi-ne-(ne), plur. of same § 13; demonstrative pron. § 15.

bu, to tear, cut off (baqámu).

*bul*, *bu(l)-bul*, to waver, wander, causat. make to wander, carry along or away (of a ship before the winds).

bur, hole, opening (phonetic writing for  $bur^3$ ).

*bur*², to loosen, open, to interpret or reveal a dream; hence noun

ka-bur², an opening in the wall, window.

*bur²-na*, adj. humble, fearful; *nam-bur²-na*, humility. *bur³*, to make a hole; as noun, hole, opening (*šuplu*), cf. *kabur²*, above. *idburanun*, the river Euphrates

(purattu).

D

da, side, arm (idu); da-bi, (by) its side.

da, suffix of ablat. case in nouns §§ 21, 22; suffix forming participles § 42; infinitives § 43; adverbial infix in verbs § 46.

 $da^{2}$  variant of da as verbal infix. dag in  $gan^2 - la - - - dag$ , to escape (rapddu).

dagal, to widen (ruppušu), also noun, and esp. adj. wide. Written da-ma-al in eme-sal, see § 48.

- dal, to remove; be far away (nist).
- dam, husband, or wife, gender not distinguished (mutu; aššatu).
- dam-ha-ra, battle (from the Akkad. tamharu). dam-gar, agent, middle-man,
- banker (from the Akkadtamqaru).
- dar, variegated, speckled (burrumu). Esp. the name of a kind of bird.
- de, to pour out (šapáku)

 $gu^3 - - de$ , lit. to pour out a voice, i.e. to speak, utter words (*nabú*, *nagágu*).  $de^{a/3}$  suffix of participles § 42; of

infinitive § 43: prefix of optat.emphat. in eme-sal, § 41. di, to go, walk (alaku). di, lawsuit, judgement (dinu). di-til-la, legal decision, verdict. di-kud, judge (daianu); as verb, to judge. dib, dib², to seize, capture (sabatu). dim, to make fast, and so, a bond or rope (riksu). dim2," a pillar (?), (makiltu). dim³,² to build, make (banú, epesu). Partic. dim3-ma, esp. in the sense of 'skilful at work', said of a spinning woman. dingir, god (ilu), plur. dingir-ri-(e)ne. Written dim2-me-ir in eme-sal, § 48. Abstract, namdingir, god-head (ilitu). dirig, to fill up, magnify; be over-full (atáru). Mostly as adj. exceeding great. du2/3 to make, build, (bana, epesu); hence, to strengthen, support.  $du^2$ -a-bi, all of it, of them (kalú).  $du^{3(8)}$  to loose, open (pataru); igi - - - dus, comp. verb, to open the eye, see. Also, to make bricks (labánu). du4 be beautiful (asamu), and so. be abundant, luxurious. nig-du4, seemliness, whatever is beautiful. Also, to cast down, swoop upon (nakápu).  $Su^{2/2} - - du^{4}$ , comp. verb, to complete, carry out. du⁵/ see dul.  $dub^{2}(t)$  to pour out, heap up (ša-

1992

durun, frequentative of dur², páku, tabáku). As noun, a clay tablet, and dub-sar, writer above: to dwell or settle in multitudes. on a tablet, scribe. dubbin - - - kid, comp. verb, gidusu, a pad worn to support the shave (the forelock) in order basket for carrying burdens on the head (dupšikku). to mark as a slave (gullubu). The reading of the second sign, AG, is uncertain and should E perhaps be  $sa^{2(5)}$ e, to water, but chiefly as noun, dug to speak (gaba). As noun, ditch, watercourse (iku). word, command. As suffix of dir. cases in dug - - - gar, comp. verb, nouns §§ 21, 22; of impf. tense to make a claim. § 40; of partic. and infin.  $dug^{2[3]}$  to be good; to content, §§ 42, 43; infix in verbs § 40; please. Chiefly as adj. good subj. prefix § 38. (tabu). Written ze-ib, ze-ba in  $e^2$ , house, temple;  $e^2$ -gal, great eme-sal, § 48. Abstr. namhouse, palace. dug2, goodness.  $e^3$ , i.e. e(d), to rise, go up, go out dugud, heavy, violent, partic. as (asil); to be deprived of, forepithet of winds. The divine feit. im-dugud bird was the attendant of the god Ningirsu. Causat. to cause to go, cast duk, vessel, pot (karpatu). Used out. edin, field, plain, territory (séru). as determinative § 8. egir, hinder part (arkatu). As dul, du⁵, du⁴ ul, to cover, overadj. latter; egir-bi or egir, whelm (katámu); also to clothe. As noun, place covered in, adv., afterwards. ehi, offshoot, nursling. chamber, esp, the shrine called e-lum, i-lum, exalted, powerful du5-ku3. dumu, child, gen. son (máru), (kabtu). en, lord (bélu); adj. noble; abstr. opp. to dumu-sal, daughter. nam-en, lordship (bélútu). dun, a kind of animal, prob. a en, e-en, until (adj.); as interject. species of ox. meet by Decimal ) e-en, till when? how long? dur, bond, connexion (riksu); en2, incantation (šiptu). hence, whole, all (napharum). e-ne, e-ne-ne-(ne), forms of 3rd dur², to sit, dwell, abide (asabu); pers. indep. pronouns § 12. also causat, to set down. -(e)-ne, plur. suffix of nouns ki-dur2, dwelling-place, seat. § 27; 3rd plur. impf. of verbs  $dur^2$ -ru-na = durun, below. du-ri2, du-ru, in phr. du-ri2-su3, \$ 40. for ever. From the Akkad. engar, irrigator, farmer; metaph. nourisher, patron (ikkaru). dáru.

T

en-nun, to watch (masáru); watchman: watch (massartu). giše-ra-lum, a kind of wood. eri, slave (ardu). erim, man, servant, soldier (sabu); army. erim², hostile, an enemy (aibu). nig-erim², nig-a-erim², hostility, evil thing. nam-erim2, spell, oath (manútu); sworn evidence in law-courts, hence  $nam-erim^2 - - - kud$ , to take an oath, depose. gišerin, cedar-wood. esi, hard, used of stone (diorite), and of usi wood, perhaps ebony. esir, bitumen, asphalt (itti). es, three, § 34. Ending of ard plur, perf. tense in verbs, \$ 40. es2(s) house, abode (bitu). es-bar, decision, decree, sentence (purussu). ga, milk (šizbu). Prefix of opt.emph. 1st sing. § 41.  $ga^2$ , to place, set down upon; to

make, restore, set in order (šakánu). ab, breast (irtu); gab-ri, lit. 'going to meet', hence opponent, rival, also exemplar, original, and hence, the like, equivalent. gab-ri-a-ni, against him; gab-šub-gar, rival. gal, be great, as adj. great (rabû). nam-gal, greatness; gal-bi or gal-li-eš, adv. greatly.

gal², to be, exist (bašá); written ma-al in eme-sal, § 48. gala, psalmist, a chanting priest (kalú). galu, man, mankind (amélu, amélûtu). gam, to bow, bend down, crouch (gadadu). gan², parcel of land, field, territory (eqlu). gan²-ga, hill (?). gan2-id, lit. 'river land', i.e. valley. gan2-la - - - dag, see dag. ganam, ewe (immirtum). gar, to do, make, establish (šakánu), esp. ki - - - gar, to place. Also, to deliver (into hand of). nig-gar, goods, property. GAR.DU, a measure of length, about 6 mètres. gašan, queen (šarratu). ga-šaan in eme-sal. gaz, to slay, sacrifice (dáku). geš, sixty. geš-u, six hundred, y \$ 34. gestu (also written PI or contr. to GIS), ear, and thus, sense, understanding (uznu). As verb, to hear, understand (semu), cf. giš - - - ag, to hearken. gi, reed (ganú); as determ. § 8. gi-dub2-ba, reed for tablets, i.e. scribe's stilus. gi-unu (phon. writing for gig-unu), dark dwelling, prob. an underground chamber. gi²(-gi²), to turn back (táru), restore; to answer, so to converse (often  $\delta u^{2(l)} - - gi^{2}gi^{2}$ ), and to gainsay; to avert a plague, recover. gibil, new (essu). gid, to be long, far (araku); as

adj. long, distant.

VOCABULARY

giš - - - gub, comp. verb, to plant gid², to roam at large (of wild trees (zagapu). ass). (mit is 36.) gis-gig. shadow (sillu). gidru, sceptre, staff (hattu). gis-har, outline, form, plan, both gig, night (mūšu); as adj. black, material and figurative (usurdark (salmu). gig-bar, half- i.e. midnight; tu). giš-kin2, the kiskanu-tree. gi(g)-unu, dark dwelling, perh. overshadowed by trees. saggiš-šar. garden (kirú). giš-šir, light (naru). gig-(ga), the black-headed, i.e. gis - - - tuk, comp. verb, to hear, mankind. have understanding (sema). gig2, sick, difficult (marsu). saggis-u3-sub, mould for making gig2, igi-gig2, headache, eyebricks (nalbantu). disease. giš-zi, wall (igaru). gig2-bi, adv. with difficulty. gu, thread, strand of wool. gišgigir, chariot, wagon (nargu2, neck (kišádu); bank of river, kabtu). gil-sa, treasure (sukuttu), and as shore. Also whole, store, collection, whence nig-gu²-na, adj. treasured. Sk 67.38 household stuff (unitu). gim, suffix of sembl. case of  $gu^2$  - - - gar, bend the neck, nouns, §§ 21, 26. submit (qadadu); causat. make gim2, maid, slave-girl (amtu). to bow, subdue.  $gu^2 - - - lal$ , gin, to go (aláku); zag - - - gin, to advance, enter in;  $gu^2 - -$ to go by the side (of). si, to bring together. gin3, shekel, a weight. gu³, sound, voice (rigmu); as gi-na (also gi-en, gi-in), to be or verb,  $gu^3$  or  $gu^3 - - - de$ , to make firm, fixed, unalterable speak, call, proclaim (šasú, (kánu); as adj. firm, secure. nagágu). nig-gi-na, faithfulness, truth. gub, to stand (nazázu), be firm; gir, to flash, stab; as noun, be set over; to plant (trees), dagger (patru), also scorpion see gis - - - gub. (zugagipu); as adj. stinging. ki-gub, standing place, situanim-gir, what flashes on high, tion (manzazu). i.e. lightning. gub2, left, left side (šumélu). gir2,3 foot (šépu), way; also, gud, bull, ox (alpu). strength (emilgu), and hence gug, to tread (kabásu). body, limbs. gir2 - - - gub, gul, to destroy (abatu). to stay the foot, wait. gu-la, great, mighty (raba); as gis, wood, determinative before verb, to be or make great. wooden objects of every kind, gur, to run about; also su2/2 - -\$ 8. gu(r)-gur, to go hither and  $gis - - - du^{2}$ ; comp. verb, to reach, thither, reel about (nagarruru). attain (?).

gur (or  $gur^{2,4}$ ), to be endowed with (našú), esp.  $a^2 - - gur$ . As adj. gur or gu(r)-gur, huge, mighty (kabtu).  $gur^2$ , to raise, exalt (našū);  $gur^2$ gur², huge, var. writing of above. gur³⁽⁵⁾to sever (kasámu); so, to be parted, delivered of. gur⁴, to be endowed with, variant of gur. guru, a large measure of grain (karú). gurus, man (edlu). guškin, gold (hurasu). gisgu-za, seat, throne (kussú).

Η

ha, fish (núnu). As determ, following the noun § 8; prefix of optat.-emph. § 41. giha-an, a kind of reed or stalk. ha-la, share, portion (zittu). ha-lam, to destroy (halagu). gisha-lu-ub, a kind of tree, prob. willow or poplar. har, to outline, surround, sometimes as comp. verb. gis- - har, to outline, shape, form. As noun, gis-har, outline, plan. and metaph. plan. design (usurtu). ki - - - har, to delimit, mark out. har, noun, a ring (semiru), and so fetter. Hence also har, to limit, to decrease. as in gu³-har-ra, a low, still voice. har, usury, interest (hubullu). lu²har-ra, usurer.

har-ra-an, road, path, the Akkad. harránu.

har-sag, mountain, hill (sada). na²ha-u-na. a kind of stone. he-, prefix of optat.-emph. § 41. -he - - - -he, either . . . or, \$ 32. he-gal², plenty, abundance (nuh- $(\tilde{s}u)$ ; shortened occasionally to he alone. hilib, underworld. hu-, prefix of optat.-emph. § 41. hul, to destroy, ruin (abâtu). hul-gal2, noun and adj. wickedness; destroying, evil. hul  $---gig^2$ , to be hateful; as noun, a sore plague. hul2, to rejoice ; noun, joy, gladness (hidutum); adj. joyous; hul2-la-bi, adv. joyfully. hu-luh, to terrify, be terrified, tremble (galádu). hun-(ga2) to repose, set at rest, appease (nahu). To hire a slave, &c. (agáru). To lift, carry away (našú). hu-ub - - - sar, to race, run wild (lasámu). i, to exalt, be exalted (nadu). Also as comp. verb, meur - - - i.

- i², oil, fat (šamnu). As subj. prefix of verbs § 38. Note phonetic writing i²-bil-la for ibila (TUR.US), son, hence sonship, inheritance.
- ia2, five, § 34.

*ib*², subj. prefix of verbs § 38.
 *id*, river, canal (*ndru*). As determinative § 8.

VOCABULARY

合正的 下的 id-idigna, the river Tigris (idiglat). idi, itima, chamber, shrine (kissu). ig, door (daltu); ig - - - kid, to remove the door, i.e. to open (pitú). igi, eye. As prepos. before, upon. igi-gal2, wisdom (hasisu) and as adj. wise. iginim, upper, opp. to sig-ta. igi - - - bar, igi - - - du³, igi --- gar, igi --- si2, all synonyms for 'to see'. igi - - gar, also, to set before, produce in court. il2, to lift, raise (našú). šu24 - il2, to bring in. ilimmu, nine, § 34. illu, high water, flood (milu). i-lu, to cry aloud, shriek (saráhu). i-lu - - - bi, to utter lamentation. im, wind, storm (šáru). im-dir, cloud, mist; im-dugud, imhul, hurricane, destroying wind; im-ri-a, rushing wind. Also, clay (titu), whence  $im-ba(r)^2-bar^2$ , gypsum, and im-ba, obstacle (?) of clay, dam. For im as subj. prefix, see \$ 38. imin, seven, § 34. Especially of the 'Seven Evil Ones'. ingar, wall surrounding a house (lânu). inim, word (amátu). inim-kešda, binding word, spell; iniminim-ma, incantation. Written e-ne-em in eme-sal. § 48. in-nu-ri, stubble (iltu). ir, savour (erišu).

合用

185

ir², tear, and so weeping, lament (dimtu).
išib, a kind of priest (ramku).
itu, month (arhu).
izi, fire (išátu). izi - - lal, comp. verb, to purify by fire; izi - - si², comp. verb, to give to the fire, burn.
izkim, thing seen, sign, omen; also, charm against something, help, remedy.

# к

ka, mouth, face (pú). ka-bur. window; ka-gar, thought, doom (egirru). ka2, gate (bábu). ka-al-ka (uncert. reading), brickstamp (?). ka-kešda, king (šarru). kalam, land (mátu), esp. of the land of Sumer as distinguished from kur2 foreign countries. kalam-il2, name of a vocation, probably labourer, navvy. Written ka-na-ag2-(ga2) in emesal. § 48. kal-ga, strong (dannu). kar, quay, wharf, wall, dike (karu). As verb, to take away, ravish; also, to take oneself away, flee.  $gan^2-ka(r)-kar$ , the stolen field. kar-lil, temple woman, servant of Ishtar (harimtu). kaskal, road, journey (harránu). kes(da), to bind (rakasu); to bar a road. ki, place (ašru). ki - - - gar, to put in a place, found; kt

--- har, to mark out; ki --- kin-sig, meal, fare (naptanu). tum², bring to earth, bury; ki - - - ta, as preposition, from, \$ 33. ki-ag2, to love (ramu). Most common as adj. ki-ag2-(ga2), beloved. ki-a-nag, place for making libations. diamag ki-bal, hostile place, i.e. enemy's land, see under bal, above. kid, cut off, remove (garasu); to divorce ; to dispossess of property; to detach (troops). For ig - - - kid, see under ig. above. Also, to enclose (kalú). ki-dur2, dwelling-place (šubtu). ki-en-gi, the land of Sumer. ki-gub, standing place, foundation (manzazu). ki-izi, fire-place. kilib, all, the whole of (napharu). ki-mah, cemetery. kin, to send, order (sapáru); to fetch, seek, search out. As noun, an order, and so a task to be performed, then, concr. the work itself, said e.g. of a completed statue, or the work of maidens (spinning). lu²kin-gi²-a, messenger (már sibri). kin2, see giš-kin2. ki-nad, resting-place, chamber (maialu). kinda, to shave (gallabu). kikinda, place that is shaved, brow (?). ki-in-dar, cleft in the earth. chasm (nigissu). kingusila, five-sixths, § 34.

ki-sikil, maiden, young woman (ardatu). kislah, uncultivated land, waste place (nidútu). ki-sur-ra, boundary. ki-šar2-ra, the whole, the world (kiššatu). kiši, forehead, fore-lock (muttatu). na² kišib. seal (kunukku). ki-ur3, foundation, site ; hence, thing founded, city (duruššu). ki-us, step (kibsu). Tandy ku, to throw (nadú); to be thrown, fall. As noun, a measure of length, lit. a 'cord' (aslu) = 10 GAR.DU. $ku^2$ , to eat (akalu); cause to eat, feed. ku3, bright, clean, pure (elfu). ku3-zu, wise (enqu), and namku3-zu, wisdom, see under zu. ku3-(babbar), silver (kaspu). kud, to levy tax, take tribute (makásu). As noun, tribute, levy. nam-erim² - - - kud, comp. verb, to take an oath, depose. ku-li, friend, comrade (ibru). kur, to be other, different, hostile; to change, alter (šanú, nakáru). Abstr. noun nig-nukur-ru, absence of change, stability. kur2/land, mountain (šadú). See under ki-en-gi, above. kur²-gar-ra, a kind of priest, prob. eunuch. kuš, skin (mašku), or, body (zumru), and so fig. heart

2

T

 $ma^{2}e, ma^{2}$ , I, indep. pers. pron.

1st sing. § 12. -ma2, suffixed

### VOCABULARY

pers. pron. 1st sing. indir. Used as determin. before leathern objects, § 8. \$ 13. gišma³, ship (elippu). ma-al, written in eme-sal for gal2, L q. v. la (la-la, lal), fullness, pride ma-da, land, country (mátu). (lala). mah, high, exalted (siru); as la used as negative, see verb, to be or make great. \$ 45. malba, price (mahiru). lagab, block (of stone, &c.). ma-mu-(da), dream (suttu). lah. to let go, set free. maš. omen, lot. lal, la2, to raise, bear; to weigh  $ma_s^{x_2}$ , offspring, produce, esp. of out, pay (šagalu); to yoke in goats and oxen; cattle, in a wagon (sarādu). giš - - general (bulu); usually in lal, to raise arms, fight, bring maš²-anšu. a charge into court ; gu2 - - maškim, one who lies in wait lal2, to advance, enter in. (rabisu), watcher, name of a Noun gišlal, canopy, couch kind of devils. Also superzirtu). intendent, a legal officer pred.lamma, protecting spirit, genius siding over the courts. (lamassu). maš-tab-ba, twin (tu'amu). ligir, prince, ruler (nágiru). me, command; also, shrine li-tar, li - - - tar, care for, look (parsu). after (pagadu); also, to give me, me-a, me-a-bi, adv., judgement. where? when? lil, wind, storm (zagigu). -me, suffix, pers. pron. 1st limmu, four, § 34. plur. § 13. li-um, tablet (li'ú). me, to be, § 42.  $lu^2$ , man (amélu);  $lu^2 + ug^2$ , me2. battle (tahazu). corpse. Written mu-lu in me-en-de-en, me-en-ze-en, indep. eme-sal, § 48. For uses of  $lu^2$ pers. pron. 1st and 2nd plur. as determ. see §8; relat. pron. § 12. See also § 42 a. § 16; indef. pron. § 18. me-lam2, splendour, esp. terrifylugal, king (šarru); master (of ing splendour (melammu). property). nam - lugal - (la), men, see § 42 a. Also suffix, royalty (šarrūtu). pers. pron. 1st plur. § 13. lul, to lie, deceive; as noun, me-ur - - - i, comp. verb, to liar, or, a lie. exalt, glorify (nadu).  $mi^2 - - - dug$ , comp. verb, to take M care of, have charge of.

min, two, § 34. min-lab-ba, double.

### VOCABULARY

mu, verb, to name, call (zakáru); as noun, name (šumu); often in the sense of son, offspring. mu-sar, writing of the name, inscription. Also mu, year (šattu). For use as suffix. pers. pron. 1st sing., see § 13; subj. prefix of verbs, § 38.  $mu^2$ , to appear; causat. to make appear, create; grow (asil). mud2, blood (damu). mul, star (kakkabu); uru2(2) - mul, to engrave, inscribe. mu-lu, written in eme-sal for lu2, q.v. Interrog. pron. § 17; indefinite § 18. muš, serpent, dragon (siru). mušgir, stinging serpent. muš2-me, appearance, face (zimu). musen, bird (issuru); as determin. generally after the noun, § 8. mu-ud-na, husband (hairu).

Ν

- na, used for na², stone, esp. stone bearing inscription, stele, sometimes written na-DU²(i.e. ru)-a.
  na - ri or na-ri - ga(r), comp. verb, to purify or be pure; na-ri-ga, adj. pure. na, prohibilive, § 45; infixed pron. indir. § 46.
- na², stone (abnu); as determin. before kinds of stones and stone objects, §8. na²-im, stone of the storm, i.e. hailstone.
- nad, to lie, repose (salálu, rabáşu). g^{iš}nad, couch (iršu); ki-nad, see under ki, above.
- nag, to drink (šatú); to water. a-nag, pouring out of water, libation.

nagar, carpenter, craftsman. nagga (written AN.NA), lead (anaku). nam, fate (šímtu); written na-am, na-ma in eme-sal. nam - - - tar, comp. verb, to decide the destiny (of). nam, prefix forming abstr. nouns § 10; see second part of the word in every case. As prohibitive § 45. na-ma-su, widow. ne, demonstr. pron. § 15; subi. prefix of verbs § 38; (-e)-ne, plur. ending of nouns § 27, and of ard plur, impf. in verbs § 40; pronom. infix \$ 46. ne-ha, peaceful, secure, from Akkad. náhu. ner, strength (emiqu), and so, forces, host. ni, suffix, pers. pron. 3rd sing. § 13; pronom. infix in verbs \$ 46. mi², fear, reverence (puluhtu); adv. m2-te, majestically. m2te-na, ni²- - - gal², to reverence; ni2-te-ga2, adj. reverent. ni2, ni2-te-a, self, oneself (ramanu), reflex. pron. § 14. ni2-dub, to be safe, secure (pašáhu); partic. m2-dub-bu-da. making secure. ni2-dub-bu. security (aburru). nig, thing, possession, treasure (bušu). As prefix forming

abstr. nouns § 19: relat. pron. § 16; neuter indef. pron. § 18. nig-gu²-na, furniture, household stuff (unatu).

nigin, to surround, turn round,

roll the eyes (saharu). nim, to be high (saga): noun. exalted one, prince; adj. high, esp. in kur²-nim-ma, the high land, i. e. Elam, and thus nim, Elamite. nim-gir, flash on high, lightning (birqu). igi-nim-šu3, to above, upwards. nimin, forty, § 34. nin, lady, mistress (béltu); but can also be masc. lord, cf. d.nin-gir-su. ninnu, fifty, esp. in e2-ninnu, the temple at Lagash. nir-gal2, leader, chief (etellu); as adi. pre-eminent. Written Seir-ma-al in eme-sal, § 48. niš, twenty, § 34. nitah, male (zikaru); as determin. after the noun, § 8. nitalam, (first) husband or wife (háiru, háirtu). nu, ordinary negative, §§ 30, 45. nu2, beget, create (banú). nu-banda, a high officer, overseer (luputhu). numun, seed, of corn and animals (zéru). nun, prince, lord (rubú); adj. great, noble, goodly (app. to a perfume). nam-nun-(na), abstr. noun, princeliness, ma-

jesty. nu-sig², orphan.

Р

pa, lit. nose, and so metaph.
 upper end (appu).
 pa², canal, watercourse (palgu).

lead round, pen up cattle ; to roll the eyes (sahāru). m, to be high (šaqā); noun, exalted one, prince; adj. high, esp. in  $kur^2$ -nim-ma, the high

pab-hal, wandering, seeking help (muttalliku): ^{lu²}pab-hal, the tormented one, sufferer.

pad, to call, choose out, declare; to conjure or exorcize spirits (tamd).

pad², to break in pieces (pussusu).

 $pa-gi(\check{s})-(b)il-ga$ , forefather, ancestor.

par, to spread wide (*šuparruru*); sa-par, a widespread net.

pa-te-si, the title of early rulers of Sumerian city states (*išak-ku*). nam-patesi, office of governor.

pisan, vessel, basket.

puhrum, assembly, an Akkad. word: see ukkin, below.

# Q

qa, petition; nam-qa, praying.

qar, to take away; to remove oneself, flee, see under kar, above.

Noun *qar*, instrument for branding, brand on a slave (*abbuttu*).

qar-dar, to destroy, defeat (sakápu); qar-dar-ra-a, adv. victoriously.

### R

ra, to strike (mahdşu) esp. in sag-giš - - ra, comp. verb, to slay (néru). Suffix of dat. case in nouns §§ 21, 24; adv. infix in verbs § 46.  $ra^2$ , to go (*aláku*); *a-ra*², going.

path (*tallaktu*), also used as formula of multiplication § 34.
ri, to go, run, speed along; as noun, course (of canal, &c.).

To present, give in return (maháru).

To cast down, and so, to pitch a dwelling, dwell (*ramú*). *ri-ba-(an-na*), space between, span (*biritu*); used as prepos. between.

ru, to give (nadânu), esp. in a --ru, comp. verb, to present, dedicate (šarágu).

Also ru (sign  $du^2$ ), to fix (*ritt*); esp. in *na-ru-a*, stone set up, monument.

S

sa, net (šélu), used as determin.
§ 8. Also bond (*riksu*) and cord, esp. sinew (*širánu*).
sa², chiefly in phr. si-sa², for which see under si, below.
sa³, to call, name (*nabá*).
sag, head (*qaqqadu*); also, present, gift in phr. sag-e-eš, for a gift.
sag-ba, spell, curse (*mami-*).

tu);  $sag-gig^2$ , headache. As adj. early, eldest, chief;  $lu^2$  $sag-ga^2$ , a nobleman. Also in a large number of comp. verbs. sag - - - du, to create (band),  $sag-gi - - - si^2$ , to hasten (hásu),  $sag-ur-a - - - si^2$ , to reduce to submission (sulesmal), sag- - - us, to steady, support, as adj. (and adverb) slow(ly).

sahar, earth (epru). sal, to be wide; gen. as noun, woman (sinništu), used as determin, with names of females § 8: for the term emesal, see § 48. sal-as-gar (reading uncertain), kid (uniqu). sal+ku (read. uncert.), sister (ahatu). sangu, a kind of priest. sar, to write (sataru): mu-sar. see under mu, above. Noun. SAR, a land measure, = 100 square GAR. si, to be straight, stand upright, gen. in form  $si - - - sa^2$ , to be or make straight (ašaru). Adi. si-sa2, straight, just; nig-si-sa2, righteousness, justice. si2, se, to give (nadánu); dug - - si2, to give command; igi - -  $st^2$ , to see, look at ;  $ka - - - st^2$ sz2, to be humble, abase oneself. Partic. used in a2-si2-ma, gifted with strength; gestusi²-ma, gifted with understanding. sib, shepherd (re'i); abstr. nam--sib, shepherding. sid. to repose, refresh oneself (náhu). Noun, cold, coolness; as adj. in a-sid, lit. cold water. i. e. coolness, refreshment. sig, to be low, weak (enesu); as adj. low, esp. in phr. sig-su3, sig-ta, beneath. a-ab-ba-sig-

ta, the lower sea, i.e. the Persian Gulf. nam-sig, abstr. noun, weak-

ness; *a-sig.* lower part. sig², wool (*šipátu*).

sig³, to strike (mahasu), destroy : to cut down (trees). nam-sig³. striking. sig4, to be favourable (damágu). Used also as noun and adjective. sig⁵, brick (libittu). sig6, green (arqu). Also as verb, in sense of create, complete. gišsi-gar, bolt, barrier.  $sig^5 - - - gi^2 - gi^2$ , to rejoice. sikil, bright, clean, pure (ellu). sil, to cut, pierce (šalātu); noun, street, road (stiqu). sil2, lamb (puhadu). sila, a measure of capacity. silim, to be well, be safe (salamu); noun, silim-ma, in prosperity. sir², in e-sir²-ra, highway, road (sula). si-sa², see under si, above. su, to recompense, increase (arábu). sub, su-ub, to kiss, hence, to worship, adore; ki - - - sub, to kiss the earth, do reverence. As noun, prayer, salute (suppú). sud, sud², to be long (araku); to lengthen, or be lengthened; as adj. distant.  $sug^2$ , to go, hasten; to lead out; also, to stand. In both cases used only of several persons. suhuš, foundation (išdu). sukkal, messenger, servant. sun, to ruin (nagaru); to fall into ruin, be old; abstr. noun. nam-sun, decay. sur, to delimit (eseru); ki - - - sur, to mark a boundary ; e-ki-sur-

ra, a boundary ditch.

To gleam, shine (saráru). To spin wool (tamú).

Š

ša2, to cut off, cut down (hasasu). sag, to be favourable, friendly (damdou), also as adj. gracious; abstr. noun, nam-sag-ga, graciousness. šag², heart, middle; and hence, inwardness, meaning (of speeches, &c.).  $sa(g)^2-hul^2$ , joy of heart;  $sa(g)^2$ -gi-pad-da, chosen of the heart. šagub, deputy, prefect (šakkanakku). šam, 3 to buy; as noun, price (šímu). šanabi, two-thirds, § 34. šar, see above, giš-šar, garden.  $sar^2$ , to be many (madu); to make many, multiply. As noun, a large number (actually 3,600, see § 34), and hence, whole, all (kiššatu). šar2-geš(2) i. e. 216,000, used conventionally of a multitude. Sar2-ur3. name of a weapon borne by the god Ningursu. še, grain, corn, esp. barley (seu). se-ga, to be obedient (magaru); to favour, be favoured. še-ir-ma-al, written in eme-sal for nir-gal2, q.v. šeš, brother (ahu). -ši-, adverb. infix in verbs, § 46. šim, resin (riqqu). šu, šuš, šu-uš, to cover, overwhelm (katamu); of the sun, to be covered, to set (erebu),

esp. in phr. ud-šu-(uš), sunset.

sašuš-gal, overwhelming net, of the god Ningirsu. šu2, hand (qatu), power. For comp. verbs beginning with  $Su^2$ , see generally the second element. šu³, to protect (salalu); suffix of direction-case in nouns §§ 21, 25. sub, to cast (nada), but gen. to be cast, fall; to let fall into ruin, neglect; to make bricks (labánu), esp. gišu3-sub, brickmould. nam-šub. incantation (šiptu). sag - - - šub, to settle down, perch.  $su^2 - - - du^3$ , to hold in the hand, wield.  $\delta u^2 - - - du^4$ , to perform, complete (šuklulu).  $su^2 - - hu$ , to pluck (sabásu).  $Su^2 - - - il^2$ , to raise the hand, in prayer; šu2-il2-la, prayer (niš gấti). su²-tag - - - dug, to anoint, adorn (zu'unu).  $su^2 - - ur^3$ , to obliterate, see  $ur^3$ , below. šuku, provision, maintenance (kurummatu). Sul, strong one, warrior (gardu); adj. strong, heroic. šu2-nir, divine emblem (šurinnu). šuš, one-sixth, § 34. šuššana, one-third. gissu2-ur2-me, a kind of wood, perh. fir. ta, suffix of ablat, case in nouns §§ 21, 22; adv. infix in verbs \$ 46.

tab, to burn (hamdtu), be burnt. As noun, tab, two, a pair, a companion (tappa). tag, touch, overthrow (lapatu), slay, cast down, smite. izi - - tag, to touch with fire, set fire to. tah, to add, increase (esépu). a²-tah, increasing strength, said of a helper. tah², probably a kind of grain. tar, to cut (taráku), to open, tear away, cut short, hence to decide, judge (dinu), to decree. nam-tar, abstr. noun, what is decreed, destiny (šantu); nam - - - tar, comp. verb, to curse. te, to approach (teha), to attack, assault. temen, foundation deposit, gen. with inscription. ti-(la), to live (balatu); noun, nam-ti-(la), life. Also ti, to take (laga), frequently in form  $3u^2 - - - ti$ . receive. tibira, metal-worker (gurgurru). til. to complete; bring to an end, destroy (gamáru). gištir, forest (kištu). tumušen, dove (summatu).  $tu^2$ , to pour out, make libation (ramáku). tu³, spell, incantation (*šiptu*). tu(d), tu-ud, build, make (band); to bear children (aladu). u3tu(d), offspring. tug, cloth, garment (subâtu). tuk, to possess (rasa), to take to oneself. ^{lu²nig-tuk, rich man :} a²-tuk, powerful. tukul, weapon (kakku).

# VOCABULARY

tukundi-(bi), conj. if (šumma), temp. conjunction; ud, when; esp. at beginning of laws. u(d)-ba, at that time; u(d)-suš gistu-lu-bu-um, plane-tree. (šu-uš), sunset, evening; ud tum², to carry, bring (abalu), - - - zal, to be full, bright ; lead, and hence, to take away, u(d)-zal, davbreak (šeru). harry. Also ud, storm (umu). tun, axe (pilaggu), esp. in tun - - udu, sheep (immeru). ag, to defeat (hati): hun - - u3-dug2, sleep, quietness (šittu). bar, to split with the axe, ug, lion (néšu). cleave ;  $tun-su^3 - - - sig^3$ , to ug2, to die; death (mutu), also smite with the axe. nam-ug2. lu2ug2, dead man, tu(r), tu-ri, to enter, sink down corpse. (erebu), esp. of the setting sun. ug3, uku, people (níšu). ugamušen, a kind of bird, crow tur, small (sihru). tu-ra, sickness (mursu); tu-ra (aribu). --- ug, to be or fall sick, be ugu, to beget, to bear (aladu) possessed.  $ugu (u^2 - gu^3) - - - de$ , to escape (na'butu). ugu, prep. over, U concerning, towards. u, ten, § 34. Prefix of imperative ugula, secretary, steward (aklu). ukkin, assembly (puhrum). \$ 44. u2, to nourish (zanánu), support. uku, see ug3. As noun, plant, vegetable. ul-la, ul-li-a. distant, gen. of time, used as determin. § 8: hence ancient, esp. in phr. ud-ul-lifood, pasture. u2-sal-la, lit. in a-ta, from days of old. wide pastures, i.e. in security u3-ma, victory, strength (irnittu). (aburris); u2-hul2-ti-kil-la, the um-ma, mother, old woman. wild cucumber; adj. u2, strong. um-me, master; adj. skilful, wise powerful (man). (ummánu) u³, used as copula § 32; interj. umun, lord (belu): written u-mualas! gisu3, a kind of wood un in eme-sal, § 48. (ašuhu); esiru3, a kind of unu(g), dwelling (subtu); used in bitumen. the ideograms of Erech, Larsa, u4, to mount, ride (rakabu). and Kullab. ub-(da), region, side (tubqu): ur, ur-ku, dog (kalbu). also, stage of a temple tower. ur2, leg; foundation, hence me-Freq. in phr. (an)-ub-da-lim taph., lower end (isdu). mu, the four regions of the ur3, šu2 - - - ur3, to rage, destroy heavens, i.e. all round the (sapánu). ki --- ur3, city, see world. above. ud, sun, light, day (umu), and ur-bar-ra, leopard(?) (barbaru). hence time; often used as ur-bi, together (isteniš). 2731

ur-gu-la, lion, lit. great de (nésu).	og
uri-(KI), the city of Ur.	n
$uri^{2}(KI)$ , the land of Akkad.	z
ur-mah, lion, see ug and u	
gu-la.	
ur-sag, warrior, strong of	ne
(gardu).	
urša, to thunder (ramamu); al	so
noun, thunder.	
uru, city (alu).	
uru ² , in comp. verb uru ma	ul.
to engrave (clearly), inscribe	e. 2
urudu, copper (erú).	
ur-ur, battle, in phr. ur-ur-ši	4 ³ . ~
for battle.	, 2
$u^3$ -s $a^2$ , sleep (šittu).	z
kušusan, thong, whip (qinazu).	~
ussu, eight, § 34.	
usug, temple, shrine (esritum).	2
uš, to stand upon (emédu);	to
tread upon, to set up, esta	b-   ~
lish; to bring near to, delive	
As noun, us, foundation ; ki-t	iš.
step (kibsu).	
ušu, thirty, § 34.	
ušub, basket (adattu).	
gišu3-šub, brick-mould (nalbantu	u).
ušumgal, lord of all, sovereig	n,
a title applied to gods.	2
utug, demon, fiend.	
uzu, flesh, part of the body (štru	():
used as determin. § 8.	
Z	
and the second	
gisza-ba-lum, a kind of wood.	2

gišza-ba-lum, a kind of wood.
zabar, bronze (siparru).
za-e, indep. pers pron. and sing.
§ 12. -za, suffix, pers. pron.
and sing. indir. § 13.
zag, side (páțu); an-zag-šu³, to the end of heaven; zag - - - ka,

as prep. beside, outside of: zag --- gin, to go by the side. a22a-gin2, lapis-lazuli (uknu). zah, to run away, escape (halagu). zal, to be bright (namaru); za(l)zal, to be full, abound in (ustabarru), causat. to make full, abundant; as noun, store, cargo. u(d)-zal, daybreak; ka-zal, joy of countenance. alag, to be white, pure, clean (namáru), but chiefly as adj. shining, bright (ibbu). a-pa-ag2, thunder, roaring (rigmu). ze-ba, ze-em, ze-ib, written in emesal for dug2, q.v. zi, life (napištu); nig-zi-gal2, all that has life, creatures. aid, flour, meal (gému). xi(d), to be firm (kanu), be true, faithful; noun, zi(d), faith, sanction. zi-an-na, in the name, by the power, of heaven; abstr. nig-zi(d), truth, legitimacy: adj. zi-(da), right, opp. to left. zi(g), to go out; causat. make to go out, expend. As noun, zi-ga, expense; ^{lu²zi-ga}, a taskmaster, driver of slaves.  $\tilde{s}u^2 - - - zi(g)$ , to be fierce (nadáru). zi-ri-(ir), to smash, destroy (pasásu). zu, to know (idil); nam-ku³-zu, lit. 'clear knowingness'; i.e. wisdom (nimegu). -zu, -zune-ne, suffix, pers. prons. 2nd sing. and plur. § 13.

# INDEX TO THE READING PASSAGES

[The	following abbreviations a tablets, &c., in the B	re used:	CT.=Cuneij Iuseum. R.	form A. =	texts from B Revue d'As:	abylonian syriologie.
	SAKI. = Thureau-Dang inschriften.]					

#### No. Editions and literature. Text Trans. page. page.

#### ROYAL AND HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Ι.	Brick inscription of Nûr-Adad, king of Larsa. Text and translation :		
п.	logia, lxx, 115 f. Text also CT. xxxvi, Pl. 3 . Inscription of Hammurabi, king of Babylon. Text:- L. W. King, Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi,	44	4
	Vol. i, 102. Translation :- ibid., Vol. iii, 177 ff	46	4
Ш.	Inscription of Sin-gashid, king of Erech. Text:- CT. xxi, Pll. 13 f. Translation:-SAKI. 222 f.	48	4
IV.	From a clay cone of Sin-idinnam, king of Larsa. Text:—Delitzsch, Beiträge zur Assyriologie, Vol. i, 305, 307. Translation:—ibid., 302, and SAKI.		
	208 f	50	5
v.	From a stone tablet of Warad-Sin, king of Larsa. Text:CT. i, Pll. 45 f. Translation:-SAKI.		
	artef	54	5
VI.	The 'bilingual' inscription of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. Text:-L. W. King, Lett. and Inscr. of Hammurabi, Vol. ii, 207 ff., also CT. xxi, Pll. 47 ff.		
	Translation :- King, op. cit., Vol. iii, 199 ff	58	5
VII.	Inscription of Utu-hegal, king of Erech. Text and translation :- Thureau-Dangin, RA. ix, 111 ff. and		
	x, 99 f.; also Witzel, Babyloniaca, vii, 51 ff	64	6
VIII.	Gudea, Statue I. Text and translation :- Thureau-		
	Dangin, RA. vi, 23 ff.; also SAKI. 86 f	72	7
1X.	Gudea, Statue C. Text :- de Sarzec, Découvertes en Chaldée, partie épigraphique, p. xvi ff. Transla-		
	tion :SAKI. 74 ff.	76	7
х.	Gudea, Statue B, III, 6-V, 27. Text :- de Sarzec, Découvertes, part. épigr., pp. vii ff. Translation :		
	SAKI. 66 ff. See also Kmoskó, Zeitschrift für	0-	8
	Assuriologie xxxi 64 ff.	80	0

INDEX TO THE READING PASSAGES

No.	Editions and literature.	Text page.	Trans. page.
XI.	Gudea, Statue B, VI, 70-VII, 57. Text and transla- tion as above; see also Witzel, Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, Vol. 19 (1916), Spalten 97 ff.	84	85
XII.	Gudea, Cylinder A, IV, 14-VI, 13. Text:-Price, Cylinder inscriptions of Gudea, 7 ff. Translation:- SAKI. 92 ff., Witzel, Keilinschriftliche Studien,		
XIII.	Vol. i, Part 3 Gudea, Cylinder A, xiv, 28-xvi, 21. Text and transla-	90	91
XIV.	tion as above Vase inscription of Lugal-zaggisi, king of Erech.	96	97
	Text :—Hilprecht, Old Babylonian inscriptions, No. 87, Pll. 38 ff. Translation :—SAKI. 152 ff.	102	103
xv.	Cone inscription of Entemena, governor of Lagash. Text:-de Sarzec, <i>Découvertes</i> , part. épigr., p. xlvii; Nies and Keiser, <i>Babylonian Inscriptions in the</i>		
	collection of J. B. Nies, Part II, Pll. I-III. Transla- tion :- SAKI. 36 ff.; Nies and Keiser, op. cit.,		
	pp. 5 ff	110	III
	RELIGIOUS TEXTS.		
XVI.	From a Sumerian account of the Deluge. Text:- Poebel, <i>Historical and Grammatical Texts</i> (Babyl.		
	public. of the University Mus. of Pennsylvania, Vol. v), No. 1, Obv. col. 3. 20-Rev. col. 5. 11. Translation:— <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 14 ff.	120	101
XVII.	From a Sumerian account of the Creation. Text:- Ebeling, Keilschriftleste aus Assur reliziosen In- halts, No. 4, 1-26, and a fragmentary duplicate, K. 4175 + Sm. 57, Proceedings of the Society of	130	131
	Biblical Archaeology, Vol. x, 418. Translation :		

133

137

141

140

	Gesellschaft, 1916, 532 ff., and Langdon, Le poème sumérien du paradis, pp. 42 ff.	132
XVIII.	From a Sumerian mythological composition. Text :	0
	Langdon, Le poème sumérien du paradis, Planche I,	
	1-30. Translation :- ibid., p. 158 ff.; Witzel,	
	Keilinschriftliche Studien, Vol. i, Part I; Mercer,	
	Journal of the Society of Oriental Research, Vol. iv,	
	66 ff	136
XIX.	From a hymn concerning Tammuz and Ishtar. Text:-	

 Scheil, RA. viii, opp. p. 161, and a duplicate, Zimmern, Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler, Heft 2, No. 2. Translation:—Scheil, loc. cit., 161 ff.; Langdon, RA. xii, 33 ff.
 XX. Sumerian hymn to the Weather-God. Text:—CT.

A.	Sumenan nymit to the weather-God. Text :C1.	
	xv, Pll. 15, 16. Translation :- Langdon, Sumerian	
	and Babylonian Psalms, pp. 280 ff.; Zimmern, Der	
	alte Orient, 13th year, Part 1, pp. 7 f 144	145

INDEX TO THE READING PASSAGES

No.	Editions and literature.	Text page.	Trans. page.
XXI.	Hymn to the Sun-God. Text :- Abel and Winckler, Keilschrifttexte zum Gebrauch bei Vorlesungen, pp. 59 f.	148	149
XXII.	From the series of incantations called Shurpu. Text : Rawlinson, Cunciform Inscriptions of Western Asia, Vol. iv (2nd edit.) p. 8, col. iii, 22-48. Transla- tion:Zimmern, Beiträge zur Kenntnis der babylo- nischen Religion, pp. 32 f.	150	151
XXIII.	From the series of incantations against Headache, Tablet IX. Text:-CT. xvii, Pll. 19, 20. Transla- tion:-R. Campbell Thompson, <i>The Devils and</i> <i>Evil Spirits of Babylonia</i> , Vol. ii, 64 ff.	152	153
XXIV.	From the series of incantations against the Seven Evil Ones. Text:-CT. xvi, Pll. 44 (line 82)-46. Translation:-R. Campbell Thompson, <i>The Devils</i> and Evil Spirits of Babylonia, Vol. i, 190 fl.	156	157
	LEGAL DOCUMENTS.		
xxv.	A selection of Sumerian laws. Texts :-Laws A-G. Delitzsch, Assyrische Lesestücke, 4th edit., p. 115 f.; Law H-Lutz, Selected Sumerian and Babylonian		
	texts, Plate CVIII, No. 101, Obv. col. i. 1-11; Law I— <i>ibid.</i> , ll. 17-21; Law J— <i>ibid.</i> , Obv. col. ii. 14—Rev. col. iii. 2; Law K— <i>ibid.</i> , Plate CIX, No. 102, Obv. col. i. 14-25; Law L—Clay, <i>Miscellaneous Inscriptions</i> , Plate XVI, No. 28, col. iv. 6-10; Law M— <i>ibid.</i> , col. v. 63-68.		
	Translations :— A-G, Ungnad, Hammurabi's Gesetz, Vol. i, 133; H-K, Scheil, RA. xvii, 35-43, Langdon, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1920, pp. 489 ff.; Laws L, M, Clay, op. cit., pp. 20 ff.,		
XXVI.	Langdon, loc. cit. Record of a legal decision. Text:-Thureau-Dangin, Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes, p. 110, No. 289.	166	167
XXVII.	Translation :de Genouillac, RA. viii, 8 f. Record of a legal decision. Text :de Genouillac, Inventaire des tablettes de Tello, Vol. ii, Planche 17,	172	173
	No. 920. Translation by the same, RA. viii, 14 f	174	175

PRINTED IN ENGLAND AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS