

## Nouns and Verbs from CH §§ 1-25 (Corresponding to Exercises 3-8)

### *Nouns: substantives (Exercises 3 and 4)*

paragraph	form	primary/derived; Sumerian loanword	meaning	spelling
1	<i>awīlum</i>	primary	man, gentleman	syllabic (LU <sub>2</sub> )
	<i>nērtum</i>	<i>nērum</i>	murder	syllabic
2	<i>kispu</i>	<i>kašāpum</i>	(acts of) sorcery	syllabic
	<i>nārum</i>	primary	(divine) river	<sup>d</sup> ID <sub>2</sub>
3	<i>bītum</i>	primary	house	E <sub>2</sub>
	<i>dīnum</i>	<i>dānum</i>	trial, court case	syllabic
4	<i>śibum</i>	primary	old man, witness	syllabic
	<i>śibūtum</i>	<i>śibum</i>	testimony	syllabic
	<i>sārtum</i> , pl <i>sarrātum</i>	<i>sarārum</i>	falsehood	syllabic
	<i>awātum</i>	<i>awūm</i>	word	syllabic
	<i>napištum</i>	<i>napāšum</i>	breath, life	syllabic
5	<i>še'um</i> (?)	Sumerian loanword	barley, grain	ŠE
	<i>kaspum</i>	primary	silver	KU <sub>3</sub> .BABBAR
	<i>arnum</i>	primary	guilt, penalty	syllabic
	<i>dayyānum</i>	<i>dānum</i>	judge	syllabic
6	<i>purussūm</i>	<i>parāsum</i>	decision, verdict	syllabic
	<i>kunukkum</i>	<i>kanākum</i>	seal, sealed document	syllabic
	<i>rugummūm</i>	<i>ragānum</i>	claim	syllabic
	<i>puhrum</i>	<i>pahārum</i>	assembly	syllabic
	<i>kussūm</i>	Sumerian loanword	chair	<sup>giš</sup> GU <sub>2</sub> .ZA
7	<i>dayyānūtum</i>	<i>dayyānum</i>	judgeship	syllabic
	<i>namkūrum</i>	<i>makārum</i>	property, possession	NIG <sub>2</sub> .GUR <sub>11</sub>
	<i>ilum</i>	primary	god	DINGIR
	<i>ekallum</i>	Sumerian loanword	palace	E <sub>2</sub> .GAL
	<i>śurqum</i>	<i>śarāqum</i>	theft, stolen goods	syllabic
8	<i>qātum</i>	primary	hand	syllabic (ŠU)
	<i>ḥurāṣum</i>	<i>ḥarāṣum</i>	gold	KU <sub>3</sub> .GI
	<i>wardum</i>	primary	servant, slave	IR <sub>3</sub>
	<i>amtum</i>	primary	servant/slave girl	GEME <sub>2</sub>
	<i>alpum</i>	primary	bull, ox	GU <sub>4</sub> /GUD
	<i>immerum</i>	primary	sheep	UDU
	<i>imērum</i>	primary	donkey	ANŠE
	<i>mārum</i>	primary	son	DUMU
	<i>riksātum</i> , pl. <i>riksātum</i>	<i>rakāsum</i>	binding, contract	syllabic
	<i>maṣṣartum</i>	<i>naṣārum</i>	watch, guard	syllabic
9	<i>maṣṣarūtum</i>	<i>maṣṣartum</i>	safekeeping	syllabic
	<i>śarrāqum</i>	<i>śarāqum</i>	thief	syllabic
	<i>śahūm</i>	Sumerian loanword	pig	ŠAH
	<i>eleppum</i>	primary(?)	ship	<sup>giš</sup> MA <sub>2</sub>
	<i>muškēnum</i>	<i>šukēnum</i>	dependent (of the palace)	(archaic syllabic <i>maš-qax(GAG):en</i> )
	<i>ḥulqum</i>	<i>ḥalāqum</i>	lost property	syllabic
	<i>nādinum</i>	<i>nadānum</i>	giver, seller	syllabic
	<i>nādinānum</i>	<i>nādinum</i>	(this specific) seller	syllabic
	<i>bēlum</i>	<i>bēlum</i>	lord, owner	syllabic
	<i>śāyimānum/śā'imānum</i>	<i>śāmum a</i>	purchaser	syllabic

11	<i>sarrum</i>	<i>sarārum</i>	criminal (person)	syllabic
12	<i>šīmtum</i>	<i>šāmum i</i>	fate, decree	syllabic
	<i>warhum</i>	primary	month	ITI/ITU
	<i>adānum/adannum</i>	primary	fixed date	syllabic
15	<i>abullum</i>	Sumerian loanword	(main city) gate	KA <sub>2</sub> .GAL
16	<i>šisītum</i>	<i>šasūm</i>	cry, proclamation	syllabic
	<i>nāgirum</i>	<i>nagārum</i>	herald	syllabic
17	<i>šērum</i>	primary	steppe, open country	syllabic
	<i>šiqlum</i>	<i>šaqālum</i>	shekel	GIN <sub>2</sub>
18	<i>warkatum</i>	primary	back(ground)	syllabic
20	<i>šābitānum</i>	<i>šābitum</i>	(this specific) catcher	syllabic
	<i>nīšum</i>	<i>nāšum/nēšum</i>	life, oath	syllabic
21	<i>pilšum</i>	<i>palāšum</i>	breach	syllabic
22	<i>hubtum</i>	<i>habātum</i>	robbery, plunder	syllabic
23	<i>habbātum</i>	<i>habātum</i>	plunderer, thief	syllabic
	<i>ālum</i>	primary	city	URU
	<i>rabiānum</i>	<i>rabūm</i>	great one, mayor	syllabic
	<i>erşetum</i>	primary	earth	syllabic
24	<i>manūm</i>	Sumerian loanword	mina	MA.NA
25	<i>išātum</i>	primary	fire	syllabic
	<i>nuw/mātum</i>	<i>nawūm</i>	movable goods	syllabic
	<i>īnum</i>	primary	eye	syllabic
	<i>mimmūm</i>	<i>mimma+um</i>	possession	syllabic

### Nouns: Adjectives and Participles

paragraph	form	root	derivational scheme	meaning
1	<i>mūbbirum</i>	<i>abārum</i>	muPaRRiS-	accusing (one), accuser
9	<i>halqum</i> <i>mudūm</i>	<i>halāqum</i> <i>idūm</i>	PaR(i)S- (irregular participle G)	lost, fugitive (one) knowing (one) < *mawda'um?
10	<i>nādinum</i>	<i>nadānum</i>	PāRiS-	giving (one), seller
14	<i>šeरrum</i>	<i>šeरērum</i>	PaR(i)S-	small, little (one)
23	<i>ḥabtum</i>	<i>ḥabātum</i>	PaR(i)S-	plundered, robbed (one)

### Strong Verbs (Exercise 5)

- 2      *kašādum* a/u                  to overwhelm  
       *tabālum* a                  to take away  
       *šalāmum* i                  to be/stay intact, healthy
- 5      *parāsum* a/u                  to cut off, (with *warkatum*) to pass judgement  
       *nadānum* i                  to give  
       *śarāqum* i                  to steal  
       *maḥārum* a/u                  to receive
- 9      *ṣabātum* a                  to catch, to take  
       *šaqālum* a/u                  to weigh

	<i>gerēbum</i> i, older a	to be/come close
	<i>šakānum</i> a/u	to place
18	<i>zakārum</i> a/u	to say
20	<i>halāqum</i> i	to be/become fugitive/lost
21	<i>halālum/alālum</i> a/u	to hang (transitive)
22	<i>habātum</i> a/u	to rob/plunder
25	<i>napāḥum</i> a/u	kindle (a fire)

#### **Verbs I Weak (Exercise 6)**

1	<i>abārum</i> D	to accuse, denounce
2	<i>alākum</i> a/i	to go (irregular verb, see Grammar)
	<i>ebēbum</i> i	to be clean, free
3	<i>waṣūm</i> i	to go out (double weak)
5	<i>wašābum</i>	to sit
	<i>enūm</i> i	to change (double weak)
	<i>ezēbum</i> i	to leave (behind)
9	<i>wabālum</i>	to bring
	<i>amārum</i> a/u	to see
20	<i>wašārum</i>	(G to be free); D to set free

#### **Verbs III Weak (Exercise 7)**

1	<i>nadūm</i> i	to throw (down)
2	<i>šalūm</i> i	to submerge
3	<i>waṣūm</i> i	to go out (double weak)
	<i>našūm</i> i	to lift, carry
4	<i>enūm</i> i	to change (double weak)
	<i>bašūm</i> i	to be, exist
	<i>tebūm</i> i	to get up, set out
9	<i>qabūm</i> i	to say, speak
	<i>leqūm</i> i	to take
13	<i>redūm</i> i	to accompany, lead, drive
16	<i>raqūm</i> i	to hide
19	<i>kalūm</i> a	to hold (back), detain
25	<i>belūm</i> i	to be/become extinguished

#### **Verbs II Weak (Exercise 8)**

1	<i>kānum</i> u	to be/become firm, true
	<i>dākum</i> u	to kill
5	<i>tārum</i> u	to come back, return
	<i>šāmum</i> a	to buy
8	<i>rābum</i> i	to replace, restore

23 *bârum u* to appear, turn up

Exercise 1. Orthography

Look up the following words in the glossary

1. a-wi-lum
2. a-wi-lu-um
3. a-wi-i-lum (of a-wi-lu-um)
4. ne-er-tum
5. ki-iš-pu
6. ki-iš-pu-ú
7. ku-nu-uk-ku-um
8. ku-nu-ku-um

Transliterate and transcribe the following sign combinations

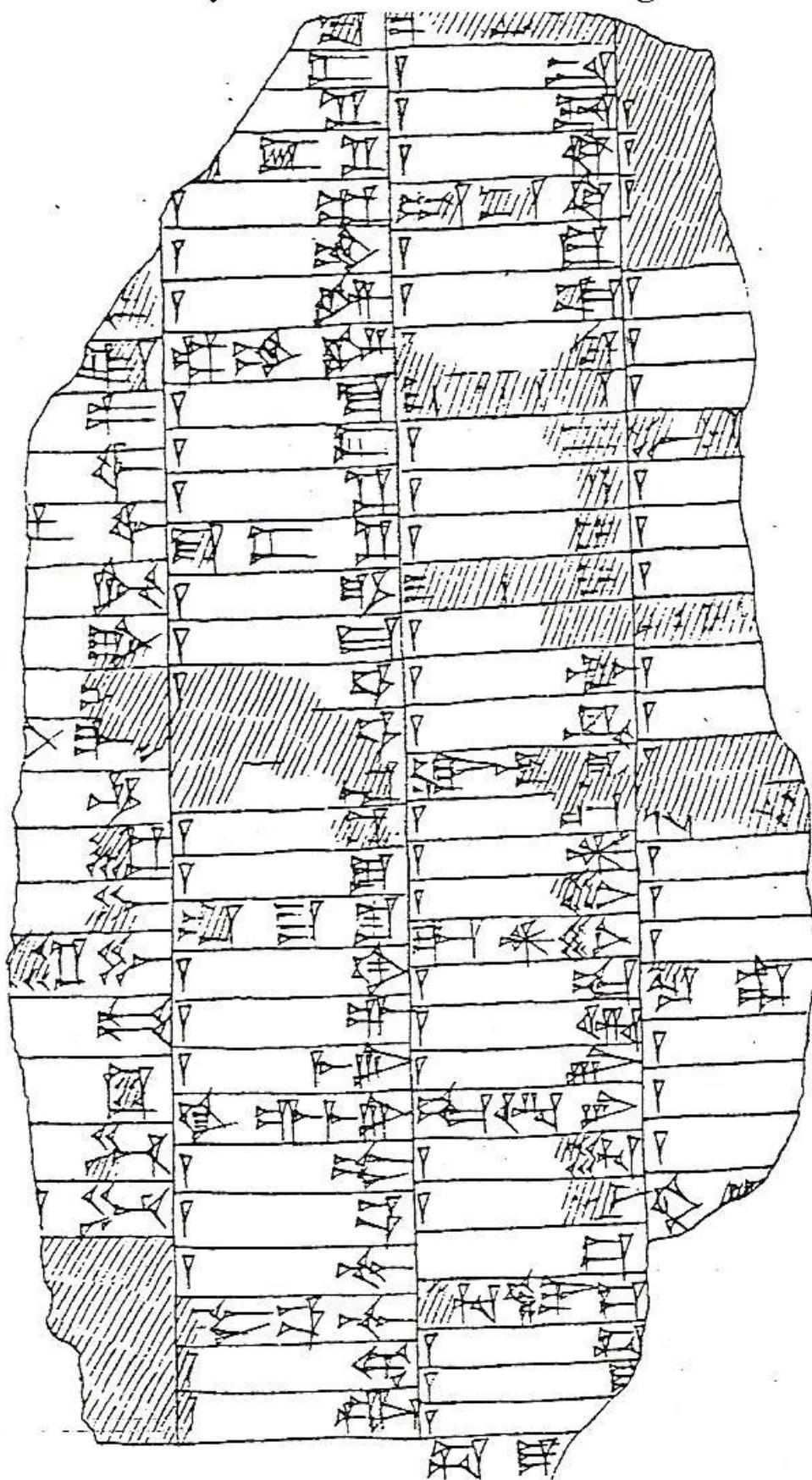
7. pi-il-šu-um; pilšum
8. hal-

Write out the following words in cuneiform

šurqum

rugummûm	arnum
alpum	eršetum
rikitum	bēlum
massartum	rabi'ānum
warbūm	
pilšum	
šisitum	

Exercise 2. Try to understand the following text



Exercise 3. The noun; the genitive; the status constructus

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

b). itti "with"

= u for u "and", "or"

\* The sign NI here has the value *li*

Exercise 4. The genitive pronoun.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.

Prepositions: ina "in", ana "to, for", istu "from", eli "over, on"

ina ana istu eli

Exercise 5. The Strong Verb

- 1.
2. (= -tabe)
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. (-st->-ss-)
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
14. (iz-za-kar)
15. (as=ás)
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.

Exercise 6a. The Verb I Weak

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. (
- 6.
- 7.

Exercise 6b. The Verb I wa

1.   
(double weak verb)
- 2.
- 3.
4.   
(double weak verb)
- 5.

Exercise 7. Verbs III Weak

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.

- 15.
  - 16.
  - 17.
  - 18.
  - 19.
- (double weak)

Exercise 8. Verbs II Weak

1. 錄 ~~錄~~ ~~錄~~ ~~錄~~ ~~錄~~
2. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~
3. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~
4. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~
5. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~
6. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~
7. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~
8. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~
9. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~
10. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~
11. ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~ ~~寫~~

Exercise 9. Old Babylonian Letter

AbB 4:13

1. a-na <sup>d</sup>UTU-ḥa-zi-ir

qi-bí-ma

um-ma ḥa-am-mu-ra-bi-ma

pA-píl-<sup>d</sup>UTU ū.TÚL

5. ki-a-am ma-ah-ri-ia iš-ku-un

um-ma šu-ma

10 IKU <sup>giš</sup>KIRI<sub>6</sub> ša KA <sup>id</sup>La-la-ti-tim

ša be-lí a-na SIPA.MEŠ ša qá-ti-ia

id-di-nam

10. <sup>p</sup>Ar-wu-ú-um il-te-qé

ki-a-am ma-ah-ri-ia iš-ku-[u]n

giš KIRI<sub>6</sub> šu-a-ti

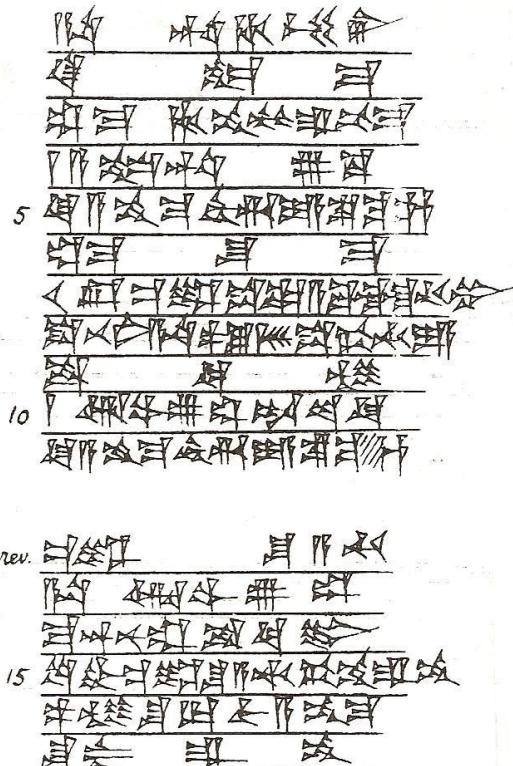
a-na Ar-wu-ú-um

ma-an-nu-um id-di-in

15. te <sub>4</sub>-em <sup>giš</sup>KIRI<sub>6</sub> šu-a-ti ga-am-ra-am

pa-nam šu-ur-ši-a-am-ma

šu-up-ra-am



Excercise 10a. OB Bilingual Royal Inscription

Samsu-iluna (RIME 4 3.7.5 p. 380ff.), VAS I 33

i i-nu <sup>d</sup> En-lí[1]	inu conjunction "when"
šar-ru ša AN ù [KI]	AN = šamū KI = erṣetu
a-na <sup>d</sup> AMAR.UTU	<sup>d</sup> AMAR.UTU = <sup>d</sup> Marduk
[D]UMU re-eš-ti-im	DUMU = māru
ša E <sub>2</sub> -a	Ea: Akkadian DNs do not always have the determinative
ha-di-iš ip-pa-al-[s]u-šum -iš	Terminative-adverbial
be-lu-ut ki-ib-ra-at er-ba-im	
i-di-mu-šum	di(TI)
in <sup>d</sup> A-mun-na-ki	in = ina Anunnakū
šu-ma-am si-ra-am i-bí-ù-šu bí	archaizing sign value a group of (netherworld) gods
KA <sub>2</sub> .DINGIR.RA <sub>ki</sub>	
[SUHU]Š-šu ki-ma [AN] ù KI	
[ú]-ki-in-nu-šum	
i-nu-šu <sup>d</sup> AMAR.UTU	inušu "on that day, then"
[d]En-líl ma-ti-šu	
[DINGIR] ba-ni ne-me-qí-im	
a-na Sa-am-su-i-lu-na	
LUGAL la-li-šu i-a-ti	
[Š]U.NIGIN <sub>2</sub> ma-ta-tim	ŠU.NIGIN <sub>2</sub> = napharu
[a]-na re-ie-em i-din-nam	
[KA]LAM-su a-bur-ri šu-ur-bu-ša-am	KALAM = mātum "land, nation"
ii ni-ši-š[u] [ra]-ap <sup>!</sup> -ša-tim	
in šu-ul-mi-im	
a-na da-ar i-tar-ra-am	
ra-bi-iš lu ú-wa-e-ra-an-ni	
Sa-am-su-i-lu-na	
LUGAL da-núm	núm(LUM) archaizing sign value
LUGAL KA <sub>2</sub> .DINGIR.RA <sub>ki</sub>	
LUGAL mu-uš-te-eš-mi	
ki-ib-ra-at	
ar-ba-im a-na-ku	
in e-mu-uq ra-ma-ni-ia	
in IGIGALLU <sub>2</sub> -i[a] ra-bi-im	IGIGALLU <sub>2</sub> = igigallu "wisdom, sage"
BAD <sub>3</sub> AN.ZA.GAR <sub>3</sub> - <sup>d</sup> En-lí[1] <sub>ki</sub>	BAD <sub>3</sub> = dūru "wall(ed town), fort", AN.ZA.GAR <sub>3</sub> = dimtu "tower"

a-na <sup>d</sup>N[in-ma]<sub>0</sub>  
 AMA ba-ni-t[i]-ia                            AMA = ummu "mother"  
 BAD<sub>3</sub> p̄-da<sup>ki</sup>  
 a-na <sup>d</sup>IŠKUR re-ši-i[a]                    <sup>d</sup>IŠKUR = <sup>d</sup>Adad  
 BAD<sub>3</sub> La-ga-ba  
 a-na <sup>d</sup>EN.[ZU] DINGIR ba-ni-i[a]  
 [BAD<sub>3</sub> UR]U la-bu-šu[n<sup>ki</sup>]  
 [a-na <sup>d</sup>LUGAL.A]SA[L<sub>2</sub>]  
 iii mu-šar-bi-ú šar-ru-ti-ia  
 BAD<sub>3</sub> URU Gy-la-bād<sup>ki</sup>                    Erra: Akkadian DN without determinative  
 ū.BAD<sub>3</sub> ú-[s]i-a-na-Er<sub>3</sub>-xa  
 a-na [<sup>d</sup>GIR<sub>3</sub>].UNU.GAL                    <sup>d</sup>GIR<sub>3</sub>.UNU.GAL = Nergal  
 ha-t[i a-a-bi]-ia  
 6 BAD<sub>3</sub>-[MEŠ ra-b]u-tim [šu-nu]-ti  
 ša Su-m[u-l]a-DINGIR  
 a-bi r[a-bi]-um  
 a-bi a-[bi]-ia  
 ha-a[m]-šum [il]-pu-šu  
 [i]n [la-b]i-ru-ti-šu-nu  
 in r[a]-ma-ni-šu-nu  
 up-ta-as-sí-su-ma  
 in li-ib-bu ITI 2.KAM                    libbu(m): Locative-adverbial                    ITI = warbu "month"  
 SIG<sub>4</sub>-šu-nu al-bi-in                    SIG<sub>4</sub> = libittum "(unbaked) clay brick"  
 ra-bi-iš e-pu-uš  
 re-ši-šu-nu ki-ma SA.TU-im ú-ul-li            SA.TU = šadū "mountain"  
 ŠU.NIGIN<sub>2</sub> ma-ta-tim SUHUS-ši-na ú-ki-in  
 KA<sub>2</sub>.DINGIR.RA<sup>ki</sup> šum-šu  
 lu ú-ši-ir  
 in ki-ib-ra-at ar-ba-im  
 iv lu ú-ša-tir-šu  
 pu-luh-ti ME.LAM<sub>2</sub> šar-ru-ti-ia                    ME.LAM<sub>2</sub> melemmu "brilliance"  
 pa-at AN ū er-še-tim  
 lu ik-tum  
 a-na šu-a-ti DINGIR GAL.GAL  
 in bu-ni-šu-nu na-wi-ru-tim  
 [lu i]p-pa-al-su-nim  
 [ba-l]a-tam ša ki-ma <sup>d</sup>EN.ZU

wa-a[r-hi]-ša-am  
 ú-te-[ed]-di-šu  
 re-iu-tam [ki-i]b-ra-[at] ar-ba-im  
 in šu-ul-mi-im  
 a-na\_da\_ar e-pé-ša-am  
 ni-iz\_ma-at li-ib-bi-ia  
 ki-ma DINGIR ka-ša-dam  
 u<sub>4</sub>-mi-ša-am in re-ši-in e-li-a-tim  
 in [r]e-ša-tim  
 ù h[u-u]d li-ib-bi-im  
 a-ta-al-lu-kam  
 a-na še-ri-ik-tim  
 [l]u iš-ru-ku-nim

Col. I	Vorderseite	Col. II	Col. IV	Rückseite	Col. III
5					
10					
15					
20					

1. <sup>d</sup>NANNA LUGAL AN KI at-ta  
at-ka-al-ku-um-ma  
E-la-lí DUMU Gir-ni-i-sà  
ih-ta-ab-la-an-ni di-ni di-in
5. KU<sub>3</sub>.BABBAR-am ú-la i-šu-ú-ma  
it-he-a-am i-na ka-ás-pi-ia  
hu-bu-li-šu ú-pi-il  
a-na bi-it e-mi-im iš-si  
ma-ra-am ù ma-ar-ta-am ir-ši
10. li-bi ú-la ú-tí-ib  
ka-ás-pi ša-al-ma-am  
ú-la ú-te-ra-am  
ù na-aš la-pa-ti-šu  
ih-ta-ab-la-an-ni
15. a-na <sup>d</sup>NANNA at-ka-al-ma  
i-na ki-ra-tim  
me-eh-re-et E<sub>2</sub>-kiš-nu-gál  
la a-ha-ba-lu-ka-ma it-ma  
i-na KA<sub>2</sub>.MAH ša-pa-al giš TUKUL
20. ša ta-ra-mu it-ma  
ŠA<sub>3</sub> KISAL.MAH me-eh-re-et E<sub>2</sub>-kiš-nu-gál  
me-eh-re-et <sup>d</sup>NIN.GAL ša E<sub>2</sub>.GA.DI  
IGI <sup>d</sup>NIN.ŠUBUR SUR KISAL.MAH  
IGI <sup>d</sup>A-la-mu-uš
25. IGI <sup>d</sup>NANNA.PALIL ù <sup>d</sup>NANNA.A<sub>2</sub>.DAH it-ma-a-am  
ka-a-ti ù ma-ru-ka  
la a-ha-ba-lu-ka-ma it-ma  
DINGIR.E.NE an-nu-tum  
lu ši-bu-ú-a-mi iq-bi
30. a-pu-na-ma i-na ki-ra-tim  
me-eh-re-et E<sub>2</sub>-kiš-nu-gál  
IGI <sup>d</sup>NANNA IGI <sup>d</sup>UTU E-la-lí      IGI: mahar  
ku-zu-la-am la a-ha-ba-lu-ma  
IGI <sup>d</sup>NANNA IGI <sup>d</sup>UTU
35. a-pil<sup>il</sup> E-la-lí a-a-ib-ši  
ki-a-am it-ma

ta-mi <sup>d</sup>NANNA ù <sup>d</sup>UTU  
e-ep-qá-am i-ma-al-la  
i-la-bí-in ù DUMU.ÚŠ  
ú-la e-ra-aš-ši  
<sup>d</sup>NANNA ù <sup>d</sup>UTU E-la-li it-ma-ma  
40. ih-ta-ab-la-an-ni  
<sup>d</sup>NIN.ŠUBUR LUGAL NIG<sub>2</sub>.GA  
li-zi-iz-ma  
<sup>d</sup>NANNA ù <sup>d</sup>UTU di-ni  
li-di-nu  
ra-bu-ut <sup>d</sup>NANNA ù <sup>d</sup>UTU  
lu-mu-ur-ma

DUMU.ÚŠ: aplum

NIG<sub>2</sub>.GA: makkurum

This bitter harangue, written on a pierced cylinder, is addressed to the moon-god by a certain Kussulu. He loaned money to a certain Elali without a written document, but was instead content with the debtor's four-fold oath in the precinct of the moon-god's temple at Ur, and, apparently, a symbolic gesture. Perhaps Kussulu had wanted to avoid the costs of a scribe and witnesses. The debtor failed to repay. He married and raised a family, although a consequence of breaking an oath was supposed to be infertility. Kussulu had no recourse save a direct appeal to the gods concerned by the broken oath to exercise their power and thereby prove their greatness.

O Nanna, you are king of heaven and earth, I put my trust in you. Elali, son of Girnisa, has wronged me, judge my case!

Having no money, he approached me. He paid his debts with my money. He married, he had a son and daughter. He did not satisfy me, he did not repay my money in full, he has wronged me, his creditor(?). But I put my trust in Nanna!

In the orchards facing Ekishnugal<sup>1</sup> he swore: "May I be damned if I wrong you!" He swore at the Main Gate, under the weapon which you love, he swore inside the Main Court facing Ekishnugal, facing Ningal of the Egadi, before Ninshubur ... of the Main Court, before Alamush, before Nanna-Vanguard and Nanna-Reinforcement he swore: "May I be damned if I wrong you or your sons!" He said, "These gods be my witness."

Moreover, in the orchards facing Ekishnugal, before Nanna, before Shamash, he swore this: "May I, Elali, be damned if I wrong Kussulu! May Elali have no heir before Nanna and Shamash (if he wrongs)!"

(One says): "The false swearer (by) Nanna and Shamash shall be a leper, he shall be destitute and not have a male heir." Elali swore by Nanna and Shamash and has wronged me! May Ninshubur,

master of property rights, stand (as witness), may Nanna and Shamash judge my case! Let me see the greatness of Nanna and Shamash!

## PLATE CCLXXXVIII

402

Obv.

5								
10								
15								
20								
25								

402

Loe	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸
Rev.	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸
30	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸
35	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸
40	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸	廸

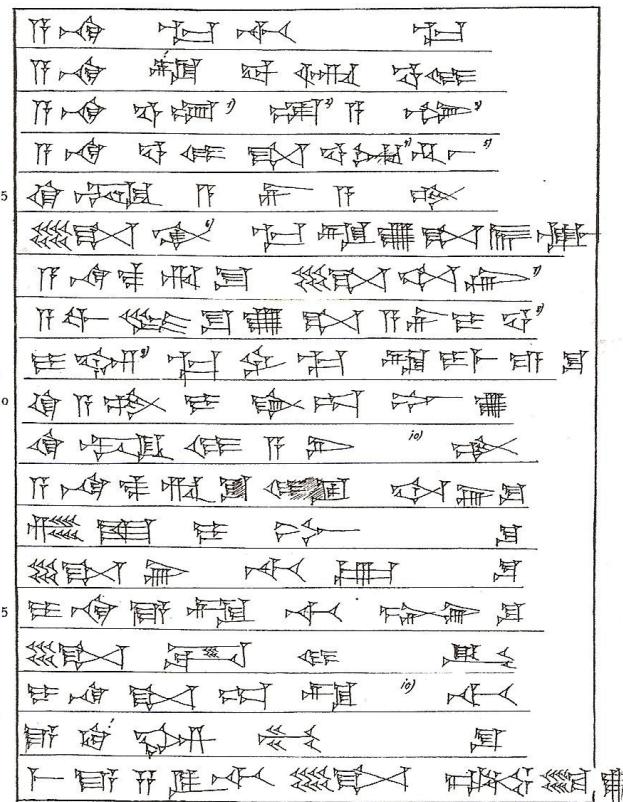
## VAS 1 54

1 a-na ma-ti-ma  
 a-na la-ba-ar UD-mi  
 a-na UD-um<sup>a</sup> si<sup>b</sup>-a-tim<sup>c</sup>  
 a-na UD-mi ša uš<sup>a</sup>-hu-rū<sup>b</sup>  
 5 KI.MAH a-ni-a-am  
 li-mur<sup>a</sup>-ma la ú-ša-sa-ak  
 a-na áš-ri-šu li-te-er<sup>a</sup>  
 a-wi-lum šu-ú ša a-ni-i-tam<sup>a</sup>  
 i-im<sup>a</sup>-ma-ru-ma la i-me-e-šu  
 10 ki-a-am i-qá-ab-bu-ú  
 KI.MAH-mi a-ni-am  
 a-na áš-ri-šu-mi lu-te-er-šu  
 gi-mil i-pu-šu  
 li-ir-ti-ib-šu  
 15 i-na e-la-ti šum-šu  
 li-id-mi-iq  
 i-na ša-ap-la<sup>a</sup>-ti  
 e-te-em-mu-šu  
 me-e za-ku-ti li-il-tu-ú  
 Variants:  
 3<sup>a</sup>: -mi; b: ša-; c: -ti  
 4<sup>a</sup>: uš-; B: -ru  
 6<sup>a</sup>: -mu-ur  
 7<sup>a</sup>: va adds -šu  
 8<sup>a</sup>: -ta.  
 9<sup>a</sup>: var. omits  
 17<sup>a</sup>: var. adds -e-

Translation and edition in: B.R. Foster, *Late Babylonian School cylinders, 79-87 in AOTAT 174 (Ed. B. Kienast)* [2003]

Neo-Babylonian copies of an OB grave inscription  
→ F. Markina, *NABU* 2006/68

VAS 1 54. Altbabylonischer Grabkegel (VA 3114).  
Mit Varianten vom Duplikat VA 3117.



\* 1st line      \* 2nd line      \* 3rd line      \* 4th line      \* 5th line

\* 3117 figt hinzu.      \* 3117 fehlt      \* 3117 fehlt      \* 3117 fehlt

linza.

In the future,  
In times to come,  
In far-off days,  
In times hereafter,  
May he who shall see this tomb,

Not do away with it,

May he restore it.

That man who will see this,

Who will not forget,

Who will speak on this wise,

"I should restore this tomb."

May the good deed he has done

Be requited him.

Above, may his name be in favor,

Below, may his spirit(s) drink pure waters.

The modern history of the cylinders suggests that they were all found in one place at the same time. The possibility that they were found in a burial is not entirely ruled out, but they lack one of the fundamental elements of a funerary inscription, the name of the deceased, so to a modern reader it seems more likely to be a literary grave inscription, as well known from other literatures.<sup>8</sup>

Atra-hasis Myth concerning the creation of man and his early history (the flood)

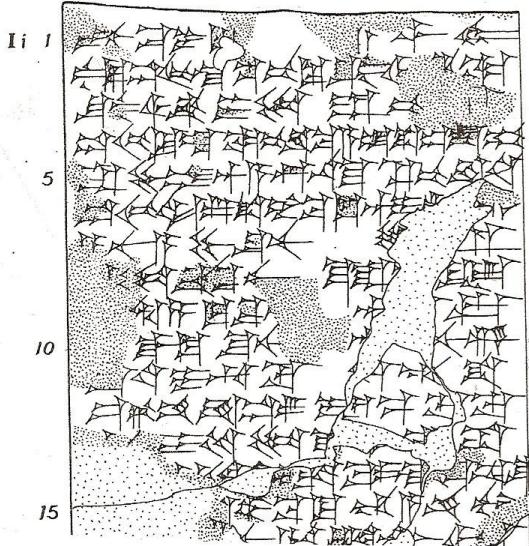
Tablet I, col. i :

i-nu-ma i-lu a-wi-lum  
 ub-lu du-ul-la iz-bi-lu ū-up-šl-[i]k-ka  
 ū-up-šl-ik i-li ra-bi-[m]a  
 du-ul-lu-um ka-bi-it m-a-a-od ū-ap-ša-qum  
 ra-bu-tum <sup>4</sup>A-nun-na-ku si-bi-it-tam  
 du-ul-lam' ū-ša-az-ba-lu <sup>4</sup>I-*gi-gi*

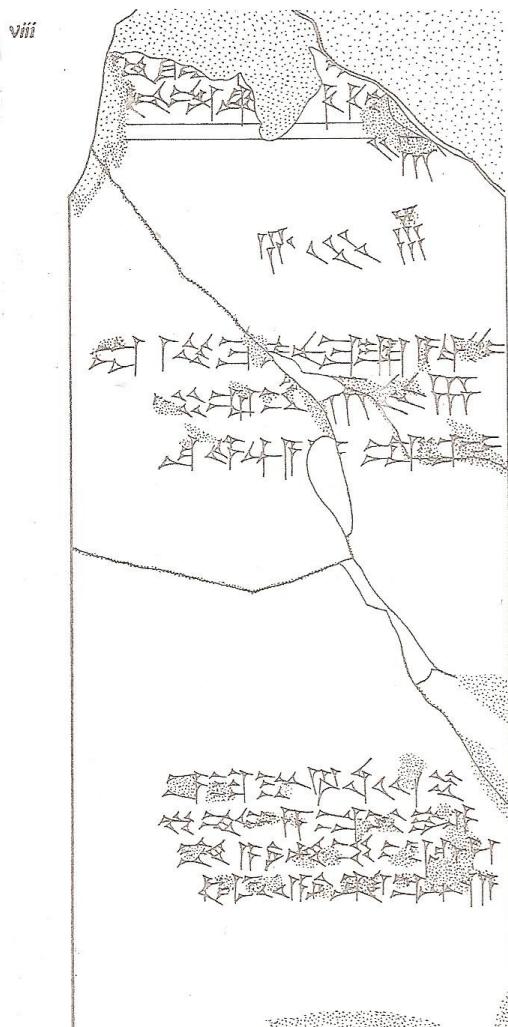
When the gods like man  
 Bore the work and suffered the toil —

The toil of the gods was great,  
 the work was heavy, the distress was much —  
 The seven great Anunnakū  
 were making the Igigū suffer the work.

Anunnakū : senior gods  
 Igigū : junior gods



last lines of tablet I viii



26 (number of lines in col. viii)

addition of numbers at the end of each column: 416 ( $6 \times 60 + 5 \times 10 + 6$ )

Colophon:

DUB 1.KAM.MA i-nu-ma i-lu a-wi-lum

MU.ŠID.BI 416

ŠU KU-<sup>4</sup>A-2 DUB.SAR TUR

Tablet I 'When the gods like man'

Number of lines : 416

hand of (written by) Kasap-Aya, the junior scribe

Date:

Month Nissan, 21st day, the year when Amur-saduga, the King, a statue of himself... a kid held at the breast, and a statue of himself victorious...