

Cuneiform Texts from the Campalans Collection

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[The present article presents the publications of a small private collection of cuneiform text in Barcelona.]

Keywords: Uruk III, ED IIIb, Ur III Period, Ġirsu, Abi-ešuh, Umma.

The Campalans collection of cuneiform text is a small group of eight texts purchased during last years in the antiquity market in Barcelona by Jordi Campalans. All these texts are administrative in nature (one tablet from the Uruk III period; one tablet from ED IIIb period; three tablets dating to the Ur III period and one tablet dating on the OB period) except for school exercise from the Uruk III period and a brick inscription of Nebuchadnezzar II.¹

Text 1. Measurements: 104×67×18. Provenance: unknown. Period: Uruk III. Unsealed.

This text has already been published by Monaco 2016 nr. 197 (see also CDLI P464273). The text is an account of barley and emmer to be purchased (ŠAM₂). According to the description given by Monaco (2016: 197) the lower part of the tablet belongs to a different tablet, but examination of the tablet shows clearly that the tablet is almost complete and that all fragments belong to the same tablet (see photo). Monaco will publish a new edition of the text with some improvements and corrections.

Text 2. Measurements: 49×26×10. Provenance: unknown. Period: Uruk III. Unsealed.

This small tablet is a school exercise related to the texts published in CUSAS 21 156-304 (Monaco 2014: 133-158). Monaco published the texts according the complexity of their content; our text is similar to CUSAS 21 250 to 283. In all these texts the sign N₁ is followed by three (or four) signs on the obverse of the tablet, while the reverse remains uninscribed. A peculiar characteristic of our text is that the dividing line is vertical instead of being horizontal as in all the other texts of this kind (except for CUSAS 1, 8, see Monaco 2007: 45; Monaco 2014: 6).

1. The abbreviations are as in the Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (http://cdli.ox.ac.uk/wiki/abbreviations_for_assyriology). I would like to express my gratitude to Jordi Campalans for his assistance in studying these texts and to Wilfred Watson who was kind enough to correct the English. Any faults and errors are my own responsibility.

Código de campo cambiado

Con formato: Fuente: 10 pto

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Obv. 1(N₁) GAL ŠITA NIN

Text 3. Measurements: 61×61×22. Provenance: Adab. Period: ED IIIb.

Allocation of fields to various persons. The text is attributed to Adab from palaeographic criteria, as the shapes of some specific signs (GIN₂; MAH and MU) follow the ductus of the scribes of that city. The text could be Early Sargonic, but the palaeography of some signs (e.g. MU) points out to the ED IIIb period.²

Obv. Col. I
 1. [...] lu₂
 2. [...] GAN₂
 3. [x]+1(iku) lugal-sa₆-ga
 4. 6(iku) ur-nu
 5. 2(iku) U₃.MU.NI.NI³
 6. 3(iku) a-UL₄-gal
 7. 1(u) la₂ 1(iku) aga₃-us₂ 'tur'

Col. II
 1. 1(u) aga₃-us₂ ensi₂
 2. 2(iku) lugal-an-dul₃
 3. 4(iku) ur-saĝ
 5. 1(u) la₂ 1(iku) diĝir:mah
 6. 1(u) ur-tur
 7. 1(u) lugal-dulum₂
 8. 2(iku) lugal-ezem
 9. 1(u) 1(iku) ur-diĝir
 10. 7(iku) lugal-nita-zi

Col. III
 1. 7(iku) ĝissu
 2. 4(iku) lugal-saĝ
 3. 6(iku) lugal-niĝ₂-bara₄-du₁₀
 4. 2(u) la₂ 1(iku) AB.KID

Text 4. Measurements: Case 67×52×35; tablet 53×42. Provenance: Ġirsu. Date: Šulgi 46a/III/15.

Case sealed before writing. Tablet unsealed.

A copy of this text has already been published by Barton in 1905.⁴ According to that copy the envelope was completely preserved, but at present, three sides of the reverse are broken. This breaking of the

2. On the date of the texts from Adab in ED IIIb and Sargonic period see Such-Gutiérrez 2015, concerning the palaeography of the texts see p. 439-445 and the table of signs in p. 451. I would like to express my gratitude to Palmiro Notizia for his helpful comments on this tablet.

3. The reading of this personal name is uncertain. Various options have been proposed but no satisfactory meaning has been found (see Scharakamp 2013: 207 with previous bibliography). The reading u₃-m u-n e₂-n e₂ is also possible, see Visicato – Westenholz 2010: 113.

4. See Barton, HLC 44 (pl. 13). The tablets from Haverford Collection were sold to the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. According to Andrew Dix, Assistant Curator of the Tablet Collection in the OI: "There are missing numbers from the HLC publications, so before the tablets were acquired by the OI some were sold separately or 'lost'. Here are the numbers that are not in the catalogue: 15, 18, 21, 22, 24, 44, 86, 107, 168, 171, 208, 263, 279, 284, 298, 320, 324, 335, 353, 377, and 402. They are

envelope is clearly due to the case having been opened. The obverse of the tablet contained in the envelope is clearly visible now but the reverse of the tablet still remains attached to the case. The text of the envelope has been transliterated in CDLI and BDTNS⁵. Here we offer a transliteration of both the tablet and the seal.

Tablet

- Obv. 1. '110.0.0 še gur lugal'
 e₂-hi-li
 110.0.0 lugal-ša₃-la₂
 110.0.0 ad-da-[mu]
 5. 0.1.0 ur-^ddumu-zi
 30.0.0 ur-^dnanše
 e₂ ^dnanše-[me]
 70.0.0 arad₂-^dnanše
 e₂ ^ddumu-zi-še₃

Seal

1. i-ta-e₃-a
2. dub-sar
3. dumu lu₂-du₁₀-ga
4. saĝĝa ^dnin-ĝir₂-su-ka

Commentary

According to the copy by Barton, the last line of the seal reads sa ĝ ĝ a ^dn i n - ĝ i r₂ - s u but we can clearly read -k a at the end of the line. According to BDTNS the seal is also attested in BAOM 2, 33 80⁶ and TUT 302⁷. The iconography of the seal shows traces of a typical presentation scene: two figures standing in front of a seated figure (see copy of the seal).

Text 5. Administrative text from Ur III Umma. That tablet was previously published in Feliu 2013: text 7. See also CDLI P464287; BDTNS 193394.

Text 6. Administrative text from Ur III Umma[?]. That tablet was previously published in Feliu-Millet 2017.

Text 7. Measurements: 81×51×25. Provenance: Dūr-Abiešuh. Date: Abiešuh 21/v/5. Memo concerning barley.

missing from the accession file too, so there is no chance that they ever reached the OI. (There are three tablets without HLC numbers [A 32057-32059], so perhaps these could be matched to some of the missing HLC numbers.)". HLC 44, now in Barcelona, is one of these "lost" tablets. My thanks to Mr. Dix and to Prof. M. Civil for providing me with this information.

5. CDLI P109922; BDTNS 000920.

6. See also BDTNS 022807; CDLI P104943.

7. See also BDTNS 000673; CDLI P135896.

- Obv. 1. '6'.0.0. *ka-ar-ru*
6.4.0. *ia-ah-ti-il*
60.0.0. *a-bu-wa-qar*
60.0.0.nu²-^rx-x^r *diġir-šu-ib-ni* dumu šidim
5. 60.0.0. nu²-^rx-x^r *lu-uš-ta-mar*
0.0.3. *a-na erin₂ dam-qum*
0.0.4. ^damar-utu-*li-wi-ir* šidim
8.0.0. ^dIM-*ri-im-i₃-li₂ šu-ku₆*
3.1.0. *e₂-a-ri-ma-an-ni*
10. 0.4.0. *i-na-pa-le-šu*
[2×60]+18.0.1 *še-gur*
- Rev. 62.0.0. *še-gur*
u₃ 2.0.0. še-gur wa-at-[ru]
(blank)
1 ^damar-utu-*li-wi-ir*
15. ½ dumu *ku-ub-bu-tum*
(blank)
iti NE-NE-gar ud 5-kam
mu a-bi-e-šu-uh lugal-e
bad₃-da a-bi-e-šu-uh^{ki}-ke₄
ni₂ gal-gal-bi kur-kur-ra ri-a
20. [ug]u *ġiš gi₄-gi₄ gu₂ id₂-idigna-ka-ta*
[b]i₂-in-du₃-a

Con formato: Fuente: Cursiva

Commentary

This long version of the year name Abiešuh 21 (or Abiešuh m)⁸ also occurs in two unpublished administrative tablets and in an extispicy report published by George in CUSAS 18 nr. 4 (p. 17): 41'-44'. All three texts also belong to the Dūr-Abiešuh archive.⁹ The most salient characteristic of this long version of the year name is the striking resemblance of the epithet of Dūr-Abiešuh: *ni₂ gal-gal-bi kur-kur-ra ri-a* "Its great fear spreads over all the foreign lands" to one of the descriptions of Eninnu temple in Gudea Cyl. A ix 17: *e₂-ga₂ ni₂ gal-bi kur-kur-ra mu-ri* "Great fear of my House hovers over all the lands" (Edzard 1997: 75).

Text 8. Measurements 180×113/107. Brick inscription of Nebuchadnezzar II (Langdon 1912: 43, 204 nr. 45; Walker 1981: nr. 107; Berger 1973: 216; Da Riva 2008: 117 B19 and B29). The brick was stamped with an inscription in an archaic ductus. The text commemorates the restoration of the Ebabbar temple at Larsa. 88 bricks with the same stamped inscription were acquired by the Sulaimaniya Museum in 2010, see the edition and previous bibliography in Radner 2011: 102-103.

8. On this year name and its reading see George 2009: 138-139 with previous bibliography.

9. I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. K. van Lerberghe for his helpful comments and suggestions. On the texts of Dūr-Abiešuh see Arnaud 2007: 41-44; Van Lerberghe 2008; Van Lerberghe – Voet 2009; George 2009: 123-152; George 2013: 12-22. Földi 2014 (with a detailed list of previous literature).

1. ^dag-niĝ₂.du-uri₃
lugal *ba-bi-lu*^{ki},
za-nin e₂-saĝ-^ˈil₂,
u₃ e₂-zi-da
5. *ap-lu* saĝ-kal
ša^dag-*ap-lu*-uri₃
lugal *ba-bi-lu*^{ki}
a-na-ku
e₂-babbar-ra e₂ ^dutu
10. *ša* larsa^{ki}
ki-ma la-bi-rim-ma
a-na ^dutu en-ia
[e]-pu₂-uš

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Text 1



Text 2



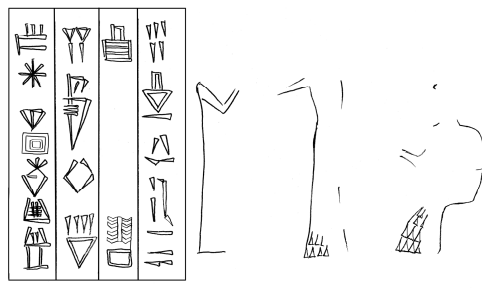
Text 4: Case



Text 4: Envelope: detail of seal impression



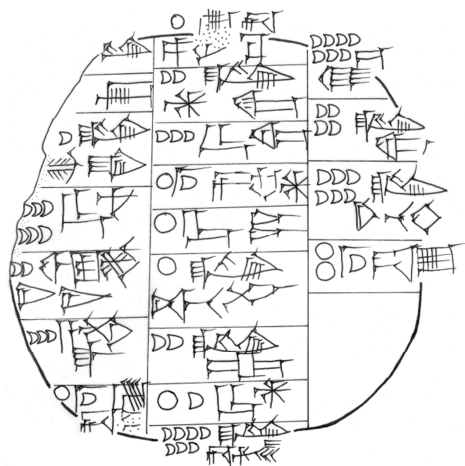
Text 4: Design of the seal



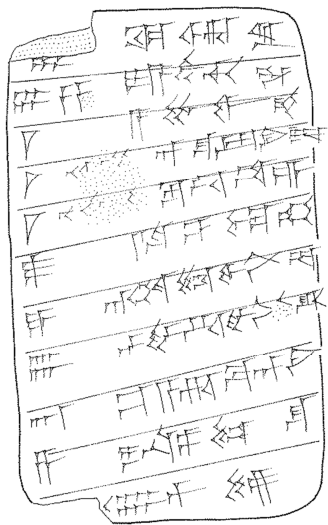
Text 4: Tablet



Text 3



Text 7



Text 7



Text 8

