CUNEIFORM TABLETS FROM THE WISEMAN COLLECTION[1]

By JON TAYLOR

The remains of the Percy J. Wiseman collection of cuneiform tablets were acquired in 2010 by the British Museum, where they now form the 2010-6-022 collection. The tablets almost all originate from southern Iraq, including the sites of Drehem, Larsa, Nippur, Sippar and Umma. They constitute records from the Ur III and Old Babylonian periods (21st–17th century B.C.) and from the Neo-Babylonian and Achaemenid periods (6th–4th century B.C.). This article provides an overview of the collection and makes the texts available for further study.

Introduction

In 2010 a small but interesting collection of clay tablets was acquired by the British Museum from the estate of the late Prof. Donald J. Wiseman, former Director of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq, Editor of *Iraq*, Assistant Keeper of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum, and Professor of Assyriology at the School of Oriental and African Studies. They were collected by Wiseman's father, Percy J. Wiseman, during his RAF service in Iraq between 1921 and 1926[2]. Wiseman junior described in his memoirs how "I could not understand how they lay around the home unread and they whetted my appetite for such things and places" (Wiseman 2003: 10). Wiseman senior was himself interested in the ancient Near East, publishing two books on Biblical history. His collection originally included many cylinder seals[3], bricks, Hebrew manuscripts and miscellaneous other artefacts from the Middle East. A total of 19 inscribed objects now form the 2010-6-022 collection at the British Museum. One is labelled "W[iseman] 50" and another "86", giving an indication of the original size of the collection; other documentation reveals "W" numbers up to 99, and such information as is available on this additional material is given below. The texts are presented here in transliteration and translation, with minimal notes, and digital images are available in the British Museum's online collections catalogue: http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/search_the_collection_database.aspx.

2010-6-022, 1 (W4). An Old Babylonian administrative text about sheep and goats. Provenance uncertain. Dated Rim-Sin I year 46 (c. 1777 B.C.) month i. The seal impressions are now mostly illegible, except for traces on the base: 1 [...], 2 ᵍdub-sar?ᵍ [...], 3 dumu [...], 4 ìr? [...].

Obverse

1	1 *me-at* 22 SÍG UDU.HI.A	122 sheep fleeces,
2	87 UDU.NITÁ.HI.A	87 of male sheep,
3	50 $SILA_4$.DU	50 of *DU*-lambs,
4	50 KIR_{11}.DU	50 of female *DU*-lambs;
5	ŠU.NIGÍN 3 *me-at* 9 SÍG UDU.HI<.A>	total: 309 sheep fleeces.
6	[8] UZ.HI.A	8 goats,
7	2 SAL+GÀR.HI.A	2 female goats,
8	3 MÁŠ.DU	3 *DU*-kids,
9	4 MÁŠ.GAL	4 male goats;

[1] I would like to thank Irving Finkel and Caroline Waerzeggers for their invaluable assistance in solving problems in these texts.

[2] Wiseman's diary records on February 2nd 1924: "At Babylon with Prof. de la Beres – obtained 3 or 4 excellent tablets – also a piece of the frieze of the Throne Room – where Belshazzar saw writing on the wall." Unfortunately, it is not clear exactly which tablets are meant. It is unlikely that any of the tablets in the 2010-6-022 collection, other than the forgery (no. 18), was found at Babylon.

[3] The cylinder seals have recently been acquired by the British Museum, registered as the 2012-6-003 collection.

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Reverse

10	ŠU.NIGÍN 17 UZ.HI.A	total: 17 goats
11	*ša* ^{d}*en-ki-la-ma-sà-šu*	belonging to Enki-lamassashu,
12	NA.GADA ⌜*ap-lum*?⌝	shepherd of Aplum
13	*ù li-pí-it-ì-lí*	and Lipit-ili.
14	⌜ITU BÁRA⌝.ZAG.GAR	(Month i,
15	MU.KI.17 ì-si-in^{ki} / BA.AN.DAB$_5$	year 46 of King Rim-Sin of Larsa).

2010-6-022, 2 (W 6). An Ur III administrative text from Drehem about sheep. Dated Shulgi year 44b (c. 2051 B.C.) month xi. Ur-nigar is attested as the recipient of dead animals from Nalu (an animal fattener) in many dozens of documents from Drehem during the reigns of Shulgi and Amar-Suen. Unsealed.

Obverse

1	1 udu	1 sheep,
2	1 u$_8$	1 ewe;
3	ba-ug$_5$	dead.
4	ud-4-kam	4th day.
5	ki na-lu$_5$	From Nalu

Reverse

6	ur-nigar$_x^{gar}$	Ur-nigar
7	šu ba-ti	received.
8	itu ezen-me-ki-ĝál	(Month xi,
9	mu si-mu-ru-um^{ki} / lu-lu-bu-um^{ki} / a-rá-10-lá-1-kam / ba-húl	year 44b of King Shulgi).

2010-6-022, 3 (W 7). An Ur III administrative text from Drehem about birds. Dated Shulgi year 39* (c. 2056 B.C.) month i. The expenditure to Abilia of dead animals brought into the palace is known from other texts from Drehem. Unsealed.

Obverse

1	1 uz-tur	1 duck
2	šu-^{d}EN.ZU maškim	— Shu-Sin, the commissioner.
	{erased line}	
3	3 tu-gur$_4^{mušen}$	3 doves;
4	ba-ug$_5$ é-gal-la ba-an-[ku$_4$]	dead, brought into the palace.

Reverse

5	zi-ga	Expenditure
6	á-bí-lí-/a	of Abilia.
7	itu maš-kù-gu$_7$	(Month i,
8	mu-ús-sa bàd / ma-da ba-dù	year 39* of King Shulgi).
9	mu-ús-sa-bi	

2010-6-022, 4 (W 8). A Late Babylonian administrative text about a labourer. Dated Nabonidus year 1 (555 B.C.) month ii day 8. Unsealed. This tablet is part of the Mashtuk archive from Sippar.

Obverse

1	*a-gar šá* ITU Ù 15$^{!}$ UD.KAM	A labourer for a month and a half,
2	^{md}A[G.M]U.DU A-*šú šá* ^{m}ÌR-*iá*	Nabu-shum-ukin, son of Ardiya,
3	*ina* ŠU.MIN ^{m}*na-din* A ^{m}*maš-tuk*	from Nadin, son of Mashtuk,
4	*e-ṭir*	has been paid.

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Reverse

5	*ina* GUB^{zu} *šá* ^{md}AMAR.UTU.EN.MU	In the presence of Marduk-bel-shumi
6	⌜*u* ^{md}ÌR⌝.^{d}AMAR.UTU	and Arad-Marduk.
7	ITU GU_4 UD.8.KAM MU.1.KAM	(Month ii, day 8, year 1
8	⌜d+AG.I LUGAL.E⌝^{ki}	of Nabonidus, King of Babylon.)

2010-6-022, 5 (W 17). An Ur III letter order(?) concerning beer. Provenance uncertain. Undated. The seal impressions are now very faint. Traces of two lines are preserved: lugal$^{?}$-ma / [x] x na.

Obverse

1	10 kaš	10 (jars of) beer
2	⌜10⌝[+X] ka-tab kaš	10+X double-opening (jars of) beer
3	[x x a]n-ba	...anba
4	⌜hé-na⌝-ab-sum-/mu	may he be given.

Reverse

5	⌜šu-gàr⌝ ìr-^{d}/nanna	Shugar, Ir-Nanna
6	ù ⌜lugal⌝-hé-ĝál	and Lugal-hegal.

(lower half is blank)

2010-6-022, 6 and 12 (W 18 and "86"). A fragment from the upper left corner of an Ur III(?) administrative text, and a fragment of its envelope. Provenance uncertain. The clay of the two fragments appears to differ; and the form of the script differs markedly between tablet and envelope. The text presented here is a composite of that on tablet and envelope. The seal impression on the envelope includes a scene depicting a seated figure wearing a very unusual horned head-dress[4].

Obverse

1	1(géš) 4(u) š[e ...]	100 measures of barley ...
2	sá-dug_4 ⌜$ku_5^{?}$ ru$^{?}$⌝[...]	offerings ...
3	íb-$tak_4^{?}$ sá-dug_4 x[...]	remainder of the offerings ...
4	é 1 x[...]	household of ...
5	x ^{d}dum[u-zi ...]	... Dumuzi(?) ...

Seal:

Ur-^{d}en-líl	Ur-Enlil,
sanga ^{d}nin-líl	Overseer of Ninlil,
dumu amar-[x (x)]	son of Amar- ...

2010-6-022, 7 (W 22). An Ur III administrative text about livestock, probably from Drehem. Dated month xi of an unidentified year. The settlements Abal and Hubni are rarely attested; Abal is located east of the Tigris and north of Eshnunna (see Whiting, 1976: 179–81). Unsealed.

Obverse

1	6 gu_4-niga 110 udu	6 grain-fed oxen, 110 sheep,
2	10 (erased sign) máš-gal	10 male goats —
3	i-sar-ra-ma-aš	Isaramash.
4	10 gu_4 220 udu	10 oxen, 220 sheep,
5	20 máš-gal	20 male goats
6	[erí]n a-ba-al^{ki}	— the men of Abal;
7	ugula i-⌜sar⌝-ra-ma-aš	their supervisor is Isaramash.
8	10-lá-1 gu_4 1 áb	9 oxen, 1 cow,
9	50-lá-1 udu 51 máš-⌜gal⌝	49 sheep, 51 male goats

[4] Dominique Collon has kindly informed me that this type of headgear is not what would be expected on Mesopotamian seals of Old Akkadian, Ur III or Old Babylonian periods.

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10	erín hu-ub-ni^{ki}	— the men of Hubni,
11	ugula i-ti-d+EN.ZU	their supervisor is Iti-Sin.
12	1 sila$_4$ i-ti-é-a šabra	1 lamb — Iti-Ea, the administrator,

Reverse

13	1 sila$_4$ lú-ša-lim nu-ˈbandàˈ	1 lamb — Lu-shalim the officer,
14	1 sila$_4$ á-da-a	1 lamb — Adaa,
15	3 udu-niga 1 ^{MUNUS}áš-gàr	3 grain-fed sheep, 1 female kid
16	lugal-x-[b]u-šè	— Lugal-…bushe
17	2 ˈamar-azˈ ur-^{d}en-[x]	2 bear cubs — Ur-En…
18	ˈ2ˀ sila$_4$ˈ en-^{d}[x x]	2 lambs — En-…
19	[x] sila$_4$ suhuš-ki-i[n x x] / mar [x x x]	[x] lambs — Suhush-kin…
20	mu-DU x[…]	Delivery…
21	itu ezen-m[e-ki-gál]	(Month xi
22	mu-ús-sa x[x (x)] / maˀ	year…)

2010-6-022, 8 (W 24). Right half of a Neo-Babylonian administrative text from Nippur about dates. Dated Darius year 8 (416 B.C.) month iii. Line 9 of the reverse, in smaller script, was evidently added after the main text had already been written. This tablet may have been part of the Murashu archive. Here, as in related texts, the sign sequence A *šá* ^{m} "son of Mr" is written together as though a single sign.

Obverse

1	[…]ZÚ.LUM.MA *šá* ^{m}*lib-luṭ*	… dates belonging to Liblut
2	[…] *šá* ŠU.MIN ^{md}50-*it-tan-nu*	… under the control of Enlil-ittannu
3	[…m]uˀ *ina* UGU-*hi* (text erased)	… charged to
4	[…]-*šú* A *šá* ^{m}DÙ.A	…, son of Ibna.
5	[…ina ITU] GAN ZÚ.LUM.MA-’ 17 GUR	… in month ix 17 measures of dates
6	[…^{md}5]0-*it-tan-nu ina* EN.LÍL^{ki}	… Enlil-ittannu in Nippur
7	[…^{giš}B]AN-*šú zaq-pu u pi*$_4$ *šul-pu*	… his planted bow-fief and cultivated land
8	[…]x *ina* URU ^{lú}MÁ.LAH$_4$-*nu*	… in the city of Malahanu
9	[…]x 17 GUR	… 17 measures of dates
10	[…]x-*šú* x	…

Reverse

3’	[…]x	
4’	[…]x-^{d}50	…-Enlil
5’	[…]x.ŠEŠ.MU	…-ahu-iddin,
6’	[…]^{m}šu-ši ^{m}MU.MU	… Shushi, Shum-iddin,
7’	[…n]am-ba-*šá* A *šá* ^{m}*si-lim*-DINGIR.MEŠ	…, son of Silim-ili,
8’	[…DI]N ^{m}*ú-bar* A *šá* ^{m}*ha-tin*	… Ubar, son of Hatin,
9’	[…^{m}DN].ŠEŠ.MEŠ.MU A *šá* ^{m}*ri-mút*	…-ahhe-iddin, son of Rimut,
10’	[…]-a-a x EN.LÍL^{ki} ITU SIG$_4$	… Nippur. (Month iii,
11’	[…mu].8ˀ LUGAL ^{m}*da-ri-ia-a-muš*	… year 8 of King Darius,
12’	[…]LUGAL.KUR.KUR *ṣu-p[ur]*	… King of the World). Fingernail

Top

^{m}AŠ DU E AN	of…
caption: ^{na_4}[KIŠIB]	Seal of
	(space with seal impression)
mu-GUR.ŠU	Mutirri-gimilli

Sealed with a stamp seal depicting a winged scorpion-man. There is a single fingernail impression on the right edge, a practice known from other late Achaemenid texts.

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2010-6-022, 9 (W 25). A Neo-Babylonian administrative text from Sippar about a loan of silver. Dated Darius year 35 (487 B.C.) month x, day 4. Unsealed.

1	1½ GÍN KÙ.BABBAR BABBAR-*ú šá*	1.5 shekels of white silver belonging to
2	^{m}*ni-din-tum*-d+EN A-*šú šá*	Nidintum-Bel, son of
3	^{md}MAŠ.ŠEŠ.ÙRI *ina* ⌜UGU-*hi*⌝	Ninurta-ahu-iddina, charged against
4	[d+E]N-*it-tan-nu* A-*šú šá*	Bel-ittannu, son of
5	^{m}⌜*ha*⌝-*ba-ṣi-ru*	Habasiru.
6	*ina* ITU ZÍZ *i-nam-din*	He will repay in month xi.

Reverse

7	^{lú}*mu-kin*$_7$ ^{md}UTU.MU A-*šú šá*	The witness is Shamash-shumi son of
8	^{md}+AG-*it-tan-nu*	Nabu-ittannu,
9	^{md}+EN-*it-tan-nu* A-*šú šá* ^{md}+AG x x	Bel-ittannu, son of Nabu-…,
10	^{m}[^{d}+E]N.MU A-*šú šá* ^{m}MU.A	Bel-uballit, son of Iddin-aplu,
11	^{md}+EN.DIN-*it* DUB.SAR A-*šú šá*	Bel-uballit, the scribe, son of
12	^{md}UTU.DIN-*it sip-par*^{ki}	Shamash-uballit. Sippar,
13	ITU AB UD.4$^{?}$.KAM	(month x, day 4,

Top

14	MU.35.KAM ^{m}*da-ri-*[(*ia*)]-*muš*	year 35 of Darius,
15	⌜LUGAL E⌝^{ki} u KUR.KUR.MEŠ	King of Babylon and the World).

2010-6-022, 10 (W 26). An Ur III administrative text from Drehem about livestock. Dated Amar-Suen year 1 (c. 2046 B.C.) month xi. Ur-nigar is attested as the recipient of dead animals from Shulgi-aamu in other texts dated Amar-Suen 1–3. Unsealed.

Obverse

1	⌜1 sila$_4^{?}$ x x ki$^{?}$⌝ a	1 lamb…,
2	1 má[š-ga]l niga	1 grain-fed male goat,
3	3 udu	3 sheep,
4	1 gukkal	1 fat-tailed sheep,
5	1 u$_8$	1 ewe,
6	1 sila$_4$	1 lamb,
7	1 máš	1 kid,
8	2 ^{MUNUS}áš-gàr	2 female kids,

Reverse

9	3 ⌜sila$_4$-ga⌝	3 milk-fed lambs,
10	5 máš-ga	5 milk-fed kids,
11	2 ^{MUNUS}áš-gàr-ga	2 milk-fed female kids.
12	ba-ug$_5$ ud-10-kam	Dead. Day 10.
13	ki-^{d}šul-gi-a-a-mu-/ta	From Shulgi-aamu
14	ur-nigar$_x^{gar}$ šu ba-ti	Ur-nigar received.
15	[itu] ezen-me-ki-ĝál	(Month xi,
16	[m]u ⌜^{d}amar⌝-[^{d}E]N.[Z]U / lugal	year 1 of King Amar-Suen).

2010-6-022, 11 (W 50). Plaster(?) copy of an original tablet bearing an Old Babylonian royal inscription of Sin-kashid of Uruk (late 19th – early 18th century B.C.). Duplicate of Frayne (1990) RIME4.4.1.2.

2010-6-022, 13. An Ur III administrative text from Umma about barley. Dated Ibbi-Sin year 2 (c. 2027 B.C.) month iv. Unsealed.

Obverse

1	1(géš) 1(u) 3(aš) še gur-/lugal	73 royal measures of barley
2	gur zabar-ta	by the bronze measure,

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3	nibru^{ki}-šè	to Nippur
4	šà na-kab^{ab}-tum-šè	in the *Nakabtum*.
5	ki ìr-ta	From Ir,

Reverse

6	gìr a-tu / dub-sar	via Atu, the scribe.
7	a-šà ka-ma-rí^{ki}	In the field of Kamari.
8	itu nesag	(Month iv,
9	mu en-^{d}nanna / maš-e ì-pàd	year 2 of King Ibbi-Sin).

2010-6-022, 14. An Ur III administrative text about livestock from Drehem. Dated Shulgi year 44b (c. 2051 B.C.) month i day 17.

Obverse

1	⌜2 sila$_4$⌝	2 lambs
2	⌜zabar-dab$_5$⌝	— the cupbearer.
3	⌜1 sila$_4$ ensí / umma^{ki}⌝	1 lamb — the governor of Umma.
4	⌜1 máš lú-ša$_6$-ga / gudu$_4$ ^{d}na-na-a⌝	1 kid — Lu-shaga, priest of Nanaya.
5	⌜4 udu-niga 1 sila$_4$⌝	4 grain-fed sheep, 1 lamb

Reverse

6	⌜ba-mu⌝	— Bamu.
7	⌜1 sila$_4$ ur-tillá⌝	1 lamb — Ur-tilla.
8	⌜1 sila$_4$ ab-ba⌝	1 lamb — Abba.
9	⌜mu-du itu máš-da-gu$_7$⌝	Delivery. (Month i,
10	⌜mu si-mu-ru-um^{ki}⌝	year 44b of King Shulgi).
11	⌜ù lu-lu-bu^{ki} a-rá⌝	
12	⌜10-lá-1-kam-ma-aš ba-húl⌝	

Left edge

13	ud-17-kam	Day 17.

2010-6-022, 15. An Old Babylonian administrative text about personnel. Provenance uncertain. Dated month viii day 10 of an unspecified year. The tablet records a total of 16 men present. 21 individuals are named, of whom 15 have a mark next to their name; the discrepancy of one appears to be a counting error. The 5 men not present at the time the text was drawn up all belong to the group of basket-weavers. That group contains two individuals with the name Shu-Ishtar; they are distinguished from each other by the addition of the signs ŠU and MAN, respectively. MAN is well attested as Akkadian *šanûm* "second"; the resolution of ŠU is less clear, although presumably it stands for ŠU.GI$_4$ "the elder" (of the two). Unsealed. It is possible that this tablet could be an exercise.

Obverse

1	1	ur-^{d}ne si ru$^{?}$	Ur-…,
2	1	na-DI	NaDI,
3	1	ìr sa$^{?}$ su$^{?}$-ga	…suga,
4	1	x lugal-kù-zu	…lugalkuzu;
5	nagar^{me}		they are carpenters.
6	1	lú-^{d}inanna	Lu-Inanna,
7	1	⌜ur-^{d}en-líl⌝	Ur-Enlil,
8	1	⌜^{d}IM$^{?}$⌝.KASKAL.KUR	Adad-tillati,
9	1	⌜^{d}IM⌝-ra-bí	Adad-rabi;
10	ašgab^{me}		they are leather workers.
11	1	⌜ìl-šu-E$^{?}$⌝-ni	Ilshu-…ni,
12	1	⌜šu⌝-iš$_8$-tár ŠU	Shu-Ishtar the elder(?),
13	1	ku-bu-lum	Kubbulum,

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Reverse

14	ilum-˹ra-bí˺	Ilum-rabi,
15	a-mur-é-a	Amur-Ea,
16	kù-^{d}nanna	Ku-Nanna,
17	šu-iš$_{8}$-tár MAN	Shu-Ishtar the second,
18	šu-^{d}adad	Shu-Adad,
19	be-lí-a-ma-ar	Beli-amar;
20	ad-KID^{me}	they are basket-weavers.
21	1 ha-lu-ša	Halusha,
22	1 šu-ì-lí	Shu-ili,
23	1 ur-^{d}lugal-bandà	Ur-Lugalbanda,
24	1 ˹nibru^{ki}˺-i-šar-ì-lí	Nibru-Ishar-ili;
25	túg-du$_{8}^{me}$	they are felters.
26	ud-10-kam 16 guruš / gub-ba-àm	Day 10. 16 men present.

Base

27	itu apin-du$_{8}$-a	(Month viii).

2010-6-022, 16. An Ur III inscribed bulla dated to Amar-Suen year 5 (c. 2042 B.C.). Provenance uncertain. Unsealed.

1	6 [...]	6 [...]
2	31 ˹dusú˺	31 donkeys.
3	kišib u-bar	Sealed by Ubar.
4	mu en-unu$_{6}$-gal	(year 5 of King Amar-Suen).
5	^{d}inanna unug^{ki} ba-hun	

2010-6-022, 17. An Old Babylonian tablet and its envelope, with a text about the purchase of a share of a prebend in a temple. Dated Rim-Sin I year 39 (c. 1784 B.C.) month x day 26. Presumably from Larsa. This tablet can be seen in the photograph illustrating D.J. Wiseman's obituary published in *Iraq* LXXII (2010) p. vii. The cults mentioned in this text are very poorly attested. Both tablet and envelope are sealed, but very little of the impressions remains. Traces of Ur-messhena's seal are visible in the centre (and apparently also on the left) of the left edge of the tablet. The interior of the rear part of the envelope is well preserved, the other surfaces not. Unusually, the text of the envelope was inscribed on the same side as that of the enclosed tablet; rather than being turned on its horizontal axis with respect to the envelope, the tablet was rotated 180 degrees. The script, and possibly also the scribe, differs between tablet and envelope. The transliteration here is based on the tablet, with missing signs restored from the text of the envelope.

Obverse

1	˹*i-na* MU˺.1.KAM UD.7.KAM	7 days per year,
2	MAR.ZA *ša* É ^{d}PAP.NUNUZ.KAD$_{5}$.RI	the prebend of the temple of PAP.NUNUZ.KAD,
3	MAR.ZA *ša* ^{m}*u-bar-*^{d}UTU	the prebend of Ubar-Shamash,
4	KI *u-bar-*^{d}UTU	from Ubar-Shamash
5	^{m}*a-hu-wa-qar*	Ahu-waqar
6	IN.ŠI.ŠÁM	bought.
7	1/3 ma-na KÙ.BABBAR	1/3 mina of silver,
8	ŠÁM.TIL.LA.NI.ŠÈ	the complete purchase price,
9	IN.NA.AN.LÁ	he weighed out.
10	UD.KUR.ŠÈ UD.NU.ME.ŠÈ	From this day forward
11	^{m}*u-bar-*^{d}UTU *ù* DUMU.˹MEŠ˺-[*šu*]	Ubar-Shamash and his sons
12	MAR.ZA.MU NU.UB.BI.A	may not claim "It is my prebend!"
13	INIM [NU].UM.˹ĜÁ˺.	may not make a legal claim.
	ĜÁ.A (written over E)	

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14	MU ^{r}^{d}NANNA^{1} ^{d}UTU	An oath by Sin, Shamash
15	Ù ^{d}*ri.im*-^{d}EN.ZU	and Rim-Sin
16	IN.PÀD.DÈ.EŠ	they have sworn.

Reverse

1	IGI DINGIR-*šu-i-bi-šu* ÈŠ.^{r}AB.DU$_7$^{1}	Witness: Ilshu-ibishu the *eshabdu*
2	IGI ^{m}*é-a-i-din-nam* GUDU$_4$ ^{d}PAP.NUNUZ.K[AD$_5$$^{?}$…]	Witness: Ea-iddinam, priest of PAP.NUNUZ.KAD
3	IGI ^{m}*ur-mes-šen-na* GUDU$_4$ ^{d}PAP.NUNUZ.KAD$_5$.[RI]	Witness: Ur-messhena, priest of PAP.NUNUZ.KAD
4	IGI ^{md}MAR.TU-*tu-kul-ta-šu*	Witness: Amurru-tukultashu
5	IGI ^{m}*e-ri-ša-am* ŠEŠ.A.NI	Witness: Erisham, his brother
6	IGI ^{md}UTU-*mu-ba-lí-it* GUDU$_4$ ^{d}PAP.NUM[UN.D]U$_{11}$	Witness: Shamash-muballit, priest of PAP.NUMUN.DU
7	IGI ^{m}*ì-lí-i-din-nam* GUDU$_4$ ^{d}PAP.NUMUN.DU$_{11}$	Witness: Ili-iddinam, priest of PAP.NUMUN.DU
8	IGI ^{md}EN.ZU-*ša-mu-úh* GUDU$_4$ ^{d}PAP.NUMUN.DU$_{11}$	Witness: Sin-shamuh, priest of PAP.NUMUN.DU
9	IGI ^{m}*e-la-i-la* GUDU$_4$ ^{d}TIR.AN.NA	Witness: Ela-ila, priest of Manzat
10	IGI ^{m}*da-ni-in*-^{d}EN.ZU DUMU *warad*-^{d}*nanna*	Witness: Danin-Sin, son of Warad-Nanna
11	IGI ^{m}*ib-ku-er-ṣe-tim* DUB.SAR	Witness: Ibku-ersetim, the scribe,

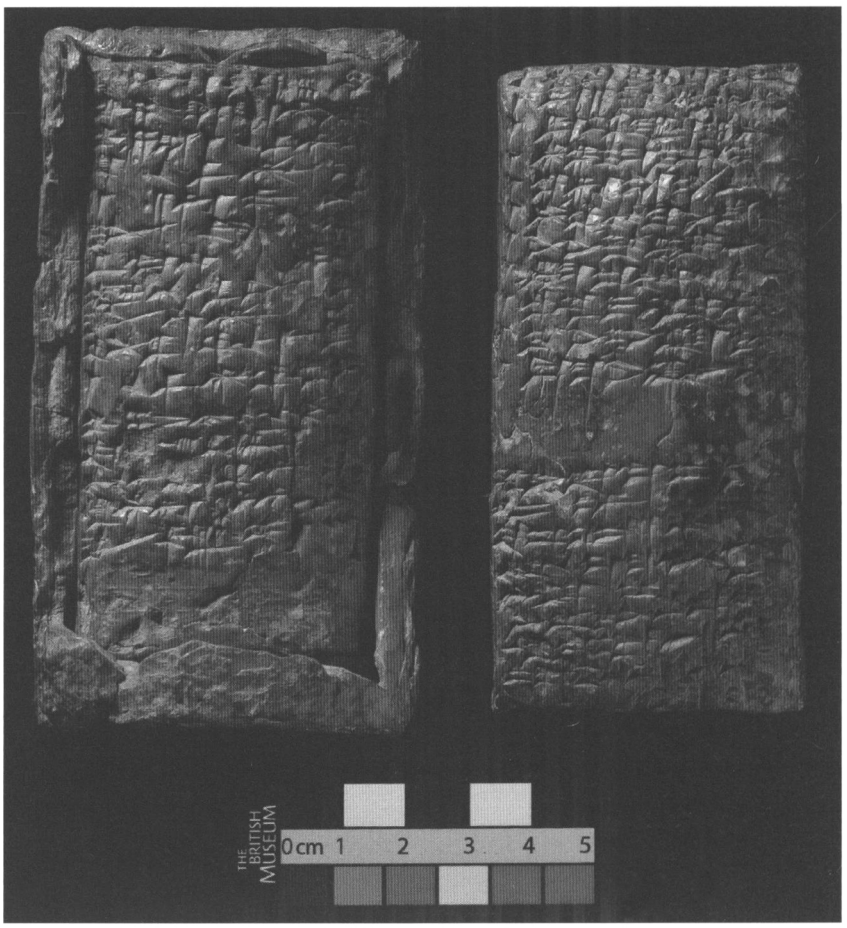


Fig. 1 2010-6-022, 17: obverse (within envelope) and reverse

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12	IGI x-*a-lum* DUMU ^{d}EN.ZU-*PI-ri-iG-ma-tim*	Witness: ...-alum, son of Sin-PIriGmatim.
13	KIŠIB LÚ INIM.MA.BI.MEŠ	The seals of the witnesses
14	ÍB.RA.AŠ	have been rolled (on this document).
15	ITU AB.È.A UD.26.KAM	(Month x, day 26,
16	MU KI.10 ^{GIŠ}TUKUL.MAH AN ^{d}EN.LÍL	year 39 of Rim-Sin, King of Larsa).
17	^{d}EN.KI.GA.TA	
18	ì-si-in^{ki} URU.NAM.LUGAL	
19	Ù Á.DAM DIDLI A.NA.ME.A.BI	
20	SIPA.ZI ^{d}*ri-im*-^{d}EN.ZU	
21	IN.DAB.BA	

In Reverse 2–4 the envelope text describes each person as $GUDU_4$ ^{d}PAP.NUMUN.DU_{11}, presumably by mistake. The tablet omits the IGI from lines 1–11, and omits line 12 altogether.

2010-6-022, 18. Small, square tablet with wedge-like impressions yielding no sense. A modern forgery such as was sold to visitors at Babylon throughout the 20th century.

2010-6-022, 19. A fragment of stone inscribed with part of the so-called "Standard Inscription" of Ashurnasirpal II of Assyria (883–859 B.C.), mounted in a wooden frame. See Grayson, 1991: RIMA.0.101.23 for the text of the full inscription.

1'	*t]u bi-ra-a-te šá* KUR *kar-du-[ni-áš*	... fortresses of Karduniash...
2'	*]šak-nu-te-ia al-ta-[kan*	... I installed my governors...
3'	*hur-šá]-ni paṭ gim-ri-šú-nu* LUGAL EN.[MEŠ	... entire mountainous regions, king of lords...

This is one of two fragments given to D. J. Wiseman by Miss DuCane, a niece of Sir Austen Henry Layard; they had been given by Layard to her mother. The other fragment, measuring 19.8 × 7.6 cm, read:]DÙ^{uš} URU *šu-ú e-na-ah-[ma, si-h]ir-ti-šá* URU *sir-qu šá né-b[ir-ti, ú-šá-aṣ-b]it* DU_6 *la-be-ru lu ú-na-ki-ir a-[di.* A further fragment in her possession was transliterated by Wiseman as follows: "*matāti* (meš) *ka-li-ši-na qat-su ikšud*(*ud*) *hur-[ša-ni, na-bu-]ú šumi-ia mu-šar-bu-ú,*] *ki-rib tam-ha-ri ina* ^{iš}*kakkē*[meš". In 1952 Miss Julia DuCane donated to the British Museum a collection of 11 late period artefacts from Mesopotamia that had been given to the family by Layard and on 11th April 1960 she sold at Sotheby's a fragment of Assyrian relief from Kuyunjik, "Formerly in the Collection of Sir Henry Layard". A handwritten note on the reverse of 2010-6-022, 19 reads: "Cuneiform writing f[ro]m Kouyunjik"; the inscription is otherwise known from the walls of the North West Palace at Nimrud, however. The handwriting is 19th century, and said to be Layard's. Were the stated provenance of 2010-6-022, 19 correct, it would have significant implications for our understanding of Ashurnasirpal's building programme.

Wiseman's notes offer the following information about the tablets no longer in the collection at the time of acquisition by the British Museum:

W 2: Left edge of an Old Babylonian administrative tablet with 2+2 columns of text; 21+21+17+22 lines. Dated Rim-Sin I year 33.

W 3: A fragment of Neo-Babylonian school tablet, with text from lexical list Hh X–XIII; obverse pots and leather, reverse bronze and sheep. Published as source S7 in *MSL* IX p. 203. Bought in Baghdad in 1923. Presented to D. J. Wiseman's former student, H.I.H. Prince Takahito Mikasa, on the occasion of Wiseman's visit to Tokyo, Japan in 1983.

W 12: An Old Akkadian administrative text. A photo of this tablet was published in Wiseman (1936).

W 13: An Old Babylonian account of large quantities of dates for the "house of the lord", "house of the lady", and for other purposes. Total 23.5 emmer. Dated Rim-Sin I year 60.

W 14: An Ur III account of lambs, sheep and goats received on each of the days of Amar-Suen year 8 month ii, from Drehem.

W 15: An Old Babylonian administrative text.

W 16: Lower half of a tablet.

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Tablets for which the numbers are lacking included:

A) A large Ur III administrative text, the obverse of which was illegible, listing barley rations for workers. Dated Amar-Suen year 1. Sealed by Aa-kalla, governor of Umma.
B) A fragment of Ur III administrative text listing offerings of 56 sheep and goats to Enlil, Ninlil and Aba-enlilgen, divine standard of Enlil, from the temple of Nippur. Dated Amar-Suen year 7.
C) A fragment of Ur III administrative text listing numbers of oxen, sheep and goats.
D) An Old Babylonian administrative text listing grain and drink issued to workers during the months of Tebetu and Shabattu. Dated Rim-Sin I year 49.

There were also a complete standard brick of Nebuchadnezzar (bought in Baghdad in 1923) and a complete brick of Ur-Namma with the following inscription: ur-^{d}nanna, lugal-uri^{ki}-ma, lú é-^{d}nanna, in-dù-a.

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