

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 ₂)
	<i>nērtum</i>	<i>nêrum</i>	murder	syllabic
2	<i>kišpū</i>	<i>kašāpum</i>	(acts of) sorcery	syllabic
	<i>nārum</i>	primary	(divine) river	^q ID ₂
	<i>bītum</i>	primary	house	E ₂
3	<i>dīnum</i>	<i>dānum</i>	trial, court case	syllabic
	<i>šībum</i>	primary	old man, witness	syllabic
	<i>šībūtum</i>	<i>šībum</i>	testimony	syllabic
	<i>sārtum</i> , pl. <i>sarrātum</i>	<i>sarārum</i>	falsehood	syllabic
	<i>awātum</i>	<i>awūm</i>	word	syllabic
4	<i>napištum</i>	<i>napāšum</i>	breath, life	syllabic
	<i>še'um</i> (?)	Sumerian loanword	barley, grain	ŠE
	<i>kaspum</i>	primary	silver	KU ₃ .BABBAR
5	<i>arnum</i>	primary	guilt, penalty	syllabic
	<i>dayyānum</i>	<i>dānum</i>	judge	syllabic
	<i>purussūm</i>	<i>parāsum</i>	decision, verdict	syllabic
	<i>kunukkum</i>	<i>kanākum</i>	seal, sealed document	syllabic
	<i>rugummūm</i>	<i>ragāmum</i>	claim	syllabic
	<i>puḥrum</i>	<i>pahārum</i>	assembly	syllabic
	<i>kussūm</i>	Sumerian loanword	chair	^{gis} GU ₂ .ZA
	<i>dayyānūtum</i>	<i>dayyānum</i>	judgeship	syllabic
6	<i>namkūrūm</i>	<i>makārum</i>	property, possession	NIG ₂ .GUR ₁₁
	<i>ilum</i>	primary	god	DINGIR
	<i>ekallum</i>	Sumerian loanword	palace	E ₂ .GAL
	<i>šurqum</i>	<i>šarāqum</i>	theft, stolen goods	syllabic
	<i>qātum</i>	primary	hand	syllabic (ŠU)
7	<i>ḥurāšum</i>	<i>ḥarāšum</i>	gold	KU ₃ .GI
	<i>wardum</i>	primary	servant, slave	IR ₃
	<i>amtum</i>	primary	servant/slave girl	GEME ₂
	<i>alpum</i>	primary	bull, ox	GU ₄ /GUD
	<i>immerum</i>	primary	sheep	UDU
	<i>imērum</i>	primary	donkey	ANŠE
	<i>mārum</i>	primary	son	DUMU
	<i>riksum</i> , pl. <i>riksātum</i>	<i>rakāsum</i>	binding, contract	syllabic
	<i>maššartum</i>	<i>našārum</i>	watch, guard	syllabic
	<i>maššarūtum</i>	<i>maššartum</i>	safekeeping	syllabic
	<i>šarrāqum</i>	<i>šarāqum</i>	thief	syllabic
	<i>šaḥūm</i>	Sumerian loanword	pig	ŠAḤ
	<i>eleppum</i>	primary(?)	ship	^{gis} MA ₂
	<i>muškēnum</i>	<i>šukēnum</i>	dependent (of the palace)	(archaic syllabic <i>maš-qa_x</i> (GAG):en)
9	<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>šāyimānum</i> /šā'imānum	<i>šāmum 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>warḥum</i>	primary	month	ITI/ITU
	<i>adānum/adannum</i>	primary	fixed date	syllabic
15	<i>abullum</i>	Sumerian loanword	(main city) gate	KA ₂ .GAL
16	<i>šisītum</i>	<i>šasûm</i>	cry, proclamation	syllabic
	<i>nāgīrum</i>	<i>nagārum</i>	herald	syllabic
17	<i>šērum</i>	primary	steppe, open country	syllabic
	<i>šiqlum</i>	<i>šaqālum</i>	shekel	GIN ₂
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>pīšum</i>	<i>palāšum</i>	breach	syllabic
22	<i>ḥubtum</i>	<i>ḥabātum</i>	robbery, plunder	syllabic
23	<i>ḥabbātum</i>	<i>ḥabātum</i>	plunderer, thief	syllabic
	<i>ālum</i>	primary	city	URU
	<i>rabiānum</i>	<i>rabûm</i>	great one, mayor	syllabic
	<i>eršetum</i>	primary	earth	syllabic
24	<i>manûm</i>	Sumerian loanword	mina	MA.NA
25	<i>išātum</i>	primary	fire	syllabic
	<i>nuw/mātum</i>	<i>nawûm</i>	movable goods	syllabic
	<i>īnum</i>	primary	eye	syllabic
	<i>mimmûm</i>	<i>mimma+um</i>	possession	syllabic

Nouns: Adjectives and Participles

paragraph	form	root	derivational scheme	meaning
1	<i>mûbbirum</i>	<i>abārum</i>	muPaRRiS-	accusing (one), accuser
9	<i>ḥalqum</i> <i>mudûm</i>	<i>ḥalāqum</i> <i>idûm</i>	PaR(i)S- (irregular participle G)	lost, fugitive (one) knowing (one) < *mawdayum?
10	<i>nādinum</i>	<i>nadānum</i>	PāRiS-	giving (one), seller
14	<i>šeḥrum</i>	<i>šeḥērum</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	<i>kašādum</i> a/u	to overwhelm
	<i>tabālum</i> a	to take away
	<i>šalāmum</i> i	to be/stay intact, healthy
5	<i>parāsum</i> a/u	to cut off, (with <i>warkatum</i>) to pass judgement
	<i>nadānum</i> i	to give
	<i>šarāqum</i> i	to steal
	<i>maḥārum</i> a/u	to receive
9	<i>šabātum</i> a	to catch, to take
	<i>šaqālum</i> a/u	to weigh
	<i>qerēbum</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>ḥalāqum</i> i	to be/become fugitive/lost
21	<i>ḥalālum/alālum</i> a/u	to hang (transitive)
22	<i>ḥabātum</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>waṣābum</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>waṣārum</i>	(G to be free); D to set free

Verbs III Weak (Exercise 7)




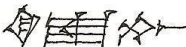

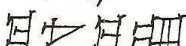
1	<i>nadūm</i> i	to throw (down)
2	<i>ṣalūm</i> i	to submerge
3	<i>waṣūm</i> i	to go out (double weak)
	<i>naṣūm</i> i	to lift, carry
4	<i>enūm</i> i	to change (double weak)
	<i>baṣūm</i> i	to be, exist
	<i>tebūm</i> i	to get up, set out
9	<i>qabūm</i> i	to say, speak
	<i>leqūm</i> i	to take
13	<i>redūm</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)







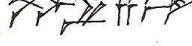
1	<i>kānum</i> u	to be/become firm, true
	<i>dākum</i> u	to kill
5	<i>tārum</i> u	to come back, return
	<i>ṣāmum</i> a	to buy
8	<i>rābum</i> i	to replace, restore

Exercise 1. Orthography

Look up the following words in the glossary

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

rugummûm

alpum

rikistum

maššartum

warḫum

pilšum

šisîtum

šurqum

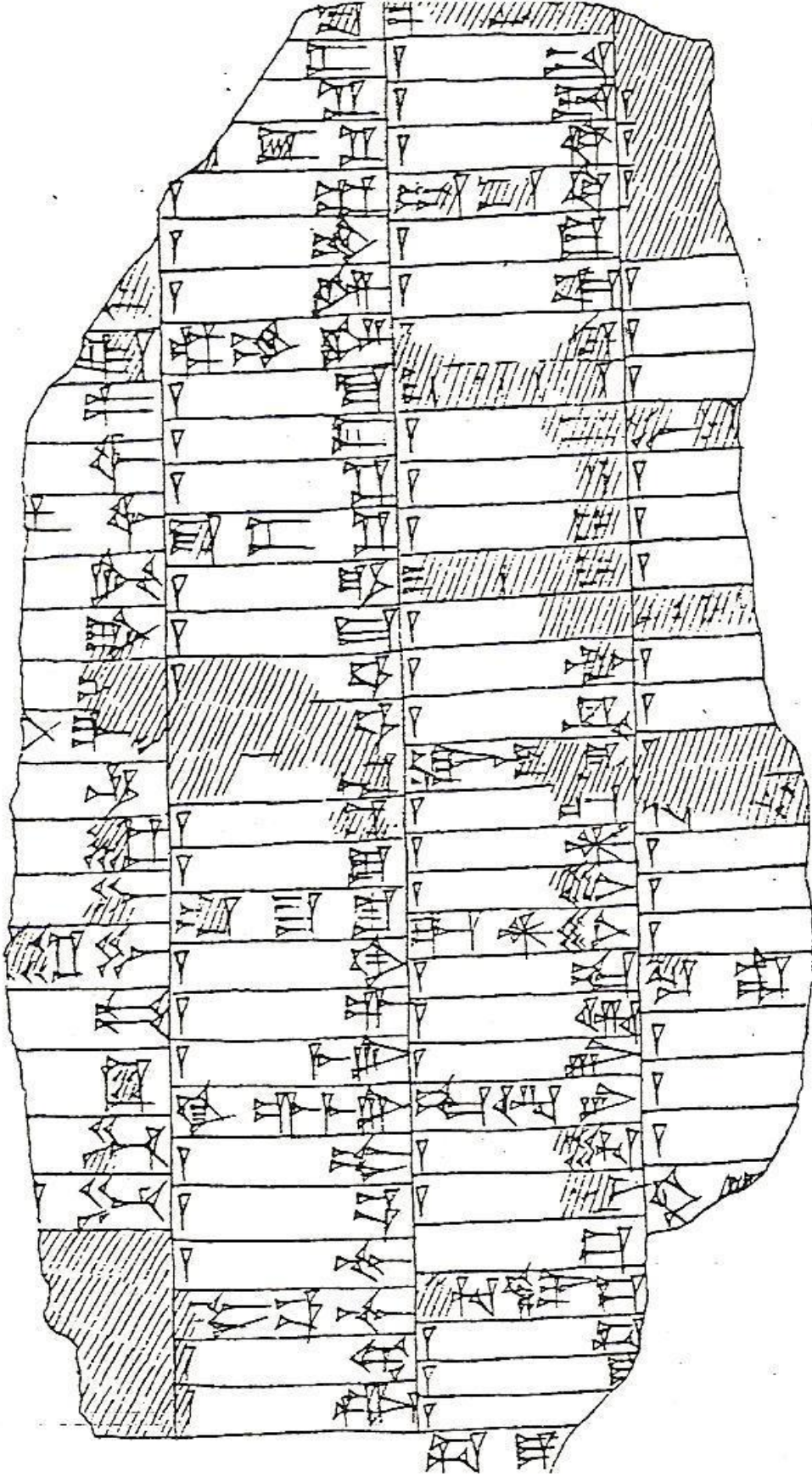
arnum

eršetum






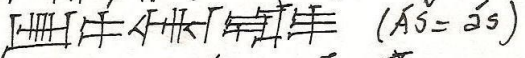


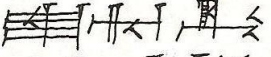
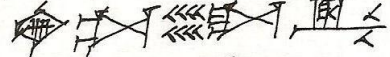
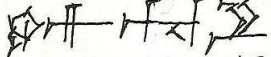
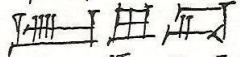

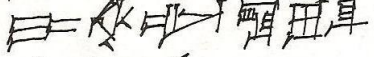
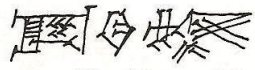
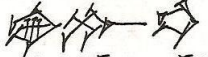

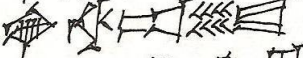
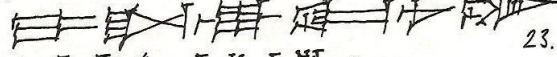
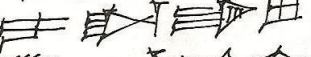



bēlum

rabi'ānum

Exercise 2. Try to understand the following text



Exercise 5. The Strong Verb

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.  | 13.  |
| 2.  (= tab) | 14.  (iz-za-kar) |
| 3.  | 15.  (Aš = áš) |
| 4.  | 16.  |
| 5.  | 17.  |
| 6.  | 18.  |
| 7.  (-št- > -šš-) | 19.  |
| 8.  | 20.  |
| 9.  | 21.  |
| 10.  | 22.  |
| 11.  | 23.  |
| 12.  | |

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.

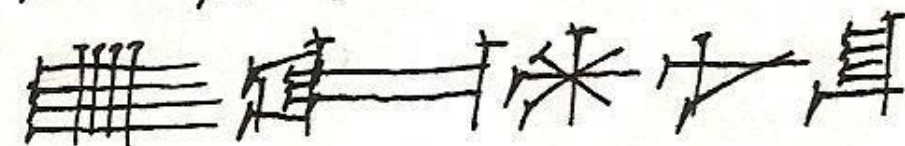
Exercise 7. Verbs III Weak

- 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

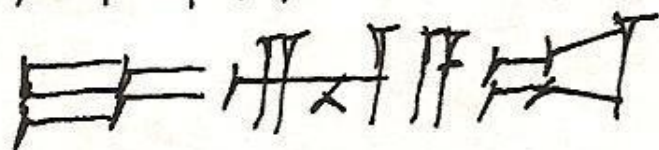
7. 

2. 


3. 

4. 


5. 


6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

10. 

11. 

Exercise 9. Old Babylonian Letter

AbB 4:13

1. a-na ^dUTU-ha-zi-ir

qi-bi-ma

um-ma Ha-am-mu-ra-bi-ma

^PA-píl-^dUTU ū.TÚL

5. ki-a-am ma-aḫ-ri-ia iš-ku-un

um-ma šu-ma

10 IKU ^{giš}KIRI₆ ša KA ^{id}La-la-ti-tim

ša be-lí a-na SIPA.MEŠ ša qá-ti-ia

id-di-nam

10. ^PAr-wu-ú-um il-te-qé

ki-a-am ma-aḫ-ri-ia iš-ku-[u]n

^{giš}KIRI₆ šu-a-ti

a-na Ar-wu-ú-um

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

15. ^{te}₄-em ^{giš}KIRI₆ šu-a-ti ga-am-ra-am

pa-nam šu-ur-ši-a-am-ma

šu-up-ra-am

Handwritten cuneiform transcription of the text above, with line numbers 5, 10, rev., and 15. The transcription is written in black ink on a light background. The cuneiform characters are arranged in horizontal lines, with some lines starting with a vertical bar indicating a new line of text. The line numbers are written in the left margin of the transcription.

Excercise 10a. OB Bilingual Royal Inscription

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

i i-nu ^dEn-lf[l] inu conjunction "when"
 šar-ru ša AN ù [KI] AN = šamû KI = eršetu
 a-na ^dAMAR.₂[UTU] ^dAMAR.UTU = ^dMarduk
 [D]UMU re-eš-ti-im DUMU = māru
 ša E₂-a Ea: Akkadian DNs do not always have the determinative
 ḫa-di-iš ip-pa-al-[s]u-šum -iš Terminative-adverbial
 be-lu-ut ki-ib-ra-at ar-ba-im
 i-dī-nu-šum dī(TI)
 in ^dA-nun-na-ki in = ina Anunnakū
 šu-ma-am ši-ra-am i-bī-ù-šu bī archaizing sign value a group of (netherworld) gods
 KA₂.DINGIR.RA^{ki}
 [SUḪU]š-šu ki-ma [AN] ù KI
 [ú]-ki-in-nu-šum
 i-nu-šu ^dAMAR.UTU inušu "on that day, then"
 [^d]En-lf[l] ma-ti-šu
 [DINGIR] ba-ni ne-me-qi-im
 a-na Sa-am-su-i-lu-na
 LUGAL la-li-šu i-a-ti
 [Š]U.NIGIN₂ ma-ta-tim ŠU.NIGIN₂ = 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]-ap¹-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 KA₂.DINGIR.RA^{ki}
 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 IGI.GAL₂-i[a] ra-bi-im IGI.GAL₂ = igigallu "wisdom, sage"
 BAD₃ AN.ZA.GAR₃-^dEn-lf[l]^{ki} BAD₃ = dūru "wall(ed town), fort", AN.ZA.GAR₃ = dimtu "tower"

a-na ^dN[in-ma]ḫ
AMA ba-ni-t[i]-ia AMA = ummu "mother"
BAD₃ Pà-da^{ki}
a-na ^dIŠKUR re-ši-i[a] ^dIŠKUR = ^dAdad
BAD₃ Ia-ga-ba
a-na ^dEN.[ZU] DINGIR ba-ni-i[a]
[BAD₃ UR]U Ia-bu-šu[m^{ki}]
[a-na ^dLUGAL.A]SA[L₂]
iii mu-šar-bi-ú šar-ru-ti-ia
BAD₃ URU Gy-la-bàd^{ki} Erra: Akkadian DN without determinative
ù BAD₃ ú-[š]i-a-na-Er₃-ra
a-na [^dGIR₃].UNU.GAL ^dGIR₃.UNU.GAL = Nergal
ḫa-t[i a-a-bi]-ia
6 BAD₃-[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
ḫa-a[m]-šum [i]-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 = warḫu "month"
SIG₄-šu-nu al-bi-in SIG₄ = libittum "(unbaked) clay brick"
re-bi-iš e-pu-uš
re-ši-šu-nu ki-ma SA.TU-im ú-ul-li SA.TU = šadū "mountain"
ŠU.NIGIN₂ ma-ta-tim SUḪUŠ-ši-na ú-ki-in
KA₂.DINGIR.RA^{ki} šum-šu
lu ú-ši-ir
in ki-ib-ra-at ar-ba-im
iv lu ú-ša-tir-šu
pu-luḫ-ti ME.LAM₂ šar-ru-ti-ia ME.LAM₂ = melemmu "brilliance"
pa-at AN ù 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-ṭam ša ki-ma ^dEN.ZU

1. ^dNANNA LUGAL AN KI at-ta
 at-ka-al-ku-um-ma
 E-la-lí DUMU Ġir-ni-i-sà
 iġ-ta-ab-la-an-ni di-ni di-in
5. KU₃.BABBAR-am ú-la i-šu-ú-ma
 iġ-ġe-a-am i-na ka-ás-pi-ia
 ġu-bu-li-šu ú-pi-il
 a-na bi-it e-mi-im iš-si
 ma-ra-am ù ma-ġar-ta-am ir-ši
10. li-bi ú-la ú-ġí-ib
 ka-ás-pi ša-al-ma-am
 ú-la ú-te-ra-am
 ù na-aš la-pa-ti-šu
 iġ-ta-ab-la-an-ni
15. a-na ^dNANNA at-ka-al-ma
 i-na ki-ra-tim
 me-eġ-re-et E₂-kiš-nu-ġál
 la a-ġa-ba-lu-ka-ma it-ma
 i-na KA₂.MAġ ša-pa-al ġiš^ġTUKUL
20. ša ta-ra-mu it-ma
 ŠA₃ KISAL.MAġ me-eġ-re-et E₂-kiš-nu-ġál
 me-eġ-re-et ^dNIN.GAL ša E₂.GA.DI
 IGI ^dNIN.ŠUBUR SUR KISAL.MAġ
 IGI ^dA-la-mu-uš
25. IGI ^dNANNA.PALIL ù ^dNANNA.A₂.DAġ it-ma-a-am
 ka-a-ti ù ma-ru-ka
 la a-ġa-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-eġ-re-et E₂-kiš-nu-ġál
 IGI ^dNANNA IGI ^dUTU E-la-lí IGI: maġar
 ku-zu-la-am la a-ġa-ba-lu-ma
 IGI ^dNANNA IGI ^dUTU
35. a-pil^{il} E-la-lí a-a-ib-ši
 ki-a-am it-ma

ta-mi ^dNANNA ù ^dUTU

e-ep-qá-am i-ma-al-la

i-la-bi-in ù DUMU.ÚŠ

ú-la e-ra-aš-ši

^dNANNA ù ^dUTU E-la-lí it-ma-ma

DUMU.ÚŠ: aplum

40. iḫ-ta-ab-la-an-ni

^dNIN.ŠUBUR LUGAL NIG₂.GA

li-zi-iz-ma

^dNANNA ù ^dUTU di-ni

li-di-nu

ra-bu-ut ^dNANNA ù ^dUTU

lu-mu-ur-ma

NIG₂.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 Ekishnugal¹ 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!

Obv.

5

10

15

20

25

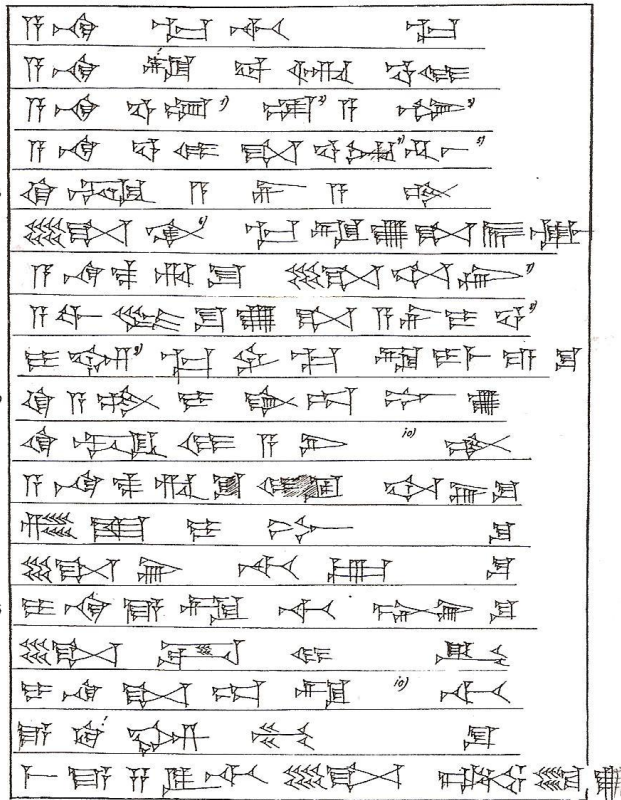
1 a-na ma-ti-ma
 a-na la-ba-ar UD-mi
 a-na UD-um^a ši^b-a-tim^c
 a-na UD-mi ša úh^a-gu-rù^b
 5 KI.MAH a-ni-a-am
 li-mur^a-ma la ú-ša-sa-ak
 a-na áš-ri-šu li-te-er^a
 a-wi-lum šu-ú ša a-ni-i-tam^a
 i-im^a-ma-ru-ma la i-me-e-šu
 10 ki-a-am i-qá-ab-bu-ú
 KI.MAH-mi a-ni-am
 a-na áš-ri-šu-mi lu-te-er-šu
 gi-mil i-pu-šu
 li-ir-ti-ib-šu
 15 i-na e-la-ti šum-šu
 li-id-mi-iq
 i-qa ša-ap-la^a-ti
 e-ṭe-em-mu-šu
 me-e za-ku-ti li-il-tu-ú

Variants:

- 3^a: -mi; b: ṣa-; c: -ti
- 4^a: úh-; B: -ru
- 6^a: -mu-ur
- 7^a: var. adds -šu
- 8^a: -ta
- 9^a: var. omits
- 17^a: var. adds -a-

Translation and edition in: B.R. Foster, *Late Babylonian Schooltexts*,
 79-87 in ADAT 274 (Fr. B. Kienast) [2003]

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



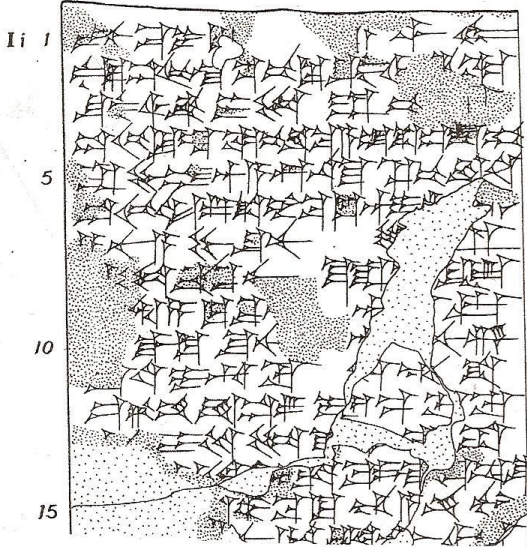
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15
 1117 figt 12 hinzu. 13 14 15 16 17
 hinzu.

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.⁸

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

Tablet I, col. i:

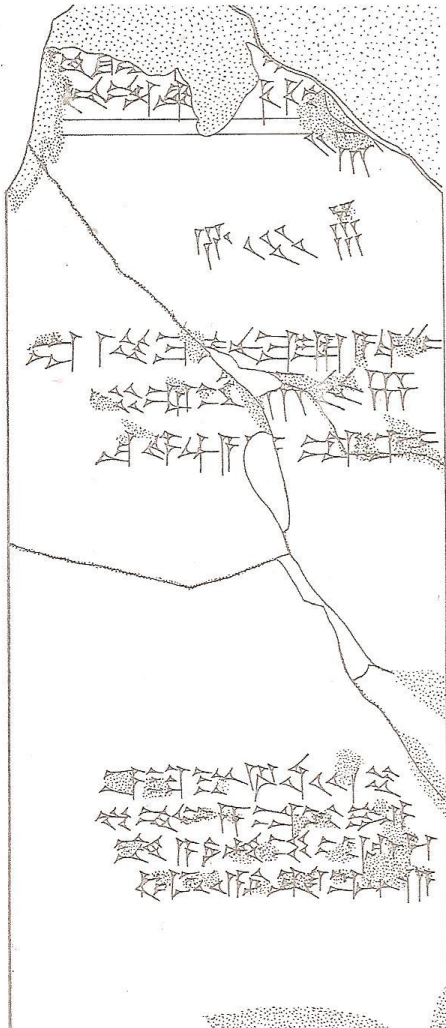


i-nu-ma i-lu a-wi-lum
 ub-lu du-ul-la iz-bi-lu šu-up-šl-[i]k-ka
 šu-up-šv-ik i-li ra-bi-[m]a
 du-ul-lu-um ka-bi-it m₂-a-ad ša-ap-ša-gum
 ra-bu-tum ^dA-nun-na-ku si-bi-it-tam
 du-ul-lam' ū-ša-az-ta-lu ^dI-gi-gi'

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

viii



last lines of tablet I viii

26 (number of lines in col. viii)

addition of numbers at the end of each column: 416 (6x60 + 5x10 + 6)

Colophon:

DUB 1.KĀM.MA i-nu-ma i-lu a-wi-lum

MU.ŠID.BI 416

ŠU KÙ-^dA-a DUB.SAR TUR

Tablet 1 'When the gods like man'

Number of lines: 416

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

Date:

Month Nisan, 21st day, the year when Ammi-saduqa, the King, a statue of himself... a kid held at the breast, and a statue of himself victorious...