

A New Cuneiform Text In the Iraq Museum Concerning the Personnel of The God Shara at Umma

Nawala A. Al-Mutawalli
University of Baghdad
College of Arts

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- 1.1 For the excavation of Umma and Shara temple see: Sumer-54, 2010; Sumer-55, in press.
- 1.2 The baked clay tablet presented here is, one of a large group of tablets from the collection of Ur III administrative cuneiform texts in the Iraq Museum, it was confiscated in November 1994 from the southern Iraq. Its provenance is unknown, but according to its content and Personal names, most probably, its provenience is Umma district, and dated to third dynasty of Ur..
- 1.3 The text records a list of seven “nu-dib” personnel (two of them occur with their professions), all persons were mentioned with their patronymic’s names, (one of the patronymic names is missing, two were partly missing), all persons called “the personnel of the god Šara at Umma”. “giri←-se←-ga”, no dateformulae, as well as no seal impressions were found. The tablet was written on the obverse only.
- 1.4 I own my thanks to The Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst (DAAD) for granting me this Research Visit to stay for two months in Heidelberg, Ruprecht-Karls- Universität Heidelberg. I, also, own many thanks to Prof. Dr. Hilgert Markus, The Seminar Für Sprachen und Kulturen des Vorderen Orients, Assyriologie for his kindly help in several reference and suggestions.

2. Transliteration and Translation

Text No. 1

Provenience: unknown

Iraq Museum No.: 141866

Measurement: 8.2x5x2cm

Date: Ur III dynasty -/-

Content: giri←-se←-ga

2.1. Transliteration

1. DI□ nu-dib lugal-gu↑- [e dumu x x]
2. DI□ nu-dib a-a-kal-la dumu [x(-x)]-/MES !?
3. DI□ nu-dib lu↔-∂□ara dumu / Lugal-∂I□tar[an] (∂KA.DI)
4. DI□ nu-dib lu↔-ib-gal dumu ↑ur-x± [-x]
5. DI□ nu-dib lu↔-iri-bar-ra dumu nam—a-ni / sagi
6. DI□ nu-dib lu↔-giri₁₇-zal dumu / ur-nigar^{gar}
7. DI□ nu-dib Lugal-KA-gi-na dumu / Ur-^{gi□}gigir a-IL↔

Blank line

8. giri←-se←-ga ∂□ara↔ umma]- / me-e□↔

Rev.

Uninscribed

2.2. Translation

Obv.

- 1- 1 (DI□)... lugal- gu↑ -[e dumu x-x]
- 2- 1 (di□)... ayakala son of [....]- MES
- 3- 1 (di□)... lu↔-□ara↔ son of lugal ∂□taran
- 4- 1 (di□) ...lu↔-ib-gal son of ur[?]- [....]
- 5- 1 (di□)... lu↔-iri-bar-ra son of nam—a-ni the cupbearer
- 6- 1 (di□)... lu↔-giri-zal son of ur-nigar^{gar}
- 7- 1 (di□) ...lugal-KA-gi-na son of ur-^{gi□}gigir, the water carrier
- 8- 1 they are the personnel of the god □ara↔ at the city of Umma

Rev. Uninscribed

3. Commentary

3.1.1. nu-dib: a umerian phrase occurs in Ur III texts with labour (erin↔, geme↔ and guru□↔ workers), e.g. see : (Gomi, SNAT, 83 o:4) (AS 2) ∩geme↔ nu-dib-ba∪; (Sigrist, SAT 1 432, o:3), (-/-) ∩5 geme↔ nu-dib∪; (Watson, BCT 2, 49 r.ii: 18)(□ 44-46/iv) (geme↔-nu-dib-ba∪ (49 r.ii :19) ∩guru□ nu-dib-ba∪.

Nu-dib: mentioning nu-dib is very rare with personal names in Ur III texts, its mentioned in Umma texts, as well as in Ur, Tello, Lagash, and Nippur, e.g. see:

- 1) Lagash texts, (Gomi, SNAT 151:r:3), (S 9). $\text{nu-dib-ba ur-dba-u} \leftrightarrow \text{dumu e-e}$.
- 2) Umma texts, (Gergoire, AAICAB 1/1, 36-37, 1911-228, o.ii:19), (S 5). $\text{c gan} \leftrightarrow \text{UN nu-dib} \leftrightarrow \text{nir-i-da-gal} \leftrightarrow \text{lugal-nesag-e tum}^{\text{mu}}\text{-dam}$ ».
- 3) Tello texts, (Reisner TUT 154, o.iii:36), (S 2), $\text{c.0.1.0 lugal-u ur}$ ↑
 $\text{erin} \leftrightarrow \text{mun naga nu-dib-ba-ta}$; (TUT 154, r.ii:30), $\text{erin} \leftrightarrow \text{e} \leftrightarrow \text{na-ba-sa}$ ↓
 nu-dib-ba-ta . (Lafont & Yieldiz, TCTI 2 4183, o:7), (no date), $\text{nu-dib-ba ur-re-ba-du}$ ↑; (Genouillac, ITT 4, 07830, r:5)(= MVN 7, 225), (no date) $\text{nu-dib-ba-ni a-gu-ni} \text{---} \text{e} \leftrightarrow \text{dab} \Rightarrow \text{ba-ab-zi-zi}$ ».
- 5) Ur texts, (Legrain UET III 1138, o :2), (IS 8/xi) « $\text{arad} \leftrightarrow \text{-dnanna nu-dib-ta}$ ».
- 6) Girsu texts, (Molina, MVN 22, 018 v.iii:17) $\text{c.0.0.3 nin(-kal-la nu-dib-ta}$ » (date missing)
- 7) Nippur texts, (BBVO 11 283 6N-T432, o.i :10), « $\text{c nu-dib lugal-im-taka}$ » (date missing)

This phrase “nu-dib” occurs with professions, such as: « $\text{nagar, ad-KID,}^{\text{lu}} \leftrightarrow \text{azlag}$, and engar ». e.g. (Maekawa, ASJ 20,110 8, o.ii:12); (no date), $\text{[u-nigin]} \text{ 1 nagar nu-dib-ba}$; (110, 8 o.ii:14), $\text{c1 ad-kub} \uparrow \text{ nu-dib-ba}$; (Keiser, BIN 3 498, o:3), $\text{e-ba}^{\text{lu}} \leftrightarrow \text{azlag} \leftrightarrow \text{nu-dib gur-a taka-a}$ ».

3.1.2. lugal-gu-e : a personal name is well attested Ur III administrative texts,

a seal impression of “ lugal-gu-e ”, occurs in four Umma texts, mentioned him as a son of $\text{ur-ni} \langle .x, \cup \text{lugal-gu-e dumu ur-ni} \langle (...?) \cup$ (Mayr, no. 459), two of the texts date to (AS 5), one of the two texts dealing with containers).

The other two texts dated also to Amar-Suen, the first one bears the year (AS 6/ix), (YBC 13706) (concerning reed objects from $\text{lu} \leftrightarrow \text{-d} \square \text{ara} \leftrightarrow \text{ki} \square \text{ib}$ lugal-gu-e), the second one (YBC 14159) (AS 6/vi), concerning ration, $\text{ki} \square \text{ib}$ lugal-gu-e .

lugal-gu-e , this name mentioned in many of Ur III texts, e.g. (Koslova, MVN XXI, 410 vs1:27; vs ii:1) (AS 3/xiii); (Ozaki, SANTAG 7 :22, seal impression) mentioned him as: the father of $\text{ur-dnu-mu} \square \text{-da}$ (S 2/-/21)”; also (Sigrist, SAT 3, 1461)(S 4/-/30); and also (Sigrist SAT 2, 895 seal impression (AS 5); 1069 (AS 7)). (Gomi, SNAT, 25, seal no 162) ; (Sigrist, SAT 3, 2189, seal impression) (-/x) mentioned him as a son of $\text{ur-dBil} \leftarrow \text{-ga-mes}$, $\text{ur-dBil} \leftarrow \text{-ga-mes dumu lugal-gu-e}^{\text{lu}} \leftrightarrow \text{lunga}$.

Al-Rawi & D'Agostino, Nisaba 6, 3, o. ii:13, (AS 7); 5, o. ii:20; (□ 47) again occurs as \cup ugula \cup (Sigrist SAT 2, 686,:3; (AS 1); 695:o. i:15;(AS 2) 790 r:5;(AS 4) with ki□ib. also mentioned as \cup nu-banda \leftarrow -gu \uparrow \cup (Gomi, SNAT, 419 o:14); (AS 9) {As 6-8} \cup ir₁₁ lugal-gu \uparrow -e nu-banda \leftarrow -/gu \uparrow -me \cup 420 r.i:1)

3.1.3. the patronymic's name of "lugal-gu \uparrow -[e] is missing in our text, according , to the family of "ur-□a \downarrow -ga", whom was also one of the patronymic's name of A-(a)-kal-la), lugal-gu \uparrow -e, occurs as a father of "ur- ∂ nu-mu□-da", and a son of "ur-nigin-gar", who in turn was a son of ur-□a \downarrow -ga". (McGuines, 1976, Diss p. 74) So, may be, the missing father's name in our text is \cup ur-nigin-gar \cup).

3.2.1. ayakalla: this person is one of the most common in Ur III administrative texts, much of the textual evidence indicated the a-a-kal-la who was the "ma□kim" of the "e-uzga" at Drehem from (□ 44 -AS 9). The second and most important texts dealing with (a-a-kal-la) are those of the ensi of Umma, and those of the scribe son of "ur-nigin-gar ku□]", his activities started from (□ 46) to (□S6), (Mcguiness, 1976, Diss, p.72), there are another group of texts dated between (AS 3 - IS 1), which bears the seal of \cup lu \leftrightarrow -□a \downarrow -i-zu dub-sar dumu a-(a)-kal-la \cup . (McGuiness, 1976, Diss, p.72), McGuiness mentioned that there were, in fact, sixteen individuals who are called father of a-(a)kal-la, (McGuiness, (table V) in Ur III texts, several individuals mentioned as father of aakala, (see table 1)

Table no. 1

The reign	Name	Date
□ulgi	ba-bi	□ 34
	ur-nigin-gar	□36, 37, 38, 39
	ur-gi□-gigir/ lugal-[]	□ 41
	ur-nigin-gar	□ 42, 43
	lugal-[]/ lugal-murub-e	□ 44
	Ur-nigin-gar	□ 46
∂ Amar- ∂ suen	lu \leftrightarrow -[]	AS 1
	ur-nigin-gar	As 2,3
	lugal-□a \leftarrow -ga	AS 3
	ur-nigin-gar	As 5, 6
	ur-nin-gi□	AS 7
∂ □u- ∂ Suen	ukkin-ni and lugal-[]	□S 1
	lu \leftrightarrow -□a \downarrow -i-zu and ur-dingir-(ra));	□S 3

	ur-(?)-tum/ lu↔-bulug-ga/ lu-□a↓-[];	□S 5
	ma-an-ba	□S 6
	ur-□a←-ga	□S 8
∂I-bi↔∂Suen		
	ur-∂nu-mu□-da	IS 1
	lugal-[]; ND: li-ba-mu(?) / ur-nigin-gar	IS 3

(Mayr, seal impression), mentioned the seal impression of a-kal-la with sixteen different other patronymic's names, (No.3-26.2), ur-mes, is an individual name mentioned within the names occur in the seal impressions, and Since the sign \cap mes \cup is clear in our text, so, most probably the aakala's patronymic name is "ur-mes", whom his seal occurs in the second year of Shu-sin (□S 2/vi) (Mayr, seal no. 23). But we haven't evidences that he is the same individual mentioned in our text.

3.3.1.lu↔-□ara↔: several individuals named "lu↔-∂□ara↔ in Ur III texts especially from Umma, but non of Ur III texts mentioned "lu↔-∂□ara↔" as son of lugal-∂I□taran".

3.3.2. lugal-∂I□tran: this name occurs in Ur III text, from Girsu, Nippur, and Umma, the largest group of texts came from Umma, non of the texts mentioned him as a patronymic of lu↔-∂□ara,

Lugal-∂I□taran: occurs as: ugula, e.g. from Umma texts , (Koslova, MVN 21, 46 Rs.:4; 47 Rs.:2) (AS 2/-); (Hackman, BIN 5, 224 o:3) (AS 7); (Yildiz & Gomi, UTI 3, 1639, o:3; (□S 3/vi), 1688, o:3) (□S 1); (MVN 14,; (354, r:1)(□S 2) (517, r:1)(□S 2); (Rochester, 173, o:13)(□ 37/v), and as \cap nu-banda←-gu↑ \cup , only in Umma and Nippur, e.g. see (Yildiz & Gomi, UTI 3, 1628,r:3) (□S 5) ; 1639, o:3) (□S 6); (1830, o:4) (□S 7/viii); (Waetzoldt & Yildiz, MVN 16, 1378, o:3) (AS 7); (Koslova, MVN 21, 140, o:5, Vs.:5) (AS 4/-); (Kang, SACT 2, 141, o:4) (AS 2). and as giri← and ugulain Umma, Nippur, and Lagash Texts. one Umma Text mentioned him as a father without referring to his son's name, (Rochester, 126, o:2) (□S 7/i), \cap dumu lugal-∂I□taran \cup .

3.4.1. lu↔-ib-gal: a personal name occurs mostly in Umma texts, and few in Girsu texts, e.g. see (Koslova, MVN 21, 199 Vs I:12 (□ 47/-);302 Rs. I:20; 203 Vs.I:26 (AS 8/-); 342 Vs II:19,(no date);410 Vs iv:14 (AS 3/xiii); (Yildiz & Tohru, UTI 5 3025, Vs:5) (AS 7) concerning bundles of reeds received by \cap lu↔-ib-gal \cup ; 3095: (□S 6) occurs in a seal impression \cap lu↔-ib-gal ir₁₁-∂nin-[] \cup ; 3129, Rs:2) (□S 3/x) ; Yildiz & Tohru, UTI 6

3516, Rs:9) (□S 7); 3744, Vs:3) (□S 4) (3812, Vs:4) (□S 5); and also in a seal impression (UTI 6, 3503) (□S 3/vii) \cup lu \leftrightarrow -ib-gal/dub-sar/ dm ur-gi \downarrow -par \uparrow duda \leftrightarrow ∂ Inanna \cup ; again in (Sigrist SAT 3 1391 seal) (□S 3); (BPOA 1, 1429, obv:5 ((□ 34); 1462 ; (□S 2) ; BPOA, 2, 2141 (AS 9); 2528(□S 2); (MVN 21, 342 obv:2:19) (□S 2). \cup 4(iku) GAN2 3(asz) gur lu2-ib-gal \cup .

3.4.2. ur- []: comparing with the seal impressions of several individuals called “lu \leftrightarrow -ib-gal \cup , (Mayr, no. 320-324.2.1.), a-a-kal-la, (□S 2), in-sa \downarrow -sa \downarrow , (AS 4) lu- ∂ suen, ukken-ne, (IS 1), ur-gi \downarrow -par \uparrow , (□ 44; □47; (Sigrist, TENU 169, seal impression) (□ 46), 47/vi; ; □48/iii ; 48/v ; 48/vi ; 48/vii ; 48/ix ; ; AS 5/viii), ur-gi \downarrow -par \uparrow guda \uparrow ∂ Inanna \cup (□S 1; □S 1/vi; □S 2; □S 3; □S 3/vi; □S4; □S 9). Were the luibgal’s patronymic names found in Umma seal impressions. See also (Koslova SANTAG 6, 243; 251, (□S2).

Since the name in our text started with \cup ur \cup , so, may be, the person named \cup ur-gi \downarrow -par \uparrow \cup in the seal impressions is the luibgal’s patronymic name, but we cannot evident that he is the same person in our text.

3.5.1. lu \leftrightarrow -iri-bar-ra: this name occurs in Umma texts (Sigrist SAT 3, 1210, r .4 :4)(□S 1/v); (Nisaba 11, 59 i:25) (□S 7); (Koslova, SANTAG 6, 384, o.v :18), (-/-), he occurs as a son of \cup nigir \cup , (SANTAG 6, 384 obv:5:18, \cup lu2-iri-bar-ra dumu-nigi[r²-x-x] \cup (-/-). And as \cup giri \leftarrow -se \leftarrow -ga zi-ku-umma \cup (Nisaba 11, 16 V.ii:1; 4) (□S 4/viii).

3.5.2. nam—a-ni sagi: nam—ani the cupbearer, non of Ur III administrative texts mentioned an individual called nam—ani as patronymic of \cup lu \leftrightarrow -iri-bar-ra \cup , nam—a-ni sagi occurs in several administrative Umma text as well as Drehem and Girsu texts, e.g. see (Gr \square goire, AAS 113:6),(-/iii). (AnOr 01, 132, rev:4) (AS 8/iv); (BPOA 1, 0363, obv: 10 (-/iii); 648, rev:6)(□S 3); (Sigrist, et-al, MVN 13, 142, rev:4), (□S 2Be/iii), also occurs as: \cup giri \leftarrow nam—a-ni sagi \cup ; (Yildiz & Tohru, UTI 5, 3477, rev: 16), (□S 2), (Waetzoldt & Yildiz, MVN 16, 1561 rev:2) (AS 8/v); (Yildiz & Gomi, UTI 3, 2068 rev:4) (AS 8); (Yildiz, & Tohru, UTI 5, 3267, rev:5), (□S 3/iii), \cup ki \square ib nam—a-ni sagi \cup , from Girsu text, see: (AulaOr 17-18, 221:12 rev:3) (□S 1) \cup giri³ nam-ha-ni sagi lugal \cup , and in one Umma text \cup nam—a-ni sagi \cup mentioned as a father of \cup lu \leftrightarrow -bala-sa \downarrow \cup , (AnOr 07, 374, rev i:29) (date missing)

3.6.1.lu \leftrightarrow -giri₁₇-zal: this name occurs in Umma and Lagash texts, e.g. see (Englung ASJ 14, 100:2 obv:3) representing an inventory of fishing troops assigned the procurement of fish for offering at major temples and administrative household of Umma, (= AnOr 1 88) (AS 5) ; (Owen, MVN

15, 131:21) (□S 2/ix/3), Record of various agricultural workers; (Watson, BCT 2, 194:8 (□S 5/xii); 244:9 (-/-)); 288, viii:39) (AS 6B/xii); ; (Owen, MVN 15 390) concerning 24 column summary accounts of workers at the Tummal, (□ 37/iii/vii/-).

An individual named “lu↔-giri↔-zal” occurs in Umma texts as: “sipa □a↔” (Gomi, SNAT 436 rev:23);(□S 1 (AS 9); as: “□a↔-gu↑” (SNAT 332 rev.:3) (AS 2/vii). As: “ugula”, (SNAT, 502, obv.II:7, (the text concerning rations for domestic personnel). (□S 5/viii); as: “gir↔, (Watson, BCT 2, 24:6) (□ 39/iii); as: sipa (BCT 2, 243:16) (-/-).

lugirizal’s seal impression (Curtis ASJ 16 107, 10) (□ 46/AS 6)/iii) : r:10; 10),. (lu↔-giri↔-zal dub-sar dumu []∪ the concerning barley received by lugirizal from the governor to loaded on ships. another text from Umma (Owen, ASJ 19, 215 42:4) (AS 3/-/-) deals with account of reeds and guru□ workers; (ASJ 19, 46:4); guru□ workers, (AS 5/-/-) in the last two texts lu↔-giri↔-zal occurs as ugula.

6.2. ur-ni↔-gar: a very well attested individual name in Ur III administrative texts, occurs as “gir↔ and a patronymic of ∩lu↔-giri↔-zal∪, “∩gir↔ lu↔-giri↔-zal dumu ur-ni↔-gar∪ (Molina AulaOr, Supplement 11, 388, o. iv:5) (=AnOr 7 309), Molina sail that the text from laga□?, the text didn’t bears a dateformulae.

3.7.1. lugal-KA-gi-na: this individual name occur in an Umma text (Gomi, SNAT, 340 obv:4) (AS 3) the text concerning lands for several individuals, and denoted them with ∩giri-se↔-ga∪ ∩□u-nigin↔ 10 (bur↔) ↑iku± [g]ir↔-se↔-ga in-na-da—/—a-me∪.

3.7.2 ur-^{gi}gigir : is a well common person in Ur III Umma administrative texts, e.g. see (Sigrist, SAT III, 77 ii:4; 152:32; 202:3); this individual name occurs as: nu-banda↔-gu↑, (SAT III, 1989:15); (Molina, AulaOr, Supp, 11, 250:2) (□S 8); (438:3) (□ 47/x); as: ugula, ugula PN □abra. As: nagar (Rochester, 110:20).

3.7.3. ur-^{gi}gigir a.IL↔, this individual occurs one time in Umma text with ∩a-IL↔∪ (Sigrist, Rochester 108, o i:4), (□S 2), ∩[1] ur-^{gi}gigir a-IL↔∪.

7.3. a-iL↔: water carrier, (PSD, A/I, p. 97), Ur III, OB, Post-OB; ∩lu↔-a-IL↔∪, ED Lu E 141 (MSL 12, 19), mentioned in Umma texts, e.g. see (Owen, MVN 15, 131 o:6) (□S 2/ix/3), ∩kinkin-da gub-ba u↔ a-IL↔-me∪, (Owen, MVN 15, 131 r:32) (□S 2/ix/3, ∩u↔ a-IL↔∪;

(Rochester 109, o:2)(□S 1/vi), ∩1 tug↔ lugal-mas-su↔ a-IL↔∪;
 (Rochester, , 108:4) (□S 2), ∩1 tug↔ □a↔-gu↔-bi¹ a-IL↔ (=GA)∪;
 (Sigrist, Fs. Tadmor 209, o.i:29), ∩2 □a↔-gu↔-bi a-IL↔ » ; (Al-Rawi
 and Verderame, Nisaba 11 31, o.ii :4), « 2 □a↔-gu↔-bi a-IL↔ »;
 (Nisaba 11 37, o.ii :11)(□ 44/vi); see also (Contenau, Umma 22, o.2) « a-
 IL↔-IL↔-de↔ » ; Koslova MVN 21 203, o.v :28) (AS 8), « gan-
 dab⇒-e a IL↔.IL↔-de↔ » ; (MVN 21 203, o.vi :14), « UN-ga↓ a
 IL↔.IL↔-de↔ » ; also (Koslova, MVN 21 203, o.vi :21) (AS 8),
 « e↔-gu↑-gaz-□e↔ a-IL↔.IL↔-de↔ ».

3.8.1 giri↔-se↔-ga : gir↔-sig₁₀-ga (Akk. girseq□/ gerseqq□/ girsega^u),
 Sum lw. (□L 444/43), personnel, a social class, an attendant, domestics
 of a palace, a temple, or large estate, often attached as attendants to the
 person of the king), occurs also with the determinative ∩lu↔∪, CAD
 G, p.94). In Sumerian texts only occurs in Ur III. Gelb, indicate that this
 term is unknown before the Ur III period, and its applied to men, women
 and children, he prefer to translate it to “individuals rather than
 Sollberger translation’s “Domestics”, he mentioned that this term occurs
 with, “sukkal, sagi, nar-gal, i↔-duY, uku-u□ (aga-us↔), ga-il↔, ugula.
 →AR.→AR, mu□-la—”(Gelb, StOr, XLVI, 1975, p.54ff).

3.8.2 From Umma texts e.g. see (Watson BCT 2, 288 r :3 :17) a text (AS
 6B/xii), Ration for domestic, « giri↔-se↔-ga ∂□ara↔-umma∪ ; (OLP
 8, 24 21) (AS 4), ∩giri↔-se↔-ga ∂□ara↔-umma∪-me∪, (Watson, BCT
 2 287 rev.vi:1) (); (Fs Tadmor, 209-220, obv.2:20)(□S 3), (Sigrist SAT
 2, 1132, obv :9) (AS 9/vi), ∩giri↔-se↔-ga ∂□ara↔-umma∪ ; (Watson,
 BCT 2, 288 rev:viii, 17; 25; 41) (AS 6B/xii). ∩giri↔-se↔-ga∪
 mentioned with ∂□ara↔ ; (Gomi, SNAT 349, obv.16) (AS 4/v),
 « giri↔-se↔-ga ∂□ara↔∪ ; (Sigrist, SAT II, 1132, obv:8-9) (AS 9/vi),
 ∩ar↔-ar↔-bi-a gub-ba-me giri↔-se↔-ga ∂□ara↔∪ ; (Al-rawi and
 Verderame, Nisaba 11, 42, obv.2 :13) (□ 46/1), «giri↔-se↔-ga ∂□ara↔
 ∂anzu (mu□en)-babbar↔-me » ; (AnOr 1, 280, rev :15)(missing),
 « giri↔-se↔-ga ∂□ara↔ anzu↔-babbar↔ » ; (Hallo TLB 3 71,
 obv:11) (no date), “1 di□ giri↔-se↔-ga ∂□ara↔ iri-bar-ra ». see also,
 Oppenheim, AOS 32, C 16 :7) (AS 4) with « ensi↔ » ; Contenau
 Umma, 109 , rev :1) (AS 6); (SAT I, 398:4), (□44); with « erin ↔ ».
 (Hussey, 2 49 : « lugal » (SAT I, 398:3), « giri↔-se↔-ga- lugal »
 With □e-ba, (AOS 32, A 1) (□S 2/iv) , with gala (AOS 32, O 7).

3.8.3 In an Umma text occurs with the god □ara of the city « a-pi↑-sal↑ »,
 (part of Umma district), (Genouillac, (TCL 5, 6038, obv 4:12) (AS 7),

$\text{giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga}$ $\partial \square \text{ara} \leftrightarrow \text{a-pi} \uparrow \text{-sal} \uparrow \downarrow \text{-me} \cup$. In Lagash texts, $\text{giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga}$ occurs in connecting with the weaving mill, (Genouillac, ITT, III, 5184:3) ($\square S$ 5) $\cap^{\text{lu} \leftrightarrow} \text{azlag u} \leftarrow \text{giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga e} \leftrightarrow \text{u} \square \text{-bar-me} \cup$, an Umma text concerning wool and garments, (SAT 3, 1272 rev:29) ($\square S$ 2) $\cap \text{tug} \leftrightarrow \text{-ba sig} \leftrightarrow \text{-ba giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga-ka e} \leftrightarrow \text{gal-ka} \cup$.
 An Umma girisega text, (Nisaba 11, 16 obv.iii:25) ($\square S$ 4/viii) mentioned $\langle \text{giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga} \cup$ or several purposes and gods.

3.8.4 ((Nisaba 11, 16, Rev. i:3) $\cap \text{giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga} [\text{xx}]/\text{x}[\text{x}] \cup$; (Rev. :4) $\cap 0.4.4 \text{ giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow [\text{ga}] \partial \square \text{u-}/\partial \text{EN.ZU} \cup$; (Rev.:5) $\cap 0.0.2 \text{ giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga} \partial \text{En-ki} \cup$; (Rev:6) $\cap 0.1.0 \text{ giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga E}_{11}\text{-e} \cup$; Rev. 7) $\cap 0.2.4 5 \text{ sila} \leftarrow \text{giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga/ eb-gal} \cup$; Rev.ii:4 11 PN $\cap \text{giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga zi-ku-um-ma} \cup$,

4. Conclusion:

4.1. $\text{nu-dib} \leftrightarrow$: this phrase occurs in Ur III administrative texts from more than one state in the Ur III dynasty, such as: Umma and Umma district, Nippur, Lagash, Girsu (Tello) as well as Ur.

4.2. Date of the text: most of the texts mentioning above were dated between $\square \text{u-Suen}$ and Amar-Suen , few of them dated to Ibbi-Suen , and some others to $\square \text{ulgi}$ reign.

we examine the date of the texts above, we found:

the text mentioned $\text{ur-}^{\text{gi} \square} \text{gigir a-IL} \leftrightarrow$ dated to ($\square S$ 2),

the text mentioned $\text{nam} \text{---a-ni sagi}$, dated to ($\square S2/\text{iii}$),

; ($\square S3/\text{iii}$)

if the individual name a-a-kal-la the son of ur-mes? , his seal impression occurs in the year ($\square S2/\text{vi}$)

the name $\text{lu} \leftrightarrow \text{-iri-bar-ra}$ occurs in Umma texts as: $\text{giri} \leftarrow \text{se} \leftarrow \text{ga}$ in the $\square S$ 4

the only name we can evidently fix the exact date of our text is $\cap \text{lu} \leftrightarrow \text{giri} \leftarrow \text{zal dumu ur-nigar}^{\text{gar}} \cup$, but, only text concerning this person and his patronymic name bearing no date formulae. we can suggest that, our text also dated to the reign of $\square \text{u-sin}$. between ($\square S$ 2- $\square S4$ -5).

5. Alphabetic Index of words and Proper Names

5.1. Personal Names

a-a-kal-la	1:2
S. [x x x ?] agrig [x ?]	
lu↔-∂□ara↔	1:3
S. lugal-∂I□taran	
lu↔-giri ₁₇ -zal	1:6
S. ur-ni<-gar	
lu↔-ib-gal	1:4
S. ur-[x]	
lu↔-iri-bar-ra	1:5
S. nam-[x] sagi	
lugal-∂I□taran	1:3
F. lu↔-∂□ara↔	
lugal-g↑-[e]	1:1
S. [xx]	
lugal-KA-gi-na	1 :7
S. ur- ^{gi} gigir a- IL↔	
nam—a-ni sagi	1:5
F. lu↔-iri-bar-ra ur-[x]	
F. lu↔-ib-gal	
ur- ^{gi} gigir a-IL↔	1:7
F. lugal-KA-gi-na	
ur-ni<-gar	1 :6
F. lu↔-giri ₁₇ -zal	

5.2. Divine Names

∂I□taran	1 :3
PN. Lugal-	
∂□ara↔	
giri←-se←-ga...	1:8
umma┘-me-e□	1 :3
PN lu↔-	

5.3. Professions

a-IL↔	1:7
ur- ^{gi} gigir...	
giri←-se←-ga	1:8
∂□ara↔	
umma┘- me-	
e□↔	
sagi	1:5
nam—a-ni...	
	1:2

5.4. Places

umma┘	1 :8
giri←-se←-ga	
∂□ara↔....-me-	
e□↔	

5.5. Words

DI□	1:1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7
dumu	1: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
nu-dib	1:1, 2, 3. 4. 5. 6. 7

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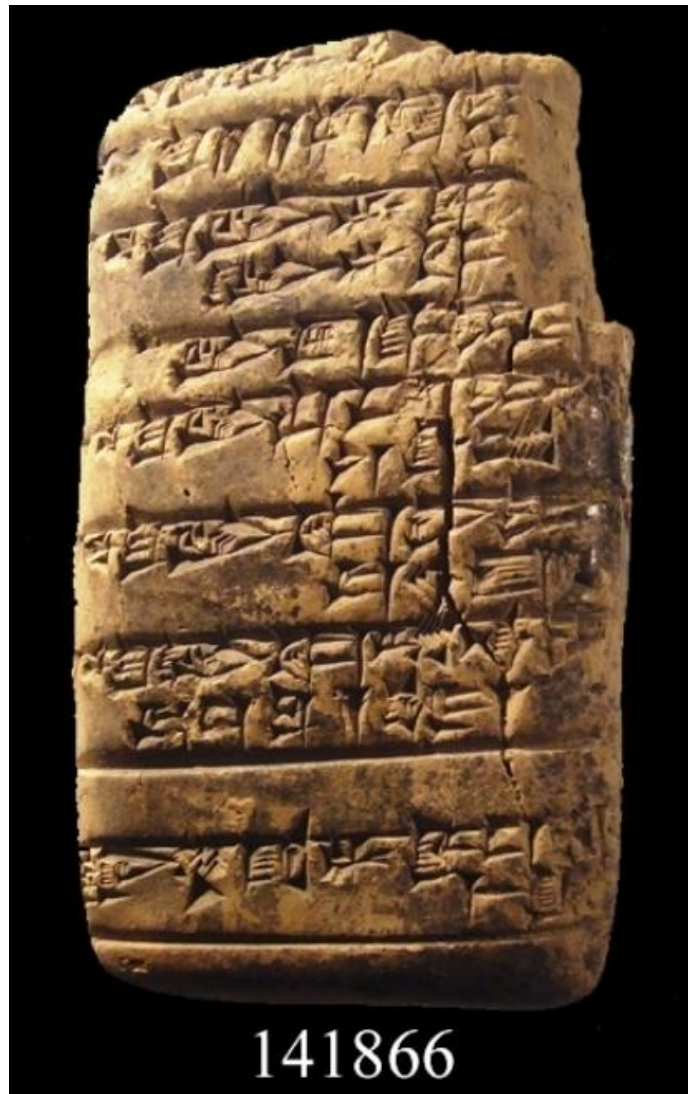
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8. photos

Obverse



Reverse



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