Cuneiform Tablets at the Groningen Institute for Semitics

by Niek Veldhuis - University of California at Berkeley

The Department of Middle and Near Eastern Languages and Cultures of the Groningen University (formerly the Groningen Institute of Semitics) owns 23 cuneiform objects and one sealed tag. One of the brick fragments has a known provenance (GIS 21). All other objects were bought on the antiquities market by De Liagre Böhl. When Böhl moved from Groningen to Leiden he left a small part of his collection behind. In the catalogue of the Böhl collection at the Netherlands Institute for the Study of the Near East (NINO) these items are marked with 'Groningen'. In 1997 it was decided that the collection needed preservatory measures. A few older photographs demonstrate that some of the tablets have been deteriorating. All tablets were cleaned and desalinated and some later additions in wax were removed. This resulted in increased legibility of some of the pieces. Two of the Groningen tablets have been published previously (GIS 9 and GIS 12).

The following contribution is primarily meant to make the material available.² Where the original Böhl catalogue number is known this is indicated (LB). Provenance, where indicated, is always based on internal evidence, except for the Kassite brick fragment GIS 21. The administrative tablets are transcribed and an attempt is made to identify the archive to which the tablet belongs with reference to the most important literature. The tablets are presented in hand copy, with photographs of the seals. The royal inscriptions (bricks, nails, and cones) are all known from multiple published exemplars and are catalogued only. The exception is the unidentified brick fragment GIS 23 for which a

¹ The work was executed by Gert van Oortmerssen of the Archaeological Laboratory (LCM) of the University of Groningen and financed by the Department of Arts and Letters of the same university.

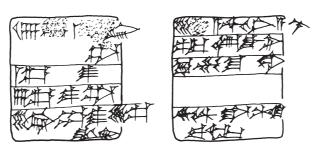
² Piecemeal work on the publication of these tablets extended from 1994 to the end of 2001. In various stages of this process I received help from Walther Sallaberger, Hans Neumann, Bob Englund, Remco de Maaijer, and Tonia Sharlach; to all of whom my sincere thanks. Responsibility for all errors remains mine.

photograph is provided. All photographs were made by Gert van Oortmerssen and are published here with his kind permission.³

1 Complete Gudea clay cone with inscription D.O. Edzard, RIME 3/1 Gudea 37 (= Steible Gudea 48). The cone disappeared about 10 years ago; its present whereabouts are unknown.

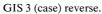
2 = LB 297 Damaged cone with inscription Edzard, RIME 3/1 Urbau 4 (= Steible Urbaba 7). The text is inscribed in two columns.

3 = LB 277 Ĝirsu : Š 34/09/...



GIS 3 (tablet).







GIS 3 (case) right edge.

Barley rations for garden workers received by ur-dun. Tablet (A) with case (B). Seal legend: ur-dun / dumu lugal- $^{\hat{g}i\check{s}}$ gi[gir]. For this ur-dun see CBTBM II 19348a (identical seal) and 18004 (both tablets Š 33; barley for a-bal du₃-a-kud).⁴

³ © University of Groningen, Department of Archaeology; Laboratory for Conservation and Material Science LCM / Gert van Oortmerssen.

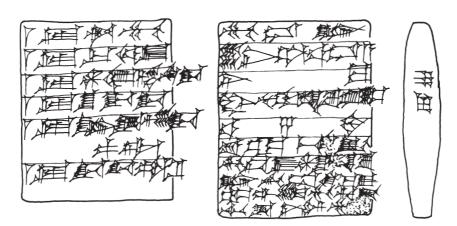
⁴ Reference courtesy Walther Sallaberger, München.

- 1 18 ĝuruš 0.1.0 še lugal-ta
- 2 1 ĝuruš 0.0.4
- 3 8 ĝuruš 0.0.3-ta
- 4 še-bi 4.2.4 še gur lugal
- 5 še-ba a-bal du₃-a-kud
- 6 ugula ur-dun šandan (var. B: kišib ur-dun šandan)
- 7 iti mu-šu-du₇
- 8 blank
- 9 mu an-ša-an^{ki} ba-hul

In line 5 the sign BA (in še-ba) is broken on the tablet, but preserved on the case.

4 Drehem: ŠS 05/12/05

Receipt of animals by $in-ta-e_3-a$ from officials. For $in-ta-e_3-a$ see W. Sallaberger, OBO 160/3, 264-270, with previous literature.



GIS 4.

- 1 1 sila₄ ir₁₁-ĝu₁₀
- 2 1 sila₄ ur-nigin₃
- 3 1 sila₄ ^dšul-gi-na-da
- 4 1 sila₄ *šu-da-da*
- 5 1 sila₄ lugal-a₂-zid-da šabra
- 6 1 sila4 da-da ensi2
- 7 mu-du lugal
- 8 in-ta-e₃-a
- 9 i₃-dab₅
- 10 ĝiri₃ nu-ur₂-dsu'en dub-sar
- 11 ud 5-kam

Niek Veldhuis

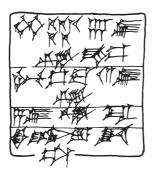
12 iti ezem-me-ki-ĝal₂

13 mu-us₂-sa ^dšu-dsu'en lugal uri $_5$ ki-ma-ke $_4$ bad $_3$ mar-tu *mu-ri-iq ti-id-ni-im* mu-[du $_3$]

L.E. 6 udu

5 Umma: ŠS 05/05/..

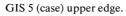
Receipt of reed bundles by ab-ba from lugal-iti-da. For the terminology see H. Waetzoldt, BSA 6 (1992) 125-145. Tablet (A) with case (B). The legend of the seal impressed on the envelope is illegible.





GIS 5 (tablet).







GIS 5 (case) right edge.

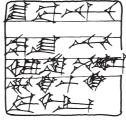
- 1 2.57.00 sa gi izi
- 2 gu kilib-ba 12 sa gi (var B: gu kilib-ba sa 12-ta)
- 3 5 sa gi-šid
- 4 ki lugal-iti-da-ta
- 5 ab-ba šu ba-ti
- 6 iti ri
- 7 $mu-us_2-sabad_3ba-du_3$

$6 = LB 275 \text{ Ĝirsu}: Š 46/04-05/...}$

Receipt of flour by $ku-li-\hat{g}u_{10}$ from $lu_2-bi-\hat{g}u_{10}$. Tablet (A) with case (B). Seal legend $ku-li / dub-sar / dumu ki-a\hat{g}_2-\hat{g}u_{10}$.

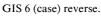
The seal is identical with C. Fischer, BaM 28 (1996) 178 no.38. For gur si-ta see T. Gomi, MVN 12 p.34 n.74.





GIS 6 (tablet).







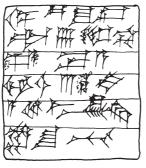
GIS 6 (case) bottom edge.

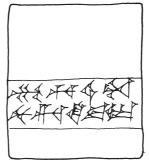
	A
1	448.2.45 sila ₃ dabin gur lugal
2	gur si-ta
3	ki lu-bi-ĝu ₁₀ -ta
4	ku-li-ĝu ₁₀
5	šu ba-ti
6	blank
7	iti šu-numun
8	u ₃ iti munu ₄ -gu ₇
9	mu ki-maš ^{ki} ba-ḫul

```
B
448.2.4 5 sila<sub>3</sub>
gur si-t[a dabi]n gur lugal
ZID<sub>2</sub>-[
ki l[u<sub>2</sub>-bi]-ĝu<sub>10</sub>-ta
kišib ku-li dumu ki-aĝ<sub>2</sub>-ĝu<sub>10</sub>
iti šu-numun iti munu<sub>4</sub>-gu<sub>7</sub>
mu ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ba-ḫul
```

7 Umma: AS 07/06/03

Inspection of field workers. The field $me-en-kar_2$ and the overseer a-ma-a are known from other tablets, e.g. Sh. T. Kang SACT II, 56 and 57 (AS 07). The tablet is unbaked.



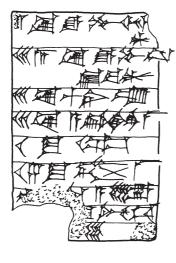


GIS 7.

- 1 10 la₂-½ ĝuruš ḫuĝ-ĝa₂ al 8 sar-ta
- 2 ugula a-ma-a
- 3 gurum₂ ud 3-kam
- 4 a-šag₄ me-en-kar₂
- 5 iti šu-numun
- 6 blank
- 7 mu hu-uh₂-nu-ri^{ki} ba-hul

8 Umma?: undated

Expenditure of leather objects and food, presumably for travellers. Perhaps related to Umma messenger texts? The final note ($\S a g_4 dub a-ba-d\S a r a_2$) indicates that this is a summary tablet. In line 1 the word e_2 -ba-an is partly erased, so that only the sign AN is preserved. Si-ne-e $\S ab r a$ appears in the Umma text BIN 5, 25, but whether this is the same person remains uncertain. [See now N. Koslova, Santag 6, text 1 with commentary.]





GIS 8.

```
\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 2^{ku\mathring{s}}e\text{-}\!\sin_2\sin_5\left\langle\!\left\langle AN\right\rangle\!\right\rangle \\ 2 & 30\,\ln_2\text{-}2^{ku\mathring{s}}e\text{-}\!\sin_2\,\text{DU}\,e_2\text{-}\text{ba-an} \end{array}
3 30 <sup>kuš</sup>maš-li<sub>2</sub>-um
4 30^{\text{ku}} \text{ m m u}_{3}
5 10^{tug_2}s a \hat{g} š u
6 15 ^{\text{tug}_2}ib<sub>2</sub>-la<sub>2</sub>
7 0.0.<sup>r</sup>2<sup>r</sup>[x] <sup>r</sup>sila<sub>3</sub> <sup>r</sup>eša
8
     [... z]id<sub>2</sub> gu us<sub>2</sub>
9 [...] še [...]
10 0.2.0 4 sila 3 zu 2-lu m
11 0.0.3 kaš sig<sub>5</sub>
12 0.0.3 kaš du
13 4 ku<sub>6</sub> kun-zid
14 10 ku<sub>6</sub> gi-hal
15 120 sa sum gaz
16 180 <sup>ĝiš</sup>peš<sub>3</sub> še-er-gu
17 blank
18 zig<sub>3</sub>-ga si-ne-e
19 šag<sub>4</sub> dub-ba a-ba-<sup>d</sup>šara-gin<sub>7</sub>
20 zig<sub>3</sub>-ga a-hu<sup>?</sup>-[...]
```

9 = LB 563 Ĝirsu: AS 04/05-11/..

Large ten-column multiple-month account of the rest house (e_2 k a s_4) of Gu'abba, published by the author in ZA 91 (2001) 85–109.

10 Drehem: Š 47/05/25

Expenditure of doves by $^{\rm d}$ *šul-gi-i*₃- li_2 . Šulgi-simti archive. For this archive see most recently Sallaberger, OBO 160/3, 253–260 with Appendix 4; M. Hilgert, OIP 115 texts 16–135; and Von Dassow, JCS 52, 128.



GIS 10.

- $1 \quad 7 \ tu gur_4^{\ mu\check{s}en}$
- 2 ba-ug₇ e₂-gal-la ba-an-ku₄
- 3 iti-ta ud 25 ba-ra-zal

Niek Veldhuis

```
4 zig<sub>3</sub>-ga <sup>d</sup>šul-gi-i<sub>3</sub>-li<sub>2</sub>
5 iti ezem-<sup>d</sup>nin-a-zu
6 mu-us<sub>2</sub>-sa ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ba-ḫul
```

11 Drehem: AS 02/07/...

Receipt of dead animals by $ur-nigin_3-\hat{g}ar$ from ${}^d\check{s}ul-gi-a-a-\hat{g}u_{10}$. For the activities of these persons see T. Maeda, ASJ 11 (1989) 89-90, and M. Sigrist, Drehem (Bethesda 1992) 332.



```
1 ludu niga
2 l maš<sub>2</sub> gal niga
3 l sila<sub>4</sub> niga
4 udu
5 l maš<sub>2</sub> gal
6 2 kir<sub>11</sub>
7 ba-ug<sub>7</sub>
8 ud l-kam
9 ki <sup>d</sup>šul-gi-a-a-ĝu<sub>10</sub>-ta
10 ur-nigin<sub>3</sub>-ĝar
11 šu ba-ti
12 iti ezem <sup>d</sup>šul-gi
13 mu <sup>d</sup>amar-<sup>d</sup>su'en lugal-e ur-bi<sub>2</sub>-lum<sup>ki</sup> mu-ḫul
L.E. 10
```

$12 = VAT 2267 \hat{G}irsu: ../09/..$

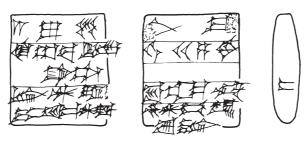
Daily rations of beer, published by G. Reisner as TUT 120 = VAT 2267⁵ (edition G. Pettinato and H. Waetzoldt, Studi per il Vocabolario Sumerico I/1, 147). Collations Veldhuis, N.A.B.U. 1994/64. The tablet was acquired by the Vorderasiatisches Museum Berlin May 1896, and handed over to the antiquities dealer Dr. Lederer in exchange for Cap-

⁵ See now CDLI VAM: http://early-cuneiform.humnet.ucla.edu/DL/VAM/UR3/HTML/P135693.HTM.

padocian tablets on the 24th of June 1920. (Information from the accession records of the Vorderasiatisches Museum courtesy Dr. E. Klengel-Brandt). The old museum number 2267 is still present on the tablet.

13 Drehem: AS 01/09/24

Record of two sheep forwarded by $ab-ba-sag_9-ga$ to $lu_2-di-\hat{g}ir-ra$. For this type of record see Sallaberger, OBO 160/3, 268-269.

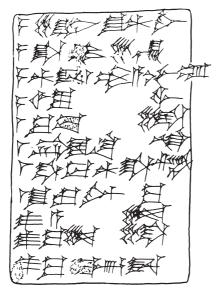


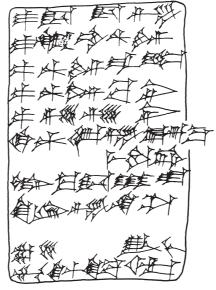
GIS 13.

- 1 2 udu niga
 2 ki ab-ba-sag₉-ga-ta
 3 lu₂-diĝir-ra dumu KA-^dšara₂
 4 i₃-dab₅
 5 ud 24-kam
 6 iti ezem maḥ
 7 mu ^damar-^dsu'en lugal
- L.E. 2

Barley rations. The tablet is sealed all over by $ur^{-d}ba-ba_6 / dub-sar / dumu na-mu$. The seal is probably identical to the one on AAS 191 (without illustration). Another seal of this same individual was published by Fischer, ZA 82 (1992) 80 no. 18. $Ur^{-d}ba-ba_6$ the son of na-mu appears in numerous barley ration texts (AAS 190–191; MVN 12, 104; 112; etc.). The list of recipients on the present tablet contains unusual (foreign) names. dDa -gan-a-bu-um (line 3) is known as $lu_2 ki\hat{g}_2$ - gi_4 -a from Tutul (JCS 15, 196).

- 1 0.2.0 še lugal $\check{s}u$ - d IM
- 2 0.2.0 *ša-tum-še-en*
- 3 0.2.0 ^d da-gan-a-bu-um
- 4 0.2.0 u_3 -pi





GIS 14.





GIS 14 obverse.

GIS 14 detail of reverse.

- 5 0.1.0 *ku-zu-li*
- 6 0.1.0 šem-ki-na 7 0.1.0 šem-an-ša-gi 8 0.1.0 šu-ri₂-im-ku 9 0.0.3 d-tu

- 10 0.0.3 *ku-tu-li*
- 11 0.0.3 ku-un-da
- 12 0.0.3 *da-da-gi*
- 13 0.0.3 *na-ra-am-*^dIM

```
14 0.0.2 <sup>d</sup><sub>IM</sub>-ra-bi<sub>2</sub>

15 0.0.2 <sup>d</sup><sub>IM</sub>-ba-ni

16 0.0.2 zi-zi-ni

17 ki <sup>d</sup> šul-gi-kalam-ma-me-te-bi

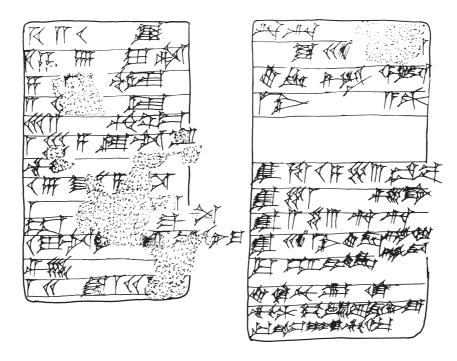
18 ĝiri<sub>3</sub> ku-da-num<sub>2</sub> niĝir

19 ki lu<sub>2</sub>-gi-na-ta

20 iti še-sag<sub>11</sub>-kud

21 mu ki-maš<sup>ki</sup> ba-ḫul
```


Shepherd's text; see D. Snell ASJ 8 (1986) 133-217. The tablet is fragile and had been reinforced by wax which rendered part of the text illegible. The wax insertions have been removed by Gert van Oortmerssen.



GIS 15.

- 1 730 u₈
- 2 848 udu nita₂
- 3 240 [la₂]-[1] kir₁₁
- 4 130 sila₄
- 5 32 maš₂-saĝ

```
6 「114 sila4 nita2 dirig
 7 mu-[DU]
 8 16 u<sub>8</sub> <sup>r</sup>24 [udu ni]ta<sub>2</sub>
 9 1 [sil]a<sub>4</sub>
10 kurušda [i<sub>3</sub>]-dab<sub>5</sub> {erased NITA<sub>2</sub>}
11 10 udu-nita<sub>2</sub> 'lugal-ra-gaba' i<sub>3</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>
12 zig_3-[ga]
13 80 u<sub>8</sub> 8[3 udu-nita<sub>2</sub>]
14 ri-ri-[ga]
15 ø u<sub>8</sub> 20 [udu-nita<sub>2</sub>]
16 šag<sub>4</sub>-kug-ge-pad<sub>3</sub>-da
17 la<sub>2</sub>-NI-am<sub>3</sub>
18 blank
19 šu-niĝin<sub>2</sub> 2093 gub-ba
20 šu-niĝin 51 zig<sub>3</sub>-ga
21 šu-niĝin 163 ri-ri-(ga)
22 20 la<sub>2</sub>-NI šag<sub>4</sub>-kug-ge-pad<sub>3</sub>-da
23 ur-mes dumu šag<sub>4</sub>-kug-ge
24 šag<sub>4</sub> ki-nu-nir<sup>k</sup>
25 mu damar-dsu'en lugal-e ur-bi<sub>2</sub>-lum<sup>ki</sup> mu-hul
```

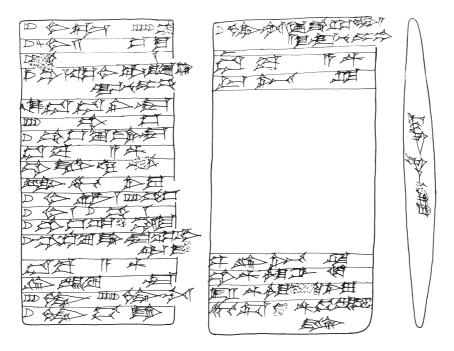
The name lugal-ra-gaba in line 10 is restored from the parallel text MVN 11, 68 (Kinunir, AS 2).⁶ An old photograph of the obverse of GIS 15 demonstrates that the tablet has deteriorated recently. Although the picture is taken at an odd angle, so that very little is legible, it allows the following restorations: in line 4 nothing is missing in the break, so that in line 3 one must restore 239 to match the total in line 19. In line 13 one may recognize much of the UDU and the NITA₂ (written below the line) now lost.

Plow animal inspection record 'type B' from the household of ^dNin-MAR.KI; see W. Heimpel, BSA 8, 71–120.⁷ In the transcription numbers written with the number stylus (round numbers) are indicated by °. Note the correction in line 3 where a cuneiform number sign is replaced by a round one. For the use of the two number systems see Heimpel, BSA 8, 86.

```
1 2° ab<sub>2</sub> mah<sub>2</sub> 5° gud
2 1° ab<sub>2</sub>-2 ĝiš-še<sub>3</sub>
```

⁶ See Snell ASJ 8 (1986) 163, for collations of this tablet by Huehnergard.

A further additional tablet of this type was published by Grégoire, AAICAB I/2 (2000) Ashm. 1951-80 (AS 2; household of d'Sulgi).



GIS 16.

- $3 \quad 2^o gud-1$
- 4 1° (1 erased) gud-1 saĝ ab₂ maḥ₂-še₃ su-ga engar nu-banda₃ gud
- $5\ e_{11}\text{-}\text{DU-}ni\,engar$
- 6 4° gud ĝiš
- 7 1° gud ĝiš su-ga engar
- 8 gub-ba-am₃
- 9 gud lugal-la-"kam?"
- 10 piriĝ-ĝu₁₀ i₃-dab₅
- 11 1° ab₂ mah₂ 4° gud ĝiš
- 12 1° ab₂-1 1° gud-1
- 13 1° gud ĝiš saĝ gud-2-še3
- 14 1° gud ĝiš su-ga engar saĝ ab₂ maḫ₂-še₃
- 15 gub-ba-am₃
- 16 lu₂-dsu'en engar
- 17 3° anše 5° dur₃
- 18 1° anše amar ga
- 19 1° dur₃-2 su-ga saĝ anše-2-(\langle 2\rangle\rangle še₃ engar nu-banda₃ gud
- 20 gub-ba-am₃
- 21 ur-gu-la blank space
- 22 ugula lu₂-gu-la
- 23 gud ^dnin-MAR.KI
- 24 saĝĝa ^dnin-M[AR.K]I i₃-dab₅

Niek Veldhuis

25 mu-us₂-sa ^damar-^dsu'en lugal L.E. lu₂-gu-la

17 Umma: AS 05/01/05

Inspection of workers. Lower half of the tablet is lost.



GIS 17.

1 6 ĝuruš ugula lugal-ma₂-gur₈-re 2 13 ĝuruš 3 ĝuruš tu-ra 3 ugula lu₂-giri₁₇-zal 4 5 ĝuruš 2 ĝuruš tu-ra 5 ugula in-sag₉-sag₉ 6 14 ĝuruš 2 ĝuruš tu-ra 7 ugula ur-sig₅ 8 12 ĝuruš lunga₃ 10 ĝuruš kaš-a gub-ba 1 ĝuruš tu-ra 9 ugula bi₂-dug₄-ga 10 10 ĝuruš lunga₃ ^[6?] ["]ĝuruš ka[š-a gub-ba *n* ĝuruš tu-ra] 11 ugula [...] 12 $10 + n [\hat{g}uru\check{s}...]$ rev. 1' traces 2' 72 geme₂ [...] 3' ugula ur-^dnin-t[u ...] 4' 15 geme₂ ugula ^dšara₂-za-[me] 5' 27 geme₂ ugula ^rur' - [^dsu'en] 6' 20 la₂-1 geme₂ ugula lugal-^re₂[?]¹-[mah]-e 7' 14 geme 2 ugula lu 2-bala-sig 5

8' blank

```
9' 15 UN.IL<sub>2</sub> ugula si<sup>?</sup> IGI<sup>?</sup> AN

10' 11 ugula dug<sub>4</sub>-ga

11' 7 ugula na-ba

12' gurum<sub>2</sub> ud 5-kam

13' a-šag<sub>4</sub> <sup>d</sup>amar-<sup>d</sup>su'en <sup>d</sup>šara<sub>2</sub> ki-aĝ<sub>2</sub> še gur<sub>x</sub> (še.KIN)-a

14' iti še-sag<sub>11</sub>-kud

L.E. [mu-us<sub>2</sub>]-sa en-unu<sub>6</sub>-gal <sup>d</sup>inana ba-huĝ
```

The reconstruction of the names of the supervisors of the female workers (rev. 3'-7') is based upon UTAMI 5 3297, where all of them appear in a very similar context. Unfortunately this latter tablet is badly broken.

18 = LB 648: Old Babylonian

Animal tag with three holes. See Waetzoldt, AoF 13 (1986) 7, with further references.



GIS 18.

- 1 1 u₈
- 2 na-gada
- 3 da-di-ia

For Dadija see the similar tags Riftin 97 and BRM 3 60.

19 and 20 Uruk: Old Babylonian

Sîn-kāšid foundation cones. See Frayne, RIME 4 4.1.3 (pp. 444-447).

21 Middle Babylonian: Dur-Kurigalzu

Fragment of a brick with inscription. The text is identical to C.B.F. Walker, Brick Inscriptions p. 55 (no. 60). The following text is preserved:

```
1' [e<sub>2</sub> u]-gal e<sub>2</sub>
2' [ki-a]ĝ-a-ni
3' [e<sub>2</sub>-la-l]a-bi
4' [ḫu-mu-un-d]u<sub>3</sub>
```

According to the Groningen records the fragment was found by Dr. A.H.J. Prins in April 1957, approximately 30 m. S.W. from the Ziggurat on the slope of tell 'Aqr Quf. It was presented to the Institute of Semitics by Dr. Prins at an unknown date.

22 = LB 857: Neo Babylonian

Fragment of a brick with Nebukadnezar II inscription. Identical to Walker, Brick Inscriptions p. 85 (no. 103).

Fragment of Brick Inscription of Untas-Napiriša

Cf. F. Malbran-Labat, Les inscriptions royales de Suse (Paris 1995) 64f. Nr. 24.

```
1' ...]<sup>d</sup>\mathfrak{h}u-ban-nu-[um-me-en-na-ki]
2' ...\check{s}]u-\check{s}u-un-k[a si-ia-an]
3' ...]un tu<sub>4</sub>-[ni-ih] (U.S.)
```

24 Achaemenian

Uninscribed tag with three different seal impressions. See photographs.

[Seal 1. A pseudo-cartouche between two falcons, above the winged disk. Cf. P. Bordreuil, Syria 65, 1988, 445.

Seal 2. Hunting a lion; the archer at the left is in Persian dress, the lancer at the right in Median dress.

Cf. Moortgat, Vorderasiatische Rollsiegel (1940) Nr. 771; there the costumes are the other way round.

The seal 2 may be impressed also on a tag at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris: L. Delaporte, Catalogue des cylindres orientaux ... de la Bibliothèque Nationale (1910) Pl. B, Nr. H. 890b; without any comment.

Seal 3. Hunt at a lion attacking an ibex. - U.S.]





GIS 24 obverse. Seal 1.

GIS 24 left edge. Seal 1.





GIS 24 reverse. Seal 2.

GIS 24 right edge. Seal 2.



GIS 24 upper edge. Seal 3.