



BABYLONIAN MAGIC AND SORCERY

BEING

“THE PRAYERS OF THE LIFTING OF THE HAND.”

THE CUNEIFORM TEXTS OF A GROUP OF BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN
INCANTATIONS AND MAGICAL FORMULÆ EDITED WITH TRANS-
LITERATIONS TRANSLATIONS AND FULL VOCABULARY
FROM TABLETS OF THE KUYUNJIK COL-
LECTIONS PRESERVED IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM

BY

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I DEDICATE THIS BOOK

TO

THE REV. A. F. KIRKPATRICK, D.D.,

REGIUS PROFESSOR OF HEBREW AND FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE ;
CANON OF ELY CATHEDRAL,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

AS A TOKEN OF REGARD AND ESTEEM.

PREFACE.

The object of the present work is to give the cuneiform text of a complete group of tablets inscribed with prayers and religious compositions of a devotional and somewhat magical character, from the Kuyunjik collections preserved in the British Museum. To these texts a transliteration into Latin characters has been added, and, in the case of well preserved or unbroken documents, a running translation has been given. A vocabulary with the necessary indexes, *etc.* is also appended. The cuneiform texts, which fill seventy-five plates, are about sixty in number, and of these only one has hitherto been published in full; the extracts or passages previously given in the works of the late Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, DR. STRASSMAIER, and Prof. BEZOLD will be found cited in the Introduction.

It will be seen that the greater number of the texts formed parts of several large groups of magical tablets, and that certain sections were employed in more than one group. As they appear here they are the result of the editing of the scribes of Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria about B. C. 669—625, who had them copied and arranged for his royal library at Nineveh. There is little doubt however that the sources from which they were compiled were Babylonian. The prayers and formulae inscribed on the tablets, which bore the title of "Prayers of the Lifting of the

Hand", were drawn up for use in the private worship, either of the king himself, or of certain of his subjects. Some of the tablets are inscribed with single prayers, and these appear to have been copied from the larger compositions for the use of special individuals on special occasions. As examples of this class of text K 223, K 2808, and K 2836 may be mentioned, which contain Ashurbanipal's personal petitions for the deliverance of Assyria from the evils which had fallen upon the land in consequence of an eclipse of the moon.

Unlike the prayers of many Semitic nations the compositions here given are accompanied by an interesting series of directions for the making of offerings and the performance of religious ceremonies, and they show a remarkable mixture of lofty spiritual conceptions and belief in the efficacy of incantations and magical practices, which cannot always be understood. In language closely resembling that of the penitential psalms we find the conscience-stricken suppliant crying to his god for relief from his sin, while in the same breath he entreats to be delivered from the spells and charms of the sorcerer, and from the hobgoblins, phantoms, spectres and devils with which his imagination had peopled the unseen world.

The scientific study of the Babylonian and Assyrian religion dates from the publication of the *Kosmologie der Babylonier* by Prof. JENSEN in 1890. In this work the author grouped and classified all the facts connected with the subject which could be derived from published texts, and it was evident that no farther advance could be made until after the publication of new material. It then became clear that the science could be best forwarded by a systematic study of the magical and religious series, class by class, rather than by the issue of miscellaneous texts

however complete and important. Following this idea in the present year DR. TALLQVIST produced a scholarly monograph on the important series called by the Assyrians Maḫlû, and it is understood that Prof. ZIMMERN is engaged on the preparation of an edition of the equally important series called Shurpu. Since this little book has been prepared on similar lines and deals with a connected group of religious texts, it is hoped that it may be of use to those whose studies lead them to the careful consideration of the ancient Semitic religions of Western Asia.

My thanks are due to Prof. BEZOLD both for friendly advice and for help in the revision of the proofs; I am also indebted to Prof. ZIMMERN and a few private friends for suggestions which I have adopted.

LEONARD W. KING.

November 13th, 1895.

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INTRODUCTION.

The clay tablets, from which the texts here published have been copied, are preserved in the British Museum and belong to the various collections from Kuyunjik. The majority are of the K. Collection, but some have been included from the Sm., D.T., Rm., 81-2-4, 82-3-23, 83-1-18 and Bu. 91-5-9 collections. The tablets, to judge from those that are complete, are not all of the same size but vary from about $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. \times $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. All contain one column of writing on obverse and reverse, and, with one exception, are inscribed in the Assyrian character of the VIIth century B.C., the longest complete inscription consisting of one hundred and twenty-one lines, the shortest of twenty-nine lines. They were originally copied for Ashurbanipal, king of Assyria from about 669 to 625 B.C., and were stored in the royal library at Nineveh; many of them contain his name and the colophon which it was customary to inscribe on works copied or composed for his collection. The tablets are formed of fine clay and have been carefully baked, and those that escaped injury at the destruction of Nineveh, and have not suffered from the action of water during their subsequent interment, are still in good preservation.

The principal contents of the tablets consist of prayers and incantations to various deities, which were termed by the Assyrians themselves "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand". It is not difficult to grasp the signification of this title, for the act of raising the hand is universally regarded as symbolical of invocation of a deity, whether in attestation of an oath, or

in offering up prayer and supplication. With the Babylonians and Assyrians the expression "to raise the hand" was frequently used by itself in the sense of offering a prayer, and so by a natural transition it came to be employed as a synonym of "to pray", *i. e.* "to utter a prayer". Sometimes the petition which the suppliant offers is added indirectly, when it is usually introduced by *aššu*¹, though this is not invariably the case². In other passages the phrase introduces the actual words of the prayer, as at the beginning of the prayer of Nebuchadnezzar to *Marduk* towards the end of the *East India House Inscription*³. In accordance with this extension of meaning the phrase *niš kâti*, "the lifting of the hand", is often found in apposition to, or balancing, *ikribu, supû, etc.*, and in many instances it can merely retain the general meaning of "prayer", or "supplication"⁴. In the title of the prayers collected in this volume, however, there is no need to divorce the expression from its original meaning; while the phrase was employed to indicate the general character of the composition, we may probably see in it a reference to the actual gesture of raising the hand during the recital of the prayer⁵.

The title was appended to each prayer as a colophon-line together with the name of the deity to whom the prayer was addressed; it is always found following the composition, and is enclosed within two lines ruled on the clay by the scribe:—



¹ *Cf.*, *e. g.*, Annals of Sargon, l. 55 f. (WINCKLER, *Die Keilschrifttexte Sargons*, I, p. 12): *ana Aššur bîliya aššu turri gimillî Mannai ana išir Aššur turri kâti aššima*; and Cyl. B of Esarhaddon, ll. 3 ff. (III R, 15): *aššu ipîš sarrûti bît abiya ana Aššur Sin Šamaš Bil Nabû u Nirgal Istar 3a Ninua Istar 3a Arba' ilu kâti aššima*.

² *Cf.*, *e. g.*, Sargon Cyl., l. 54.

³ Col. IX, ll. 45 ff.: *ana Marduk bîliya utnin kâti ašši Marduk bîlu mûdû ilâni etc.*

⁴ In some colophon-lines it is employed in the sense of "prayer", or "incantation", *cf.* IV R, pl. 18, no. 2, l. 15, and pl. 53 [60], Col. IV, l. 29; *see also* IV R, pl. 55 [92], no. 2, Rev., l. 6, where the phrase *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* is combined with the usual title of a penitential psalm.

⁵ *See below*, p. 13. On cylinder-seals a suppliant is frequently represented with one or both hands raised.

this class is to be found in the distinctive colophon-line or title already referred to, and the fact that BEZOLD in his Catalogue of the K. Collection has given where possible the colophon-lines and titles, which occur on religious texts, has proved of material assistance. This title taken in conjunction with certain resemblances in the style of the compositions, the shape and quality of the tablets and the character of the writing renders the recognition of the class comparatively simple. It is true that in such a process of selection resemblances in style and writing are of no slight importance¹, but taken by themselves they prove unsafe guides; and, although the collection might have been largely increased if a resemblance in these two particulars had been deemed sufficient to warrant the inclusion of a tablet, yet an element of uncertainty would by this plan have been necessarily introduced². In the first five Sections therefore only those tablets are included in which the distinctive colophon-line occurs. Such has been the method of selection, and by its adoption it was found necessary to include a few tablets which had been already partly published or referred to. Of four of the texts here published in full extracts are to be found in STRASSMAIER'S *Alphabetisches Verzeichniss*³; the nearly

¹ A practical illustration of this statement may be seen in the fact that my selection of tablets on these principals has resulted in over forty "joins", and the recognition of several duplicates.

² Among the fragments thus rejected are some with additional recommendations, *e. g.* K 3310, l. 2 of which, the first line of an incantation, agrees, so far as it goes, with the catch-line of No. 11; K 13231, l. 4 of which corresponds to the catch-line of No. 16; and K 9252, the first line of which corresponds to l. 5 of K 2832 *etc.*, the catalogue of incantations published below. Since printing off I have come across a prayer on K 10695 which is probably of the class of "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand", as ll. 13 and 14 contain traces of the distinctive colophon-line and rubric; only a few signs of the prayer have been preserved, from which it would appear to have been directed against various forms of sickness; the tablet, the surface of which has suffered considerably from the action of water, must, when complete, have resembled No. 33 in size. The fragment Km. 446 may possibly have belonged to a "Prayer of the Lifting of the Hand to *Btar*", though too little of the tablet has been preserved to admit of a certain decision; its colophon of five lines, in which Ashurbanipal names himself the son of Esarhaddon, and the grandson of Sennacherib does not occur elsewhere in prayers of this class; the fragment K 10757 probably belonged to a similar tablet.

³ Of K 140, which forms part of the text here published as No. 22, ll. 1—12

complete tablet K 163 + K 218 (No. 12) has been published in IV R¹ 64 and repeated in IV R² 57, while the reverse of K 2379, part of its duplicate which is cited as *C*, is to be found on p. 11 of the *Additions* to IV R²; finally BEZOLD in *ZA* III, p. 250 has published K 9490, which contains the conclusion of the text of No. 50¹.

Although the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" do not consist of a series of tablets numbered by the Assyrians themselves, there are not lacking indications that groups of them were arranged in some definite order or sequence. What modifications and changes their original arrangement has undergone will be apparent after a brief examination of the data. The most obvious indications of arrangement are the catch-lines which are found on all the tablets the ends of which have not been broken off. As these repeat at the end of one tablet the first line of the next, they point to some definite arrangement of the texts. The following is a list of those catch-lines which have been preserved:—

- 1, 53 *siptu bilu mus-ti-sir kis-sat nisi^{tl} gi-mir nab-ni-ti*
 6, 132 *siptu ilu šú - pu - ú* [.]
 11, 46 [*siptu*] *ši-i-ru git-ma-lu ši-tar-ḥu*
 12, 121 *inuma amīlu kaḳḳad-su ikkal-šu lišānu-šu ú-zak-ḳat-su*
 16, 12 [*siptu*] *sami u iršiti*
 18, 20 *siptu ga - aš - ru šú - pu - u i - dil i^{tu}Igigi*
 19, 34 *siptu ru - ba - tú rabītu(tu) i - lat ši - ma - a - ti*
 21, 93 *ilu bilu šú-pu-u git-ma-lum ilāni^{tl} ra-sub-bu*
 22, 70 *siptu* ^{*i^{tu}*}[*Na-bi-um a-ša-ri-du bu-kur*] ^{*i^{tu}*}*Marduk*
 29, 3 [*siptu*] *ti-iḫ-ka-ru bu-kur* ^{*i^{tu}*}[.]
 30, 30 *siptu ḫl - ti* ^{*i^{tu}*}*Igigi bu - uk - rat* [.]

and 62—66 are cited in AV, nos. 8247, 8297, 8510 and 9071; of K 155 (No. 1), ll. 1—10, 23—25 and 43—45 are given in AV, nos. 6700, 7845, 8063 and 8297; of K 2396, which contains part of the text of No. 8, ll. 22—24 are quoted in AV, no. 6043; and of K 3283, a duplicate of No. 11, ll. 6—10 are given in AV, nos. 7586 and 8483.

¹ For the quotations made by SAYCE, DELITZSCH and SCHRADER from K 2836 (a dupl. of No. 27) and K 3358 (No. 32), see BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, pp. 480, 526. Moreover DELITZSCH, in the first two parts of his *Handwörterbuch* which have at present appeared, quotes from K 155 (No. 1), and TALLQVIST in *Die assyrische Beschwörungsserie Maqlû* cites passages from K 235 (No. 11).

- 33, 47 [siptu] sar-rat kib-ra-a-ti i-lit bi-li-i-ti
 35, 15 [siptu] saḥ(?) ki-bit ana A.BA L D.A.R.:
 36, 10 [siptu^{il^u}] Igigi butuktu ḥa-si-[.]
 38, 5 siptu sur - [.]
 41, 3 [siptu] šarru ni-mi-ki ba-nu-u ta-sim-ti
 42, 26 siptu ^{il^u}Marduk bilu rabû [.]
 47, 8 [siptu] gaš - ru - ú - ti
 48, 17 siptu bilu sur-bu-u ša ina samî-i šú-luḥ-ḥu-su illu
 50, 29 siptu at-ta ^{kakkabu}KAK.SI.DI ^{il^u}NINIB a-sa-riid ilâni^{pl}
 rabûti^{pl}
 52, 5 siptu šarru ilâni^{pl} gaš-ru-ú-ti ša nap-ḥar ma-a-ti šú-pu-u
^{il^u}IMINA.BI at-tu-nu-ma

Even fewer beginnings of tablets have been preserved. In the following list, however, the first line of any incantation, without regard to its position on the tablet, is included for comparison with the catch-lines given above: —

- 1, 1 siptu ^{il^u}Sin ^{il^u}Nannaru ru-šú-bu ú - [.]
 1, 29 siptu ká - rid - tú ^{il^u}Is - tar ka - nu - ut i - [lá - a - ti]
 2, 11 siptu ap - lu gaš - ru bu - kur ^{il^u}Bil
 2, 43 [siptu] kib - ra - a - ti i - lat bi - li - i - ti
 3, 10 [siptu ap-lu gaš-ru] bu-kur ^{il^u}Bil ⚡ sur-bu-ú git-ma-lu
 i-lit-ti I.ŠAR.RA
 4, 9 siptu ^{il^u}Dam - ki - na sar - rat kal ilâni^{pl} lá - tú
 4, 24 [siptu ^{il^u}Ba'u] biltu sur-bu-tú a-si-bat samî-i [illûti^{pl}]
 5, 11 [siptu] ká - rid - tum ^{il^u}Is - tar ka - nu - ut i - lá - a - [ti]
 6, 1 siptu bilu sur - bu - [ú]
 6, 18 siptu ^{il^u}Nusku sur - [bu - ú i - lit - ti Dûr - ilu^{K1}]
 6, 36 siptu ^{il^u}Sin na - [.]
 6, 71 siptu ^{il^u}Ba'u biltu sur-bu-tum ummu ri-mi-[ni-tum a]-si-
 bat samî-i illûti^{pl}
 6, 97 siptu sur-bu-ú git-ma-[lu a-bi-rum ^{il^u}Marduk]
 7, 9 siptu ^{il^u}Bi-lit ili biltu sur-[bu-tum ummu ri-mi-ni-tum a-
 si-bat samî-i illûti^{pl}]
 7, 34 siptu ^{kakkabu}Išhara [.]
 8, 22 siptu at-tu-nu kakkabâni sar-ḥu-tum ša nu-[.]
 9, 1 [siptu ga - ds - ru šú - pu - ú i - dil ^{al^u}Assur]
 9, 28 [siptu] šir-tum ŠA.TAR i-[.]
 10, 7 siptu sur-bu-ú git-ma-lu a-bi-rum ^{il^u}Marduk [.]

- 11, 1 [siptu] *ḳarradu* ^{ilu}*Marduk* *ša i - zis - su a - bu - bu*
- 12, 1 *inuma lumun murši* *DI.PAL.A ZI.TAR.RU.DA*
K.A.LU.BI.DA dubbubu ana amilu ul itihī
- 12, 17 *siptu* ^{ilu}*Marduk* *bīl mâtâti sal-[ba-bu]-ru-bu*
- 12, 105 *siptu at-ta AN.ḪUL ma-šar šulmi(mi) ša* ^{ilu}*]-a u* ^{ilu}*Marduk*
- 13, 15 [siptu] *bī-lum* ^{ilu}*Marduk* *mu-di-ī [.]*
- 14, 14 [siptu] - *ḫu*
- 20, 8 *siptu* *šur - bu - ú git - ma - lu [.]*
- 21, 34 [siptu] *šur - bu - ú [.]*
- 21, 76 [siptu] ^{ilu}*Rammânu [.]-ta-az-nu šû-pu-u*
ilu gaš-ru
- 22, 1 *siptu* *rubû ašaridu bu - kur* ^{ilu}*Marduk*
- 22, 35 *siptu* *bīt nu - ru ab - kal [.] - ú*
- 27, 1 *siptu* *bī-lum gaš-ru ti-iz-ḳa-[ru bu-kur* ^{ilu}*NU.NAM.NIR]*
- 28, 7 [siptu] - *ú ilu ri - mi - nu - ú*
- 31, 11 [siptu] *GI.GI bu-uk-rat* ^{ilu}*Sin* *tī-li-tū*
- 32, 6 [siptu] - *na* ^{ilu}*Istar* *ḳá-rid-ti i-lá-a-[ti]*
- 33, 1 [siptu] - *zu-zu i-lat mu-na-[.]*
- 37, 7 [siptu *bīltu*] *šur-bu-tum ummu ri-mi-ni-*
tum a-[ši-bat šamī-ī illūti¹]
- 39, 6 [siptu] *ḳakkabâni¹ i-lat šar-[.]*
- 46, 11 *siptu* ^{ilu}*Nirgal* *bīl [.]* ^{ḳakkabu}*Pišû* *tī-ilī šamī-ī*
u iršitim(tim)
- 50, 1 [siptu ^{ḳakkabu}*SIB.ZI.AN.NA*]

A glance will show that not many lines in the two lists correspond. In fact, of the twenty-one catch-lines that have been preserved only one corresponds to the first line of any of the tablets, it being probable that No. 29, l. 3 should be restored from No. 27, l. 1¹; the catch-line of No. 48 may indeed refer to No. 6, l. 1, though this is far from certain as only two words of the latter have been preserved. A comparison of the catch-lines therefore with the beginnings of the tablets does not throw much light on the question of their original order. Some few of the catch-lines, however, may possibly be referred to incantations which do not occur at the beginnings of tablets; the catch-line of No. 11, for instance, may possibly correspond to

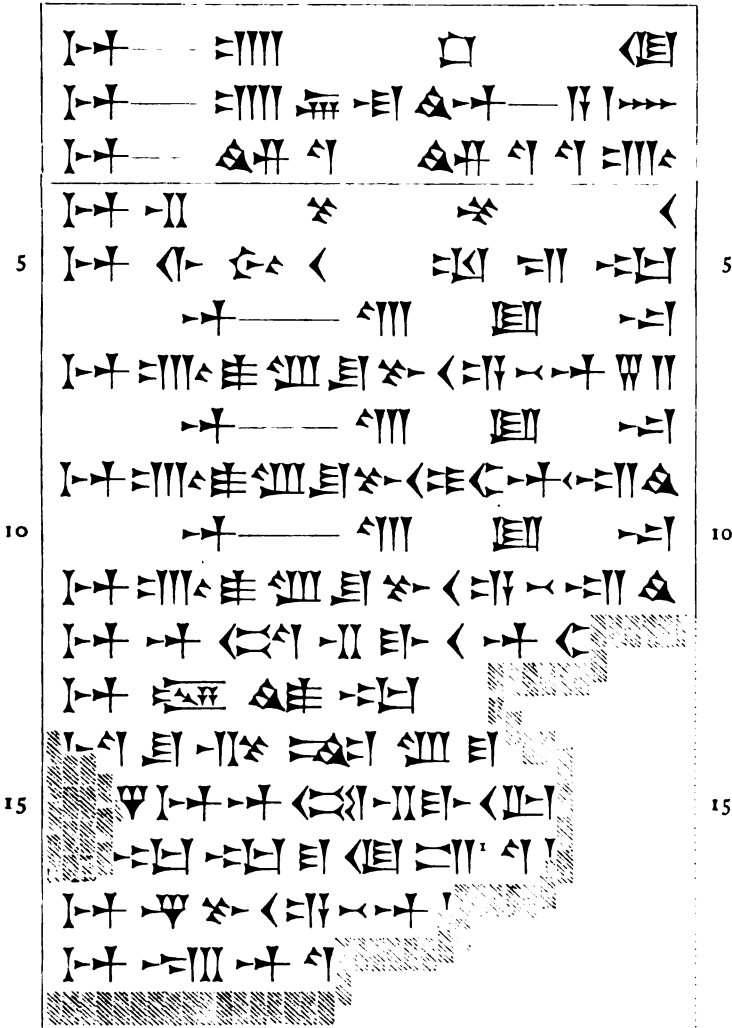
¹ Cf. *infra*, p. 92.

No. 14, l. 14, or that of No. 16¹ to No. 46, l. 11, or that of No. 30 to No. 31, l. 11. The catch-line of No. 33 may perhaps represent a variant form of No. 2, l. 43, while the catch-line of No. 38, of which only the first sign has been preserved, might equally well be referred to No. 6, l. 97, No. 10, l. 7, No. 20, l. 8, or No. 21, l. 34. But, even if these instances of correspondence were certain, they would not assist us in our inquiry, as in the case of each the context of the catch-line does not correspond to that of the incantation to which it is assumed to refer; in other words, the incantation or ceremonial section, which the catch-line in question follows, is not the same as that preceding the incantation, to the first line of which the catch-line corresponds. The only inference therefore that can be drawn from these facts is that the texts have undergone various changes and rearrangements at the hands of editors or redactors before they were copied by the scribes of Ashurbanipal.

In this connection it may be of interest to refer to an Assyrian catalogue of incantations that has been preserved on K 2832 + K 6680², as some of the first lines of compositions cited in Col. I of that tablet correspond to certain of the catch-lines and first lines of the present collection of texts. Col. II contains the beginnings of seven incantations which are addressed in the main to the Sun-god and probably have no reference to the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand"; the end of the last column, which is all that has been preserved of the reverse of the tablet is uninscribed. In Col. I, the text of which is given on the opposite page, it will be seen that l. 7 corresponds to the catch-line of No. 18, and l. 12 to the remains of the catch-line of No. 42, while l. 11 is identical with the first line of No. 9; the first line of the tablet, moreover, contains the name of the series to which No. 1, according to its colophon, belongs. It is, of course, possible that all the incantations enumerated in this column of the tablet belong to the class of texts here collected.

¹ It is possible that No. 16 and No. 42 are parts of the same tablet, as is suggested by BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 1186; in that case the catch-line so formed would not correspond to No. 46, l. 11.

² See below, p. 15. Catalogues of tablets containing forecasts, mythological legends, etc. testify to the activity of the Assyrian scribes in the collection and classification of other classes of texts.


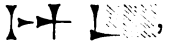
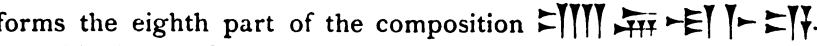


though, in that case, they have not yet been recognised, and are perhaps not preserved in the collections from Kuyunjik. It is equally possible that the incantations, apart from those already identified, have no connection with the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand". In the latter case the tablet affords striking proof of the manner in which scribes, either before or at the

¹ This character is partly effaced.

time of Ashurbanipal, re-edited the older collections and classes of tablets to which they had access.

The evidence afforded by an examination of their catch-lines and first lines leads therefore to the conclusion that the tablets, which have come down to us, have been subjected to several processes of editing, the incantations having been from time to time collected, selected and rearranged. A noteworthy instance of the way in which a favourite incantation was re-copied and employed in various connections is presented by the address to a goddess which begins: *siptu biltu sur-bûtu ummu rimînitum âsibat samî illûti*. In No. 6, ll. 71 ff., where it is addressed to the goddess *Ba'u*, it is preceded by a prayer to *Sin* and followed by one probably to *Šamas*, in the duplicate *D* it is preceded by some directions for ceremonies, while it forms the first prayer on the tablet which is cited as the duplicate *E*; in No. 7, ll. 9 ff. we find the title *Bilit ili* in the place of the name of the goddess *Ba'u*, the incantation is followed by one to the astral deity *Išhara*, and it is set aside for use only during an eclipse of the moon; in No. 4 the version presents so many differences that it practically forms a fresh incantation. This is the history, so far as it can be ascertained, of one incantation, and the evidence afforded by the duplicates of other tablets is very similar.

Other evidence of this process of editing is to be found in the fact that some tablets are labelled as belonging to certain series. No. 1, for instance, is stated to be a tablet of the series ¹, though the scribe has omitted to fill in the number of the tablet; No. 30 is the 134th tablet of the series , the rest of its title being broken; and No. 48 forms the eighth part of the composition . Possibly in the first, and certainly in the second of these cases, the series was a composite one made up of various classes of texts, for it is not necessary to conclude from the evidence of No. 30 that the other 133 or more tablets missing from that series were all "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand"; more probable is the supposition that this class of tablets was merely

¹ See below, pp. 14 ff.

one of several classes laid under contribution by the compilers of the series.

A still further indication of editing may be seen in the colophons with which the tablets conclude. It is true the majority of them end with the formula which is commonly found on tablets from Ashurbanipal's library, and which may be translated as follows: "The palace of Ashurbanipal, king of the world, king of Assyria, who in *Assur* and *Bilit* puts his trust, on whom *Nabû* and *Tasmitu* have bestowed broad ears, who has acquired clear eyes. The valued products of the scribe's art, such as no one among the kings who have gone before me had acquired, the wisdom of *Nabû*,, as much as exists, I have inscribed on tablets, I have arranged in groups¹, I have revised, and for the sight of my reading have set in my palace, I, the ruler, who knoweth the light of *Assur*, the king of the gods. Whosoever carries off (this tablet), or with my name inscribes his own name, may *Assur* and *Bilit* in wrath and anger cast him down, and destroy his name and seed in the land!" This colophon is by no means universal however, for we find shorter ones on Nos. 11 and 33, while Nos. 18, 35, 38 and 41 present various differences to the normal conclusion, and No. 10 merely contains the note that the tablet was copied from an older original. The reason that no colophons occur on Nos. 19, 29 and 50, the ends of which are left blank, is to be sought in the fact that these tablets contain single prayers extracted from the larger tablets for some temporary purpose². The evidence of catch-lines, duplicates, series and colophons therefore all leads to the same conclusion, that the tablets are not arranged on one plan but have undergone several redactions, and it is obvious that any attempt to restore the original order would be fruitless.

It was necessary therefore to arrange them for publication on some other principle, and the plan adopted has been to classify them according to the deities to whom the prayers and incantations are addressed. The fact that while some of

¹ See DELITZSCH, *Handwörterbuch*, p. 182.

² K 3332 (the dupl. *A* of No. 1), and K 2836 + K 6593 (the dupl. *A* of No. 27), which are also without colophons, contain similar extracts. These extracts from the longer texts are inscribed on small tablets in rather large characters.

the tablets contain prayers and incantations addressed only to one god, while the contents of others refer to several different deities in succession furnished a basis for classification, and the texts fell naturally into five divisions or sections. In the first are those tablets which contain prayers *etc.* addressed successively to each of a group of deities; in the second are tablets the contents of which refer only to one god; in the third the suppliant on each tablet addresses himself throughout to one goddess; the fourth section consists of fragmentary tablets from which the names of the deities addressed are missing, while in the fifth are collected prayers *etc.* addressed to astral deities. This method of arrangement, though convenient, is open to objection on one point. The tablets are classified according to their contents at the present moment; from many of them, however, large parts are missing, and it is possible that when complete they might have fallen under different sections to those they now occupy. This objection, however, is not confined to the present arrangement but might be urged against any alternative method; it is, in fact, a disadvantage which is inseparable from a collection of tablets comprising some that have not been preserved intact.

The uses to which the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" could be put are somewhat varied, corresponding to the scope of the petitions and incantations they contain. With the exception of the tablets set aside for use after a lunar eclipse, they appear to have been intended for somewhat general use. It is true that from the accompanying ceremonies we can sometimes gather further details as to the time and occasion suitable for their employment, but in the majority of cases we are dependent on internal evidence to ascertain the circumstances which attended their recital. In form and structure they present a general resemblance to each other, each prayer or incantation consisting of three principal divisions, which vary considerably in their comparative length and importance. The beginning of a prayer as a rule consists of an introduction in which the deity addressed is called upon by name, his power or mercy praised, and his special functions or attributes referred to or described. The suppliant then turns to his own condition of distress, and his petitions for help and deliverance form the

second main section of the prayer; the conclusion is generally in the form of a short doxology. In the invocation of a deity the most extravagant praise could be employed, the suppliant in his utterances not confining himself to strict theology; any deity, whose help he sought, however unimportant, was for him at that moment one of the greatest of the gods. It is true that the greater gods are praised for their special powers and characteristics, but the lesser deities share with them the most exalted titles — a practice which may have been the result of anxiety to secure by any means the favour of the deity addressed.

All the prayers are for the use of individuals, and in many of them a formula occurs in which the suppliant states his own name and adds those of his god and goddess. The importance to a man of the protection of his patron deities is obvious from the frequently recurring petitions for restoration to their favour, when in consequence of some act of sin they have withdrawn from him their guidance and support, and he, not relying on his own efforts to appease their anger, calls in some more powerful god or goddess to act as mediator. This fact is not sufficient, however, to explain the addition of their names to that of the suppliant, for the formula sometimes occurs in prayers, in which no other mention is made of the suppliant's god and goddess. As the prayers in most cases have not been expressly copied for any individual, the actual names are not inserted in the formula; an interesting exception, however, occurs in K 223, the duplicate of No. 2 which is cited as *D*. No. 2 is part of a large tablet containing prayers to *Tasmitu*, *Ninib*, etc., and K 223 is a small one inscribed with the prayer to *Ninib*, which has been extracted from the larger tablet for the private use of Ashurbanipal. In place of the formula which occurs in No. 2, l. 26 the duplicate *D* reads: "I, thy servant, Ashurbanipal, the son of his god, whose god is *Assur*, whose goddess is *Assuritu*" etc. It is probable that no one but the Assyrian king could refer to *Assur* as his god and to *Assuritu* as his goddess; this divine couple were the peculiar patrons of royalty, and, although they looked after the people and land of Assyria as a whole, the king was the only individual selected for their special protection. The data however

is insufficient to determine what gods the private Assyrians and Babylonians were privileged to regard as their patron deities. It is possible a solution of the question might be obtained from a study of the cylinder-seals, on which the owner, after stating his own name and that of his father frequently adds the name of the god of whom he is the servant¹; meanwhile it may be permissible to speculate whether each class or trade had not its own patron deity, who was also regarded as peculiarly the god of each member of that class.

We know that each city had its local god, who in prayers sometimes takes the place of the suppliant's patron deity², and it may be that a similar localization of deities existed with regard to the different trades and classes of society. Possibly this suggestion may serve to explain in some degree the various pairs and groups of deities whose blessings are invoked by the senders of letters on behalf of their correspondents. It is improbable that these gods were selected merely at the fancy of the writer, and it is easier to suppose that his choice was restricted either by law or custom to the deities who were connected with his own class or profession. A striking instance in point may be seen in the letters K 501, K 538, 83—1—18, 35 and 80—7—19, 23 written by *Arad-Nabû* to the king³; as the letters deal with religious matters it may be assumed that *Arad-Nabû* was a priest, and the fact that he invokes such a long list of important deities would on the above assumption be an

¹ The assumption that the god mentioned on a cylinder-seal is always the owner's patron deity is not quite certain. That amulets could be worn which were dedicated to other than patron deities is proved by the Assyrian amulet 95—4—8, 1. On this little cylinder of clay the owner *Šamaskillâni* addresses an incantation to the astral deity *Kak-si-di* in the course of which he states he is the son of his god, with whom it is evident the deity *Kak-si-di* is not to be identified.

² Cf. K 2493, l. 17 [*ana-ku pulânu apil*] *pulâni ša ilu ali-šu ilu Marduk ilu štar ali-šu*

³ The introductory phrases on 83—1—18, 35 read as follows: *a-na šarri bili-ya arad-ka mArad.ilu Nabû lu šulmu(mu) a-na šarri bili-ya Aššur ilu Sin ilu Šamaš ilu Marduk ilu Zar-pa-ni-tum ilu Nabû ilu Taš-mi-tum ilu Istar ša alu Ninua ilu Istar ša alu Arba-ilu ilâni^{pl} an-nu-ti rabûti^{pl} ra²-mu-ti šarru-ti-ka C šandâti^{pl} a-na šarri bili-ya lu-bal-liš-tu šu-bu-tu lit-tu-tu a-na šarri bili-ya lu-šab-bi-ú ma-šar šul-mi u ba-la-ti [ina] libbi šarri bili-ya lip-ki-du. K 501 has a similar introduction, while in K 538 and 80—7—19, 23 Sin is the only god omitted from the list.*

indication of his high rank and position. It may be urged against this theory that the same writer does not invariably invoke the same gods; many explanations might be offered of this fact, it being conceivable that the letters in question were written at different periods of a man's career, or that certain higher positions included the privileges and rights of those beneath them, or that a man of higher rank in addressing a subordinate would not refer to his own gods but invoke those of the latter. However this may be, it is perhaps not impossible that in prayers and incantations the naming of a suppliant's god and goddess was to his contemporaries equivalent to a declaration of his rank and position in the state.

Following the formula in which the suppliant states his own name and those of his patron deities we frequently find in "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" a statement that the occasion on which the prayer is delivered is after an eclipse of the moon, the formula usually running as follows:—

*ina lumun ^{iu}atali ^{iu}Sin sa ina arhi pulâni ûmi pulâni
isakna(na) | lumun idâti^{pl} ittâti^{pl} limniti^{pl} lâ tâbâti^{pl} | sa
ina ikalli-ya u mâti-ya ibašâ-a¹*

The tablets on which the formula occurs can only have been intended for the use of the king, for no private individual could address a god "in the evil of an eclipse of the moon which in such and such a month on such and such a day has taken place, in the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good which are in my palace and my land". It is probable, however, that only the formula, and not the prayer or incantation itself, was composed for the eclipse. A great body of religious texts and incantations, containing general petitions for deliverance from evil influences and magical powers, would be quite suitable for use after such a calamity, and all that was needed in addition was a formula which could be inserted with

¹ See pp. 7 ff. On p. 10 it is suggested that the ideogram *ITI*, in the sense of "portent", should be rendered by *ittu* but this rendering was not adopted in the transliteration as I was unaware on what grounds DELITZSCH based his rendering *takiltu*. When the early sheets of the transliteration had been printed off the first part of the *Handwörterbuch* appeared in which *ittu* takes the place of his former rendering of the ideogram.

the necessary details of the month and day on which the eclipse had taken place. Such a formula is the one cited above, and the fact that it is found in some copies of the same prayer but omitted in others proves that it could be added or removed at pleasure. Thus in the copy of the prayer to Ninib which was made from No. 2 for the use of Ashurbanipal (*cf. supra*) the eclipse-formula has been inserted between the sixteenth and seventeenth lines of the prayer, and the same insertion has been made in K 2836 the duplicate of No. 27 which is cited as *A*. The prayer to *Ba'u* on No. 6 does not contain the formula, neither does it occur in the duplicate *D*; we find it, however, in the same prayer on No. 7, and in the duplicate *E* it occurs together with a statement of the suppliant's name *etc.* It is absent from the last prayer on No. 6, but it has been inserted in the duplicate *F* where it is also preceded by the suppliant's name and those of his god and goddess. The eclipse-formula may therefore be regarded as forming no essential part of any prayer or incantation; in fact, some of the passages in which it occurs would be improved by its omission as it interrupts the rhythm or metre of the lines on either side of it.

A word must be said on the metre in which the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" are composed. It has long been known that the poetical compositions of the Babylonians were cast in general in a rough form of verse and half-verse; GUNDEL and ZIMMERN, however, were the first to trace in detail the existence of a regular metre¹, pointing out that each verse contained a definite number of accented syllables or rhythmical beats by which it was divided, each division or foot of the verse consisting of single words, or of two or three short connected words, *e. g.* particles with the words that follow them, words joined by the construct state, *etc.* ZIMMERN further drew attention to the fact that the metre was frequently indicated by the grouping of signs on the tablet, and that in publishing a text it was consequently of great importance to reproduce the exact position and form of the characters. In the plates, therefore, I have endeavoured to give as far as possible a facsimile of the original tablets. It will be

¹ See ZIMMERN, *Ein vorläufiges Wort über babylonische Metrik*, ZA VIII pp. 121 ff.

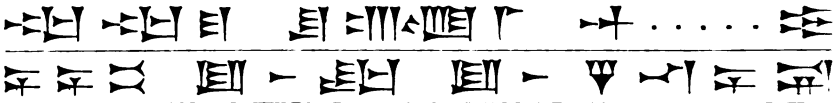
seen, however, that only in a comparatively few instances is the metre indicated in this manner, and the evidence of duplicates goes to show that different scribes attached different degrees of importance to the symmetrical arrangement of their lines. For instance, the carefully marked arrangement of No. 1, ll. 1—8, containing the invocation of *Sin*, is not reproduced in the duplicates K 3332 and Sm. 1382, nor is the form of the lines on No. 18 retained by the duplicate K 6804.

If, however, we apply to the prayers and incantations the rules which ZIMMERN has adduced from a study of Sp. II, 265a¹, we find that great sections of the various tablets fall naturally into the four-divisioned metre. This regular metre is, however, frequently interrupted by a line of only three feet or divisions; for instance four fifths of the prayer to *Ninib* on No. 2 consist of four feet, the remaining fifth of three feet. In many cases, moreover, the lines, though possessing a certain rhythm cannot be regarded as composed in metre. The conclusion to which we are led, therefore, is that the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand", though occasionally running into regular metre, are not subject to the strict rules which apply to the poetry of the Babylonians. It is perhaps not improbable that this irregularity was intentional on the part of their composers. In the recital of a prayer or incantation the irregular lines would form a striking contrast or foil to those in metre, and the combination would serve to mark the suppliant's varying degrees of exaltation.

The "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" are frequently accompanied by directions for the performance of ceremonies and the observance of certain rites. The paragraphs containing these directions are separated from the incantations by lines ruled on the clay by the scribe and they generally commence with the words *ipus annam* "Do the following"². Their length varies considerably, ranging from rubrics of one line to sections of fifteen lines. The rubric of one line which is characteristic of the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" is generally found closely following the title of the prayer, from which it is divided by a line on the clay:—

¹ Cf. ZIMMERN, *Weiteres zur babylonischen Metrik*, ZA X, pp. 1 ff.

² Cf. *infra*, p. 19.



It will be seen that after the introductory phrase the rubric refers to two alternative rites which are to be performed in connection with the recital of the prayer¹. On one occasion we find this rubric directly following the incantation, and it is there expanded into two lines by the additional injunction that the incantation is to be recited before *Sibziana*, an addition rendered necessary by the omission of the title.

Ceremonial sections of two lines are not uncommon. They are sometimes combined with the title which they follow without a break³, containing two or three directions to the effect that incense is to be set before the god or goddess, a libation to be offered, and the incantation to be recited so many times; or they may follow the title from which they are divided by a division-line⁴; or finally they may follow a longer section of ceremonies when they contain additional rites to be performed in connection with those that precede them⁵. Sections of three lines, which are also common, generally follow the title⁶, though they are sometimes found in combination with longer ceremonial sections⁷. Not so common are sections of four lines, which follow the title and are not found in connection with other sections⁸. The longer sections of five⁹, six¹⁰, seven¹¹, ten¹², fourteen¹³, and fifteen¹⁴ lines give directions for offerings in

¹ See below p. 71 f., where the rubric is more fully discussed and a list of the passages given where it occurs.

² No. 52, l. 3 f.

³ Nos. 2, l. 9 f.; 6, l. 95 f.; 8, l. 20 f.

⁴ Nos. 13, l. 13 f.; 14, l. 12 f.

⁵ No. 12, ll. 101 f., 103 f.

⁶ Nos. 21, ll. 73 ff.; 31, ll. 8 ff.; 32, ll. 3 ff.; 36, ll. 7 ff.; 44, ll. 3 ff.

⁷ Nos. 21, ll. 25 ff.; 33, ll. 44 ff.

⁸ Nos. 11, ll. 42 ff.; 22, ll. 31 ff.

⁹ Nos. 12, ll. 96 ff.; 33, ll. 39 ff.

¹⁰ Nos. 12, ll. 115 ff.; 15, ll. 18 ff.; 21, ll. 28 ff.

¹¹ Nos. 26, ll. 4 ff.; 51, ll. 10 ff.

¹² No. 30, ll. 20 ff.

¹³ No. 40, ll. 3 ff.

¹⁴ No. 12, ll. 2 ff.

greater detail, while some¹ cannot be classified as in each case only the beginning has been preserved.

By far the commonest injunction in these ceremonial sections is one to the effect that the recital of the incantation is to be accompanied by the burning of incense. The formula usually reads "a censer of incense before the god shalt thou set", though sometimes the kind of incense to be employed is specified, and at other times the wood is mentioned, from which, when lighted, the censers are to be kindled. Certain drink-offerings and libations are also of common occurrence. It is from the longer sections, however, that we learn in greater detail the objects suitable for offering to a god. Water, honey, and butter are frequently mentioned together in the lists of offerings; directions occur for laying before the god dates, garlic, corn and grain, while various flowers, plants and herbs play a conspicuous part both in the offerings and the ritual. Offerings of various kinds of flesh are sometimes specified, while fragments of gold, lapis-lazuli, alabaster *etc.* might be presented by the suppliant. Pure water and oil are constantly mentioned in the ceremonial sections; the former might be simply offered in a vessel before the god, or used for sprinkling a green bough in his presence; the latter might also form the subject of an offering, or be used for anointing, or be placed in an open vessel into which various objects were thrown. In No. 11, for example, the seed of the *maštakal*-plant is ordered to be cast into oil, while in No. 12 the priest is to place oil in a vessel of *urkarinnu*-wood and then cast into it fragments of plaster, gold, the *binu*-plant, the *maštakal*-plant, and other plants and herbs. When the rite of casting things into oil is to be performed, the amount of oil to be used is generally mentioned, and sometimes the kind of oil to be employed. The rite of the knotted cord² frequently accompanies the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand", and on one occasion the rite is followed by a magical formula; in No. 12, a tablet intended for the use of a sick man, when the priest loosens the knot he is to utter the words *Īa uma'iranni*, after which the sick man is to return

¹ Nos. 15, ll. 24 ff.; 17, ll. 6 ff.; 23, ll. 7 ff.; 24, ll. 5 ff.; 25, ll. 6 ff.

² See below, p. 71 f.

to his house without looking backward. The occasions on which the tablets might be used are sometimes specified in the ceremonial sections; Nos. 12 and 31, for instance, are to be used at night, No. 30 on a favourable day, No. 24 during a certain phase of the moon, and No. 21 at night when the wind is in a certain quarter. The use of the majority of the tablets, however, appears to have been unrestricted.

It will be seen, therefore, that the ceremonies which accompany the "Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand" in general character resemble those which occur on other classes of ceremonial and religious texts. They were not merely symbols, but were regarded as potent in themselves, and, as the efficacy of an incantation depended on its correct recital, so their power resulted from a scrupulous performance of each detail. They are, with one exception, written after the prayer or incantation they accompany, but in most cases they describe rites which are to be performed before the recitation of the prayer. The god or goddess must be propitiated by the necessary gifts before the suppliant is in a position to make his appeal in the divine presence; the altar must be loaded with offerings and the censers lighted before the words of the incantation can take effect.

LIST OF TABLETS.

	No.
I. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO GROUPS OF DEITIES:—	
1. Sin, Ištar and Tašmîtu	1
2. Ninib, Tašmîtu and another goddess	2
3. Ninib and Damkina	3
4. Ia, Damkina and Ba'u	4
5. Di-kud and Ištar	5
6. Anu, Nusku, Sin, Ba'u and Šamaš	6
7. Bîlit ili, Išhara and a god	7
8. Ištar and certain stars	8
9. Marduk and Bîlit ili	9
10. Marduk and Šamaš	10
II. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO GODS:—	
1. Marduk	11—18
2. Bîl	19
3. Rammân	20—21
4. Nabû	22
5. Sin	23—26
6. Nirgal	27—28
III. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO GODDESSES:—	
1. Ša-la	29
2. Ištar	30—32
3. Tašmîtu	33
4. Mi-mi	34
5. Bîlit	35
IV. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO DEITIES WHOSE NAMES HAVE NOT BEEN PRESERVED	
	36—45
V. PRAYERS ADDRESSED TO ASTRAL DEITIES:—	
1. Muštabarrû-mûtânu	46
2. Mul-mul	47—48
3. Kak-si-di	49
4. Sibziana	50—52
VI. PRAYERS AGAINST THE EVILS ATTENDING AN ECLIPSE OF THE MOON	
	53—62

Transliteration Translations and Notes.

Section I.

Prayers addressed to Groups of Deities.

The plan on which the following pages have been arranged requires perhaps a word of explanation. The tablets are numbered and are here treated in the same order as they occur in the plates at the end of the volume. I have not divided the Transliteration, Translations and Notes into three separate Sections, as I believe the theoretical simplicity of such an arrangement is purchased at a great practical disadvantage, the constant reference from one part of the book to another tending rather to weary than assist the reader. To reduce this inconvenience as far as possible I have collected together all the matter referring to each tablet. A full transliteration of the text is first given which is followed by a description and translation of the prayers, incantations and ceremonies that it contains. The notes follow the translation, the numbers at the head of each paragraph referring to the line of the text with which the note in question deals.

In the Transliteration those portions of the text that have been restored are placed within square brackets, while the signs within round brackets always denote phonetic complements. Variant readings are given at the foot of the page, the duplicate tablets being cited by the capitals A, B, C etc., the registration numbers of which are in each case given in the first

B

footnote to the cuneiform text. In transliterating a well preserved tablet I have commenced a fresh line with each line of the text and have endeavoured to retain as far as possible the original spacing and arrangement of the words as they stand on the tablet itself. As however in the case of broken tablets such an arrangement would lead to a considerable waste of space, I have let the transliteration of those tablets run on continuously, putting between each line a space of five dots if only one character is missing and ten dots to indicate a gap of two or more characters. When the text of such a broken or badly preserved tablet is insufficient to furnish an intelligible translation I have abstained from attempting one; in every case however a transliteration of the text is given, each word of which is cited in the Vocabulary.

The texts have been divided into Sections, which are to some extent explained by their titles. The first Section, consisting of Nos. 1—10, is composed of tablets on each of which are inscribed separate prayers to two or more deities. In some cases (Nos. 3, 5 and 9) there remain prayers addressed only to one god and goddess but from No. 6 it would appear probable that originally four or five deities shared the prayers inscribed on each of these tablets. It is possible that some fragmentary texts, at present containing a single prayer or incantation and therefore classified under Sections II and III, formed part of a large tablet which when complete contained addresses to various deities, and which would accordingly fall under the present heading. The fact however that such fragments present no distinctive characteristic by which they may be detected renders hazardous any attempt at separating them from the texts addressed solely to one god or goddess. Under these circumstances the only practicable course was to ignore the possibility of their belonging to the first section and to classify them according to their present contents.¹

¹ For a fuller discussion of the classification of the texts *cf.* *Introduction*.



No. 1.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. *šiptu* ^{il} Sin ^{il} Nannaru ru-šú-bu ú-
 2. ^{il} Sin id-dis-šú-ú mu-nam-mir
 3. *šá-ki-in na-mir-ti a-na nišî^{pl}*
 4. *ana nišî^{pl} šal-mat kaḫḫadu uš-šú-ru sa-*
 5. *nam-rat urru-ka ina samî-t*
 6. *šar-ḫat di-ṣa-ra-ka kîma* ^{il} Gibil
 7. *ma-lu-ú nam-ri-ru-ka iršita(ta) rapašta* (.)
 8. *šar-ḫa nišî^{pl} uḫ-ta-sa-ra ana a-ma-ri-ka*
 9. ^{il} A-nim samî-t sa la i-lam-ma-du mi-lik-su ma-
 10. *šú-tu-rat urru-ka kîma* ^{il} Šamas bu-uk-ri-
 11. *kan-su pâni-ka ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} purus mâtâti šâkin(in) ina pâni-ka*
 12. *ina lumun* ^{il} atali ^{il} Sin sa ina arḫi pulâni ūmi pulâni išakna(na)
 13. *lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limniti^{pl} lâ ṭâbâti^{pl} sa ina ikalli-yà u*
mâti-yà ibasâ-a
 14. *ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} i-šal-lu-ka-ma tanadin(in) mil-ka*
 15. *izvizû pu-ḫur-su-nu uš-ta-mu-ú ina šapli-ka*
 16. ^{il} Sin šú-ṣu-ú sa I.KUR i-šal-lu-ka-ma ta-mit ilâni^{pl} tanadin(in)
 17. *bubbulum ü-um ta-mit-ti-ka pi-ris-ti ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}*
 18. *ûmu XXX^{KAN} i-sin-na-ka ü-um ta-šil-ti ilu-ti-[ka]*
 19. ^{il} Namrašit i-muk la ša-na-an sa la i-lam-ma-du mi-lik-su
ma-
 20. *as-ruk-ka si-rik müsi lallartu ak-ki-ka ri-šs-ta-a ši-ka-*
 21. *kan-sa-ku az-za-az a-št²-ka ka-*
 22. *ka-ša dum-ki u mi-ša-ri šukun(un) ili-[ya]*
 23. *ili-yà u* ^{il} istari¹ šá is-tu ü-um ma-du-ti is-bu-su
 24. *ina kit-ti u mišari lis-li-mu itti-yà* ♂ *ur-ḫi lid-mi-iḫ ḫad-is*
ni-
 25. *ú-ma²-ir-ma* ^{il} ZA.GAR ilu sa sunâti^{pl}
 26. *ina sat müsi KAB.MIŠ ár-ni-ya lu-uš-mi šir-ti lu-ta-*
 27. *ana dá-ra-ti lud-lul dá-li-lí-[ka]*
-
28. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* ^{il} Sin.[KAN]
-
29. *Šiptu ḫa-rið-tú¹ il* Is-tar ka-nu-ut i-[lá-a-ti]

¹ B ka-rið-tum.

30. *DI.BAR*¹ *samî-i u iršiti(ti)*² *ša-ru-ru kibrâti*[^{pl}]³
 31. -*in-nin-na*⁴ *bu-uk-[rat]* ^{ilu}*Sin i-lit-ti* ^{ilu}*NIN.*[*GAL*]
 32. -*mat*⁵ *dar-ri [šú-mè-î] ku-ra-di*⁶ ^{ilu}*Šamaš*
 33. [^{ilu}*Is-tar*] *a-nu-[ti-ma*⁷ *samî-î] ti-šî-il-[li]*⁸
 34. [. ^{ilu}*Bil [ma-li-ki ta-di-]im-mi da-*
 35. [. -*mu]* *ba-an-[tù?* *u* -*tu dan-*
- Rev.
 36. [. ^{pl}*ru-ku-tu tu-sak*]-*na pânu-[ki*
 37. [^{ilu}*Taš-mi-tum ilat(at)*⁹ *su-pi u da-di bi-lit*
 38. [*ana*]-*ku pulânu apil pulâni ša ilu-su pulânu* ^{ilu}*istar-su pu-*
lânitum[(*tum*)]
 39. *ina lumun* ^{ilu}*atali* ^{ilu}*Sin ša ina arši pulâni ūmi pulâr:*
isakna[(*na*)]
 40. *lumun idâti*^{pl} *ITI.MIŠ limniti*^{pl} *lâ tábâti*^{pl} *ša ina ikalli-ya* ^u
mâtî-a ibasâ-[*a*]
 41. *ašhur-ki imid-ki ši-mi-i a-ra-ti*¹⁰
 42. *a-na* ^{ilu}*Nabû ħa-*³*-i-ri-ki*¹¹ *bilu ašaridu mâri riš-ti-i ša*
I.SAG.ILA a-bu-ti šab-[*ti-ma*]
 43. *liš-mi zik-ri ina ki-bit pi-ki & lil-ki un-ni-ni-ya lil-ma-da su-pi-ya*
 44. *ina zik-ri-šu kabti(ti) ilu u* ^{ilu}*istar lislimu(mu) itti-ya*
 45. *li-in-ni-is-si muršu ša zumri-ya & li-tâ-kil ta-ni-ĥu ša širi*^{pl}-[*ya*]
 46. *lit-ta-bil asakku ša bu'âni*^{pl}-[*ya*]
 47. *lip-ša-aš-ru imti*^{pl} *imti*^{pl} *imti*^{pl} *šâ ibasû-û ili-ya*
 48. *li-in-ni-is-si ma-mit*¹² *li-tâ-kil*¹³ *ni-*
 49. *lit-lu-ud* ^{ilu}*NAM.TAR*¹⁴ *li-šal-*² *irat-su & ina pi-ki*¹⁵ *liš-ša-kin*
ba-ni-ti
 50. *ilu u*¹⁶ *šarru liĥ-bu-u damiĥti(ti) ina ki-bit-ki šir-ti ša ūl uttak-*
karum(*rum*)¹⁷
 51. *u an-ni-ki ki-nim ša ūl inû-u* ^{ilu}*Taš-mi-tum biltu*¹⁸
-
52. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* ^{ilu}*Taš-mi-tum.KAN*
-
53. *šiptu bilu muš-tî-šir kiš-šat nišî*^{pl} *gi-mir nab-ni-ti*
 54. *duppu* ^{KAN}*bit rim-ki ikal* ^{ilu}*Assur-bân-apli etc.*

¹ *B* -*tû.* ² *B* *iršitim*(*tim*). ³ *B* *ša-ru-ur kib-ra-a-ti.* ⁴ *B* -*in-nin-ni.* ⁵ *B* -*am-ti.* ⁶ *B* *ku-ra-du.* ⁷ *B* *a-na-ti-ma.* ⁸ *B* *ta-bi-il-li.*
⁹ *C* *i-lat.* ¹⁰ *C* *aš-ĥur-ki bilti-ya ši-mi-i su-[pi-ya].* ¹¹ *C* *ĥa-i-ri-ki.* ¹² *C* *ma-mi-tu.* ¹³ *C* *lit-* ¹⁴ *C* *gallû.* ¹⁵ *C* [*a-na*] *nišî*^{pl}
a-ša-a-ti. ¹⁶ *C* *š.* ¹⁷ *C* *uttakkaru(ru).* ¹⁸ *C* *bi-il-tum.*

No. 1 (K 155) consists of the upper part of a large tablet of which fully half has been broken away. The text in its present condition falls into three main sections: (a) ll. 1—27, a prayer to *Sin* on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon, (b) ll. 29—35, the opening lines of a prayer to *Istar*, and (c) ll. 36—51, the conclusion of a prayer to *Tašmîtu* which like (a) is directed against the evils resulting from a lunar eclipse. The prayer to *Sin* (a) commences with an address to the god describing his power and attributes. Ll. 12 and 13 state the occasion of the prayer: an eclipse of the moon has taken place bringing evil on the land of Assyria and the palace of the king who therefore appeals to the god of heaven and to the Moon-god himself, whose prerogative it is to give an oracle of the great gods when they so desire.

Translation.

1. O *Sin*! O *Nannar*! mighty one
2. O *Sin*, who art unique, thou that brightenest
3. That givest light unto the nations
4. That unto the black-headed race art favourable
5. Bright is thy light, in heaven
6. Brilliant is thy torch, like the Fire-god
7. Thy brightness fills the broad earth!
8. The brightness of the nation he gathers, in thy sight . . .
9. O *Anu* of the sky, whose purpose no man learns!
10. Overwhelming is thy light like the Sun-god [thy?] first-born!
11. Before thy face the great gods bow down, the fate of the
world is set before thee!
12. In the evil of an eclipse of the Moon which in such and
such a month on such and such a day has taken place,
13. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,
which are in my palace and my land,
14. The great gods beseech thee and thou givest counsel!
15. They take their stand all of them, they petition at thy feet!
16. O *Sin*, glorious one of *Īkur*! they beseech thee and thou
givest the oracle of the gods!
17. The end of the month is the day of thy oracle, the decision
of the great gods;

18. The thirtieth day is thy festival, a day of prayer to thy
divinity!
19. O God of the New Moon, in might unrivalled, whose purpose
no man learns,
20. I have poured thee a libation of the night (with) wailing,
I have offered thee (with) shouts of joy a drink offering of . .
21. I am bowed down! I have taken my stand! I have sought
for thee!
22. Do thou set favour and righteousness upon me!
23. May my god and my goddess, who for long have been angry
with me,
24. In righteousness and justice deal graciously with me! Let
my way be propitious, with joy
25. And ZA.GAR, the god of dreams hath sent,
26. In the night season my sin may I hear my
iniquity may
27. For ever may I bow myself in humility before thee!

Of (*b*) the prayer to *Istar* only a few lines have been preserved containing the invocation of the goddess. She is addressed as: "*Istar* the heroine, strong among goddesses! Lady(?) of heaven and earth, the splendour of the four quarters! the first-born of *Sin*, offspring of *Ningal*! O *Istar*, over these heavens dost thou rule." The reverse of the tablet (*c*) consists of the last fifteen lines of a prayer to *Tasmitu*, in which the goddess is petitioned to intercede with her husband the god *Nabû* and to induce him to remove the sickness and enchantments caused by the Moon's eclipse. After addressing the goddess by name her suppliant continues: —

38. I so and so, son of so and so, whose god is so and so,
whose goddess is so and so,
39. In the evil of an eclipse of the Moon, which in such and
such a month on such and such a day has taken place
40. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,
which are in my palace and my land,
41. Have turned towards thee! I have established thee! Listen
to the incantation!
42. Before *Nabû* thy spouse, the lord, the prince, the first-born
son of *Isagila*, intercede for me!

43. May he hearken to my cry at the word of thy mouth; may
he remove my sighing, may he learn my supplication!
44. At his mighty word may god and goddess deal graciously
with me!
45. May the sickness of my body be torn away; may the
groaning of my flesh be consumed!
46. May the consumption of my muscles be removed!
47. May the poisons that are upon me be loosened!
48. May the ban be torn away, may the be consumed!
49. May; at thy command may mercy be established!
50. May god and king ordain favour at thy mighty command
that is not altered
51. And thy true mercy that changes not, O lady *Tasmitu*!
- The catch-line reads: "O lord, that directest the multitude
of the peoples, the whole of creation!"


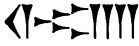
1. The word *ru-su-bu* (= *rusûbu*), if my reading is correct, is an adj. of the form **فَعُولٌ**, the usual forms of the word being *rasbu* and *rasûbu*. The character, however, which I read as **𐎠** is almost obliterated and might possibly be read **𐎠**.



6. *šarâhu* is proved by JENSEN to have the meaning "to shine, be bright"; cf. *Kosmologie* p. 105 f., where the present passage is quoted from STRASSMAIER, *A.V.*, no. 8063. For the meaning of *dipâru* "torch", cf. JENSEN, *ZK*, II, p. 53, and ZIMMERN, *BPS*, p. 47.

9. *ma-[am-ma-an]* is the probable restoration of the end of this line and of l. 19. From the end of l. 10 only one character appears to be missing; *bu-uk-ri-[ka]* would therefore be a possible restoration.

11. *ina* does not occur in the text with the first *pâni-ka* as we might be led to expect from the latter half of the line: for a similar use of *pânu* without the preposition cf. IV R 59 [66], no. 2, rev. l. 18, *pâni-ka lu-kiir*, "in thy sight may I be precious".

12 f. The formula contained in these two lines, stating the occasion of the prayer, is of frequent occurrence in these texts (cf. *Introduction*). The first half of the second line, which in several tablets forms a line by itself, is in apposition to *ina*

lumun ^{iu}atali ^{iu}Sin, as indicated in my translation, and the whole formula, which does not represent a complete sentence in itself, acts merely as an introduction to the sentence that follows it. The only difficulty in the two lines is in connection with the phrase . These two ideograms occur together not only in the formula under discussion but are occasionally to be met with in prayers incantations etc., and whenever they so occur they are never joined by a copula but always stand in apposition to one another as in the present passage, cf. No. 12, l. 64 *ai idihâ-a lumun s-nâti*^{pl} *ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ* ša šamî-ti u uršitim(tim), HAUPT'S *ASKI* No. 7, Rev. l. 4 f. *ina lumun ID.MIN.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ* šî-kin usurtu. l. 7 f. *aš-sum lumun ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ* limnîti^{pl} ša ina bîti-yà bašâ^{pl}-ma pal-qa-ku, and l. 9 f. *ina lumun ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ* šû-ta-ka-an-ni-ma, K 6343, l. 6 *ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ* limnîti^{pl} lâ tabâ. K 8005 + K 8845 + K 8941, a very fragmentary prayer of Assurbânipal formed from three pieces I have lately joined, in l. 3 of which the phrase *ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ* occurs, IV R 17, Rev. l. 15 f. *mu-pa-aš-sir NAM.BUL.BLI ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ* limnîti^{pl}, probably IV R 60 [67], Rev. l. 34 [*ID*].*MIŠ ITI.MIŠ* *BAR.MIŠ* ana sarri u mâti-su bašâ^{pl}-a, etc. More commonly however the ideogram  is found by itself, cf. No. 12, l. 65 *lumun ITI ali u mâti ai ikšudanni(ni) yâ-si*, the passages quoted from bilingual incantations in BRÜNNOW'S *List*, no. 9420, IV R 56 [63], Col. II, 116 ^{iu}Sin *mu-kal-lim ITI.MIŠ* K 9006, l. 5 *ITI limuttu ša ina su-pu-ri-ya*, K 9594, l. 2 (published and transliterated by BRÜNNOW, *ZA* IV, pp. 233, 249, 79-7-8, 52 a corner of an incantation in ll. 3-6 of which the suppliant prays for help *ina lumun ITI ina lumun di-ku ina lumun ašakku ina lumun ku-us-[su:]*; the fragmentary prayer 82-3-23, 57 Rev. l. 4, K 6187, a Babylonian ceremonial text for obtaining magical results from stones (cf. BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 769), in Col. III of which the *ITI limuttu(tu)* is constantly mentioned, K 3460, Col. I (cf. *op. cit.* p. 535), 79-7-8, 115, l. 16, Bu. 91-5-9, 14, l. 10 an astrological report from *Istarsumîrîš*, K 21 (cf. R. F. HARPER, *Assyrian and Babylonian Letters*, Pt. I, p. 49) a letter from *Nabû-nâdinsum* to the king which concludes (l. 12 ff.): *û ina ili û-ti an-ni-ti šarru bi-ili -su lu. id-da-ab-bu-nû*

u Bîl ù *u* Nabû am-mar ITI št-tu-uk-ki ma-šu a-na šarru bili-yá
 i-št-tu-uk-ku šarru bi-ili lu la i-pa-laḫ, K 168, Obv. l. 16 f. (a letter,
 published by WINKLER, *Keilschrift*. II, Leipzig, 1893, p. 28), etc.
 Though the interpretation of the ideogram ITI is entirely depen-
 dent on the context of the passages where it occurs, there is
 not much doubt as to its meaning. The word is generally
 rendered by some synonym of "sign" or "omen" (cf. LENORMANT,
Études accadiennes, Vol. III, p. 136 f., DELITZSCH, *WB*, p. 169,
 SAYCE, *Hibbert Lectures*, pp. 449, 459, 512, 516, 538, JENSEN in
 SCHRADER'S *Keilins. Bibl.*, Vol. II, pp. 249, 253, etc.), though
 in *ZK I*, p. 303 JENSEN assigned to it the active meaning "power,
 might (*ops*)". That the former is the more correct rendering
 of the two is I think put beyond a doubt by a passage occurring
 in a letter (K 112), the text of which has recently been published
 by R. F. HARPER, *Assyrian and Babylonian Letters*, Pt. II, p. 228,
 London 1894. The first fifteen lines of this letter read: a-na ^{am}ik-
 karu bili-ya arad-ka ^m *u* Nabû-zîr-išir lu sulmu(mu) a-na bili-ya
^u Nabû u ^u Marduk a-na bili-ya (5) šanâti^{pl} ma'-da-ti lik-ru-bu
 ITI.MIŠ lu-u ša samî-i lu ša iršitim(tim) lu-u ša  am-mar
 lim-na-ni a-sa-tar ina ba-at-ta-ta-ai ma-ḫar ^u Šamas u-sa-ad-bi-
 ib-šu-nu (10) ina karân šutû-u ina mi^{pl} rimki ina samni^{pl} piššâti^{pl}-
 šu amilûti^{pl} (?) am-mu-ti ú-sa-ab-si-il u-sa-kil-šu-nu šar pu-u-ḫi
 sa ^{mât} Akkadû^{ki} ITI.MIŠ uš-taḫ-ra-an-ni i-si-si (15) ma-a mi-nu-u
 ITI Though the interpretation of this text is in places
 exceedingly obscure the general drift of the letter is clear
 enough. In consequence of enquiries concerning the ITI Nabû-
 zîr-išir takes the necessary observations and returns his report
 to an official styled the *ikkaru*. After the usual salutations he
 states that he has observed "the ITI, whether of the sky, or
 of the earth, or of the 

¹ Prof. BEZOLD has called my attention to the use of ITI in the colophon

the word is in itself colourless taking a favourable or unfavourable meaning from its context is suggested by the qualifying phrase *limnîti^{pl} lâ tâbâti^{pl}* inserted in the formula under discussion, and this is put beyond a doubt by Rm. 13, a fragment of an omen tablet, in ll. 13 and 16 of which we find the phrase *ITI damîktim*[(*tim^{pl}*)] as well as *ITI limuttim*(*tim^{pl}*). It is natural however that in prayers for help or deliverance *ITI* should generally occur in an unfavourable sense.

But while we can assign a meaning to the ideogram with something like certainty, we do not meet with the same success when we look for its Semitic equivalent. DELITZSCH indeed in *AL³*, p. 30, no. 256 suggests a rendering *takiltu*(?) and he is followed by LEHMANN in his explanation of K 168, ll. 14 and 15 (cf. *Šamašsumukin*, p. 76 f.), in which he transliterates *ITI* with the plural-sign as *taklâti*, *tak-li-ta-su-nu* occurring in close connection two lines above. But against this rendering is to be urged the fact that wherever the sign occurs in bilingual incantations it is, as far as I know, rendered not by *takiltu* but by *illu*. As however I do not know on what grounds DELITZSCH bases his identification of the ideogram with *takiltu* I have throughout my transliteration rendered the word by *ITI*, thus leaving the question in abeyance.

The explanation of *ID* is also conjectural. Though *ID.MIŠ* and *ITI.MIŠ* are in apposition it does not follow that they are synonymous, as they are taken by LENORMANT, *La Magie*, p. 162 and by SAYCE, *Hibbert Lectures*, pp. 173 and 538. It appears to me that DELITZSCH has given the true explanation of the word in his translation of the sentence *aš-šum lumun ID.MI ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} ša ina bîti-ya bašâ^{pl}-ma*, to which reference has already been made and which he renders: "von wegen (*aššum*) der bösen Mächte, der bösen Zeichen, die in meinem Hause sind" (cf. *WB* p. 169). Here apparently he renders *ID* by its most common equivalent *idu*, the plural of which constantly occurs in the sense of "forces, powers", and this view is supported by the

of K 8713, where the word apparently refers to and should be rendered by "astrological forecasts". I think however that the more general rendering "portent", which would of course include the special meaning attaching to the word in this tablet, is better suited to many of the other passages in which *ITI* is to be found; see especially IV R 3, Col. I, 1, 29 f.

fact that in the same hymn (*cf. supra* p. 8) *ID* occurs with the dual as well as the plural-sign.¹ Moreover in No. 6, l. 114 f. *i-da-tu-u-a* occurs in parallelism with *šunât^l-u-a* and must therefore have a somewhat similar meaning to that of *ID* in the present passage. The meaning of the formula may therefore be regarded as practically settled though the Semitic equivalent of *ITI* is still a matter of some uncertainty.

15. That $\text{𐎠𐎢𐎡} \text{𐎠𐎢}$ is equivalent to *nazâzu* is clear from BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 4893. If on the other hand we read the group phonetically, the form *du-bu* must be explained as Perm. II 1 from *dabâbu*, for *dubbubû**, *dubb-bû**; the former explanation however appears to me the more probable of the two. The verb *uš-ta-mu-ú* in the second half of the line I take to be III 2 from $\sqrt{\text{𐎠𐎢𐎡}}$, "to speak", with a causative signification, "to cause to speak", *i. e.* "petition".


16. *tâmitu* in the technical sense of "an oracle" occurs in the regular formulae of the so-called "Downfall" tablets, in which "*Izib 7*" commonly consists of the phrase *izib ša i-na pi nâr ambâri ardi-ka ta-mit up-tar-ri-du*, "Grant that in the mouth of the magician's son thy servant a word (*i. e.* the oracle for which we ask) may hasten", or in the 1st pers. *ta-mit ina pi-ya up(or ip)-tar-ri-du*, *cf.* KNUDTZON, *Assyrische Gebete an den Sonnengott*, Vol. II, p. 42, Leipzig 1893.


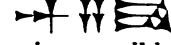
17. For the explanation of *bubbulum* as "the day of (the Moon's) disappearance" *cf.* JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, pp. 91, 106.




19. $\text{𐎠𐎢} \text{𐎠} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎡} \text{𐎠} \text{𐎢}$ I have taken as an abbreviation of $\text{𐎠𐎢} \text{𐎠} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎡} \text{𐎠} \text{𐎢} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎡}$. It might be possible to read the group *ilu ina isid ūmi* "o god! in the foundation of (that) day is a power unrivalled *etc.*", referring to the thirtieth day of


¹ The sign of the dual is also to be found with *ID* in the name of the plant $\text{𐎠𐎢𐎡} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎡} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎡} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎡} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎡} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎡}$, which occurs in Col. V, l. 4 of Rm. 328, a tablet in which the names of plants are enumerated in short sections probably for use as prescriptions. This plant may have been so named from its employment in warding off the evils of the *ID.MIŠ ITI.MIŠ*. That certain prescriptions were used against such evils is clear from K. 6432, a tablet containing prescriptions, one section of which commences (*rev.*, l. 4) *inuma ina ara^hNisâni ūmi IKAN amilu ID.MIŠ-šu ITI.MIŠ-šu limuttu-[šu?]* (*cf.* BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 787).




the month mentioned in the preceding line. But this explanation appears rather forced, and the parallelism of l. 9 seems to indicate that the group is the name of a god. That *nam-rašit* = the New-Moon has been shown by JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 104 f., and the invocation of the Moon-god as the New-Moon following immediately on the mention of the end of the month is singularly appropriate.

20. *as-ruk-ka si-rik*; cf. No. 35, l. 9, *as-ruk-ki si-rik* addressed to *Išhara*. The suffixes *-ka* and *-ki* are probably to be regarded as having the force of *ana ka-a-tu*, *ana ka-a-ti*. For a similar use of the suffix cf. K 5418a, Col. IV, l. 7, quoted by BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 715: *biti-si-na* (or *bit-si-na*) *i-pu-uš-ka na-rū-a aš-tur-ka*, "their house have I made for thee, my tablet have I inscribed for thee". A somewhat analogous instance occurs in an Old-Babylonian letter (V.A.Th. 575), published by MEISSNER, *Beitr. z. Assyr.*, Vol. II, pp. 561 f., 577, in l. 10 of which the verb *i-si-ba-ak-ku-su* occurs, governing two suffixes however and not a suffix and a substantive as in the present passage.  may be read *il-lu* in agreement with *mūši*, "an incantation of the bright night". But *lallartu* (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, No. 11181) appears to me the preferable reading, as it balances *ri-iš-ta-a* in the second half of the line. For a similar use of the word cf. Sm. 954, Obv. l. 33, quoted by ZIMMERN, *BPS*, p. 95.

25. The title *ilu ša šunāti^{pl}* occurs in IV R 66, No. 2. Rev. l. 24, where it is applied to , which ZIMMERN (*op. cit.* p. 105) explains as meaning "dream-god".  in l. 11a of the list of gods published in II R 54 is possibly to be regarded as a synonym of *Bil*, as suggested by BRÜNNOW, *List*, No. 11771.

26. The group -*tu* in V R 20, 3e is read as *sartu* "sin" by ZIMMERN, *op. cit.*, p. 12, while for -*ta*, -*ti* in IV R 61, no. 1, ll. 29 and 31 he proposes a rendering *sertu* "anger, wrath", where the meaning "sin" would be inappropriate (cf. *op. cit.*, p. 85). That "sin" is the meaning of the word in the present passage is clear from the corresponding *arniya* in the first half of the line. For my reading *sirtu* and not *sartu* or *sartu* cf. DELITZSCH in ZIMMERN's *BPS*, p. 115.

28. This colophon line, which is characteristic of the present collection of texts (*cf. Introduction*), is with one exception written throughout in Sumeru-Akkadian, thus: *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* *ilu* (or *kakkab*) *KAN* (or *KID*). The exception occurs in l. 14 of No. 35, which reads: *ni-iš ka-a-ti ša ilu Bilit*. The beginning of the line is unfortunately broken off and we are consequently left in doubt as to the Assyrian equivalent of *INIM.INIM.MA*. Our choice however appears to be restricted to *amātu* and *šiptu* (*cf. BRÜNNOW, List, nos. 588 f.*), and of these the former is to be preferred as it distinguishes the ideogram from  occurring at the commencement of almost all these incantations. In Assyrian the line should therefore in all probability run: *amât nis kâti ša ilu* (or *kakkab*) The expression *nis kâti*, "hand-raising", has in many passages almost lost its original meaning and been transferred to the utterance that generally accompanied the act. It is thus possible that the colophon-line in question is simply equivalent to: "The words of the prayer to such and such a god". My own opinion however is that *INIM.INIM.MA*, whether considered the equivalent of *amātu* or not, has acquired in the colophons where it occurs the definite meaning of "prayer".¹ On this assumption *nis kâti* must be regarded as retaining its original significance and we must see in the title an allusion to some act or ceremony accompanying the recitation of the prayer that precedes it. It may possibly be urged against this view that in No. 8, l. 21 *ŠU IL.LA III šanitu ipuš(us)* takes the place of the more usual *minûtu(tu) an-ni-tu III šanitu munu(nu)*², and should therefore be treated as its equivalent in meaning and translated: "the prayer three times perform". But such an inference is far from certain and it appears to me more probable that in the case of No. 8 the act of raising the hand three times is substituted for the threefold repetition of the prayer.

30. My translation of the ideogram *DI.BAR* is conjectural, for the fact that the sign-group    occurs in a

¹ It is possible that the group should be transliterated by some word with the definite meaning of prayer, such as *tislitu* or *ikribu*.

² For a discussion of this phrase *cf. infra, sub No. 2, l. 10.*

list of gods in II R 54 as an equivalent of *Bil* (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 9544) does not throw much light upon its meaning. Of the reading of the duplicate B, which probably gave the phonetic equivalent of the ideogram unfortunately only the ending -*tú* has been preserved.


35. In the duplicate B the sign following 𐎶 is written very clearly thus $\text{𐎶}-\text{𐎶}$. This may have been a slip on the part of the scribe for $\text{𐎶}-\text{𐎶}$, or possibly for $\text{𐎶}-\text{𐎶}$, in which latter case the first part of the line should be transliterated:
MUJ BA.AN.UD.DA


41. *a-ra-ti*, for *arrati*, is clearly used here in the sense of "incantation" or "invocation", as shown by the duplicate C, which reads *ši-mi-i su-[pi-ya]*. The end of l. 42 is restored from the somewhat similar line in HAUPT's *ASKT*, No. 19, Rev. l. 5, which reads: — *ana kar-ra-di id-lum* ^{itu} *Šamaš ka'-i-ri na-ra-mi-ki a-bu-ti šab-ti-ma*. I have adopted ZIMMERN's explanation of the phrase in *BPS*, p. 59; *abuttu* he derives from $\sqrt{\text{בט}}$ "to twist", explaining the word as meaning "chain, fetter", and to the phrase *abuttu sabâtu* he gives the meaning "to go bail, give security for someone, to intercede for him" (esp. of intercession to a deity). Cf. also DELITZSCH in ZIMMERN's *BPS*, p. 117 f. and *WB*, p. 75 f., where he derives the word from $\sqrt{\text{בט}}$.

48. *li-tá-kil* I take to be = *littakil*, IV 2 from *akâlu*. If the word be read *li-da-gil*, I 1 from *dagâlu*, then *li-in-ni-is-si* must be regarded as I 2, not IV 1 from *nisû*, and the line would run: "May he tear away the sickness of my body; may he behold the sighing of my flesh". But the more common form of the Pres. of *dagâlu* is *idagal*, and the reading of the duplicate C seems rather to support the former view.

49. *ba-ni-ti*, a subs. from *bânu* "to shine". From the meaning "brightness" the word comes to signify "mercy", cf. ZIMMERN, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

54. The scribe has left a space after *duppu* evidently with the intention of subsequently filling in the number of the tablet. Two other tablets of the Series *Bit rimki* are known to us, namely K 3245 *etc.* and K 3392, which are labelled respectively

the 1st. and 3rd. tablets of the series (*cf.* BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 528 and Vol. III, p. VIII). The fragment K 6028 is a duplicate of K 3392 (*cf. op. cit.* p. 757) but it is broken off before the first line of the colophon, and of the catch-line the beginning only is preserved: *siptu ga-aš-ru šú-* Now K 2538 etc. Col. VI, l. 1 reads *siptu gaš-ru su-pú-u i-ziz* ^{alm} *Assur*. Therefore on p. 5 of the *Additions* to IV R, the tablet K 6028 has been published as "probably part of the same text" as K 2538 etc. But K 3392, which preserves the beginning of the colophon shows that this is not the case. The catch-line does indeed refer to the first line of the incantation contained in Col. VI, ll. 1—21 of K 2538 etc. but this incantation, which is a duplicate of No. 9, ll. 1—26, has evidently been taken from the present class of texts and inserted in the composite and partly bilingual tablet published in IV R, pl. 21*. K 3392 and its duplicate on the other hand would appear to belong to the present class of texts, for their style and colophon-line point in this direction. From the shape of the tablet however it is certain that it originally contained four columns, two on either side, an arrangement that is never met with in the texts collected in this volume. The most probable explanation therefore seems to be that the Series *Bit rimki* was a composite collection of texts including among others texts of the present class.¹ It has been already pointed out that K 2832 + K 6680 contains "a list of the first lines of various incantations" (*cf.* BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, Vol. II, p. XXII), and it is possible that in Col. I we possess a fragmentary catalogue of the first lines of some of the incantations of this series. The tablet in question commences , while l. 11 runs *siptu ga-aš-ru šú-pu-ú i-ziz* ^{alm} *Assur*, a commencement which is identical with the catch-line of K 3392 and the first line of the Obv. of No. 9 and of its duplicate K 2538, Col. VI, ll. 1—21, and which must therefore refer to that incantation. The *Bit rimki* itself, from which the series takes its name, may possibly have been a certain temple or more probably a special chamber or division

¹ K 3392 adds but little to its duplicate K 6028 already published; apart from the beginning of the colophon its most important addition is that to l. 10, the end of which it restores thus: .

of every large temple. That it actually existed in one or other of these capacities is clear from the passages where it is mentioned throughout the hymn to the Sun-god published in V R, pl. 50 f.; in Col. III, l. 20 occurs the phrase *ina bit rim-ki ina i-ri-bi-ka*, "when thou enterest the house of libation"; and in l. 55 *ana bit rim-ki ina ti-ki-ka*, "when thou approachest the house of libation"; cf. also Col. III, ll. 55, 70 and Col. IV, ll. 21, 28 of the same text.

No. 2.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. da-
 2. ina ilâni^{pl}
 3. bilti-yà aš-ša-ḥar
 4. -ki i-si² bit-lut-ki
 5. -man-ni-ma ki-bi-i damiḫtim(tim)
 6. -ka ḥul-li-ki limuttim(tim)
 7. ya - a - ti pa - liḫ - ki
 8. [lib-bi-ki] lu-ša-pi dâ-lî-lî-ki lud-lul
-
9. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{il} Taš-mi-tum.KAN DU.DU Bî
 ŠA-NA burāši
 10. [ana] pân ^{il} Taš-mi-tum tašakan(an) KAS.SAG tanaki(ki)-ma
 minûtu(tû) an-ni-tû munu(nu)
-
11. šiptu ap-lu gaš-ru bu-kur ^{il} Bîl
 12. sur-bu-u¹ git-ma-lu i-lit-ti I.ŠAR.RA
 13. šá pu-luḫ-tû [lit]-bu-sû² ma-lu-u³ ḥar-ba-[šu]
 14. ^{il} UT.GAL.LU [ša la im]-maḫ-ḥa-ru ka-bal-su
 15. sù-bu-u man-[za-za] ina ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}
 16. ina I.KUR bit ta-[ši]-la-a-ti ša-ka-a⁴ ri-ša-a-ka
 17. id-din-ka-ma ^{il} Bîl abu-ka
 18. ti-rit kul-lat ilâni^{pl} ka-tuk-ka tam-ḥat
 19. ta-dan di-in ti-ni-ši-ti-ti⁵
 20. tuš-ti-sir la sù-sù-ru i-ka-a i-ku-ti⁶

¹ A sur-bu-ú. ² A lit-bu-su. ³ A ma-lu-ú; B [ma]-lu-ú. ⁴ B
 -lá-a ⁵ B di-in ti-ni-ši-ti. ⁶ B i-ku-tum.

1. *ta-šab-bat kât [in-ši] la li²-a tu-ša-aš-ka¹*
 2. *ša a-na a-ra-al-[li]-i šú-ru-du pa-gar-šu² tulira(ra)*
 3. *ša ár-nu i-šú-ú ta-paṭ-tár³ ár-nu⁴*
 4. *ev.*
 5. *ša ilu-šu itti-šu⁵ zi-nu-ú⁶ tu-sal-lam⁷ ár-ḫiš*
 6. *il^u NIN.IB a-ša-rid ilâni^{pl} ku-ra-du at-ta*
 7. *ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni ša ilu-šu pulânu il^uistar-šu pu-
lânitum(tum)⁸*
 8. *ar-kus-ka rik-sa KU.A.TIR aš-ruk-ka*
 9. *aš-ruk-ka tar-[rin]-nu⁹ i-ri-šu¹⁰ řâbu¹¹*
 10. *akki-ka du-uš-[šú]-bu ši-kar aš-na-an¹²*
 11. *itti-ka li-iz-[zi]-su¹³ ilâni^{pl} šú-ut il^uBil*
 12. *itti-ka li-iz-[zi]-zu¹³ ilâni^{pl} šú-ut I.KUR*
 13. *ki-niš nap-lis-an-ni-[ma¹⁴ ši-mi¹⁵] ka-ba-ai*
 14. *un-ni-ni-ya [li-ki-ma¹⁶ mu-ḫur] taš-lit*
 15. *zik-ri [li-řib] ili-ka*
 16. *si-lim itti ya-a-tu-ú pa-liḫ-ka*
 17. *[pa]-ni-ka a-ta-mar lu-št-ra ana-ku*
 18. *[mu]-up-pal-sa-ta¹⁷ ki-niš nap-lis-an-ni¹⁸*
 19. *[an]-ni pu-řur řir-ti¹⁹ pu-řur*
 20. *[ř] -ti-iḫ kil-la-ti-ma ři-ti-ti ru-um-[mi?]*
 21. *[ili]-yà u il^uistari-yà li-ša-ki-ru-in-ni-ma liḫ-bu-u damiḫtim(tim)*
 22. *[lib]-bi-ka lu-ša-pi dá-lt-li-ka lud-lul*
 23. *[INIM.INIM].MA řU IL.LA il^uNIN.IB.KAN*
 24. *kib-ra-a-ti i-lat bt-li-ř-ti*
 25. *il^uDa-gan ra-bit il^uI-gt-gi*
 26. *ḫ-ti ilâni^{pl} ka-nu-tú ai ak-ki*
 27. *tukulti(ti) I.ZID.DA*
 28. *mu-kin um-mat ilâni^{pl} a-pil il^uMarduk*
 29. *-šú nab-ni-ti*
 30. *-.ḫa-zi*
 31. *.-ra*

1 B tu-šak-ka-ri. 2 B ampagar-šu. 3 B tu-paṭ-tár; D ta-pa-
 4 B ár-na. 5 D il^uistar-šu. 6 D zi-nu-u. 7 B [tu]-sál-lam. 8 D ana-ku
 arad-ka m il^uAssur-dân-apli mâr ili-šu | ša ilu-šu Assur ilu istar-šu il^uAs-šú-ri-tum.
 9 CD tar-rin-na. 10 CD i-ri-ša. 11 D řa-a-ba. 12 D aš-na-an. 13 D li-iz-řu.
 14 D naplisa-ni-ma. 15 E ři-ma-a. 16 D liḫi-ma. 17 D [mu-up]-pal-sa-at.
 18 D naplis-an-ni. 19 DE řir-tim.


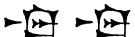


The first eight lines of No. 2 (K 2487 + K 2502 + K 2591) contain the end of a prayer to *Tasmitu*, in which the suppliant after beseeching the goddess to confer favour and to destroy iniquity, concludes with the desire that he may extol her heart and bow in humility before her. Ll. 9 and 10 form a colophon containing directions for ceremonies, for a full discussion of which *cf.* p. 19 ff. These are followed by a complete prayer of thirty-one lines addressed to *Ninib* (ll. 11—41) commencing with fourteen lines in description and praise of the god; the suppliant then states the offerings that he has duly made, relying on which he concludes with the request to be cleansed from sin, comforted in sorrow, and restored to the favour of god and goddess. Ll. 20—23 are remarkable as they attribute a gentle character to *Ninib*, describing him as the guide of the wandering and the sustainer of the weak, the restorer of the dead and the cleanser of sins. It is probable that in this description the god is regarded in his solar character as the friend of mankind, a function that is not however inconsistent with his character as the god of battle.¹ The eight fragmentary lines, with which the tablet concludes, contain the beginning of a prayer to a goddess, which in its damaged condition does not admit of a connected translation.

Translation.

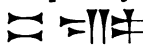
11. O mighty son, first-born of *Bil*!
12. Powerful, perfect, offspring of *Isara*,
13. Who art clothed with terror, who art full of fury!
14. O *Utgallu* (?), whose onslaught is unopposed!
15. Mighty is (thy) place among the great gods!
16. In *Ikur*, the house of decisions, exalted are thy heads,
17. And *Bil* thy father has granted thee
18. That the law of all the gods thy hand should hold!
19. Thou judgest the judgement of mankind!
20. Thou leadest him that is without a leader, the man that is
in need!
21. Thou holdest the hand of the weak, thou exaltest him that
is not strong!

¹ *Cf.* JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 475.

22. The body of the man that to the Lower World has been
brought down thou dost restore!
23. From him who sin possesses, the sin thou dost remove!
24. Thou art quick to favour the man with whom his god is
angry!
25. O *Ninib*, prince of the gods, a hero art thou!
26. I so and so, son of so and so, whose god is so and so,
whose goddess is so and so,
27. Have bound for thee a cord, have I offered
thee;
28. I have offered thee *tarrinnu*, a pleasant odour;
29. I have poured out for thee mead, a drink from corn.
30. With thee may there stand the gods of *Bil*!
31. With thee may there stand the gods of *Ikur*!
32. Truly pity me and hearken to my cries!
33. My sighing remove and accept my supplication!
34. Let my cry find acceptance before thee!
35. Deal favourably with me who fear thee!
36. Thy face have I beheld, let me have prosperity!
37. Thou art pitiful! Truly pity me!
38. Take away my sin, my iniquity remove!
39. Tear away my disgrace and my offence do thou loosen!
40. May my god and my goddess command me and may they
ordain good fortune!
41. May I praise thy heart, may I bow in humility before thee!

The first clause of the colophon contained in l. 9 f. has been already discussed, *cf.* p. 13 f., and in future I shall not again refer to this phrase which occurs on each of the texts published under Sections I—V. The expression  is to be found at the commencement of most directions for ceremonies interchanging with  and with   and evidently forming a sort of set introduction to the ceremonies that follow. Each of these three groups of signs is probably equivalent to *ipus annam*, "do the following", as BEZOLD has pointed out in *ZA*, V, p. 111. The three directions however that follow this introductory phrase in the present text require some explanation. The first is to the following effect: — "a *ŠANA* of incense before *Tasmitu* shalt

thou set", and the question at once arises, what is a *ŠA.NA*? The phrase *ŠA.NA burâsi* is of very common occurrence both in these texts and in regulations for ceremonies generally, and wherever it occurs there are only two alternatives possible as to its meaning. It must either be some measure of weight or capacity stating the exact amount of incense to be used, or else it must refer to the vessel in which the incense is contained. Which of these two meanings should be adopted is made clear from the use of *ŠA.NA* in K 3245 Col. II, l. 14 b,¹ which reads, VII *ŠA.NA tašakan(an)*, and in a colophon-line that is characteristic of the present class of texts *lû ina ŠAR lû ina ŠA.NA ipus(us)*, cf. Nos. 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 92 etc. As in both these expressions *ŠA.NA* is used absolutely, it cannot be the name of any measure or weight. We are reduced therefore to the second of the two alternatives and must conclude that the *ŠA.NA* was a kind of vessel capable of containing incense and of being set before a god; it may have taken the form of a small brazier or tripod.²

The second injunction, *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki)-ma*, is also frequently to be met with in the ritual texts. The two signs  are not to be read phonetically as an adv. *bi-riš*, but are rather to be regarded as the name of some libation, for otherwise the verb *tanaki* would be left without an object. The *KAS.SAG* may have been the name of some drink or liquid, but it appears to me to be more probable that it was the name of the drink-offering itself. For in IV R 60 [67], 20a there occurs the injunction *KAS.SAG karâni tanaki[(ki)]*, definitely stating that the *KAS.SAG* is to be of wine. This

¹ The first eighteen lines of this column are published by BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 516.

² In texts containing directions for ceremonies and rites we meet with the phrase *ŠA.NA GI.BIL.LA* (= *dipâru*) cf. No. 12, l. 86, K 6052, l. 5, IV R 55 [62], No. 2, Obv. l. 23, etc. If we here assign to *dipâru* its usual meaning of "torch" (cf. p. 6) it is not easy to see what meaning attaches to *ŠA.NA*. In fact the phrase appears inexplicable to me, unless we assume that *dipâru* has also the more indefinite meaning "flame" or "fire". It was apparently on such an assumption that STRONG (*Journal asiatique*, 1893, p. 382) suggests for the expression the meaning "un encensoir". In that case *ŠA.NA burâsi* and *ŠA.NA dipâri* would be practically synonymous.

view is further supported by the fact that in Sm. 810, Obv. l. 8 (BEZOLD) there occurs the expression $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$, *KAS.SAG tumalli-ma tukân(an)* "the *KAS.SAG* thou shalt fill up and offer". To "fill up a liquid" would be extremely colloquial English and in Assyrian the phrase would be meaningless; there would be nothing strange however in speaking of filling up such and such a drink-offering. The expression *KAS.SAG* $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ (= *satû*), "the *KAS.SAG* of drinking", *i. e.* that is drunk, which occurs in the same tablet, Obv. l. 17 and in Sm. 937, l. 4 (BEZOLD) would also seem to support this explanation. In No. 8, l. 21 *mi-iš-ḥa tanaki(ki)-ma* occurs in the place of the more usual *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki)-ma*. It is not possible however to argue from this passage alone that *mi-iš-ḥa* = *KAS.SAG*, for we have already seen (*cf.* p. 14) that the latter half of the same line contains a variation from the usual formula.

The colophon concludes with the direction $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ -*tû an-ni-tu* $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ -*nu*, my transliteration of which as *minûtu(tû) an-ni-tû mu-nu(nu)* requires justification. If the phrase always occurred precisely in the form in which we find it in the present text, it might with plausibility be urged that the signs should be read phonetically: *sit-tû an-ni-tû sit-nu*, *sitnû* being regarded as Imperative I 2 from *sanû* "to repeat", and *sittu* a substantive of the form $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ derived from the same verb. This rendering however is upset by the fact that the verb does not always occur as $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ -*nu*. For instance in IV R 55 [62], no. 2, Obv. l. 19 f. we find the direction *sîptu an-ni-tû* III *šanîtu ina pân* "Istar $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ -*ma*, and $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ without *-nu* is also to be found in Nos. 6, 96; 11, 45; 12, 16 and 103; 30, 27; K 3292, l. 7 *etc.* Moreover in l. 29 of K 6679 + K 8083, two fragments of a large tablet containing ceremonies and prayers to the goddess *Istar* which I have recently joined, we find the form $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ -*û*. These facts together prove conclusively that $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ is an ideogram, *-nu* and *-û* being merely phonetic complements. The phonetic complement *-nu* indicates that $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ = *manû* in the present phrase, and this is

put beyond a doubt by the fact that ŠA.MI.NI.𒀭𒀭𒀭 occurring in V R 50, Col. II, l. 63 in the sense of repeating an incantation is rendered in the Semitic translation by *mu-nu* (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 5972). But if 𒀭𒀭𒀭-*nu* = *munu(nu)* the substantive 𒀭𒀭𒀭-*tú* must be regarded as *minútu(tú)*, the whole phrase being equivalent to "This repetition (*i. e.* subject of repetition = incantation) repeat". The direction refers to the prayer or incantation that precedes, not to that which follows the colophon in which it occurs.

14. For a discussion of ⁱⁱUT.GAL.LU as a synonym of ⁱⁱNIN.IB cf. JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 461 f.

16. *ta-si-la-a-ti* prob. = plur. of *tasiltu*, "decree, decision(?)", a subs. of the form تَفْعَلَةٌ (or possibly تَفْعَلَةٌ) from $\sqrt{\text{تفعل}}$. Compare *tanittu* from $\sqrt{\text{נאנ}}$.

20. The indiscriminate use of *i* and *t* in the phrase *i-ka-a-ti-ku-ti* is striking. For the meaning of the words cf. DELITZSCH, *WB*, p. 370.

Ll. 27–29 recount the ceremonies and offerings which the suppliant states he has made to the god *Ninib*. After the formal statement of his name in l. 26, he continues: "I have bound for thee a cord". It is probable that this rite of binding a cord before the god belongs to the great body of sympathetic magic that plays so important a part in Babylonian sorcery. The spell was in all probability regarded as binding only so long as the cord remained knotted, its significance being somewhat similar to that of twisting the black and white threads mentioned as a spell in the sixth *surpu* tablet, Col. III, ll. 28–31, cf. JENSEN, *ZK* II, p. 42 ff. The offering mentioned in the second half of the line is somewhat obscure; *KU.A.TIR* is indeed translated by SAVCE (*Hibbert Lectures*, p. 529) as "cones(?)" and in a footnote he gives the following three reasons for his translation: in K 4345, Col. III, l. 18 the signs *A.TIR* occur in the name of the plant ^{3am}*A-TIR-ti-a-ru*, *Tiyaru* is "the cedar" (II R 23, 23), and the determinative *KU* denotes the husk of a seed. Now *A.TIR* preceded by the determinative 𒀭 has in all probability an entirely different signification from *A.TIR* in combination with *ti-a-ru* and preceded by the de-

terminative 𒀭𒀭𒀭, and in the second place the determinative 𒀭 (= *kīmu*) denotes not "the husk of a seed", but "field produce, grain", cf. JENSEN, *ZK* II, p. 31 and *ZA* III, p. 235. The *KU.A.TIR* is therefore probably an edible herb or cereal. It is mentioned in the present passage as being offered to *Ninib* along with the sweet-smelling *tarrinnu*, and a drink-offering of mead, and forms a very common offering both in the ceremonies that accompany some of the present class of texts and in regulations for offerings generally, cf. Nos. 12, 3; 15, 20; 30, 21; 58, 26; IV R 23, no. 1, Rev. Col. III, l. 27; K 3245, Col. II, l. 12 (cf. BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 576), K 6060, l. 6, K 6068, Col. II, l. 3 (cf. *op. cit.*, p. 760), K 6207 + K 6225, l. 7, K 6679 + K 8083, l. 4, K 8932, l. 5, etc.

No. 3.

Transliteration.

1. *bi-lit*
2. *liḫi-i*
3. *ilu-šu u ilu^uistar-šu*
4. *a-ta-mar*
5. 𒀭 *šamû-ú ḫidûtu-ki apsû*
6. [*ilâni^{pl} sa kiš-sa-ti lik-ru-bu*]-*ki* 𒀭 *ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} libbu-ki*
li-šû-[ru-u?]
7. [*il^u*]-*a* *li-šar-bu-u bîlu-ut-[ki]*
8. [*il^u*]*Dam-ki-na bi-lit šamî-i u iršitim*[(*tim?*)]

9. [*INIM.INIM.MA*] *ŠU IL.LA* *il^uDam-ki-na*. [*KAN*]

10. [*siptu ap-lu gaš-ru*] *bu-kur il^uBil* 𒀭 *šur-pu-ú¹ git-ma-lu i-lit-ti*
I.ŠAR.RA
11. [*šá pu-luḫ*]-*tú lit-bu-šu² ma-lu-ú³ ḫar-ba-šu*
12. [*il^uUT.GAL.LU*] *ša la im-maḫ-ḫa-ru ḫa-bal-šu*
13. [*šû-pu-u*] *man-za-za ina ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}*
14. [*ina I.KUR bit ta*]-*ši-la-a-ti sa-ḫa-a ri-ša-a-ka*

¹ *A šur-pu-u.* ² *A [lit]-bu-šû.* ³ *A ma-lu-u.*

15. [*id-din-ka-ma* ^{il}*Bil abu-ka*] *ti-rit kul-lat ilâni^{pl} ka-tuk-ka tam-[bat]*
 16. [*ta-dan di-in ti-ni-si-t-ti*] \blacktriangle *tus-ti-sir la sù-sù-ra¹ i-ka-a [i-ku-ti]*

No. 3 (K 8122) is a portion of what was probably a large tablet similar to No. 6. The sixteen lines that have been preserved consist of the conclusion of a prayer to the goddess *Damkina* (ll. 1—8) and the commencement of one to the god *Ninib* (ll. 10—16). The first four lines are fragmentary and give no connected text, but from the fifth line onwards the prayer reads:—“May Heaven be thy joy, may the Abyss 6. May the gods of the world be favourable to thee: may the great gods bless thy heart! 7. (May) *Īa* increase thy dominion! 8. O *Damkina*, lady of heaven and earth!” This conclusion, which has been restored from that of the prayer to the goddess *Istar* in No. 8, is not an uncommon one; for somewhat similar endings *cf.* No. 6, ll. 127—129, No. 9, ll. 19—21, *etc.* In the latter of these two tablets the gods *Anu* and *Īa* are substituted for “the Heaven” and “the Abyss” invoked in l. 5 of the present text. The prayer to *Ninib* is duplicate of No. 2, ll. 11—20, for the translation of which *see* p. 18.

No. 4.

Transliteration.

1.
 2. -*š*u
 3. u *š*ipu(?)
 4. *li-piš a-mi-ri*
 5. *ina pi niš^{pl} liš-sa-kin*
 6. -*ni taš-mi-i u sa-li-mu* -*šul*
 7. [^{il}]*Ī-a ina līb-bi-ka damiḫti(ti) ši*

 8. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* ^{il}*Īa.KAN*

 9. *siptu* ^{il}*Dam-ki-na sar-rat kâl ilâni^{pl} lâ-tú*

¹ *A sù-sù-ru.*

- 13. O thou that the *Anunnaki*, that knowest the *Igigi*,
- 14. O lady of the Abyss, strong one of ,
- 15. Thou that *Ía*, thou that dwellest in the
Abyss, O lady of heaven and earth!
- 16. I so and so, son of so and so, am weak ,
- 17. In the evil of an eclipse of the Moon, which in such and
such a month on such and such a day has taken place,
- 18. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,
- 19. Which are in my palace and my land, a terrible
disease

In his petition to the goddess *Ba'u* the suppliant implores help in his extremity: he has had a vision at the time of an eclipse of the Moon, in consequence of which he feels that his god and goddess and Marduk the god of his city are angry and have deserted him; let *Ba'u* therefore in mercy use her influence to ensure their return and a renewal of their favour. The following is a translation of the prayer: —

- 24. O *Ba'u*, mighty lady that dwellest in the bright heavens,
- 25. O merciful goddess, the bestower of ,
- 26. Whose regard is prosperity, whose word is peace!
- 27. I beseech thee, O lady, stand and hearken to my cries!
- 28. give judgement, make a decision !
- 29. I have turned to thee, I have sought thee, thy *ulinnu* have
I grasped like the *ulinnu* of my god and my goddess!
- 30. Give my judgement, make my decisions, my path,
- 31. Since thou knowest to protect, to benefit, to save,
- 32. Since to raise to life, to give prosperity rests with thee!
- 33. O lady tears have I given thee, thy name have
I
- 34. my ears, do thou protect me and let me . .
. . . thy divinity!
- 35. The raising of my hand accept and take away my sighing!
- 36. Let me send thee unto my angry god, unto my goddess
who is angry,
- 37. Unto *Marduk*, the god of my city who is incensed, whose
heart is enraged(?) with me!
- 38. In the dream and the vision which ,
- 39. In the evil of an eclipse of the Moon which in such and
such a month on such and such a day has taken place,

40. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good
 41. Which are in my palace and my land,
 42. I am afraid, I tremble and I am cast down in fear!
 43. At the word of thy exalted command which in *Iku*
 44. And thy sure mercy which changeth not,
 45. Let my wrathful god return, let my angry goddess
 46. Let *Marduk* the god of my city who is enraged
 47. O *Ba'u*, mighty lady, mother

9. $\sqrt{\text{tu}}$, which occurs in ll. 9 and 11, and $\sqrt{\text{u}}$ in l. 12 have transliterated *lá-tú* and *lá-ú* respectively. The adj. is probably a $\sqrt{\text{tu}}$ formation of the $\sqrt{\text{tu}}$, "to be strong", though the more usual form of the word is *li'u*.



25. The beginning of this line is probably to be restored [*il-tum*] *rim-ni-tum*, cf. No. 7, l. 35, etc.

26. For *tašmû*, "prosperity" cf. 82—9—18, 3737, l. 3: (BUDGE, *PSBA*, Vol. X, p. 86 ff.) *ú-ru-úh šú-ul-mu u taš-mi-si*. JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, pp. 280, 332, etc.

28. One sign only appears to be missing from the beginning of this line, which may possibly be restored: [*ana*] *di-ni da-ni purus parâsi(si)* etc. In this case the sentence forms an introduction to the one that follows it, giving the suppliant's motive in seeking out the goddess. The end of the line contains a phrase similar to *di-ni da-ni* and *purus parâsi(si)*, the subs. *dug-gun* standing in parallelism with *di-ni* and *purus* while *di-* forms the first syllable of the corresponding verb.

29. Besides the corresponding passages in the parallel text No. 6, ll. 71 ff. and its duplicates, phrases similar to those in ll. 29—32 are to be found in K 2587, Obv. ll. 34—38 (IV R 60 [67]). The *ulinnu* mentioned in l. 29 was probably a woven scarf or garment in which the figure of the god was draped. For, from IV R 21, no. 1 (B), Obv. l. 3 f. it is clear that the *ulinnu* was capable of being dyed and could be swathed around the hands, while the present passage shows that a god or goddess might possess one, which a suppliant could hold when making his appeal. Cf. also K 6034, l. 5 f. *Šamaš imid-ka Šamaš ulinnu-ka aš-bat* [*ulinnu-ka kîma ulinnu*] *ili-ya ištari-ya aš-bat*, No. 6, l. 73, No. 7, l. 11, etc.

30. For the restoration of the beginning of this line cf. K 2612, l. 5, etc.

37. -lu also occurs in the somewhat parallel text No. 7, l. 19, while in No. 6, l. 82 we find the word written -lu. There is no doubt therefore that the word should be transliterated *gam-lu* or *kam-lu* from $\sqrt{\text{𒄎}(\text{𒄎})}$. The verb is used in parallelism with *šabârû* and is followed by the prep. *itti* (see especially No. 6, l. 82 *ša šab-su-ma gám-lu itti-ya*), so that in meaning it must be very similar to, if not synonymous with, *šabâsu*.

No. 5.

Transliteration.

- 1. *ina ilâni¹ ri-ša-a ri-í*
- 2. *ulinnu-ka ti-ki*
- 3. *-bi šú-mi su-ri-ka úmi²-ya*
- 4. *-bu-ri ru-up-piš li-im-id lil-li-ki*
- 5. *-ur murši-yà ki-bi ba-lá-ši*
- 6. *-ni lip-pa-tir lit-ta-bil a-di*
- 7. *-ma-si kil-la-ti su-pu-uh ta-ni-[hi?]*
- 8. *[lu]-ša-pi lib-bi-ka lut-ta-id zi-kir-ka*
- 9. *DA GAN la pa-da-a ku-ru-ud-ka lud-lul*

- 10. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu}DI.KUD.[KAN]*

- 11. *[siptu] ká-rid-tum¹ ^{ilu}Iš-tar ka-nu-ut i-lá-a-[ti]*
- 12. *-tú² samî-í u iršitim(tim)³ sa-ru-ur kib-ra-a-ti⁴*
- 13. *-in-nin-ni⁵ bu-uk-rat ^{ilu}Sin i-lit-ti ^{ilu}NIN.GAL*
- 14. *-am-ti⁶ dar-ri šú-mi-í ku-ra-du⁷ ^{ilu}Šamaš*
- 15. *[^{ilu}]Iš-tar a-na-ti-ma⁸ šamî-í ta-bi-il-li⁹*
- 16. *^{ilu}Bíl ma-li-ki ta-di-im-mi da*
- 17. *-mu ba-an-tú[?] u*
- 18. *-tum ^{ilu}]-a ina apsi*
- 19. *-pur[?]-ru-ú*

¹ A ká-rid-tú. ² A DI.BAR. ³ A iršiti(ti). ⁴ A sa-ru-ru kibrdti[š].
⁵ A -in-nin-na. ⁶ A -mat. ⁷ A ku-ra-di. ⁸ A a-nu-[ti-ma].
⁹ A ti-bi-il-[li].

The upper portion of No. 5 (K 6019) contains the conclusion of a prayer to the god *DI.KUD*. Though most of the lines are imperfect the general sense of the various petitions is clear. After asking for the increase of his name and for length of days, the suppliant prays for life and the removal of his sickness: let his sin and his sighing be taken away that he may praise the heart of the god and glorify his name. L1. 11—19 give the beginning of a prayer to *Istar*, which is duplicated of No. 1, ll. 29 ff., for a translation of which *cf.* p. 5.

No. 6.

Transliteration.

1. *siptu bìlu sur-bu-[ú]* 2. ^{ilu}*A-nim sur-bu-[ú]*
 3. *ilu samî-i* 4. ^{ilu}*A-nim il-*
samî-[i] 5. *pa-sir ũ-mi* 6. ^{ilu}*A-*
nim pa-[šir ũ-mi] 7. *pa-sir sunâti^[p^l]*
 8. *šî-it-ti* 9. *âš-tî-i* 10. *šal-ma*
 11. *libbu ili-* 12. *ag-gu*
 13. *lip-pa-aš-* 14. *lu-ṭaḫ-ḫi*
 15. *da-lil* 16. *nir-bi ilu-*
-
17. *INIM.INIM.MA* [*ŠU IL.LA*]
-
18. *siptu* ^{ilu}*Nuzku sur-[bu-ú il-lit-ti Dûr-ilu^{K1}]* 19. *na-ra-ma*
^{ilu}*Bil [ma-li-ki nu-sim]* 20. *suk-kal-lu¹ ši-[i-ra-*
mu-ut-ta²-ir] 21. *ina samî-i illûti^[p^l] ki-bit-ka*
 22. *ina I.ŠAR.RA [sur-ru-ḫat]*
 23. *a-na a-[ši-ka² ũ-pak-ku]-* 24. *ina ba-li-ka*
^{[ilu}*A-nim a-bi]-* 25. *û* ^{ilu}*Bil ma-[li-ku IŠ]*
 26. *ina ba-li-ka³ ul [uš-ti]-* 27. *ana-*
ku pulânu apil pulâni ša [ilu-šu pulânu ^{ilu}*istar-šu pulânitum(tum)]*
 28. *as-ḫur-ka is-ti-[ka]* 29. *[ri]-ša-a⁴ ri-i-*
ak-[kil[?]] 30. -*ḫar* ^{ilu}*Bil*
 -*kid-* 31. -*ya*
 -*tir* 32. ^{ilu} u ^{ilu}*šidu*
 33. *pu-ú u li-ša-[nu[?]]* 34. *ana pâni-ka al-*

¹ *A sukkallu.* ² *A ana aši-ka.* ³ *A ma bali-ka.* ⁴ *A ša-*

35. INIM.INIM.MA		[ŠU IL.LA]	.....
36. <i>siptu</i> ^{1u} Sin na-	.....	37. <i>ga-sir ina</i>	.....
38. <i>sar kib-ra-[a-ti]</i>	.....	39. <i>a-sa-rid ilâni</i> [^{pl}?	.....
.....	40. <i>ša nap-ḥar gi-</i>	.....	41. <i>ina</i>
<i>ba-li-ka</i>	.....	42. <i>ba-ra-a-</i>	.....
.....	44. <i>ma-aḫ-tum ša</i>	.....	45. <i>di-</i>
<i>at-ta</i>	.....	46. <i>ša-ap-la</i>	.....
<i>in kit-ti</i>	.....	48. <i>šá iš-ti-ni</i> ³	.....
<i>a-lit-tum ina</i>	.....	50.	51.
49. <i>ša ka-a-ša</i>	.....	52. <i>ša is-saḫ-ru</i>	.....
<i>-li</i> ²	.....	.....	<i>-t-ma</i>
53. <i>ša sa-ap-ḫi</i>	.....	54. <i>ša ár-na tuk-</i>	.....
.....	<i>-nam</i>	55. <i>ša ilu-šu iz-</i>	.....
<i>-sal-lam</i>	56. <i>t-nu-ma</i>	.....	<i>-mu</i>
.....	.....	.....	<i>-ya</i>
57. <i>istar</i>	.....	<i>-sa</i>	.....
.....	.....	.....	<i>ḫi-ya</i>
.....	<i>-at ni-ir-tú</i>	.....	<i>ili-ya</i>
.....	<i>-ú bu-tuk-[ḫu?]</i>	.....	59. <i>ši-i-ti ḫu-</i>
60. <i>i-ta-šu-uš-</i>	.....	<i>-bi</i>	.....
.....	.....	.....	<i>napištim(tim)</i>
<i>si-ka bí-lum</i>	.....	^{pl}	61. <i>al-</i>
.....	63. <i>ta-ai-ra-ta</i> ^{1u} Sin	.....	62. <i>ki-niš nap-lis-an-ni-ma</i>
^{1u} Sin	.....	64. <i>t-ti-ra-ta</i>	.....
.....	65. <i>gam-ma-la-ta</i> ^{1u} Sin	.....	<i>ina ilâni</i> ^{pl}
.....	66. <i>ša la ma-št-i</i> ^{1u} Sin	.....	<i>la</i>
<i>u iš-ta-ri zi-nu-ti</i>	.....	67. <i>ili</i>	.....
.....	.....	68. <i>i-lut-ka rabita(ta) ki-i-</i>	.....
.....	<i>-ma-am-ma</i>	69. <i>lib-bi-ka lu-ša-pi [dâ-lî-lî]-ka lud-lul</i>	.....

70. INIM.INIM.MA		ŠU IL.LA	^{1u} Sin.KAN
71. <i>siptu</i> ^{1u} Ba'u ² <i>biltu šur-bu-tum ummu ri-mt-[ni-tum³ a]-si-bat</i> <i>samî-i illûti</i> ^{pl}			
72. <i>al-si-ki bilti-yà i-ziz-zi-[im-ma si-mi]-i</i> ⁴ <i>ya-a-ti</i>			
73. <i>iš-t-ki as-ḫur-ki</i> ⁵ <i>kîma ulinnu [ili-yà u istari]</i> ⁶ <i>-yà ulinnu-ki</i> <i>aš-bat</i>			
74. <i>ás-šum di-in</i> ⁶ <i>da-a-[ni]</i> <i>purus</i> <i>parâsi</i> (si) ⁷			
75. <i>ás-šum bul-lu-tu u šul-[lu-mu] ba-šú-ú</i> ⁸ <i>itti-ki</i>			
76. <i>ás-šum t-ti-ra ga-ma-[la u] šú-zu-ba ti-di</i> ⁹			

1 Possibly im. 2 BE ^{1u} Bi-lit ili. 3 CE ri-mi-ni-tum. 4 CE si-mi-i.
5 B ašhur-ki. 6 B di-ni. 7 D [pa]-ra-su. 8 CE bašú-u. 9 For l. 76 B reads
aš-šum itira gamâla C [gamâla] ti-
E [gamâla] ti-di-i.

77. ^{iu}Bau¹ biltu sur-[bu-tum]² ummu ri-mi-ni-tum³
 Rev.
 78. [ina ma³-du]-ti kakkabâni⁴ ša-[ma-mi]⁵
 79. ⁶. as-šur-ki⁷ ip-ša-ki [uzna^{du}-ai]
 80. upuntu muš]-ri-in-ni-ma li-ki-i⁸ un-[ni-ni-ya]
 81. [lu-uš-pur-ki] ana ili-yà zi-ni-i ^{iu}[ištari-yà zi-ni-ti]
 82. [ana ilu ali-yà ša] sab-su-ma gàm-lu⁹ [itti-ya]¹⁰
 83. ¹¹. da-ta-.
 84. a-ta-.
 85. ^{iu}Bau¹² biltu sur-bu-tum¹³ ina a-mat ki-bi-ti-ki [šir-ti ša ina
 I.KUR]
 86. à an-ni-ki ki-nim¹⁴ ša [úl inü-ú]
 87. ili-yà sab-su li-tu-ra ^{iu}ištari-yà zi-ni-tum
 88. ilu ali-yà ša sab-su-ma gàm-lu [libbu-šu itti-ya]
 89. ša i-zi-za li-nu-ša ša i-gu-ga
 90. ^{iu}Bau¹² biltu sur-bu-tum ša-bi-ta-at a-.
 91. ana¹⁵ ^{iu}Marduk šar ilâni¹⁶ bilu ri-mi-ni-ya pu-.
 92. šu-lul-ki rap-šú¹⁶ ta-ai-ra-tu-ki kab-[ta?]
 93. gi-mil dum-ki u¹⁷ ba-lâ-ti ili-.
 94. lib-bi-ki lu-ša-pi dá-lt-[lt-ki lud-lul]

 95. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{iu}Bau.KAN DU.DU [BI]
 96. KAS.SAG tanaki(ki) siptu III sanitu munu-ma

 97. siptu sur-bu-ú git-ma-[lu a-bi-rum ^{iu}Marduk]¹⁸
 98. id-dis-šú-ú pi-tu-.
 99. muš-ti-šir ^{am}[mitu u ^{ambal}tu]
 100. nu-úr šami-ti [u iršitim(tim?)]
 101. -tú-ki
 102. ^{iu}Marduk [bilu]
 103. -ka

¹ B ^{iu}bi-lit ili. ² B ša-ku-[tum], D [ša]-ku-tum, E ša-[ku-tum]. ³ D um-mu ri-mi-ni-tum. ⁴ B kakkab. ⁵ BDE ša-ma-mi. ⁶ For the commencement of this line B reads: biltu ka-. ⁷ E -šid?-ki. ⁸ E liki-i. ⁹ B gàm-[lu], E gàm-lu. ¹⁰ E itti-yà. ¹¹ L. 83 f. are omitted by DE and probably by B; in their place D reads [ina? bi]-ri u šutti it-ta-na-aš-., E šutti it-ta-na-aš-ka-nam-ma; before l. 85 B inserts the eclipse-formula ina lumun ^{iu}atali etc. in three lines, which E introduces with the line [ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni ša] ilu-šu pulânu ^{iu}ištar-šu pulânitum(tum). ¹² B ^{iu}bi-lit ili. ¹³ D šur-bu-tú. ¹⁴ D ki-ni. ¹⁵ B a-na. ¹⁶ B rap-šú. ¹⁷ B à. ¹⁸ The bracketed portions of ll. 97—102 have been restored from No. 10, ll. 7—10

104. -bi-ti
105.
106. [balātu -li]
107. [samî-i tu-pat-ti]
108. -na-di-[. . . . ta-šak-kan nu-ú-ru]
109. -ar-ma [. . . . -ta-a ta-ša-as-si]
110. -lîp immiru ta-[ša-šar širu]
111. daiân ilâni^{pl} bîl [^{ilu} Igigi]
112. ^{ilu} Šamaš bîl si-mat mâti¹ [. . . . ^{ilu} ušurâti^{pl} at-ta-ma]
113. ² šim-ti si-im a-lak-[ti du-um-mi-ik]
114. li-si-ra i-da-[tu-ú-a]
115. lid-mî-ka šunât^{pl}-[ú-a]
116. suttu aš-šu-la ana damik̄ti(ti) [šuk-na]
117. i-ša-riš lul-lik tap-pi-i [. šú-tú]
118. ša ū-mi-ya lu-u [damik̄ti(ti)³]
119. šu-ut-li-ma-am-ma ka-
120. ina šil-lu u ma-gir
121. ⁴[ilu ul-ši] u ri-ša-a-ti lu-
122. [ilu ša la sâlimu li-iš]-ziz ina imni-yà ^{ilu}atalù
123. lit-tal- ili-yà sal-li-
124. ai ip-[par-ki] râbišu šul-[mu]
125. li-ta-mi-ka ^{ilu}BU
126. ^{ilu}Ai ši-ir-tu na-[ram]-
127. ^{ilu}Šamaš a-sa-rid ilâni^{pl}
128. samû-ú hidûtu-ka [iršitim(tim) li-]
129. ilâni^{pl} ša kiš-sa-ti [lik-ru-bu-ka]
130. ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} lib-[ba-ka li-ṭib-bu]
-
131. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.[LA]
-
132. siptu ilu šu-pu-ú
133. ikal ^milu Assur-bân-apli etc.



It will be seen from the registration number (K 2106 + K 2384 + K 3605 + K 3393 + K 6340 + K 8983 + K 9576

¹ *F* bîl šimâti^{pl}. ² After l. 112 *F* inserts *ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni ša ilu-su pulânu* ^{ilu}uštar-šu pulânitum(tum), which is followed by the eclipse-formula *ina lumun* ^{ilu}atali etc. in three lines. ³ The word *damik̄ti* has been restored from No. 10, l. 19. ⁴ The bracketed portions of ll. 121 f, 124, 126, 128 have been restored from No. 10, ll. 20-24.

113. Decree my destiny, make pleasant my path!
 114. Let my powers be propitious!
 115. Let my dreams be favourable!
 116. The dream I have beheld do thou establish favourably!

In these lines the occasion of the prayer is stated to have been a dream, the significance of which was evidently ambiguous, for the suppliant prays that its result may be favourable. The conclusion of the prayer, which has been already referred to (*cf. supra*, p. 24) as one that is not uncommon, runs: "O Šamaš, prince of the gods! May heaven be thy joy, may the earth! May the gods of the world bless thee! May the mighty gods benefit thy heart!" The catch-line commences: "O mighty god!"

18. For the city *Dürilu cf. DELITZSCH, Paradies*, p. 230. The sign-group *DUR.AN.KI* is, however, also explained by JENSEN (*Kosmologie*, p. 485, n. 1) as a cosmic locality, "the place of the junction of heaven and earth".

23. The restoration *a-na a-[ši-ka]* may be regarded as almost certain, supported as it is both by the traces on the tablet and by the variant reading *ana*  -ka of the duplicate A.

71. Before the incantation commencing with this line the duplicate D appears to have contained some directions for ceremonies, of which however only traces of three characters remain. *Cf. pl. 12, n. 1.*

73. In line 74 we should have expected some expression similar to *bašû ittiki* or *tidi* for the two infinitives to depend on. Taking the text as it stands we must assume that the second *ašsum* does not commence a fresh clause, but is merely a repetition of the first, the infinitives in l. 74 depending, like those in the following line, on *bašû ittika*. These three lines, describing the judicial but at the same time compassionate character of the goddess, give the reason for the appeal made in l. 73.

79. On the probable restoration of the beginning of this line *cf. infra sub* No. 7, l. 16. For *as-ḫur-ki* the duplicate E evidently reads some other verb, the traces of which may be taken to represent either-*ḫid-ki*, or possibly-*dan-ki*; the reading of D, so far as it goes, agrees with that of E.

80. Though the meaning is clear the construction of *upuntu muḫ-ri-in-ni-ma* is unusual. While the suffix forms the direct object, *upuntu* must also be regarded as governed by the verb: "Accept me in respect of the *upuntu*", *i. e.* "accept my offering of the *upuntu*-plant". For a discussion of the meaning of *upuntu* cf. JENSEN, *ZK.* II, p. 31 f., where he shows that it is a plant capable of being used for food, that it is not very tall, that it is often employed in religious ceremonies and that its seeds are planted and not merely sown. HALÉVY'S comparison of the word with the Talmudic גֵּעַן "pea" he thinks not unlikely.

97. The bracketed portions of ll. 97—102, 121 f., 124, 126, 128 and of the word [*damik̄ti*](*ti*) in l. 118 have been restored from No. 10, ll. 7—24. I have not throughout attempted a restoration of each of these incantations from the other, as they are too broken to admit of such a course, but in plates 13, 14 and 21 I have given each text as it occurs on the tablet and in my transliteration have restored those passages only about which there appears to be no doubt.

No. 7.

Transliteration.

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. | 2. <i>nar-bi-ka</i> | 3. <i>I.SAG.ILA</i> |
| <i>ḫidūtu-</i> | 4. <i>I.ZID.DA</i> | 5. <i>ilāni¹</i> |
| <i>ša samī-i</i> | 6. <i>ilāni¹ rabūti¹</i> | |
| 7. <i>¹A-nim ¹Bil</i> | | |
| <hr/> | | |
| 8. <i>INIM.INIM.MA</i> | <i>ŠU [IL.LA]</i> | |
| <hr/> | | |
| 9. <i>siptu ¹Bi-lit ili¹ biltu sur-[bu-tum ummu ri-mi-ni-tum² a-ši-bat samī-i illūti¹</i> | | |
| 10. <i>al-si-ki bilti-yà i-ziz-zi-[im-ma ši-mi-i³ ya-a-ti]</i> | | |
| 11. <i>ts-i-ki ašḫur-ki⁴ kīma ulinnu [ili-yà u ¹istari-yà ulinnu-aš-bat]</i> | | |
| 12. <i>ás-sum di-ni⁵ da-a-ni [purus parāsi(si)⁶]</i> | | |

¹ *A¹luBa²u.* ² *A ri-mi-[ni-tum].* ³ *A [ši-mi]-i.* ⁴ *A aš-ḫur-ki.* ⁵ *A di-in.*
⁶ *D [pa]-ra-su.*

37. *ka-i-sat* *napišti[(ti)]*
38. *ina ù-mi an-ni-i*
39. ^u*I.ŠUM*
40. *mu-ki-l-lu ad-mi-ki*
41. *i-zi-za-ma da-*
42. *li-is-zi-zu*
43. ^u*ištarâti^{pl}*
44. *ina ki-bit-ti-*
45. *ši-mu-ú ik-ri-bi*
46. *ù at-tu-nu ki-niš naplisú-nin-ni*
47. *ma²-du ar-nu ya*
48. *ma-ħar-ku-nu ar-ni lip-pa-ħir*
49. *di-ni di-na purussa-ai [purusi(si)]*
50. *sá a-na ya-ši kiš-pi*
51. *up-sa-si-i limutti(ti) sa amilûti^{pl} sa*
52. *ù mimma šum-su sá a-na ma-ka-li-i*
53. *sa muršu lâ řâbtu(tú) DI.PAL.A KA.LU.BI.[DA*
54. *ZI.TAR.RU.DA kâlu sa is-ħu-ra*
55. *sá mimma šumšu u-šî-*
56. *ina ki-bit-[ku²-nu] kit-ti sa*
57. *up-sa-sú* [ai] *iřihû-ni ai ik-ru-bu-ni*
58. *ana ili t-[pi-si?] t-pis-ti li-*
59. ^u*Is-ħa-ra ummu řim-ni-tum sá nišî^{pl}*
60. *ina lumun ^uatali ^uSin sa ina arħi pulâni ùmi pulâni*
[iřakna(na)]
61. *lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ linnîti^{pl} lâ řâbâti^{pl} sa ina ikalli-yà*
u [mâti-yà ibašâ-a]
62. [a]-na sù-[a]-ti ařur-ki al-si-ki
63. -sa?

Parts of three incantations have been preserved by No. 7 (K 3330 + Sm. 394 + 81—2—4, 244). Of the first incantation only the beginning of the last few lines remain. The second has been restored from duplicates, so that it presents a text from which very little is now missing. It is addressed to a goddess whom it hails under the title of *Bilit ili*, and is intended not for general recitation but for use only after a lunar eclipse, the usual eclipse-formula being introduced before l. 23. With these two exceptions the composition closely follows the hymn

to the goddess *Ba'u*, in No. 6, for a translation of which *cf. supra*, p. 35 f. On the Reverse is a prayer to the astral deity *Iškara* (in l. 34 she is addressed by her title of *kakkab Akrabu*, *cf. JENSEN, Kosmologie* p. 71), which like the second prayer on the tablet, contains the eclipse-formula (*cf. l. 60 f.*). The incantation commences: "O *Akrabu*, Merciful goddess, Who heareth supplication, Who bestoweth life!" The god *Isum* is next invoked, and he also is described as "the hearer of supplication". In ll. 46—48 both deities are addressed in a petition for mercy and the removal of sin ("Truly pity me! Great is my sin! Before you let my sin be loosened!") From l. 49 onwards the suppliant addresses himself solely to the goddess. After petitioning for judgement he comes to the main object of his prayer, which is to seek deliverance from sorcery and the spells which men may weave against him.

14. In both the duplicates C and E before *tîdi*, the last word in the line, there is a blank space preceded by traces of the character 𐎶𐎵𐎶 . The third sign in the line is also 𐎶𐎵𐎶 , which = *itira* (*cf. the dupl. A, and BRÜNNOW, List, no. 7739*). Since it is improbable that 𐎶𐎵𐎶 would be used by itself twice in the same line as an ideogram for different words, the two following signs 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 must be regarded as a compound ideogram; and, unless the text of C and E is wholly different from that of A (an unlikely supposition in view of their close resemblance in the preceding lines), we must conclude that 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 = the inf. *gamâla* of A, while the inf. *sûsubu* is omitted altogether. It is already known that 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 (= *ŠU.GAR*) = *gamâlu* (*cf. BRÜNNOW, List, no. 7250*), so that 𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 (= *ŠU.KAR*) would represent a difference in writing the same word.

16. The second half of this line, commencing *biltu ka-*, is probably to be restored *biltu ka-[a-si]* The verb that follows in A is *as-šur-ki*, so that the line in that duplicate runs: "O lady! to thee have I turned etc." The text however is probably to be restored according to E, which it follows in many places in preference to the text of A (*cf. ll. 9, 15 f., 19—22*). For the reading of E *cf. supra* p. 36.

19. [*ina? bi*]-*ri u sulti it-ta-na-as-ka-nam-ma* may possibly have been expanded to form l. 83 f. of A.

26. *gám-lu* has been restored from A, the only duplicate that covers that portion of the text. It is possible that the tablet read *gám-lu* as in l. 19.

53 f. For a discussion of the phrases occurring in these two lines, cf. *infra sub* No. 12, l. 1.

62. This line has been restored from K 9909, a fragment of a prayer, which is also addressed to the goddess *Išhara* and from l. 59 onwards forms a closely parallel text (*see* below).

No. 8.

Transliteration.

1. *ta-a-bu su-up-pu-ú-ki ki-i ki-ru-ub niš sumi-ki*
2. [*nap*]-*lu-us-ki taš-mu-ú ki-bit-ki nu-ú-ra*
3. *rîmi-nin-ni-ma* ^{ilu}*Iš-tar ki-bi-i na-ḥa-ši*
4. *ki-niš nap-li-si-in-ni-ma li-ki-i un-ni-ni-ya*
5. *ir-di UZ-ki is-di-ḥu li-.*
6. *šar?-ta-a-ki a-ḥu-zu lu-bi-il tu-ub libbi-.*
7. *ú-bil ap-ša-na-ki pa-ša-ḥa suk-.*
8. *ú-ki? kakḫadu-ki li-ši-ra sa-li-mu*
9. *aš-šur ša-ru-ra-ki lu-ú taš-mu-ú ũ ma-ga-ru*
10. *iš-ti'-ú nam-[ri]-ir-ri-ki lim-mi-ru zi-mu-ú-a*
11. *aš-ḥur bi-lut-ki [lu]-ú balātu ũ šul-mu*
12. *lu tas-lim* ^{ilu}*šidu damiḫtu sa pa-ni-ki* ⚡ *ša ar-ki-ki a-li-kāt*
^{ilu}lamassu lu tas-lim
13. *sa im-nu-uk-ki miš-ra-a lu-uš-šip dum-ḥa lu-uk-šú-da sa*
šú-mi-lu-[uk-ki]
14. *ki - bi - ma liš - ši - mi zik - ri*
15. *a-mat a-ḫab-bu-ú ki-ma a-ḫab-bu-ú lu-ú ma-ag-rat*
16. *ina tu-ub šîri u ḥu-ud lib-bi i-tar-ri-in-ni ũ-mi-šam*
17. *ũmi^{pl}-ya ur-ri-ki ba-la-ta šur-ki* ⚡ *lu-úb-lut lu-uš-lim-ma lu-*
uš-tam-mar ilu-[ut-ki]
18. *i-ma ú-ša-am-ma-ru lu-uk-šú-ud* ⚡ *samû-ú ḥidûtu-ki apsû li-*
ris-[ki]

G

7. I have borne thy yoke: do thou give consolation!
8. I have thy head: let me enjoy success and favour!
9. I have protected thy splendour: let there be good fortune
and prosperity!
10. I have sought thy light: let my brightness shine!
11. I have turned towards thy power: let there be life and
peace!
12. Propitious be the favourable *šidu* who is before thee: may
the *lamassu* that goeth behind thee be propitious!
13. That which is on thy right hand increase good fortune: that
which is on thy left hand attain favour!
14. Speak and let the word be heard!
15. Let the word I speak, when I speak, be propitious!
16. Let health of body and joy of heart be my daily portion!
17. My days prolong, life bestow: let me live, let me be per-
fect, let me behold thy divinity!
18. When I plan, let me attain (my purpose): Heaven be thy
joy, may the Abyss hail thee!
19. May the gods of the world be favourable to thee: may the
great gods delight thy heart!

After the colophon in l. 20 f., prescribing an offering of incense and a drink-offering to be set before *Istar* and the ceremony of raising the hand to be three times performed (*cf. supra* p. 13 f.), there follows the commencement of a hymn to certain stars, beginning: "Ye brilliant stars, who!
2. Ye bright ones, whom the great gods ! 3. To destroy evil did *Anu* create you!"

17 f. The ends of these lines have been restored according to No. 9, ll. 11, 24, *etc.*

21. In this line *mi-iš-ša* takes the place of the common ideogram *KAS.SAG* (*cf. supra* p. 21). The *mihšu* itself is not of uncommon occurrence in directions for ceremonies, *cf. K* 6209, l. 9 where an offering of the *mi-iš-ša* is prescribed, the phrase [*KAS*].*SAG tanaki(ki)-ma* occurring four lines above, *K* 6230 Col. IV, l. 3 [*mi*]-*iš-ša illa*, l. 7 *mi-iš-ši kun-ni*, *etc.*

No. 9.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. [siptu ga - āš - ru šú - pú - ú i - ziz ^{1u}Assur
 2. [rubû ti-iz-ka-ru bu-kur ^{1u}NU.DIM.MUD
 3. [^{1u}Marduk šal - ba - bu mu - riš I. TUR.RA
 4. [bil I.SAG.ILA tukulti(ti) Bâbili^{K1} ra - im I.ZID.DA
 5. [mu-sal-lim napîsti(ti) a-sa-rid I.MAĤ.TIL.LA mu-dis-sa-
 balâtu]
 6. šu - [lul¹ ma - a - ti ga - mil ni - si rap - sa - a - a
 7. ušumgal [ka - liš parakkâni²
 8. šumu - ka ka - [liš ina pi nišî³ ta - a - a
 9. ^{2u}Marduk bilu rabû-ú
 10. ina ki - bi - ti - ka šir - ti [lu - úb - lu⁴ lu - us - lim - ma
 11. lu - us - tam - mar [ilu - ut - ka
 12. i - ma ú - ša - am - ma - ru [lu - uk - šú - us
 13. šú - us - kin kit - tu [ina pi - ya
 14. šup - ši - ka damiqtim(tim) [ina libbi - ya
 15. ti - i - ru⁵ u na - an - za - zu liq - bu - [u damiqtim(tim)
 16. ili - yà li - iz - ziz ina imni - [ya
 17. ^{1u}istari - yà li - iz - ziz ina šumili - [ya
 18. ili - yà sal - li - mu ina idi - yà⁶ lu - u - ka - [ai - a
 19. šur - gâm - ma¹⁰ ka - ba - a št - ma - a u ma - ga - [ra
 20. a - mat a - kab - bu - ú ki - ma¹¹ a - kab - bu - ú lu - u ma - ag - [ra
 21. ^{1u}Marduk bilu rabû-ú napistim(tim) ki - [bi
 22. ba - lat napîstî(tim) - ya¹³ ki - [bi
 23. ma - ħar - ka nam - riš a - dál - lu - ka¹⁴ lu - us - [bi
 24. ^{1u}Bil urru - ka ^{1u}] - a li - riš - [ka
 25. [ilâni]¹² ša kis - ša - ti lik - ru - bu - [ka
 26. [ilâni]¹² rabûti¹² lib - ba - ka¹⁵ li - tib - [bi
 27. [INIM.INIM].MA ŠU IL.LA ^{1u}[Marduk.KAN

¹ B zu-lul.² B ^{1u}Marduk bilu rabû-ú ina kibit-ka ka-bit-ti lu-úb-
 3 B kit-tú ina pi-ya. ⁴ B damiqtî(ti) ina libbi-ya. ⁵ B ti-ru. ⁶ B damiqtî-
 7 B ina im-ni-ya. ⁸ B ina šú-mi-li-ya. ⁹ B i-da-ai. ¹⁰ B šur-gâm-
 11 B i-ma. ¹² B rabû napîsti(ti) [lu]-u. ¹³ B napîsti-ya. ¹⁴ B a-dal-lu-
 15 B libba-ka.

Rev.				
28.	. . . . . <i>šir-tum ŠA.TAR i</i>			
29.	. . . . . [^{il} <i>istarâti</i>] ^{pl} <i>ra-bit ilâni</i> [^{pl} ?			
30.	. . . . . -<i>tum t-til-lit ilâni</i> ^{pl} <i>ka-nu-ut I</i>			
31.	[<i>šar</i>]- <i>rat</i> ^{il} <i>TUR.DUL.KU sal-ba-bu a-pil</i> ^{il} <i>NIN</i>			
32.	<i>šar-rat I.SAG.ILA ikal ilâni</i> ^{pl} <i>sa-du-[ú</i>]			
33.	<i>bi-lit</i>	<i>Bâbili</i> ^{K1}	<i>šu-lul</i>	<i>ma-[ta-a-ti]</i>
34.	^{il} <i>Bî-lit</i>	<i>ili</i>	<i>sá bûl-lu-ṭa</i> ¹	<i>i-[ram-mu]</i>
35.	<i>it-ti-rat</i>	<i>ina</i>	<i>puški</i>	<i>u [dannati]</i>
36.	. . . . . -<i>ma-li-tu</i> <i>ša-bi-ta</i> <i>ḫâtâ</i> ^{du2} <i>na-[aš-ki]</i>			
37.	[<i>t</i>]- <i>pi-rat</i>	<i>in-si</i>	<i>ša-pi-ḫât</i>	[<i>ziru</i>]
38.	<i>na-ši-rat</i>	<i>napišti(ti)</i>	<i>nadnat(at)</i>	[<i>aplu u ziru</i>]
39.	[<i>ka</i>]- <i>i-šat</i>	<i>balâṭu</i>	<i>li-ḫat un-ni-ni</i>	<i>ma-[ḫi-rat taš-lit]</i>
40.	[<i>ba?</i>]- <i>na-at</i>	<i>nišî</i> ^{pl}	<i>gi-mir</i>	[<i>nab-ni-ta</i>]
41.	. . . . . <i>ši-ta-aš u ši-la-an ba-i-[lat</i> ³ ^{il} <i>Bîl]</i>			
42.	. . . . . <i>ḫi?-it-ti UD.DA.GAN ta-bar-ri-[i sa-an-dak?</i>]			
43.	. . . . . -<i>pal-ki</i> <i>kit-mu-sa [mûsi u im-ma]</i>			
44.	. . . . . -<i>ki iš-tú ma-[</i> - <i>ut-ki dal-la]</i>			
45.	. . . . . [<i>at a-bu-ti in-ši</i>]			
46.	. . . . . [<i>ki-bi-i damikṭi(ti)</i>]			
47.	. . . . . -[<i>kir da-ba-bi</i>]			
48.	. . . . . [<i>lu-uk-šú-ud</i>]			
49.	. . . . . -[<i>bil pi-ya</i>]			
50.	. . . . . [<i>damḫûti</i> ^{pl}]			
51.	. . . . . [^{pl} <i>ba-ni-ti</i>]			
52.	. . . . . [<i>ti-ni-ši-ti</i>]			
53.	. . . . . [<i>damikṭi(ti)</i>]			
54.	. . . . . [<i>ḫil-la-a-ti</i>]			
55.	. . . . . [<i>-ki šuk-....</i>]			
56.	. . . . . [-<i>tum-....</i>]			

The two fragments K 2558 + K 9152, which I have joined and which form the basis of the text of No. 9, contain portions of two incantations, the first of which has been completed from Col. III, ll. 1—21 of K 2538 *etc.*, part of a composite and chiefly bilingual text (*cf.* IV R², pl. 21*). Ll. 1—12 have been restored from this tablet, which is cited as B, without alteration, but in ll. 13—17 several restorations have been made in accordance

1 A *ša bul-lu-ṭu.* 2 A *ša-bi-ta-at ḫât.* 3 B *ba²-lat.*

with other portions of the text (*cf.* also No. 22, ll. 14 ff.) in preference to the corresponding readings of B. The incantation is addressed to *Marduk* and reads as follows.

Translation.

1. O mighty, powerful, strong one of *Assur*!
2. O noble, exalted, first-born of *Īa*!
3. O *Marduk*, the mighty, who causeth *Ītura* to rejoice!
4. Lord of *Īsagila*, Help of Babylon, Lover of *Īzida*!
5. Preserver of life, Prince of *I.MAH.TIL.LA*, Renewer of life.
6. Shadow of the land, Protector of distant peoples!
7. For ever the Sovereign of shrines!
8. For ever is thy name good in the mouth of the peoples.
9. O *Marduk*, mighty lord,,
10. At thy exalted command let me live, let me be perfect and
11. let me behold thy divinity!
12. When I plan, let me attain (my purpose)!
13. Cause righteousness to dwell in my mouth!
14. mercy in my heart!
15. Return and be established! May they command mercy!
16. May my god stand at my right hand!
17. May my goddess stand at my left hand!
18. May my god, who is favourable, stand firmly at my side.
19. To give utterance, to command, to hearken and show favour!
20. Let the word I speak, when I speak, be propitious!
21. O *Marduk*, mighty lord, command life!
22. The life of my life do thou command!
23. Before thee brightly have I bowed(?) myself, let me be satisfied.
24. May *Bil* be thy light, may *Īa* shout with joy unto thee!
25. May the gods of the world be favourable to thee!
26. May the great gods delight thy heart!

The second incantation commences the Reverse of the tablet, and is addressed to a goddess to whom the following titles are ascribed:—

32. Queen of *Isagila* the palace of the gods, the mountain!
33. Lady of Babylon, the Shadow of lands!
34. Lady of the gods, who loveth to give life,
35. Who giveth succour in sorrow and distress!

- 36. The one, who holdeth the hands of
- 37. Who supporteth the weak, who poureth out seed,
- 38. Who protecteth life, who giveth offspring and seed,
- 39. Who bestoweth life, who taketh away sighing, who accepteth prayer,
- 40. Who hath made the peoples, the whole of creation!
- 41. [Lady?] of the rising and the setting, the mistress of *Bi!*

1. This prayer is included in the list of incantations K 2832 + K 6680, Col. I, l. 11 (*cf. supra* p. 15).

3. *sal-ba-bu* is explained by BRÜNNOW, *ZA*, IV, p. 242 as = "anger", since in V R, 29, 23 *h* the word is followed by *ni'-u* which occurs again in V R, 21, 43 *d* apparently as a synonym of *a-ga-gu* (*ibid.* l. 40 *d*). This explanation does not suit the word in the present passage. But *a-ga-gu*, besides meaning "to be angry", also = "to be strong", while *ni'-u* in the text cited by BRÜNNOW stands between the words *tū-bu-ū* "to advance, press on" and *šal-tum* "battle"; *sal-ba-bu* would therefore appear to be an epithet, or possibly a substantive, denoting the attribute of strength.

9. *B* omits the latter half of the line, reading without break: "O *Marduk*, mighty lord, at thy weighty command let me live!"

15. In *B*, published in IV R², pl. 21*, for *na-an*-[𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭] read *na-an*-𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 according to the traces on the tablet.

23. In form *a-tal-lu-ka* might be II 2 from *ilū* "to be high" with the same meaning as II 1; but the prep. *ma-ḥar-ka* would then be out of place. I have therefore taken *adalluka* for *adallaluka*, the prep. merely repeating the suffix of the verb.

24. *li-riš-ka*, *cf.* K 7592 *etc.* Obv. l. 21 (BRÜNNOW, *ZA*, V, p. 77) *li-riš-ka Bâbilu*^{K1}.

26. In *B* (IV R², pl. 21*) for 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭[𒀭𒀭] read 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭. The 𒀭𒀭𒀭 is carelessly written on the tablet.

41. This passage proves that *ši-i*-𒀭𒀭 is to be read *šītaš*, not *ši-i-TAŠ* (= *tan*) = *šītan*, as is suggested by JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 14, probably on the authority of DELITZSCH, *AL*³, p. 35, no. 311. The forms *šītaš* and *šītan* evidently existed side by side. JENSEN (*loc. cit.*) explains the word as meaning "the culmination-point of the Sun".

No. 10.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. 2. *û*
 3. -ri-šu-nu lim-nu-tú li-paṭ-tir rubû ilân:
il^uMarduk 4. miš-ri-tu-ú-a ili-ya li-ti-ba samiš
 hidûtu-ka 5. ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}
 -li-sa(?) li-tib-ka

6. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA *il^uMarduk*. [KAN:

7. siptu sur-bu-ú git-ma-lu a-bi-rum *il^uMarduk*

8. muš-ti-sir ^{am}mitu u ^{am}balṭu 9.

. samî-i u iršitim[(tim?)] 10.

. *il^uMarduk* bilu 11.

rapsâti^{pl} ni- 12. -riš a-tu-

. 13. -tu štk-nat

14. 15. [daiân]¹ ilâni^{pl} bîl [*il^uIgigi il^uŠamaš*

bîl ši-mat mâti ^{il^u}uṣurâti^{pl} at-ta-ma] 16. [šim]-ti ši-i-

[a-lak-ti du-um-mi-ik] 17. [lid]-mi-ka [šunât^{pl}-ú-a li-si-ra i-

tu-ú-a] 18. MI.MÎ aṭ-ṭu-la [ana damiḫti(ti) suk-

i-sa-riš lul-lik tap-pi-i šû-tú] 19. ša ū-mi-

lu-u damiḫti[(ti) su-ut-li-ma-am-ma ka-] 20.

ul-ši ū ri-sa-a-[ti lu-] 21. ilu ša la sâlimu

iz-ziz ina [imni-yâ ^{il^u}atalû lit-tal- ili-

sal-li] 22. ai ip-par-ki râbišu sulmu(mu) [.

. li-ta-mi-ka ^{il^u}BU] 23. ^{il^u}Malik ḫir-

na-ram [. ^{il^u}Šamaš a-sa-rid ilâni^{pl}

24. samû-ú hidûtu-ka iršitim(tim) li-

25. ^{il^u}A-nim ^{il^u}Bil u ^{il^u}[a li-

26. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA *il^uŠamaš*. [KAN:

27. [siptu?] ilu nam-ri(?) st-mu u ka-la-ma

Rev.

28. -ka 29.



bîl-ti-ka 30. ^{il^u}Šamaš šá(?) ib-ba-nu u nap-

. 31. pulânu apil pulâni



¹ The bracketed portions of ll. 15—23 have been restored from No. 10, ll. III—127.

lim-ḫu-ri 32. -*la i-di-a šá ilu-šu*
 33. *ana pānu-ka RA ZIB.BA MĪ*
 34. *INIM.INIM.MA* *A*
 35. *ki-i pī isu[li'-um sa*]





No. 10 (K 5980 + K 8746) is, according to l. 35, a copy of an older tablet. Unlike the other texts in this volume it is written in the Babylonian character, and, though in ll. 6 and 26 it contains the distinctive colophon-line, in l. 34 it presents a different one to that usually found in this class of texts. It contains parts of three incantations, the first being addressed to *Marduk*, the second to *Šamaš*, and the third to a god whose name has not been preserved. The second of these three incantations is a duplicate of No. 6, ll. 97 ff. and has been partly restored from that text; in many places however the tablets are too broken to admit of restoration from one another (*cf.* p. 37).



7. It is possible that the horizontal wedge which follows  (*cf.* plate 21) is merely a slip made in writing the sign ; in this case read *a-pil* ^{usu} *Marduk*.

17. The phrases in this line appear to have stood in the reverse order to that in which they occur in No. 6, for it is improbable that *li-ši-ra i-da-tu-ú-a* was included in l. 16, leaving *lid-mi-ka sunâtst-ú-a* as a line by itself.

18. The traces of the character before  suggest the Bab. form of , in which case the line would read: *sunâtist at-tu-la* etc.

20. This line possibly contained l. 120 f. of No. 6 in the reverse order.

27. Only one sign is missing from the beginning of l. 27. In the transliteration I have restored this as , regarding the line as the beginning of the incantation which is continued on the Reverse. If however the line contained directions for ceremonies,  should be restored, giving as the commencement of the line the common ceremonial formula *ipus an-nam*. The signs  should possibly be read as one character .

31. Possibly for  read , *ar-ri*

Section II.

Prayers addressed to Gods.

This Section, as its title indicates, is composed of tablets containing prayers addressed only to one god. They may indeed take the form of large tablets, each including several incantations interspersed with ceremonies, and resembling in arrangement those published under Section I; they differ from these, however, in that, instead of being addressed to various gods and goddesses, the prayers and ceremonies on each tablet are all addressed to the same god. Nos. 12, 21 and 22 are good examples of this class of text. A second subdivision might be made of smaller tablets such as Nos. 11, 18 and 19, which contain but one prayer in some cases accompanied by a few directions for ceremonies. In addition to their difference in size they are further distinguished from the former class by being inscribed on a somewhat coarser clay. They are moreover written in a slightly larger character and a few have the appearance of being extracts from the larger tablets made possibly for some temporary purpose.

Some of the Nos. included in this Section are merely fragments, of which so little has been preserved that it is impossible to say with certainty to what form of text they originally belonged. It is indeed probable that No. 13 was originally a large tablet similar to No. 12, and that No. 29 is a fragment of one of the smaller extracts, but in many cases there is insufficient data for a final classification. As however each contains a prayer to one god, and there is no definite indication that they included prayers to other deities, they have

21. [dal]-ka-ti-ya zu-uk-ti
 22.-ni abi-yà abu abi-yà ummi-yà ummu ummi-yà
 23.-ti-yà ni-su-ti-yà² u sa-la-ti-ya
 24. [a]-na ra-ma-ni-ya ai iḫhâ-a a-ḫi-tú-ma lil-lî
 25. ik-ṭa-ba-an-ni-ma ili kima samKAN.KAL ubbib-an-ri
 26. a-na ḫâti¹ damḫâti¹ sa ili-yà sal-mu ti-pi-ik-da-ri
 27. ina ik-ri-bi taṣ-li-ti u ti-mi-ki da-riš lu-zis-ka
 28. ni-šu di-ša-a-tum(?) mâti sa ina âs-ri sak-na-ri
 29. li-na-du-ka an-ni pu-ṭur an-ni pu-ṣur
 30. ḫarrâdu ^{ilw}Marduk an-ni pu-ṭur an-ni pu-ṣur
- Rev.
 31. biltu rabitum(tum) ^{ilw}Irûa an-ni pu-ut-ri
 32. sù-mu ṭa-a-bu ^{ilw}Nabû an-ni pu - ṭur
 33. biltu rabitum(tum) ^{ilw}Taš-mi-tum an-ni pu-ut-ri
 34. ḫarrâdu ^{ilw}Nirgal an-ni pu - ṭur
 35. ilâni¹ a-si-bu ^{ilw}A-nim an-ni pu-ut-ri
 36. ^{ilw}NA.GAL.A sa ul-tu ṣi-ḫi-ri-yà i-pu-ṣur
 37. su-up-pi-ik-ma adi VII-ŠU pu - ṭur
 38. lib - ba - ka ki - ma a - bi a - lid - ya
 39. ï ummi a-lit-ti-ya a-na aš-ri-sù li-tu-ri
 40. [ḫâr]-ra-du ^{ilw}Marduk dá-lî-lî-ka lud-lî-lî
-
41. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilw}Marduk.KAN
 42. [AG].AG BI ana pân ^{ilw}Marduk ŠA.NA burâsi tašakan(an)
 43. (an) ŠA samni niḫû mû dišpu ḫimitu tašakan(an)
 44. sir sam mastakal ana libbi samni tanadiš
 45. tašakan(an) minûtu munu - ma samni
tapašaš(âš)
-
46. ṣi - i - ru git - ma - lu Si-tar-ḫi
 47. [ikal ^{m ilw}Assur-ban-apli] šarru etc.

The incantation contained by No. 11 (K 235 + K 333) is addressed to the god *Marduk* and is mainly concerned with petitions for the removal of sin. Though some of the lines are broken and portions of the incantation are obscure, the line of thought running through the composition is clear. The

¹ L. 22 is expanded into three lines in C, which read:
 abi-ya ummi-ya
 aḫi-ya ² C-ti-ya ni-šu.

suppliant commences with an invocation of the god as "the hero *Marduk*, whose anger is the storm-flood", and whose word the disobedient and rebellious cannot disregard. In l. 5 f. he complains that, though *Marduk* has granted him eloquence, he has also afflicted him ("My words in my heart he bringeth forth! Like an old man hath he bowed me down!"). Therefore, after praising the righteous among mankind and stating his own aspirations ("whoever hath learnt the way of god let me praise, wickedness I have not possessed; the sanctuaries of life let me seek!"), he asks in ll. 19 ff. to be purified from his sin and delivered into the favourable hands of his god. Then follows a sort of litany for the removal of his sin, in which he successively addresses *Irûa*, *Nabû*, *Tašmitu*, *Nirgal*, *Anu* etc. In the last three lines he returns to the god *Marduk*, for the renewal of whose favour he prays in the following terms: "Let thy heart like my father my begetter and the mother who bore me return into its place! O hero *Marduk*, let me bow in humility before thee!"

After the incantation there follow four lines of directions for ceremonies intended to accompany its recitation. "Do the following. Before *Marduk* a *ŠA.NA* of incense shalt thou set, a *ŠA* of oil, a drink-offering, water, honey (and) butter shalt thou offer, the seed of the *mastakal*-plant in the middle of the oil cast,, recite the incantation and anoint with oil." The catch-line commences a prayer to a god whom it hails as "the exalted, the perfect, the powerful!"

1. The duplicate A commences the text with the words *šiptu bit nu-ru* "incantation of the house of light", a title that is omitted in the text itself. For other incantations with this heading cf. No. 22, l. 35, K 2587, Obv. l. 30 (IV R 60 [67]), K 54 (BEZOLD, *Catalogue* p. 14 and Vol. II p. XXIII), K. 157, l. 9 (*ibid.* p. 41), K 2425, l. 1 (*ibid.* p. 442), K 7866, l. 1 (*ibid.* p. 880), K 9004, l. 10, Rm. 581, l. 5, etc.

i-zis-su (var. *i-zi-su*) for *izzit-su*, *izzitu* being prob. a synonym of *uzzu* and *uzzatu* "anger".

20 f. These lines have been restored from K 3927, Rev. l. 3 f.

27. It is possible that *-ku* in *lu-ziz-ku* = 2 s. m. suffix, cf. DELITZSCH, *Grammar*, § 56, *Addenda*.

44. The plant *sam*IN.NU.UŠ is rendered in IV R² 26 l. 35^b by $\dagger \text{𒌦} \text{𒌦} \text{𒌦} \text{𒌦} \text{𒌦} \text{𒌦}$ i. e. *maš-ta-kal* (not $\dagger \text{𒌦} \text{𒌦} \text{𒌦} \text{𒌦} \text{𒌦}$ as IV R² and BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 6049).

46. *ši-tar-ḫu* by *metathesis* for *sitraḫu*.

No. 12.

Transliteration.

1. *inuma lumun murši DI.PAL.A ZI.TAR.RU.DA KA.LU.BI.DA*
dubbubu ana amiltu ul itihī

2. *DU.DU.BI ina mūsi gušuru arku mū illu tasalaḫ ana pân*
ilu Marduk GI.GAB tukân(an)
3. *suluppu KU.A.TIR tašapak(ak) ŠA samni niḫū mū dišpu ḫi-*
mitu tašakan(an)
4. ^{karpatu}*a-da-gūr tukân(an) ši-am na-aḫ-la tašapak ŠA.NA burāš-*
tašakan(an)
5. *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki) ana pân KIŠDA ari^{pt} isu 𒀭 ari^{pt}*
isu MA ari^{pt} isu ŠID m̄a-kan-na
6. *tanadi(di) subātuḫussū ina ili SIR.AD arka KIŠDA sam GIŠ.ŠAR*
tanadi(di)
7. *immiru niḫi tanaki širu ZAG širu MI.ḪI u širu KA.IZI tašakan(an)*
8. *šamnu ina isunapsaštu isurkarinnu talaki(ki)-ma ana libbi*
šamnu šú-a-tu
9. *gaššu ḫurāšu isu binu samastakal sam IL burāšu*
10. *isu NIM isu ašāgu sam KUD.SIR sam ŠI.ŠI sam ŠI.MAN ARA(rab)*
11. *ana libbi šamnu¹ tanadi(di) ina DA.ŠAR tašakan(an) ša*
AN.ḪUL.MIŠ I ša abnu parūtu
12. *I ša² ḫurāšu I ša abnu uknū I ša isukunukku tīpuš(uš) abnu pa-*
rūtu abnu ḫurāšu
13. *abnu uknū abnu kunukku ina bi-rit AN.ḪUL.MIŠ ina GU.GAD*
tašakak(?) (ak)
14. *ina DA.ŠAR ina karpatu bur - zi - gal tašakan(an) KU ša*
AN.ḪUL.MIŠ sa-su-nu

¹ A šamnu šú-a-[tu]. ² A ša.

15. *ina samni is^usurminu tubbal ina is^unapšaštu [is^uurkarinnu ina DA]. ŠAR tašakan(an)*
16. *ḫāt^{amili} marši šubut-ma šiptu^{il^m}Marduk III
sanītu munu-su*
-
17. *šiptu^{il^m}Marduk bil mâtâti šal-[ba-bu] -ru-bu*
18. *šar-ḫu id-diš-sú-u¹ git-ma-[lu] -ú-um*
19. *tiz-ka-ru šīru sá úl² uttakkaru(ru) -šar-su*
20. *li²-ú šarru ša³ uz-nu šil-. -lum*
21. *il^mMarduk⁴ kab-tu šú-tu-ru sá ša-. -su*
22. *gaš-ru b(ṣ)u-un-gu-lu a-[li]-. kabtu*
23. *a-bu-ub is^ukakku ka-bal la -iz-zu*
24. *il^mDU.KIRRU.D.KU git-mal-. ^{p1}*
25. *. il^mLUGAL.KIRRU.D rabûti^{p1}*
26. *. il^mMarduk bilu -ik*
27. *il^mMarduk bil mu-di-i(?) -nin nuḫšu*
28. *bîl samî^{p1} sá-di-i u tāmâti^{p1} ḫa-i-du ḫur-sa-a-ni*
29. *bîl ú g(k)uṣ-pi u bi-ra-a-ti muš-ti-ís-ru nâri^{p1}*
30. *ḫa-ai-ád^{il^m}aš-na-an u il^mla-ḫar(?) ba-nu-u št-am u ki-i mu-
diš-sú-u^{3am}urḫîtu*
31. *ta-ba-an-na ša ilu u il^mis-tar ba-nu-u ki-rib
-mî(?) -šu-nu at-ta*
32. *ušumgal^{il^m}A-nun-na-ki a-si-ru il^m[gigi]^{p1}*
33. *ir-sú bu-kur^{il^m}la ba-nu-u ti-[ni]-šit gim-ri*
34. *bîlu at-ta-ma kîma a-bi u um-mi ina ^{p1} ta-ba-ás-ši*
35. *at-ta-ma kîma il^mŠamaš ik-lit-si-[na²] tuš-nam-mar*
36. *ku-la u riš-ša -šir-si-na
il^mUD.DA GAN*
37. *tuš-ti-sir i-ku-tu -tum -ri-bu*
38. *bi-rit uznâ^{dm}-si-na*
39. *mâtâti u nisi^{p1} rapsâti^{p1}]*
40. *ri-mi-na-ta*
41. *. -rum an-ḫa sū-nu*
42. *. nam-ta-ru*
43. *. -bat ḫât-su ša*
44. *. u bîl ši-.*

¹ A id-di-sú-ú. ² A [ti]-iz-ka-ru ši-ru ša la. ³ A [li]-ú rap-šu. ⁴ A here inserts bîlu.

45. [ana-ku arad]-ka pulânu apil [pulâni sa ilu-su pulânu ^{ilu}istar-
su pulânitum(tum)]
46. AKA kâtâ^{du}-su ib-
47. ú-ma-
48. ana niš kâti-[yà]
49. maruštu
50. ú-ban-ni kîma
51. alû di-ĥu u ta-ni-ĥu la²-bu ta-
52. muršu lâ řâbu ni-šú ma-mit ú-saĥ-
53. suk-lul balâř pag-ri-ya la²-bu-ma lit-bu sa ku-
54. il-ĥu-u¹ řalmân^{pl}-ú-a šú-
55. ipir šipî^{du}-yà sab-su man-da-ti-yà li - ĥa-
56. ba-ás-ti tab-la-tú ina ip-si limnûti^{pl} sa amilûti^{pl2} lu-ub-ba-ka
u lu-ub-bu-ta-ku-[ma]
57. mí-lat ili u amilûti(ti)³ ibašâ-a ili-yà BAR.DA řuttu-ú-a lim-
na ĥa-da-a
58. idât^{pl}-ú-a řirutirtu-ú-a ri-ĥa-ma ul i-ša-a purus kiš-
59. bí-li ina ũ-mi an-ni-í iziz-ma ři-mi⁴ ĥa-ba-ai di-ni á-
purussa-ai purus(us)⁵
60. ⁶muruš SAG NA nu-uk-kir-ma nu-us-si di-ĥu sa zumri-
61. ⁷ili-yà ^{ilu}istari-[yà[?]] amilûtu dinû-ma aĥuzû(-)i-
62. ina ki-bit ři-i-ka ai iřiĥa-a mimma lim-nu ú-piš kaš-ša-ři-
kaš-ša-ř-ti
63. ai iřiĥu-ni imti imti imti aršasi^{pl9} limnûti^{pl} sa amilûti^{pl}
64. ai iřiĥa-a lumun řunâti^{pl} idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ sa řami-i-
irřitim(tim)
65. lumun ITI ali u mâti ai iksuda-ni yâ-
66. ina ři limni lišâni limnûti sa amilûti^{pl} pâni-ka lu-uš-lim-ma
67. řamnu AN.ĤUL sa ina kišâdi-yà řaknu(nu) mimma lim-
ai ú-šis-ni-ka
68. arrat limuttim(tim) pû sa lâ damĥu ana a-ĥi-ti li-is-ki-
69. kîma ^{abnu}řarûtu nu-ri lim-mir i-dir-tú ai ar-ši


















¹ A gloss reads iš-[ku-u]. ² B sa a- ³ B ili ^{ilu}istar-
amilûtum(tum). ⁴ B ři-mi. ⁵ B řu-ru-us. ⁶ L. 60 is expanded in B and forms
two lines which read -ya nu-us-si, and -us-su di-
sa zumri-yâ; C, which reads -si, and -yâ, appar-
ently had the same reading as B. ⁷ In place of l. 61 B reads
-ma li-ir-šû-ni liš-ku-nu-ni ri-i-ma, C -i-ma. ⁸ B kaš-ša-ř-tum.
. -tum. ⁹ B -ú ar-ša-šu-ú. ¹⁰ BC amilûtum(tum)
11 C -us-lim. ¹² C probably read ár-ši.

Rev.

70. *kima* ^{abnu}uknû na-pis-ti ina pâni-ka li-kir li-šak-na ri-t-mu
 71. *kima* ħurâšu ili-yà u ^{ilu}istari-yà šulmu(mu) itti-yà
 72. ina pî nišî^{pl} ana damiḫti(ti) lu-ub-ši
 73. *kima* isukunukku lu-ni-is-su-u³ limnîti^{pl}-ya
 74. arrat limutti(ti) lâ tãbtum(tum)² ai itiḫa-a ai usisniḫa(ka)
 75. ina pâni-ka šú-mi ũ pi-ir-i³ li-šir
 76. sammi^{pl}⁴ u nap-šal-tum sa ina pâni-ka kun-nu lip-su-su
 lumnu(nu)-u-a⁵
 77. ai ú-ḫar-ri-bu-ni⁶ uz-zu ul ug-gat ili
 78. ⁷itti sit-tú ħil-la-tú ħi-ti-tu lip-šú-ru ni-šu ma-mit
 79. ni-iš kãti⁸ zi-kir ilãni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}
 80. ⁹ina pi-ka dan-na lu-ba³ ki-bi balãtu
 81. ¹⁰*kima* samî-i lu-lil ina ru-ḫi-i sa ib-šú-u-ni
 82. *kima* iršitim(tim)¹¹ lu-bi-ib ina ru-si-i lâ tãbãti^{pl}¹²
 83. *kima*¹³ ki-rib samî-i lu-ut-ta-mir lip-ta-aṭ-ti-ru ki-šir limnîti^{pl}-ya
 84. ¹⁴isubî-nu¹⁴ ullil-an-ni sam DIL.BAD lip-šur-an-ni¹⁵ isukuru(?)
 ar-ni-yà¹⁶ lip-šur
 85. ¹⁷karpatu a-gúb-ba sa¹⁷ ^{ilu}Marduk li-šat-lim-ma¹⁸ damiḫtu
 86. li-ib-bi-bu-nin-ni¹⁹ Š.ANA dipãri sa ^{ilu}GIŠ.BAR ^{ilu}AZAG²⁰
 87. ina ki-bit ^{ilu}[-a²¹ šar apsî a-bi ilãni^{pl} ^{ilu}[NIN.ŠI.KU]
 88. ²²a-na niš kãti-yà li-nu-uḫ libba(ba)-ka ^{ilu}Marduk maš-maš
 ilãni^{pl} rabûti^{pl} abḫal ^{ilu}Igigi]
 89. a-mat ^{ilu}[-a²³ lu-ut-ta²-id ũ sar-ra-tum²⁴ ^{ilu}Dam-ki-[na lu-
 uš-ti-šir]
 90. ana-ku arad-ka pulãnu apil pulãni lu-úb-luṭ lu-uš-[lim-ma]
 91. lu-uš-tam-mar ilu-ut-ka lud-lu-la dá-[li]-lî-[ka]²⁵

¹ C ki-ma abnu isukunukku li-is-su-ú. ² C arrat limuttum(tum) la ša-ab-

tum. ³ C šumu u pi-ir². ⁴ C  for . ⁵ C ar-ni-ya. ⁶ C ai ú-ḫar-ri-bu-u-ni mimma lim-nu. ⁷ C omits itti and reads sit-ta ħil-lat u ħi-ti-tu etc.

⁸ C kãti^{du}. ⁹ For l. 80 C reads                 

92. *ili-yà* *lu-uš-tam-mar* *kur-di-[k]*
 93. ^{il}*istari-yà* *nar-bi-ka* *lik-[i]*
 94. *š ana-ku maš-maš arad-ka dā-lī-lī-ka lud-lu*
-
95. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* ^{il}*Marduk.KA*
 96. *KIŠDA it-tu-šu. -pat-su BI-u¹ kakkeš*
immiri KI ŠA NU la² uttakkar(?) (ār)
 97. *-bu-ti-su tanasaš(?) -ma lu ana ili sammu-ka lu³ aš*
ili ša⁴ iš-šub-ba-a
 98. *u tanadi(di) gim-ru-ú ma-am-ma ina pā*
^{il}*Marduk iš-pur-an-ni*
 99. [^{il}]*I-a ú-ma⁵-ir-an-ni III sanītu kibī-ma riksu tapatarā*
 100. ^{amil}*maršu ana bīti-šu līsir-ma ana arki-šu úl lim*
-
101. *DUR.DUR sammu AN.ḪUL.MIŠ sa istu-su-nu* ^{am}*NI.KUL.L*
^{am}*UGU.KUL.LA*
 102. *ARA ina samni išu šurminu tubbal ina TI.ŠAR tasakan(aš*
pušuš zumru
-
103. *ipuš an-nam III sanītu munu u sa AN.ḪUL.MIŠ niši-m*
 104. *abni⁶ šu-nu-ti itti sammu AN.ḪUL.MIŠ muḫur(?) ana*
ḪUR ki'ām kibī
-
105. *šiptu at-ta AN.ḪUL ma-šar sulmi(mi) sa* ^{il}*I-a u* ^{il}*Marduk*
 106. *i-tam-mur kis-pi ru-ki-i zi-ru*
 107. *mī-lat ilu u* ^{il}*istar a-mi-lu*
 108. ⁶. *ḪUR ZI.TAR.RU.DA DI.PALA KA.LU.BI*
 109. *ú-piš kis-pi lim. -[i]-tú ša*
as-ni-ka yá-ši
 110. ^{il}*šidu damķu* ^{il}*lamassu damiktu[(tú)] šukna(na*
 111. *ilu zi-na-a* ^{il}*[istar zi-ni-ti(?)] š a-mi-lu*
 112. *sul-li-ma-am-ma [ki-niš li-ta]-mu-u⁹ itti-y*
 113. *ina ma-šar sul-mi u kāl lut-tul*
 114. *ina ki-bit* ^{il}*Marduk abķal [ilāni¹⁰ rabūti¹¹] il* ^{il}*Marduk*
 115. *ipuš an-nam ana ili sammu AN.ḪUL.MIŠ tak-ta-bu-u*

¹ D -ú. ² D lā. ³ D lū-u. ⁴ D ša. ⁵ E u *amilūtu*. ⁶ L. 108 forms two lines in E which read: *paris(is) napīštim(tim)* , *ā* *KA.LU.BI.DA* |. ⁷ E *-i-tu ša-as-ni-ka a-na* *š* *a-ši*. ⁸ E *šuk-na*. ⁹ E *li-tam-mu-ú*. ¹⁰ For 113 E reads: *šukna* *damikta(ta) lu-mur* *š* *lut-tul*. ¹¹ E -ú.

16. *ina kišâdi-su tašakan(an) ana libbi samni ša ina is^unapšastu*
is^uurkarinnu šaknu(nu)
17. *šiptu iz-zi-tu III šanitu munu(nu)-ma ka-ai-an dumum*
18. *ina ü-mi-su-ma karpatu a-gúb-ba ŠA.NA¹ dipâri tuš-ba²-šü-ma*
19. *šamû-ú šal-la-tú mimma in-šü mimma lim-nu úl iñi-šu*
20. *šum-šu ana damiñti(ti) tazakar(ár)*
-
21. *inuma amilu kañkadu zumru akil-šu karši-šu ú-zañ-kañt-su*
22. *ikal^m is^uAssur-bân-apli etc.*

The text of No. 12 (K 163 + K 218) has been published in IV R¹, pl. 64 and revised in IV R², pl. 57, the Reverse of K 2379, which is duplicate of ll. 76—96, being given on p. 11 of the *Additions* to the latter volume. It is here republished with restorations and variant readings from five duplicates.² The text as given in IV R¹ has been transliterated into Hebrew characters by HALÉVY, *Documents religieux*, p. 179 ff. and a translation of ll. 76—82 is given by LENORMANT, *La divination*, p. 212 f. and of ll. 1—24, 30—35, 61—95, 101—107 by SAYCE, *Hibbert Lectures*, p. 536 ff. (*cf.* BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 42). The tablet is concerned entirely with the worship of the god *Marduk*, the object of its petitions and ceremonies being the cure of the suppliant who is suffering from sickness. The greater part of the tablet is occupied by the prayer or incantation addressed to the god, which is, however, preceded and followed by directions for ceremonies. The incantation is to be recited by the *mašmašu* or priest who also carries out the ceremonies that accompany it, for l. 16 contains a definite injunction to this effect, while in the last line of the prayer (l. 94) the *mašmašu* speaks in his own name. The prayer is, however, composed from the point of view of the sick man, on whose behalf the priest recites it.

¹ *ŠA.NA* is apparently omitted by *E*.

² After the plates had been lithographed the duplicate cited as *C* was increased by the addition of a fresh fragment, K 3289, Prof. ZIMMERN having last summer (1894) recognised it as a duplicate of K. 163, ll. 73—90. The variant readings of *C* therefore, which are given on pl. 29 f., though correct as far as they go, are not exhaustive. In the footnotes to the transliteration of the tablet however the fresh variants of *C* have been incorporated, and in all cases where the transliteration would leave the exact reading doubtful the cuneiform has been added in brackets.

The first line of the tablet forms a sort of heading or introduction, and, while stating the occasion of the prayer, contains a general direction to the effect that when the sickness has fallen on the man nothing evil, or inauspicious is to be allowed to approach him. Then follows the first section of the tablet, containing 14 ll. of directions for ceremonies, which commence as follows:—“Perform the following. In the night sprinkle a green bough with pure water. Before *Marduk* the drink-offering shalt thou set. Dates (and) shalt thou heap up. A *ŠA* of oil, a drink-offering, water, honey (and) butter shalt thou offer; thou shalt set there an incense burner, corn shalt thou heap up; a *ŠA.NA* of incense shalt thou offer. The -drink shalt thou pour out. The rites in the next line and a half are obscure; at l. 7 offerings of flesh are prescribed, three preparations of flesh being specified. In l. 8 the command is given to take the oil of certain woods, and the next two lines contain a list of substances that are to be cast into the oil, including gold, fragments of various kinds of wood and plants, and incense. In ll. 11 ff. certain offerings are specified in honour of the *AN.ĜUL.MIŠ* the offerings consisting of one piece of alabaster, one piece of gold, one piece of lapis-lazuli and one seal. In the principal prayer of the tablet reference is made to each of these four offerings (*cf.* ll. 69—73), and, as the prayer is addressed throughout to *Marduk*, it is obvious that *AN.ĜUL.MIŠ* is merely a title of the god *Marduk*.¹ The ceremonies conclude with an injunction to the officiating priest to hold the hand of the sick man and recite the incantation. This incantation, which occupies ll. 17—94, reads as follows.

Translation.

17. O *Marduk*, lord of lands, the mighty
18. Powerful, unique, perfect
19. The exalted hero, who suffers no change
20. The strong one, the king who
21. O *Marduk* the illustrious, the great one who

¹ The group is prob. a compound ideogram and is not to be transliterated *ilu hidūtiš!*; the rendering “the god of joys” is therefore tentative.

22. The mighty the illustrations!
 23. The storm of the weapon, the battle
 24. O! the perfect! 25. the
 great! 26. *Marduk*, the lord 27. O *Mar-*
duk, the lord
 28. Lord of the heavens, of mountains and of oceans, who . .
 . . . the hills!
 29. Lord of and fortresses, who guideth the rivers!
 30. Who bestoweth corn and grain(?), who createth wheat and
 barley, who reneweth the green herb!
 31. Who createth the handiwork of god and goddess; in the
 midst of their art thou!
 32. The ruler of the *Anunnaki*, the director of the *Igigi*!
 33. The wise, the first-born of *la*, the creator of the whole of
 mankind!
 34. Thou art lord, and like my father and my mother among
 the art thou!
 35. Thou art like the Sun-god also: their darkness thou dost
 lighten!
 36. A cry and a shout of joy 37. Thou guidest him
 that is in need 38. Their wisdom
 39. Lands and distant peoples
 40. Thou art compassionate 41. I am weak
 42. 43. Thou holdest his hand 44.

At l. 45 the suppliant makes a formal statement of his own name along with that of his father, after which the tablet continues broken for several lines, only disconnected words having been preserved. When the lines once more become connected we find the suppliant imploring that the life of his body may be restored, the disease from which he is suffering being put down to the influence of magic. He concludes a description of his symptoms with the words: "My powers and my soul are bewitched and there is no righteous decision!" He therefore makes a direct appeal to the god in the following words:—

59. O lord, at this time stand beside me and hearken to my
 cries, give my judgment, make my decision!
 60. The sickness do thou destroy, and take thou away
 the disease of my body!

61. O my god (and) goddess, judge ye mankind, and possess me!
62. By the command of thy mouth may there never approach anything evil, the magic of the sorcerer and of the sorceress!
63. May there never approach me the poisons of the evil of men!
64. May there never approach the evil of dreams, of powers (and) portents of heaven and of earth!
65. Never may the evil of the portent of city and land overtake me!
66. In spite of the evil mouth, the evil tongue of men in thy sight let me be perfect!
67. Let nothing evil ever restrain the plant of the god of joy that is placed upon my neck!
68. The evil curse, the mouth that is unfavourable let it cast aside!
69. Like alabaster let my light shine, let me never have affliction!
- Rev.
70. Like lapis-lazuli may my life be precious in the sight, let it establish mercy!
71. Like gold, O my god and my goddess, may prosperity be with me!
72. In the mouth of the peoples may I be blessed!
73. Like a seal may my sins be torn away!
74. May the evil curse, that is unfavourable, never draw nigh, may it never be oppressive!
75. Before thee may my name and posterity prosper!
76. May the plants and that are set before thee loosen my sin!
77. Never may there approach me the wrath or anger of the god,
78. With misery, disgrace (and) sin; from the curse
79. May the raising of my hand, the invocation of the great gods, give release!
80. At thy mighty command let me approach! Command thou life!
81. Like heaven may I shine among the enchantments that possess me!
82. Like the earth may I be bright in the midst of spells that are not good!
83. Like the heart of heaven may I be bright; may the power of my sins be destroyed!

4. **May** the *binu*-wood purify me, may the-plant deliver me, may the *ukuru*-wood remove my sin!
5. **May** *Marduk's* vessel of purification bestow favour!
6. **May** the flaming censer(?) of the god make me bright!
7. **At** the command of *Īa*, king of the Abyss, father of the gods, the Lord of wisdom,
8. **At** the raising of my hand may thy heart have rest, O *Marduk*, the priest of the great gods, the arbiter of the *Igigi*!
9. The word of *Īa* let me glorify, and, O queen *Damkina*, let me have dominion!
10. **May** I thy servant so and so, the son of so and so, live, let me be perfect,
11. Let me revere thy divinity, and let me bow in humility before thee!
12. O my god, let me revere thy power!
13. O my goddess, let me tell of thy greatness!
14. **And** may I the priest, thy servant, bow in humility before thee!

On the conclusion of the prayer there follow three short sections of ceremonies, an incantation of ten lines, and a final section of ceremonial directions. After the first of these sections the sick man himself ceases to take part in the ritual, for the section concludes with the injunction that he shall go straight to his house without looking behind him. The remainder of the tablet deals with the due disposal of some of the offerings and objects, that have been used in the ceremonies at the commencement of the Obverse and in the course of the incantation.









Ll. 101—104 form two sections of two lines each which contain directions concerning the stones and the plant of "the god of joy" mentioned in ll. 11 ff., 66 ff. Then follows a short incantation addressed to "the god of joy" himself, in which he is besought to make the *šidu* and *lamassu* propitious and restore by his command the favour of the angry god and goddess. The last section on the tablet contains directions concerning the plant of "the god of joy", the recital of the incantation and the offering of a vessel of purification and a censer. L. 121 gives the catch-line for the next tablet which probably contained

similar prayers and ceremonies to be recited and performed for the relief of some other form of sickness.

1. In K 2513, a tablet containing directions for ceremonies the first section of Col. IV commences: *inuma amilu lumu murši ZI.TAR.RU.DA DI.PAL.A K.A.LU.BI.DA ú-pi-su lim-niti^h* (cf. BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 449), while the second section contains ceremonies for a similar occasion; it is therefore probable that the ceremonies attached to the incantation in No. 13 form an extract from some larger work devoted entirely to ceremonial observances. The disease itself, with which the tablet deals, would appear to be of the nature of possession or bewitchment, cf. K 2572,¹ 1.8 *inuma a-na amilu ZI.TAR.RU.DA šá^{il} NIN.KILITI i-pu-us-su*, and 1.13 f. *amilu šá ZI.TAR.RU.DA ip-šu-šu ana pân^{kakkab} MAR.BU.DA likmisu(su)*, and the somewhat similar texts K 3278, ll. 1 ff., 8 ff., and K 6172, ll. 1 ff., 13 ff. (cf. *op. cit.* pp. 519 and 768); see also K 9612 + K 10760, ll. 10 ff., etc.




3. For a discussion of the *KU.A.TIR* cf. *supra* p. 22 f.

4 f. For *ŠA.NA burâsi* and *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki)* cf. *supra* p. 20 f.

5. That  = *aru* (BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 5570) = the flower (of a palm) cf. JENSEN, *ZK* II, p. 26. The tablet clearly reads , not  as in IV R¹, nor  as in IV R². The   is possibly to be identified with the plant *Sam*  , which occurs in Sm. 8, Col. I, l. 14 f., where it is rendered by *ha-as-ku-ra-ku*, and *ha-as-ku-ur* (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 4193).

6. According to BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 8613 *russu* is also a possible rendering of the group *KU.ĦU.Š.A*.

7. The three forms of flesh here enumerated may represent the flesh of three different beasts, or flesh in general prepared in three different ways. The *siri* *KA.IZI* was poss. so named from its appearance, *KA.IZI* being = *hamâtu*, *ša isâti* (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 651).

¹ For the text of this tablet cf. BOISSIER, *Documents assyriens*, Paris, 1894, p. 42. For  at the beginning of l. 6 read, according to the tablet,   *i. e. ina mûsi šû-a-tum etc.*

8. is to be here taken as = *samnu* (*cf.* LATRILLE, ZK II, p. 356 f.). In ritual texts *samnu* "oil" is rendered by , and almost indiscriminately. No clear distinction in their use can be observed, though perhaps is more often used for "oil" in general, or when the oil of some particular tree is specified.

That should be read, not as IV R², *cf.* l. 116.

9. That is a material used in building is clear from the *East India House inscription*, Col. II, l. 45 (*cf.* SCHRADER'S *Keilins. Bibl.*, Bd. III, Hft. II, p. 14 and DELITZSCH, *Wörterbuch*, p. 110, note 1). The ideogram is transliterated in the text as *gaššu*, in accordance with a communication from Dr. BEZOLD, who has come across the group in K 4864, l. 16 f. rendered by and who compares the Arabic جَصّ. *Cf.* also BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 8470.

10. cannot here = *šitaš*, but is prob. the name of a plant or tree, being the determinative; *cf.* the plant , which occurs in Sm. 8, Col. II, l. 5 and possibly in K 4354, Col. II, l. 12 (II R, pl. 43, no. 2), *etc.*

11 ff. The sign in the phrases *abnu parûtu*, *hurâšu*, *etc.* is to be taken as the relative, not as a numeral, the duplicate A giving the variant reading . In ll. 12 and 73 *kunukku* is written with the determinative , in l. 13 with , while in l. 73 the duplicate C writes the word with both determinatives.

16. The end of this line should probably be restored *šiptu* *û Marduk [bîl mâtâti] III šanîtu munu-šu* from l. 17, the incantation being cited by the words with which it commences. In this common rubric the suffix is not generally appended to the verb *munu*, so that it is possible the second is merely an error, through ditography on the part of the scribe, for the phonetic complement that is commonly found with the ideogram .

20. For *šarru ša* of the text A gives the variant


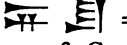
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


71 f. It is possible that these two lines should be taken together without a break.


73. The application of the metaphor in this line is not at first sight apparent. The *kunukku* may, however, refer to the seal-impression, and as seal-impressions have been found on small clay cones, which were originally attached to the documents they attested by means of a strip of reed (*cf.* BUDGE, ZA III, p. 214), it is probable that the tearing off or removal of such a seal-impression is the basis of the metaphor in the text.

77 ff. The division of ll. 77—79, as given in the translation is based on the duplicate C, which reads as follows:—

- Rev. 5. Never may there approach me any thing evil, neither the wrath nor anger of the god, misery, disgrace and sin!
 6. From the curse may the raising of my two hands, the invocation of the great gods, give release!

Here the general phrase *mimma limnu* is introduced and defined by the substantives that follow.  has been explained by JENSEN (ZK II, p. 20) as =  = *lušišišu* or *lišišišu* (*cf. supra sub* l. 52). The reading of C, however, proves that the phrase is to be transliterated *ni-iš kâti*, in apposition to *zi-kir ilâni^{pl} rabûti^{pl}*.

98.  is written over an erasure; the scribe had probably begun to write  omitting , but corrected his mistake.

99. On the rendering of  by *riksu tapatar(ár)* *cf. supra* p. 22 and *infra sub* No. 16, l. 11.

No. 13.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *lil-*. 3. *ša-ka-a i-*.
 4. *a-lik tap-pu-ti la li³-*. 5. *ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni sa ilu-su pulânu [ilu ištar-su pulânitum(tum)]*
 6. *azzaz(az) ina pân ilu-ti-ka rabûti(ti)* 7. *ina bikît niš^{pl} sa la ma-*. 8. *mimma šumšu ka-ba-a u ma-ga-[ra]* 9. *lul-lik ruḡ-ka(?) a-mi-ri*

K₂

both hymns are addressed to *Marduk*, it may be inferred that the tablet was somewhat similar in its arrangement to No. 12, and that it contained prayers and ceremonies in honour of this god only.

No. 14.

Transliteration.

1.	<i>ili-yà</i>	2.	<i>-lim-man-ni</i>	3.	
.	<i>taš-li-ti</i>	4.	<i>gi-mil napīšti(ti)</i>	5.	
.	<i>-tum ina kâti-yà li-kin</i>	6.	<i>hi-ti-ti</i>		
7.	<i>si-lim itti-yà</i>	8.	<i>I.SAG.ILA</i>		
9.	<i>bilu-ut-ka</i>	10.	<i>pa-nu-uk-ka li-sa-lik(?)</i>		
<hr/>					
11. [INIM.INIM.MA		ŠU IL.LA		^{ilu}]Marduk.KAN	
<hr/>					
12.		[^{ilu}]Marduk		<i>tašakan(an)</i>	
13.		- lit - su		<i>magrat(at)</i>	
<hr/>					
14.	<i>-hu</i>	15.	<i>kar-du</i>	16.	
.	<i>ra-šub-bu</i>	17.	<i>ul ib-ši</i>	18.	
.	<i>šl-šu</i>				

No. 14 (K 2793) is a fragment of a large tablet and preserves the ends of a few lines only. It contains the conclusion of a prayer to *Marduk* (ll. 1—10), followed by two lines of directions for ceremonies and the commencement of a second prayer or incantation.

10. The last 3 characters in the line (*li-sa-lik* = *listalik?*) may poss. be read *li-ir-ur*.

No. 15.

Transliteration.

1.	<i>-yà</i>	2.	<i>-tum</i>	3.	
.	<i>-ku</i>	4.	<i>ár-ši</i>	5.	<i>ár-ši</i>
6.	<i>-tuk</i>	7.	<i>ki-t-nu</i>	8.	
.	<i>arki-yà</i>	9.	<i>limuttu ai a-mur</i>	10.	

.....	<i>yá-si</i>	11.	.....	<i>šimâti^{pl}</i>	12.	.....
-šut-ka		13.	.....	-mu šī-mat-ka	14.	.....
-bu-ka		15.	.....	ina šú-bat ta-ni-iḫ-ti-yá	16.	.....
.....	<i>damikṭi(ti)-yà liḫ-bi-ka</i>					
17.	[INIM.INIM.MA			ŠU IL.LA]		<i>il^u Marduk.KAN</i>
18.	.....			<i>mù a-gúb-ba tukân(an)</i>	19.	.....
GI.GAB	<i>tukân(an)</i>	20.	.....	[KU.A].TIR	<i>tašapaklak</i>	
21.	.....			-bu-ḫu	22.	.....
.....	<i>šiptu III šanītu munu(nu)</i>			<i>tukân(an)</i>	23.	.....
24.	.....			[burâši] tašakan(an)	25.	.....
26.	.....			-ḫu-nu	27.	.....
28.	.....					<i>tanakūti</i>

Like the preceding fragment, No. 15 (K 2586 + K 7185) preserves a portion of the right side of what was originally a large tablet. The conclusion of a prayer to *Marduk*, a section of six lines giving directions for ceremonies, and the beginning of a second ceremonial section represent its present contents.

No. 16.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1.	.....	2.	.....	<i>šipat-</i>	3.	.....
.....	<i>šī-pīr-</i>	4.	.....	-nam-ru	5.	.....
.....	-tú	6.	.....		

Rev.

7.	[lu] - ú - ša - pi	8.
.....	-ka	I.SAG.ILA	9.
.....	<i>si-lim</i>	<i>liḫ-bi-ka</i>		

10.	[INIM.INIM.MA			ŠU IL].LA		<i>il^u Marduk.KAN</i>
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11.	[DU.DU BI	<i>lu ina KIŠDA</i>	<i>lu ina ŠA].NA</i>	<i>ipus(uš)</i>
-----	-----------	---------------------	----------------------	-----------------

12.	<i>šamī</i>	<i>u iršit</i>
-----	-------	-------------	----------------

13. [ikal^m *il^u Aššur-bân-apli*] etc.

Of the Obverse of No. 16 (K 11681) a few characters only have been preserved, while the Reverse contains the conclud-

ing phrases of a prayer to *Marduk*, the last one on the tablet. The colophon-line that gives the title of the prayer (l. 10) is here accompanied by a rubric or direction contained in a single line (l. 11), which occurs frequently in the present class of texts. For other instances of its occurrence, *cf.* No. 18, l. 19; No. 21, l. 92; No. 22, l. 69; No. 28, l. 6; No. 34, l. 6; No. 38, l. 4; No. 39, l. 5; No. 41, l. 2; No. 46, l. 10; No. 47, l. 7. It will be seen that the line is never found by itself, but, when it occurs, always follows the colophon-line *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU UL.LA* etc. It commences with the phrase *DU.DU BI i. e. ipuš innam*, "do the following", which generally precedes any directions for ceremonies or ritual (*cf. supra* p. 19). The direction itself consists of the words *lû ina KIŠDA lû ina ŠANA ipuš*, a set formula that rarely varies.¹ No substantive is mentioned for the imperative *ipuš* to govern; hence it may be inferred that the object of the verb is to be supplied from the previous line, *i. e.* that the rubric refers to the manner in which the preceding prayer or incantation is to be recited. Two methods of recitation are in fact given as alternatives, the line reading: "Perform (the incantation) either *ina KIŠDA* or *ina ŠANA*."

In the course of a prayer to *Ninib* contained by No. 2, l. 27 reads: *ar-kus-ka rik-sa KU.A.TIR aš-ruk-ka*, "I have bound for thee a cord, the *KU.A.TIR* have I offered thee!" (*cf. supra* p. 17). The *KU.A.TIR* is of common occurrence among the offerings that are prescribed in the ceremonial directions that accompany the present class of incantations (*cf. supra* p. 22 f.). It would not therefore be surprising if the *riksu* mentioned in the first half of the line should also be found in the directions for ceremonies. It was suggested above (p. 58) that in l. 99 of No. 12 the phrase    should be transliterated *riksu tapatar(ar)*, "the knot thou shalt loosen", and it is not improbable that in the phrase *ina*  in the rubric under discussion we may see a further reference to the rite of the knotted cord (*riksu*). The second ideogram *ŠANA* has been already discussed on p. 19 f., where the suggestion was made that the word denoted a vessel for containing incense. The

¹ See below, *sub* No. 42, l. 25, and No. 52, l. 4.

rubric therefore is to the effect that the incantation must be accompanied either with the rite of the knotted cord, or with the offering of incense.

No. 17.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *balâtu*
 3. *ri-ša-a-ti u GUR.UD* 4.
 *ka-a-ša pa-li-ši-ka lu-*

 5. [INIM.INIM.MA ŠU] IL.LA ^{ilu}[Marduk(?).KAN]

 6. -*mi ašar(?) šîpâ^{du} TAR(at)*
 7. -*za tanadi(di) ina ili* 8.
 *ina ili ša* 9.

The fragment No. 17 (K 5668) contains a few words of a prayer followed by some directions for ceremonies. The name of the god to whom the prayer is addressed, though broken, is in all probability *Marduk*; hence the fragment is included under the prayers addressed to that god.

No. 18.

Transliteration.

1.
 2. *i - na - ta - lu* *pa - nu - uk - [ka]*
 3. *a-na gi-biš ta-ma-a-ti pa-nu-ka ma-a-*
 4. *ša - kâ - ta* *ina* *ša - ma - ma*
 5. *kul - lat nišî^{pl}* *ta - bar - ri*
 6. *šur - ba - ta - ma* *ina iršitim(tim)*
 7. *širuti^{pl} - šu - nu* *[ta - bar - ri*
 8. *ša ši - tu iḫ - tu - ú* *ta - ga - mil - šu at - ta*
 9. *šab - ta - ku - ma* *ki - i ti - i - ri*
 10. *ina³* *ka - an - ni - ka*

¹ Ll. 1 and 2 probably formed one line in *A*, which gives traces of two preceding lines, of which the second reads: -*ku-[ti?]*. ² For 17 *A* reads: *širi^{pl}.šu-nu ta-na-[tal]*. ³ *A i-na*.

11.	<i>ki - ı</i>	<i>izakara(ra) - ni</i>			<i>ıu Marduk</i>
12.		<i>a - la - su - um</i>			<i>ur - ki - [ka]</i>
rev.					
13.	<i>na - sa - ku</i>	<i>nindabû</i>	<i>a - sa - rak</i>	
14.	<i>pu - tur</i>	<i>marušti¹</i>	<i>li - ki</i>	<i>un - ni - [ni - ya]²</i>	
15.	<i>šâru - ka</i>	<i>tâbu</i>	<i>li - zi - ka - am - [ma]³</i>		
16.		<i>napištim(tim)⁴</i>	<i>li - ri - ik</i>		
17.	<i>la-ta-am</i>	<i>nar-bi-ka</i>	<i>ana⁵</i>	<i>nišî⁶</i>	<i>rapšâti⁷</i>
18.	<i>INIM.INIM.MA</i>	<i>ŠU IL.LA</i>			<i>ıu Marduk.GI⁶</i>
19.	<i>DU.DU BI</i>	<i>lu ina KİŠDA</i>	<i>lu ina ŠA.NA</i>	<i>ipuš(uš)</i>	
20.	<i>şıptu</i>	<i>ga-aš-ru</i>	<i>šu-pu-u</i>	<i>t-dil</i>	<i>ıu Igigi</i>


No. 18 (K 8009) is the lower portion of a comparatively small tablet, of which about one third has been preserved. It probably contained only one prayer, the end of which is represented by ll. 1—17. L. 20 gives the catch-line to the next tablet, while l. 21 evidently marks the commencement of a colophon. The prayer is carefully written and several of the longer lines have been split up into two halves, each of which occupies one line of the tablet (*cf.* ll. 1 f., 4 f., 6 f., 9 f., 11 f., 15 f.), ll. 3—8, for instance, reading:—

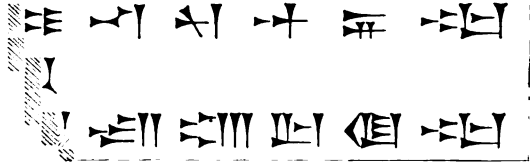
Unto the ocean-flood thy face is !
 Thou art exalted in heaven:
 All nations thou dost behold!
 Thou art mighty upon earth:
 Their spirits thou dost behold!
 The man that hath sinned thou requitest!

This metrical arrangement of the lines is not to be found, however, in the duplicates A and B. On the Reverse of the tablet the suppliant states that he has offered a present and poured out a libation, and he therefore prays for the removal of his sorrow and sighing and for length of days, concluding

¹ *B marušti-ya.* ² *A [un-ni]-ni-ya.* ³ *A [li]-zi-ka-ma.* ⁴ *B [napišti](ti).*
⁵ *A [a]-na.* ⁶ *ıu Marduk.KAN.* ⁷ After l. 18 *A* ceases to be a duplicate giving three lines of directions for ceremonies, which read: [*ana pân ıu*] *Marduk ŠA.NA burâsi* | *tašakan(an)* | III *sa-nitu munu(nu)* |.

with the desire that he may declare the greatness of the god unto distant peoples.

10 ff. Between ll. 8 and 9 of A an insertion or a gloss is written in smaller characters of which only  has been preserved, the tablet reading: —



19. The duplicate A in place of l. 19 gives a ceremonial section of three lines prescribing the offering of incense and the repetition of the incantation three times.

20. This catch-line which gives the first line of the next tablet is to be found in the list of incantations, K 2832 + K 662, col. I, l. 7 (*see above p. 15*).

No. 19.

Transliteration.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2. | ..... | -šú | ..... | ..... |
| 3. | ilu | ma- | ..... | ..... |
| 4. | bīlu | bīlu | bīlu | ..... |
| 5. | a - bu | ..... | ..... | rabātī ² |
| 6. | bīl | šimâti ^{pl} | ..... | isu ušurâti ² |
| 7. | mu - ma - ' - ir | sami - i | u | iršiti(ti) bīl mâtâ: |
| 8. | [ga] - mir | dī - ni | ša | úl inû - ú ki - bit - sa |
| 9. | [mu] - šim | šimâti | ..... | kala(?)m: |
| 10. | [ina] lumun | ilu atali ^{ilu} | Sin ša ina arhi | ûmi išakna(ma) |
| 11. | [lumun] | idâti ^{pl} | ITL.MIŠ | limnîti ^{pl} lâ ṭabâti ² |
| 12. | [ša] ina | ikalli - yà | u mâtī - yà | ibasâ - a |
| 13. | [ina ki] - bi - ka - ma | ú - tal - la - da | ti - ni - šī - i - | ..... |
| 14. | [a-na?] šarru | šagganakku | šū-mi-šū-nu | ta-sa-ka ² |
| 15. | âš-sum | ba-ni-i | ilu | û šarr: |
| 16. | ..... | ba - šú - ú | ..... | itti - ka |

7.	<i>û</i>	<i>bilu</i>	<i>3amTU</i>	<i>3amRIG</i>	<i>3amGA</i>	<i>dan - ni</i>
8.	<i>ina</i>	<i>ma - ' - du - ti</i>		<i>kakkab</i>		<i>sa - ma - mi</i>
9.				<i>bi - li</i>		<i>ad - dan - ka</i>
0.					<i>ip-sa-ku</i>	<i>uznâ^{du}-ai</i>
ev.						
1.	<i>sim - ti</i>			<i>ba - la - ti - ya</i>		<i>si - im</i>
2.	<i>ba - ni - i</i>			<i>su - mi - ya</i>		<i>ki - bi</i>
3.	<i>mi - ni - ta</i>		<i>FAL - ma</i>	<i>dumku</i>		<i>sur - ka</i>
4.	<i>šû - kun - ma</i>	<i>ili - ya</i>		<i>ba - as - ta - ka</i>		<i>rabîtu(tu)</i>
5.	<i>[ilu]</i>	<i>u sarru</i>		<i>li - sa - ki - ru - in - ni</i>		
6.		<i>u rubû</i>		<i>kar - bu - ni - ya</i>	<i>li - pu - su</i>	
7.					<i>li - ba - sa - an - ni</i>	
8.	<i>ina</i>	<i>puhri</i>	<i>lu</i>	<i>si - mat</i>		<i>ki - bi balâtu</i>
9.	<i>iu^ušidu</i>	<i>liqbi</i>		<i>magâra</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>magâra</i>
10.		<i>û - mi - sam</i>		<i>lit - tal - lak</i>		<i>itti - ya</i>
11.	<i>[ina]</i>	<i>ki - bit - ka</i>		<i>šir - ti</i>	<i>sa ul</i>	<i>uttakkaru(ru)</i>
12.	<i>û</i>	<i>an - ni - ka</i>		<i>ki - nim</i>	<i>sa ul</i>	<i>inû - ú</i>
<hr/>						
13.	<i>INIM.INIM.MA</i>			<i>ŠU IL.LA</i>		<i>iu^uBil.KAN</i>
<hr/>						
14.	<i>siptu</i>	<i>ru - ba - tú</i>	<i>rabîtu(tu)</i>	<i>i - lat</i>	<i>si - ma - a - ti</i>	

As is the case in the preceding tablet, some of the longer lines in No. 19 (K 34) are divided into halves, which together occupy two lines on the tablet (*cf.* ll. 4 f., 15 f., 18 f., 29 f.). No. 19 contains only one prayer and this is addressed to the god *Bil* and was intended for use after an eclipse of the moon (*cf.* ll. 10 ff.). The beginning of the prayer, with which the Obverse commenced, has been broken off; it probably contained, however, an invocation of the god, of which the conclusion, describing his power as ruler and creator, has been preserved.

4. O Lord! O Lord! O Lord!
5. Father of the great [gods?]
6. The lord of destinies, the [god?] of charms!
7. The ruler of heaven and earth, the lord of lands!
8. Perfect in judgment, whose word is not altered!
9. Director of destinies
10. In the evil of the eclipse of the moon which in the month (*space*) on the day (*space*) has taken place,
11. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,

12. Which are in my palace and my land!
 13. At thy command created was mankind!
 14. Unto king and noble their names thou didst name!
 15. Since to create god and king
 16. Rests with thee!

In ll. 17 ff. the suppliant states he has made an offering to the god consisting apparently of three plants, and he therefore seeks the god's protection for himself and for his posterity ("The destiny of my life decree! The making of my name do thou command!"). The prayer concludes with the desire that the god will confer blessings through his attendant minister the *šidu*.

29. May the *šidu* command favour upon favour,
 30. Daily may he go with me,
 31. Through thy exalted command which is not altered,
 32. And thy sure mercy which changeth not!

No. 20.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. - ka 2.
 3. 4. - tim
 5. -ris-ka -da si-
 6. MIN.NA DAGAL MA SUR

7. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA

8. [šiptu] sur - bu - ú git - ma - lu

9. [ü]-mu la a-ni-ḫu mut-tab-bil

Rev.

10. ^{iu}Rammânu sur-bu-ú git-ma-lu

11. ü-mu la a-ni-ḫu mut-tab-bil

12. ša - kîn ú - mî - í

13. [mu] - šab - rik birḫu AN.ZA

14. [kaš] - ka - šú git - ma - lu

15. [la?] pa-du-ú a-ša-[rid?]

16. [^{iu}]Rammânu kaš-ka-šú git-ma-[lu]

17. [la?] pa-du-ú a-[ša-rid?]

18. - *kip* *ik - du*
 19. - *ni - bu la - ' -*
 20. - *zu sar -* 21.

The Obverse of No. 20 (K 10406) contains the end of one prayer and the beginning of another. The name of the god to whom the first is addressed has not been preserved, but the second, which is continued on the Reverse of the tablet, is addressed to *Rammân* and is somewhat similar to the commencement of the prayer to the same god in No. 21, ll. 34 ff. In ll. 12 ff. the god is described as "the establisher of days , who causeth the lightning to shine , the strong one, the perfect , the unconquerable, the prince !"

No. 21.

Transliteration.

Obv.
 [1.] ¹. [2.] *i-tar-ra-*
 1. *bi-* - *ru-šu ú-nam-ma-* 2. *ga-*
 *ša úl inû-ú* 3. *tik-* - *tim*
mu-sa-as- 4. *pa-* *mu-diš-šú-[u]*
 5. *ša* *aġi^{pl}-šu sur-*
 6. *na-* - *ti ša ina šamî-ti* 7. *ša*
 - *ti-yà nir-bi ana nap-* 8.
 *ša i-mu-ku* 9. *mu-* - *nu ū-mu*
la [a-ni-ku?] 10. *al-* *ina ki-rib šamî-ri*
 11. *ana-ku* *[ana ma]-ġar-ka*
az-ziz a-šî¹-ka ša- 12. *il^u* *šî-mat*
nišî^{pl} i- 13. *il^ušalmu da-*
 14. *tu-ur-dam-ma ina ali-ya ta-*
 15. - *ka* *šamî-ti tu-ur-*
[dam-ma] 16. *GAR* - *lu*

¹ Since the plates have been lithographed I have joined to No. 21 two small fragments K 6612 and K 6588. The former, while giving additions to ll. 1—12, adds two lines to the text which in the *Transliteration* are numbered [1] and [2]; the latter completes portions of ll. 37—47. For the present text of ll. [1]—12 and 37—47 cf. *Additions* to the plates.

- sa-mid dūru ru-* 17. *di-bi-* . . .
 *-an u abni^{pl} birku* 18. *ilu ali-ya* . . .
 *-am-ma u-kal-lu* 19. *ilu Rammānu*
bīlu *-ka a-ta-ta-ma* 20. [*a-na*]
ya-a-si *a-ta-ta-ma* 21.
 *an-ni-i ma-ḥar-* *li ki un-ni-ni-ya mu-gu-w*
su-[pi-ya] 22. *pi-ka lu la itihā-a*
i-pis ri-ba lu la iksud-an-ni ya-[a-si?] 23. [*nar*]-*bi-ka lu-ša-ḥ*
[dalili-ka] ana niši^{pl} rapsāti^{pl} lud-[lu]
 24. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU [IL.LA] *ilu Rammānu.*[KAN]
 25. *ilu Rammānu pū-su ittanandū*
alu lu bit ilu ali uš-tāl-pi? 26.
libit bit ili lu *lu sa-mi-id dūru ru-*
 27. *-iḥ* *-in-na-*
 28. [DU].DU BI ina mūsi gušūru [*arḫu mū illu tasalaḥ GI*].GAL
ana pān ilu Rammānu tukān(an) 29. *suluḫpu KU.*[A.TIR *taša-*
pak(ak) ŠA šamni niḫū mū dišpu ḥimītu tašakan(an) 30. *immiru nika*
tanaki[(ki)] *-taḥ-ḥa-ma* 31. ŠIT
-t-ri- 32. *ki-* *ilu Rammānu* 33.
 *-ni*
 34. [*siptu*] *sur-bu-ú* 35. [*ū*]-*mu la a-ni-ḫu*
 36. [*ilu*] *Rammānu sur-bu-ú* 37. *ū-mu*
la a-ni-ḫu 38. *ša-kin ú-mi-i* *-bu-*
 39. *kaš-kaš-šú git-ma-[lu]* *-a-lá-*
 40. *šam-ru la li²-* *tam-ḥa-*
 41. *ilu Rammānu kaš-kaš-šú git-ma-[lu šam]-ru la li-[]*
 42. *la-id muk-tap-lu* *-ri aš-tu-*
 43. *šá-giš(?) ga-aš-ru* *-i-di muš-tar-*
 44. *mu-ur-ši in-ni-* *-pal-lu-u šal-*
 45. *ší-* *du-* *-iz ta-sib-*
 46. *ni-* *i-dan-ni ḫar-da mt-* 47. *ilu*
 *-ší(?)* 48. *ina*
 49. *tu-* 50.
 Rev.
 51. *pl bir-tum ab-* 52.
 [*kul*]-*lat ilāni^{pl} sa* 53.
-taḥ-ḫu-ú 54. *ya-ú aš-rat ta-*
 55. *ilū u šaplū ib-ni-* 56.

.....	<i>a-bi ilâni^{pl}</i>	.....	57.	.....	<i>apsû</i>
<i>ni-mi-ki</i>	.....	58.	<i>il^uBilit banat(at) ilâni^{pl}</i>	<i>sa-lum-ma-</i>	<i>'a</i>
.....	59.	<i>il^uMarduk tu-sir uš-mal-la</i>	<i>ka-ta-ka na-</i>	<i>mur-ra-ta</i>	.....
.....	60.	<i>ina I.KUR bit simâti^{pl}</i>	<i>sa-ka-a</i>	<i>[ri-ša-a-ka?]</i>	61. <i>bilu ri-mi-nu-ú ina ilâni^{pl}</i>
62.	<i>ip-ša-ku uznâ^{du}-ai ma-ḥar-ka ut-nin</i>	<i>ša bal-</i>	.....	.....	.....
63.	<i>ri-man-ni-ma bilu si-mi taš-[li-ti?]</i>	64.	<i>[ḥul]-liḫ ai-bi-ya tu-ru-ud</i>	<i>lim-</i>	.....
.....	65.	<i>[ai] iḫḫû-ni imti imti imti arsaš^{pl}</i>	.....	.....	.....
.....	66.	<i>naplisa-ni-ma ki-bi dum-ki-</i>	.....	.....	.....
67.	<i>[ilî-yà] u il^uistari-yà sulma(ma) itti-ya</i>	68.	.....	.....	.....
<i>[lib]-ba-ka li-nu-ḥa lippašra(ra) ka-bit-ta-ka sulma(ma) suk-[na]</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69.	<i>li-ri-man-ni</i>	.....	<i>-yà lišà-a rîmu</i>	.....	.....
70.	<i>nikî an-ni-ma</i>	.....	<i>lû-ta-id ilu-ut-ka</i>	.....	.....
71.	<i>[nar - bi] - ka lu - [ša] - pi dalili - ka lud - lul</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....
72.	<i>[INIM].INIM.MA</i>	<i>ŠU IL.LA</i>	<i>il^uRammânu.KAN</i>	.....	.....
73.	<i>[DU DU] BI i-nu-ma il^uRammânu ina ki-rib samî-i pû-šu</i>	<i>it-ta-na-an-du-ú</i>	.....	.....	.....
74.	<i>.....-ta ša</i>	.....	<i>illu tasalaḫ ŠA.NA</i>	<i>burâsi ina isâti il^uašâgi ta-šâr-raḫ</i>	.....
75.	<i>[ŠU?] IL.LA</i>	<i>.....-raš-si-ma</i>	<i>si-ma-a-at</i>	.....	.....
76.	<i>[siptu] il^uRammânu</i>	<i>.....-ta-az-nu šu-pu-u ilu gaš-ru</i>	.....	.....	.....
77.	<i>.....-ḥi-</i>	<i>.....-ul-ḥu da-pi-nu ḫu-ra-du</i>	.....	.....	.....
78.	<i>.....-pi-i-ti</i>	<i>mu-šal-lil</i>	<i>û-mi</i>	.....	.....
79.	<i>.....-tu-</i>	<i>.....âs-li-i-ti nu-uk-ka gam-ra-a-ti</i>	.....	.....	.....
80.	<i>[ba?]-šû-ú</i>	<i>bir-ki</i>	<i>bil</i>	<i>a-bu-bi</i>	.....
81.	<i>[mu] - ut - tab - bil samî - i sadî^{pl}</i>	<i>ta - ma - a - ti</i>	.....	.....	.....
82.	<i>..... - mu - ka</i>	<i>..... ši - mu - ú zi - kir - ka</i>	.....	.....	.....
83.	<i>..... - šim - mí</i>	<i>..... - du - ú ḫur-sa-a-ni</i>	.....	.....	.....
84.	<i>.....-bi-ḫ</i>	<i>..... da-a-ri-sû</i>	<i>u-ga-ru</i>	.....	.....
85.	<i>.....-ḥi</i>	<i>it-bu-</i>	<i>..... i-dal-la-la ḫur-di-ka</i>	.....	.....
86.	<i>.....-ša-am iz-</i>	<i>.....-ti-ma müsi</i>	<i>u ú-mi</i>	.....	.....
87.	<i>..... U.A</i>	<i>ur-ki-tú(?)</i>	<i>tu-sal-lam</i>	<i>šab-sa</i>	.....
88.	<i>[ana] ya-a-ši arad-ka ana tu-ub-ba-ti si-di-ir-ma</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....
89.	<i>[mimma] šumšu</i>	<i>ri-ti-ma</i>	<i>dá-lî-lî-ka</i>	<i>lud-lul</i>	.....
90.	<i>.....-ka fâbu</i>	<i>lul-tam ma-ra</i>	<i>ana nišî^{pl}</i>	<i>rapsâti^{pl}</i>	.....
91.	<i>INIM.INIM.MA</i>	<i>ŠU IL.LA</i>	<i>il^uRammânu.KAN</i>	.....	.....
92.	<i>[DU].DU BI lu ina [ŠAR] lu ina ŠA.NA ipuš(us)</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....

93. *ilu bilu sú-pu-u git-ma-lum ilâni[†] ra-sub-ta*
 94. *ikal* = *ilu Assur-bân-apli* etc.


Like No. 6 (*cf. supra* p. 33 f.) No. 21 has been built up of several fragments of the K. Collection (K 2741 + K 3180 + K 3208 + K 5043 + K 6588 + K 6612 + K 6672 + K 6903 + K 7047 + K 8498 + K 9157 + K 10219 + K 10497 + K 13431 + K 13793). The tablet at present contains traces of ninety-five lines; about six or seven lines however are missing from the beginning, and eight or nine from the end of the Obverse. It will be seen therefore that the tablet is somewhat similar in size to Nos. 6 and 12. The text commences with a prayer or incantation which is followed by two ceremonial sections, the first of three lines, the second being six lines in length. Then follows a second long prayer, which is in all probability continued without a break on the Reverse of the tablet. This is in turn followed by a section of three lines of ceremonies and a third incantation of fifteen lines. All the prayers and ceremonies are to be recited and performed in honour of the god *Rammân*.


The first prayer is much broken; it concludes with the desire that *Rammân* will accept his suppliant's sighing and receive his supplication: let no evil approach or possess him and he will proclaim the greatness of the god unto distant nations. The rubric in ll. 25—27 contains the statement that the prayer is to be repeated during a certain state of the wind, while ll. 28—33 recount the ceremonies that are to accompany its recitation. The commencement of this latter section is identical with that of the first ceremonial section in No. 12, for a translation of which *cf. supra* p. 60.

The beginning of the second prayer is very similar to No. 20, ll. 8 ff. (*see* above p. 76). At l. 58 the goddess *Bilit* is addressed, and in the following line the god *Marduk*. After allusions to his power and mercy the suppliant states that he is petitioning before him, and the prayer concludes (ll. 61 ff.): "Have mercy on me, and, O Lord, hear my prayer! Destroy my foes and drive away the wicked! Never let there approach me the poisons, the enchantments . . . : ! pity me and command favour! O my god and my goddess, may peace

be my portion! may thy heart have rest, may thine anger be loosened, and do thou establish prosperity! Thy greatness let me praise, let me bow in humility before thee!" The directions for ceremonies that follow this prayer enjoin that "when the Storm-god has set his mouth (*i. e.* has spoken) in the midst of heaven", among other offerings "a vessel of incense with fire of the *asâgu*-wood" shall be presented.

The last prayer on the tablet commences with the following invocation of the Storm-god: "O *Rammân* powerful one, O mighty god! strong one, O hero! who darkenest the day! Possessor of the lightning, Lord of the storm-flood! Who destroyest the heavens, the mountains, and the seas!" The prayer concludes with general petitions for mercy and blessings. The colophon-line in l. 91 is followed by the rubric which has been already discussed on p. 71 f.

25. That  is probably to be transliterated *ittanandû*, cf. l. 73.

67. As *-ma* is evidently the phonetic complement,  cannot = *lislîmû* (cf. No. 1, l. 23 f. *etc.*); it should rather be transliterated by the subs. *sulmu* as in l. 68.

89. *lul-tam-ma-ra* for *lûstammar*, cf. *lu-uš-tam-mar ilu-ut-ka* (or *-kî*), No. 8, l. 17, No. 9, l. 11, *etc.*

No. 22.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. <i>sîptu</i>	<i>rubû</i>	<i>ašaridu</i>	<i>bu-kur</i>	<i>ilû</i>	<i>Marduk</i>
2. <i>massû-u¹</i>	<i>i-ti-ip-šu</i>		<i>i-lit-ti</i>	<i>ilû</i>	<i>Zarpanîtu</i>
3. <i>ilû</i>	<i>Nabû</i>	<i>na-aš</i>	<i>duppu</i>	<i>ši-mat</i>	<i>ilâni¹</i>
				<i>a-šir</i>	<i>I.SAG.ILA</i>
4. <i>bîl</i>	<i>I.ZID.DA</i>		<i>šu-lul</i>	<i>dûru</i>	<i>Borsippa^{KI}</i>
5. <i>na - ram</i>		<i>ilû</i>	<i>ka - i - šu</i>		<i>balâtu</i>
6. <i>ašarid</i>		<i>Bâbili</i>	<i>na - ši - ru</i>		<i>na - piš - ti</i>

¹ *A* [*massû*]-*û*.

7. *ilu du-ul da-da-mi kar niš¹ bil is-ru*
 8. *zi - kir - ka ina pi niš¹ ŠU.DUB.BA* ^{il^u šir}
 9. *mâr rubî(?) rabî(?)* ^{il^u Marduk} *ina pi - ka kit -*
 10. *ina si-ik-ri-ka¹ kabti ina ki-bit ilu-ti-ka rabî(?)*
 11. *ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni mar-šu sum-ru-šu arad-ku*
 12. *ša kât utukki-ma imat BUR.RU.DA nam-kil-lu-ni-ma nak-*
 šušu(?) - nu
 13. *lu-úb-luṭ lu-uš-lim-ma GUB.BU.DU lukšud(?)* ^{il^u šir}
 14. *šú - uš - kin* *kit - [ti]* *ina pi - ya*
 15. *šup - ši - ka* *[damiḫti(ti)]* *ina libbi - ya*
 16. *ti - i - ru u³ man - za - [za liḫ - bu - u] damiḫti*
 17. *li-is-ziz* *[ili-yà]* *ina imni-y*
 18. *li-is-ziz* *[il^u istari-yà]* *ina sumili-y*
 19. ^{il^u šidu} *damiḫtu* ^{il^u [lamassu} *damiḫtu]* *-kiš itti-ya*
 20. *šú-ut-li-ma-am-[ma]* *u ma - ga - [ra]*
 21. *si - kir⁴ a - ta - - ti liš -*
 22. *mâr rubî(?) rabî-i⁵ [il^u]* *la ki -*
 23. *pânu⁵ - ka ki - niš lu - uš - bi*
 24. ^{il^u Marduk} *KAN KAN.SIR - [ka]*
 25. ^{il^u} *lik - ru - bu - ka*
 26. ^{il^u} *- ka*
 27. *ilâni¹*
 28. ^{il^u Nabû}
 29. *ina I.*
 30. *INIM.INIM.[MA ŠU IL.LA* ^{il^u Nabû].KAN}
 31. *DU.DU BI II KA kimi*
 32. *išu tanitti itti kimi ARA*
 33. *KAS.SAG tanaki(ki) tubbal-ma siptu*
 34. *kurmat-su tašakan-ma maḫ-rat*
 35. *siptu bit nu-ru ab-kal*
 36. *ilu šîru* *[a] - pil* ^{il^u Marduk}
 37. ^{il^u Nabû} *abkallu ašaridu ir - šú* *mudû -*
 38. *ilu šîru* *a - pil* ^{il^u Marduk}
 39. *-mar-raš samî-î* *u iršitim(tim)*
 40. *-tu-ú* *ša I.SAG.ILÁ*

¹ B ina zik-ri-ka. ² B ina pi-ya. ³ Omitted by B. ⁴ B zi-kir. ⁵ B mâr rubî(?) rabî(?).

11. ^{il}Marduk sar ilâni^{pl}
 12. bur-ša-nu illûti^{pl} tamâti^{pl} rapsâti^{pl}
 13. ú-tâk-ku
 14.
 Rev.
 45.
 46. ki-di-
 47. -²a-tu sak-
 48. - na iḫ - ṣa - ana DI.DI(is)
 49. UGU-ma ki-í ta-ša-kan ^{il}ṣalmu
 50. šá in - ši kil - lim - ta - da - an
 51. ana - ku pulânu apil pulâni - ka
 52. maruštu im - mur - - sa - ku
 53. ina ku - u - ru u - a - ni
 54. ina lu - mun - ti
 55. pû u lišânu ka - - yà
 56. ina ū-mi an-ni-í -šid
 57. az-ziz ma-ḫar-ka -ka
 58. [šu]-lul-ka ṭâbu ta-ai(?). -a ili-yà
 59. [ur]-ḫi lid-mi-iḫ li - šir
 60. [kiḫ] - sa i - ṣa - ra šú - kun ina šîpî^{du} - yà
 61. bîlu ili - yà si - lim it - ti - yà
 62. ^{il}Nabû bîlu ili - yà si - lim it - ti - yà
 63. i - na sat mu - si lid - mi - ḫa sunât^{pl} - u - a
 64. ri - í - ma un - ni - na bal - ta ^{il}šîdu
 65. ḫa - ba - a šî - ma - a šuk - na ya - ši
 66. ina ki-bit ilu-ti-ka rabîti[(ti)] lu-úb-luṭ lu-di-ma
 67. dalîli^{pl} - ka ana nisî^{pl} rapsâti^{pl} lud - lul
 68. INIM.INIM.MA [ŠU IL.LA] ^{il}Nabû.KAN
 69. DU.DU BI [lu ina ŠAR lu ina ŠA].NA ipuṣ(uš)
 70. siptu ^{il}[Na-bi-um a-ša-ri-du bu-kur] ^{il}Marduk
 71. ikal [^m ^{il}Ašsur-bân-apli etc.

No. 22 (K 140 + K 3352 + K 8751 + K 10285) forms the upper portion of a large tablet, from which about a quarter is at present missing. The tablet contains portions of three prayers and of one ceremonial section, all of which are composed in honour of the god Nabû. The first prayer on the

M 2

tablet contains petitions for life and prosperity, and was intended for the relief of a man suffering from sickness and demoniacal possession. The end of the prayer is broken; the first 20 ll., however, read as follows.

Translation.

1. O hero, prince, first-born of *Marduk*!
2. O prudent ruler, offspring of *Zarpanitu*!
3. O *Nabû*, Bearer of the tablet of the destiny of the gods.
Director of *Isagila*!
4. Lord of *Izida*, Shadow of Borsippa!
5. Darling of *Îa*, Giver of life!
6. Prince of Babylon, Protector of the living!
7. God of the hill of dwelling, the fortress of the nations, the
Lord of temples!
8. Thy name is in the mouth of the peoples, O *sidu*.
9. O son of the mighty prince *Marduk*, in thy mouth is justice!
10. In thy illustrious name, at the command of thy mighty
godhead,
11. I so and so, the son of so and so, who am smitten with
disease, thy servant,
12. Whom the hand of the demon and the breath of the
13. May I live, may I be perfect
14. Set justice in my mouth!
15. mercy in my heart!
16. Return and be established! May they command mercy!
17. May my god stand at my right hand!
18. May my goddess stand at my left hand!
19. May the favourable *sidu*, the favourable *lamassu*
with me!

On the conclusion of the prayer there follows a section of four lines containing directions for the making of certain offerings, and the commencement of an incantation, both of which are much broken. On the Reverse of the tablet is inscribed the conclusion of a prayer, which may possibly be the continuation of that which commences at the end of the Obverse. The sick man, after making a formal statement in l. 51 of his own name and of that of his father, concludes the prayer with the following petitions.

[^{il}]*Sin* 9. ^{pl} *ša*
 10. 11.

No. 23 (K 13277) contains a few phrases from the end of a prayer to *Sin* and from the beginning of a section of ceremonies to be performed in honour of the same god.

No. 24.

Transliteration.

1. -*id* 2. -*ti*
ik- 3. *šar-ra-ti ra-*
 4. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU IL.[LA ^{il}*Sin*.KAN]
 5. [AG].AG BI *t-nu-ma* ^{il}*Sin* 6.
 *tanaki(ki) ana pân* ^{il}*Sin* 7.
 *munu(nu)*

The name of the god to whom the prayer on No. 23 (K 13922) is addressed has not been preserved in the colophon-line. As, however, the ceremonies that follow it are to be observed in honour of *Sin* during a certain phase or position of the moon (*cf.* l. 5), it is clear that the preceding prayer is also addressed the Moon-god.

No. 25.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *dir* -
 3. *a-ti-ra-* 4.
ma-ḥar-ka lu-
 5. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA] ^{il}*Sin*.[KAN]
 6. -*ki-im aburriš nàri*^{pl}(?) 7. -*ti*
 III *šanitu munu[(nu)]* 8. ŠA *šamui hurâšu* VII
 9.

Like the two preceding fragments No. 25 (K 13296) contains the conclusion of a prayer to *Sin* and the commencement of a ceremonial section.

No. 26.

Transliteration.

Obv.			
1.	. . . . .	2.	. . . . . - bil
3.	[INIM.INIM.MA	ŠU] IL.LA	^{il} Sin.KAN
4.	. . . . .	ana	^{il} Sin
5.	. . . . . - ši	ina ūmi magâri gušuru	ta - ša - bit
Rev.			
6.	. . . . . -šal-tú	7.	. . . . . kîmu tubbal-ma
8.	. . . . . - an - ma	9.	. . . . . rabû
10.	. . . . . -hur		
11.	. . . . . -tim	12.	. . . . .

No. 26 (K 10550) preserves portions of a prayer to *Sin* and a ceremonial section of seven lines, which runs over onto the Reverse of the tablet, and was probably followed by a second prayer or incantation.

No. 27.

Transliteration.

1.	šiptu bî-lum gaš-ru ti-iz-ka-[ru bu-kur	^{il} NU.NAM.NIR]
2.	a-ša-rid	^{il} A-nun-na-[ki bîl tam-ša-ri]
3.	¹ i-lit-ti	^{il} KU.TU.ŠAR [sar-ra-tum ² rabîtum(tum)]
4.	^{il} Nirgal kaš-kaš ilâni ³	[na-ram ^{il} NIN.MIN.NA]
5.	šú-pa(?)-ta	ina šamî-i illûti ⁴ šá-ku ³ man-za-az-ka]
6.	ra-ba-ta	ina arallî-[ma âšira(ra) LA.TI-šu]
7.	it-ti ^{il}]-a	ina puḥur ⁴ [ilâni ³ mi-lik-ka ⁵ šú-tur]
8.	it-ti ^{il} Sin	ina šamî-i [ta-šî ⁶ gim-ri]
9.	id-din-ka-ma ⁷	^{il} Bil abu-[ka šal-mat kaḳḳadu pu-hur napîšti(tî)]
10.	bu-ul	^{il} Nirgal nam-maš-[šî-i ka-tuk-ka ip-ḳid]

¹ Sm. 398, cited as C, is duplicate of ll. 3—16. ² C [sar]-ra-ti. ³ C [šá]-ku-ú. ⁴ A [ina pu]-hur. ⁵ mi-lik-ka has been restored from C. ⁶ C ti-šî². ⁷ A iddin-ka-ma.

11.	¹ ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni [	arad-ka
12.	mî-lat ili u ^{il} ištari	[iš - sak - nu - nim - ma
13.	nasâhu u hu-lu-uk-ku-[u ²	bašû-u ³ ina bitî-yi
14.	ka-bu-u ⁴ la št-mu-[ú	it - tal - pu - nin - m
15.	âš-sum gam-ma-la-ta	bt-lt ⁵ [as-sa-ħar ilu-ut-ka
16.	âš-sum ta-ai-ra-ta ⁶	[iš - ti - ' - ú - ka
17.	âš-sum mu-up-pal-sa-ta	[a - ta - mar
18.	âš-sum ri-mi-ni-ta ⁷	[at - ta - ziz pâni - ka
19.	ki-niš naplis-an-ni-ma	[ši - mî ka - ba - a
20.	ag-gu lib-ba-ka ⁸	[li - nu - ħa
21.	[pu]-tur an-ni ħi-[ti-ti ⁹	. . . . .
22.	. . . . .-šir lib-bi ilu-ti-ka	. . . . .
23.	ilu u ^{il} ištaru zi-nu-ti šab-	. . . . .
24.	nir-bi-ka	lu-uk-bi [dâ-lî-lî-ka lud-lu
25.	[INIM.INIM.MA]	ŠU [IL.LA ^{il} Nirgal.KAN
26.	¹⁰. . . . .	. . . . .

No. 27 (K 2371 + K 13791) contains the first prayer of what was originally a large tablet. It has been restored chiefly from the duplicate which is cited as A. This tablet is a comparatively small one and contains nothing more than the prayer in ll. 1—25 of the text, followed by a catch-line, its Obv. giving ll. 1—15 in 22 lines, its Rev. ll. 16—25 in 10 or 11 lines, while the end of the Reverse is left blank. It is inscribed in rather coarse characters, and was copied from one of the larger texts for Ashurbanipal, who substituted his own name in place of the general formula in l. 11. Moreover the insertion of the eclipse-formula in A changes the general character of its petitions and proves that the copy was required for use during or after an eclipse of the moon. Thus restored, not much is missing from the prayer. Ll. 1—10 contain the invocation of the god, at l. 11 the suppliant states his name and goes on to


¹ For l. 11 A reads ana-ku ^mAssur-bân-apli arad-ka, which is followed by the formula ina lumun ^{il}atalî etc. in three lines; ll. 11 and 12 form one line in B and C. ² A ħul-ku-u. ³ C bašû-ú. ⁴ A ħa-bu-ú u, B ka-bu.
⁵ A [ilu]Nirgal. ⁶ A [ta]-ai-rat. ⁷ A [ri-mi]-na-ta. ⁸ A libba-ka. ⁹ A ħi-ti-ti.
¹⁰ Of the catch line, with which the text of B concludes, only the end has been preserved: IN.DUL-ki.





describe his cause of complaint, and the conclusion of the prayer contains his various petitions.

Translation.

1. O mighty lord, hero, first-born of *NU.NAM.NIR!*
2. Prince of the *Anunnaki*, lord of the battle!
3. Offspring of *KU.TU.ŠAR* the mighty queen!
4. O *Nirgal*, strong one of the gods, the darling of *NIN.MIN.NA!*
5. Thou treadest in the bright heavens, lofty is thy place!
6. Thou art exalted in the Under-world and art the benefactor of its
7. With *Ia* among the multitude of the gods inscribe thy counsel!
8. With *Sin* in the heavens thou seekest all things!
9. And *Bil* thy father has granted thee that the black-headed race, all living creatures,
10. The cattle of *Nirgal*, created things, thy hand should rule!
11. I so and so, the son of so and so am thy servant!
12. The of god and goddess are laid upon me!
13. Uprooting and destruction are in my house! 14.
15. Since thou art beneficent, I have turned to thy divinity!
16. Since thou art compassionate, I have sought for thee!
17. Since thou art pitiful, I have beheld!
18. Since thou art merciful, I have taken my stand before thee!
19. Truly pity me and hearken to my cries!
20. May thine angry heart have rest!
21. Loosen my sin, my offence 22.
23. O god and angry goddess
24. Let me talk of thy greatness, let me bow in humility before thee!

4. The title *^{iu}NIN.MIN.NA*, *i. e.* "Lady of the crown", is evidently an abbreviated form of *^{iu}NIN.MIN.AN.NA*, *i. e.* "Lady of the crown of heaven", since the former occurs as a variant of the latter in l. 48 of the Cylinder-inscription of Sargon, *cf.* LYON, *Sargon*, p. 8, n. 2 and p. 71.

6. For the rendering of  by the Part. of *ašâru* *cf.* BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 8211 and No. 12, l. 32, *a-si-ru* *^{iu}Igigi^{pl}*.

  is apparently a compound ideogram.  
N

i. e. ina ma-ti-su cannot be read, as the duplicate A clearly reads $\triangleright \Xi \lceil$.

7. *šú-tur* might poss. be read for *šú-tur i. e.* "mighty is thy counsel".

19 f. L. 19 has been restored from No. 2, l. 32, *etc.*, though poss. some other synonym for "prayer" or "cry" may have been employed. L. 20 is restored from No. 21, l. 68, No. 46, l. 5, *etc.*

No. 28.

Transliteration.

1.	2.	- <i>har-ra</i>	3.
<i>lislimu(mu) itti-ya</i>	4.	[<i>dá-li-li-ka</i>]	<i>lud-lu</i>
5. [INIM.INIM.MA		ŠU IL.LA]	^{iu} <i>Nirgal.KAN</i>
6. [DU.DU BI		lu ina ŠAR lu ina]	ŠA.NA ipuš
7.	-ú ilu ri-mi-nu-ú	8.	<i>mu-bal-</i>
<i>amitu mitu</i>	9.	-gu-ú iḫ-tu-ú	10.
- <i>liḫ a-du-ur-ma</i>	11.	-ub-la	12.
- <i>ka li-nu-ḫa</i>	13.		

No. 28 (K 3355) is a small fragment from the right side of a large tablet. It preserves a few phrases from the end of a prayer to Nirgal and from the beginning of a prayer to a god who is addressed as "a merciful god, the quickener of the dead!

Section III.

Prayers addressed to Goddesses.

Like the preceding division, Section III is made up of tablets containing prayers addressed only to one deity. While the prayers in Section II, however, are composed in honour of gods, those in the present Section are addressed to goddesses. Nos. 30 and 33, and possibly Nos. 29 and 35, contain but one prayer, which is accompanied, in the case of the two former, by directions for ceremonies. The tablets are comparatively small and are inscribed in a somewhat large and coarse character, and, like others in Section II, may perhaps be regarded as forming extracts from the larger compositions. The question whether any large tablet existed, containing a series of prayers and ceremonies addressed only to one goddess, and in its arrangement corresponding to Nos. 12, 21, and 22, is one that cannot be answered with certainty. It is true that Nos. 31, 32, and 34 are fragmentary portions of large tablets, and, as their present contents refer only to one goddess, they have been classified under the present Section. It is not impossible, however, that the tablets of which they are fragments originally contained prayers addressed to other deities. Their inclusion, therefore, under this Section must be regarded as provisional.

No. 29.

Transliteration.

1. [du[?]]-um-mu-ku ku-um-ma
 2. [INIM.INIM.MA] ŠU IL.LA ^{iu}Ša-la.[KAN]
 3. ti-iz-ka-ru bu-kur ^{iu}.

No. 29 (K 13907) has preserved three lines from the Reverse of a small tablet, which represent the last line of a prayer followed by its colophon-line, and apparently the catch-line for the next tablet. The latter should possibly be restored from No. 27, l. 1: [šiptu bi-lumgas-ru]ti-iz-ka-ru bu-kur^{iu}[NU.NAM.NIK]. If this is so, the sign ✕ must have been written over an erasure.

No. 80.

Transliteration.

1.
 2. ^{karpatu} GU.ZI karâni ib - bi(?)
 3. as-ruk-ki si-riḫ
 4. in-na-
 5. a-ku- -a-ba si-
 6. linuḫ(uḫ) libbu - ki ka - bit - ta -
 7. ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni sa maruštu
 8. da - ya - na - ti di - ni di -
 9. muš - ti - ši - ra - a - ti a - lak - ti ki-
 10. li - saḫ - ra ili sa iz - nu - ú itti - [ya[?]]
 11. in - nin - ti ḫab - ri ka - si - ti li -
 12. linasih(iḫ) muršu sa zumri-ya linasi(si) MUN.GU sa da-
 13. lip - ta - ti - ru a - di - ra - tú sa lib - bi - ya
 14. sur-dim-ma šumu u zîru lu rîmu si-li-ti ✕ lu-sa-pa zi-kir-ki
 15. lubluṭ(ut) lu - uš - lim - ma nir - bi - ki lu - sa - pa
 16. da - li - li - ki lud - lu
 17. a - mi - ru - ú - a nir - bi - ki li - sa - pu - ḫ
 18. a - na nišî^p rapsâti^p

- rev.
19. [INIM].INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{ilu}[Istar.KAN]
-
20. AG.AG BI ina ùmi magâri URU TI ana pân ^{ilu}Istar ummu

21. mû illu tasalah GI.GAB tukân(an) suluppu KU.A.TIR [ta-
 sapak(ak)]
22. ŠA samni nikû mû dišpu himîtu tašakan[(an)]
23. ^{karpatu}a - da - gûr tukân(an) KAS.SAG tanaki(ki)
24. SID(di) SIR.AD KU.DUB.DUB.BU ŠUB.[ŠUB(di)]
25. KU.KU isurinu isu ŠID ^{3am}IL.LA ARA
26. ina samni isu šurmini MU.ŠAL isurkarinnu talaki MI ina
 TI.ŠAR [tašakan(an)]
27. siptu an-ni-tû III sanîtu munu-ma
28. riksu tapatar - ma samnu šuatu(?)
29. an-nu-ú ki- tu-
-
30. siptu ùl-ti ^{ilu}Igigi bu - uk - rat
31. duppu CXXXIV ^{KAN} siptu
32. ikal ^m ^{ilu}Assur-bân-apli etc.

A little over one third of the original tablet has been preserved by No. 30 (K 3448). The text contains a single prayer addressed to the goddess *Istar*, followed by a ceremonial section, and, according to the colophon, forms the 134th tablet of a certain series. Of the prayer to *Istar* only the latter part has been preserved. The suppliant cries that he has poured out a libation to the goddess and prays that her heart may therefore have rest and that her anger may abate. After stating his name in l. 7 and the fact that he is suffering from sickness, he continues:—













8. Thou art the judge of my cause
9. Thou art the director of my path
10. May my god who is angry with me turn!
11. Sorrow, the grave, and bonds may he!
12. May he remove the sickness of my body, may he tear away
 the of
13. May he loosen the grief of my heart!
14. Cause name and posterity to advance; let there be mercy
 and compassion; let me praise thy name!
15. Let me live, let me be perfect, let me praise thy greatness!

No. 34.

Transliteration.

1.	2.	<i>a-ta-mar</i>	. . . . .
3.	<i>pár(?) - da - a</i>	<i>ya - ši</i>	4.
<i>dá-lt-lt-ki lud-lul</i>			
5. [INIM.INIM.MA		ŠU IL].LA	^u MI.MI
6. [DU.DU BI		lu ina ŠAR]	lu ina ŠA.NA ipuš(uš)
7.			

The fragment No. 34 (K 11876) contains a few phrases from a prayer to the goddess ^uMI.MI (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List.* no. 10449), the two colophon-lines being followed by a second prayer or perhaps the catch-line for the next tablet. Of this line, however, only traces of signs remain.

3. If the rendering of  by *pár* is correct *pár-da-a* must = 3 f. pl. *Prms.* I 1, from . For another instance of the use of the verb in I 1, cf. LOTZ, *Tiglathpileser*, Col. II, l. 67 (p. 22) *li-par-du* (   ), and for its use in IV 1 with the meaning, according to ZIMMERN, *Busspsalmen* p. 110, of "to shine to the bright", cf. IV R 60* [67], C. Rev. l. 20 *ka-bít-ta-su ip-par-du* (  ), whence the epithet *nipirdû*, "shining" (see DELITZSCH in LOTZ's *Tigl.* p. 106 and ZIMMERN, *op. cit.* p. 110). Perhaps also from this root are to be derived the subs.  (= *pár?*) - *da - a - ti* in the phrase *sunâti^u pá-r-da-a-ti lâ fâbâti* (IV R 17, 16 b), and   in No. 12, l. 57.

No. 35.

Transliteration.

1.	<i>ša bi(?) - lu -</i>	2.
<i>ina</i>	3.	<i>balâtu ši -</i>
.	<i>ina pa-ni -</i>	5.
6.	<i>libbu hidûti -</i>	7.
<i>DIM.</i>	8.	

Rev.					
9.	.....	II	.....	10.	.....
<i>GIŠ.TUK</i>	.....		.....	<i>ŠAG.GA</i>	.....
	.....	12.	.....	<i>ik-ri-</i>	.....
	.....	<i>-mt-ik-ti</i>	<i>id-</i>	.....	13.
<hr/>					
14.	.....	<i>ni - iš</i>	<i>ka - a - ti</i>	<i>šá</i>	<i>il^u Bilit</i>
<hr/>					
15.	.....	<i>saḫ(?)</i>	<i>ki-bit</i>	<i>ana</i>	<i>arkat(?)</i> L <i>DA.RA</i>
16.	.....				.....

No. 35 (K 2757) contains portions of a prayer to the goddess *Bilit*, at the end of which there follows the catch-line for the next tablet and traces of the first line of the colophon (l. 16). The interest of the fragment centres in l. 14, where we find the colophon-line, which is characteristic of the present class of texts, written phonetically (*see* above p. 13).

Section IV.

Prayers to deities whose names
are not preserved.

Section IV is composed of fragments of tablets, which contain the colophon-line that is characteristic of the present collection of texts, but from which the names of the deities addressed are missing. It is generally possible to distinguish whether a god or goddess is addressed. In some cases, however, in addition to the colophon-line, only a few signs have been preserved.

No. 36.

Transliteration.

1.	-ki	2.	-š-
.	3.	hi-ti-ti(?)	
4.	šur-	5.	'il-ti
.			
<hr/>			
6. [INIM.INIM.MA]	ŠU IL.LA	ilu	
7.	burâši	ina isâti	
8.	ŠU IL.LA	. . . . .
9.	- ma	tišlitu	
<hr/>			
10.	[^{ilu}]Igi	butuḫtu ḥa-si-	
11. [ikal ^m ^{ilu} Aššur]-bân-apli etc.			

The fragment No. 36 (K 9125) contains the end of a prayer, followed by three lines of directions for ceremonies.

which prescribe that the burning of incense and the rite of raising the hand are to accompany its recitation. L. 10 gives the catch-line for the next tablet.

No. 37.

Transliteration.

1. ^{ilm} 2. *napis-*
tim(tim) 3. ^l *libbi-*
 4. *hi-ir-tu* 5.
 [*si?*]-*kin na-pis-ti*
-
6. [INIM.INIM.MA ŠU] IL.LA
-
7. [*siptu*] ¹ [*biltu*] *sur-bu-tum ummu ri-mi-ni-*
*tum*² *a-[ši-bat šamî-i illûti^l]*
8. [*al-si-ki bilti-yà i-]ziz-zi-im-ma ši-mi-i³ [ya-a-ti]*
9. [*is-t-ki ašhur-ki⁴ kîma*] *ulinnu ili-yà u^{ilm} istari-yà ulinnu-[ki*
aš-bat]
10. [*ás - šum di - ni⁵ da*] - a - ni *purus [parasi(si)⁶]*
11. [*ás-šum bul-lu-tu*]⁷ *sul-lu-mu bašû-u⁸ [itti-ki]*
12. [*ás-šum ifira gamâla*] *ti - [di - i]*
13. ¹ [*biltu ša-ku*]-*tum*¹⁰ *ummu ri-[mi-ni-tum¹¹]*

No. 37 (K 9087) contains a few words from the end of one prayer and the first seven lines from the commencement of another. The second prayer is addressed to a goddess and is partly duplicate of the prayer to *Ba'u* in No. 6, ll. 71 ff., and of that to the goddess, who bears the title *Bilit ili*, in No. 7, ll. 9 ff. For a translation see above, p. 34 f.

¹ Possibly to be restored from *B il^mBi-lt ili*; *A il^mBa'u*. ² *A ri-mi-[ni-tum]*. ³ *A [ši-mi]-i*. ⁴ *A aš-hur-ki*. ⁵ *A di-in*. ⁶ *D [pa]-ra-su*. ⁷ *A* here inserts the copula *u*. ⁸ *AD ba-šû-ú*. ⁹ For l. 12 *A* reads *ás-šum i-ti-ra ga-ma-* *šû-zu-ba ti-di-t*, *D* *ma-la u šû-zu-ba ti-di-t*. ¹⁰ *A sur-[bu-tum]*. ¹¹ *D um-mu ri-mi-ni-tum*.

No. 38.

Transliteration.

1. <i>ana di-</i>	2. <i>dá - li - [li -]</i>
3. <i>INIM.INIM.[MA</i>	<i>ŠU IL.LA]</i>
4. <i>DU.DU [BI</i>	<i>lu ina ŠAR lu ina ŠA.NA ipuš(us)</i>
5. <i>siptu sur-</i>	
6. <i>š</i>	
7.	

No. 38 (Bu. 91—5—9, 16) is a fragment from the left side of a tablet and preserves the beginnings of two lines from the end of a prayer, which is followed by the two common colophon-lines, the catch-line, and the beginning of the colophon.

No. 39.

Transliteration.

1.	2.	<i>[a]-na ka-</i>
3.		<i>il^u Istar</i>
4. <i>[INIM.INIM].MA</i>	<i>ŠU IL.LA</i>	. . . . .
5. <i>[DU.DU BI]</i>	<i>lu ina ŠAR lu ina ŠA.NA [ipuš(us)</i>	
6.	<i>kakkabâni^{pl}</i>	<i>i-lat sar-</i>
7.	<i>- i - ti</i>	<i>i-lat i-</i>
8.	<i>ilâni^{pl}</i>	<i>DI.BAR samî-i</i>
9.	<i>[damiktu](tu)</i>	<i>il^u Igigi nu-úr ma-</i>
10.	<i>muš-na-mî-rat</i>	. . . . .
11.	<i>-bu-u</i>	<i>di - pa - ru -</i>
12.	<i>it - ta - na - an - bi - tu</i>	. . . . .
13.	<i>-ki</i>	<i>bi-il-ti ina ki-</i>
14.	<i>- ya</i>	<i>ku - ši - ma</i>
15.	<i>- ni - ma</i>	<i>ma -</i>
16. <i>[ana-ku pulânu apil]</i>	<i>pulâni sa sum-ru-</i>	. . . . .
17.	<i>-mah-ra dan-</i>	. . . . .
18. . . . .		. . . . .

Of the first prayer to which the two colophon-lines (l. 4 f.)
 n No. 39 (K 8930) refer, a few characters only remain. The
 rayer that commences at l. 6 is addressed to a goddess. The
 rst eight lines contain the invocation, and ascribe to her the
 ower of giving light (to the world); the beginning and end
 f every line, however, is broken off.

No. 40.

Transliteration.

1. DI
-
2. [INIM.INIM.MA] ŠU IL.LA
-
3. ^{pl}-su sa IM.IL ^{ilu}.
4. - at is^uirinu a - [na?]
5. KUR.NA TU.UD.TA dipâru
6. -nis-su-un-nu SIR ina lubustu pišâti lubustu.
7. -rit-ta-šú VII bábâti^{pl} tu-.
8. is^upaššuru tašakan(an) XXXVI ŠA AŠ.A.AN
 ŠIR (.)
9. -na sa ZU.DU tukân(an) immiru ni^{ki} tunam-
 mar(?) kap-ra tunikis(?) (is)
10. šru KA.IZI SI.IL(ka) niš ini
11. [is^u]irinu ũ upuntu tu-nam-mar
12. [mi - ik - ha?] tanaki(ki) KU.DUB.DUB.BU ŠUB.ŠUB(di)
13. -su niš ini-ma III sanitu minûtu(tú) an-ni-tú
14. -šu DIM.ŠID ^{šam}AN.IRIM u riksu tapa^{tar}(ar)
15. -bu-ma ina sumi suati tudammik(ik)
16. ana damik^{ti}(ti) tazakar(ar)
-
17.

The principal contents of No. 40 (K 2567) consist of four-
 teen lines of directions for ceremonies. These were preceded
 by a prayer, of which only a few traces of signs remain. BEZOLD
 (*Catalogue*, p. 454) suggests that this fragment belongs to K 2487
 (= No. 2, *see* above, p. 18). The character of the writing on
 both tablets is very similar.

8. For the explanation of the sign-group $\text{𒀭} \text{𒀭} \text{𒀭}$ as = *irrit zunni*, see JENSEN, *ZAI*, p. 308 (cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 676). What meaning attaches to the group in the present passage is not clear.

12. The suggested restoration of the beginning of this line is based on No. 8, l. 21 (cf. *supra*, p. 42 f.).

No. 41.

Transliteration.

1.
 2. [DU.DU BI] lu ina KIŠDA lu ina ŠA.NA [i^uš(uš)]
 3. šarru ni - mí - ki ba - nu - u ta - šim - ũ
 4. ^{m ilu} Assur-bân-apli etc.

In No. 41 (K 7916) the first line is probably to be restored as the colophon-line *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* etc. L. 3 gives the catch-line for the next tablet.

No. 42.

Transliteration.

- Obv.
 1. 2. na- 3. kul-lat
 4. ú-tag-ga(?) 5. -ri³ ki-
 6. ta-ta-na-ru- 7. a-na ri-i-
 8. šak-na-ta 9. ša ZIG.GIR-ka
 10. a-lik har-ra-ni 11. la DIM.KU ta
 ir- 12. ša pak-du pi- 13. dannu
 ina dan-na- 14. t-lul mun-nap-
 15. ina kâri dan-na 16. mu-šap-šik UD
 17. ina pî-ka ki- 18. ša la
 19. a-zu-
- Rev.
 20. 21. ul- 22. hidûtu-ka
 23. ^{ilu}NIN.A.KU.KUD.[DU]

4. *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU [IL.LA]*
 5. *inu(?) -ma ina KIŠDA inu(?)*
 6. *šiptu i^u Marduk bilu rabû*
 7. *ikal^m i^u Assur-bân-[aplî] etc.*

No. 42 (K 3221) preserves part of the left side of a large tablet, about four lines being missing from the beginning of the obverse. L. 25 gives an unusual form of one of the common colophon-lines (*see* above, p. 71).

No. 43.

Transliteration.

1. -bu- 2. *i^u Marduk*
 3. *[ilâni]^{pl}* 4. *ilâni^{pl}* 5. *ilâni^{pl}*
a-sib 6. *i^u A-nim i^u Bîl* 7. *ana-*
ku arad-ki
 8. *[INIM].INIM.MA ŠU [IL.LA]*

The end of a prayer to a goddess has been preserved by No. 43 (K 13355).

No. 44.

Transliteration.

1. *i^u NIN*
 2. *[INIM.INIM].MA ŠU IL.[LA]*
 3. -tu an-na 4.
KU^{pl} 5. -nu
 6.

No. 44 (K 14210) contains traces of a prayer and three lines of directions for ceremonies.

Section V.

Prayers to Astral Deities.

Section V contains prayers to certain stars, which are not regarded as inanimate, but are personified as deities. This personification of the stars and planets is not surprising, for there are not lacking proofs that the greater gods, even when addressed by name in prayer, were regarded as astral powers. To mention three instances in the present collection of texts, in No. 19, l. 17 f. the god *Bil* is selected from "the multitude of the stars of heaven" to receive a gift, while in No. 6, l. 77 f. the goddess *Ba'u*, and in No. 7, l. 15 f. the goddess *Bilit ili*, are sought by the suppliant among the stars. Moreover the astral deities here addressed are invoked in terms as exalted as those employed in prayers to the greater gods, and in No. 50, if my restoration of the passage is correct, the fixed star *Sibziana* is even credited with the creation of mankind.

The majority of the tablets in this section are of the larger class, and contained, when complete, several prayers, interspersed in some cases with directions for ceremonies.

No. 46.

Transliteration.

1.	- gu - u	<i>iḫ - tu - u</i>
2.	- liḫ	<i>a - du - ur - ma</i>
3.	- [ka]	<i>rabīti(ti) ub - la</i>
4.		<i>lim - ḫu - ru - ka - ma</i>
5. [ag - gu	<i>līb - ba - ka]</i>	<i>li - nu - ḫa</i>

6.-[ka ra-bu]-u¹ ta-ai-ra-tu-ka kab-ta-a-tu²
 7.-ši lib-ša-nim-ma
 8. [dá - lil ilu - ti - ka] rabīti(ti) lud - lu²
-
9. INIM.INIM.[MA ŠU IL].LA ^{kakkabu} Mustabarrū-mū-
 tānu(a-nu).KAN
-
10. DU.DU BI [lu ina KIŠDA] lu ina ŠA.NA ipuš(us)
 11. *siptu* ^{ilu} Nirgal bil ^{kakkabu} Pišū ti-iḫ samī-i s
 iršitim(tim)
 12. sa-ni-ḫu - ti bu-kur ^{ilu} KU.TU.ŠAR
 13. ma-am-lu git-ma-lum pa-ki-du gi-mir KIRRU.D.AZAG.GA
 14. i - lit - ti ^{ilu} A - nim mārū riš - tu - ū
 15. ḫa - lip ša - lum - ma - ti ša lit - bu - šū nam - ri - r.
 16. dan - dan - nu ḫit - ru - du bīl a - ba - r.
 17. ša - kin taḫ - tī - [i] mu - sa - aš - ki - nu li - i - t.
 18. sarru tam - ḫa - [ri ir?] - šū ik - du la pa - du - ū
 19. [mu-hal-liḫ?] sa-ai-r
 20. [šal?] -ba-bu muḫ-tab-lum
 21. -tū ḫarrāda
 22. -t
 23.

The upper portion of No. 46 (K 11153 + Rm 582) contains the end of a prayer to the ^{kakkabu} *Muštabarrū-mūtānu*, addressed as a male deity, which, after the double colophon (l. 9 f.), is followed by a prayer to *Nirgal*, who is invoked as follows:—



11. O *Nirgal*, lord of *Pišu*, near to heaven and earth!
 12. Who harasses the, the first-born of *KU.TU.ŠAR*!
 13. The strong, the perfect, who careth for the whole of the
Kirrud-azaga!
 14. The offspring of *Anu*, the first-born son!
 15. Who is clad with brightness, who is clothed with light!
 16. The mighty, the valiant, the lord of power!
 17. Who giveth the victory, who establisheth strength!

¹ *A ra-bu-ú.*

² One of the seven names of the planet Mercury, see JENSEN, *Kosmologi* p. 120 f.

- 18. King of the battle, the wise, the courageous, the invincible!
- 19. who destroyeth the foe!
- 20. the impetuous, the warrior!
- 21. the hero!

9. That the *kakkabu* NI-BAT-a-nu is phonetically written *kakkabu* Muštabarrū-mūtānu, cf. BRÜNNOW, *List*, no. 5347, and JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 119.

12. For the identification of -azaga with -azaga, and the explanation of the latter as "the lordly chamber" of the Lower World, see JENSEN, *op. cit.*, p. 234 f.

15. The word *šalummātu* expresses the idea of light viewed as an object of terror (JENSEN, *op. cit.*, p. 155).

19. This line is restored from I R 17, l. 8 where *Ninib* is described as *mu-hal-liḫ za-ya-a-ri*. Several of the epithets in this prayer are to be found in *Assurnasirpal's* dedication.

No. 47.

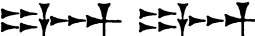
Transliteration.

- 1.-i ru. 2.
- lim - nu - 3. KALU.BI.DA
- 4.-na-ku-nu balātu ba-a-ni 5.
- dā-lī-lī-ku-nu lud-lul

- 6. [INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL].LA Mul-mul.KID

- 7. [DU.DU BI lu ina KIŠDA lu] ina ŠA.NA ipuš(uš)

- 8. gaš - ru - ú - ti
- 9. ŠU IL.LA KAN
- 10. [ikal^m itⁿ Assur-bân]-apli etc.

The end of a prayer has been preserved by No. 47 (K 8808). In l. 6 the signs  I have taken as the *Mul-mul*-star (cf. JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 152) and not as the plural of *kakkabu* (see No. 8, l. 22), though the suffix in *dā-lī-lī-ku-nu* suggests that the prayer is addressed to more than one deity.

The tablet apparently formed one of a series, part of the title of which is contained by l. 9.

No. 48.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1. -ni-ti 2. -a-ti 3.
 in-si 4. -sa 5. -a-ti
 6. -li-ku 7. MIN 8.
 -ri 9. -šu 10. -ji
 11. ziz 12. -ši 13.
 -ziz 14.

Rev.

15. ki-
 16. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA Mul-mul.KAN
 17. *šiptu bīlu sur-bu-u sa ina samī-i šu-luḥ-ḥu-šu illa*
 18. VIII-ú *par-su Bit sa-la-mi-i ikal* ^{m u} *Assur-bân-apli dī*

According to the first line of the colophon (l. 18), No. 48 (K 8116) forms the eighth part of a composition entitled the *Bit sa-la-mi-i* (cf. BEZOLD, *ZAV*, p. 112 and *Catalogue*, p. 89). The Obverse of No. 48 preserves a few ends of lines from the beginning of the tablet, the Reverse the end of a prayer to the *Mulmul*-star. According to the catch-line the next part of the composition commenced with the words: "O mighty lord, whose is brilliant in heaven!"

18. With the composition entitled the *Bit salami* may be compared the incantations that commence *šiptu bīl nu-ru* (see above, p. 53), and the Series *Bit rimki* (*supra*, pp. 14 ff.). The *bit rim-ki* and the *bit sa-la-mi-i* are mentioned together in the letter K 168, l. 13 (cf. LEHMANN, *Šamašsumukin*, Pt. II, p. 76 and pl. XLV).

No. 49.

Transliteration.

bv.
 2. -ú-ti 3.
 mar 4. -a-ti 5. ilâni^{†1} ilu^u Igigi
 ta-ab-tú 7. -ai-ti 8.
 -li-ti 9. -lu at-mu-ú-a 10.
 pú(?) ya-a-si 11. -ni ũ-mi-sam 12.
 ru-sa-a-ti 13. -ú lim-nu-ti 14. -ú
 na zumri-yà 15. [sar]-ra-tum rabítum(tum)
 6. ka - ru - bu 17. - ma - ' - ú
 8. - si - la - ku 19. ri - si - ka
 10. [INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{kakkabu} KAK].SI.DI.KAN
 11. -tur

lev.
 12. 23. i-mu-ki 24.
 -ru-ti 25. ra-šub-bu 26.
 ša-an-nu 27. ^{†1} u isâtu 28.
 ibni^{†1} 29. šamî-t 30. [mu-ša[?]]-
 iz-nin nuššu 31. ha-ra-ár-ra 32.
 il - lu širu 33. ha - ra - ár - [ra]

The Obverse of No. 49 (D.T. 65) preserves part of a prayer to the star KAK.SI.DI (cf. JRNSSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 49 ff., etc.), addressed as a male deity. This prayer is followed by a second, which is continued on the Reverse of the tablet.

No. 50.

Transliteration.

Obv.
 1. [šiptu ^{kakkabu} SIB.ZI.AN.NA]
 2. [mu - na - kir]
 3. [ina šamî-t]
 4. [kan - su maḥ - ra - ka?]
 5. [ilâni^{†1} rabûti^{†1} i - šal - lu - ka - ma?]
 6. [ina ba - li - ka ilu^u A - nim]
 7. ilu^u Bîl ma - [li - ku?]

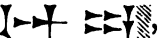
Q

8. ^{il}Rammânu ašarid samî-ti u iršitim(tim) ul
9. ina ki - bit - ka¹ izzakara(ra) ti - [ni - št - i - ti]²
10. ši - si - ma itti - ka³ ilâni⁴ rabûti⁵ li - zi - [su]
11. ⁴di - ni di - in purussa - ai purus(us)
12. a - na - ku arad - ka ^mAššur - bân - apli mâr ili - šu
13. šá ilu - šu Aššur ^{il}iš - tar - šu ^{il}As - šú - ri - i - ti
14. ina lumun ^{il}atali ^{il}Sin ša ina arhi úmi ^{KAS}
isakna(na)
15. ina lumun idâti⁶ ITI.MIŠ limniti⁷ lâ tábâti⁸
16. ša ina ikalli - yà u mâti - yà ibašâ - a
17. áš - šum ú - piš limutti(ti) muršu lâ tâbu ar - ni
18. kil-la-ti hi-ti-ti ša ina zumri-yà
19. ikimmu lim-nu ša itti-yà rak-su-ma ú-šah.
20. am - ħur - ka ú - sa - pi - [ka]
21. niš kâti - yà mu - ħur ši - mi taš - [li - ti]
22. pu - šur kiš - pi - ya pu - si - si hi - ta - ti - [ya]
23. ⁵linnasih(ih) mimma lim-nu ša ana na-kàs napišti-ya illika[(ka)]
24. ^{il}šidu damġu lu ka - ai - an ina riši - ya
25. ilu ^{il}ištar amilûti sa - li - mu li - ir - šú - nu
- Rev.
26. ina kibit - ka lu - úb - lu
27. ludlul - ka nar - bi - ka lu - ša - pi
-
28. INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA ^{kakkabu}SIB.ZI.AN.NA.KAN
-
29. šiptu at-ta ^{kakkabu}KAK.SI.DI ^{il}NINIB a-ša-rid ilâni⁹ rabûti¹⁰

No. 50 (K 2801 + K 9490) is a comparatively small tablet inscribed for *Aššurbanipal* with a prayer to be recited on the occasion of an eclipse of the Moon. The prayer is evidently extracted from one of the larger compositions, which contain several prayers and ceremonial sections. Such a text, similar in size to Nos. 12, 21, and 22, must have been the tablet of which the duplicates A and B are parts. These two fragments do not join but from the style of the writing and character of the clay it may be assumed that they are parts of the same

¹ A ina kibit-ka. ² Restored from the similar expression in No. 19, l. 13


³ A it-[ti-ka]. ⁴ For l. 11 A reads: -zi ⁵ For l. 23 B reads: ú-šur. ⁶ After l. 27 B ceases to be a duplicate and reads: | šiptu ^{kakkabu}. | ^{il}DUMU | ki-mu | -ti. |

tablet. The prayer in the present text, however, was not extracted from the original of A and B, for the incantation that follows in B commences , and does not agree with the catch-line of No. 50. The prayer is inscribed to the star *Sibziana*,¹ addressed as a male deity, and invoked in ll. 1—9 in somewhat extravagant terms. The object of the prayer is to induce *Sibziana* to remove the evil spells, bewitchments, possession by spectres *etc.*, that have followed in the train of the lunar eclipse. The prayer reads as follows.

Translation.

1. O *Sibziana* 2. Thou that changest the
3. In the heavens 4. They bow down before thee
5. The great gods beseech thee and
6. Without thee *Anu* 7. *Bil* the arbiter
8. *Rammân* the prince of heaven and earth
9. At thy command mankind was named!²
10. Give thou the word and with thee let the great gods stand!
11. Give thou my judgement, make my decision!
12. I, thy servant, *Assurbanipal*, the son of his god,
13. Whose god is *Assur*, whose goddess is *Assuritu*,
14. In the evil of the eclipse of the moon which in the month
(*space*) on the day (*space*) has taken place,
15. In the evil of the powers, of the portents, evil and not good,
16. Which are in my palace and my land,
17. Because of the evil magic, the disease that is not good,
the iniquity,
18. The transgression, the sin that is in my body
19. [Because of] the evil spectre that is bound to me and
20. Have petitioned thee, I have glorified thee!
21. The raising of my hand accept! Harken to my prayer!
22. Free me from my bewitchment! Loosen my sin!

¹ For the identification of *Sibziana* with Regulus, and the explanation of the name as "the true shepherd of heaven" (*Ri'u kinu sa sami*), see JENSEN, ZA I, p. 266, and *Kosmologie*, pp. 36 f., 48 f. *etc.*

² *I. e.* created. It is possible that  should be rendered by the Qal, not the Nifal, of *sakaru*, *sumu* being understood; in either case the meaning of the line remains the same.

23. Let there be torn away whatsoever evil may come to cut
off my life!
24. May the favourable *sidu* be ever at my head!
25. May the god, the goddess of mankind grant me favour!
26. At thy command let me live!
27. Let me bow down and extol thy greatness!

The catch-line for the next tablet reads: "Thou, O *KAK.SI.DI* art *Ninib*, the prince of the great gods!" This line is discussed by JENSEN (*Kosmologie*, pp. 53 f., 150), BEZOLD having published the fragment K 9490 (*cf. ZA III*, p. 250), which contains the conclusion of the text.

No. 51.

Transliteration.

1. 2. [*i*]-*ti-ir* 3.-*pa!*
dr - sa - 4. *amîlûtu*
5.-*ma* 6. [*aš*]-*bat šubâta(?) -ka ú-*
. 7. *gi-mil balâti ili-* 8. *dalili-ka*
-
9. II *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA* ^{*kakkabu*}[*SIB.ZI.AN.NA.KAN*]
-
10. *AG.AG BI ana pân* ^{*kakkabu*}*SIB.ZI.AN.NA* II
11. [*ŠA.NA*] *burâsi tašakan(an) KAS.SAG tanaki(ki) siptu an-*
ni-[ti]
12.-*za-sa ašarrikânu(?) itti(?) išu binu*
13. *šamni išu šurminu pušuš*
14. *ŠI* ^{*šam*}*IGI.MAN.GIRI išu NAM.*
15. [*tašakan?*](*an*) *ina ulši(?)*
16. *lim - nu ul*
-
17.

In No. 51 (K 8190) the colophon-line (l. 9) seems to refer to two prayers, of which the end of the second has been preserved. At l. 10 a ceremonial section of seven lines commences, prescribing the offering of incense and the pouring out of a libation before *Sibziana*. Ll. 12 ff contain certain rites to be performed with various plants and woods, including anointing with the oil of *šurminu*-wood.

No. 52.

Transliteration.

1. 2. *ina an-ni-ka ki-nim*
-
3. *AG.AG BI ana pân* ^{*kakhabu*} *SIB.[ZI.AN.NA]*
4. *lu ina KIŠDA lu ina ŠA.NA III sanītu munu[(nu)]*
-
5. *sīptu sarru ilāni^{pl} gaš-ru-ú-ti sa nap-ḥar ma-a-ti sú-pu-u*
^{iu}IMINA.BI at-tu-nu-ma
6. *ikal^m ^{iu}Ašsur-[bân]-apli etc.*

Part of the last line of a prayer has been preserved by No. 52 (K 6395 + K 10138), followed by a rubric of two lines which presents a variant form of a common ceremonial direction. Elsewhere the injunction *DU.DU BI lû ina KIŠDA lû ina ŠA.NA ipuš* follows the colophon-line *INIM.INIM.MA ŠU IL.LA etc.* In the present tablet, however, it is directly preceded by the incantation, and is expanded so as to form two lines. It is possible that nothing followed the name of the star in l. 3. In that case l. 4 would not commence a new sentence, but would run on without a break: "Do the following. Before *Sibziana* either *ina KIŠDA* or *ina ŠA.NA* three times recite (the incantation)".¹

The catch-line (l. 5) reads: "O king of the mighty gods of all the land! Powerful, O Seven-fold one, are ye!" While citing the passages in which the $\text{𒀭} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒀭}$ is found, E. T. HARPER (*Beiträge zur Assyr.*, Bd. II, Hft. 2 (1892) p. 436), has attempted to distinguish its use as applied to a single divinity from those instances in which the context shows a plurality of deities are referred to. In l. 5 of No. 52, however, we have a remarkable instance of the combination of sing. and plur. with reference to the ^{iu}*IMINA.BI*, the plur. of the pers. pron. occurring by the side of *sarru* and *šupû*. There is no doubt, therefore, that the name $\text{𒀭} \text{𒌷} \text{𒌷} \text{𒀭}$ was applied to a group of gods who were so closely connected, that, though addressed in the plural, they could in the same sentence be regarded as forming a single personality.

¹ See above p. 71 f.


Section VI.

Prayers against the evils attending
an eclipse of the Moon.

The sixth and final Section might be more strictly termed an appendix, for the texts it contains are only indirectly connected with the series of tablets classified under Sections I—V. Throughout these five sections it will be observed that several of the prayers contain the formula, discussed on pp. 7 ff., in which it is stated that the prayer is offered in consequence of certain evils that have followed in the train of a lunar eclipse. The formula is to be found in No. 1, ll. 1—28, a prayer to *Sin*, and ll. 36—52, a prayer to *Tasmitu*, in No. 4, ll. 9—22, a prayer to *Damkina*, and ll. 24—50, a prayer to *Ba'u*, in the concluding prayer of No. 6, according to the duplicate F, in No. 7, ll. 9—33, a prayer to the goddess *Bilit ili*, and ll. 34—63, a prayer to *Ishara*, in No. 19, ll. 1—33, a prayer to *Bil*, in the prayer to *Nirgal* in No. 27, according to the duplicate A, and in No. 50, ll. 1—28, a prayer to *Sibziana*. It is not, however, confined to the group of texts collected in Sections I—V, but is of somewhat common occurrence in various series and classes of prayers. In Section VI, therefore, I have collected those tablets and fragments in which I have come across the formula. The list, however, makes no pretence of being exhaustive, for it is probable that the eclipse-formula is contained by other tablets throughout the collections from Kouyunjik.

No. 58.



Transliteration.







- sv.
 1.
 2. *gaš(?)*-ru -*ḫi*
 3. *abkal kis-sa-ti* ^{il^u}Marduk *sal-ba-[bu bil?]* I.ṬUR.RA
 4. ^{il^u}Í-a ^{il^u}Šamaš *u* ^{il^u}Marduk *ya-a-si ru-ša-nim-ma*
 5. *ina an - ni - ku - nu* *i - sa - ru - tú lul - lik*
 6. ^{il^u}Šamaš *ikimmu mu-pal-li-ḫi sá is-tu ū-mi ma²-du-ti*
 7. *arki - ya rak - su - ma lâ muppatiru(ru)*
 8. *ina kâl ū-mi iksuš(?)*-an-ni *ina kâl mûši up-ta-na-laḫ-an-ni*
 9. *ri-du-su usizizu(zu) lubuštu(?) ili-yà uz-za-na-ka-pu*
 0. *pâni - yà i - ḫi - su - u inī^{pl} - yà uz-za-na-ḫup*
 1. *ur - ka - yà ub - ba - lu širi^{pl} - yà i-sam-ma-mu*
 2. *kal pag - ri - ya ub - ba - lu*
 3. *lu i - kim - mu kim - ti - ya u sa - la - ti - ya*
 4. *lu i - kim - mu sa ina di - ik - ti di - ku*
 5. *lu ikimmu GUR TAP.PI DU an-nu-ú šú-ú an-nu-u -šu*
 ev.
 6. ^{il^u}Šamaš *ina pâni-ka ts-ti²-šú-ma lubušti^{pl} ana lit-bu-si-su*
miširu ana kabti(?)
 7. *miširu ana ḫabli-su SU.A.RU.LA mi^{pl} ana sati-su*
 8. ^{kimu}  *t-ših-šu ŠA.KASKAL addin-su*
 9. *a - na i - rib* ^{il^u}Šamši(*ši*) *lil - lik*
 10. *a-na* ^{il^u}NI.DU.NI *DU.GAL sa iršitim(tim) lu-pa-ḫid*
 11. ^{il^u}NI.DU.NI *DU.GAL sa iršitim(tim) mašartu-su li-dan-nin*
 12. *li - iz - ziz* ^{isu}šigaru *nam - ša - ki - su - nu(?)*
 13. ^{il^u}Šamaš *ina ki-bi-ti-ka šir-ti sa [úl] uttakkaru(ru)*
 14. *ina lumun* ^{il^u}atali ^{il^u}Sin *sa ina arḫi pulâni ūmi pulâni isakna(na)*
 15. *lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limniti^{pl} lâ ṭabâti^{pl}*
 16. *ša ina ikalli - yà u mâti - yà ibašâ - a*
 17. [*ina*] *ki-bit abkalli ilâni^{pl} il^uMarduk ina zumri-yà*
. . . . -kis-su
 18. *-yà ipparasu(su) ina zumri-yà*
. . . . -pal-šu
 19. *lu-ta-mi naṣṣat* ^{il^u}Í-a *lu-ta-mi*
 20. ^{pl} *lu-ta-mi*
 21.

No. 53 (K 3859 + Sm. 383) preserves the bottom portion of a tablet and contains a prayer to *Īa*, *Šamaš*, and *Marduk*, of which both the beginning and end are missing. The suppliant states that he is praying after an eclipse of the Moon, and he implores these three deities to rescue him from the clutches of a spectre, by whom he is continually haunted. What remains of the Obverse commences as follows:—

3. O arbiter of the world, *Marduk*, the mighty, the lord of *Ītura*!
4. O *Īa*, *Šamaš*, and *Marduk* deliver me,
5. And through your mercy let me come to prosperity!
6. O *Šamaš*, the spectre that striketh fear, that for many days
7. Has been bound on my back, and is not loosed,
8. Through the whole day hath me, through the whole night hath stricken me with terror!

The suppliant then describes the ways in which he is tormented by the spectre, who defiles him and attacks his face, his eyes, his back, his flesh and his whole body. On the Reverse of the tablet he recounts to *Šamaš* how he has tried to appease and to restrain his tormentor. Apparently his efforts have met with no success for he now turns to the Sun-god for relief, which he prays he may receive through his mighty command that is not altered, and through the command of *Marduk*, "the arbiter of the gods".

10. After the form *uš-sa-na-ka-pu* in l. 9 one might perhaps assign to  in *uš-sa-na-* the new value *kap*.

18. The character - is not quite accurately rendered on pl. 68, for the small perpendicular wedge should project slightly above the long horizontal one. Elsewhere the forms of this character are somewhat various. While the beginning of the sign () remains constant, together with the small perpendicular wedge () the number and position of the small diagonal wedges above the long horizontal line vary considerably. In K 2971, Col. III, l. 22 three wedges () occur above the horizontal line (not two as in IV R² 56, l. 55 b), in V R 18, l. 35 f. (as corrected in *ZK* I, p. 349) two wedges only occur, and in V R 11, l. 10 f. four wedges () are to be found,

Part of a prayer of Ashurbanipal has been preserved by No. 55 (K 6792). The fragment is from the left side of one of the class of smaller tablets.

No. 56.

Transliteration.

1. *ša*
2. *ilu Šamas ilu*
3. *mâru*
4. *ik - ka - ru ki -*
5. *mu - ša - ri in -*
6. *i - ti - ir*
7. *a-na-ku^m Assur-[bân-apli]*
8. *šá ilu - šu [Assur ilu is - tar - šu ilu Aš - šú - ri - i - ti]*
9. *ina lumun^{ilu} [atali^{ilu} Sin ša ina arhi ūmi^{KAN} isakna(na)]*
10. *[ina] lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ limniti^{pl} lâ tâtâti^{pl}]*
11. *[ša ina] ikalli[-yà u mâti-yà ibasâ-a]*

Like the preceding fragment No. 56 (K 2810) contains part of a prayer written for Ashurbanipal. The tablet is one of the smaller kind and is written in somewhat coarse characters; what has been preserved of the Reverse is uninscribed.

No. 57.

Transliteration.

- Obv.
1.
 2. *ilu ša-ra ummu ri-[mi-ni-tum šá nišî^{pl}]*
 3. *ana-ku pulânu apil pulâni ša ilu-su [pulânu ilu istar-šu pulâ-nitum(tum)]*
 4. *ina lumun^{ilu} atali^{ilu} Sin ša [ina arhi pulâni ūmi pulâni isak-na(na)]*
 5. *lumun idâti^{pl} ITI.[MIŠ limniti^{pl} lâ tâtâti^{pl}]*
 6. *ša ina ikalli - yà u [mâti - yà ibasâ - a]*

7.	<i>a - na šú - a - ti ašhur - ki al - [si - ki]</i>
8.	<i>áš - šum gi - mil dum - ki</i>
9.	<i>as - ruk - ki si - rik</i>
10.	<i>za - ka - a da - aš - pa ku - ru - [un - na]</i>
11.	<i>ú - ma - ħir - ki</i> <i>mu -</i>
12.	<i>napišti(ti) ub - lak - ki</i>
13.	<i>is - ħa - ra ina šap -</i>
14.	<i>bí - lit mâtâti ina šap -</i>
15.	<i>dup - pi - ri mimma</i>
16.	<i>mimma lim - nu</i>
17.	<i>šú -</i> 18.
Rev.	
19.	. . . . . - <i>mi</i> - 20.
21.	. . . . . 22.

The commencement of No. 57 (K 9909) is very similar to the end of the Reverse of No. 7. Each tablet is addressed to *Iškara*, No. 57, ll. 2 and 4—7 corresponding to No. 7, ll. 59—62. L. 63 of No. 7, however, does not agree with l. 8 of No. 57, so that the texts, through closely parallel, are apparently not duplicates.

No. 58.

Transliteration.

Obv.	
1.	. . . . . ^{pl} <i>mu-šim šimâti^{pl}</i> 2. <i>-šú-ú</i>
<i>nuḫšu</i> 3.	. . . . . ^{pl} <i>ta-pa-kiđ</i> 4. <i>lim-na-ti</i>
<i>šú-ul-ma</i> 5.	. . . . . [<i>ana-ku pulânu apil</i>] <i>pulâni sa ilu-</i>
<i>šu pulânu</i> ^{iu} <i>istar-šu pulânitum(tum)</i> 6.	[<i>ina lumun^{iu} atali^{iu} Sin</i>
<i>sa ina arĥi pulâni</i>] <i>umi pulâni isakna(na)</i> 7.	[<i>lumun idâti^{pl}</i>
<i>ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl} lâ tâbâti^{pl} sa ina</i>] <i>ikalli-yà u mâtî-a ibasâ-a</i>	
8.	. . . . . <i>pa-ša-šu</i> 9. - <i>an-</i>
10.	. . . . . - <i>ka</i> 11. <i>na</i>
. 12.	. . . . . <i>ĥu</i>
13.	. . . . .
Rev.	
14.	. . . . . 15. - <i>ši - ru šú - luḫ - ĥi</i>
16.	. . . . . - <i>mî ilâni^{pl} mu-tâl-lum</i> 17.
<i>mu-na-mir uk-li</i> 18.	. . . . . - <i>ki mu - riš I.ṬUR.RA</i>

R₂

To judge from the thickness of the tablet, No. 58 (K 6644) may possibly have contained two columns on either side. In that case, the beginning of Col. II and the end of Col. III have been preserved, inscribed with portions of two separate incantations.

No. 59.

Transliteration.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1. | ^{pl} ina kal | | |
| 2. | -ni sa ipri ^{pl} DUB | | |
| 3. | šadâni ^{pl} (ni) ħarrâni ^{pl} NUN | | |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 4. | bîl ilâti ^{pl} šaplâti ^{pl} BUR | | |
| 5. | -û taš-lit | | |
| 6. | bîl ridûti(ti) | | |
| 7. | âr-ni u ma-mit ilâni ^{pl} | | |
| 8. | ^{ilu} Šamaš kaspu ħurâsu nu- | | |
| 9. | [kam]-sa-ku a-na-kar ir- | | |
| 10. | lit-ba-lu | | |
| 11. | -ti-ka rabiti(ti) ša ûl uttakkaru(ru) | | |
| 12. [ina lumun] | ^{ilu} atali ^{ilu} Sin ša ina arĥi pulâni [ûmi pulâni
isakna(na)] | | |
| 13. [lumun idâti] ^{pl} | ITL.MIŠ | [limniti ^{pl} lâ šabâti ^{pl}] | |
| 14. [ša ina ikalli]-yà | u | mâti-yà [ibašâ-a] | |
| 15. | -yà | liš- | |
| 16. | -li-na-an-ni | ma-ĥi(?) | |
| 17. | mâr ili-šu in - an - na - | | |
| 18. | ^{ilu} Šamaš ^{ilu} Rammânu u ^{ilu} Marduk | | |
| 19. | -tab-ba-la-ka | ta - | |
| 20. | riĥ - ĥu - ti | | |
| 21. | ^{amitu} mitu | lâ itûr | |
| 22. | iribu | | |

The upper portion of a tablet has been preserved by No. 59 (K 7978), consisting of a heading or introduction of three lines, and the beginning of an incantation to a male deity.

No. 60.

Transliteration.

Obv.

1.
2. [LUGAL?] BI KA.TAR.ZU GA.AN.SIL 𐎧 sar-[ru? sù]-ú
dâ-[lî-lî-ka lud-lul?]
3. 𐎠 anaku ^{amî} MU.MU aradka dalilika ludlul
4. INIM.INIM.MA KI ^{il} Šamaš.KAN maš-maš limnu(nu)
5. šiptu ^{il} Šamaš daiân šani-i u iršitim(tim) la-iṭ iršiti(ti) ra-
paštim(tim)
6. bilu pi-tu-ú uz-ni na-ram ^{il} Bil
7. daiânu šîru sa ki-bit-su la ut-tak-ka-ru
8. an-na-sù ilu ma-am-man la i-nu-u
9. bilu at-ta-ma šur-bat a-mat-ka
10. ki-bit-ka ul im-maš-ši ut-nin-ka ul iš-sa-na-an
11. kima ^{il} A-nim abu-ka ki-bit-ka ši-rat

Rev.

12. ^{pl}-ka šu-tu-rat a-mat-ka
13. sa i - mu - ka ra - aš - bu
14. [i] - mu - ki šîrâti^{pl} at-ta-
15. -di-ri-ka sa šit-mu-ru la sa-
16. amâti^{pl} ŠI.MIŠ lim-ḫu-ru-
17. -mat lik-ru-bu-
18. -ri NI.RUŠ lizziza(za)
19. [ina lumun ^{il}]atali Sin sa ina arḫi pulâni ūmi pulâni išakna[(na)]
20. [lumun idâti^{pl}] ITI.MIŠ limniti^{pl} lâ šâbâti^{pl}
21. [sa ina ikalli]-yâ mâti-yâ ibasâ-[a]
22. -us šu-ut-li-ma-am-ma [damiḫtim](tim)

No. 60 (K 3463) consists of the lower portion of a tablet. After three colophon-lines there follows a prayer to Šamaš, which is continued on the Reverse of the tablet. The prayer opens with the following invocation:—

5. O Šamaš, judge of heaven and earth, that burnest the broad earth!
6. O Lord, that openest the ear, the darling of Bil!
7. Exalted judge, whose command is not altered,

7.	.....	<i>muḫ-ra-an-ni</i>	<i>GU.ZUR-ki u-kul-li</i>
8.	.....	<i>-pi-ka pu-šur ina la</i>	<i>ḪI-ka šu-ša-a</i>
9.	.....	<i>[ka?]-bu-ut-ta-ka-ma taš-ma-a an</i>	
0.	.....	<i>- tu - un</i>	<i>šipat</i> ^{iu} <i>] - a</i>
1.	.....	^{iu} <i>Ba'u</i>	<i>šipat</i> ^{iu} <i>NIN.A</i>
<hr/>			
2.	.....	<i>MA</i>	<i>GU</i>
<hr/>			
3.	.....	

No. 61 (K 8293) contains traces of four lines of directions or ceremonies, which are followed by a short incantation of eventeen lines, addressed to a goddess, "the daughter of *Anu*". Only the first line of the eclipse-formula is included in the text, while in the duplicate A this is replaced by the second and third lines of the formula.

11. For the *im nu-bat(?) -ti*, cf. DELITZSCH, *Beiträge zur Assyriologie*, Bd. I, p. 231, and JENSEN, *Kosmologie*, p. 106 f. A similar sequence of days occurs in K 2866, l. 25 f. (S. A. SMITH, *Miscellaneous Assyrian Texts*, p. 17); cf. also III R 56, No. 4.

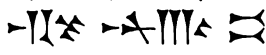
No. 62.

Transliteration.

obv.			
1.	.....	<i>kišsat</i>	<i>ilâni^{pl}</i> <i>rabûti^{pl}</i>
2.	.....	<i>šimâti^{pl}</i>	<i>mu-uš-ši-ru is^uušurâti^{pl}</i>
3.	.....	<i>šamî-ti</i>	<i>u iršitim(ti) at-tu-nu-ma</i>
4.	.....	^{pl} <i>uš - šu - ru</i>	<i>bušû - ku - nu - ma</i>
5.	.....	<i>[ta]-šim-ma is^uušurâti^{pl}</i>	<i>balâtu at-tu-nu-ma tu-uš-ša-ra</i>
6.	.....	<i>ta-par-ra-sa</i>	<i>šipat-ku-nu balâtu</i>
7.	.....	<i>-la-mu</i>	<i>t-piš pî-ku-nu ba-la-tu-um-ma</i>
8.	.....	<i>ka - bi - su</i>	<i>iršiti(ti) rapašti(ti)</i>
9.	.....	<i>-bu ka-bi-su</i>	<i>ki-rib šamî-ti rûkûti^{pl} at-tu-nu-ma</i>
10.	.....	<i>lum-ni sa-ki-nu dum-ki</i>	<i>mu-pa-si-su idâti^{pl}</i> <i>ITI.MIŠ limnîti^{pl}</i>
11.	.....	<i>-da-a-ti limnîti^{pl}</i>	<i>lâ tâbâti mu-sal-li-tu ki-ti lum-ni</i>
12.	.....	<i>-ši-ru</i>	<i>NAM.BUL.BI.I t-ma idâti^{pl} ITI.MIŠ</i> <i>ma-la ba-ša-a</i>

13. [ana-ku pulànu] apil pulàni sa ilu-šu pulànu ^{ilu}istar-šu pr-
lànîtum(tum)
14.^{pt} ITI.MIŠ limniti^{pt} it-ta-nab-sa-nim-ma
15. [pal]-ha-ku-ma ad-ra-ku u šu-ta-du-ra-ku
-
16. ina lumun ^{ilu}atali ^{ilu}Sin ina lumun ^{ilu}atali ^{ilu}Šamaš
17. ina lumun kakkabâni^{pt} sa šu-ut ^{ilu}]-a šu-ut ^{ilu}A-nim šu-ut ^{ilu}Bil
18. ina lumun^{pt} sa ana kakkabâni^{pt} ħarrâni^{pt}
is-šal-
19. ina lumun^{pt} sa ana a-ħa-miš it-ti-iħ-
20. ina lumun ali
- Rev.
21. ^{ilu}]-a
22. rabiti(ti) ana
-
23. kalû
-
24. -ak-ki ŠAR mi^{pt} illûti^{pt}
25. [^{ilu}]Marduk tukân(an) III KA^{TAAAN}
26. [suluppu KU.A].TIR tašapak(ak) ŠA samni niķû mü [dišpa
ħimitu tašakan(an)]
27. tukân(an) ŠA.NA burâsi tašakan(an)
28. [immiru niķi] tauaki(ki) širuZAG širuMI.ĤI [u širuKA.IZI ta-
šakan(an)
29. [ta[?]]-sal-laħ III KU.DUB.DUB.BU ŠUB.[ŠUB(di)]
30. minûtu(tû) an-ni-tû III sanitu munu-ma uš-
ki-in-ma
-
31. [šiptu bil] bilî šar šarrâni
32. [ikal] ^m ^{ilu}Assur-bân-apli sarri kiššati sarri mâtu ^{ilu}[Assur^{KI}]
33. [šá a] - na ^{ilu}Assur û ^{ilu}Bilit ták - lum
34. [šá] ^{ilu}Nabû û ^{ilu}Taš-mi-tum uznâ^{du} rapastum(tum) is-ru-ku-úš
35. [i-ħu]-zu inâ^{du} na-mir-tum ni-siķ dup-sar-ru-ti
36. [šá ina] šarrâni^{pt}(ni) a - lik maħ - ri - ya
37. [minma šip - ru] šu - a - tu la i - ħu - z
38. [ni-mi-iķ ^{ilu}Nabû] ti-kiġ sa-an-ták-ki ma-la ba-aš-ma
39. [ina dup-pa-a-ni aš] - tur as - niķ ab - ri - i - ma
40. [a-na ta-mar-ti si-ta]-as-si-ya ki-rib ikalli-ya ú-ki
41. [itillu mudû nu - ur] sarri ilâni^{pt} ^{ilu}Assur
42. [man-nu šá itabbalu û lu-u] šuma-su it-ti sumi-ya i-sat-ta-ru
43. [^{ilu}Assur û ^{ilu}Bilit ag]-giš iz-zi-is lis-ki-pu-šu-ma
44. [suma - šu zira - šu] ina mâti li - ħal - li - ħu

No. 62 (K 7593) is the upper portion of a large tablet. Its Obverse contains a prayer, which is addressed to more than one deity, and is offered with the object of obtaining help on several occasions of distress. The line that is ruled between ll. 15 and 16 does not mark the commencement of a second incantation, but rather a fresh section of the first prayer. For at that point the suppliant ceases his invocation and the statement of his own condition of alarm, and prays for deliverance from various evil powers and influences. As the first of these evils is that caused by a lunar eclipse the tablet is included in the present Section. The other evils, that are enumerated in ll. 17—20, appear to be of an astral nature. The Reverse of the tablet concludes with a ceremonial section of seven lines.

12. The compound ideogram *NAM.BUL.BI* appears to be a somewhat general term for evil or unpropitious influences, *cf.* IV R 17, Rev., l. 15 f., K 2277, Obv., ll. 3 ff., Rev., ll. 1, 4, *etc.* For the Series of incantations entitled the , *see* BEZOLD, *Catalogue*, p. 456, *sub* K 2587.

29. For the restoration of the end of this line, *cf.* No. 40, l. 12; *see* also No. 30, l. 24.

32. The most recent translation of this colophon has been given by TALLQVIST, *Die Assyrische Beschwörungsserie Maqlû*, Leipzig 1895, pp. 41, 53 f., *etc.*

VOCABULARY

N

N₂ = ה; N₃ = ח, ע; N₄ = יע, ע; N₆ = ע, ע

- איל** iltu "spell, charm": ?-il-ti 36, 5; i-il-ta-su 32, 4.
- אב** abu "father": a-bu 11, 2; 19, 5; a-bi 6, 24; 11, 38; 12, 34, 87; 21, 56; 33, 12; abu 11, 22; abu-ka 2, 17; 3, 15; 27, 9; 60, 11; abi-ya 11, 22 C; abi-yà 11, 22^{bis}; a-bu-ni 61, 7.
- אבב** I 1 "to shine, be bright": lu-bi-ib 12, 82; — II 1 "to make bright, to purify": li-ib-bi-bu-nin-ni 12, 86; lib-bi-bu. . . . 12, 86 C; ubbib-an-ni (ideogr. LAḤ.LAḤ) 11, 25.
ibbu "pure": ib-bi 30, 2.
- אבב** a bûbu "deluge, inundation": a-bu-bu 11, 1; a-bu-ub 12, 23; a-bu-bi 21, 80.
AB.AB a festival?: (ûm) AB.AB 61, 11.
- אבן** abnu "stone": abni^{pl} 12, 104; 49, 28.
aban birki "thunderbolt": abni^{pl} birku 21, 17.
abkallu "arbiter": ab-kal 22, 35; abkallu 22, 37; abkalli 53, 27; abkal 12, 88, 114; 53, 3.
- אבר** abâru "to be strong": ? a-bi-rum 6, 97; 10, 7.
abâru "strength": a-ba-ri 46, 16.
- אבר**, aburriš "in security": aburriš (ideogr. U.SAL) 25, 6.
- אבת**, abbuttu "chain, fetter" (see ša bātu): a-bu-ti 1, 42; 9, 45; 33, 24.
agubbû "pure water; vessel of purification": karpatu a-gúb-ba 12, 85, 118; a-gúb-ba 15, 18.

- אָג אַגָּגוּ "to be enraged": *i-gu-ga* 4, 46; 6, 89; 7, 27.
 אַגְגוּ "angry": *ag-gu* 6, 12; 27, 20; 46, 5.
 אַגְגַּטוּ "anger": *ug-gat* 12, 77.
- אָנָּה *igû* "sin": [*i*]-*gu-u* 46, 1; [*i*]-*gu-ú* 28, 9.
 UGU.KUL.LA (^{3am}): 12, 101.
 IGI.MAN.GIRI (^{3am}): 51, 14.
- אָנָּר *ugaru* "plain, country": *ú-ga-ru* 21, 84.
 אַדַּאָגֻרֻ "incense-burner, censer": *karpātu a-da-gúr* 12,;
karpātu a-da-gúr 30, 23.
- אָדָּה *adî* "up to": *adî* 11, 37.
- אָדָּל *idlu* "hero": *í-dil* 9, 1; 18, 20.
- אָדָּמָּ אַדְמֻ "child": ? *ad-mt-ki* 7, 40.
- אָדָּרָּ אַדָּרֻ "to fear": I 1 *a-du-ur-ma* 28, 10; 46, 2; *ad-ra-ka*
 4, 42; 62, 15; — III 2 *šú-ta-du-ra-ku* 4, 42; 62, 15.
- אָדָּרָּ אַדִּירֻ "trouble, distress": *a-di-* 5, 6.
 אִדִּירְתֻּ "affliction": *i-dir-tú* 12, 69.
 אִדִּירְתֻּ "grief": ? *a-di-ra-tú* 30, 13.
- אַדָּשָּׁ מֻדִּיֶּשֶׁשׁוּ "renewer, renovator": *mu-dis-su-u* 9, 5; *mu-dis-*
šú-u 12, 30; 21, 4.
 אִדִּיֶּשֶׁשׁוּ, אִדִּיֶּשׁוּ "newly shining": *id-dis-šú-u* 12, 18;
id-dis-šú-ú 1, 2; 6, 98; *id-di-šú-ú* 12, 18 A.
- אָוּם *úmu* "storm": *ü-mu* 20, 9, 11; 21, 9, 35, 37.
- אָוֻר *urru* "light": *urru-ka* 1, 5, 10.
- אַוּבָּ אִזִּיבֻ III 1 "to save, to deliver": *šú-zi-bi* 31, 6; *šú-zu-ba* 4,
 31; 6, 76.
- אַוּזָּ אִזִּיזֻ "to be angry": *i-zi-za* 6, 89; 7, 27; *i-zi-za-ma* 7, 44.
 אִזְזֻ "mighty, terrible": *iz-zi-tú* 12, 117.
 אֻזְזֻ "anger": *uz-zu* 12, 77; *uz-zi* 33, 3.
 אִזְזִיטֻ? "anger": *t-zis-su* 11, 1; *t-zi-su* 11, 1 A.
- אַוּזָּ אֻזְנֻ "ear": *uz-nu* 12, 20; *uz-ni* 60, 6; *uznâ^{dm}-ai* 4, 34;
 6, 79; 7, 16; 19, 20; 21, 62; *uznâ^{dm}-ši-na* (cf. *birtu*) 12, 35.
- אַחָּ אַחֻ "brother": *aḫi-ya* 11, 22 C; *aḫi^{pl}-šu* 21, 5.
 אַחַמִּישׁ "together": *a-ḫa-miš* 62, 19.
- אַחָּ אַחֻ "side": *a-ḫi-ya* 13, 23.
 אַחִיטֻ "side": *a-ḫi-ti* 12, 68.

- אָהַב aḥû "hostile": *ʔ a-ḥi-tū-ma* 11, 24.
- אָחַז aḥâzu "to hold, to grasp": *a-ḥu-zu* 8, 6.
 aḥarriḳânu a disease of the eye: *aḥarriḳânu* (ideogr. IGI.IGI) 51, 12.
- אָטַר iṭîru "to protect": *i-ṭi-ir* 56, 6; [*i*]-*ṭi-ir* 51, 2; *iṭ-ri-nè-in-ni-ma*(ʔ) 4, 34; *iṭ-ṭi-rat* 9, 35; *i-ṭi-ra-ta* 6, 64; *i-ṭi-ra* 4, 31; 6, 76; *iṭra* (ideogr. KAR) 7, 14; 37, 12.
 iṭîru a garment: *i-ṭi*(ʔ)-*ra* 31, 10.
- אִי ai "not, never": *ai* 2, 45; 6, 124; 7, 57^{bis}; 10, 22; 11, 19, 24; 12, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 74^{bis}, 77; 15, 9; 21, 65.
- אִי ya'u "where?": *ya-ú* 11, 10; 21, 54.
- אִיב aiḅu "foe": *ai-bi-ya* 21, 64.
- אֵין înu "eye": *îni* 40, 10; *îni-ma* 40, 13; *îni^{pl}-yà* 53, 10.
- אִיר âru I 2 "to lead, rule": *mu-ut-ta'-ir* (or I 2 fr. מִנְאֵר) 6, 20.
 tîrtu "command, law": *tî-rit* 2, 18; 3, 15.
- אִכְד ikdu "mighty, courageous": *ik-du* 20, 18; 46, 18.
- אִכָּה ikû "needy": *i-ka-a* 2, 20; 3, 16.
 ikûtu "need, want": *i-ku-tú* 12, 37; *i-ku-tum* 2, 20 B; *i-ku-ti* 2, 20; 3, 16.
- אִכַּל akâlu "to eat, to consume": I 1 *ikkal-su* (ideogr. KU.KU) 12, 121; *takalu*(*lu*) ideogr. KU 33, 46; — IV 2 *li-tá-kil*(ʔ) 1, 45, 48; *lit-[ta*(ʔ)-*kil*(ʔ)] 33, 29, 32.
 mâkalû "eating": *ma-ka-li-i* 7, 52.
- אִכְלִיט iklitu "darkness": *ik-lit-si-[na]* 12, 35.
 uklu "darkness": *uk-li* 58, 17.
 ukallu? *ú-kal*(*gal*ʔ)-*lu* 21, 18.
 ikallu "palace": *ikal* 9, 32; *ikalli-yà* 1, 13, 40; 4, 19, 41; 6, 113 F; 7, 22, 61; 19, 12; 27, 11 A; 50, 16; 53, 26; 54, 4; 55, 5; 56, 11; 57, 6; 58, 7; 59, 14; 60, 21; 61, 16 A.
- אִכְמִם ikimmu "spectre": *i-kim-mu* 53, 13, 14; *ikimmu* (ideogr. GIDIM) 50, 19; 53, 6, 15; GIDIM(UTUG?).MA 22, 12.
 uknû "lapis-lazuli": *abnu uknû* 12, 12, 13, 70.
- אִכְרִי ikkaru "husbandman": *ʔ ik-ka-ru* 56, 4.
- אִל alu "city": *alu* 21, 25; *ali* 12, 65; 21, 25; 62, 20; *ali-ya* 21, 14, 18; *ali-yà* 4, 37, 46; 6, 82, 88; 7, 19, 26.

אל ilu "god": *ilu* 1, 25, 44, 50; 4, 37, 46; 6, 3, 4, 82, 88, 121, 122, 132; 7, 19, 26; 10, 20, 21, 27; 11, 7, 11, 15, 17; 12, 31, 107, 111; 19, 3, 15, 25; 21, 18, 25, 76, 93; 22, 7, 30, 38; 27, 23; 28, 7; 33, 27, 35; 50, 25; 60, 8; *ili* 12, 57, 77; 21, 26; 27, 12; 33, 3; 61, 13; *ili* (NINI) 4, 45; 6, 67; 11, 25; 30, 10; *ilu-su* 1, 38; 2, 24, 26; 3, 3; 6, 27, 55, 83 *E*; 10, 32; 12, 45; 13, 5; 31, 4; 33, 21; 50, 13; 54, 1; 56, 8; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13; *ili-su* 2, 26 *D*; 50, 12; 59, 17; *ili-yà* 1, 23; 2, 40; 4, 29, 36; 6, 73, 81, 87, 123; 7, 11, 18, 25; 9, 16, 18; 10, 21; 11, 26; 12, 61, 71, 92; 21, 67; 22, 17, 61, 62; 37, 9; *ili*-. . . . 6, 11; *ilânî* 1, 11, 14, 16, 17; 2, 2, 15, 18, 25, 30, 31, 45, 47; 3, 6^{bis}, 13, 15; 4, 9, 11, 12; 5, 1; 6, 39, 65, 91, 111, 127, 129, 130; 7, 5, 6, 29; 8, 19^{bis}, 23; 9, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32; 10, 3, 5, 15, 23; 11, 14, 35; 12, 79, 87, 88, 114; 21, 52, 56, 58, 61, 93; 22, 3, 27, 41; 27, 4, 7; 33, 8, 12; 39, 8; 43, 3, 4, 5; 49, 5; 50, 5, 10, 29; 52, 5; 53, 27; 58, 16; 59, 7; 61, 14; 62, 1. *iltu* "goddess": *il-tum* 7, 35; *il-ti* 30, 30; *i-lat* 2, 43; 19, 34; 33, 1, 20; 39, 6, 7; *ilat(at)* 1, 37; *i-lá-a-ti* 1, 29; 5, 11; 32, 6. *ilûtu* "godhead, divinity": *ilu-ti-ka* 1, 18; 13, 6; 22, 10, 66; 27, 22; 46, 8; *ilu-ut-ka* 9, 11; 12, 91; 21, 70; 27, 13; 54, 6; *ilu*-. 6, 16; *i-lut-ka* 6, 68; *ilu-ut-ki* 4, 34; 8, 17.

אל ul "not": *ul* 6, 26; 12, 58; 14, 17; 50, 8; 60, 10^{bis}; *úl* 1, 50, 51; 4, 44; 6, 86; 7, 24; 12, 1, 19, 77, 100, 119; 19, 8, 31, 32; 21, 2; 33, 36, 46; 51, 16; 53, 23; 59, 11.

אל ultu "from": *ul-tu* 6, 58; 11, 36.

אלה alû a demon: *alû* 12, 51.

אלה ilû "lofty, situated above"; that which is in heaven (*opp.* to *saplu*, *q. v.*):-*lâ-a* 2, 16 *B*; *ilû* 21, 55; *ilâtî* 59, 4.

ili "on, upon": *ili* 7, 58; 12, 6, 97^{bis}, 104, 115; 17, 7, 8; *ili-ka* 2, 34; *ili-ya* 6, 58; 10, 4; *ili-yà* 1, 22, 47; 12, 57; 14, 1; 19, 24; 22, 58; 53, 9; *ili*-. . . . 6, 93; 7, 31; 51, 7; *mi-lat* (?): 12, 57, 107; 27, 12.

ti-li-tû: 31, 11.

אלך₂ alâku "to go": I 1 *illika(ka)* ideogr. DU 50, 23; *lil-li-ki* 5, 4; *lil-lik* 11, 24; 53, 19; *lul-lik* 6, 117; 10, 18; 13, 9; 53, 5; *a-lik* 13, 4; 42, 10; *a-li-kät* 8, 12; — I 2 *lit-tal-lak* 19, 30; *lit-tal-*. . . . 6, 123; 10, 21; — III 2 *li-sa-lik* (= **listalik*?) 14, 10.

alaktu "path, way": *a-lak-ti* 4, 30; 6, 113; 10, 16; 11, 11; 30, 9.

IL.(LA) a plant: *sam*IL 12, 9; *sam*IL.LA 30, 25.

אלל alâlu "to bind, to gird, to hang up": *t-lul* 42, 14.

אלל I 1 "to shine, be bright": *lu-lil* 12, 81; — II 1 "to make bright, purify": *ullil-an-ni* (ideogr. AZAG) 12, 84.

illu "bright, pure": *il-lu* 49, 32; *illu* 12, 2; 21, 28, 74; 30, 21; 31, 8; 33, 39; 48, 17; *illûti*^{pl} 4, 24; 6, 21, 71; 7, 9; 22, 42; 27, 5; 32, 7, 15; 37, 7; 62, 24.

ulinnu "robe, vestment": *ulinnu* 4, 29; 6, 73; 7, 11; 37, 9; *ulinnu-ka* 5, 2; *ulinnu-ki* 4, 29; 6, 73; 7, 11; 37, 9.

אלי ulšû "joy, pomp": *ul-ši* 6, 121; 10, 20; *ulši* (ideogr. UL) 51, 15.

אנ ima "when; in, among": *t-ma* 8, 18; 9, 12, 20 B; 54, 7; 62, 12.

אמד imîdu "to stand; to establish": *imîd-ki* (ideogr. KĪ.KĪ) 1, 41; *li-im-id* 5, 4.

אמה "to speak": III 2 *uš-ta-mu-ú* 1, 15.

amâtu "word, speech": *a-mat* 4, 43; 6, 85; 7, 23; 8, 15; 9, 20; 12, 89; *a-mat-sa* 33, 2; *a-mat-ka* 60, 9, 12; *am-ma-ti-ya* 11, 5 A; *am-ma-ti-ya* 11, 5; *amâti*^{pl} (KA.A.MIŠ) 60, 16.

atmû "speech, word": *at-mu-ú-a* 49, 9.

mâmîtu "ban, curse": *ma-mi-tu* 33, 32; 61, 9; *ma-mit* 1, 48; 12, 52, 78; 59, 7; 61, 10; *ma-*. . . . 39, 15.

אמל amîlu "man": *amîlu* 11, 15; 12, 1; *amîlu* (NA) 12, 121; *a-mî-lu-tu* 11, 8 A; *a-mî-lu-tum* 11, 8; *a-*. 12, 56 B; *amîlûti*^{pl} 7, 51; 12, 56, 63, 66; *amîlûtum(tum)* 12, 57 B, 63 BC; *amîlûti(ti)* 12, 57.

amîlûtu "mankind": *amîlûtu* 12, 107 E; 51, 4; *amîlûti* 12, 61; 50, 25; *a-mî-lu-ti* 12, 107; *a-mî-lu-ta* 12, 111.

- אִמָּם** ummu "mother": *um-mu* 6, 77 *D*; *ummu* 4, 47; 6, 71, 77; 7, 9, 15, 59; 11, 22; 30, 20; 37, 7, 13; 57, 2; *um-mi* 12, 34; *ummi* 11, 39; *ummi-ya* 11, 22 *C*; *ummi-ya* 11, 22^{bis}.
- אִמָּתוּ** ummātu "host": *um-mat* 2, 47.
- אִמְכָּ** imûku "might, strength": *t-mu-ku* 21, 8; *t-mu-ka* 60, 13; *t-mu-ki* 49, 23; 60, 14; *t-muk* 1, 19.
nimîku "wisdom": *ni-mi-ki* 13, 10; 21, 57; 41, 13.
tîmîku "supplication": *tî-mi-ki* 11, 27.
- אִמָּר** amâru "to see": I 1 *a-mur* 15, 9; *limur* (ŠI.BAR) 12, 100; *lu-mur* 12, 113 *E*; *a-ma-ri-ka* 1, 8; — I 2 *t-tam-mur*(?) 12, 106; *a-ta-mar* 2, 36; 3, 4; 27, 17; 34, 2.
- אִמְרָ** amîru "deafness(?)": *a-mi-ru-ú-a* 30, 17; *a-mi-ri*. . . . 4, 4; *a-mi-ri* 13, 9.
- אִמְרָ** immîru "lamb, sheep": *immîru* 6, 110; *immîri* 12, 96.
- אִנָּ** ana "to, for, towards, according to"; also compounded with *aḡamiš*, *ili*, *arki*, *libbi*, *maḡar*, *pâni* (*qq. v.*): *a-na* 1, 3, 42; 2, 22; 6, 23; 7, 29, 50, 52, 62; 8, 24; 11, 9, 24, 26, 39; 12, 88, 109 *E*; 13, 20^{bis}; 18, 3, 17 *A*; 19, 14; 21, 20; 30, 18; 31, 5; 33, 23, 34; 39, 2; 40, 4; 42, 7; 45, 7; 53, 19, 20; 57, 7; 61, 13, 15; *ana* 1, 4, 8, 27; 2, 10; 4, 36, 37; 6, 23 *A*, 34, 81, 82, 91, 116; 7, 18, 19, 58; 8, 20; 10, 18, 33; 11, 15, 42, 44; 12, 1, 2, 5, 8, 11, 48, 68, 72, 97^{bis}, 100^{bis}, 104, 115, 116, 120; 13, 13; 18, 17, 19 *A*; 21, 7, 11, 23, 28, 88^{bis}, 90; 22, 48, 67; 24, 6; 26, 4; 30, 20; 31, 8; 32, 3; 35, 15; 38, 1; 40, 16; 50, 23; 51, 10; 52, 3; 53, 16^{bis}, 17^{bis}; 62, 18, 19, 22.
aššum (= *ana šum*) "since, because of": *āš-šum* 4, 31, 32; 6, 74, 75, 76; 7, 12, 13, 14; 19, 15; 27, 15, 16, 17, 18; 37, 10, 11, 12; 50, 17; 57, 8.
- אִנָּ** ina "in, through, among, during"; also compounded with *ili*, *balû*, *bîrit*, *kirib*, *pâni*, *šapli* (*qq. v.*): *i-na* 18, 10 *A*; 22, 63; *ina* 1, 5, 11, 12^{bis}, 13, 15, 24, 26, 39^{bis}, 40, 43, 44, 49, 50; 2, 2, 15, 16; 3, 13, 14; 4, 5, 7, 12, 17^{bis}, 19, 38, 39^{bis}, 41, 43^{bis}; 5, 1, 18; 6, 21, 22, 24, 26, 37, 41, 47, 65, 78, 83 *D*, 84 *E*, 85^{bis}, 113 *F*^{ter}, 120, 122; 7, 16, 19, 20^{bis}, 22, 23^{bis}, 38, 44, 56, 60^{bis}, 61; 8, 16, 24; 9, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 35; 10, 21; 11, 5, 14, 27, 28; 12, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13^{bis}.

14^{bis}, 15^{ter}, 34, 56, 59, 62, 66, 67, 70, 72, 75, 76, 80, 81, 82, 87, 98, 102^{bis}, 113, 114, 116^{bis}, 118; 13, 6, 7, 10, 11, 26, 32; 14, 5; 15, 15; 16, 11^{bis}; 17, 7, 8; 18, 4, 6, 10, 19^{bis}; 19, 10^{bis}, 12, 13, 18, 28, 31; 21, 6, 10, 14, 28, 48, 60, 61, 73, 74, 92^{bis}; 22, 8, 9, 10^{bis}, 14, 15, 17, 18, 29, 53, 54, 56, 60, 66, 69^{bis}; 26, 5; 27, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11^{ter}, 13; 28, 6^{bis}; 30, 20, 26^{bis}; 31, 6, 8; 32, 7, 15; 33, 12, 25, 27, 36, 40, 44; 34, 6^{bis}; 35, 2, 4; 36, 7; 38, 4^{bis}; 39, 5^{bis}, 13; 40, 6, 15; 41, 2^{bis}; 42, 13, 15, 17, 25; 46, 10^{bis}; 47, 7^{bis}; 48, 17; 49, 14; 50, 3, 6, 9, 14^{bis}, 15, 16, 18, 24, 26; 51, 15; 52, 2, 4^{bis}; 53, 5, 8^{bis}, 14, 16, 23, 24^{bis}, 26, 27^{bis}, 28; 54, 2^{bis}, 3, 4, 5; 55, 3^{bis}, 4, 5; 56, 9^{bis}, 10, 11; 57, 4^{bis}, 6, 13, 14; 58, 6^{bis}, 7; 59, 1, 12^{bis}, 14; 60, 19^{bis}, 21; 61, 11, 16^{bis}, 16^A, 18; 62, 16^{bis}, 17, 18, 19, 20.

אין inuma "when": *í-nu-ma* 6, 56; 21, 73; 24, 5; 33, 45; *inu-ma* 12, 1, 121; *ínu(?)*-*ma* 42, 25; *ínu(?)* 42, 25.

אנה inú "to annul; to be annulled, to be altered, to become invalid": *í-nu-u* 60, 8; *inû-u* 1, 51; 19, 32; *inû-ú* 4, 44; 6, 86; 7, 24; 19, 8; 21, 2.

אנה tânîhu "sighing, groaning": *ta-ni-hu* 1, 45; 12, 51; 33, 29; *ta-ni-[hi?]* 5, 7.
tânîhtu "sighing": *ta-ni-ih-ti-yá* 15, 15.

אנה "to faint, to be weary": *a-ni-hu* 20, 9, 11; 21, 9, 35, 37.

אנך anaku "I": *a-na-ku* 50, 12; 56, 7; *ana-ku* 1, 38; 2, 26, 36; 4, 16; 6, 27, 83 *E*; 11, 16; 12, 45, 90, 94; 13, 5, 20; 21, 11, 51; 27, 11; 30, 7; 31, 4; 33, 21; 39, 16; 43, 7; 54, 1; 55, 2; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13; *anaku* 60, 3.

INIM.INIM.MA "prayer": 1, 28, 52; 2, 9, 42; 3, 9; 4, 8, 23; 5, 10; 6, 17, 35, 70, 95, 131; 7, 8, 33; 8, 20; 9, 27; 10, 6, 26, 34; 11, 41; 12, 95; 13, 12; 14, 11; 15, 17; 16, 10; 17, 5; 18, 18; 19, 33; 20, 7; 21, 24, 72, 91; 22, 30, 68; 23, 6; 24, 4; 25, 5; 26, 3; 27, 25; 28, 5; 29, 2; 30, 19; 31, 7; 32, 2; 33, 38; 34, 5; 36, 6; 37, 6; 38, 3; 39, 4; 40, 2; 42, 24; 43, 8; 44, 2; 45, 4; 46, 9; 47, 6; 48, 16; 49, 20; 50, 28; 51, 9; 60, 4.

אנך annu "sin": *an-ni* 2, 38; 11, 19, 29^{bis}, 30^{bis}, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; 27, 21.

- אָנַן** "to be merciful"; II 2 "to weep, to pray": *ut-nin* 21, 62; *ut-nin-ka* 60, 10.
 annu "mercy": *an-na-sú* 60, 8; *an-ni-ka* 19, 32; 52, 2; *an-ni-ki* 1, 51; 4, 44; 6, 86; 7, 24; 33, 36; *an-ni-ku-nu* 53, 5.
 unninu "mercy, compassion; sighing, prayer": *un-ni-na* 22, 64; *un-ni-ni* 9, 39; 33, 5; *un-ni-ni-ya* 1, 43; 2, 33; 6, 80; 7, 17; 8, 4; 18, 14 A; 21, 21; 33, 26; *un-ni-ni-ya* 4, 35; 18, 14; 23, 3.
 ?innintu "sorrow (?)": *in-nin-ti* 30, 11.
 annû "this": *an-nu-u* 53, 15; *an-nu-ú* 30, 29; 53, 15; *an-ni-i* 7, 38; *an-ni-í* 12, 59; 13, 26; 21, 21; 22, 56; *an-ni-ma* 21, 70; *an-nam* 12, 103, 115; BI (= *annam*) 2, 9; 6, 95; 11, 42; 12, 2; 13, 13; 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 28, 73, 92; 22, 31, 69; 24, 5; 28, 6; 30, 20; 32, 3; 34, 6; 38, 4; 39, 5; 41, 2; 46, 10; 47, 7; 51, 10; 52, 3; *an-na(?)* 44, 3; *an-ni-tú* 2, 10; 30, 27; 40, 13; 62, 30; *an-ni-[ti]* 51, 11; *a-nu-ti-ma* 1, 33; *a-na-ti-ma* 5, 15.
 AN.IRIM(*šam*): 40, 14.
- אָנַשׁ** inšu "weak": *in-sú* 12, 119; *in-ši* 2, 21; 22, 50; 48, 3; *in-ší* 9, 37, 45.
- אָנַשׁ** altu "wife": *al-ti* 4, 10, 11.
- אָנַשׁ** tînišîtu "men, mankind": *tî-ni-šî-ti* 2, 19; 3, 16; 19, 13; 50, 9; *tî-nt-šî-t-ti* 2, 19 B; *tî-ni-šî-ti* 9, 52; *tî-ni-šî-t* 12, 33.
- אָנַת** atta; attî "thou": *at-la* 2, 25; 6, 43; 12, 31, 105; 18, 8; 50, 29; *at-la-ma* 6, 112; 10, 15; 12, 34, 35; 60, 9; *at-ti* 4, 10, 11; 61, 10; [*at*]-*tî-ma* 32, 14.
 attunu "ye": *at-tu-nu* 7, 46; 8, 22; *at-tu-nu-ma* 52, 5; 62, 3, 5, 9.
- אָסַן** isinnu "festival": *i-sin-na-ka* 1, 18.
- אָסַר** mîsiru "band, fetter": *mîsiru* (ideogr. SU.I.BU) 53, 16; *mîsiru* (ideogr. SU.I.TUM) 53, 17.
- אָפַת** aptu "dwelling, habitation": *a-pa-a-ti* 13, 16; 33, 34; ?*pa-a-ti(?)* 33, 6.
- אָפַת** upû "clouds": *ú-pi-i* 20, 12; 21, 38.

אָפּאַל apâlu: I 1 *a-pa-lu* 11, 4; *a-pa-lum* 11, 4 A.

אָפּאַל aplu "son": *ap-lu* 2, 11; 3, 10; *a-pil* 2, 47; 9, 31; 22, 36, 38; 33, 6; *aplu* (ideogr. TUR.ÚŠ) 9, 38; *apil* (ideogr. A) 1, 38; 2, 26; 4, 16; 6, 27, 83 E; 10, 31; 12, 45, 90; 13, 5; 22, 11, 51; 27, 11; 30, 7; 31, 4; 33, 21; 39, 16; 54, 1; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13.

upuntu a plant: *upuntu* 6, 80; 7, 17; 40, 11.

apsû "the deep, the abyss": *apsû* 3, 5; 4, 15; 8, 18; 21, 57; *apsî* 5, 18; 12, 87.

אָפּיר ipîru "to support, sustain": [*i*]-*pi-rat* 9, 37.

אָפּיר ipru "dust": *ipir* 12, 55; *ipri*^{pl} (IŠ.ZUN) 59, 2.

אָפּשאַנן apšânu "yoke": *ap-ša-na-ki* 8, 7.

אָפּישׁ ipîšu "to do, to make, to perform": *i-pu-su* 11, 36; *tî-puš(us)* ideogr. DU 12, 12; 33, 45; *i-pu-uš* 11, 16; *li-pu-su* 19, 26; *ipuš(us)* ideogr. DU 8, 21; 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 92; 22, 69; 28, 6; 34, 6; 38, 4; 39, 5; 41, 2; 46, 10; 47, 7; *ipuš* (ideogr. DIM) 12, 103, 115; DU.DU (= *ipuš*) 2, 9; 6, 95; 12, 2; 13, 13; 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 28, 73, 92; 22, 31, 69; 28, 6; 32, 3; 34, 6; 38, 3; 39, 5; 41, 2; 46, 10; 47, 7; AG.AG (= *ipuš*) 11, 42; 24, 5; 30, 20; 51, 10; 52, 3; *i-piš* 62, 7.

ipistu "handiwork": [*i*]-*piš-ti* 32, 10.

אָפּישׁ ipîšu "to practise magic"; part. "sorcerer, sorceress": *i-pi-ši* 7, 58; *i-piš-ti* 7, 58.

ipsu "magic, sorcery": *ip-ši* 12, 56.

upîšu "magic, sorcery": *ú-piš* 12, 62, 109; 50, 17.

אָפּישׁ itpîšu "prudent": [*i*]-*pi-[ší]* 4, 15; *i-ti-ip-su* 22, 2.

אָמאַר "to surround, confine, bewitch": II 1 *tu-uš-ša-ra* 62, 5; *mu-uš-ši-ru* 62, 2; *uš-šu-ru* 62, 4.

ušurtu "charm, spell": *isuušurâti*^{pl} 6, 112; 10, 15; 19, 6; 62, 2, 5.

אָקור ukuru a plant or tree: *isuukuru* (? *isulibbi gišimmarî*) 12, 84.

אָר aru "blossom": *ari*^{pl} 12, 5^{ter}.

אָר irtu "breast": *irat-su* 1, 49; 33, 33.

- אִרְבּוּ** iribu "flight of locusts": *iribu* 59, 22.
אִרְבּוּ, iribu I 1 "to enter": *i-rib* (Inf. with *Šamši* = "sunset") 53, 19; — III 1 "to bring in": *li-ši-rib* 23, 2.
אֲרָד, ardu "servant, slave": *arad-ka* 2, 26 *D*; 12, 45, 90, 94 : 21, 88; 22, 11; 27, 11; 50, 12; *aradka* (URU.ZU) 60, 3; *arad-ki* 43, 7.
אֲרַח urḫu "way": *ur-ḫi* 1, 24; 22, 59.
אֲרַחֵשׁ arḫiṣ "quickly": *ār-ḫiṣ* 2, 24.
אֲרָקוּ arâku I 1 "to be long": *li-ri-ik* 18, 16; — II 1 "to lengthen": *ur-ri-ki* 8, 17; — III 1 "to lengthen": *sū-ri-ka* 5, 3.
 urkarinnu a precious wood: *isurkarinnu* 12, 8, 15, 116; 30, 26.
 arallû "the Lower World, the realm of the dead": *a-ra-al-li-t* 2, 22; *aralli[-ma]* 27, 6.
אֲרָנָא arnu "sin": *ār-nu* 2, 23^{bis}; *ār-na* 2, 23 *B*; 6, 54; *ar-ni* 7, 48; 50, 17; *ār-ni* 59, 7;-*ni* 5, 6; *ar-nu(-ya?)* 7, 47; *ar-ni-yà* 12, 84; *ār-ni-ya* 12, 76 *C*; *ār-ni-yà* 1, 26; 12, 84 *C*.
אֲרִינָא irinu "cedar": *isuirinu* 30, 25; 40, 4, 11.
אֲרִישׁוּ iršitu "earth": *ir-ši-tum* 12, 82 *C*; *iršitum(tum)* 61, 8 *A*; *iršita(ta)* 1, 7; *iršiti(ti)* 1, 30; 19, 7; 60, 5; 62, 8; *iršitim(tim)* 3, 8; 5, 12; 6, 100, 128; 10, 9, 24; 12, 64, 82; 18, 6; 22, 39; 46, 11; 50, 8; 53, 20, 21; 60, 5; 61, 8; 62, 3; *iršiti* 4, 15; 16, 12.
אֲרָרָא arratu "curse, incantation": *a-ra-ti* 1, 41; *arrat* 12, 68, 74.
אֲרִישׁוּ iršû "wise": *ir-šû* 12, 33; 22, 37; 46, 18.
אֲרִישׁוּ irišu "scent, odour": *i-ri-su* 2, 28; *i-ri-sa* 12, 28 *CD*.
אֲרִישׁוּ, aršašû "device, machination": *ār-sa-su-ú* 12, 63 *B*; *ār-sa-šû[-u?]* 7, 57; *ār-sa-ši-t* 7, 51; *ār-sa-* 5, 3; *aršašî^{pl}* 12, 63; 21, 65.
אִשׁ išātu "fire": *išātu* 49, 27; *išâti* 21, 74; 36, 7.
אִשְׁבּוּ išbu "to sprout, to bear fruit": *iš-sub-ba-a* 12, 97.
אִשְׁגּוּ asâgu a shrub: *isuasâgu* 12, 10; *isuasâgi* 21, 74.

- אִשְׁתּוּ** ištu "trouble, confusion": [*i*]-*ša-ti-ya* 11, 20.
אֲסַכְּכּוּ asakku "evil sickness, consumption": *asakku* 1, 46;
 33, 30.
áš-li-i-tí (? *ina li-i-tí*) 21, 79.
אֲשׁוּמְגַלְלֻ ušumgallu "sovereign, ruler": *ušumgal* 9, 7; 12, 32.
אֲשָׁנָן ašnan "corn, grain": *aš-na-an* 2, 29 *D*; ^{il}*aš-na-an* 12, 30;
áš-na-an 2, 29.
אֲשָׂרָא ašâru "to be favourable, to bless": I 1 *li-šú-[ru-u]* 3, 6;
a-šî-ru 12, 32; *a-šîr* 22, 3; *a-šîr* 6, 43; *âsira(ra)* ideogr.
ŠAR (? [*ma*]-*hi-ra*) 27, 6; — II 1 *uš-šú-ru* 1, 4.
אֲשִׁירְתּוּ aširtu "sanctuary, shrine": *aš-rat* 21, 54; *âš-rat* 11, 13.
אִשִּׁירְתּוּ iširtu "shrine": *iš-ri-ti* 22, 7.
אֲשָׂרָא ašru "place": *âš-ri* 11, 28; *aš-ri-šú* 11, 39; *ašar* (ideogr.
 KI) 17, 6.
אֲשָׂרִידוּ ašaridu "prince, chief": *a-ša-ri-du* 22, 70; *a-ša-rid* 2, 25;
 6, 39, 127; 9, 5; 10, 23; 20, 15, 17; 27, 2; 50, 29; *aša-
 ridu* (ideogr. SAG.KAL) 22, 1, 37; *ašaridu* (ideogr.
 IN.IDU) 1, 42; 33, 23; *ašarid* (ideogr. SAG.KAL) 22,
 6; *ašarid* (ideogr. TIK.GAL) 50, 8.
אִשְׁתּוּ ištu "from": *iš-tu* 1, 23; 53, 6; *iš-tú*(?) 9, 44; *ištu-su-nu*
 12, 101.
אֲשַׁתַּר ištaru "goddess": *iš-ta-ri* 6, 67; ^{il}*iš-tar* 12, 31; ^{il}*iš-tar-
 šu* 50, 13; 56, 8; ^{il}*ištaru* 27, 23; ^{il}*ištari* 12, 57 *B*; 27,
 12; ^{il}*ištar* 1, 44; 6, 57; 12, 61, 107, 111; 33, 27; 50, 25;
^{il}*ištar-šu* 1, 38; 2, 24 *D*, 26; 3, 3; 6, 27, 83 *E*; 12, 45;
 13, 5; 31, 4; 32, 5; 33, 21; 54, 1; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13;
^{il}*ištari-yà* 2, 40; 4, 29, 36, 45; 6, 73, 81, 87; 7, 11, 18,
 25; 9, 17; 12, 71, 93; 21, 67; 22, 18; 37, 9; ^{il}*ištarî* 1,
 23; ^{il}*ištarâti*^{pl} 7, 43; 9, 29; 33, 11.
ITI cf. אִתָּהּ.
אִתִּי itti "with": *it-ti* 27, 7, 8; *itti* 2, 35; 12, 78, 104; 22, 32;
 51, 12; *itti-šu* 2, 24; 32, 5; *itti-*. . . . 6, 55; *it-[ti-ka]*
 50, 10 *A*; *itti-ka* 2, 30, 31; 19, 16; 50, 10; *it-ti-ki* 4, 32;
itti-ki 6, 75; 7, 13; 37, 11; *it-ti-yà* 4, 37; 22, 61, 62; *itti-
 ya* 1, 44; 6, 82, 88; 7, 26; 21, 67; 28, 3; 30, 10; 33, 27;
itti-yà 1, 24; 6, 82 *E*; 7, 19; 12, 71, 112; 14, 7; 19, 30;
 22, 19; 50, 19; *it-ti-ni* 61, 8; *it-ti-ni-[ma?]* 61, 9.

- אחה** ittu "portent": *ittu* (ITI) 12, 65; *ittâti^{bl}* (ITL.MIŠ) 1, 13, 40; 4, 18, 40; 6, 113 *F*; 7, 21, 61; 12, 64; 19, 11; 27, 11 *A*; 50, 15; 53, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13; 60, 20; 61, 16 *A*; 62, 10, 12, 14.
- atalû "eclipse": *it^uatalû* 6, 122; 10, 21; *it^uatalî* 1, 12, 39; 4, 17, 39; 6, 113 *F*; 7, 20, 60; 19, 10; 27, 11 *A*; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4; 58, 6; 59, 12; 60, 19; 61, 16; 62, 16^{bis}.
- אחל** itillu "mighty, exalted": *t-til-lit* 9, 30.
itillis "mightily": *t-til-li-iš* 12, 80 *C*.
- אחק** itîku "to remove, tear away": *t-ti-iḱ* 11, 17; [*t?*]-*ti-iḱ* 2, 39.

ב

- באל** ba'âlu "to be great, mighty": *ba-t-lat* 9, 41.
ba'altu "lady": *ba²-lat* 9, 41 *A*; 33, 9.
- באל** bîlu "to rule": *t-bî-îl-li* 1, 33; *ta-bi-îl-li* 5, 15; *bi-îl-lan-ni* 13, 29.
bîlu "lord": *bî-lum* 6, 61; 11, 7 *A*; 13, 15; 27, 1; *bî-li* 12, 59; 13, 27; 19, 19; 27, 15; *bîlu* 1, 42, 53; 6, 1, 91, 102; 7, 29; 9, 9, 21; 10, 10; 11, 7; 12, 21 *A*, 26, 34; 19, 4, 17; 21, 19, 61, 63, 93; 22, 61, 62; 33, 23; 42, 26; 48, 17; 60, 6, 9; *bîl* 6, 111, 112; 9, 4; 10, 15^{bis}; 12, 17, 27, 28; 19, 6, 7; 21, 80; 22, 4, 7; 27, 2; 46, 11, 16; 53, 3; 59, 4, 6; 62, 31; *bî-li-î* 8, 26; *bîlî* 19, 4; 62, 31.
bîltu "lady": *bî-îl-tum* 33, 10, 37; *bî-îl-ti* 39, 13; *bî(?)lit* 3, 1; *bî-lit* 1, 37; 3, 8; 4, 14, 15; 9, 33; 33, 20; 57, 14; *bîltu* 1, 51; 4, 24, 27, 33, 47; 6, 71, 77, 85, 90; 7, 9, 15, 16, 23, 28; 11, 31, 33; 32, 15; 37, 7, 13; *bîlti-yà* 2, 3; 6, 72; 7, 10; 33, 22; 37, 8; *bî-li-ti* 2, 43; 33, 47.
bîlûtu "lordship, dominion": *bî-lut-ki* 2, 4; 8, 11; *bî(?)lu-*. 35, 1; *bîlu-ut-ka* 14, 9; *bîlu-ut-ki* 3, 7.
- בב** bâbu "gate": *bâbâti^{bl}* 40, 7.
- בבל** babâlu "to bring, supply": *ba-ba-lu* 11, 15.
bubbulum the time of the moon's disappearance: *bub-bulum* 1, 17; 61, 12.

בוא *bá'u* I 1 "to come": *lu-ba²* 12, 80; *li-ba²* 12, 80C; — III^{II} 1 "to bring": *tuš-ba²-šú-ma* 12, 118.

בול *bálu* "cattle": *bu-ul* 27, 10.

בון *bu'ânu* "muscle, sinew": *bu'âni^{pl}-ya* 1, 46; 33, 30.

בין *binu* a tree or shrub: *isubi-nu* 12, 84; *isubinuu* 12, 9, 84C; 51, 12.

בית *bîtu* "house": *bît* 1, 54; 2, 16; 3, 14; 11, 1A; 12, 44; 21, 25, 26, 60; 22, 35; 33, 8; 48, 18; *bîti-su* 12, 100; *bîti-yà* 27, 13.

בכה *bikîtu* "tears, weeping": *bikîtu* 4, 33; *bikit* 13, 7.

בכר *bukru* "first-born": *bu-kur* 2, 11; 3, 10; 9, 2; 12, 33; 21, 1, 70; 27, 1; 29, 3; 46, 12; *bu-uk-ri*. 1, 10.

bukratu "first-born daughter": *bu-uk-rat* 1, 31; 5, 13; 30, 30; 31, 11.

בלה *balû, balî* "without"; compounded with *ina*: *ba-li-ka* 6, 24, 26, 41; 50, 6; *balî-ka* (ideogr. NUM.IA) 6, 26A.

בלט *balâtu* I 1 "to live": *lu-úb-luṭ* 8, 17; 9, 10; 12, 90; 22, 13, 66; 50, 26; 54, 5;-*luṭ* 45, 2; *lubluṭ(uṭ)* ideogr. TI 30, 15; — II 1 "to cause to live, to quicken": *mu-bal-liṭ* 28, 8; *bul-lu-ṭu* 4, 32; 6, 75; 7, 13; 9, 34A; 37, 11; *bul-lu-ṭa* 9, 34.

balâtu "life": *ba-la-ṭa* 8, 17; *ba-la-ṭi* 11, 13; *ba-lá-ṭi* 5, 5; 6, 93; 7, 31; *ba-laṭ* 9, 22; *balâtu* (ideogr. TI) 12, 80; 19, 28; *balâtu* (ideogr. TILA) 8, 11; 9, 5, 39; 12, 80C; 13, 18; 17, 2; 22, 5; 47, 4; 62, 5, 6; *balâtu* (ideogr. NAM.TILA) 35, 3; *balâtu* (ideogr. NAM.TIN) 6, 106; *balâṭi* (ideogr. TILA) 51, 7; *balâṭ* (ideogr. TI) 12, 53; *ba-la-ṭi-ya* 19, 21.

balṭu "living": *amîlu balṭu* (ideogr. TI) 6, 99; 10, 8.

בלל "to pour out": *bulul* 12, 15, 102; *bulul-ma* 22, 33; 26, 7 (ideogr. ŠAR.ŠAR).

בלה *balâtu* "to abound": *tab-la-tú* 12, 56; *ba-la-tu* 45, 9; *ba-la-tu-um-ma* 62, 7.

baltu, baštu "abundance": *bal-ta* 22, 64; *ba-áš-ti* 12, 56; *ba-áš-ta-ka* 19, 24.

bungulu: *b(p)u-un-gu-lu* 12, 22.

- בנה banû "to build, create": I 1 *ib-ni(-. . . .)* 21, 55; *ib-nu-ku-nu-si* 8, 24; *ib-na-na-si-[ma?]* 61, 7; *ba-nu-u* 12, 30, 31, 33; 41, 3; *ba-a-ni* 47, 4; *ba-an-tû(?)* 1, 35; 5, 17; [*ba*]-*na-at* 9, 40; *banat(at)* ideogr. DU 21, 58; *ba-ni-i* 19, 15, 22; — II 1 *ú-ban-ni* 12, 50; — IV 1 *ib-ba-ni* 61, 9; *ib-ba-nu(-u?)* 10, 30; *ib-ba-nu-ú* 61, 8.
- binûtu "creature, offspring": *bi-nu-ut* 61, 6.
- nabnîtu "creation": *nab-ni-ti* 1, 53; 2, 48; *nab-ni-ta* 9, 40.
- tabannu "handiwork": *ta-ba-an-na* 12, 31.
- בנה banîtu "brightness, mercy": *ba-ni-ti* 1, 49; 9, 51, 33, 34.
- ברה barû "to see, perceive": *ta-bar-ri* 18, 5, 7; *ta-bar-ri-i* 9, 42; 32, 10; *ba-ra-a-. . . .* 6, 42.
- bîru "vision": *bi-ri* 4, 38; 6, 83 *D*; 7, 19.
- bîrtu "glance"; bîrit uzni "understanding"; compounded with *ina* "between, within"; *pl. bîrâti* "springs": *bîr-tum* 21, 51; *bi-rit (uznâ^{du}-si-na)* 12, 38; *bi-rit* 12, 13; *bi-ra-a-ti* 12, 29.
- burzigallu a vessel: *karpatu bur-zi-gal* 12, 14.
- ברך birku "knee": *bir-ki-ya* 13, 24.
- ברק "to lighten"; III 1 *do.*: *mu-sab-riḳ* 20, 13.
- birḳu "lightning": *bir-ki* 21, 80; *birḳu* 20, 13. (For *aban birḳi*, see *sub abnu*.)
- ברש burâšu "pine-wood; incense": *burâsu* 12, 9; *burâsi* 2, 9; 8, 20; 11, 42; 12, 4; 13, 14; 15, 24; 18, 19 *A*; 21, 74; 31, 10; 32, 3; 33, 39; 36, 7; 51, 11; 62, 27.
- בשה bašû "to be; to have": I 1 *ta-ba-âs-si* 12, 34; *ibašû-ú* 1, 47; *ibašâ-a* 1, 13, 40; 4, 19, 41; 6, 113 *F*; 7, 22, 61; 12, 57; 19, 12; 27, 11 *A*; 50, 16; 53, 26; 54, 4; 55, 5; 56, 11; 57, 6; 58, 7; 59, 14; 60, 21; 61, 16 *A*; *ib-si* 14, 17; *ib-šû-u-ni* 12, 81; *ib-šu-ni* 12, 81 *C*; *ib-ša-ku* 19, 20; 21, 62; *ib-ša-ki* 4, 34; 6, 79; 7, 16; *lib-ša-nim-ma* 46, 7; *lib-ša-an-ni* 19, 27; *lu-ub-si* 12, 72; [*ba?*]-*šû-ú* 21, 80;-*šû-ú* 58, 2; *ba-šû-ú* 4, 32; 6, 75; 19, 16; *bašû-u* 6, 75 *E*; 7, 13; 27, 13; 37, 11; *bašû-ú* 27, 13 *CD*; *ba-ša-a* 62, 12; -- IV 3 *it-ta-nab-ša-nim-ma* 62, 14.

busû "property, possession": *busû-ku-nu-ma* 62, 4.

בְּחַתְּךָ butuḫtu "flood, inundation": *bu-tuḫ-[tum]* 6, 59; *butuḫtu* (ideogr. A.ḪUL) 36, 10.

ג

GA a plant: *sam*GA 19, 17.

גִּבְשׁ gibšû "mass, volume": *gi-biš* 18, 3.

GI.GAB a drink(?)-offering: 12, 2; 15, 19; 21, 28; 30, 21; 31, 9.

GU.ZI a vessel: *karpatu*GU.ZI 30, 2; 61, 10.

גַּלְלֵה gallû a demon: *gallû* 33, 33.

גַּמְלֵה gamâlu "to complete, benefit, maintain, requite": *ta-ga-mil-šu* 18, 8; *ga-mil* 9, 6; *gam-ma-la-ta* 6, 65; 27, 15; *ga-ma-la* 4, 31; 6, 76; *gám-ma-al* 13, 25; *gamâla* (ideogr. ŠU.KAR) 6, 76 E; 7, 14; 37, 12.

gimillu "present, gift": *gi-mil* 6, 93; 7, 31; 14, 4; 51, 7; 57, 8.

gimiltu "gift": *gi-mil-tu* 31, 10.

gitmalu "perfect": *git-ma-lu* 2, 12; 3, 10; 6, 97; 10, 7; 11, 46; 12, 18; 20, 8, 10, 14, 16; 21, 39, 41; *git-ma-lum* 21, 93; 46, 13; *git-mal-*. . . . 12, 24.

גַּמְרֵה gamru "perfect": *ga-mir* 19, 8; *gam-ra-a-ti* 21, 79.

gimru "the whole, totality": *gi-mir* 1, 53; 9, 40; 46, 13; *gim-ri* 12, 33; 27, 8.

gim-ru-ú(?) 12, 98.

גַּשְׁשׁוּ gaššu "plaster": *gaššu* (ideogr. IM.PAR) 12, 9.

גִּשְׁרֵה I 1 "to strengthen; to be strong"; II 2 "to be mighty, powerful": I 1 *ga-šir* 6, 37; *gaš-[rat?]* 33, 10; — II 2 *ug-da-ša-ra* 1, 8.

gašru "strong, mighty": *ga-aš-ru* 18, 20; 21, 43; *ga-áš-ru* 9, 1; *gaš-ru* 2, 11; 3, 10; 12, 22; 21, 76; 27, 1; 53, 2; *gaš-ru-ú-ti* 47, 8; 52, 5.

gušûru "beam, branch": *gušûru* 12, 2; 21, 28; 26, 5; 31, 8.

GIŠ.ŠAR(*sam*) 12, 6.

ד

- דאן "to treat with injustice, to oppress": *id-da-ša-an-ni* 11, 4.
- דבב dabâbu "to plan, to intrigue": I 1 *da-ba-bi* 9, 47; — II 1 *dubbubu* (ideogr. KA.ḪIKUR.RA) 12, 1.
dadmu "dwelling": *da-âd-mi* 22, 7; *da-âd-mi* 33, 9.
- דוד dâdu "love": *da-di* 1, 37; 33, 20.
- דוד dâku "to slay": *di-ku* 53, 14.
dîktu "slaughter": *di-ik-ti* 53, 14.
- דור dârû "eternal": *dâ-ra-ti* 1, 27.
dâris "for ever": *da-riš* 11, 27; ? *da-a-ri-šû* 21, 84.
- דור dûru "wall, fortress": *dûru* 21, 16, 26.
- דחה dîḫu "pestilence, sickness": *di-ḫu* 12, 51, 60.
- דין dânu "to judge": *i-dan-ni* 21, 46; *ta-da-an* 22, 50; *ta-dan* 2, 19; 3, 16; *di-in* 12, 59; 50, 11; *di-ni* 4, 30; 7, 49; *da-a-ni* 6, 74; 7, 12; 37, 10; *da-ni* 4, 28.
dînu "judgment": *di-na* 7, 49; *di-ni* 4, 28, 30; 7, 12; 12, 59; 13, 28; 19, 8; 30, 8; 37, 10; 50, 11; *di-in* 2, 19; 3, 16; 6, 45, 74; *di-in* 2, 19 B.
daiânu "judge": *da-ya-na-ti* 30, 8; *daiânu* 60, 7; *daiân* 6, 111; 10, 15; 60, 5.
- dulu "hill(?)": *du-ul* 22, 7.
- DIL.BAD a plant: *sam*DIL.BAD 12, 84.
- דלח dâlâḫu "to disturb, to disorder": *da-li-ḫu* 8, 27.
dalḫu "disturbed, confused": *dal-ḫa-ma* 12, 58.
daliḫtu "disorder, confusion": *dal-ḫa-ti-ya* 11, 21.
- דלל dalâlu "to bow down, to humble oneself": *i-dal-la-la* 21, 85; *a-dal-lu-ka* 9, 23 B, *a-dâl-lu-ka* 9, 23 (or *a-tal-lu-ka*, cf. *supra* p. 47); *lud-lu-la* 12, 91; *lud-lul* 1, 27; 2, 8, 41; 5, 9; 6, 69, 94; 7, 32; 11, 40; 12, 91 C, 94; 21, 23, 71, 89; 22, 67; 27, 24; 28, 4; 30, 16; 31, 6; 34, 4; 46, 8; 47, 5; 60, 2; G.A.N.SIL (*ludlul*) 60, 2, 3; *ludlul-ka* (KA.TAR.ZU-ka) 50, 27.
dalîlu "submission, humility": *da-lil* 6, 15; *dâ-lil* 46, 8; *dâ-li-li-ka* 1, 27; 2, 41; 6, 69; 11, 40; 12, 91, 94;

21, 89; 27, 24; 28, 4; 60, 2; *dalili-ka* (ideogr. KA.TAR) 21, 23, 71; 51, 8; *dalili^{pl}-ka* (ideogr. KA.TAR.MIŠ) 22, 67; KA.TAR.ZU (*dalilika*) 60, 2, 3; *da-li-li-ki* 30, 16; *dá-lí-li-ki* 2, 8; 6, 94; 7, 32; 31, 6; 34, 4; *dá-lí-[li]-. . . .* 38, 2; *dá-lí-lí-ku-nu* 47, 5.
dallu "humble, submissive": *dal-la* 9, 44.

דמא *ta-di(ti[?])-im-mí* 1, 34; 5, 16.

דמם *damâmu* "to weep, lament": *dumum* (ideogr. ŠIŠ.ŠIŠ) 12, 117.

דמק *damâku* I 1 "to be favourable": *lid-mí-ik* 1, 24; 22, 59; *lid-mi-ka* 10, 17; *lid-mí-ka* 6, 115; 22, 63; — II 1 "to make favourable": *tudammik(ik)* 40, 15; *du-um-mi-ik* 6, 113; 10, 16; [*du*]-*um-mu-ku* 29, 1.

damku "favourable"; f. *damiktu* as subs. "favour": *damku* 12, 68; *damiktu(tu)* 39, 9; *damiktu(tú)* 12, 110; *damikta(ta)* 12, 113 E; *damikti(ti)* 1, 50; 4, 7; 6, 116, 118; 9, 14 B, 15 B, 46, 53; 10, 18, 19; 12, 72, 120; 22, 15, 16; 33, 35; 40, 16; *damiktim(tim)* 2, 5, 40; 9, 14, 15; 54, 9; 60, 22; *damikti(ti)-yà* 15, 16; *damkûti^{pl}* 9, 50; *damkâti^{pl}* 11, 26.

dumku "favour": *dum-ki* 1, 22; 6, 93; 7, 31; 57, 8; 62, 10; *dum-ka* 8, 13; *dum-ki-. . . .* 21, 66; *dumku* 12, 85; 19, 23; *dumki* 8, 12; 12, 110; 13, 21; 22, 19^{bi}; 50, 24.

דנן *danânu* "to be strong": *li-dan-nin* 53, 21.

dannu "strong, mighty": *dan-nu* 4, 19; *dan-na* 12, 80; 42, 15; *dan-ni* 19, 17; *dan-na-. . . .* 42, 13; *dannu* 42, 13.

dannatu "distress": *dannati* (ideogr. SAL.KAL.GA) 9, 35; 31, 6.

dandannu "mighty": *dan-dan-nu* 46, 16.

DI.PAL.A ideogr.: 7, 53; 12, 1, 108.

דפן *dapinu* "strong": *da-pi-nu* 21, 77.

דפף *duppu* "tablet": *duppu* 1, 54; 22, 3.

דפר II 1 "to tear away, to remove": *dup-pi-ri* 57, 15; IV 1 "to be torn away": *lid-dip-pir* 1, 49.

דפר *dipâru* "torch": *di-pa-ra-ka* 1, 6; *di-pa-ru-. . . .* 39, 11; *di-par* 1, 30; 39, 8; *dipâru* (ideogr. GI.BIL.[LA]) 40, 5; *dipâri* (ideogr. GI.BIL.LA) 12, 86, 118.

דָּרָר darru "strong": *dar-ri* 1, 32; 5, 14.

דִּשְׁוּ dišû "abounding, numerous": *di-ša-a-tum* 11, 28.

דָּשְׁפָּ dašpu "mead": *da-aš-pa* 57, 10.

dišpu "honey": *dišpu* 11, 43; 12, 3; 21, 29; 30, 22; 62, 26.

dusšupu "mead": *du-us-šû-pu* 2, 29.

DA.ŠAR ideogr. 12, 11, 14, 15.

י

י u "and": *u* 1, 13, 22, 23, 24, 30, 37, 40, 44, 50, 51; 2, 40; 3, 3, 8; 4, 3, 6, 15, 19, 29, 38, 41, 42, 44; 5, 12; 6, 32, 33, 67, 73, 75, 76, 83 *D*, 93, 99, 100, 113 *F*, 120, 121; 7, 11, 19, 22, 61; 8, 16; 9, 19, 35, 38, 41, 43; 10, 8, 9, 25, 30; 11, 3, 4, 23, 27; 12, 7, 28, 29, 30^{bis}, 31, 34, 36, 39, 44, 51, 56, 57, 62, 64, 65, 71, 75 *C*, 76, 78 *C*, 81 *C*, 85 *C*, 86 *C*, 89 *C*, 98, 103, 105, 107, 107 *E*, 113; 13, 8; 16, 12; 17, 3; 19, 7, 12, 25, 26, 29; 21, 17, 55, 67, 86; 22, 20, 39, 53, 55; 27, 11 *A*, 12, 13, 14 *A*, 23; 30, 14; 31, 6, 10; 32, 9; 33, 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 20, 27, 36; 37, 9; 40, 14; 46, 11; 49, 27; 50, 8, 16; 53, 4, 13, 26; 54, 4; 55, 5; 56, 11; 57, 6; 58, 7; 59, 7, 14, 18; 60, 5; 61, 8, 10, 13, 16 *A*; 62, 3, 15, 28; 2 6, 25, 86; 7, 24, 31, 46, 52; 8, 9, 11; 10, 2, 20; 11, 39; 12, 75, 89, 94, 111; 19, 15, 17, 32; 33, 35; 38, 6; 40, 11; 60, 3; 61, 9.

יִמְטוּ imtu "breath, poison": *imti* 12, 63^{ter}; 21, 65^{ter}; *imti*^{pl} 1, 47^{ter}.

יָבַל abâlu I 1 "to bring, to carry, to carry off, remove": *ub-ba-lu* 53, 11, 12; *ú-bil* 8, 7; *ub-la* 28, 11; 46, 3; *ub-lak-ki* 57, 12; *lu-bi-il* 8, 6; — I 2 Part. "leader, ruler": *mu-ut-tab-bil* 21, 81; *mut-tab-bil* 20, 9, 11; — IV 2 "to be removed": *lit-ta-bil* 1, 46; 5, 6; 33, 30.

יָלַד alâdu "to bear, to beget": I 1 *a-lid-ya* 11, 38; *a-lit-ti-ya* 11, 39; *a-lit-tum* (*la-a-lit-tum?*) 6, 47; — II 2 *ú-tal-la-da* 19, 13.

ilittu "child, offspring": *i-lit-ti* 1, 31; 2, 12; 3, 10; 5, 13; 6, 18; 22, 2; 27, 3; 46, 14; *i-lit* 33, 47.

- נ.פ.י** "to shine forth"; III 1 "to glorify": *lu-sa-pi* 2, 8, 41; 5, 8; 6, 69, 94; 7, 32; 21, 23, 71; 23, 5; 30, 15; 50, 27; [*lu*]-*ú-sa-pi* 16, 7; *lu-sa-pa* 30, 14; *li-sa-pu-ú* 30, 17.
 šûpû "glorious, mighty": *sû-pu-u* 2, 15; 3, 13; 18, 20; 21, 76, 93; 52, 5; *sû-pu-ú* 1, 16; 6, 132; *sû-pû-ú* 9, 1; *sû-pa(?)ta* 27, 5.
- א.ש.י** ašû "to go out": I 1 *a-ši-ka* 6, 23; *aši-ka* (ideogr. UD.DU) 6, 23 *A*; — III 1 *sû-ša-a-* 61, 18; — III 2 *us-ti-ši-ma* 11, 5.
 šitu "exit; offspring": *ši-i-ti* 6, 59.
 šitaš "beginning, rising": *ši-ta-aš* 9, 41.
- ק.ך** ašâru I 1 "to be of value": *li-kiir* 4, 4; 12, 70; ? *li-ka-* 12, 55; — III 1 "to consider valuable, to esteem, to honour": *tu-saḫ-ka-ri* 2, 21 *B*; *li-sa-ki-ru-in-ni* 19, 25; *li-sa-ki-ru-in-ni-ma* 2, 40.
- ך.ך** I 1 "to go down": *tu-ur-dam-ma* 21, 14, 15; — III 1 "to bring down": *sû-ru-du* 2, 22.
- ך.ך** arû I 2 "to bring, to carry, to rule": *i-tar-ri-in-ni* 8, 16; *i-tar-ra-* 21, [2].
- ך.ך** arḫu "month": *arḫi* 1, 12, 39; 4, 17, 39; 6, 84 *E*, 113 *F*; 7, 20, 60; 19, 10; 27, 11 *A*; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4; 58, 6; 59, 12; 60, 19; 61, 16.
- ך.ך** arki "behind": *ár-ki-ki* 8, 12; *arki* 12, 6; *arki-su* 12, 100; *arki-ya* 53, 7; *arki-yà* 15, 8.
 urku "back": *ur-ki-ka* 18, 12; *ur-ka-yà* 53, 11.
- ך.ך** arḫu "green": *arḫu* 12, 2; 21, 28; 31, 8.
 urkîtu "green herb": *ur-ki-tú* 21, 87; *samurḫîtu* 12, 30.
- ש.ב** ašâbu "to dwell, to inhabit": *a-si-bat* 4, 15, 24; 6, 71; 7, 9; 37, 7; *a-si-bu* 11, 35; *a-sib* 43, 5.
 šubtu "place, dwelling-place": *sû-bat* 15, 15.
- ש.ן** šuttu "dream": *suttu* 6, 116; *sutta* 12, 113 *E*; *sutti* 4, 38; 6, 83 *DE*; 7, 19; *suttu-ú-a* 12, 57; *šunâti^{pl}* 1, 25; 6, 7; 10, 18; 12, 64; *šunâti^{pl}-u-a* 22, 63; *šunât^{pl}-ú-a* 6, 115; 10, 17.
- ש.ף** šiptu "incantation": *šiptu* 1, 1, 29, 53; 2, 11; 3, 10; 4, 9, 24; 5, 11; 6, 1, 18, 36, 71, 96, 97, 132; 7, 9, 34; 8, 22; 9,

- 1; 10, 7, 27; 11, 1; 12, 16, 17, 105, 117; 13, 15; 15, 23; 18, 20; 19, 34; 20, 8; 21, 34, 76; 22, 1, 33, 35, 70; 27, 1; 30, 27, 30, 31; 37, 7; 38, 5; 42, 26; 46, 11; 48, 17; 50, 1, 28 B, 29; 51, 11; 52, 5; 60, 5; 61, 5; 62, 31; *šipat* 61, 20, 21; *šipat*-. . . . 16, 2; *šipat-ku-nu* (ideogr. MU) 62, 6.
- ותר šûturu "mighty, prodigious": *šû-tu-ru* 12, 21; *šû-tu-ra* 1, 10; 60, 12.

י

ZAG a species of flesh: *širu*ZAG 12, 7; 62, 28.

- זיק "to break loose, to burst forth": *li-zi-ka-am-ma* 18, 15; *li-zi-ka-m-ma* 18, 15 A.
- זיר zaiâru "foe": *za-ai-ri* 46, 19.
zîrûtu "hate": *zi-ru-ti* 12, 106.
- זכה I 1 "to be bright, to be pure": *za-ka-a* 57, 10; — II 1 "to brighten, to purify": *su-uk-ki* 11, 21.
- זכר zakâru "to name, call, speak, command": I 1 *izaka-ra(ra)-ni* 18, 11; *ta-za-kar* 19, 14; *tasakar(âr)* 12, 120; 40, 16; *as-sa-[kar?]* 61, 14; — IV 1 *issakara(ra)* 50, 9.
zikru "name, word, cry": *zik-ri* 2, 34; 8, 14; *zik-ri* 1, 43; *zi-kir* 12, 79; 22, 21 B; *st-kir* 22, 21; *st-ri-šu* 1, 44; 33, 27; *zi-kir-ka* 5, 8; 21, 82; 22, 8; *zik-ri-ka* 22, 10 B; *st-ik-ri-ka* 22, 10; *zi-kir-ki* 30, 14; *zik-ri-ya* 33, 25.
- זלף zaliptu "wickedness": [*sa?*]-*lip-tû* 11, 12.
- זמה zîmu "appearance, countenance": *zi-mu-û-a* 8, 10.
- זמר zumru "body": *zumru* 12, 102; *zumri-ya* 1, 45; 30, 12; 33, 28; *zumri-yà* 12, 60; 49, 14; 50, 18; 53, 27, 28.
- זנה zinû "to be angry": *iz-nu-û* 30, 10; *iz*-. 6, 55.
zinû "angry": *zi-nu-u* 2, 24 D; *zi-nu-û* 2, 24; *zi-na-a* 12, 111; *zi-ni-i* 4, 36; 6, 81; 7, 18; *zi-ni-tû* 4, 45; *zi-ni-tum* 6, 87; 7, 25; *zi-ni-ti* 4, 36; 6, 81; 7, 18; 12, 111; *zi-nu-ti* 6, 67; 27, 23.
- זנן zanânu "to rain": III 1 [*mu-ša*]-*as-nin* 49, 30;-*nin* 12, 27.

- זקף zakâpu I 1 "to erect"; II 1 "to impale"; — I 3 *us-za-na-ka-pu* 53, 9; *us-za-na-kuþ* 53, 10.
- זקר tizkâru "lofty, noble": *ti-is-ka-ru* 12, 19 A; 27, 1; 29, 3; *ti-is-ka-ru* 9, 2; *tiz-ka-ru* 12, 19.
- זקף "to sting": II 1 *ú-zak-ka-t-su* 12, 121.
- זר zîru "seed": *zîru* (ideogr. KUL) 30, 14; *zîru* (ideogr. Š.KUL) 9, 37, 38; *zîr* (ideogr. KUL) 11, 44; 33, 8.
- ZI.TAR.RU.DA ideogr.: 7, 54; 12, 1, 108.

□

ḥigallu "abundance": *ḥigalli* 61, 12 A.

- ḥadû I 1 "to rejoice"; II 1 "to make joyful": *ḥu-ud* 8, 16.
 ḥadû "joyful": *ḥa-da(taʔ)-a* 12, 57.
 ḥadiš "joyfully": *ḥad-is(?)* 1, 24.
 ḥidûtu "joy": *ḥidûtu-ka* 6, 128; 10, 4, 24; 42, 22; *ḥidûtu-....* 7, 3; *ḥidûtu-ki* 3, 5; 8, 18; *ḥidûti-....* 35, 6.
- ḥaṭû "to sin": *iḥ-tu-u* 46, 1; *iḥ-tu-ú* 18, 8; 28, 9.
 ḥiṭtu, ḥiṭu "sin": *ḥi-it-ti* 9, 42; *ḥi-tu* 18, 8.
 ḥiṭṭu "sin": *ḥi-ti-tú* 12, 78; *ḥi-ti-ti* 2, 39; 14, 6; 27, 21; 50, 18; *ḥi-ti-ti* 27, 21 A; 36, 3; *ḥi-ta-ti-[ya]* 50, 22.
- ḥaiadu "giver, bestower": *ḥa-ai-ád* 12, 30.
- ḥai "to rule, to govern": *ḥa-i-du* 12, 28.
- ḥâ'iru "spouse, husband": *ḥa²-i-ri-ki* 1, 42; *ḥa-i-ri-ki* 33, 23.
 ḥîrtu "spouse, wife": *ḥi-ir-tu* 6, 126; 37, 4; *ḥir-tú* 10, 23.
- ḥalâpu "to be clad": *ḥa-lip* 46, 15.
- ḥalâku I 1 "to perish"; II 1 "to destroy": *ḥul-li-k* 21, 64; *ḥul-li-ki* 2, 6; [*nu-ḥal-li-k*] 46, 19; *ḥul-lu-ku* 8, 24.
 hulḫû "destruction": *ḥul-ku-u* 27, 13 A.
 hulukḫû "destruction": *ḥu-lu-uk-ku-u* 27, 13.
- ḥimîtu "butter": *ḥimitu* 11, 43; 12, 3; 21, 29; 30, 22; 62, 26.
- ḥi-su-u(?) 53, 10.
 ḥarbašu "storm, fury": *ḥar-ba-su* 2, 13; 3, 11.
- ḥarrânu "way, road": *ḥar-ra-ni* 42, 10; *ḥarrâni^{pl}* 59, 3; 62, 18.

חַרָּץ hurâšu "gold": *hurâšu* 12, 9, 12, 71; 25, 8; 59, 8; *adnu-hu-râšu* 12, 12.

חַרַּר ḥarâru "to dig, to plough": ? *ḥa-ra-ār-ra* 49, 31, 33.

חַרַּר ḥarru a wood: *ḥarri* (ideogr. ŠIM.ŠIŠ) 33, 39.

חַרְשׁ ḥuršu, ḥursu "mountain, hill": *ḥur-sa-nu* 22, 42; *ḥur-sa-a-ni* 12, 28; 21, 83.

חַשְׁשׁ ḥussû a ceremonial robe: *subātuḥussû* 12, 6.

חַתָּה taḥtû "victory": *taḥ-tt-t* 46, 17.

ט

טַחַּה ṭiḥû "to approach": I 1 *iṭiḥi* 12, 1; *iṭiḥi-su* 12, 119; *iṭi-ḥa-a* 12, 62, 64, 74; *iṭiḥû-ni* (*iṭḥû-ni?*) 7, 57; 12, 63; 21, 65; *iṭiḥâ-a* 11, 24; 21, 22; — II 1 *lu-taḥ-ḥi* 6, 14.

ṭiḥi "near": *ṭi-iḥ* 46, 11.

טַיְבּ ṭâbu I 1 "to be good, to be acceptable": *li-ṭib* 2, 34; 8, 25; *li-ṭi-ba* 10, 4; — II 1 "to make good, to gladden": *li-ṭib-ka* 10, 5; *li-ṭib-bu* 6, 130; 8, 19; 9, 26; *ṭu-ub* 8, 6, 16.

ṭâbu "good": *ṭa-a-bu* 8, 1; 11, 32; *ṭa-a-ba* 2, 28 D; *ṭa-a-ab* 9, 8;-a-ba 30, 5; *ṭâbu* (ideogr. DUG.GA) 2, 28; 12, 52; 18, 15; 21, 90; 22, 58; 50, 17; *ṭa-ab-tû* 49, 6; *ṭa-ab-tum* 12, 74 C; *ṭâbtu(tû)* ideogr. DUG 7, 53; *ṭâb-tum(tum)* ideogr. DUG.GA 12, 74; *ṭa-bu-tum* 12, 82 C; *ṭâbûti^{pl}* (ideogr. DUG.GA) 12, 82; *ṭâbâti^{pl}* (ideogr. DUG) 1, 13, 40; 27, 11 A; *ṭâbâti^{pl}* (ideogr. DUG.GA) 4, 18, 40; 6, 84 E, 113 F; 7, 21, 61; 19, 11; 50, 15; 53, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13; 60, 20; 61, 16 A; 62, 11.

ṭâbtu "blessing": *ṭâbti*. . . . 13, 24.

ṭubtu "friendliness, kindness": *ṭu-ub-ba-ti* 21, 88.

טַרְדּ ṭarâdu "to expel": *ṭu-ru-ud* 21, 64.

יד idu "hand, side": *i-di-a* 10, 32; *idi-yà* 9, 18; *i-da-ai* 9, 18 B.

Pl. idâti "forces, powers": *i-da-tu-ù-a* 6, 114; 10, 17; *idât^{pl}-ù-a* 12, 58; *idâti^{pl}* 1, 13, 40; 4, 18, 40; 6, 113 F; 7, 21, 61; 12, 64; 19, 11; 27, 11 A; 50, 15; 53, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13; 60, 20; 61, 16 A; 62, 10, 12.

יד idû "to know": *ti-di-t* 4, 31; 6, 76; 7, 14; 37, 12; *lu-di-ma* (fr. ורה) 22, 66.

mûdû "understanding, wise": *mu-di-i* 13, 15; *mu-di-i(?)* 12, 27; *mûdû-u* 11, 18^{bis}; *mûdû-ù* 11, 18^{Cbis}; 22, 37; 61, 15^{bis}; *mu-da-at* 4, 13.

יום ūmu "day": *ù-mi* 21, 86; *ÿ-mi* 6, 5, 6; 7, 38; 12, 59; 21, 78; 53, 8; *ÿ-mi* 22, 56; 53, 6; *ÿ-um* 1, 17, 18, 23; *um* 61, 11^{bis}, 12^{bis}; *umu* 1, 18; *umi* 1, 12, 39; 4, 17, 39; 6, 84 E, 113 F; 7, 20, 60; 13, 26; 19, 10; 26, 5; 27, 11 A; 30, 20; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4; 58, 6; 59, 12; 60, 19; 61, 11^{quater}, 12^{bis}, 16; *ÿ-mi-su-ma* 12, 118; *ÿ-mi-ya* 6, 118; *ÿ-mi-yà* 10, 19; *umi^{pl}-ya* 5, 3; 8, 17.

ûmišam "daily": *ÿ-mi-sam* 19, 30; 49, 11; *ÿ-mi-sam* 8, 16.

יממא immu "day, daylight": *im-ma* 9, 43.

ימן imnu "right, right side": *im-nu-uk-ki* 8, 13; *im-ni-ya* 9, 16 B; *imni-yà* 6, 122; 9, 16; 10, 21; 22, 17.

יצף išîpu "to add to, augment, increase": II 1 *lu-uš-šip* 8, 13.

יש yâši, yâti "me": *ya-a-si* 12, 109 E; 21, 20, 22, 88; 49, 10; 53, 4; *ya-si* 7, 50; 13, 20; 22, 65; 34, 3; *yâ-si* 12, 65, 109; 15, 10; *ya-a-ti* 2, 7; 6, 72; 7, 10; 37, 8; *ya-a-tu-ù(?)* 2, 35.

ישה išû "to have; to be": *lišâ-a* (ideogr. TUK) 21, 69; *i-šû-ù* 2, 23; *i-ša-a* 12, 58.

ישר I 1 "to go straight, to advance, to succeed, be prosperous": *li-sir* 12, 75; 22, 59; *lišir-ma* (ideogr. SIDI) 12, 100; *li-si-ra* 8, 8; *lu-si-ra* 2, 36; *li-si-ra* 6, 114; 10, 17; — II 1 *mu-ša-ri* 56, 5; — III 1 "to guide, to bless": *tu-si-is-šî-ri* 33, 18; *šû-šû-ru* 2, 20; *šû-šû-ra* 3, 16; — III 2

“to lead, to direct, to rule”: *tus-ti-ši-ri* 32, 11; *tus-ti-sir* 2, 20; 3, 16; 12, 37; *lu-uš-ti-sir* 12, 89; *muš-ti-iš-ru* 12, 29; *muš-ti-sir* 1, 53; 6, 99; 10, 8; *muš-ti-ši-ra-a-ti* 30, 9.
 išaru “straight, right”: *i-ša-ra* 22, 60; *i-ša-ru-tū* 53, 5.
 išariš “rightly”: *i-ša-riš* 6, 117; 10, 18.
 mišaru “righteousness”: *mi-ša-ri* 1, 22; *mišari* (ideogr. ŠA.SI.DI) 1, 24.
 mišariš “rightly”: *miš-šar-riš* 11, 18.

כ

כִּי : *u-ki-* 8, 8.

כִּי III¹¹ 1 “to pay homage, to humble oneself”: *uš-ki-in-ma* 62, 30; *uš-kin-ma* 33, 41.

KU.A.TIR a species of grain: 2, 27; 12, 3; 15, 20; 21, 29; 30, 21; 62, 26.

כִּבְסוּ kabāsu “to tread”: *ka-bi-su* 62, 8, 9.
 kibsu “path”: *kib-sa* 22, 60.

כִּבְרָתוּ kibratu “quarter of heaven, region”: *kib-ra-a-ti* 2, 43; 5, 12; 6, 38; 33, 7, 12, 47; *kibrāti*¹¹ 1, 30.

כִּבְתוּ kabtu “weighty, important, powerful”: *kab-tu* 12, 21; *kab-[ta?]* 6, 92; 7, 30; *kabti(ti)* ideogr. DUGUD 1, 44; 33, 27; *kabtu* (ideogr. DUGUD) 12, 22; *kabti* (ideogr. DUGUD) 22, 10; *kabti* (ideogr. ILIM) 53, 16; *ka-bit-ti* 9, 10 B; *kab-ta-a-tum* 46, 6.

kabittu “disposition”: *ka-bit-ta-ka* 21, 68; *ka-bit-ta-* 30, 6.

kabuttu?: [*ka?*]-*bu-ut-ta-ka-ma* 61, 19.

KU.DUB.DUB.BU: 30, 24; 40, 12; 62, 29.

KUD.SIR (*sam*): 12, 10.

כֻּמְמוּ kummu “thy, thine”: *ku-um-ma* 29, 1.

כֻּנְנוּ kânu I 1 “to be firm, to stand fast”: *li-kun* 12, 88 C;
 II 1 “to establish, to place, to set”: *tukân(an)* 12, 2, 4; 15, 18, 19, 22; 21, 28; 30, 21, 23; 31, 9; 40, 9; 62, 25, 27; (*an*) 11, 43; *li-kin* 14, 5; *mu-kin* 2, 47; *kun-nu(?)* 12, 76.

kînu "sure, certain, true": *ki-i-nu* 15, 7; *ki-ni* 6, 86 D; *ki-nim* 1, 51; 4, 44; 6, 86; 7, 24; 19, 32; 33, 36; 52, 2.

kîniš "truly": *ki-niš* 2, 32, 37; 6, 62; 7, 46; 8, 4; 12, 112; 22, 23; 27, 19.

kittu "truth, righteousness": *kit-tu* 9, 13; *kit-tû* 9, 13 B; *kit-tum* 54, 8; *kit-ti* 1, 24; 6, 45; 7, 56; 12, 58; 22, 9, 14; 54, 5.

kaianu "continual, constant": *ka-ai-an* 9, 18; 50, 24.

kaian "continuously": *ka-ai-an* 12, 117.

כִּי kî "when, as, according to": *ki-i* 8, 1; 10, 35; 13, 30; 18, 9, 11.

ki'âm "thus": *ki'âm* 12, 104.

kîma "like, when, as": *ki-ma* 8, 15; 9, 20; 11, 6 A, 38; 12, 73 C, 81 C, 82 C, 83 C; 32, 8; 50, 28 B; *kîma* 1, 6, 10; 4, 29; 6, 73; 7, 11; 11, 6, 25; 12, 34, 35, 50, 69, 70, 71, 73, 81, 82, 83; 13, 20; 37, 9; 60, 11.

KA.IZI a species of flesh: *šru* KA.IZI 12, 7; 40, 10; 62, 28.

כֶּקֶק kaku "weapon": *šukaku* 12, 23.

KU.KU ideogr.: 12, 101; 30, 25.

כֶּכֶב kakkabu "star": *kakkab* 7, 16; 19, 18; *kakkabâni*^{pl} 6, 78; 39, 6; 62, 17, 18; *kakkabâni* (MUL.MUL) 8, 22.

KA.LU.BI.DA ideogr.: 7, 53; 12, 1, 108; 47, 3.

כֶּלָּה kalû "all": *kal* 53, 12; *kalû* (ideogr. KAK) 7, 54; *kalû* (ideogr. KAK.A.BI) 62, 23; *kal* (ideogr. KAK) 4, 9, 11; 12, 113; 53, 8^{bis}; 59, 1.

kalâmu "all, of every kind": *ka-la-ma* 10, 27; *kalâ-ma* (KAK.A-ma) 19, 9.

kališ "altogether, completely": *ka-liš* 9, 7, 8.

כֶּלָּל "to be complete"; III 1 "to make complete": II 1 *û-kâl-lil* 11, 10; — III 1 *suk-lul* 12, 53.

kullatu "the whole": *kul-lat* 2, 18; 3, 15; 18, 5; 21, 52; 42, 3; *kul-lat-si-na* 32, 12.

כֶּמָּה kimtu "family": *kim-ti-ya* 53, 13; -*ti-ya* 11, 23; -*ti-ya* 11, 23 C.

- כמל kamâlu "to be angry": *kam-lu* 4, 37; 6, 82 *E*; 7, 19; *kâm-lu* 6, 82, 88; 7, 26.
- כמז kamâsu "to bow down, to humble oneself": *kan(kâm?)*-*su* 1, 11; 50, 4; *kam-sa-ku* 59, 9; *kan(kâm?)*-*sa-ku* 1, 21;-*sa-ku* 22, 52; — I 2 *kit-mu-sa* 9, 43.
- כנה II 1 "to prepare carefully": *kun-ni* 31, 10.
kanû "strong(?)": *ka-nu-tû* 2, 45; *ka-nu-ut* 1, 29; 4, 14; 5, 11; 9, 30.
- כנק kunukku "seal": *abnu kunukku* 12, 13; *isukunukku* 12, 12, 73; *abnu isukunukku* 12, 73 *C*.
KAN.KAL a plant: *sam* KAN.KAL 11, 25.
- כסה kasû "to bind"; II 1 "to bind fast, to fetter": *û-ka-as-si* 13, 23.
kasîtu "fetter, bonds": *ka-si-ti* 30, 11.
KAS.SAG a drink-offering: 2, 10; 6, 96; 12, 5; 22, 33; 30, 23; 32, 3; 51, 11.
- כסף kaspu "silver": *kaspu* 59, 8.
- כפף kuppû "well, source": *kup-pi* 12, 29.
- כפר kapru "bowl": *kap-ra* 40, 9.
kâru "wall, fortress": *kar* 22, 7; *kâri* 42, 15.
- כרב karâbu "to be favourable, to bless": *lik-ru-bu-ka* 6, 129; 9, 25; 22, 25; *lik-ru-bu*. . . . 60, 17; *lik-ru-bu-ki* 3, 6; 8, 19.
ikribu "prayer": *ik-ri-bi* 7, 36, 45; 33, 5; *ik-ri-bi* 11, 27; *ik-ri*. . . . 35, 12.
kirûbu(?) "favourable(?)": *ki-ru-ub* 8, 1.
- כרב karûbu "great, mighty": *ka-ru-bu* 49, 16.
- כרה I 2 "to draw near": *ik-tar* 11, 19.
- כרה kûru "need, distress": *ku-u-ru* 22, 53.
- כרם kurmatu "food": *kurmat-su* 22, 34; *kurmati*¹ 31, 9.
- כרן karânu "wine": *karâni* 30, 2.
kurunnu a drink made from sesame-seed: *ku-ru-[un-na]* 57, 10.
- כש kâša, kâši "thee, thyself": *ka-a-ša* 6, 49; 17, 4; *ka*. 1, 21; *ka-ša* 1, 22; *ka-a-si* 31, 5; 33, 13; *ka*. 7, 16; 39, 2.

- כַּשְׂדָּה *kašâdu* "to attain to, to capture, to overcome": *iksud-an-ni* 21, 22; *iksuda-ni* 12, 65; *lu-uk-šû-ud* 8, 18; 9, 12, 48; 54, 7; *lu-uk-šû-da* 8, 13; *luskud(ud)* 22, 13.
- כִּישָׂדָה *kišâdu* "neck": *kišâdi-su* 12, 116; *kišâdi-yà* 12, 67.
- כִּישָׂדָה *KIŠDA* i. e. *riksu* "knot": 12, 5(?), 6(?), 96(?); 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 92; 22, 69; 28, 6; 34, 6; 38, 3; 39, 5; 41, 2; 42, 25; 46, 10; 47, 7; 52, 4.
- כִּישְׁפָּה *kišpu* "magic, enchantment": *kiš-pi* 7, 50; 12, 106, 109; *kiš-pi-ya* 50, 22; UḤ 22, 12.
- כַּשְׂשָׁפָה *kaššapu* "sorcerer": *kaš-ša-pi* 12, 62, 81C.
- כַּשְׂשָׁפְתָה *kaššaptu* "sorceress": *kaš-šap-ti* 12, 62, 81C; *kaš-šap-tum* 12, 62 BC.
- כַּשְׂשָׁשׁוּה *kašâšu*: I 1 *iksus(?) -an-ni* (ideogr. UŠ.UŠ) 53, 8; — IV 1 *naksusu(?) -ni* (ideogr. UŠ.UŠ) 22, 12.
- כִּישְׂשָׁתוּה *kiššatu* "host, multitude, the whole": *kiš-sa-ti* 3, 6; 6, 129; 8, 19; 9, 25; 53, 3; *kiš-sat* 1, 53; *kišsat* (ideogr. ŠAR) 62, 1.
- כַּשְׂכַּשְׂשׁוּה *kaškaššu* "strong": *kaš-kaš-šû* 21, 39, 41; *kaš-ka-šû* 20, 14, 16; *kaš-kaš* 27, 4.

ל

- לֹא *lâ* "not": *la* 1, 9, 19^{bis}; 2, 14, 20, 21; 3, 12, 16; 5, 9; 6, 47(?), 66^{bis}, 122; 10, 21; 11, 3, 4, 10^{bis}, 12; 12, 19A, 23(?), 74C, 82C, 96; 13, 4, 7, 11, 30; 20, 9, 11, 15, 17; 21, 9, 22^{bis}, 35, 37, 40, 41; 22, 22; 27, 14; 42, 11^{bis}, 18; 46, 18; 60, 7, 8, 15; 61, 18; *lâ* 1, 13, 40; 4, 18, 40; 6, 84E, 113F; 7, 21, 53, 61; 11, 18; 12, 52, 68, 74, 82, 96D; 19, 11; 27, 11A; 50, 15, 17; 53, 7, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13, 21; 60, 20; 61, 15, 16A; 62, 11.
- לֹאֲבָה *la'âbu* "to oppress": *la'-bu* 12, 51; *la'-bu-ma* 12, 53.
- לִיאָה *li'û* "strong": *li'-û* 12, 20; *li'-a* 2, 21; *li'-*. . . . 13, 4; 21, 40, 41(?); *li'-at* 32, 14.
- לִיאָה *la'û?* "strong": *lâ-û* 4, 12; *lâ-tû* 4, 9, 11.
- לִיאָה *lîtu* "strength": *li-i-ti* 46, 17.
- לֹאֲבָה *la-î* "to burn": *la-î* 21, 42; 60, 5.

- לבב** libbu "heart": *lib-bi* 8, 16; 13, 22; 27, 22; *libbu* 6, 11; 35, 6; *libbi* 11, 44; 12, 8, 11, 116; *libbu-su* 4, 37; 6, 88; 7, 26; *lib-ba-ka* 11, 38; *lib-ba-ka* 6, 130; 9, 26; 12, 88; 21, 68; 27, 20; 28, 12; 46, 5; *lib-bi-ka* 4, 7; *libba-ka* 9, 26 *B*; 27, 20 *A*; *lib-ba-ki* 8, 19; *libbu-ki* 3, 6; 30, 6; *libbi-*. . . . 8, 6; 37, 3; *lib-bi-ya* 11, 5; 30, 13; *libbi-ya* 9, 14 *B*; 11, 5 *A*; *libbi-yà* 9, 14; 22, 15; *lib-ba-su-nu* 33, 18.
- לבה** "to enclose, to surround": II 1 *lu-ub-ba-ku* 12, 56.
- לבן** labânu "to cast down": IV 2 *it-tal-bu-nin-ni* 11, 3 *A*; 27, 14; *it-tal-ban-ni* 11, 3.
- libittu** "brick": *libit* 21, 26.
- לבש** labâsu "to clothe oneself, be clothed": I 2 *lit-bu-su* 3, 11; *lit-bu-sû* 2, 13; 46, 15; *lit-bu-sa* 12, 53; *lit-bu-si-su* 53, 16.
- lubuštu** "clothing": *lubustu* (ideogr. SIG) 53, 9; *lubušti^{pl}* (KU.ZUN) 53, 16.
- לו** lû precativè particle; "or": *lu-u* 6, 118; 9, 18, 20, 21 *B*; 10, 19; *lu-ú* 8, 9, 11, 15; 12, 97 *D*; *lu* 8, 12^{bis}; 11, 16, 17; 12, 97^{bis}; 13, 10; 16, 11^{bis}; 18, 19^{bis}; 19, 28; 21, 22^{bis}, 25, 26^{bis}, 92^{bis}; 22, 69^{bis}; 28, 6^{bis}; 30, 14; 34, 6^{bis}; 38, 4^{bis}; 39, 5^{bis}; 41, 2^{bis}; 46, 10^{bis}; 47, 7^{bis}; 50, 24; 52, 4^{bis}; 53, 13, 14, 15.
- לוא** li'û "tablet": *isu li-'um* 10, 35.
- LA.ĤAR** (*la-ĥar?*) "grain(?)": *ilu la-ĥar(?)* 12, 30.
- ללר** lallartu "wailing, loud crying": *lallartu* 1, 20.
- למד** lamâdu "to learn": *i-lam-ma-du* 1, 9, 19; *i-lam-mad* 11, 9, 11; *lil-ma-da* 1, 43; 33, 26; *lim-[da]* 4, 30.
- למן** limnu "evil": *lim-nu* 12, 62, 77 *C*, 119; 50, 19, 23; 51, 16; 57, 16; *lim-na* 12, 57; *lin-*. . . . 21, 64; *limnu* 12, 67; *limni* 12, 66; *limuttum(tum)* 12, 74 *C*; *limutti(ti)* 12, 74; 50, 17; *limuttim(tim)* 2, 6; 12, 68; *limuttu* 15, 9; 61, 4; *limutti* 12, 66; *limutti* (ideogr. ĤUL.GAL) 61, 12; *lim-nu-tú* 10, 3; *lim-nu-ti* 8, 24; 49, 13; *lim-nu-*. . . . 47, 2; *limnûti^{pl}* 12, 63, 81 *C*; *limnûti(ti)* 7, 51; *limnûti^{pl}* 1, 13, 40; 4, 18, 40; 6, 84 *E*, 113 *F*; 7, 21, 61; 12, 56; 19, 11; 27, 11 *A*; 50, 15; 53, 25; 54, 3; 55, 4; 56, 10; 57, 5; 58, 7; 59, 13; 60, 20; 61, 16 *A*; 62, 10, 11, 14; *limnûti^{pl}-ya* 12, 73; *limnûti^{pl}-yà* 12, 83; *lim-na-ti(?)* 58, 4.

lumnu "evil": *lum-ni* 62, 10, 11; *lu-mun* 22, 54; *lumun* 1, 12, 13, 39, 40; 4, 17, 18, 39, 40; 6, 113 *F*^{bis}; 7, 20, 21, 60, 61; 12, 1, 64, 65; 19, 10, 11; 27, 11 *A*^{bis}; 50, 14, 15; 53, 24, 25; 54, 2, 3; 55, 3, 4; 56, 9, 10; 57, 4, 5; 58, 6, 7; 59, 12, 13; 60, 19, 20; 61, 16, 16 *A*; 62, 16^{bis}, 17, 18, 19, 20; *lumnu(nu)-u-a* 12, 76.

למס lamassu "guardian deity": *lu lamassu* 8, 12; 12, 110; 22, 19.

לסם la sâmu: *la-la-su-um* 18, 12.

לפה lapâtu "to surround": II 1 *lu-up-pu-ta-ku-ma* 12, 56; — III 2 *us-tâl-pi*. . . . 21, 25.

לקא, לק likû "to receive, to take": *talaki(ki)-ma* 12, 8, *talaki* 30, 26 [*tiliki*]; *lil-ki* 1, 43; 33, 26; *li-ki* 18, 14; 21, 21; 23, 3; *li-ki-ma* 2, 33; *liki-ma* 2, 33 *D*; *li-ki-i* 6, 80; 8, 4; *liki-i* 3, 2; 4, 35; 6, 80 *E*; 7, 17; *li-ka-t* 9, 39; 33, 5.

לשן lišânu "tongue": *li-sa-[nu]* 6, 33; *lišânu* 22, 55; *lišâni* 12, 66; *lišânu-su* 12, 121; *lišâni*. . . . 4, 20.

מ

MA: *ir MA* 12, 5.

מאד ma'du "many": *ma²-du* 7, 47.

ma²dûtu, *mâdûtu* "great quantity": *ma²-du-ti* 6, 78; 7, 16; 19, 18; 53, 6; *ma-du-ti* 1, 23.

מאר, מאר mâru "son": *mâru* (ideogr. DU.UŠ) 46, 14; 56, 3; *mâri* (ideogr. DU) 1, 42; 4, 48; 33, 23; *mâr* (ideogr. DU) 2, 26 *D*; 22, 9, 22; 50, 12; 59, 17.

mârtu "daughter": *mârat* (ideogr. DU.ŠAL) 61, 5.

מאר, מאר II 1 "to send, despatch; to rule": *u-ma²-ir-ma* 1, 25; *u-ma²-ir-an-ni* 12, 99; *mu-ma²-ir* 19, 7.

מגר magâru "to be favourable; to listen to, receive favourably": *mu-gu-ur* 21, 21; *ma-ag-rat* 8, 15; 9, 20; *magrat(at)* 14, 13; *ma-ga-ru* 8, 9; *ma-ga-ra* 9, 19; 13, 8; 22, 20; *magâra* 19, 29^{bis}; *magâri* (*šimî*) 26, 5; 30, 20; GIŠ.TUK 35, 10.

mâgiru "favourable, willing, obedient": *ma-gi-ri* 33, 16; *ma-gir* 6, 120.

- מוּ *mû* "water": *mû* 11, 43; 12, 2, 3; 15, 18; 21, 28, 29; 30, 21, 22; 31, 8; 33, 39; 62, 26; *mî^p* 53, 17; 62, 24.
- מוֹשׁ *mûšu* "night": *mu-si* 22, 63; *mûsi* 1, 20, 26; 9, 43; 12, 2, 21, 28, 86; 31, 8; 53, 8.
- מוֹת *mîtu* "dead": *amîlu mîtu* 6, 99; 10, 8; 28, 8; 59, 21.
 MI.ĤI a species of flesh: *sîru* MI.ĤI 12, 7; 62, 28.
mihĥu a drink(?)-offering: *mi-iĥ-ĥa* 8, 21; 40, 12.
- מוֹחַר I 1 "to oppose; to take, accept; to implore": *am-ĥur-ka* 50, 20; *lim-ĥu-ri* 10, 31; *lim-ĥu-ru*. . . . 60, 16; *lim-ĥu-ru-ka-ma* 46, 4; *mu-ĥur* 2, 33; 50, 21; *muĥ-ra-an-ni* 61, 17; *muĥ-ri-ma* 4, 35; *muĥ-ri-in-ni-ma* 6, 80; 7, 17; *ma-ĥi-rat* 9, 39; *maĥ-rat* 22, 34; — II 1 *ú-ma-ĥir-ki* 57, 11; — IV 1 *im-maĥ-ĥa-ru* 2, 14; 3, 12.
maĥru "before": *ĥ*. . . .-*ĥar* 6, 30; *maĥ-ra-ka* 50, 4; *ma-ĥar-ka* 9, 23; 21, 11, 62; 22, 57; 25, 4; *ma-ĥar*. . . . 21, 21; *ma-ĥar-ku-nu* 7, 48.
tamĥaru "battle": *tam-ĥa-ri* 27, 2; 46, 18; *tam-ĥa*. . . . 21, 40.
- מלא *malû* "to fill; to be full": *ma-lu-u* 2, 13; *ma-lu-ú* 1, 7; 2, 13 B; 3, 11; — II 1 *ú-mal-li* 13, 24; — III^H 1 *us-mal-la* 21, 59.
mâla "as many as": *ma-la* 11, 8; 62, 12.
ĥ mi-lim-ma 11, 18.
- מלך *maliku* "arbiter, prince": *ma-li-ku* 6, 25; 50, 7; *ma-li-ki* 1, 34; 5, 16; 6, 19.
milku "counsel": *mil-ka* 1, 14; *mi-lik-su* 1, 19; *mi-lik-su* 1, 9; *mi-lik-ka* 27, 7.
 MU.MU a priest: *amîlu* MU.MU 60, 3.
- מם *mamma, mimma* "whosoever, whatsoever": *ma-am-ma* 12, 98; *ma-am-man* 60, 8; *ma*. 1, 9, 19; *mimma* (ideogr. NIN) 12, 62, 67, 77 C, 119^{bis}; 50, 23; 57, 15, 16.
mimma sumsu "of whatever kind; anyone, anything": *mimma sum-su* 7, 52; *mimma sumsu* (ideogr. ŠA.NAM.MA) 7, 55; 13, 8; 21, 89.
mamlu "strong": *ma-am-lu* 46, 13.

- מן mannu "who": *man-nu* 11, 9, 10, 11.
- מנה manû "to repeat, recite": *limnu(nu)* 60, 4; *munu(nu)* 2, 10; 15, 23; 18, 19*A*; 24, 7; 25, 7; 32, 4; 52, 4; *munu(nu)-ma* 12, 117; 33, 41; *munu* 12, 103; *munu-ma* 6, 96; 11, 45; 30, 27; 62, 30; *munu-šu* 12, 16.
- minûtu "repetition, recital, incantation": *minûtu(tû)* 2, 10; 11, 45; 40, 13; 62, 30.
- minîtu: *mi-ni-ta* 19, 23.
- massû "ruler(?)": *massû-u* 22, 2; [*massû*]-û 22, 2*A*.
- מצר maššaru "watch, guard": *ma-šar* 12, 105, 113.
- mašartu "watch": *mašartu-šu* (ideogr. IN.NUN) 53, 21.
- מקת maqâtu "to fall": *ma-aq-tum* 6, 44.
- מרץ maršu "sick": *mar-šu* 22, 11; *amilu maršu* 12, 100; *amilu marši* 12, 16.
- muršu "sickness, disease": *mu-ur-ši* 21, 44; *muršu* 1, 45; 4, 19; 7, 53; 12, 52; 30, 12; 33, 28; 50, 17; *murši* 12, 1; *muruş* 12, 60; *murši-yà* 5, 5.
- šumrušu "diseased": *šum-ru-šu* 22, 11; *šum-ru-* 39, 16.
- מרש maruštu "misfortune, disaster, sickness": *maruštu* 7, 53; 12, 49; 22, 52; 30, 7; *marušti* 18, 14; *marušti-yà* 18, 14*B*.
- משה mašû "to forget": I 1 *ma-ši-t* 6, 66; — IV 1 *im-maš-si* 60, 10; -*ma-ši* 5, 7.
- mašmašu a priest: *maš-maš* 12, 88, 94; 60, 4.
- משר *im-šir(?)* 33, 6.
- מה mâtu "land": *ma-a-ti* 9, 6; 52, 5; *mâti* 6, 112; 10, 15; 11, 28; 12, 65; *mâti-ya* 13, 25; *mâti-yà* 1, 13; 4, 19, 41; 6, 113*F*; 7, 22, 61; 19, 12; 50, 16; 53, 26; 54, 4; 55, 5; 56, 11; 57, 6; 59, 14; 60, 21; 61, 16*A*; *mâti-a* 1, 40; 27, 11*A*; 58, 7; *ma-ta-a-ti* 9, 33; *ma-* 39, 9; *mâtâtî* 1, 11; 12, 17, 39; 19, 7; 57, 14; 61, 3.

נ

- נאא *li-ni²* 1, 49; 33, 33.
- נאד nâdu I 1 "to be exalted; to praise(?)": *li-na-du-ka* 11, 29; — I 2 "to exalt, to praise": *lu-ut-ta²-id* 12, 89; *li-ta-id* 21, 70; *lut-ta-id* 5, 8; *lu-ut-ta-id-ma* 11, 12.
tanittu: *imtanitti* (*imtikniti?*, ideogr. ŠIM.GIG) 22, 32.
- נאר nâru "stream": *nârî¹* 12, 29; 25, 6.
- נבא nabû "to name"; šuma nabû "to exist, to be": *na-bat* 11, 8; *na-bî-at* 11, 8 A.
- נבט nabâtu "to shine"; I 3 do.: *it-ta-na-an-bi-tu* 39, 12.
nubattu a festival: (*um*) *nu-bat(?)-ti* 61, 11.
- נדב nindabû "offering": *nindabû* 18, 13.
- נדה nadû "to cast, to place": I 1 *tanadi(di)* 11, 44; 12, 6^{bis}, 11, 98; 17, 7; — I 3 *it-ta-na-an-du-û* 21, 73; *ittanandû* 21, 25.
- נדן nadânu "to give": *tanadin(in)* 1, 14, 16; *id-din-ka-ma* 2, 17; 3, 15; 27, 9; *iddin-ka-ma* 27, 9 A;-dan 31, 5; *ad-dan-ka* 19, 19; *ad-dan-ki* 4, 33; *addin-su* 53, 18; *nadnat(at)* 9, 38.
mandatu "tribute": *man-da-ti-yà* 12, 55.
- נח nâhu I 1 "to be weak; to rest": *an-ḥu* 4, 16; *an-ḥa* 12, 41; *li-nu-uh* 12, 88; *li-nu-ḥa* 6, 89; 7, 27; 21, 68; 27, 20; 28, 12; 46, 5; *linuh(uh)* 30, 6; — III 2 "to appease, to pacify": *muš-ti-ni-iḥ* 33, 3.
- נור nûru "light": *nu-û-ru* 6, 108; *nu-û-ra* 8, 2; *nu-ru* 11, 1 A; 22, 35; *nu-ri* 12, 69; *nu-úr* 6, 100; 39, 9.
- נז nazâzu "to stand": I 1 *as-sa-as* 1, 21; *azzas(az)* ideogr. GUB 13, 6; *as-sis* 21, 11; 22, 57; *izzisû* (ideogr. GUB.BU) 1, 15; *li-is-sis* 6, 122; 9, 16, 17; 10, 21; 22, 17, 18; 53, 22; *li-is-si-su* 2, 30, 31; 7, 42; *li-si-su* 50, 10; *li-sis-su* 2, 30 D, 31 D; *lissisa(sa)* ideogr. GUB 60, 18; *isis-ma* (ideogr. GUB) 12, 59; *i-sis-si-im-ma* 6, 72; 7, 10; 37, 8; *i-sis-si-ma* 4, 27; *li-sis-ku* (*lu-bat-tuk?*) 11, 27; — III 1 *ušisizu(su)* ideogr. GUB.GUB 53, 9; — IV 1 *na-an-sa-su* 9, 15; — I 2 *at-ta-sis* 27, 18.

manzazu "place, station": *man-za-za* 2, 15; 3, 13; 22, 16; *man-za-az-ka* 27, 5; *man-za-az-ki* 32, 7.

נחל *naḥlu* "date-palm(?)": *na-aḥ-la* 12, 4.

נחש *naḥāsu* "to abound": *na-ḥa-si* 8, 3.

nuḥšu "abundance": *nuḥšu* 12, 27; 49, 30; 58, 2.

נחל *naḥālu* "to see, behold": *i-na-ḥa-lu* 18, 2; *ta-na-ḥal* 18, 7 A; *aḥ-ḥu-la* 6, 116; 10, 18; *luḥ-ḥul* 12, 113.

נכל "to be cunning": I 1 *ak-kil(?)* 6, 29; — IV 1 *ḥ nam-kil-lu-ni-ma* 22, 12.

NI.KUL.LA (*šam*) 12, 101.

נכס *nakāsu* "to cut off": I 1 *na-kās* 50, 23; — II 1 *tunikis(is)* ideogr. KUD 40, 9.

נכר *nakāru* I 1 "to rebel, be hostile"; II 1 "to alter"; II 2 "to be altered": I 1 *a-na-kar* 59, 9; *na-kar* 13, 11; — II 1 *nu-uk-kir(kir?)-ma* 12, 60; *mu-na-kir* 50, 2; — II 2 *ut-tak-ka-ru* 60, 7; *uttakkaru(ru)* 12, 19; 19, 31; 33, 36; 53, 23; 59, 11; *uttakkarum(rum)* 1, 50; *uttakkar(ár)* 12, 96.

NIM a tree: *išuNIM* 12, 10.

NAM.BUL.BI ideogr.: NAM.BUL.BI.I 62, 12.

נמר *namāru* "to shine, to be bright"; II 1 "to make bright"; III^{II} 1 do.; II 2 "to be bright": I 1 *lim-mir* 12, 69; *lim-mi-ru* 8, 10; *nam-rat* 1, 5; — II 1 *ú-nam-ma-* 21, 1; *tu-nam-mar* 40, 11; *tunammār(?)* ideogr. LAḤ.LAḤ 40, 9; *nu-um-mí-ir* 11, 20; *nu-um-mir* 11, 20C; *mu-nam-mir* 1, 2; *mu-na-mir* 58, 17; *mu-na-* 33, 1; — III^{II} 1 *tuš-nam-mar* 12, 35; *muš-na-mí-rat* 39, 10; — II 2 *lu-ut-ta-mir* 12, 83.

namru "bright": *nam-ru* 16, 4; *nam-ri(?)* 10, 27; *nam-ru-ti* 8, 23.

namriš "brightly": *nam-riš* 9, 23.

namrīru "brightness, splendour": *nam-ri-ri* 46, 15; *nam-ri-ru-ka* 1, 7; *nam-ri-ir-ri-ki* 8, 10.

namirtu "brightness": *na-mir-ti* 1, 3.

namurratu "brightness": *na-mur-ra-ta* 21, 59.

נמש *nammaššû* "reptile, creature": *na-maš-šû-ú* 32, 13; *nam-maš-šî-î* 27, 10.

- nammaštu "reptile, creature": *na-maš-ti* 32, 10.
 namtaru: *nam-ta-ru* 12, 42.
- נִסָּו nisû "to remove, to tear away; to be removed": I 1 *li-is-su-ú* 12, 73C; — II 1 *lu-ni-is-su-u* 12, 73; *nu-us-si* 12, 60; -*us-su* 12, 60 B; — IV 1 *li-in-ni-is-si* 1, 45, 48; 33, 28, 32; *linnisi(si)* ideogr. BAD 30, 12.
 nisûtu "male relatives": *ni-su-ti-ya* 11, 23; ? *ni-šú* 11, 23 C.
- נָסַח nasaḥu "to remove, to tear away": I 1 *tanasaḥ(?)ma* (ideogr. ZI) 12, 97; *nasâḥu* (ideogr. ZI.GA) 27, 13; — IV 1 *linnasiḥ(iḥ)* ideogr. ZI 30, 12; 50, 23.
- נָפַשׁ napištu "life": *na-piš-ti* 12, 70; 22, 6; 33, 8; 37, 5; *napišti(ti)* 7, 37; 9, 5, 21 B, 38; 14, 4; 18, 16 B; 27, 9; 57, 12; *napištim(tim)* 6, 60; 9, 21; 12, 108 E; 18, 16; 37, 2; *nap-sat* 61, 13; *napsat* 53, 29; *napišti(tim)-ya* 9, 22; *napištiya* 9, 22 B; 50, 23.
- נָצַר našâru "to keep, preserve": *aš-šur* 8, 9; *na-ši-ru* 22, 6; *na-ši-rat* 9, 38.
- נָקַח niḫû "to offer": *tanaki(ki)* [? *tinikî*] 6, 96; 12, 5, 7; 15, 27; 21, 30; 22, 33; 24, 6; 30, 23; 32, 3; 40, 12; 51, 11; 62, 28; *tanaki(ki)-ma* 2, 10; 8, 21; *ak-ki(?)* 2, 45; *ak-ki-ka* 1, 20; *akki-ka* 2, 29; — II 1 ? *nu-uk-ka* 21, 79.
 niḫû "offering": *niḫû* ideogr. DIM (? *tanakî*) 11, 43; 12, 3; 21, 29; 30, 22; 62, 26; *niḫi* (ideogr. DIM) 21, 70; *immiru niḫû* 21, 30; *immiru niḫi* 12, 7; 40, 9; 62, 28.
- nirtu: *ni-ir-tú* 6, 58.
- נָשָׂא nišû "to raise": *niši-ma* 12, 103; *na-aš* 22, 3; *na-ša-ku* 18, 13; *ni-šu* 12, 78; *ni* 1, 48; 33, 32; *ni-šú* 12, 52; *ni-iš* 12, 79; 35, 14; *niš* 12, 88C; 50, 21; *niš* (ideogr. IL) 4, 35; 12, 48, 88; 13, 14; 23, 7; 40, 10, 13; IL.LA (= *niš*) 1, 28, 52; 2, 9, 42; 3, 9; 4, 8, 23; 5, 10; 6, 17, 35, 70, 95, 131; 7, 8, 33; 8, 20, 21; 9, 27; 10, 6, 26; 11, 41; 12, 95; 13, 12; 14, 11; 15, 17; 16, 10; 17, 5; 18, 18; 19, 33; 20, 7; 21, 24, 72, 75, 91; 22, 30, 68; 23, 6; 24, 4; 25, 5; 26, 3; 27, 25; 28, 5; 29, 2; 30, 19; 31, 7; 32, 2; 33, 38; 34, 5; 36, 6, 8; 37, 6; 38, 3; 39, 4; 40, 2; 42, 24; 43, 8; 44, 2; 45, 4; 46, 9; 47, 6, 9; 48, 16; 49, 20; 50, 28; 51, 9.

nišu "spirit(?)": *niš* 8, 1.

nišu "people": *ni-su* 11, 28; *ni-si* 9, 6; *nišî^{bl}* 1, 3, 4, 8, 53; 4, 5; 7, 59; 9, 8, 40; 12, 39, 72; 13, 7, 16; 18, 5, 17; 21, 12, 23, 90; 22, 7, 8, 67; 30, 18; 32, 11; 33, 34; 57, 2.

נשך *nasku* "weak(?)": *na-as-ki* 9, 36.

□

סבס *sabâsu* "to be angry": *is-bu-su* 1, 23.

סדר "to arrange": *si-di-ir-ma* 21, 88.

סחר *saḥâru* "to turn towards": *is-saḥ-ru* 6, 52; *as-sa-ḥar* 27, 15; *is-ḥu-ra* 7, 54; *as-ḥur* (*as-mur?*) 8, 11; *as-ḥur-ka* 6, 28; *as-ḥur-ki* 6, 73, 79; 33, 22; *aḥur-ki* 1, 41; 4, 29; 7, 11, 62; 37, 9; 57, 7; *li-saḥ-ra* 30, 10.

סבל *sukkallu* "messenger": *suk-kal-lu* 6, 20; *sukkallu* 6, 20 A.

סכף *sakâpu* "to cast down, overthrow": *li-is-kiḥ* 12, 68.

סלה II 1 "to implore, to beseech": *i-sal-lu-ka-ma* 1, 14, 16; 50, 5.

silitu "compassion": *si-li-ti* 30, 14.

salâtu "female relatives": *sa-la-ti-ya* 53, 13; *sa-la-ti-yà* 11, 23.

סלה *salâḥu* "to sprinkle": [*ta*]-*sal-laḥ* 62, 29; *tasalaḥ* 12, 2; 21, 28, 74; 30, 21; 31, 8; 33, 39.

סלם *salâmu* I 1 "to be favourable"; II 1 do.: I 1 *tas-lim* 8, 12^{bis}; *tas-lim* 13, 10; *lis-li-mu* 1, 24; *lislîmu(mu)* 1, 44; 28, 3; 33, 27; *si-lim* 2, 35; 14, 7; 16, 9(?); 22, 61, 62; *sal-li-mu* 9, 18; *sal-li-*. . . . 6, 123; 10, 21; *sâlimu(mu)* 33, 42; 32, 5 (*lislîmu?*); *sâlimu* 6, 122; 10, 21; ? *sa-la-mi-î* 48, 18; — II 1 *tu-sal-lam* 2, 24; 21, 87;-*sal-lam* 6, 55; *tu-sâl-lam(?)* 2, 24 B.

salimu "favour": *sa-li-mu* 4, 6; 8, 8; 50, 25; *sa-li-ma* 33, 15, 16;-*ma* 12, 61 B; *salîma(ma)* 12, 61.

suluppu "date": *suluppu* 12, 3; 21, 29; 30, 21; 62, 26.

סמר *sa-mî-id* 21, 26; *sa-mid* 21, 16.

סנק *sanâku* "to harass; to shut up, to fetter": I 1 *sa-ni-ku* 46, 12; — III 1 *û-sis-ni-ka* 12, 67; *usisniḥa(ka)* 12, 74; *tu-ša-as-ni-ka* 12, 109 E; *tû-ša-as-ni-ka* 12, 109.

- ספח** sipû "to beseech": II 1 *ú-sa-pi-[ka]* 50, 20.
 supû, suppû "supplication": *su-pi-t* 33, 4; *su-pi* 1, 37;
 33, 20; *su-pi-ya* 1, 43; 21, 21; 33, 22, 26; *su-up-pu-ú-ki*
 8, 1.
- ספח** sapâhu I 1 "to scatter, to loosen"; II 1 do.: I 1 *su-pu-uh*
 5, 7; *sa-ap-hi* 6, 53; *sa-pi-ily-ti* 32, 11; *su-up-pi-ily-ma*
 11, 37.
- SIR.AD ideogr.: 12, 6; 30, 24.
- סרק** sarâku "to pour out": *a-sa-rak* 18, 13; *as-ruk-ka* 1, 20;
as-ruk-ki 30, 3; 57, 9.
- sirku "libation": *si-rik* 1, 20; 30, 3; 57, 9.

פ

- פגרו** pagru "body, corpse": *pa-gar-su* 2, 22; *amîlu pagar-su* 2.
 22 B; *pag-ri-ya* 12, 53; 53, 12.
- פדה** padû "to set free, to spare": *pa-du-ú* 20, 15, 17; 46, 18;
pa-da-a 5, 9.
- פיו** pû "mouth": *pu-ú* 6, 33; *pû* 12, 68; 22, 55; *pi* 4, 5; 9, 8;
 10, 35; 12, 66, 72; 22, 8; *pu-sû* 11, 14; *pû-su* 21, 25, 73;
pi-i-ka 12, 62; *pi-i-*. . . . 13, 32; *pi-ka* 12, 80; 13, 11;
pi-ka 21, 22; 22, 9; 42, 17; *pi-ki* 1, 43; 33, 25; *pi-ki* 1.
 49; *pi-ya* 9, 13 B, 49; *pi-ya* 6, 57; 22, 14 B; *pi-yâ* 9, 13;
 22, 14; *pi-ku-nu* 62, 7.
- פחר** puhru "totality, the whole": *pu-hur* 27, 7 A, 9; *puhur* 27.
 7; *puhri* 19, 28; *pu-hur-su-nu* 1, 15.
- napharu "the whole": *naph-ar* 6, 40; 52, 5.
- פטר** paṭâru "to tear, to loosen, to remove": I 1 *ta-paṭ-târ* 2.
 23; *ta-pa-*. . . . 2, 23 D; *taṭaṭar(âr)* 12, 99; 40, 14;
taṭaṭar-ma 30, 28; *lip-tur* 12, 84; *pu-tur* 2, 38; 11, 19 C.
 29, 30, 32, 34, 37; 18, 14; 27, 21;-tur 49, 21; *pu-*
tur-ma 11, 19; *pu-ut-ri* 11, 31, 33; *pu-ut-ra* 11, 35; —
 II 1 *tu-paṭ-târ* 2, 23 B; *li-paṭ-tir* 10, 3; — IV 1 *lip-pa-tir*
 5, 6; 7, 48; *muppaṭiru(ru)* 53, 7; — II 2 *lip-ta-aṭ-ti-ru*
 12, 83; *lip-ta-ti-ru* 30, 13.
- פלח** palâhu "to fear, to reverence"; II 1 "to terrify"; I 3 do.:
 I 1 *pa-li-hi-ka* 17, 4; *pa-lih-ka* 2, 35; *pa-lih-ki* 2, 7;

. . . . -*liḥ* 28, 10; 46, 2; *pal-ḥa-ku* 4, 42; *pal-ḥa-ku-ma* 62, 15; — II 1 *mu-pal-li-ḥi* 53, 6; — I 3 *up-ta-na-laḥ-an-ni* 53, 8.

puluḥtu "terror": *pu-luḥ-tū* 2, 13; 3, 11.

פלך pulānu "such and such": *pulānu* I, 38^{bis}; 2, 26^{bis}; 4, 16; 6, 27^{bis}; 83 *E*^{bis}; 10, 31; 12, 45^{bis}, 90; 13, 5^{bis}; 22, 11, 51; 27, 11; 30, 7; 31, 4^{bis}; 33, 21^{bis}; 39, 16; 54, 1^{bis}; 57, 3^{bis}; 58, 5^{bis}; 62, 13^{bis}; *pulāni* I, 12^{bis}, 38, 39^{bis}; 2, 26; 4, 16, 17^{bis}, 39^{bis}; 6, 27, 83 *E*, 84 *E*^{bis}, 113 *F*^{bis}; 7, 20^{bis}, 60^{bis}; 10, 31; 12, 45, 90; 13, 5; 22, 11, 51; 27, 11; 30, 7; 31, 4; 33, 21; 39, 16; 53, 24^{bis}; 54, 1, 2^{bis}; 57, 3, 4^{bis}; 58, 5, 6^{bis}; 59, 12^{bis}; 60, 19^{bis}; 61, 16^{bis}; 62, 13; *pulānîṭum(tum)* I, 38; 2, 26; 6, 27, 83 *E*; 12, 45; 13, 5; 31, 4; 33, 21; 54, 1; 57, 3; 58, 5; 62, 13.

פלם IV 1 "to look at, to regard favourably, to pity, to show mercy": *nap-lis-an-ni* 2, 37; *nap-lis-an-ni-ma* 2, 32; 6, 62; *naplis-an-ni* 2, 37 *D*; *naplis-an-ni-ma* 27, 19; *naplisani-ma* 2, 32 *D*; 21, 66; *nap-li*-. . . . 35, 5; *nap-li-si-in-ni-ma* 8, 4; *naplisû-nin-ni* 7, 46; *mu-up-pal-sa-ta* 2, 37; 27, 17; *mu-up-pal-sa-at* 2, 37 *D*; [*nap*]-*lu-us-sa* 4, 26; [*nap*]-*lu-us-ki* 8, 2.

פנה pānu "face": *pānu* 2, 10; 8, 20; 11, 42; 12, 2, 5, 98; 13, 6, 13; 18, 19 *A*; 21, 28; 24, 6; 30, 20; 31, 8; 32, 3; 51, 10; 52, 3; *pa-nu-uk-ka* 14, 10; 18, 2; *pa-nu-ka* 18, 3; *pa-ni-ka* 2, 36; 27, 17 *D*; *pānu-ka* 10, 33; 22, 23; *pāni-ka* I, 11^{bis}; 6, 34; 12, 66, 70, 75, 76; 27, 18; 53, 16; *pa-ni-ki* 8, 12; *pānu-ki* I, 36; 33, 19; *pāni-ki* 33, 14; *pa-ni*-. . . . 35, 4; *pāni-yà* (ideogr. SAG.KI) 53, 10.

פסס pasāsu "to loosen, to forgive (sin)": I 1 *lip-su-su* 12, 76; *pu-si-si* 50, 22; — II 1 *mu-pa-si-su* 62, 10.

פסצ pišātu a brightly-coloured(?) robe: *luḥṣtu pišāti* 40, 6.

פקד paḥādu I 1 "to take care of, to rule, to entrust to"; II 1 "to visit, to resort to": I 1 *ta-pa-kiḍ* 58, 3; *ip-kiḍ* 27, 10; *ti-pi-ik-da-ni* 11, 26; *pa-ki-du* 46, 13; *pak-du* 42, 12; — II 1 *lu-pa-kiḍ* 53, 20.

פרא parātu "alabaster": *abnu parātu* 12, 11, 12, 69.

פרא pir'u "offspring, posterity": *pi-ir-i* 12, 75; *pi-ir*² 12, 75 *C*.

- פרד *par(mas?)-da-a* 34, 3.
- פרך *parakku* "shrine": *parakkâni*¹ 9, 7.
- פרכה IV 1 "to cease, to yield": *ip-par-ki* 6, 124; 10, 22.
- פרם *parâsu* "to separate, to decide": I 1 *ta-par-ra-sa* 62, 6; *pu-ru-us* 12, 59 B; *purus(us)* 12, 59; 50, 11; *purusi(si)* 4, 30; 7, 49; *paris(is)* 12, 108 E; [*pa*]-*ra-su* 6, 74 D; *parâsi(si)* 4, 28; 6, 74; 7, 12; 37, 10; — IV 1 *ipparasu(su)* 53, 28.
- parsu* "part": *par-su* 48, 18.
- piristu* "decision": *pi-ris-ti* 1, 17.
- purussu* "decision": *purus* 1, 11; 4, 28; 6, 74; 7, 12; 12, 58; 13, 28; 37, 10; *purussa-ai* 4, 30; 7, 49; 12, 59; 50, 11.
- פרן *paršu* "command": *par-šu-[ki]* 4, 12.
- פשה *pašâhu* "to be pacified, to be consoled": *pa-ša-ha* 8, 7.
- פשק, III 1 *sup-si-ka* 9, 14; 22, 15; *mu-šap-sik(pik?)* 42, 16.
- פשק *pušku* "sorrow, misery": *puški* 9, 35; 31, 6.
- פשר *pašâru* "to loosen, to free, to interpret": I 1 *lip-sû-ru* 12, 78; *lip-sur-an-ni* 12, 84; *lipšur-an-ni* 12, 84 C; *pu-šur* 2, 38; 11, 19, 29, 30; 50, 22; 61, 18; *pa-šir* 6, 5, 6, 7; BUR.RU.DA 22, 12; — II 1-*si-ru* 62, 12; — IV 1 *lip-pa-aš-ru* 1, 47; *lip-pa-aš-.* 6, 13; [*lip*]-*pa-aš-[ra]* 27, 21 D;-*aš-ra* 28, 2; *lippašra(ra)* 21, 68; *nap-šur-šû* 11, 2.
- paššuru* "dish, vessel": *isu paššuru* 40, 8; 61, 10.
- פשש *pašâšu* "to rub, to anoint": *tapašaš(âš)* 11, 45; *pušuš* 12, 102; 51, 13; *pa-ša-šu* 58, 8.
- napšaštu* "ointment; vessel for ointment": *nap-šal-tum* 12, 76; *isu napšaštu* 12, 8, 15, 116.
- פתח *pitû* "to open": I 1 *pi-tu-û* 60, 6; *pi-tu-.* 6, 98; *pitû-û* 12, 29; — II 1 *tu-pat-ti* 6, 107.

צ

צִירָּו *širu* "mighty": *ši-i-ru* 6, 20; 11, 46; *ši-ru* 12, 19 A; *širu* 12, 19; 22, 36, 38; 60, 7; *šir-tum* 9, 28; *šir-ti* 1, 50; 4, 43; 6, 85; 7, 23; 9, 10; 19, 31; 33, 36; 53, 23; *ši-rat* 60, 11; *širâti*^{pl} 60, 14.

צִירָּו *širu* "field": *širu* 8, 27; 49, 32.

צָבָּת *šabātu* "to grasp, to seize"; *abbuttu šabātu* "to intercede for": I 1 *ta-šab-bat* 2, 21;-*bat* 12, 43; *aš-bat* 4, 29; 6, 73; 7, 11; 37, 9; 51, 6; *šabat-ma* (ideogr. DIB) 12, 16; *šab-ti-ma* 1, 42; 33, 24; *ša-bi-ta* 9, 36; *ša-bi-ta-at* 6, 90; 7, 28; 9, 36 A;-*at* 9, 45; *šab-ta-ku-ma* 18, 9; — II 1 *ú-šab-bit* 13, 22.

šubātu "garment": *šubâta-ka* (ideogr. TUG) 51, 6.

šibittu "imprisonment": *ši-bît-ti-ka* 10, 29.

צָחָּר "to be small": *aš-ša-ḥar* (*aš-za-mur?*) 2, 3.

šihru "small": *ši-ḥi-ri-yà* 11, 36.

צָלָּה *tašlitu, tišlîtu* "prayer": *taš-li-ti* 11, 27; 14, 3; 21, 63; 27, 19 D; 33, 4; 50, 21; *taš-lit* 2, 33; 9, 39; 59, 5; *ta-šil-ti* 1, 18;-*li-ti* 49, 8; *tišlîtu* (ideogr. A.RA.ZU) 36, 9.

צָלָּל II 1 "to cover over, to darken": *mu-šal-lil* 21, 78.

šillu "shadow, protection": *šil-lu* 6, 120; *šil-li-ka* 13, 10.

šulûlu "shadow, protection": *šu-lul* 9, 6, 33; 22, 4; *zu-lul* 9, 6 B; *šu-lul-ka* 22, 58; *šu-lul-ki* 6, 92; 7, 30.

צָלָּם *šalmu* "darkness": *šalmu* 21, 13; 22, 49.

šalmu "dark"; *šalmat kaḫḫadi* "the black-headed (race), mankind": *šal-mat* 1, 4; 27, 9.

šalmu "image": *šalmân*^{pl}-*ú-a* 12, 54.

צָמַר II 1 "to think, to devise, to plan": *ú-ša-am-ma-ru* 8, 18; 9, 12; 54, 7.

širgarru a stone: *šir.GAR.RA-ki* 8, 25.

ק

KA a measure: 22, 31; 62, 25.

קָאָת *kātu* "hand": *ka-a-ti* 35, 14; *ka-ti* 61, 13; *kāti* 12, 79; 13, 14; *kāt* 2, 21; 9, 36 *A*; 12, 16; ŠU (*kāti*) 1, 28, 52; 2, 9, 42; 3, 9; 4, 8, 23; 5, 10; 6, 17, 35, 70, 95, 131; 7, 8, 33; 8, 20, 21; 9, 27; 10, 6, 26; 11, 41; 12, 95; 13, 12; 14, 11; 15, 17; 16, 10; 17, 5; 18, 18; 19, 33; 20, 7; 21, 24, 72, 75, 91; 22, 12, 30, 68; 23, 6; 24, 4; 25, 5; 26, 3; 27, 25; 28, 5; 29, 2; 30, 19; 31, 7; 32, 2; 33, 38; 34, 5; 36, 6, 8; 37, 6; 38, 3; 39, 4; 40, 2; 42, 24; 43, 8; 44, 2; 45, 4; 46, 9; 47, 6, 9; 48, 16; 49, 20; 50, 28; 51, 9; *kāt-su* 12, 43; *ka-tuk-ka* 2, 18; 3, 15; 27, 10; *kat-ta-ka* 21, 59; *kāti-ya* 4, 35; 12, 48, 88; 14, 5; 50, 21; *kâtâ^{du}* 9, 36; 12, 79 *C*; *kâtâ^{du}-su* 12, 46; *kâtî^l* 11, 26; *kâtî^{du}-ya* 12, 88 *C*.

קָבַב *“to speak, to command”*: I 1 *a-ka-b-bu-ú* 8, 15^{bis}; 9, 20^{bis}; *tak-bu-u* 45, 3; *liḳbi* 19, 29; *liḳ-bi* 12, 93; *lu-uk-bi* 27, 24; *liḳ-bi-ka* 15, 16; 16, 9; *liḳ-bu-u* 1, 50; 2, 40; 9, 15; 22, 16; 33, 35; *ki-bi* 5, 5; 9, 21, 22; 12, 80; 19, 22, 28; 21, 66; *ḳibi* 12, 104; *ḳibi-ma* 12, 99; 61, 4; *ki-bi-i* 2, 5; 4, 49; 8, 3; 9, 46; *ki-bi-ma* 8, 14; *ka-bu-u* 27, 14; *ka-bu-ú* 11, 3; *ká-bu-ú* 27, 14 *A*; *ká-bu-* 27, 14 *B*; *ka-bat* 11, 14; *ki-bi-ka-ma* 19, 13; *ka-ba-a* 9, 19; 13, 8; 22, 65; *ka-ba-ai* 2, 32; 4, 27; 12, 59; 27, 19; — I 2 *ik-ta-ba-an-ni-ma* 11, 25; *tak-ta-bu-u* 12, 115;-ú 12, 115 *E*.
ḳibîtu "word, command": *ki-bit* 1, 43; 12, 62, 87, 114; 22, 10, 66; 33, 25; 35, 15; 53, 27; *ki-bit-su* 19, 8; 60, 7; *ki-bit-sa* 4, 26; *ki-bi-sa* 33, 10; *ki-bi-ti-ka* 9, 10; 53, 23; *ki-bit-ka* 6, 21; 19, 31; 50, 9; 60, 10, 11; *ḳibit-ka* 9, 10 *B*; 50, 9 *A*, 26; 54, 5; *ki-bit-ti-* 7, 44; *ki-bi-ti-ki* 4, 43; 6, 85; 7, 23; *ki-bit-ki* 1, 50; 8, 2; 33, 36; *ki-bit-su-un* 33, 17; *ki-bit-[ku-nu]* 7, 56.

קָבַל I 2 "to oppose"; Part. "warrior": *muk-tab-lu* 21, 42; *muk-tab-lun* 46, 20.

ḳablu "battle; middle. waist": *ka-bal* 12, 23; *ka-bal-su* 2, 14; 3, 12; *ḳabli-su* 53, 17.

- קבר *ḳabru* "grave": *ḳab-ri* 30, 11.
- קדד *ḳadâdu* "to bow down"; II 2 "to make bow down, to bend": *uk-ta-ad-di-da-an-ni* 11, 6; *uk-ṭa-ad-di-da-ni* 11, 6 A.
- קדקד *ḳaḳḳadu* "head": *ḳaḳḳadu* (ideogr. SAG.DU) 1, 4; 27, 9; *ḳaḳḳad* (ideogr. SAG) 12, 96; *ḳaḳḳad-su* (ideogr. SAG.DU) 12, 121; *ḳaḳḳadu-ki* (ideogr. SAG) 8, 8.
- קו *ḳû* "barley(?)": *ki-î* 12, 30.
- קו *ḳû* "cord": ? *ki-î* 22, 49; 62, 11.
- קול *ḳûlu* "voice": *ku-la* 12, 36.
- קיש *ḳiṣ* "to bestow": *ḳu-si-ma* 39, 14; *ḳa-i-ṣu* 22, 5; *ḳa-i-ṣat* 4, 25; 7, 37; [*ka?*]-*i-sat* 9, 39.
- קלא II 1 "to take, to seize": ? *mu-ḳil-lu* 7, 40.
- קלל *ḳillatu* "sin, disgrace": *ḳil-la-tû* 12, 78; *ḳil-lat* 12, 78 C; *ḳil-la-ti* 5, 7; 27, 21D; 50, 18; *ḳil-la-ti-ma* 2, 39; *ḳil-la-a-ti* 9, 54.
- קטמ *ḳîmu* "grain": *ḳîmu* 22, 32; 26, 7; *ḳîmi* 22, 31; 33, 40.
- קנה *ḳanû* "reed": ? *ḳa-an-ni-ka* 18, 10.
- קצר *ḳiṣru* "might, strength": *ki-ṣir* 12, 83.
- קרב "to approach": I 1 *i-ḳâr-ri-ba* 21, 22; *iḳ-ru-bu-ni* 7, 57; — II 1 *ú-ḳar-ri-bu-u-ni* 12, 77 C; *ú-ḳar-ri-bu-ni* 12, 77.
- ḳirbu* "midst": *ki-riḅ* 12, 31, 83; 21, 10, 73; 32, 7, 15; 62, 9; *ki-* 39, 13.
- ḳâr-bu-ni-ya* 19, 26.
- קרד ? *aḳ-ri-dak-ka* 13, 27.
- קרד *ḳardu*, f. *ḳaridtu* "brave, valiant": *ḳar-du* 14, 15; *ḳar-da* 21, 46; *ḳa-rid-tû* 4, 10, 11; *ḳâ-rid-tû* 1, 29; *ḳâ-rid-tum* 5, 11; *ḳâ-rid-ti* 32, 6.
- ḳarradu* do.: *ḳar-ra-du* 11, 1A; *ḳâr-ra-du* 11, 40; *ḳarradu* 11, 1, 30, 34; 46, 21.
- ḳurâdu* do.: *ḳu-ra-du* 2, 25; 5, 14; 21, 77; *ḳu-ra-di* 1, 32.
- ḳitrudu* do.: *ḳit-ru-du* 46, 16.

kurdu "valour, might": *kur-di-ka* 12, 92; 21, 85; *ku-ru-ud-ka* 5, 9.

קרקר *kaḳkaru* "ground": *kaḳ-ka-ri* 32, 10.

ר

ראם *râmânu* ". . . . self": *ra-ma-ni-sa* 11, 9; *ra-ma-ni-sâ-ma* 11, 9 *A*; *ra-ma-ni-ya* 11, 24.

ראם, ר *râmu* "to love, to pity": *i-ram-mu* 9, 34; *li-ri-man-ni* 21, 69; *ri-man-ni-ma* 21, 63;-*man(min?)-ni-ma* 2, 5; *ri-min-ni-ma* 8, 3; *ra-im* 9, 4.

rîmu "mercy": *ri-t-mu* 12, 70; *ri-t-ma* 12, 61 *BC*; 21, 89; 22, 64; *rîmu* 21, 69; 30, 14.

rîmnu, *rîmînu* "merciful": *ri-mi-nu-u* 11, 7 *A*; *ri-mi-nu-û* 11, 2, 7; 28, 7; *ri-mi-nu-û-um* 11, 2 *A*; *ri-mi-nu-û* 21, 61; *ri-mi-ni-ya* 6, 91; 7, 29; *ri-mi-na-ta* 12, 40; 27, 18 *A*; *ri-mi-ni-ta* 27, 18; *ri-mi-ni-tum* 6, 71 *E*, 77; 7, 9, 15; 37, 7, 13; 57, 2; *ri-mi-ni-tum* 6, 71, 77 *D*; *rim-ni-tum* 4, 25; *rîm-ni-tum* 7, 35, 59.

narâmu, f. *narâmtu* "darling": *na-ram* 6, 19; 22, 5; 27, 4; 60, 6; *na-ram-[ta?]* 6, 126; 10, 23.

ראק, ר *rûḳu* "distant": *ruḳ-ka(?)* 13, 9; *ru-ḳu-tu* 1, 36; 33, 19; *rûḳûti¹* 62, 9.

riḳûtu "distance": *riḳ-ku-ti* 59, 20.

ראש *rîšu* "head": *ri-si-ka* 49, 19; *ri-si-yâ* 50, 24; *ri-sa-a* 5, 1; 6, 29; *ri-sa-a-ka* 2, 16; 3, 14; 21, 60.

rîštû "former, original, preeminent": *riš-tu-û* 46, 14; *riš-ti-i* 1, 42; 33, 23; *riš-ti-t* 4, 48.

ראש, ר *rîsu* I "to shout for joy, to hail"; II "to cause to rejoice": I *li-riš-ka* 9, 24;-*riš-ka* 20, 5; *li-riš-[ki]* 8, 18; ? *riš-sa* 12, 36; — II *mu-riš* 9, 3; 58, 18.

rišati pl. "shouts of joy": *ri-sa-a-ti* 6, 121; 10, 20; 17, 3; *ri-tš-ta-a* (fr. *rîštû?*, cf. *supra*) 1, 20.

רבה "to be great"; III "to make great": *li-sar-bu-u* 3, 7;-*bi* 5, 3.

rabû "great": *ra-bu-u* 46, 6; *ra-bu-û* 46, 6 *A*; *rabû-û* 9, 9, 21; 11, 7; *rabû* 9, 21 *B*; 26, 9; 42, 26; *rabî-i* 22.

22; *rabi* 22, 9, 22 *B*; *ra-ba-ta* 27, 6; *ra-bît* 2, 44; 9, 29; *rabîtu(tu)* 19, 24, 34; *rabîtum(tum)* 11, 31, 33; 27, 3; 49, 15; *rabîta(ta)* 6, 68; *rabîti(ti)* 13, 6; 22, 10, 66; 27, 3 *D*; 46, 3, 8; 59, 11; 62, 22; *rabûti^{pl}* 1, 11, 14, 17; 2, 15; 3, 6, 13; 6, 130; 7, 6; 8, 19, 23; 9, 26; 10, 5; 12, 25, 79, 88, 114; 19, 5; 33, 8; 50, 5, 10, 29; 61, 14; 62, 1; *rabâti^{pl}* 33, 11.

rubû "prince": *rubû* 9, 2; 10, 3; 19, 26; 22, 1; *rubi* 22, 9, 22.

rubâtu "princess": *ru-ba-tû* 19, 34.

surbû "powerful, mighty": *sur-bu-u* 2, 12; 48, 17; *sur-bu-û* 3, 10; 6, 1, 2, 18, 97; 10, 7; 20, 8, 10; 21, 34, 36; *sur-bat* 60, 9; *sur-ba-ta-ma* 18, 6; *sur-ba-ti* 4, 12; *sur-bu-tû* 4, 24, 47; 6, 85 *D*; *sur-bu-tum* 6, 71, 77, 85, 90; 7, 9, 23, 28; 37, 7; *sur* 38, 5.

narbû, nirbû "greatness, might": *nir-bi* 6, 16; 21, 7; *nar-bi-ka* 2, 41; 5, 8; 6, 69; 7, 2; 12, 93; 18, 17; 21, 23, 71; 23, 5; 50, 27; *nir-bi-ka* 27, 24; *nar-bi-ki* 2, 8; 6, 94; 7, 32; *nir-bi-ki* 30, 15, 17.

רַבִּישׁ *râbišu* a demon: *râbišu* (ideogr. MAŠKIM) 6, 124; 10, 22.

RIG a plant: *sam* RIG 19, 17.

רָדָה "to tread, to advance": I 1 *ir-di* 8, 5; — III 1 *sur-dim-ma* 30, 14.

ridûtu "copulation; dominion": *ri-du-su* 53, 9; *ridûti(ti)* 59, 6.

רום II 1 "to raise"; IV 2 do.: *at-ta-ra-[am]* 61, 13.

רוץ "to help, to deliver": I 1 *ru-ša-nim-ma* 53, 4.

רַחַץ *ruḥû* "enchantment, sorcery": *ru-ḥu-u* 33, 31; *ru-ḥi-î* 12, 81, 106.

רַכַּס *rakâsu* "to bind, to knot": *ar-kus-ka* 2, 27.

raksu "bound": *rak-su-ma* 50, 19; 53, 7.

riksu "band, cord": *rik-sa* 2, 27; *rik-si* 33, 44; *riksu* (ideogr. KIŠDA) 12, 99; 30, 28; 40, 14.

רַמָּה "to be loose"; II 1 "to loosen": *ru-um-[mi]* 2, 39.

רַמֵּךְ *rimku* "libation": *rim-ki* 1, 54; 61, 12.

רַסָּה *rusû* "magic, sorcery": *ru-[su-u]* 33, 31; *ru-si-î* 12, 82.

רַפְּשׁוּ *rapâšu* "to be broad"; II 1 "to broaden, to enlarge"
ru-up-piš 5, 4.

rapšu "broad, wide-spreading, distant": *rap-šu* 7, 30
12, 20 *A*; *rap-šû* 6, 92; *rapâsta*(. . . .) 1, 7; *rapâšti*(*tû*)
62, 8; *rapâštim*(*tim*) 60, 5; *rap-ša-a-ti* 9, 6; *rapšâti*(*tû*)
61, 6; *rapšâti*^{pl} 10, 11; 12, 39; 18, 17; 21, 23, 90; 22, 42
67; 30, 18.

רַשְׁבּוּ *rašbu* "mighty, powerful": *ra-aš-bu* 60, 13.

rašûbu do.: *ra-šub-bu* 14, 16; 21, 93; 49, 25.

rušûbu do.: *ru-šû-bu*(?) 1, 1.

רַשָּׁה *"to possess; to grant": a-ra-si* 11, 12 *A*; *a-ra-aš-si* 11, 12;
. . . . -*raš-si-ma* 21, 75; *ar-si* 12, 69; *âr-si* 12, 69 *C*; 15,
4, 5; *li-ir-sû-ni* 12, 61 *B*; 50, 25; *lirsû-ni* (ideogr. TUK)
12, 61; — III 1 *šur-si* 13, 28.

שׁ

שׁ *ša* rel. pron., "who, which"; sign of the genitive: *ša* 1,
9, 12, 13, 16, 19, 25, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45^{bis}, 46, 50, 51; 2, 14,
22, 23, 24, 26; 3, 6, 12; 4, 17, 19, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44,
46, 48; 6, 27, 40, 44, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55, 66, 82, 83 *E*, 85,
86, 88, 89^{bis}, 113 *F*^{bis}, 118, 122, 129; 7, 5, 19, 20, 22, 23,
24, 26, 27^{bis}, 51^{bis}, 54, 56, 60, 61; 8, 12^{bis}, 13^{bis}, 19, 22, 23,
26; 9, 25, 34 *A*; 10, 19, 21, 35; 11, 1, 17, 26, 28, 36; 12,
11^{bis}, 12^{ter}, 14, 19 *A*, 20, 31, 43, 45, 56, 60, 63, 64, 66, 67,
68, 76, 81, 85, 86, 97 *D*, 101, 103, 105, 116; 13, 5, 7, 11;
17, 8; 18, 8; 19, 8, 10, 12, 31, 32; 21, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 52, 62,
74; 22, 12, 40; 23, 9; 27, 11 *A*^{bis}; 30, 7, 10, 12^{bis}, 13; 31,
4; 33, 10, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 36; 35, 1; 39, 16; 40, 3, 9;
42, 9, 12, 18; 46, 15; 48, 17; 50, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23; 52, 5;
53, 14, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26; 55, 3; 56, 1, 9, 11; 57, 3, 4, 6;
58, 5, 6, 7; 59, 2, 11, 12, 14; 60, 7, 13, 15, 19, 21; 61, 5,
16, 16 *A*; 62, 13, 17, 18, 19; *šá* 1, 23, 47; 2, 13; 3, 11; 6,
48; 7, 50, 52, 55, 59; 9, 34; 10, 30, 32; 12, 12 *A*, 19, 21,
97; 13, 19, 20; 22, 50; 31, 2, 3; 33, 8; 35, 14; 50, 13;
53, 6; 54, 1, 2, 4; 55, 5; 56, 8; 57, 2.

שׁ *šû*, *šunu*; *šâšu*, *šâšunu* pers. pron., "he, they; him, them":
šû-û 53, 15; *šû-nu* 12, 41; *ša-a-šu* 13, 20; *ša-šu-nu* 12, 14.

šu'atu; šû, šunuti dem. pron., "that, those": *šû-a-tu* 12, 8, 11A; *šû-a-ti* 7, 62; 57, 7; *šû'atu* (BI) 30, 28; *šû'ati* (BI) 40, 15; *šû-û* 60, 2; BI (= *šû*) 60, 2; *šû-nu-ti* 12, 104.

šut connective particle: *šû-ut* 2, 30, 31; 62, 17^{ter}.

ŠA a measure: 11, 43; 12, 3; 21, 29; 25, 8; 30, 22; 40, 8; 62, 26.

שׂוּאָה *ši'û* I₁ "to look, to look for, to seek"; I₂ "to seek, look for, concern oneself with"; I₃ do.: I₁ *ta-ši-'* 27, 8; *tí-ší-'* 27, 8C; *tí-ší-'* 2, 4; *a-ší-'-ka* 1, 21; 21, 11; *is-t-ka* 6, 28; *a-ší-'-ki* 4, 29; *is-i-ki* 6, 73; 7, 11; 37, 9; — I₂ *is-tí-'-û* 8, 10; ? *ás-tí-t* (? *ina tí-t*. . . .) 6, 9; *is-tí-'-šû-ma* 53, 16; *is-tí-'-û-ka* 27, 16; [*is-tí*]-²-*t-ka* 27, 16 D; *lu-uš-tí-'-ma* 11, 13; -*i*(?)*-ma* 11, 13 A; — I₃ *is-tí-ni-'* 6, 48.

šātu "moment, time": *šat* 1, 26; 22, 63.

שׂוּאָה *tašiltu* "decision(?)": *ta-ši-la-a-ti* 2, 16; 3, 14.

שׂוּאָה *šîru* "flesh": *šîru* 6, 110; *šîri* 8, 16; *šîri^{pl}-ya* 1, 45; 33, 29; *šîri^{pl}-yâ* 53, 11; *šîri^{pl}-šû-nu* 18, 7 A.

שׂוּאָה *šîrtu* "iniquity": *šîr-ti* 1, 26; *šîr-ti* 2, 38; 11, 19; *šîr-tim* 2, 38 DE.

שׂוּאָה *šâru* "wind, breeze": *šâru-ka* 18, 15.

שׂוּאָה "to flee, to escape": *i-ši-it* 11, 10.

שׂוּאָה "to be satisfied": *lu-uš-bi* 9, 23; 22, 23.

שׂוּאָה *šabâsu* "to be angry": *šab-su* 4, 37, 45; 6, 87; 7, 25; *šab-sa* 21, 87; *šab-su-ma* 6, 82, 88; 7, 19, 26.

שׂוּאָה *šab-su* 12, 55.

ŠUB.ŠUB: ŠUB.ŠUB(*di*) 30, 24; 40, 12; 62, 29.

שׂוּאָה *ta-ša-bit*(?) 26, 5.

šagganakku a governor or high official: *sagganakku* 19, 14.

שׂוּאָה *šigaru* "bolt": *isu šigaru* 53, 22.

שׂוּאָה *šá-gis*(?) 21, 43.

ŠID a tree: *isu ŠID* 12, 5; 30, 25.

שׂוּאָה *šadû* "mountain": *ša-du-û* 9, 32; *sadû-û* 33, 7; *šá-di-i* 12, 28; *sadi^{pl}* 21, 81; 32, 9; *šadâni^{pl}(ni)* 59, 3.

שׂוּאָה *šadâhu* "to move along, to advance": *iš-di-hu* 8, 5.

- שׂוּד šidu "guardian deity": *šidu* (AN.ALAD) 8, 12; 12, 110; 13, 21; 22, 19; 50, 24; *šidu* (AN.DAN) 6, 32; 19, 29; 22, 8, 64.
- שׂוּמו šumu "garlic": *šumu* 33, 45.
- שׂוּפָה šipu "foot": *šipu* (?). . . . 4, 3; *šipâ^{du}* 17, 6; *šipi^{du}-ya* 12, 55; 22, 60.
- שׂוּתָר šatâru "to write, to inscribe": *ta-ša-tar* 6, 110; *sú-túr* 27, 7.
- שׂוּי šī'u "corn, grain": *ši-am* 12, 4, 30.
- שׂוּבָה šibu "old man": *ši-bi* 11, 6; *ši-bi-im* 11, 6 A.
- שׂוּחָה I 1 *t-siḫ-su* 53, 18.
- שׂוּמָה šāmu "to settle, to establish": I 1 *ta-sim-ma* 62, 5;-*sim-mi* 21, 83; *ši-im* 6, 113; 19, 21; *ši-i-mi* 10, 16; — II 1 *mu-sim* 6, 19; 19, 9; 58, 1.
- šimtu "destiny": *sim-ti* 6, 113; 10, 16; 19, 21; *ši-mat* 6, 112; 10, 15; 22, 3; *ši-mat-ka* 15, 13; *ši-ma-a-ti* 19, 34; *šimâti^h* 6, 112 F; 15, 11; 19, 6, 9; 21, 60; 58, 1; 62, 2.
- ?tašimtu: *ta-sim-ti* 41, 3.
- שׂוּכָה šakâku: *tašakak[?](ak)* ideogr. UD.DU 12, 13.
- שׂוּכָל maštakal a plant: *sammastakal* 11, 44; 12, 9.
- שׂוּכָנו šakânu "to set, to place, to establish; to lie, to be placed": I 1 *išakna(na)* 1, 12, 39; 4, 17, 39; 6, 84 E, 113 F; 7, 20, 60; 19, 10; 27, 11 A; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4; 58, 6; 59, 12; 60, 19; 61, 16; *ta-ša-kan* 22, 49; *ta-šak-kau* 6, 108; *tašakan(an)* 2, 10; 8, 20; 11, 42, 43, 45; 12, 3, 4, 7, 11, 14, 15, 102, 116; 13, 14; 14, 12; 15, 24; 18, 19 A; 21, 29; 30, 22, 26; 32, 3; 40, 8; 51, 11, 15; 62, 26, 27, 28; *tašakan-ma* 22, 34; [*ta-ša[?]*]-*ka-ni* 33, 16; *li-šak-na* 12, 70; *liš-ku-nu-ni* 12, 61 B; *sú-kun* 22, 60; *sú-kun-ma* 19, 24; *suk-na* 6, 116; 10, 18; 12, 110 E; 21, 68; 22, 65; *sukun(un)* 1, 22; *sukna(na)* 12, 110; *suk*. . . . 8, 7; *ša-ki-nu* 62, 10; *šâkin(in)* 1, 11; *šak*. . . . 22, 47; *saknu(nu)* 12, 67, 116; *ša-ki-na-at* 33, 2; *sá-ki-in* 1, 3; *ša-kin* 21, 38; *ša-kín* 20, 12; 46, 17; *sak-na-át* 11, 28; *sak-na-ta* 42, 8; — II 1 *tu-sak-na* 1, 36; 33, 19; — III 1 *sú-uš-kin* 22, 14; *sú-uš-kín* 9, 13; *mu-ša-aš-ki-nu* 46, 17; — IV 1 *iš-šak-na* 13, 18; *iš-šak-nam-[ma]* 13, 19; *iš-šak-nu-nim-ma* 27, 12; *liš-ša-kín* 1,

49; 4, 5; 33, 34; — IV 3 *it-la-na-aš-ka-nam-ma* 6, 83 *DE*; 7, 19.

siknu "creature": *si-ktu* 33, 8; 37, 5; *sik-nat* 10, 13; 61, 3.

שׂכר *šikaru* "drink": *si-ka* 1, 20; 2, 29.

šalbabu "mighty, courageous(?)" fr. $\sqrt{\text{לכב?}}$: *sal-ba-bu* 9, 3, 31; 12, 17; 46, 20; 53, 3.

šuluḥḥu: *sú-luḥ-ḥi* 58, 15; *sú-luḥ-ḥu-šu* 48, 18.

שׂלל *sallatu*: ? *sal-la-tú* 12, 119.

שׂלם *šalâmu* I 1 "to be intact, perfect, complete, to be prosperous"; II 1 "to preserve intact, to cause to prosper": I 1 *lu-uš-lim-ma* 8, 17; 9, 10; 12, 66, 90; 22, 13; 30, 15; 54, 6; *lu-* 45, 2; -*uš-lim* 12, 66 *C*; — II 1 *sul-li-ma-am-ma* 12, 112; *mu-sal-lim* 9, 5; *sul-lu-mu* 4, 32; 6, 75; 7, 13; 37, 11.

šalmu "intact, safe and sound": *sal-mu* 6, 10; 11, 26.

šulmu "peace, prosperity": *sú-ul-ma* 58, 4; *sul-mu* 4, 26; 6, 124; 8, 11; -*ma* 45, 7; *sul-mi* 12, 113; *šulmu(mu)* 10, 22; 12, 71; *šulma(ma)* 21, 67, 68; *šulmi(mi)* 12, 105.

šalummatu "light": *ša-lum-ma-la* 21, 58; *ša-lum-ma-ti* 46, 15.

šilan "setting"; a point in heaven: *ši-la-an* 9, 41.

שׂלה (שׂלט) *šilâtu* II 1 *mu-sal-li-tu* 62, 11.

שׂם *šumu* "name": *sú-mu* 11, 32; *sú-ma* 11, 8; *šumu* 12, 75 *C*; 30, 14; *šumi* 40, 15; *šum-šu* 12, 120; *šumu-ka* 9, 8; *šumi-ka* 8, 1; *šumu-ki* 4, 33; *sú-mt-ya* 19, 22; *sú-mi(pi?)-t* 1, 32; 5, 14; *sú-mi* 5, 3; 12, 75; 13, 26; *sú-mi-sú-nu* 19, 14.

שׂמא *simû* "to hear": I 1 *liš-mi* 1, 43; 33, 25; *lu-uš-mi(?)* 1, 26; *ši-mi* 2, 32; 12, 59 *B*; 50, 21; *ši-mi* 12, 59; 13, 27; 21, 63; 27, 19; *ši-ma-a* 2, 32 *E*; *ši-mi-i* 1, 41; 6, 72 *E*; 7, 10; 33, 22; 37, 8; *ši-mt-i* 4, 27; *ši-mt-t* 6, 72; *ši-mu-ú* 7, 45; *št-mu-u(?)* 10, 27; *št-mu-ú* 21, 82; -*ú* 59, 5; *št-mat* 7, 36; 21, 12; 33, 4; *ši-ma-a-at* 21, 75; *št-mat* 19, 28; *št-ma-a* 9, 19; 22, 65; — III 1 *tu-ša-aš-mi-i* 33, 17; — IV 1 *liš-št-mi* 8, 14; — III 2 [*muš-ti(?)*]-*iš-ma-at* 33, 2.

- šimû "obedient, friendly": *šî-mu-ú* 11, 3; 27, 14.
 tašmû "prosperity, success": *taš-mu-ú* 4, 26; 8, 2, 9;
taš-ma-a 33, 15, 16; 61, 19; *taš-mi-t* 4, 6.
- שׁמאל šumîlu "left": *sû-mi-lu-uk-ki* 8, 13; *sû-mi-li-ya* 9, 17 *B*;
sumîli-yà 9, 17; 22, 18.
- שׁמה šamû "heaven": *samû-ú* 3, 5; 6, 128; 8, 18; 10, 4, 24; 12,
 119(?); 61, 8; *samî* 4, 15; 16, 12; *samî-t* 1, 5, 9, 30, 33;
 3, 8; 4, 24; 5, 12, 15; 6, 3, 4, 21, 71, 100, 107; 7, 5, 9; 10,
 9; 12, 64, 81, 83; 13, 20; 19, 7; 21, 6, 10, 15, 73, 81; 22,
 39; 27, 5, 8; 31, 7; 32, 7, 15; 37, 7; 39, 8; 46, 11; 48,
 17; 49, 29; 50, 3, 8; 60, 5; 61, 5; 62, 3, 9; *samî^{pl}* (ideogr.
 IDIN, *cf.* 21, 81) 12, 28; 32, 9; *sa-ma-mi* 6, 78 *DE*; 7,
 16; 18, 4; 19, 18; *ša-ma-mi* 8, 24; *šá-ma-mi* 6, 78.
- שׁמם I 1 *i-sam-ma-mu* 53, 11.
- שׁמם šammu "plant": *sammu* 12, 67, 101, 104, 115; *sammu-ka*
 12, 97; *sammî^{pl}* 12, 76.
- שׁמן šamnu "oil": *samnu* (ideogr. NI) 30, 28; *samnu* (ideogr.
 NI.İŞ) 11, 45; 12, 8^{bis}, 11; *samni* (ideogr. NI) 11, 43;
 12, 3, 15, 102, 116; 21, 29; 25, 8; 30, 22; 62, 26; *samni*
 (ideogr. NI.İŞ) 11, 44; 30, 26; 51, 13.
- ŠĪ.MAN a plant: *sam* ŠĪ.MAN 12, 10.
- שׁמר samâru II 2 "to revere, to worship": I 2 *šîit-mu-ru* 60,
 15; — II 2 *lu-uš-tam-mar* 8, 17; 9, 11; 12, 91, 92; 54,
 6; *lul-tam-ma-ra* 21, 90.
- שׁמר šamru "violent": *sam-ru* 21, 40, 41.
- ŠA.NA "vessel for incense; censer": 2, 9; 8, 20; 11, 42;
 12, 4, 86, 118; 13, 14; 16, 11; 18, 19; 21, 74, 92; 22, 69;
 28, 6; 32, 3; 33, 39; 34, 6; 38, 4; 39, 5; 41, 2; 46, 10;
 47, 7; 51, 11; 52, 4; 62, 27.
- שׁנה sanîtu ". . . . times": *sanîtu* 6, 96; 8, 21; 12, 16, 99,
 103, 117; 15, 23; 18, 19 *A*; 25, 7; 30, 27; 32, 4; 40, 13;
 52, 4; 61, 4; 62, 30.
- שׁנן šanânu "to oppose, to rival": I 1 *ša-na-an* 1, 19; — IV 1
iš-ša-na-an 60, 10.
- שׁסה šasû "to speak, to call, to invoke, to command": I 1 *ta-*
ša-as-si 6, 109; *al-si-ka* 6, 61; *al-.* 6, 34;
al-si-ki 4, 27; 6, 72; 7, 10, 62; 37, 8; 57, 7; *ši-si-ma* 50,

10; *šá-su-ú* 11, 4; — II 1 *ú-ší-is-sa* 13, 21; *mu-ša-as*
21, 3.

שָׁפַט *šaptu* "lip": *šap-ti-ya* 13, 22.

שָׁפַק *šapâku* "to pour out": *tašapak(ak)* 12, 3; 15, 20; 21, 29;
30, 21; 33, 40; 62, 26; *tašapak* 12, 4; *ša-pi-kät* 9, 37.

שָׁפַל *šaplu* "that which is beneath; beneath, under": *ša-ap-la*
6, 46; *šap* 57, 13, 14; *šaplu* 21, 55; *šapli-ka*
1, 15; *šaplâti*^{pl} 59, 4.

שָׁפַר *šapâru* "to send": *iš-pur-an-ni* 12, 98; *lu-uš-pur-ki* 4, 36;
6, 81; 7, 18.

šipru "letter, message": *ši-pír* 16, 3.

שָׁקָה *šaḳû* "to be high": *il* (glossed *iš*)-*ku-u* 12, 54; *ša-kä-ta*
18, 4; — III 1 *tu-ša-aš-ka* 2, 21.

šaḳû "high, exalted": [*šá*]-*ku-ú* 27, 5 *CD*; *šá-ku* 27, 5;
ša-ka-a 2, 16; 3, 14; 21, 60; *ša-kä-a* 13, 3; *ša-ku-tum* 6,
77 *DE*; 7, 15; 37, 13.

שָׂרָא *mišrû* "property, wealth": *miš-ra-a* 8, 13.

שָׂרָא *mišritu*: *miš-ri-tu-ú-a* 10, 4.

שָׂרַח *šarḫu* "powerful": *šar-ḫu* 12, 18.

šitraḫu do.: *ši-tar-ḫu* 11, 46.

שָׂרַח *šarâḫu* I 1 "to be bright(?)": *šar-ḫat* 1, 6; — II 1 "to
make bright(?)": *šur-ru-ḫat* 6, 22.

šarḫu "bright(?)": *šar-ḫa* 1, 18; *šar-ḫu-tum* 8, 22.

שָׂרַח, *šar(?)-ta-a-ki* 8, 6.

šurmînu "cypress": *isu šurmînu* 12, 15, 102; 51, 13;
isu šurmîni 30, 26.

שָׂרַק *šarâḳu* "to offer, to present": *ta-šár-raq* 21, 74; 31, 10;
ás-ruk-ka 2, 27, 28; *šur-ka* 19, 23; *šur-kam-ma* 9, 19 *B*;
šur-kám-ma 9, 19; *šur-ki* 8, 17.

שָׂרַר *šarûru* "splendour": *ša-ru-ru* 1, 30; *ša-ru-ur* 5, 12; *ša-
ru-ra-ki* 8, 9.

šarru "king": *šar-[ru?]* 60, 2; *šarru* 1, 50 *C*; 12, 20;
19, 14, 15, 25; 33, 35; 41, 3; 46, 18; 52, 5; *šarru* (ideogr.
MAN) 1, 50; *šarri* 61, 13; *šar* 6, 38, 91; 7, 29; 22, 41;
62, 31; *šar* (ideogr. MAN) 12, 87; LUGAL 60, 2;
šarrâni 62, 31.

šarratu "queen": *šar-ra-tum* 12, 89; 27, 3; 49, 15; *šar-ra-ti* 24, 3; 27, 3 C; *šar-rat* 4, 9, 11; 9, 31, 32; 12, 89 C; 33, 9, 47.

ŠI.ŠI a plant: *šamŠI.ŠI* 12, 10.

שחה šatû "to drink": *šatî-su* (ideogr. NAK) 53, 17.

שחת šittu "misery": *št-it-ti* 6, 8; *šit-tú* 12, 78; *šit-ta* 12, 78 C. *šittutu*(?) : *šit-tu-tú* 11, 16; *šit-tu-tú-um* 11, 16 C.

ת

TU a plant: *šamTU* 19, 17.

תאמ, תאמ tâmtu "ocean": *tâmti* 61, 6; *ta-ma-a-ti* 18, 3; 21, 81; *ta-ma-ti* 61, 6; *tâmâtî^{pl}* 12, 28; 22, 42; 32, 9.

תאר tirtu "soul, spirit": *širu tirtu-ú-a* (ŠIR.UR.UŠ) 12, 58; *širu tirti^{pl}-šu-nu* (ŠIR.UR) 18, 7.

תבא tibû "to come": III 1 *ú-sat-bi* 13, 26.

תבל "to carry off, to take away": *lit-ba-lu* 59, 10.

תור târu I 1 "to turn, to return"; II 1 "to bring back, to restore": I 1 *itûr* 59, 21; *li-tu-ra* 6, 87; 7, 25; 11, 39; *litûra(ra)* 4, 45; — II 1 *ti-i-ru-u* 9, 15; 22, 16; *ti-i-ru* 22, 16 B; *ti-ru-u* 9, 15 B; *tutîra(ra)* 2, 22.

tairu "pitiful, compassionate": *ta-ai-ra-ta* 6, 63; 27, 16; *ta-ai-rat* 27, 16 A.

tairatu "compassion": *ta-ai-ra-tu-ka* 46, 6; *ta-ai-* 22, 58; *ta-ai-ra-tu-ki* 6, 92; 7, 30.

? *ti-i-ri* 18, 9.

תחז taḥâzu "battle":-*ḥa-zi* 2, 49.

תכל tukultu "help, aid": *tukulti(ti)* 2, 46; 9, 4.

תלה II 1 ? *mu-tâl-lum* 58, 16.

תלם III 1 "to entrust, to bestow": *li-ša-at-li-ma* 12, 85 C; *li-šat-lim-ma* 12, 85; *šú-ut-li-ma-am-ma* 6, 119; 10, 19; 22, 20; 60, 22;-*ma-am-ma* 6, 68.

תמא tamû "to speak, to declare": I 1 *li-ta-mi-ka* 6, 125; 10, 22; *lu-ta-mi* 53, 29^{bis}, 30; *lu-ta-* 1, 26; *la-ta-am*

18, 17; *li-ta-mu-u* 12, 112; *li-tam-mu-ú* 12, 112 *E*; —
 IV 2 ? *a-ta-ta-ma* (= **attatmu?*) 21, 19, 20.

tamitu "word, oracle": *ta-mit* 1, 16; *ta-mit-ti-ka* 1, 17.

תמח *ta mâhu* "to hold, to grasp": *tam-ḫat* 2, 18; 3, 15.

tappû "helper": *tap-pi-i* 6, 117; 10, 18.

tapputu "help": *tap-pu-ti* 13, 4.

tarrinnu a sacrificial feast: *tar-rin-nu* 2, 28; *tar-rin-na*
 2, 28 *CD*.

TI.ŠAR ideogr. 12, 102; 30, 26.

APPENDIXES.

I.— LIST OF PROPER NAMES.

Ai (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶 𐎶 6, 126; 10, 23.

AZAG (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶 12, 86.

AZAG.IZU (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 12, 86 C.

Anu (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶 𐎠𐎶 1, 9; 6, 2, 4, 6, 24; 7, 7; 8, 24; 10, 25;
11, 35; 43, 6; 46, 14; 50, 6; 60, 11; 61, 5, 7; 62, 17.

AN.ĤUL.[(LA.)MIŠ]: 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 12, 67, 105; 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶
12, 11, 13, 14, 101, 104, 115; 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 12, 103.

Anunnaki (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶 12, 32; 27, 2; 𐎠𐎼 𐎶
4, 13.

Aššur: 𐎠𐎶𐎶 2, 26 D; 50, 13; 56, 8.

Aššur (*alu*): 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠 9, 1.

Aššurîtu (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 50, 13; 56, 8; 𐎠𐎼
𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 2, 26 D.

Aššur-bân-apli (*m*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶 𐎠 𐎠𐎶 𐎶 2, 26 D; 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎶
50, 12; 55, 2; 56, 7; 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 27, 11 A.

Īa (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶 3, 7; 4, 7, 10, 11, 15; 5, 18; 9, 24; 10, 25;
12, 85 C, 87, 89, 99, 105; 27, 7; 53, 4, 29; 61, 20; 62, 17, 21;
𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶 12, 33; 𐎠𐎼 𐎠𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶 9, 2; 22 5;

𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 12, 87; 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 4, 8;
𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢 12, 87 C, 89 C.

I.A : 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 4, 14.

Igigi (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 2, 44; 31, 11 (?); 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢
4, 13; 6, 111; 10, 15; 12, 88; 18, 20; 30, 30; 36, 10; 39, 9;
49, 5; 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 12, 32.

Ízida: 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 2, 46; 7, 4; 9, 4; 22, 4; 33, 8.

Ítura (*Apsû*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 4, 14; 9, 3; 53, 3; 58, 18.

Íkur: 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 1, 16; 2, 16, 31; 3, 14; 4, 43; 6, 85; 7, 23; 21, 60.

I.MAĤ.TIL.LA: 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 9, 5.

IMINA.BI (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 52, 5.

Ísagila: 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 1, 42; 7, 3; 9, 4, 32; 14, 8;
16, 8; 22, 3, 40; 33, 24.

Írúa (*ilu*): ? 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 11, 31.

IR.NI.NA (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 4, 11.

Išhara (*ilu, kakkabu*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 7, 59; 57, 2, 13;
𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 7, 34.

Išum (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 7, 39.

Íšara: 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 2, 12; 3, 10; 6, 22.

Ištar (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 1, 29, 33; 5, 11, 15; 8, 3; 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢
8, 20; 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 30, 19, 20; 31, 8; 32, 6, 14; 39, 3;
𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 8, 20; 32, 2, 3.

UD.DA.GAN (*ilu?*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 12, 36.

Utgallu (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 2, 14; 3, 12.

Ba'u (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 4, 24, 47; 6, 71, 77, 85, 90, 95; 61, 21.

BU (*ilu*): 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 (i. e. 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢?) 6, 125;
10, 22.

Bâbilu: 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 9, 4, 33; 𐎠𐎢𐎡𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢𐎠𐎢 22, 6.

- Bîl (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 1, 34; 2, 11, 17, 30; 3, 10, 15; 5, 16; 6, 19, 25, 30; 7, 7; 9, 24; 10, 25; 27, 9*B*; 43, 6; 60, 6; 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 19, 33; 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 27, 9; 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 9, 41; 50, 7; 62, 17.
- Bîlit (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 35, 14; 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 21, 58.
- Bîlit-ili (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 6, 71*E*; 7, 9, 15, 23, 28; 9, 34.
- Borsippa: 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 33, 9; 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 22, 4.
- Gibil (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 1, 6.
- GIŠ.BAR (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 12, 86.
- Dagân (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 2, 44; 5, 9(?)
- DU.DUL.KU (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 9, 31.
- DI.KUD (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 5, 10.
- DU.KIRRUD.KU (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 12, 24.
- Damkina (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 3, 8, 9; 4, 9; 12, 89.
- Dûr-ilu: 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 6, 18.
- ZA.GAR (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 1, 25.
- Zarpanitu (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 22, 2.
- KAK.SIDI (*kakkabu*): 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 49, 20; 50, 29.
- KIRRUD.AZAG.GA: 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 46, 13.
- KU.TU.ŠAR (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 21, 59; 46, 12; 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 27, 3.
- LUGAL.KIRRUD (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 12, 25.
- MUL.MUL: 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 47, 6; 48, 16.
- MI.MI (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭 34, 5.
- Marduk (*ilu*): 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 4, 46, 48; 6, 91, 97, 102; 7, 29; 9, 3, 9, 21, 27; 10, 3, 6, 7, 10; 11, 1, 7, 30, 40, 41, 42; 12, 2, 16, 17, 21, 26, 27, 95, 98, 114; 13, 12, 13, 31; 14, 11, 12; 15, 17; 16, 10; 17, 5; 18, 19 *A*; 22, 9, 41; 42, 26; 53, 3, 4, 27; 59, 18;

𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 2, 47; 13, 15; 22, 24, 36, 38; 43, 2; 𐎶𐎠
 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 12, 85, 88, 105, 114; 62, 25; 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣
 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 18, 11, 18; 22, 1, 70; 33, 6.

Muštabarrû-mûtânu (*kakkabu*): 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 46, 9.

Nabû (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 22, 70; 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 11, 32; 22,
 3, 30, 37, 62, 68; 33, 23; 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 1, 42; ? 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 22, 28.

NA.GAL.A (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠 11, 36.

NÍ.DU.[NI?] (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 [𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣] 53, 20, 21.

Namrašit (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠 1, 19.

Namtar (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠 1, 49.

NIN (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 9, 31.

NIN (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 44, 1.

NIN.A (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠 61, 21.

NIN.A.KU.KUD.DU (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠 42, 23.

Ninib (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 2, 25, 42; 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠 50, 29; 55, 2(?).

NIN.GAL (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎠𐎢𐎣 1, 31; 5, 13.

NIN.MIN.NA (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠 20, 6; 27, 4.

NU(N).NAM.NIR (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 27, 1; 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣
 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 27, 1 D.

Nannaru (*ilu*), *cf.* Sin.

Nusku (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 6, 18.

Nirgal (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 11, 34; 27, 4, 15 A, 25; 28, 5; 46, 11;
 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 27, 10.

SIB.ZI.AN.NA (*kakkabu*): 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣
 50, 1, 28; 51, 9, 10; 52, 3.

Sin (*ilu*): 𐎶𐎠 𐎶𐎠𐎢𐎣 1, 1, 2, 12, 16, 31, 39; 4, 17, 39; 5, 13; 6, 36,
 63, 64, 65, 66, 113 F; 7, 20, 60; 19, 10; 27, 11 A; 23, 8; 24,
 5, 6; 27, 8; 31, 11; 50, 14; 53, 24; 54, 2; 55, 3; 56, 9; 57, 4;


- 58, 6; 59, 12; 61, 16; 62, 16; <<< 60, 19; >>> >>> 1.
 28; 24, 4; 25, 5; 26, 4; >> >>> >>> >> 23, 6; 26, 3;
 >> >>>> <> 1, 1; 6, 70.
- Pišû (*kakkabu*): >>>> >> 46, 11.
- Rammânu (*ilu*): >> >>> 20, 10, 16; 21, 19, 24, 25, 28, 32,
 36, 41, 72, 73, 76, 91; 50, 8; 59, 18.
- Šala (*ilu*): >> >>> >> 29, 2.
- Šamaš (*ilu*): >> >> 1, 10, 32; 5, 14; 6, 112, 127; 10, 15, 23, 26,
 30; 12, 35; 32, 8; 45, 3; 53, 4, 6, 16, 23; 56, 2; 59, 8, 18;
 60, 4, 5; 62, 16; >> >> <> 53, 19.
- Tašmitu (*ilu*): >> >>> >> >>> 1, 37, 51, 52; 2, 9, 10; 11,
 33; 33, 10, 20, 37, 38.

II.— LIST OF NUMERALS.

- I: > 12, 11, 12^{ter}.
- II: >> 22, 31; 35, 9; 51, 9, 10; 61, 11.
- III: >>> 6, 96; 8, 21; 12, 16, 99, 103, 117; 15, 23; 18, 19A;
 25, 7; 30, 27; 32, 4; 40, 13; 52, 4; 61, 4; 62, 25,
 29, 30.
- VII: >>>> 11, 37; 25, 8; 31, 9; 40, 7; 61, 11.
- VIII: >>>>> 48, 18.
- XV: <>> 61, 11.
- XIX: <>>> 61, 11.
- XX: << 61, 12.
- XXX: <<< 1, 18; 61, 12.
- XXXVI: <<<>> 40, 8.
- L: <<< 35, 15.
- CXXXIV: >> <<<> 30, 31.

III.— PORTIONS OF WORDS AND IDEOGRAPHS
 OF UNCERTAIN READING.

1, 1 *ú*-.; 4 *ša*-.; 24 *ni*-.; 26 *KAB.MIŠ*;
 31-*in-nin-na*; 32-*mat*; 34 *da*-.; 35-*mu*;
u-.-*tu dan*-.; 36^{pl}; 2, 1-*da*; 4
-*ki*; 6-*ka*; 45*ḫ-ti*; 48-*šú*; 50
-*ra*; 4, 2-*šu*; 6-*ni*;-*šut(?)*-.;
 7 *ši(lim?)*-.; 13-*mt-at*; 15-*ti*; 16 *šú-ut-*
lu-.; 21 *im*-.; 28 *dug-gun(?) di*-.; 33 *aš*-.;
 34 *lu(d)*-.; 38 *ša*-.; 47-*zi-su*; 5, 1 *ri-t*-.;
 2 *ti-ki*-.; 4-*bu-ri*; 5-*ur(lik?) i. e. [ḫul]-lik*);
 12-*tú*; 13-*in-nin-ni*; 14-*am-ti*; 16 *da*-.;
 17-*mu*; *u*-.; 18-*tum*; 19-*pur(?)*-
ru-ú; 6, 23 *ú-pak-ku*-.; 25 *IŠ*-.; 26 *uš-tt*-.;
 29 *ri-i*-.; 29 *A ša*-.; 30-*kid*-.; 31
-*ya*;-*tir*; 32 ^{iu}.; 36 *na*-.; 40 *gi*-.;
 51-*li²*-.;-*ti*; 52-*t-ma*; 53-*nun-*
šu; 54 *tuk(išú?)*-.;-*nam*; 56-*mu*;-*ya*;
 57-*sa*; 58-*at*; 59 *ḫu*-.;-*ú*;-*ša-*
nu-nim-ma; 60 *i-ta-šu-uš*-.-*bi*; 61^{pl}; 68 *ki-i*-.;
 79 *E*-.-*kid(dan?)-ki*; 83 *da-ta*-.; 84 *a-ta*-.;
 90 *a*-.; 91 *pu*-.; 101-*tú-ki*; 103-*ka*;
 104-*bi-ti*; 106-*li*; 108-*na-di*-.;
 109-*ar-ma*;-*ta-a*; 110-*líp*; 117-*šú-*
tú; 119 *ka*-.; 121 *lu*-.; 128 *li*-.; 7, 16
-*kid[?]-ki*; 28 *a*-.; 29 *pu*-.; 41 *da*-.;
 55 *ú-ší*-.; 58 *li*-.; 63-*ša(?)*; 8, 5 *UZ-ki*;
li-.; 22 *mu*-.; 25-*ki*; *su*-.; 26-*su-*
ti; *MU-ú*; 27-*ḫu*; 9, 24 *UD.DU-ka*; 28 *ŠA.TAR i*-.;
 30-*tum*; *I*-.; 36-*ma-li-tu*; 42 *UD.DA.GAN*;
sa-an-dak[?]; 43-*pal(?)-ki*; 44-*ki*; *ma*-.;
-*ut-ki*; 47-*kir*; 49-*bil*; 51^{pl}; 55
-*ki šuk*-.; 56*tum(dum?)*-.; 10, 3
-*ri-šu-nu*; 5-*li-ša(?)*; 11 *ni*-.; 12-*riš*
a-tu-.; 13-*tu*; 18-*šú-tú*; 19 *ka*-.; 20
lu-.; 24 *li*-.; 25 *li*-.; 28-*ka*; 30 *nap-*
li-.; 31-*tu*; 32-*la*; 33 *RA ZIB.BA MI*-.;

34 *A* ; 11, 14 *ar-ra*. ; 16 -*ka*; 17
 -*a*; 19 -*ka*; 22 -*ni*; 12, 5 *isu* ; *mà-kan-*
na(?); 10 *ARA-rad* [*istiniš(niš) RAD*]; 13 *GU.GAD*; 14 *KU*;
 17 -*ru-bu*; 18 -*ú-um*; 19 -*šar-šu*; 20
šil. ; -*lum*; 21 *ša*. ; -*su*; 22 *a-li*.
 23 -*iz-zu*; 24 ^{pl}; 26 -*ik*; 31 -*mi*(?)
šu-nu; 34 ^{pl}; 36 -*štr-si-na*; 37 -*tum*; -*ri-*
bu; 41 -*rum*; 44 *ši*. ; 46 *AKA* ; *ib*.
 47 *ú-ma*. ; 51 *ta*. ; 52 *ú-šaḥ*. ; 53 *ku*(?)
 54 *šú*. ; 57 *BAR.DA* (*maš-da*?); 60 *SAG NA*; 60 *B*
 -*ya*; 63 *B* -*ú*; 80 *C KIRIB MUNI.NI.SU.U*; 96
it-tu-ḫu. ; -*pat-su BI-u*; *KI ŠA NU*; 96 *D* -*ú*;
 97 -*bu-ti-šu*; 102 *ARA* [*istiniš(niš)?*]; 104 *UD.DU* [*muḫur?*];
ḪUR; 108 *ḪUR*; 109 *lim*. ; -*t*; 13, 2 *lil*.
 3 *t*. ; 7 *ma*. ; 11 *li*. ; 16 -*la-at*; 17
 -*ba šit-ka*. ; 18 -*šap*; 22 *ú*. ; 30
in. ; 33 *maḥ*. ; 14, 2 -*lim*(?)*-man-ni*; 5
 -*tum*; 13 -*lit-su*; 14 -*ḫu*; 18 ^{pl}-*šu*;
 15, 1 -*yà*; 2 -*tum*; 3 -*ku*; 6 -*tuk*;
 12 -*šut-ka*; 13 -*mu*; 14 -*bu-ka*; 21 -*bu-*
ḫu; 25 -*aš*; 26 -*ḫu-nu*; 16, 5 -*tú*; 8 -*ka*;
 17, 3 *GUR.UD* ; 4 *lu*. ; 6 -*mi*; *TAR(at)*;
 7 -*ša*; 18, 1 *A* -*ḫu-[ti?]*; 3 *ma-a*. ; 19, 2
 -*šú*; 3 *ma*. ; 20 -*rat-ti-ka*; 23 *PAL-ma*;
 27 -*ri*; 20, 1 -*ka*; 4 -*tim*; 5 -*da*
ši. ; 6 *DAGAL* (*ummu?*) *MA SUR* ; 13 *AN.ZA*
 18 -*kip*; 19 -*ni-bu la*². ; 20 -*zu*
šar. ; 21, 1 *bi*(?) ; -*ru-šu*; 2 *ga*.
 3 *tik*. ; -*tim*; 4 *pa*. ; 5 *šur*. ; 6 *na*.
 -*tí*; 7 -*tí-yà*; *nap*. ; 9 *mu*. ; -*nu*;
 10 *al*. ; 11 *ša*. ; 12 ^{ilu} ; *i*. ; 13 *da*.
 14 *ta*. ; 15 -*ka*; 16 *GAR*; -*lu*;
ru. ; 17 *di-bi*. ; -*an*; 18 -*am-ma*;
 19 -*ka*; 26 *ru*. ; 27 -*iḫ*; -*in-na*. ;
 30 -*taḥ-ḫa-ma*; 31 *ŠIT* ; -*t-ri*. ;
 32 *ki*. ; 33 -*ni*; 38 -*bu*. ; 39 -*a-*
lá. ; 42 -*ri aš-tu*. ; 43 -*i-di muš-tar*. ;
 44 *in-ni*. ; -*pal-lu-u šal*. ; 45 *št*. ;
du. ; -*iz ta-sib*. ; 46 *ni*. ; *mi*. ;

47 ^{ilu};-*št*(?); 49 *tu*; 51^{pl}; *ab*;
 53-*tak-ku-ú*; 54 *ta*; 62 *bal*; 69-*yà*;
 74-*ta*; 76-*ta-az-nu*; 77-*hi*;
-*ul-ku*; 78-*pi-t-ti*; 79-*tu*; 82
-*mu-ka*; 83-*du-ú*; 84-*bi-t*; 85-*hi*
it-bu; 86-*sa-am iz*;-*ti-ma*; 87
*U.A*; 90-*ka*; 22, 13 *GUB.BU.DU*; 19-*kiš*;
 21 *a-ta*;-*ti liš*; 22 ^{ilu}; *ki*;
 24 *KAN*; *KAN.SIR-ka*(?); 25 ^{ilu}; 26 ^{ilu};
-*ka*; 29 *I*; 32 *ARA* [*istinis(nis)*]; 34-*i*;
 35-*ú*; 39-*mar-raš*; 40-*tu-ú*; 43 *ú-tak-ku*
ku; 46 *ki-di*; 47-²-*a-tu*; 48-*na*
ik-ša; *DI.DI*(*iš*); 49 *UGU-ma*; 50 *kil-lim*; 51
-*ka*; 52 *im-mur*; 53-*a-ni*; 54-*ti*;
 55 *ka*;-*ya*; 56-*sid*; 57-*ka*; 58
-*a*; 23, 4-*da-ar-ti*; 9^{pl}; 24, 1-*id*;
 2-*bit ik*; 3 *ra*; 25, 2 *dir*; 3 *a-*
ti(*dí*?)*-ra*; 4 *lu*; 6-*ki-im*; 7-*ti*;
 26, 2-*bil*; 5-*ši*;-*šal-tú*; 8-*an-ma*;
 10-*hur*; 11-*tim*; 27, 6 *LA.TI-šu*; 22-*šir*;
 26 *A**IN.DUL-ki*; 28, 7-*ú*; 29, 3 ^{ilu}; 30, 4
in-na; 5 *a-ku*; *ši*; 8 *dí*; 9 *ki*;
 11 *li*; 12 *MUN.GU*; *da*; 20 *URU TI*; 24 *SID*(*dí*);
 25 *ARA* [*istinis(nis)*]; 26 *MU.ŠAL*; *MI*; 29 *ki*; *tu*;
 31, 7 ^{ilu}; 9 *tar-bi*(?); 32, 1-*bu*; 6-*na*;
 8-*ti-ma*; 12-*ni-ki-ma*; *ba*; 13-*ru-*
ki; 15-*ki-ma*; 33, 1-*zu-zu*; 7 *dan*(?);
*IL du-ru*; 13-*i-kiš-ki*; 14-*ri*;
-*ši-na US.LIK*; 16-*at*; 17-*riš-ma*;-*nu*;
 18 *iš*; 19^{pl}; 40*GA*; 44 *TAG-ma*; 45
lil(?); 46*KAM ŠAH*(?); *ú*; 35, 3 *ši*;
 7 *DIM*; 11 *ŠAG.GA*; 13-*mí-ik-ti*; *id*;
 15-*saḫ*(?); *A.BA* (*arkat*?); *DA.RA*; 36, 1-*ki*; 2
-*zi*; 4 *sur*; 6 ^{ilu}; 9-*ma*;
 10 *ka-si*; 37, 1 ^{ilu}; 3^{pl}; 38, 1 *dí*;
 39, 6 *šar*; 7-*t-ti*; *i*; 11-*bu-u*;
 13-*ki*; 14-*ya*; 15-*ni-ma*; 17-*maḫ-*
ra dan; 40, 1*DI*; 3^{pl}-*šu*; *IM.IL* ^{ilu};
 4-*at*; 5*KUR.NA TU.UD.TA*; 6-*nis-su*

un-nu SIR; *lubuštu* ; 7 -*rit-ta-sú*; *tu* ; 8
AŠ.A.AN ŠIR ; 9 -*na*; *ZU.DU*; 10 *SI.IL(ka)*
13 -*su*; 14 -*šu DIM.ŠID*; 15 -*bu-ma*; 42, 1
na ; 4 *ú-tag-ga(?)* ; 5 -*ri² ki* ; 6 *ta*
ta-na-ru ; 7 *ri-i* ; 9 *ZIG.GIR-ka*; 11 *DIM.KU*
ir ; 12 *pi* ; 14 *mun-nap(b)* ; 16 *UD*
17 *ki* ; 19 *a-zu* ; 21 *ul* ; 43, 1 -*bu*;
. . . . ; 44, 3 -*tu*; 4 *KU^{pl}*; 5 -*nu*; 45, 1
. . . . -*ti*; 3 -*um*; 4 ^{*ilu*} ; 6 -*ra-ka*; 8 -*na*
ši-it ; 10 -*bil*; 46, 3 -*ka*; 6 -*ka*;
7 -*ši*; 12 -*ti*; 21 -*tú*; 22 -*ti*; 47, 1
. . . . -*í ru* ; 4 -*na-ku-nu*; 48, 1 -*ni-ti*; 2
. . . . -*a-ti*; 4 -*ša*; 5 -*a-ti*; 6 -*li-ku*; 7
. . . . *MIN*; 8 -*ri*; 9 -*šu*; 10 -*yà*; 11
. . . . -*ziz*; 12 -*ši*; 13 -*ziz*; 15 -*ki*; 49, 2
. . . . -*ú-ti*; 3 -*mar*; 4 -*a-ti*; 7 -*ai-ti*; 9
. . . . -*lu*; 10 -*pú(?)*; 11 -*ni*; 12 -*ru-sa*
a-ti; 13 -*ú*; 14 -*ú*; 17 -*ma²-ú*; 18 -*si*
la-ku; 24 -*ru-ti*; 26 -*ša-an-nu*; 27 ^{*pl*}; 50,
11 *A* -*zi*; 19 *ú-šaḫ* ; 23 *B* *ú-šur* ; 27 *B*
kakkabu ; ^{*ilu*} *DUMU* ; -*ti* ; 51, 3 -*pal*;
5 -*ma*; 6 *ú* ; 12 -*za-za*; 14 *ŠI*;
^{*isu*} *NAM* ; 53, 2 -*hi*; 15 *GURTAP.PIDU*; -*šu*;
17 *SU.A.RU.LA*; 18 ^{*kimu*} ~~𒀭~~ ~~𒀭~~ ~~𒀭~~; *ŠA.KASKAL*; 20 f. [*NI*]*DU*
GAL (*mušilù*, or *pitù*, *rabù?*); 22 *nam-ša-ki-šu-nu(?)*; 27 -*kis*
su; 28 -*yà*; -*pal-šu*; 30 ^{*pl*}; 56, 2 ^{*ilu*} ;
4 *ki* ; 5 *in* ; 57, 11 *mu* ; 17 *šú* ;
19 -*mi* ; 58, 1 ^{*pl*}; 3 ^{*pl*}; 9 -*an*
. . . . ; 10 -*ka*; 11 -*na*; 12 *ḫu*; 15 -*ši*
ru; 16 -*mí*; 18 -*ki*; 59, 1 ^{*pl*}; 2 -*ni*;
DUB ; 3 *NUN* ; 4 *BUR* ; 8 *nu* ;
9 *ir* ; 11 -*ti-ka*; 15 -*yà liš* ; 16
. . . . -*li-na-an-ni ma-ḫi(?)* ; 17 *in-an-na* ; 19
. . . . -*tab-ba-la-ka ta* ; 60, 4 *KI*; 12 ^{*pl*}-*ka*; 14
at-ta ; 15 -*di-ri-ka*; *sa* ; 16 *ŠI.MIŠ*; 17
. . . . -*mat*; 18 -*ri NI.RUŠ*; 22 -*us*; 61, 2 -*saḫ*
ki; 3 *IN TI*; *nu* ; 10 *ŠA.LA*; 15 *at-ta* ;
17 *GU.ZUR-ki u-kul-li* ; 18 -*pi-ka*; *ḪI-ka*; 19

an.; 20-tu-un; 22 MA GU; 62, 4^{pl}; 7-la-mu; 9-bu; 11-da-a-ti; 14^{pl}; 18^{pl}; iṣ-ṣal.; 19^{pl}; it-ti-iḫ.; 24-ak-ki ŠAR.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 3, l. 11 *leg.*: "ug-da-ša-ra", for "uḫ-ṭa-ša-ra". — Pp. 3, ll. 18, 20; 113, l. 31 *leg.*: "sal", for "ṣal". — Pp. 3, l. 22; 33, l. 18 *leg.*: "ṣil", for "ṣil". — P. 3, l. 23 *leg.*: "muḫ", for "muk". — Pp. 3, l. 25; 12, l. 9 *leg.*: "riḫ", for "rik". — Pp. 3, ll. 27, 32; 57, l. 16 *leg.*: "yā", for "ya". — Pp. 3, l. 32; 31, l. 6 *leg.*: "šir", for "šir". — P. 3, l. 35 *leg.*: "kū", for "ka". — Pp. 4, l. 2; 29, l. 33; 104, l. 22 *leg.*: "dī-par", for "DI.BAR". — P. 4, l. 10 *leg.*: "pulānītum", for "pulānītum". — Pp. 4, l. 16; 28, l. 36 *leg.*: "imid-ki", for "imid-ki". — P. 4, ll. 19, 20 *leg.*: "zik", for "zik". — *Ibid.*, ll. 21, 24 for "li-lā-kil" poss. read "li-tā-riā", *cf.* DELITZSCH, *Handw.* p. 303. — Pp. 4, l. 22; 97, l. 25 *leg.*: "bil", for "bil". — Pp. 4, l. 25; 97, l. 37 *leg.*: "lid-dip-pir", for "lit-lu-ud". — Pp. 4, l. 25; 97, l. 28 *leg.*: "li-ni-²", for "li-ṣal-²". — Pp. 4, l. 25; 17, l. 29; 24, l. 29; 44, l. 17; 97, ll. 2, 29; 103, l. 10; 110, l. 15 *leg.*: "kin", for "kin". — P. 4, l. 37 *leg.*: "bi-il-tum", for "bi-il-tum". — Pp. 5, l. 18; 35, l. 34; 60, l. 33 *leg.*: "newly shining", for "unique". — P. 5, l. 24 *leg.*: "is mighty", for "he gathers". — P. 6, l. 7 *del.* "(with) shouts of joy". — *Ibid.*, l. 21 *leg.*: "Torch", for "Lady(?)". — Pp. 7, l. 3; 19, l. 17; 27, l. 33; 35, l. 8; 42, l. 36; 47, l. 5; 99, l. 5 *leg.*: "accept", or "accepteth", for "remove", or "take(th) away". — P. 8, l. 8 *f. leg.*: "incantations", for "incantations". — P. 10, l. 19 *leg.*: "far", for "for". — P. 11, l. 28 *leg.*: "𐎧𐎠", for "𐎧𐎠". — Pp. 13, l. 14, 15, 23; 25, l. 30; 56, l. 6; 57, l. 22; 68, l. 6; 105, ll. 21, 24 *leg.*: "niš", for "niš". — P. 13, l. 27 *leg.*: "iṣuš", for "iṣuš". — Pp. 13, l. 28; 16, l. 23; 22, l. 6; 52, l. 26; 105, l. 24 *leg.*: "minūtu", for "minūtu". — P. 13, ll. 35 ff. *del.* note to l. 30. — Pp. 15, ll. 7, 31; 14, l. 4 *leg.*: "dil" for "ziz". — Pp. 16, l. 18; 17, l. 17 *leg.*: "liḫ", for "liḫ". — Pp. 16, l. 19; 17, l. 23; 29, l. 21; 31, l. 24; 32, l. 20 *leg.*: "nar-bi-ki(ka)", for "lib-bi-ki(ka)". — P. 16, l. 21 *leg.*: "burāši", for "burāši". — *Ibid.*, l. 28 *leg.*: "pu", for "bu". — *Ibid.*, l. 33 *leg.*: "tuš-ti-šir", or "tuš-ti-šir". — P. 17, l. 11 *leg.*: "pu", for "bu". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 *leg.*: "bil", for "bil". — *Ibid.*, l. 34, n. 7 *add.* "The dupls. B and C I have since joined", and it is now clear that the reading of B for l. 24 is 𐎧𐎠 𐎧𐎠 𐎧𐎠 𐎧𐎠. — Pp. 18, l. 5; 19, l. 26; 30, l. 8 *leg.*: "greatness", for "heart". — Pp. 18, l. 33; 27, ll. 23, 26; 35, l. 2; 40, l. 15; 115, l. 19 *leg.*: "judgment", for "judgement". — P. 19, l. 24 *leg.*: "esteem", for "command". — Pp. 20, l. 13; 79, l. 38; 83, l. 30; 90, l. 14; 100, l. 8; 04, ll. 6, 19 *leg.*: "KISDA", for "ŠAR". — P. 22, l. 15 *add.* "but

cf. LYON, *Sargon*, p. 81". — P. 23, ll. 27, 33 leg.: "bu", for "pu" in *šurbû*. — P. 24, l. 27 poss. read "3. [rubû] u [šagganaku]". — *Ibid.*, l. 28 leg.: "li-*kir*", for "li-piš". — Pp. 24, l. 33; 25, l. 3; 58, l. 30; 119, l. 11 leg.: "kal", for "kâl". — P. 25, l. 6 leg.: "TUR", for "TUR". — *Ibid.*, l. 7 leg.: "[il]-pi-[ši]", for ". . . . -pi-". — *Ibid.*, l. 25 leg.: "lim-[dâ]", for "ši-". — Pp. 25, l. 29; 32, l. 4; 38, l. 6; 75, l. 5; 79, l. 7 leg.: "ib-ša-ki(ku) uznâ^{du}-ai", for "ip-ša-ki(ku) uznâ^{du}-ai", i. e. "I have considered thee!". — Pp. 25, l. 32; 32, l. 32 f.; 38, l. 9; 41, ll. 4, 6; 44, l. 34 leg.: "kam", for "gâm". — Pp. 26, l. 6; 32, ll. 2, 10, 16, 21 leg.: "Ba³u", for "Bau". — P. 28, l. 13 leg.: "li³û", for "li³u". — P. 29, l. 16 leg.: "šû", for "šu". — Pp. 30, l. 22; 31, l. 1; 34, ll. 11, 19 f. leg.: "Nusku", for "Nuzku". — P. 30, l. 22 leg.: "i", for "il". — *Ibid.*, l. 27 leg.: a-bi [ilâni³!]", for "a-bi-". — *Ibid.*, l. 31 leg.: "kil", for "kil". — P. 31, l. 17 leg.: "bu-tuk-[tum]", for "bu-tuk-[ku?]". — Pp. 32, ll. 7, 14; 38, l. 19; 44, l. 23 leg.: "kâm", for "gâm". — P. 32, l. 19 leg.: "ili", for "li". — P. 33, l. 33 leg.: K 8605", for "K 3605" — Pp. 33, l. 34; 74, ll. 23, 26; 79, l. 5 leg.: "šimâti³", for "šimâti³". — P. 37, l. 12 add.: "but see ZA I, p. 56". — P. 39 l. 14 leg.: "(st)", for "(št)". — *Ibid.*, l. 16 leg.: "51. ar-ša-št-ê limnâli(tî) ša" etc. — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "maruštu", for "ša muršu". — *Ibid.*, l. 19 leg.: "kalû", for "kâlû". — *Ibid.*, l. 22 leg.: "âr, for "up". — P. 41, l. 16 leg.: "ri-min-ni-ma", for "rimi-nin-ni-ma". — Pp. 41, l. 25; 82, l. 15 leg.: "dumkî", for "damiķtu". — P. 41, l. 32 leg.: "luš", for "lu". — P. 43, l. 6 leg.: "countenance", for "brightness". — Pp. 43, l. 17; 46, l. 16 leg.: "revere", for "behold", cf. TALLQVIST, *Maqlû* p. 144. — P. 44, l. 4: K 10354, ll. 2—7, is dupl. of No. 9, ll. 1—5. — *Ibid.*, l. 13: L. 9 is expanded to form 5 ll. in K 10243, which is dupl. of No. 9, ll. 1—13. — *Ibid.*, l. 19 leg.: "-u", for "u". — *Ibid.*, l. 22 leg.: "sal", for "šal"; "-u", for "-u". — *Ibid.*, l. 28 leg.: "UD.DU-ka", for "urru-ka". — *Ibid.*, l. 33 leg.: "iru-u", for "ti-ru". — P. 45, l. 5 leg.: "DU", for "TUR". — *Ibid.*, l. 8 leg.: "bul", for "bûl". — *Ibid.*, l. 38 leg.: "A", for "B". — P. 46, l. 24 leg.: "19. Grant speech, hearing and favour!" — *Ibid.*, l. 29 leg.: ". . . .", for "light". — P. 48, l. 25 leg.: "A", for "Malik". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: "-ram-", for "-ram". — *Ibid.*, l. 30 leg.: "-u", for "u". — Pp. 51, l. 10; 52, ll. 11, 15; 110, l. 19 leg.: "karradu", for "karrâdu". — P. 51, l. 12 leg.: "ban", for "pan". — *Ibid.*, l. 27 leg.: "mûdû-u", for "mudû u". — Pp. 51, l. 31; 88, l. 5 leg.: "bu", for "pu". — P. 51, l. 32 leg.: "mi", for "mi". — *Ibid.*, l. 36 leg.: "mûdû-û", for "mudû-û". — P. 53: del. l. 8 f. — Pp. 54, l. 10; 87, l. 7; 95, l. 3 leg.: "gušûru". for "gušuru". — P. 54, l. 14 leg.: "gûr", for "gûr". — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "arki", for "arka". — Pp. 55, l. 2; 58, l. 16; 82, l. 29; 87, l. 8 leg.: "bulul", for "tubbal". — P. 55, l. 4 leg.: "šabat-ma", for "šubut-ma". — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "pitû-û kup-pi", for "bil ú-g(ķ)up-pi". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: "ik", for "ik". — Pp. 55, l. 29; 57, ll. 11, 30; 59, l. 4 leg.: "li", for "lu". — P. 56, l. 11 leg.: "-ša", for "ša". — *Ibid.*, l. 15 leg.:

“-up-pu-”, for “-ub-bu-”. — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: “*tirtu*”, for “*tirtu*”; “*dal-
ha-ma*”, for “*ri-ha-ma*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 22 leg.: “61. *ili-yà i^wištar amilûti
salima(ma) liršû-ni*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 25 leg.: “*i^{ti}hû-ni*”, for “*i^{ti}hu-ni*”. —
Ibid., l. 29 leg.: “*limulti*”, for “*limniti*”. — P. 57, l. 2 leg.: “*kir*”, for
“*kir*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 10 leg.: “*ûl*”, for “*ul*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 15 leg.: “*tâbûti^{pl}*”,
for “*tâbûti^{pl}*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 19 leg.: “*dumku*”, for “*damiktu*”. — *Ibid.*,
l. 31 after “reads” add. “*ina pi-ka*”; leg.: “ $\gg\gg\gg$ ”, for “ $\gg\gg\gg$ ”. —
Ibid., l. 32 leg.: “*ti*”, for “*di*”. — P. 58, l. 14 leg.: “*KU.KU*”, for
“*DUR.DUR*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 18 after “*HUL*” add. “*LA*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 25
leg.: “*tû-*”, for “*-tû-*”. — Pp. 58, l. 27; 68, l. 13; 114, l. 19 leg.:
“*dumki*”, for “*damku*”. — P. 58, l. 33 leg.: “*tu-u*”, for “*tû-u*”. — *Ibid.*,
l. 35 leg.: “*tu-*”, for “*-tu-*”. — P. 59, l. 8 leg.: “121. *inuma amîlu
kaḫḫad-su ikkal-šu lišânu-šu ú-zak-ḫat-su*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 36 leg.: “*far*”,
for “*for*”. — P. 60, l. 17 f. leg.: “oil in a vessel of *urkarinnu*-wood”,
for “the oil of certain woods”. — P. 61, l. 2 leg.: “illustrious”, for
“illustrations”. — *Ibid.*, l. 9 leg.: “29. Who openeth wells and springs,
who guideth” etc. — *Ibid.*, l. 14 leg.: “benefactor”, for “director”. —
Ibid., l. 34 leg.: “disturbed”, for “bewitched”. — P. 62, l. 2 leg.: “61.
May my god and the goddess of mankind grant me favour!”. — *Ibid.*,
l. 27 leg.: “ointment”, for “. . . .”. — P. 65, l. 16 add.: “JENSEN,
ZA IX, p. 128, and TALLQVIST, *Maqlû*, p. 134”. — P. 66, l. 6 leg.:
“transliterated”, for “translitarated”. — *Ibid.*, l. 27 add.: “but cf.
DELITZSCH, *Grammar*, § 138 (end)”. — P. 68, l. 2 leg.: “*tas*”, for
“*taš*”. — P. 70, l. 22 leg.: “*nam-*”, for “*-nam-*”. — P. 72, l. 23 leg.:
“.”, for “.”. — P. 74, l. 21 leg.: “4. *bil bîli
.*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: “*kalâ-ma*”, for “*kala(?)ma*”. —
P. 75, l. 7 leg.: “*šû*”, for “*šu*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 17 leg.: “*u*”, for “*û*”. —
Ibid., l. 29 leg.: “4. Lord of lords!”. — Pp. 76, l. 29; 78,
l. 24 leg.: “*û-pi-î*”, for “*û-mi-î*”. — P. 77, l. 11 leg.: “clouds”, for
days”. — *Ibid.*, l. 13 leg.: “unsparing”, for “unconquerable”. — P. 78,
l. 9 leg.: “*-ḫâr-*”, for “*-piš-*”. — Pp. 78, l. 10; 79, l. 15; 116, l. 18
leg.: “*dalîli-ka*”, for “*dalili-ka*”. — P. 78, l. 16 leg.: “*GAB*”, for
“*GAL*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 28 leg.: “*la-iṭ muk-ṭab-lu*”, for “*la-id muk-ṭap-lu*”.
— *Ibid.*, l. 38 before “*ilu*” add.: “.”; leg.: “*šaplu*”, for “*šaplû*”.
— P. 79, l. 4 leg.: “*it^wKU.TU.ŠAR*”, for “*it^wMarduk tu-sir*”. — *Ibid.*,
l. 13 leg.: “*lišâ-a*”, for “*lišâ-a*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 14 leg.: “*nikî*”, for “*nikî*”.
— *Ibid.*, l. 25 leg.: “*-i-tî*”, for “*-i-ti*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 30 leg.: “*û*”, for
“*u*”. — P. 80, l. 33 leg.: “the goddess *KU.TU.ŠAR*”, for “the god
Marduk”. — P. 81, l. 13 leg.: “Ruler of”, for “who destroyest”. — *Ibid.*,
l. 23 leg.: “90”, for “89”. — P. 82, l. 7 leg.: “*ŠU GIDIM(UTUG?)MA
UḪ(?)*”, for “*ḫât utukki-ma imat*”. — *Ibid.*, l. 12 leg.: “*-u*”, for “*u*”. —
Ibid., l. 33 leg.: “*abkallu*”, for “*abkallu*”; “*mûdû-û*”, for “*mudû-u*”. —
P. 83, l. 3 leg.: “*tâmâtî^{pl}*”, for “*tamâtî^{pl}*”. — P. 84, l. 10 leg.: “Bene-
factor”, for “Director”. — *Ibid.*, del. l. 22. — P. 85, l. 9 leg.: “abun-
dance”, for “life”. — *Ibid.*, l. 10 leg.: “65. Speech and hearing bestow
upon me!”. — *Ibid.*, l. 20 leg.: “*abkalli*”, for “*abgalli*”. — P. 86, l. 16

leg.: "K 12922", for "K 13922". — P. 87, l. 24 leg.: "tūr", for "tur". — *Ibid.*, l. 27 leg.: "kīd", for "kid". — *Ibid.*, l. 28 add.: "K 8953 + K 8987, cited as *D*, is dupl. of No. 27, ll. 1—22; the variant readings of *D* are cited in the Vocabulary". — P. 88, l. 37 leg.: "A", for "B". — P. 89, l. 9 leg.: "art glorious", for "treadest". — P. 90, l. 11 leg.: "as", for "ḥar". — *Ibid.*, l. 17 leg.: "ub-", for "-ub-". — *Ibid.*, l. 19 add.: "since printing off I have joined No. 28 to K 6639, the dupl. *A* of No. 46, and to K 8953 *etc.*, the dupl. *D* of No. 27". — P. 92, l. 26 leg.: "linnasiḥ", for "linasiḥ"; "linnisi", for "linasi". — P. 93, l. 14 leg.: "ṣu'atu", for "ṣuātu". — *Ibid.*, ll. 33 ff. leg.: "12. May the s. of my b. be removed, may there be torn away the of 13. May the g. of my h. be loosened". — P. 94, l. 35 leg.: "dannati", for "dannāti". — P. 95, l. 4 leg.: "kurmati", for "kurmatī". — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "Prepare", for "Place". — P. 97, l. 8 leg.: "US.LIK", for "azkur(ur)". — *Ibid.*, l. 15 f. leg.: "pulânîtum", for "pulanîtum". — *Ibid.*, ll. 24, 27 poss. restore "lit-[ta-riḍ]", for "lit-[ta-kil]". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: "ru", for "rn". — P. 98, l. 4 leg.: "uṣ-kin-ma", for "ṣukḳi? (ḳi)-ma". — *Ibid.*, l. 5 leg.: "sâlimu", for "ṣâlimu". — P. 102, l. 19 leg.: "tiṣlîtu", for "tiṣlîtu". — P. 103, l. 17 leg.: "parâsi", for "parasi". — P. 105, ll. 25, 27 leg.: "(âr)", for "(ar)". — *Ibid.*, l. 26 leg.: "ṣu'ati", for "ṣuati". — P. 110, l. 4 leg.: "lil", for "lii". — *Ibid.*, l. 18 leg.: "ṭab", for "tab". — P. 111, l. 2 leg.: "unsparing", for "invincible". — *Ibid.*, l. 9 leg.: "13", for "12". — P. 114, l. 25 leg.: "K 2808", for "K 2801". — P. 115, l. 30 leg.: "besought", for "glorified". — P. 119, l. 13 leg.: "inîṣi-yâ", for "inîṣi-yâ". — *Ibid.*, l. 20 f. leg.: "mîsiru", for "misiru". — Pp. 139, l. 20; 157, l. 7 leg.: "38, 4", for "38, 3".

INDEXES.

I

INDEX TO TABLETS AND DUPLICATES.

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1	3	1	K 155	K 3332, cited as <i>A</i> ; Sm. 1382; K 6019 (No. 5), ll. 11—17, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 3432 + K 8147 (No. 33), ll. 19—38, cited as <i>C</i> .
2	16	4	K 2487 + K 2502 + K 2591	K 8122 (No. 3), ll. 10—16, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 6477, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 9706, cited as <i>C</i> ; K 223, cited as <i>D</i> ; K 11929, cited as <i>E</i> .
3	23	6	K 8122	K 2487 <i>etc.</i> (No. 2), ll. 11—20, cited as <i>A</i> .
4	24	7	K 8105	K 12938, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 10729, cited as <i>B</i> .
5	29	9	K 6019	K 155 (No. 1), ll. 29—35, cited as <i>A</i> .
6	30	10	K 2106 + K 2384 + K 3393 + K 6340 + K 8605 + K 8983 + K 9576 + K 9688 + K 11589 + K 12911 + K 13792 + K 13800	K 3285, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 3330 <i>etc.</i> (No. 7), ll. 9—32, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 9087 (No. 37), ll. 7—13, cited as <i>C</i> ; K 8815, cited as <i>D</i> ; Rm. 96, cited as <i>E</i> ; Sm. 336 + Sm. 1385, cited as <i>F</i> ; K 5980 <i>etc.</i> (No. 10), ll. 7 ff.
7	37	15	K 3330 + Sm. 394 + 81—2—4, 244	K 2106 <i>etc.</i> (No. 6), ll. 71—94, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 9087 (No. 37), ll. 7—13, cited as <i>C</i> ; K 8815, cited as <i>D</i> ; Rm. 96, cited as <i>E</i>

Number	Page	Plate	Tablet	Duplicates
8	41	18	K 2396 + K 3893	.
9	44	19	K 2558 + K 9152	K 3429 + K 8657, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 2538 <i>etc.</i> , Rev. Col. III, ll. 1 — 21 (<i>see</i> IV R, pl. 21*), cited as <i>B</i> ; K 10243; K 10354.
10	48	21	K 5980 + K 8746	K 2106 <i>etc.</i> (No. 6), ll. 97 ff.
11	51	23	K 235 + K 3334	K 3283, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 6537, cited as <i>C</i> .
12	54	26	K 163 + K 218	K 6733, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 3151 <i>b</i> , cited as <i>B</i> ; K 2379 + K 3289, cited as <i>C</i> ; K 10807, cited as <i>D</i> ; K 7984, cited as <i>E</i> .
13	67	32	K 3229	.
14	69	34	K 2793	.
15	69	34	K 2586 + K 7185	.
16	70	35	K 11681	.
17	72	35	K 5668	.
18	72	36	K 8009	K 6804, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 11326 + K 11975, cited as <i>B</i> .
19	74	38	K 34	.
20	76	40	K 10406	.
21	77	41	K 2741 + K 3180 + K 3208 + K 5043 + K 6588 + K 6612 + K 6672 + K 6908 + K 7047 + K 8498 + K 9157 + K 9770 + K 10219 + K 10497 + K 13431 + K 13793	.
22	81	45	K 140 + K 3352 + K 8751 + K 10285	K 6334, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 6853, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 8982, cited as <i>C</i> .
23	85	48	K 13277	.
24	86	48	K 12922	.
25	86	48	K 13296	.
26	87	48	K 10550	.
27	87	49	K 2371 + K 13791	K 2836 + K 6593, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 11549, cited as <i>B</i> ; Sm. 39 ^d , cited as <i>C</i> ; K 8953 + K 8987 <i>etc.</i> , cited as <i>D</i> .

Number	Page	Plate	Tablet	Duplicates
28	90	50	K 3355 [+ K 6639 + K 8953 + K 8987]	K 2371 <i>etc.</i> (No. 27); K 11153 <i>etc.</i> (No. 46).
29	92	50	K 13907
30	92	51	K 3448
31	94	53	K 7207 + K 9675 + K 13274
32	95	53	K 3358 + K 9047
33	96	54	K 3432 + K 8147	K 155 (No. 1), ll. 36—52, cited as <i>A</i> .
34	100	56	K 11876
35	100	56	K 2757
36	102	57	K 9125
37	103	57	K 9087	K 2106 <i>etc.</i> (No. 6), ll. 71—77. cited as <i>A</i> ; K 3330 <i>etc.</i> (No. 7), ll. 9—15, cited as <i>B</i> ; K 8815, ll. 3—9, cited as <i>D</i> ; Rm. 96, ll. 1—7, cited as <i>E</i> .
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40	105	59	K 2567
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44	107	60	K 14210
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47	111	62	K 8808
48	112	62	K 8116
49	113	63	D.T. 65
50	113	64	K 2808 + K 9490	83—1—18, 500, cited as <i>A</i> ; K 12937, cited as <i>B</i> .
51	116	66	K 8190
52	117	66	K 6395 + K 10138
53	119	67	K 3859 + Sm. 383
54	121	69	Sm. 512
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61	126	73	K 8293	K 3342, cited as <i>A</i> .
62	127	74	K 7593

II

INDEX TO REGISTRATION-NUMBERS.

N.B. The registration-number by which a tablet is cited is printed in black type; when two or more fragments have been "joined", the tablet so formed is cited by the lowest of their registration-numbers. References are placed within parentheses; + = "joined to"; dupl. = "duplicate of".

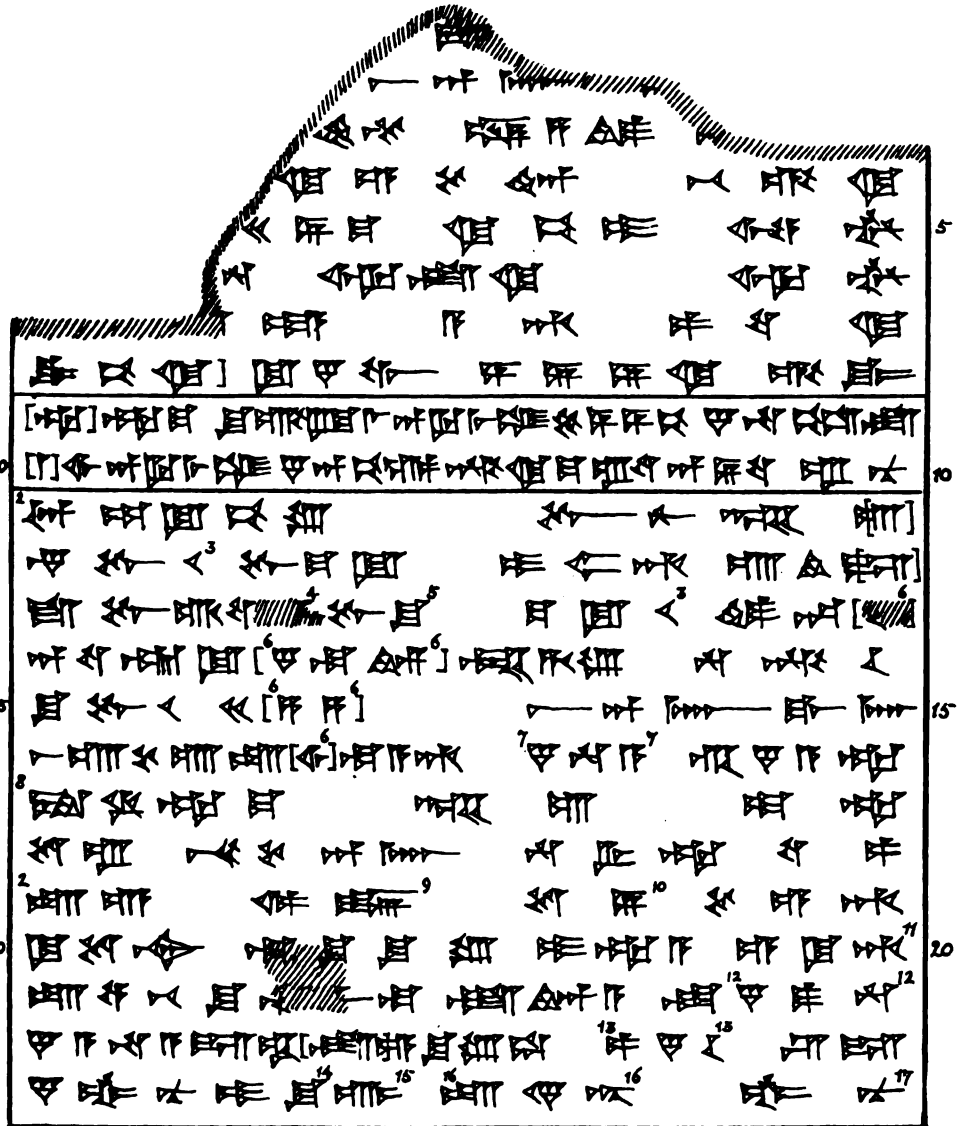
K 34 (No. 19); **K 140** (No. 22); **K 155** (No. 1); **K 163** (No. 12); **K 218** (+ **K 163**); **K 223** (dupl. No. 2); **K 235** (No. 11); **K 2106** (No. 6); **K 2371** (No. 27); **K 2379** (dupl. No. 12); **K 2384** (+ **K 2106**); **K 2396** (No. 8); **K 2487** (No. 2); **K 2502** (+ **K 2487**); **K 2538** *etc.* (dupl. No. 9); **K 2558** (No. 9); **K 2567** (No. 40); **K 2586** (No. 15); **K 2591** (+ **K 2487**); **K 2741** (No. 21); **K 2757** (No. 35); **K 2793** (No. 14); **K 2808** (No. 50); **K 2810** (No. 56); **K 2836** (dupl. No. 27); **K 3151 b** (dupl. No. 12); **K 3180** (+ **K 2741**); **K 3208** (+ **K 2741**); **K 3221** (No. 42); **K 3229** (No. 13); **K 3283** (dupl. No. 11); **K 3285** (dupl. No. 6); **K 3289** (+ **K 2379**); **K 3330** (No. 7); **K 3332** (dupl. No. 1); **K 3334** (+ **K 235**); **K 3342** (dupl. No. 61); **K 3352** (+ **K 140**); **K 3355** (No. 28); **K 3358** (No. 32); **K 3393** (+ **K 2106**); **K 3429** (dupl. No. 9); **K 3432** (No. 33); **K 3448** (No. 30); **K 3463** (No. 60); **K 3859** (No. 53); **K 3893** (+ **K 2396**); **K 5043** (+ **K 2741**); **K 5668** (No. 17); **K 5980** (No. 10); **K 6019** (No. 5); **K 6334** (dupl. No. 22); **K 6340** (+ **K 2106**); **K 6395** (No. 52); **K 6477** (dupl. No. 2); **K 6537** (dupl. No. 11); **K 6588** (+ **K 2741**); **K 6593** (+ **K 2836**); **K 6612** (+ **K 2741**); **K 6639** (+ **K 3355**); **K 6644** (No. 58); **K 6672** (+ **K 2741**); **K 6733** (dupl. No. 12); **K 6792** (No. 55); **K 6804** (dupl. No. 18); **K 6853** (dupl. No. 22); **K 6908** (+ **K 2741**); **K 7047** (+ **K 2741**); **K 7185** (+ **K 2586**); **K 7207** (No. 31); **K 7593** (No. 62); **K 7916** (No. 41); **K 7978** (No. 59); **K 7984** (dupl. No. 12); **K 8009** (No. 18); **K 8105** (No. 4); **K 8116** (No. 48); **K 8122** (No. 3); **K 8147** (+ **K 3432**); **K 8190** (No. 51); **K 8293** (No. 61); **K 8498** (+ **K 2741**); **K 8605** (+ **K 2106**); **K 8657** (+ **K 3429**); **K 8746** (+ **K 5980**); **K 8751** (+ **K 140**); **K 8808** (No. 47); **K 8815** (dupl. Nos. 6, 7, 37); **K 8930** (No. 39); **K 8953** (+ **K 3355**); **K 8982** (dupl. No. 22); **K 8983** (+ **K 2106**); **K 8987** (+ **K 3355**); **K 9047** (+ **K 3358**); **K 9087** (No. 37); **K 9125** (No. 36);

K 9152 (+ **K 2558**); **K 9157** (+ **K 2741**); **K 9490** (+ **K 2808**);
K 9576 (+ **K 2106**); **K 9675** (+ **K 7207**); **K 9688** (+ **K 2106**);
K 9706 (+ **K 6477**); **K 9770** (+ **K 2741**); **K 9909** (No. 57); **K 10138**
(+ **K 6395**); **K 10219** (+ **K 2741**); **K 10243** (dupl. No. 9); **K 10285**
(+ **K 140**); **K 10354** (dupl. No. 9); **K 10406** (No. 20); **K 10497**
(+ **K 2741**); **K 10550** (No. 26); **K 10729** (dupl. No. 4); **K 10807**
(dupl. No. 12); **K 11153** (No. 46); **K 11326** (dupl. No. 18); **K 11549**
(dupl. No. 27); **K 11589** (+ **K 2106**); **K 11681** (No. 16); **K 11876**
(No. 34); **K 11929** (dupl. No. 2); **K 11975** (+ **K 11326**); **K 12911**
(+ **K 2106**); **K 12922** (No. 24); **K 12937** (dupl. No. 50); **K 12938**
(dupl. No. 4); **K 13274** (+ **K 7207**); **K 13277** (No. 23); **K 13296**
(No. 25); **K 13355** (No. 43); **K 13431** (+ **K 2741**); **K 13791** (+ **K 2371**);
K 13792 (+ **K 2106**); **K 13793** (+ **K 2741**); **K 13800** (+ **K 2106**);
K 13907 (No. 29); **K 14210** (No. 44); **Sm. 336** (dupl. No. 6); **Sm. 383**
(+ **K 3859**); **Sm. 394** (+ **K 3330**); **Sm. 398** (dupl. No. 27); **Sm. 512**
(No. 54); **Sm. 1382** (dupl. No. 1); **Sm. 1385** (+ **Sm. 336**); **D.T. 65**
(No. 49); **Rm. 96** (dupl. Nos. 6, 7, 37); **Rm. 582** (+ **K 11153**);
81-2-4, 244 (+ **K 3330**); **82-3-23, 119** (No. 45); **83-1-18, 500**
(dupl. No. 50); **Bu 91-5-9, 16** (No. 38).

CUNEIFORM TEXTS.

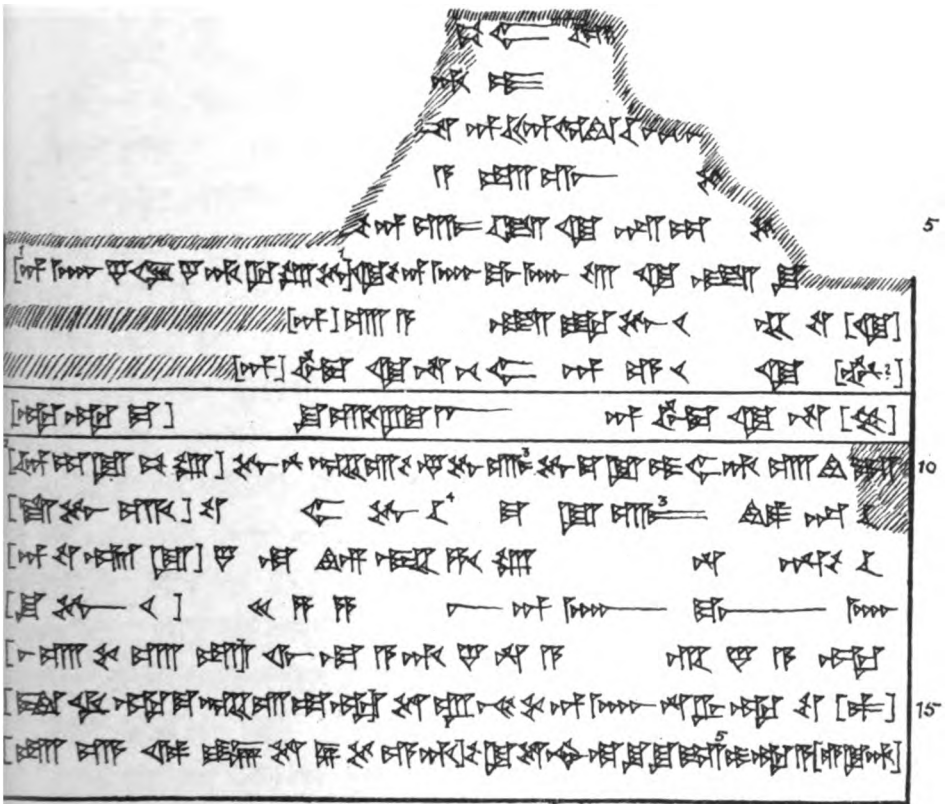
N.B. The numbers which precede the foot-notes refer to the corresponding numbers in the text; when a note refers to one sign only, the number is placed to the right of the sign in the text (*e. g.*¹); when a variant reading is given of more than one sign, the number of the note is placed on each side of the signs referred to (*e. g.* ¹.¹); when a note refers to a whole line of the text, the number of the note is placed at the beginning of that line. Duplicates of a text are cited by the capitals *A, B, C etc.* Restorations are placed within brackets []; dupl. = "duplicate"; l. = "line"; r. = "restored from".

NO. 2. OBYERSE.



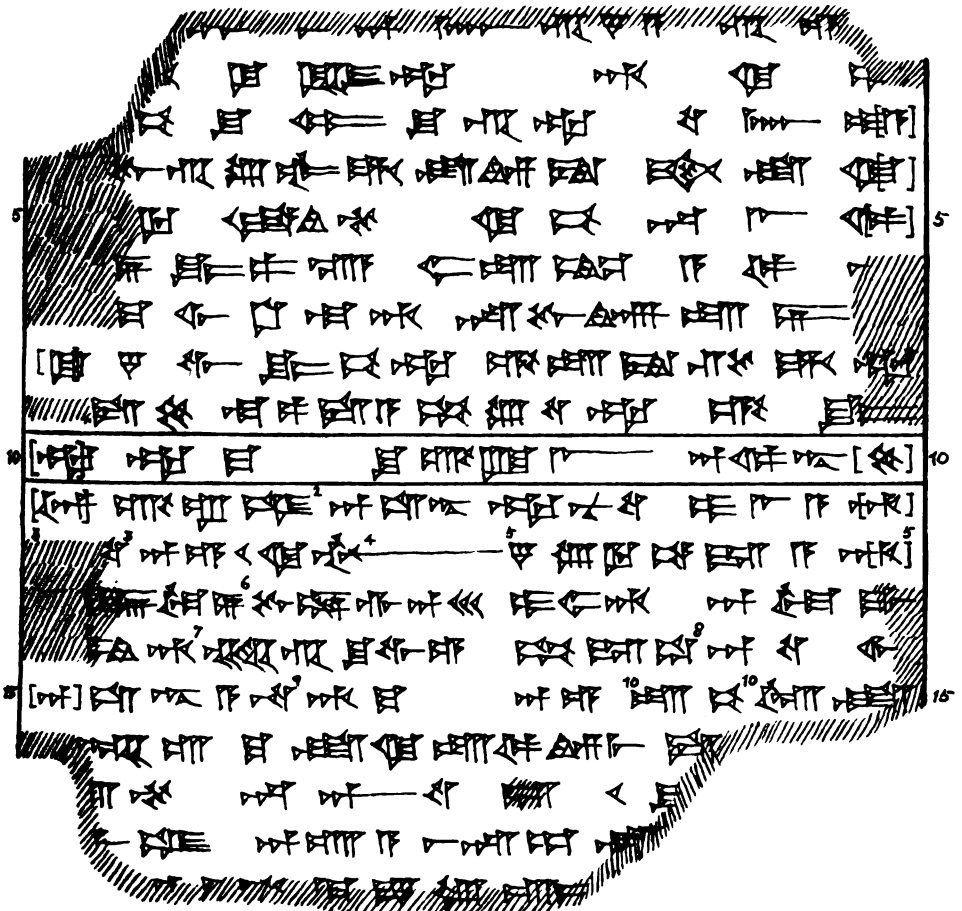
K8122, ll. 10-16, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 11-20; K6477, cited as B, is dupl. of ll. 13-24;
 K9706, cited as C, is dupl. of ll. 24-35; K 223, cited as D, is dupl. of ll. 28-39; and K11929,
 ll. 1-9, cited as E, is dupl. of ll. 32-42. 2. The complets 11 and 12, 19 and 20, each
 form one line with division marks (⊕) in A. 3. A B E F F. 4. A ⊕. 5. A. 6. r. A.
 7. B ⊕. 8. ll. 17 and 18 form one line in A. 9. B ⊕. 10. B ⊕. 11. B ⊕.
 12. B ⊕. 13. B ⊕. 14. r. D. 15. r. BD. 16. B ⊕. 17. B ⊕.

NO. 3



n. K 2596 + K 3893, l. 9. 2. ll. 10-16 have been restored from K 249 etc. ll. 11-12, which I cite in A; ll. 10, 15 and 16 each form two lines in A. 3. A. 4. A. 5. A.

NO. 5.



K105, ll. 29-35, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 11-17. 2. A 卩. 3. A 卩 卩 卩. 4. A 卩 卩. 5. A 卩 卩 卩 [卩 卩 卩]. 6. A 卩 卩. 7. A 卩 卩 卩. 8. A 卩 卩. 9. A 卩 卩. 10. A 卩 卩 卩 卩.

1. 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 2. 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]
 子 子 子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

子 子 子 子 [子 子]

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子 子 子 子 [子 子]

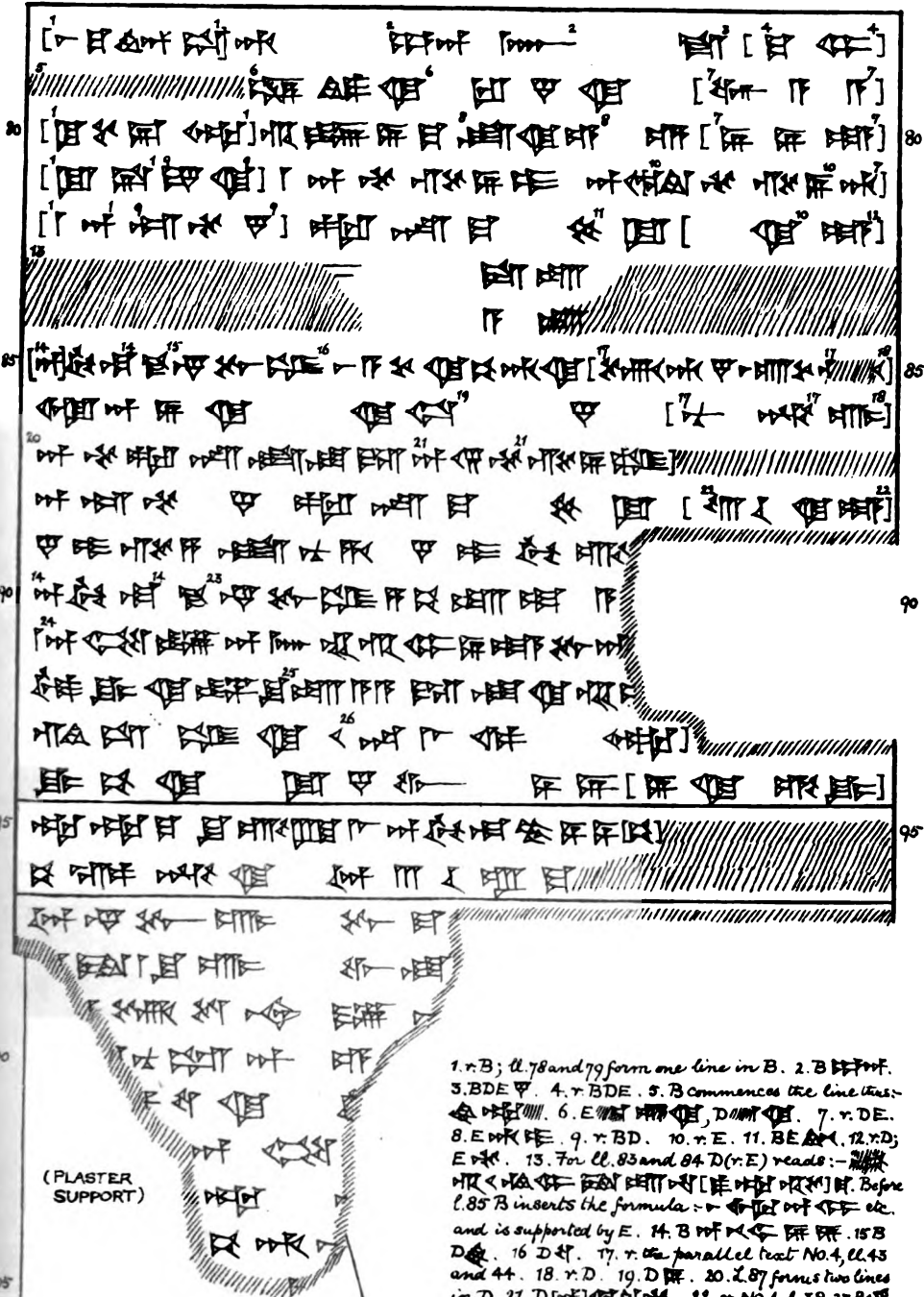
子 子 子 子 [子 子]

(PLASTER SUPPORT)

子 子 子 子
 子 子 子 子
 子 子 子 子
 子 子 子 子

50

1. 子 子 子 子. 2. The bracketed portions of ll. 26-29 have been restored from A. 3. A 子 子. 4. A.



1. r. B; ll. 78 and 79 form one line in B. 2. B 𠄎𠄎𠄎.
 3. BDE 𠄎. 4. r. BDE. 5. B commences the line thus:
 𠄎𠄎𠄎. 6. E 𠄎𠄎𠄎, D 𠄎𠄎𠄎. 7. r. DE.
 8. E 𠄎𠄎𠄎. 9. r. BD. 10. r. E. 11. BE 𠄎. 12. r. D;
 E 𠄎. 13. For ll. 83 and 84 D(r. E) reads: - 𠄎𠄎
 𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎𠄎. Before
 l. 85 B inserts the formula: 𠄎𠄎𠄎 𠄎𠄎𠄎 etc.
 and is supported by E. 14. B 𠄎𠄎𠄎 15. B
 D 𠄎. 16. D 𠄎. 17. r. the parallel text No. 4, ll. 43
 and 44. 18. r. D. 19. D 𠄎. 20. 𠄎 87 forms two lines
 in D. 21. D 𠄎𠄎𠄎. 22. r. No. 4, l. 58. 23. B 𠄎.
 24. B 𠄎𠄎. 25. B 𠄎. 26. B 𠄎𠄎.

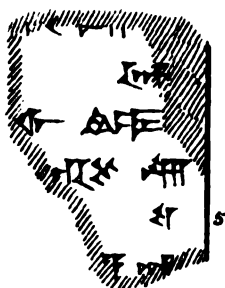
(PLASTER SUPPORT)

NO. 12. REV. (CONT.)

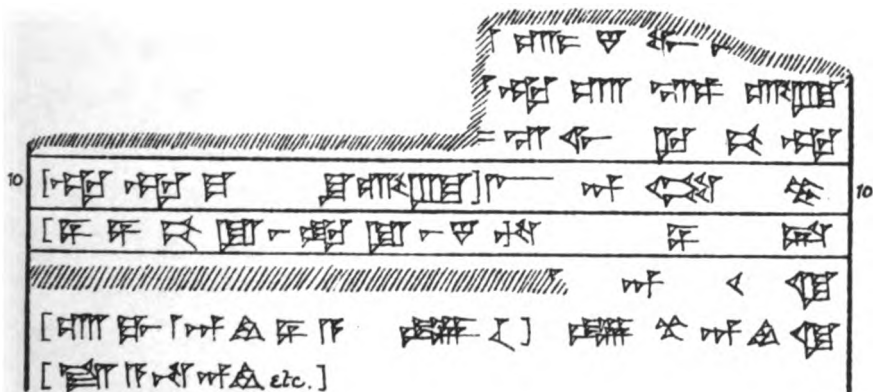
1. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 2. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 3. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 4. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 5. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 6. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 7. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 8. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 9. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 10. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 11. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 12. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 13. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 14. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明
 15. 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明

1. E < 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明. 2. 2. 108 forms 2 lines in E, which read: 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明, and 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明. 3. v. E. 4. E 天. 5. E 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明. 6. E 天. 7. 2. 111 and 112 form one line in E. 8. E 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明. 9. For l. 113 E reads: 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明. 10. Omitted by E. 11. 2. 115-118 form 3 lines in E. 12. E 天. 13. E 天有日月 照臨天下 萬物咸睹 其明.

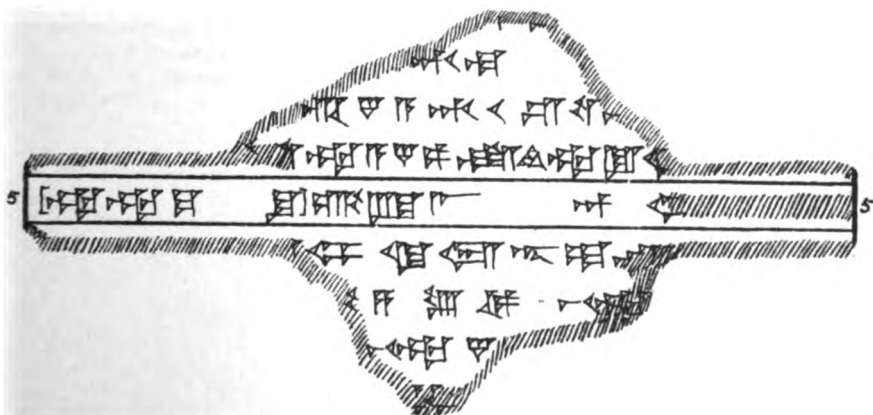
NO. 16. OBVERSE.



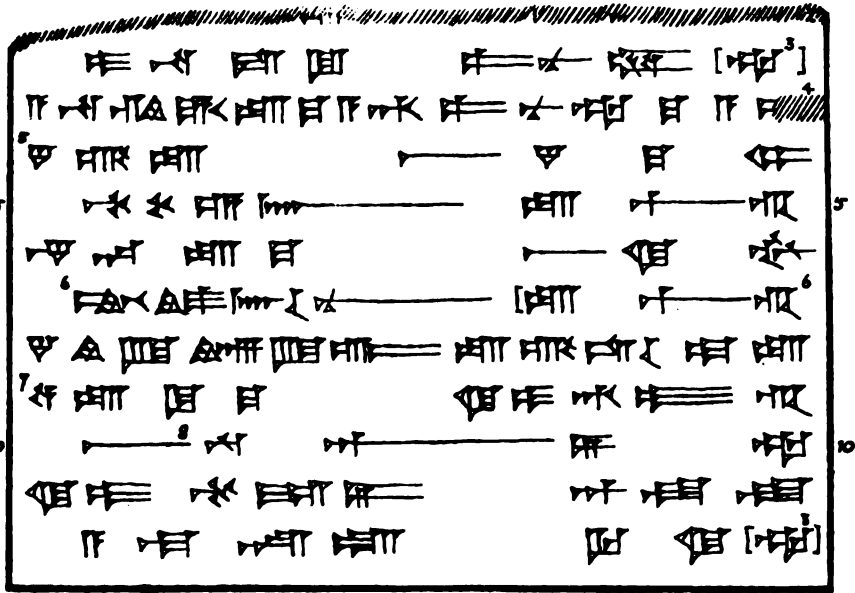
NO. 16. REVERSE.



NO. 17.

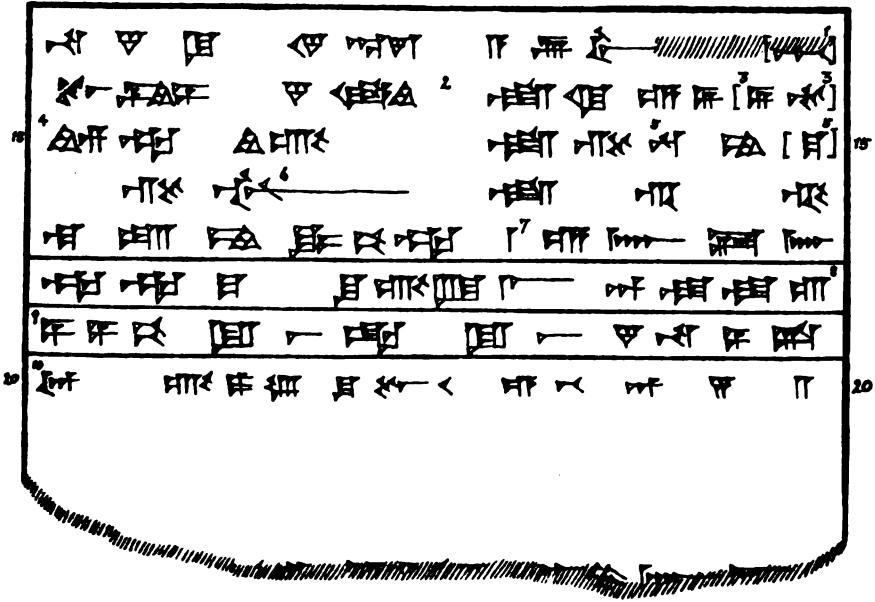


NO. 18. OBVERSE.



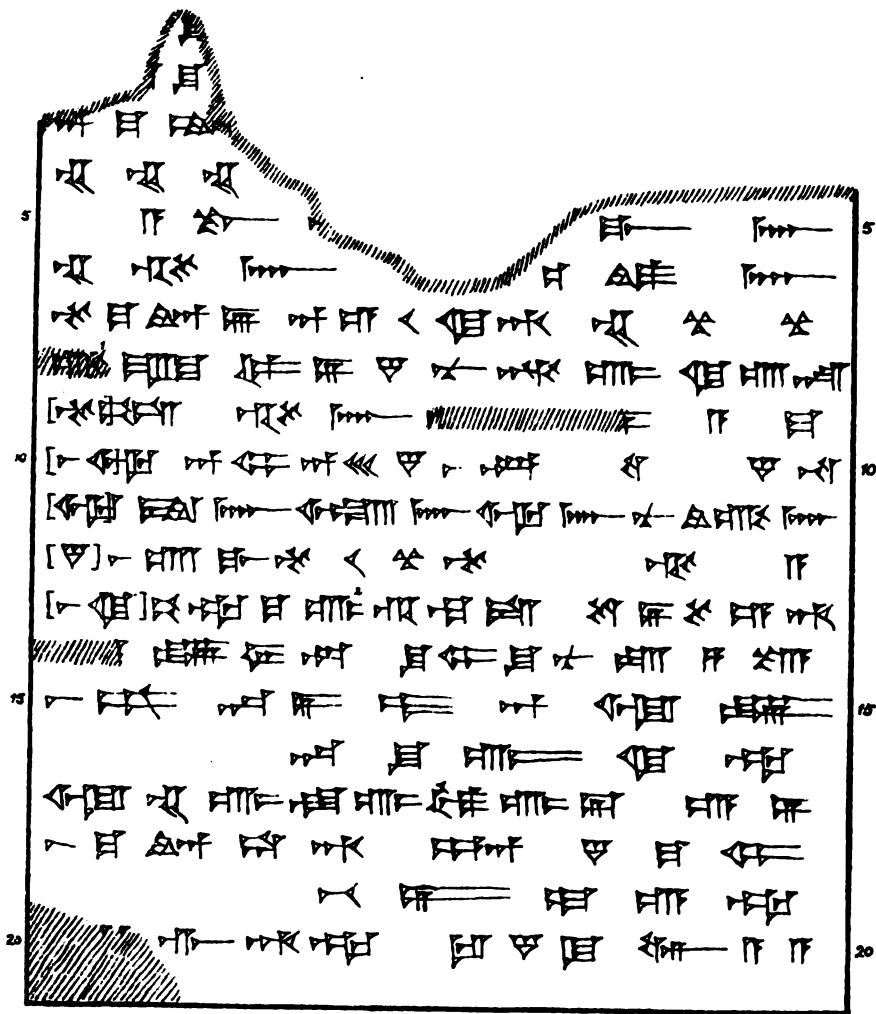
K6804, ll. 1-18, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 1-18; K 11826 + K 11975, cited as B, is dupl. of ll. 9-19. 2. Ll. 1 and 2 probably formed one line in A, which also gives traces of 2 preceding lines, reading :- l. 1 ~~...~~, and l. 2 ~~...~~. 3. v. A. 4. A ~~...~~. 5. The complets 4 and 5, 6 and 7, each form one line in A. 6. A [~~...~~] [~~...~~] [~~...~~]. 7. The complets 9 and 10, 11 and 12, each form one line in A and B. 8. A ~~...~~.

NO. 19. REVERSE.






























































































1. r.A. 2. B here inserts ∇ .
3. r.B; A $\square \square \square$.
4. Ll. 14 and 16 form one line in B.
5. A $\nabla \square$.
6. B $\nabla \square$.
7. A $[\square] \nabla$.
8. AB \square .
9. After l. 18 A ceases to be a duplicate, giving 3 lines of directions for ornaments: - $\nabla \square \square \nabla \nabla \square \square \square \square \square$, $\nabla \square \square \square$, and $\square \square \square \square \square$.
10. L. 20 is written in smaller characters over an erasure; B reads: - $\square \square \square \square$.

NO. 19. OBVERSE.

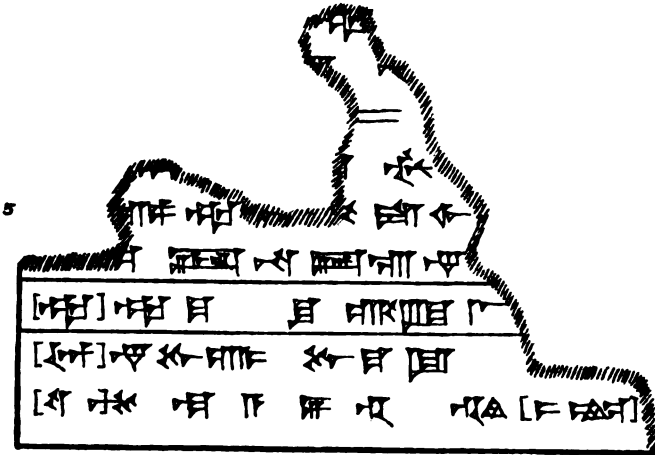


1. Doubly. 2. Written over an erasure.

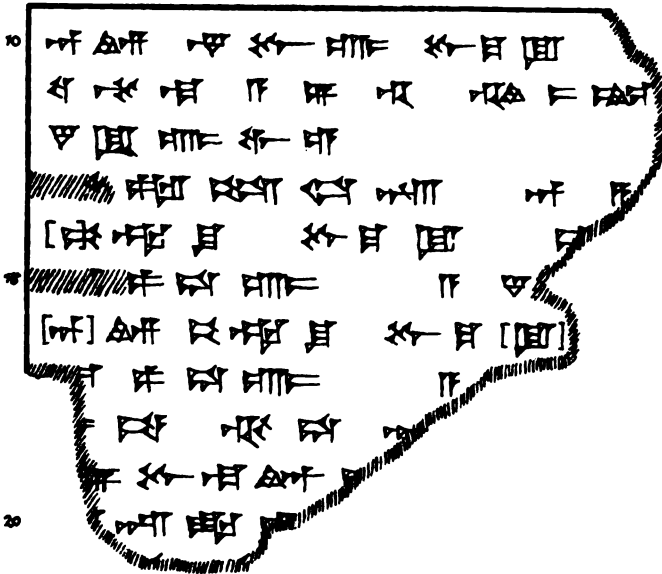
NO. 19. REVERSE.

	<p>        </p>	
	<p>        </p>	
	<p>        </p>	
25	<p>        </p>	25
	<p>        </p>	
	<p>        </p>	
	<p>        </p>	
	<p>        </p>	
30	<p>        </p>	30
	<p>        </p>	
	<p>        </p>	
	<p>        </p>	
	<p>        </p>	

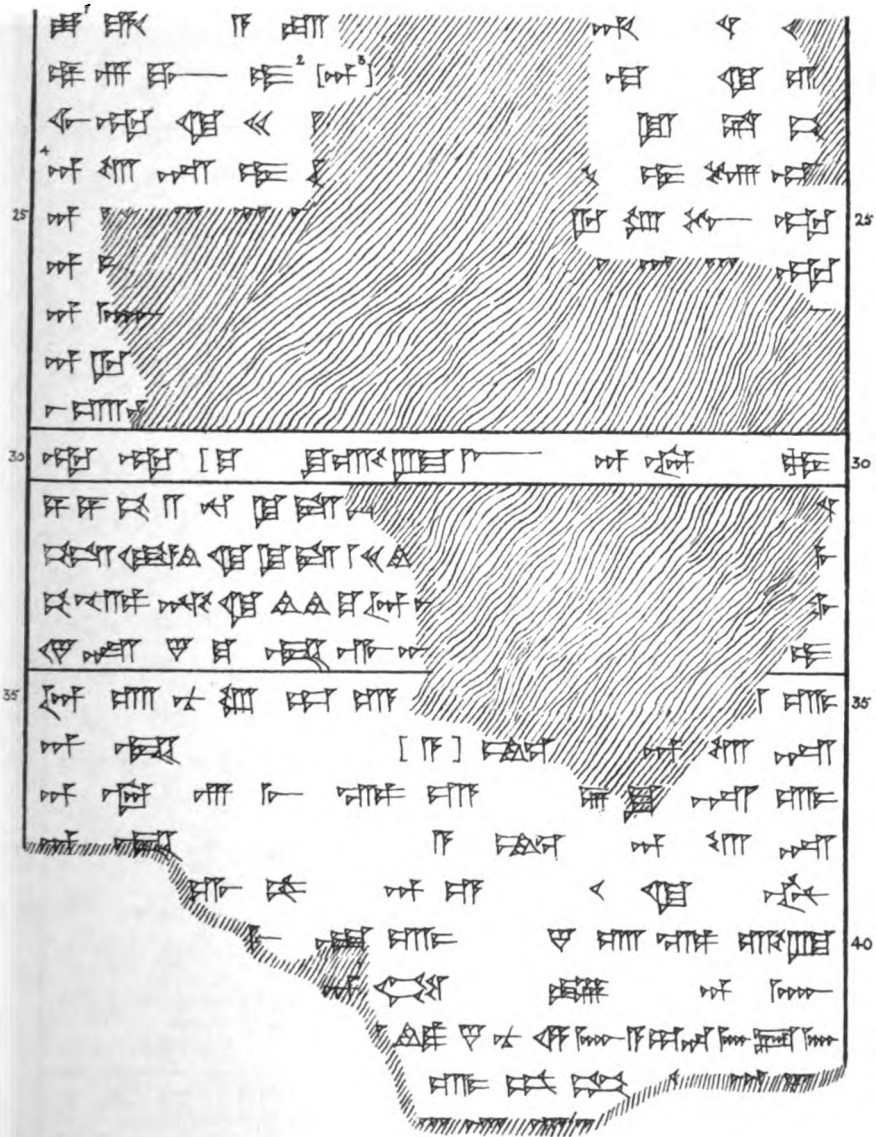
NO. 20. OBYVERSE.



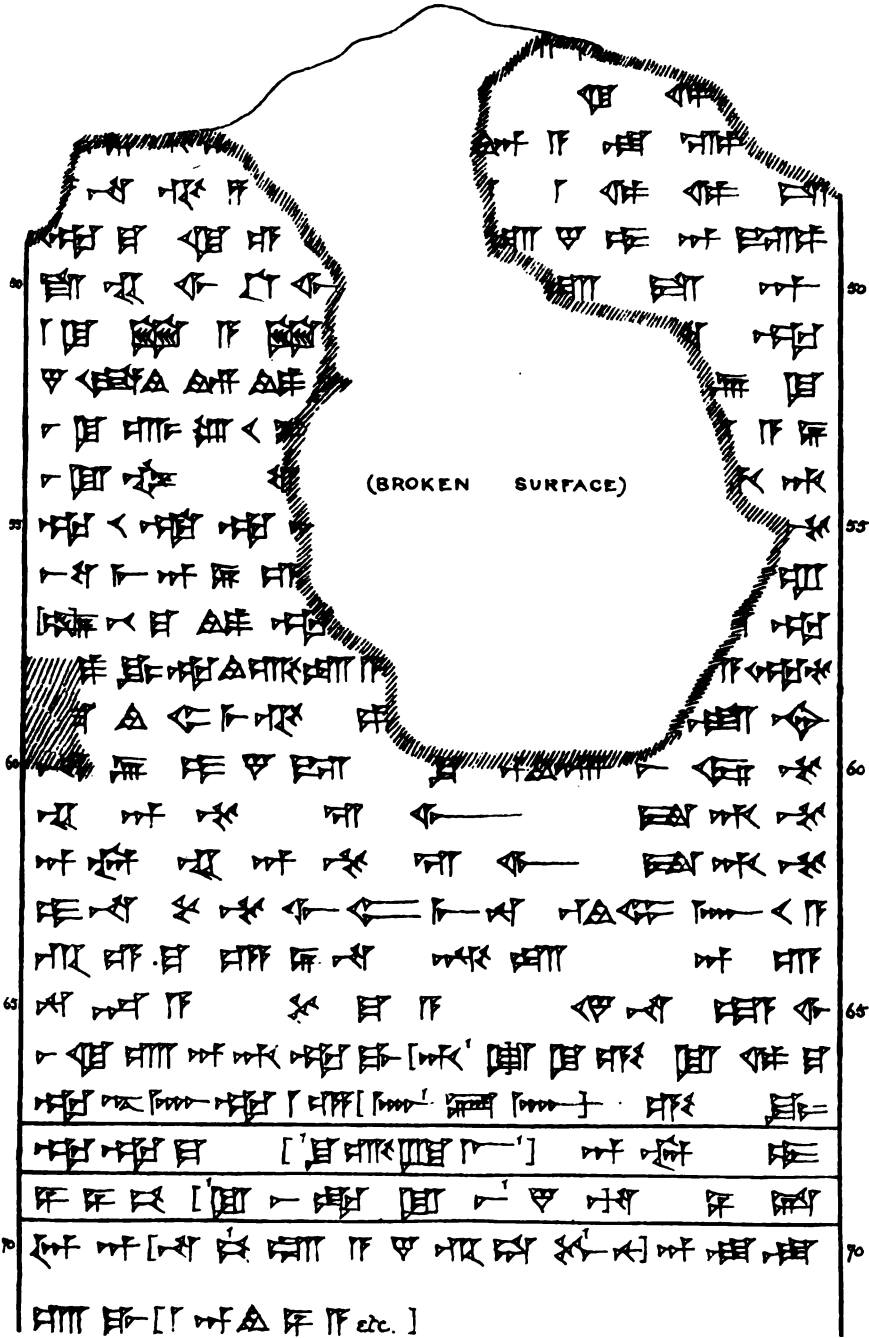
NO. 20. REVERSE.



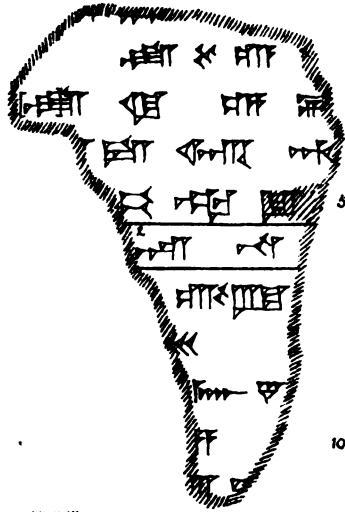
NO. 22. OBV. (CONT.)



1. B 𠄎𠄎. 2. Omitted by B. 3. 𠄎. B. 4. B apparently makes some insertion before 𠄎.

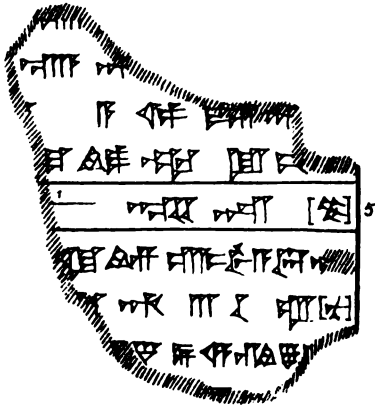
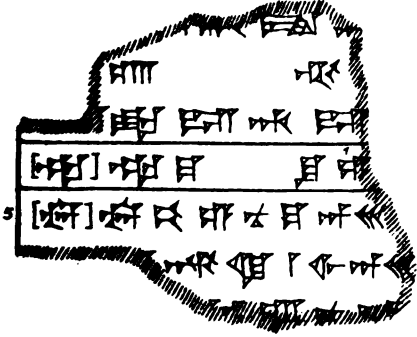


1. Restored from C.



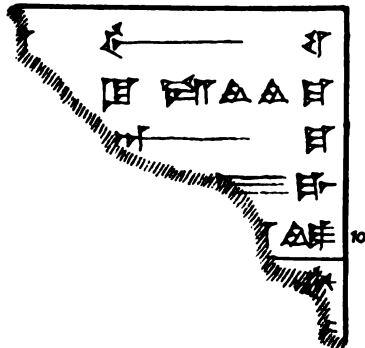
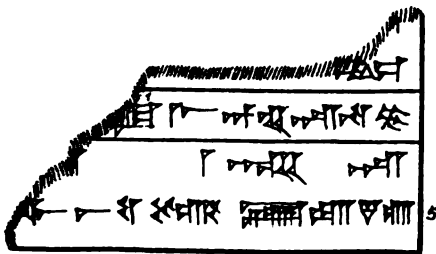
NO. 24.

NO. 25.



NO. 26. OBVERSE .

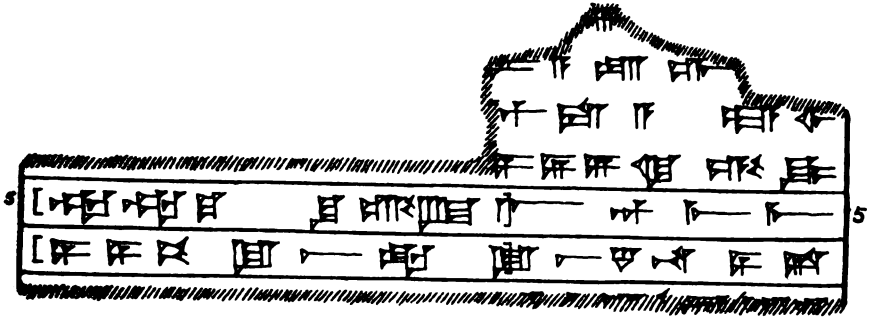
NO. 26. REVERSE .



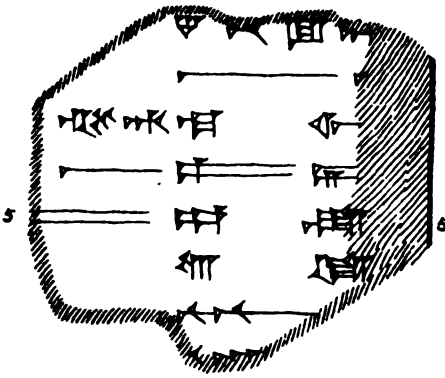
1. L. 4 of NO. 24, l. 5 of NO. 25 and l. 5 of NO. 26 should each be restored to read :- 𑀓𑀡𑀓𑀡𑀓𑀡𑀓𑀡𑀓𑀡𑀓𑀡 etc. 2. L. 6 of NO. 23 should probably be restored as l. 5 of NO. 26.

1

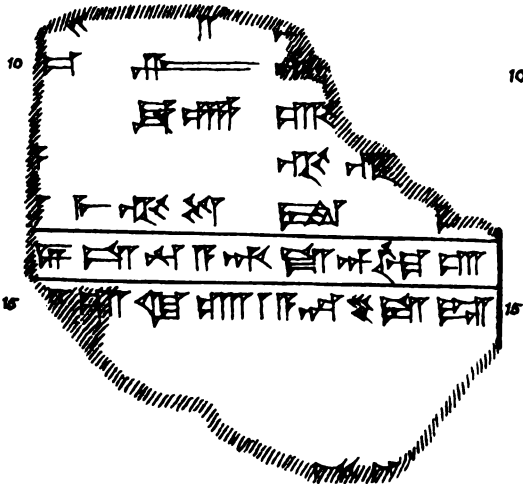
NO. 34.

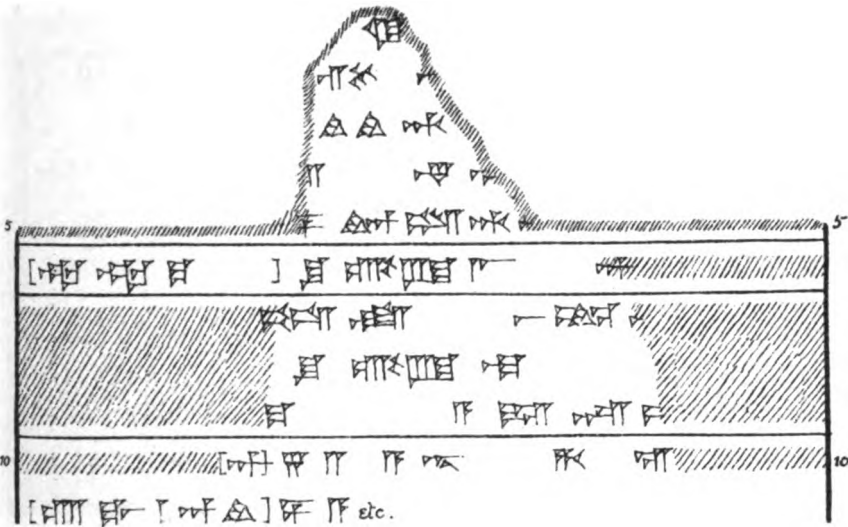


NO. 35, OBVERSE.

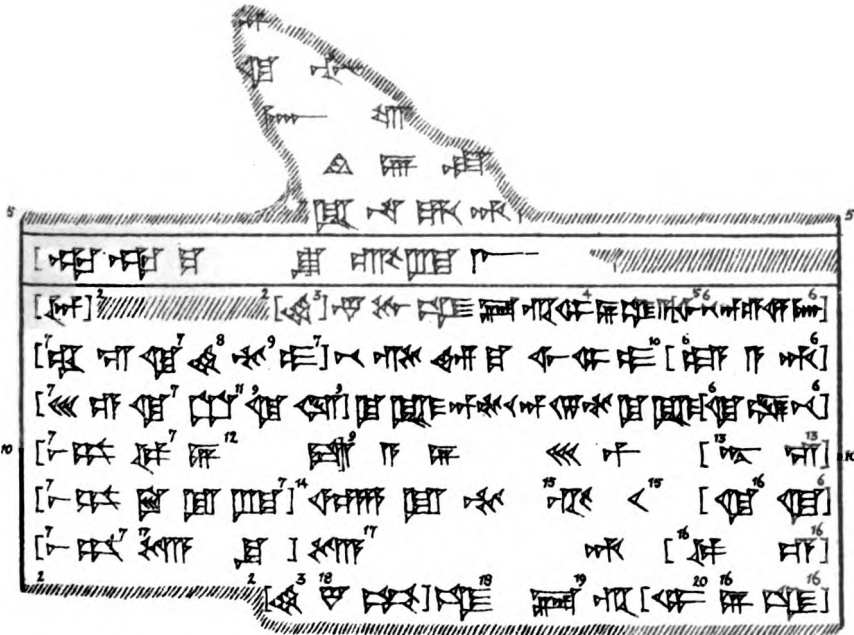


NO. 35 REVERSE.



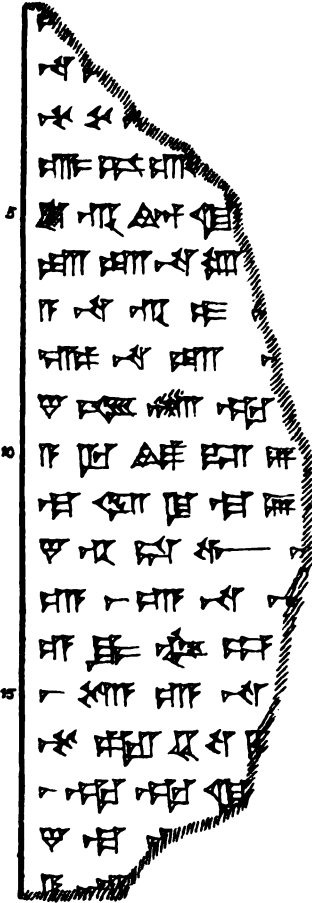


NO. 37.



1. K 2062k, ll. 71-77, which I cite as A, K 35502k, ll. 9-15, cited as B, K 8715, ll. 5-9, cited as D, and Pm. 96, ll. 1-7, cited as E are partly duplicate of ll. 7-75. 2. Possibly to be restored 卅(4) 卅(5) 卅(6) according to B; A 卅(7) 卅(8) 卅(9). 3. r. BE; A 卅(10) + A F. 5. r. A. 6. r. AD. 7. r. AB. 8. r. B; A 卅(11). 9. r. ABE. 10. A 卅(12). 11. r. B; A 卅(13) 卅(14). 12. r. B; A 卅(15) 卅(16). 13. r. AE; D 卅(17) 卅(18). 14. A here inserts <. 15. AD 卅(19) 卅(20). 16. r. ADE. 17. r. B; A 卅(21) 卅(22) 卅(23) 卅(24) 卅(25) 卅(26) 卅(27) 卅(28). 18. r. BDE; A 卅(29) 卅(30). 19. D 卅(31) 卅(32). 20. r. AE; D 卅(33).

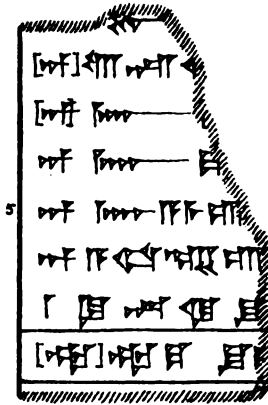
NO. 42. OBVERSE.



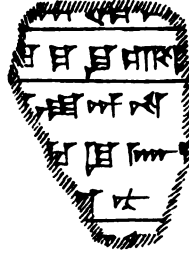
NO. 42. REVERSE.



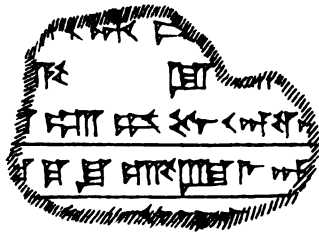
NO. 43.



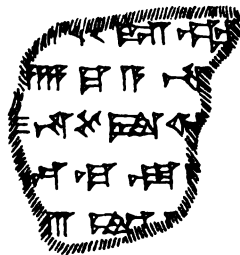
NO. 44.



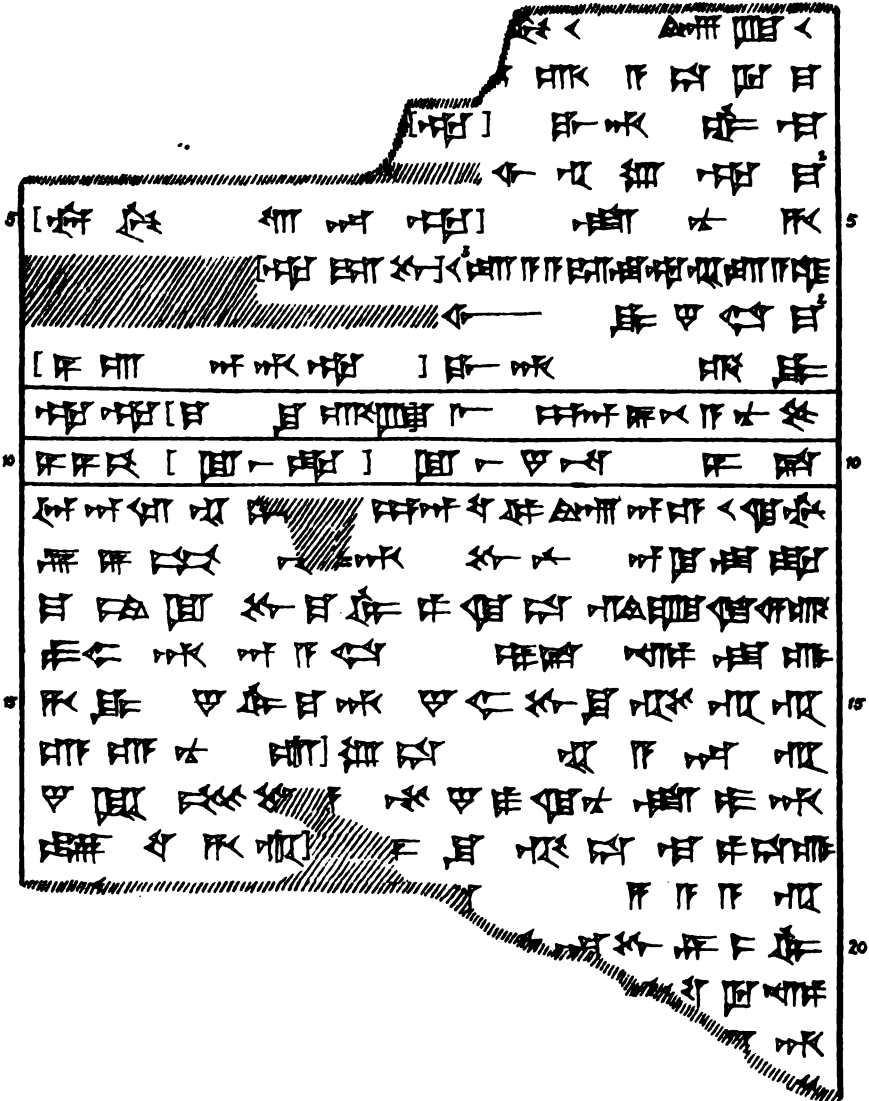
NO. 43. OBVERSE.



NO. 43. REVERSE.

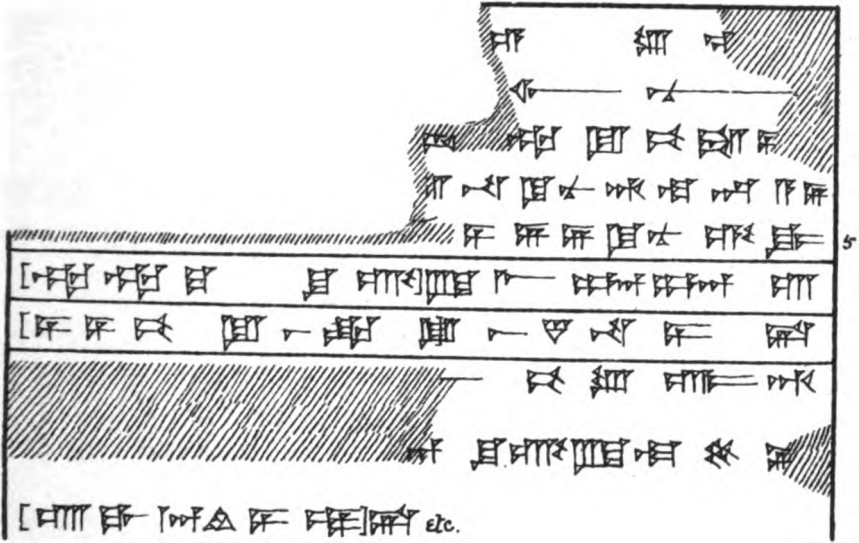


NO. 46.



K6639, which I cite as A, is dupl. of ll. 3-12; ll. 3-8 have been restored from A. 2. Each of the couplets 4 and 6, 7 and 8 forms one line in A. 3. A HITE.

NO. 47.



NO. 48. OBVERSE.



NO. 53. REVERSE.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62
 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

NO. 54.

[四] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
 [𠄎] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 [𠄎]
 [𠄎] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 [𠄎]
 [𠄎] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 [𠄎]
 [𠄎] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 [𠄎]
 [𠄎] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 [𠄎]
 [𠄎] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 [𠄎]

NO. 55

[四] 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
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NO. 56.

𠄎 𠄎 𠄎
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1. Ll. 2f. should prob. be restored according to No. 59, ll. 7f. 2. Ll. 9-11 have been restored from No. 59, ll. 7ff.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Plate 2, No. 1, l. 45: after 𠄎 C inserts 𠄎. — Plate 3, No. 1, l. 47: C reads 𠄎
 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎; *ibid.* l. 51: for 𠄎 C reads 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎.
 Plate 4, No. 2, l. 12: 𠄎 for 𠄎 is read by A only. — Plate 12, No. 6, l. 77: D reads
 𠄎 for 𠄎. — Plate 15, No. 7, l. 16: for 𠄎 A reads 𠄎. — Plate 18, No. 13,
 l. 67: for 𠄎 C reads 𠄎. — The text of No. 21, ll. 17-18
 (see Plate 41), increased by the additional fragment K 6612, runs as
 follows:—



The text of No. 21, ll. 57 ff. (see Plate 42), increased by the additional
 fragment K 6598, runs as follows:—

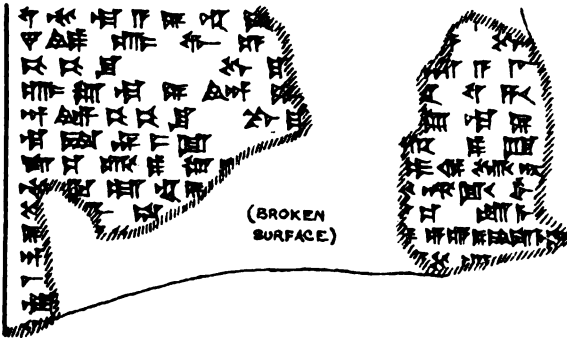


Plate 65, No. 80, Reverse, note 1: before 𠄎 𠄎 the sign 𠄎
 should be inserted.

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