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BISMAYA

RECOVERING THE LOST CITY OF ADAB

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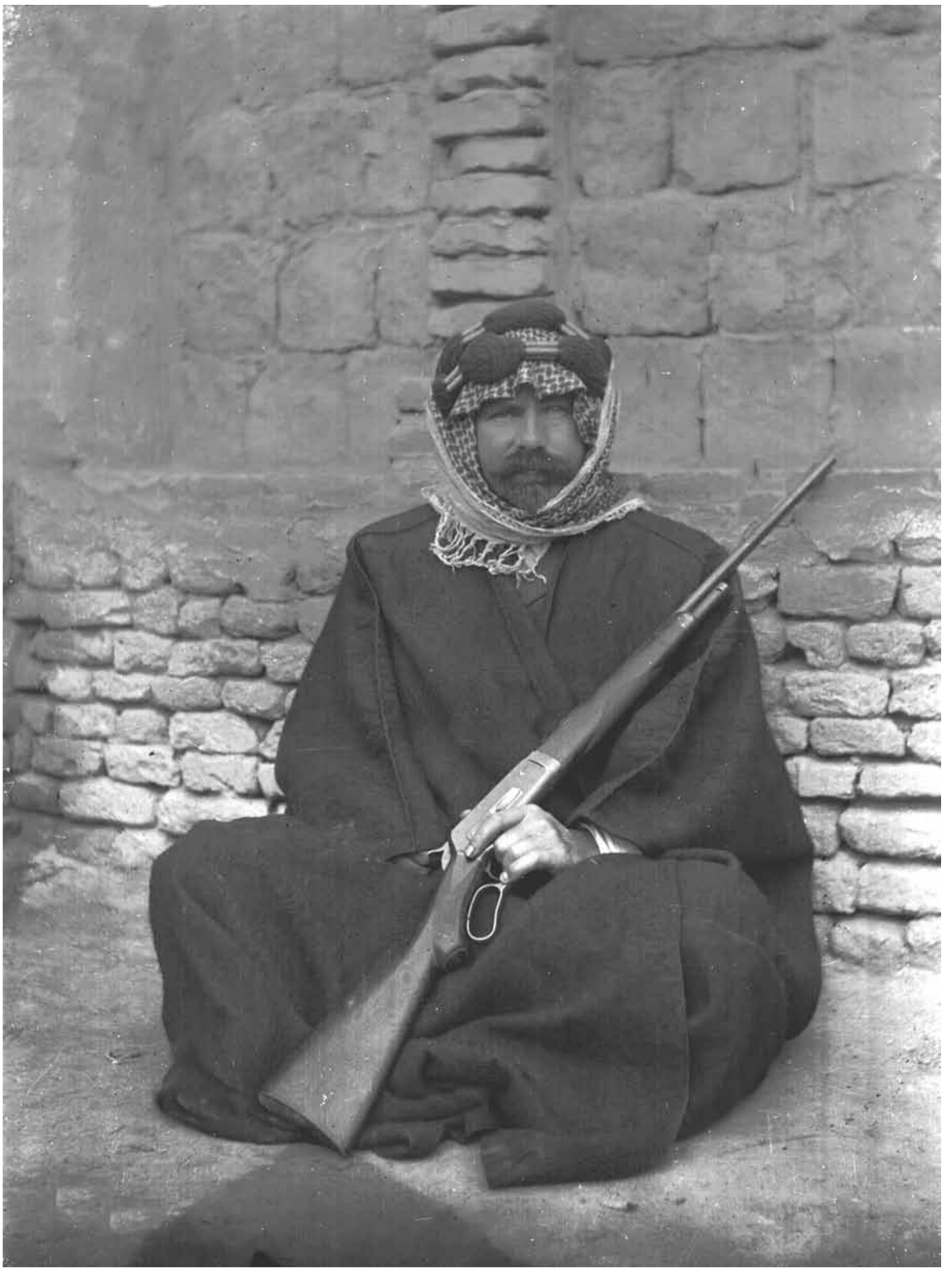

"Edgar James Banks as an Arab" (N. 514)

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BISMAYA

RECOVERING THE LOST CITY OF ADAB

by

KAREN L. WILSON

with
contributions
by

JACOB LAUINGER
MONICA LOUISE PHILLIPS
BENJAMIN STUDEVENT-HICKMAN
and
AAGE WESTENHOLZ

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Cover Illustrations

Clockwise from left: Edgar James Banks as an Arab; head of a ruler from Mound V (A173); Intercultural Style vessel fragment from Mound V (A195a)

Spine Illustration

Copper tablet from the foundation de**posit of Eʾiginimpaʾe (A543**)

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To

Edgar J. Banks

&

Donald P. Hansen

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations ix
List of Figures xi
List of Plates xiii
List of Tables xvii
Preface xix
Acknowledgments xxi
Notes on Materials xxiii
Bibliography xxv
Chapter 1. A Note on the Sources 1
Chapter 2. Early Exploration 3
Chapter 3. The University of Chicago Expedition to Bismaya and "the Oldest Statue in the World" 5
Chapter 4. The Site, the City, and the City Wall 31
Chapter 5. Mound I — "The Palace": A Palace of the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian Period 39
Chapter 6. Mound II — "The Cemetery": Residence(s) of the Late Early Dynastic Period and Remains of the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian Period 47
Chapter 7. Mound III — "The Semitic Quarter": An Akkadian Administrative and Light Industrial Complex 53
Chapter 8. Mound IV — "The Library": An Administrative Center During the Reign of Sharkalisharri 65
Chapter 9. Mound V — "The Temple": A Series of Temples of the Third Millennium B.C. 75
Chapter 10. Mound X — Residences of the Akkadian Period? 103
Chapter 11. The Remaining Mounds 107
Chapter 12. Objects Whose Findspots Could Not Be Determined 113
Chapter 13. Objects Purchased by the Expedition 123
Chapter 14. Archaeology and the History of Bismaya 125
Appendix A. Early Dynastic Tablets from Adab in the Collection of the Oriental Institute Museum. *Monica Louise Phillips* 133
Appendix B. The Ur III Administrative Tablets from Adab in the Collection of the Oriental Institute Museum. *Benjamin Studevent-Hickman* 139
Appendix C. The Old Babylonian Tablets from Adab in the Collection of the Oriental Institute Museum. *Jacob Lauinger* 147
Appendix D. A7447 — The Inscription. *Aage Westenholz* 155
Appendix E. Objects from Bismaya Now in the Collection of the Eski Şark Museum, Istanbul 157
Appendix F. List of Objects by Oriental Institute Museum Number 167
Appendix G. Bibliography of Works by Edgar J. Banks 189
Image Credits 191
Index 193
Plates

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ABBREVIATIONS

General Abbreviations

ca.	*circa*, approximately
cf.	*confer*, compare
cm	centimeter(s)
col.	column
cont.	continued
D.	diameter
DN	diety name
e.g.	*exempli gratia*, for example
EŞ	Eski Şark Museum, Istanbul
et al.	*et alii*, and others
etc.	*et cetera*, and so forth
f(f).	and following
fig(s).	figure(s)
g	gram(s)
GN	geographical name
H.	height
ibid.	*ibidem*, in the same place
i.e.	*id est*, that is
kg	kilogram(s)
L.	length
max.	maximum
mm	millimeter(s)
m	meter(s)
N.	Oriental Institute Negative number
n.d.	no date
n(n).	footnote(s)
no(s).	number(s)
OIM	Oriental Institute Museum, Chicago
P.	Oriental Institute Photograph number
pers. comm.	personal communication
pl(s).	plate(s)
PN	personal name
Th.	thickness
W.	width

Bibliographic Abbreviations

Bismaya Expedition Papers	Bismaya Expedition Papers in the Archives of the Oriental Institute
Bismya	Edgar James Banks. *Bismya, or the Lost City of Adab*. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.
CAD	A. Leo Oppenheim, Erica Reiner, and Martha T. Roth, editors. *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago*. 21 volumes. Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 1956–2010.

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FAS 5	Horst Steible. *Die Altsumerischen Bau- und Weihinschriften*. 2 volumes. Freiburger Altorientalische Studien 5. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 1982.
FAS 9	Horst Steible. *Die Neusumerischen Bau- und Weihinschriften*. 2 volumes. Freiburger Altorientalische Studien 9. Stuttgart: Franz Steiner, 1991.
Hh. V	Benno Landsberger. *The Series* ḪAR-ra = *ḫubullu*, *Tablets V–VII*. Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon 6. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1958.
Hh. XV	Benno Landsberger. *The Series* ḪAR-ra = *ḫubullu*, *Tablet XV and Related Texts*. Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon 9. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1967.
Hh. XVII	Benno Landsberger and Erica Reiner. *The Series* ḪAR-ra = *ḫubullu*, *Tablets XVI, XVII, XIX, and Related Texts*. Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon 10. Rome: Pontificium Institutum Biblicum, 1970.
JAC 3	Yang Zhi. "The Excavation of Adab." *Journal of Ancient Civilizations* 3 (1988): 1–21.
RIME 1	Douglas R. Frayne. *Presargonic Period (2700–2350 B.C.)*. The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods 1. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2008.
RIME 2	Douglas R. Frayne. *Sargonic and Gutian Periods (2334–2113 B.C.)*. The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods 2. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993.
RIME 3	Douglas R. Frayne. *Ur III Period (2112–2004 B.C.)*. The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods 3, Volume 2. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1997.
RIME 4	Douglas R. Frayne. *Old Babylonian Period (2003–1595 B.C.)*. The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods 4. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1990.
RLA	Erich Ebeling, Bruno Meissner, Ernst Weidner, Wolfram von Soden, and Dietz Otto Edzard, eds. *Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatische Archäologie*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1928–.
SIA	Yang Zhi. *Sargonic Inscriptions from Adab*. The Institute for the History of Ancient Civilizations Periodic Publications on Ancient Civilizations 1. Chiangchun, China, 1989.
UE 1	H. R. Hall and C. Leonard Woolley. Ur Excavations 1. *Al-ʻUbaid*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1927.
UE 2	C. Leonard Woolley. Ur Excavations 2. *The Royal Cemetery*. Publications of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania to Mesopotamia. London and Philadelphia: Trustees of the Two Museums, 1954.
UE 4	C. Leonard Woolley. Ur Excavations 4. *The Early Periods*. Publications of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania to Mesopotamia. Philadelphia: Trustees of the Two Museums, 1955.
UE 7	C. Leonard Woolley and Max Mallowan. Ur Excavations 7. *The Old Babylonian Period*. London: The British Museum, 1976.

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LIST OF FIGURES

Note: Figure captions in double quotes (“ ”) are the original descriptions of the images sent back to Robert Francis Harper with the weekly reports.

2.1. Map of south Mesopotamia showing the location of Bismaya (ancient Adab) 4

3.1. William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago 6
3.2. “Crossing the Desert” 9
3.3. “E. J. Banks, Kavass Hussein, and Others En Route” 9
3.4. “House of the U. of C. Expedition” 10
3.5. “House of the U. of C. Expedition Surrounded by Arab Tents” 10
3.6. Plan of the dig house at Bismaya 11
3.7. “Statue of Da-udu, Front” 13
3.8. A sample of the contents of Report 15, April 8, 1904 15
3.9. Edgar J. Banks’ book 26
3.10. Leaflet advertising Banks’ lectures 27
3.11. Two images from movies made by Sacred Films Corporation 29

4.1. Plan of the site of Bismaya 32
4.2. Section through the city wall 33
4.3. “Clay Balls and Instruments Found at NW City Wall” 36
4.4. Object found with sling pellets 36

5.1. Banks’ plan of the palace on Mound I 40
5.2. Persons’ plan of the palace on Mound I 43
5.3. Banks’ and Persons’ plans of the palace on Mound I, combined 44

6.1. Plan of the excavations on Mound II 47
6.2. “Sketch of a Tomb at Mound II” 48
6.3. “A Large Bath Near Cemetery (II)” 49
6.4. “A Sketch of a Coloured Vase from Mound II” 50
6.5. “Panorama of Brick Seat” 51

7.1. Plan of the remains on Mound III 54
7.2. “Jar Containing Nezaza’s [Bizaza’s] Business Documents” 56
7.3. Plan and sections of the bath 57
7.4. “Gold Jewelry” 58

9.1. Persons’ plan of the temple 75
9.2. “Shaft in the Temple Hill, Bismya” (Southwest Shaft) 77
9.3. Section showing the stratigraphy of the Mound V Shafts 78
9.4. Plan of door socket on the southeast side of the temple 81
9.5. Plan of the Later Temple 83
9.6. Ground plan of the oven 85
9.7. Earlier Temple and miscellaneous walls as found 87

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9.8. Reconstructed Plan of the Earlier Temple 88
9.9. Combined plans of Earlier Temple and Later Temple 89
9.10. Section through the Earlier and Later Temples 90
9.11. Banks' drawing and description of the objects from the foundation deposit of E'iginimpa'e 94
9.12. The construction inférieure at Telloh 96
9.13. Bitumen-lined cavity in the construction inférieure at Telloh 97
9.14. Plan of the Temple Oval at 'Ubaid and plan of the Temple Oval at Khafajah, first building period 99

10.1. Plan of kilns and adjacent rooms 104
10.2. Plan of rooms containing a burial urn and tablets 105

11.1. Drawing of a vase from Mound VII 108
11.2. Plan of the building on Mound XVI 110

D.1. The inscription on the statue of Baraḫenidu (A7447) 156

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LIST OF PLATES

Note: Plate captions in double quotes (“ ”) are the original descriptions of the images sent back to Robert Francis Harper with the weekly reports.

Frontispiece. “Edgar James Banks as an Arab”
1a. “General Mound View”
1b. “The Temple Mound from a Distance”
2. “Palace at Mound I”
3. “Palace at Mound I — Chamber”
4. Tablet from Mound I
5. Objects from Mound II
6a. “A Large Vase with Rope Pattern in situ at III”
6b. “Vases in situ at III Just Below Surface”
7a. “View of the Bath Showing Opening of the Drain”
7b. “A Cistern in a Private House”
8. Statue from Mound III, Level 1
9. Seals and sealings from Mound III, Level 1
10. Sealings from Mound III, Level 1
11. Objects from graves in Mound III, Level 2
12. Objects from graves in Mound III, Level 2 (*cont.*)
13. Objects from Mound III, Level 3
14. Objects from Mound III, level not determined
15. Objects from Mound III, level not determined (*cont.*)
16. Pottery vessels from Mound III, level not determined
17. Copper-alloy objects from Mound III, level not determined
18. Objects from Mound III, level not determined
19. “Excavations at IV — Library”
20. Inscribed bricks from Mound IV, surface
21. Objects from Mound IV, tablet layer
22. Brick stamps from Mound IV, below the tablet layer
23. Tablets from Mound IV, below the tablet layer
24. Objects from the grave and the wells on Mound IV
25. Objects from Mound IVa
26. Objects from Mound IVa (*cont.*)
27. Objects from Mound IV or IVa without more specific provenience
28. Objects from Mound IV or IVa without more specific provenience (*cont.*)
29a. “Temple Hill from West”
29b. “The Brick Platform of Dungi and Ur-Gur”
30a. “NW Passage Adjoining Ziggurat. View Toward the Western Corner; North Corner in Foreground”
30b. “Temple — View of NW Side from N. Corner”
31a. “Temple — Door-socket near SE edge of platform”
31b. “Bricks in Dig House”
32a. “Broad Sloping Wall Abutting the Center of the Northeast Side of the Ziggurat and the Adjacent Grave. View Toward the South”
32b. “Temple — View of NE Side from E. Corner”

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33a. Temple "Crematorium"
33b. "Tunnel Passage Along the Northwest Face of the Brick Ziggurat. View from the Western Corner Looking Northeast"
34. Kassite bricks from Mound V
35. Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed bricks from Mound V
36. Third Dynasty of Ur head of a ruler from Mound V
37. Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed stone vessel from Mound V
38. Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed stone vessel from Mound V (*cont.*)
39. Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed stone vessel from Mound V (*cont.*)
40. Objects found between the Third Dynasty of Ur remains and the Later Temple on Mound V
41. Statue of King Lugaldalu from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
42. Head of a statue from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
43. Bovid figurines from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
44. Ram's head from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
45. Inscribed stone bowls from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
46. Inscribed stone bowls from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (*cont.*)
47. Inscribed stone bowls from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (*cont.*)
48. Inscribed stone vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
49. Inscribed stone vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
50. Inscribed stone vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (*cont.*)
51. Inscribed Intercultural Style steatite vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
52. Inscribed Intercultural Style stone vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
53. Intercultural Style steatite vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
54. Intercultural Style chlorite vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
55. Intercultural Style chlorite vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
56. Steatite jar from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
57. Stone vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
58. Stone vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
59. Stone lamps from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
60. Objects from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
61. Objects from the foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe found in situ
62. Objects from foundation deposits of Eʾiginimpaʾe
63. Statue fragments from Mound V without more specific provenience
64. Statue fragments from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)
65. Stone vessels from Mound V without more specific provenience
66. Stone vessels from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)
67. Objects from Mound V without more specific provenience
68. Objects from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)
69. Objects from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)
70. Peg from beneath the Earlier Temple on Mound V
71a. "Bench in Room A at X, with Adjoining Kilns"
71b. "Drain at X Especially Described"
72a. "Fireplace Near Drain at X"
72b. "Drain Near Two Tenures"
73a. "Five Small Vases Found in One Grave at X"
73b. "Lamp[s] Found in Grave at X"
74a. "Burial Urn at X, about which Tablets were Found (in situ)"
74b. "Two Small Vases Found in Trench at X"
75. Pottery and stone vessels from Mound X

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76. Objects from Mound VI
77. Pottery vessels from Mound VI
78. Objects from Mounds VII and IX
79a. "Burial Urn in situ at XVI"
79b. What appears to be the burial urn shown in *a*, after excavation
80. Objects of uncertain provenience: Sculpture and relief
81. Objects of uncertain provenience: Chlorite/steatite vessels
82. Objects of uncertain provenience: Intercultural Style stone vessels
83. Objects of uncertain provenience: Intercultural Style stone vessels (*cont.*)
84. Objects of uncertain provenience: Stone vessels
85. Objects of uncertain provenience: Stone vessels (*cont.*)
86. Objects of uncertain provenience: Stone vessel
87. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels
88. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)
89. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)
90. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)
91. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)
92. Objects of uncertain provenience: Cylinder seals
93. Objects of uncertain provenience: Cylinder seals (*cont.*)
94. Objects of uncertain provenience: Seal impressions
95. Objects of uncertain provenience: Figurines and plaques
96. Objects of uncertain provenience: Miscellaneous objects
97. Objects of uncertain provenience: Miscellaneous objects (*cont.*)
98. Objects of uncertain provenience: Miscellaneous objects (*cont.*)
99. Objects of uncertain provenience: Statue of Baraḫenidu
100. Purchased objects
101. Purchased objects (*cont.*)
102. Purchased objects (*cont.*)

COLOR PLATES

103. Head of a ruler from Mound V
104. Female statue from Mound III, Level 1
105. Pieces of an Intercultural Style chlorite vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V
106. Inscribed stone bowl fragment from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V; and wall plaque fragment of uncertain provenience
107. Jewelry from Mound III, Level 2, Grave 1: two gold hair/earrings, 5 gold beads, 78 gold and carnelian beads, and 36 carnelian beads
108. Jewelry from Mound III, Level 2, Grave 1 and Grave 2: two parts of a gold brooch with lapis lazuli and carnelian inlays, lapis lazuli beads, banded agate beads, and pendant in the form of a couchant lion/cat
109. Jewelry from Mound III: gold hair/earring and gold ring
110. Sherd from Mound IV with four lines of cuneiform written in reverse, copper alloy tablet from a foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe, and objects from a foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe
111. Objects from the foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe found in situ
112. Statue of Baraḫenidu, front view, of uncertain provenience
113. Statue of Baraḫenidu, back view, of uncertain provenience

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LIST OF TABLES

4.1. Sling pellets from Bismaya, now in the Oriental Institute Museum 34

7.1. Ten tablets of Bizaza, discovered about 1 m below the surface 56
7.2. Tablets from Mound III, Level 1 61

8.1. Other objects from Mounds IV and IVa 69

9.1. Summary of the evidence from inscriptions of rulers from Mound V 100

12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated 114

14.1. Succession of the early rulers of Adab 129

A.1. Early Dynastic tablets from Adab 134
A.2. Tablets assigned to a different provenience 137
A.3. Tablets assigned to a different period 137

B.1. Ur III tablets from Adab 140
B.2. Tablets incorrectly assigned to the Ur III period or to Adab as of this writing 143
B.3. Tablets and bullae labeled as Adab in Oriental Institute files but subsequently given a different provenience 144

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PREFACE

The University of Chicago conducted excavations at the site of Bismaya[i] (ancient Adab) in southern Iraq from December 24, 1903, until late June 1905. The work was first directed by a young American Assyriologist, Edgar James Banks, then by Victor S. Persons, an architect who had originally gone to the Near East to assist Banks. The excavations were brought to a close due to disappointment in the pace of discoveries and administrative and financial difficulties.

The results of the Bismaya expedition were never properly published, and most of the material was never published at all. Banks' relationship with the University of Chicago soured after cessation of the work, and neither he nor Persons ever prepared a scientific presentation of their results. Banks wrote a popular account, *Bismya, or the Lost City of Adab* — a mix of travelogue and archaeological narrative — that appeared in 1912 and included only a small fraction of his finds, with almost no analysis of their original contexts. This lively and highly readable account often differs from his notes and the articles that preceded it,[ii] but whether this is due to changes in his conclusions or to a desire to make his story more readable (or a combination of both) cannot now be determined.

Over 1,000 artifacts were sent by Banks and Persons to Chicago, where they are now housed in the Oriental Institute Museum (OIM A172–1239). Since 1912, however, little attention has been paid to this material. Daniel David Luckenbill published the inscriptions on two stone vessels in 1914[iii] and sixteen Old Babylonian letters a year or two later,[iv] and his hand copies of 198 additional texts were published posthumously in 1930.[v] During the late 1940s, Caroline Nestmann, a graduate student in the Department of Oriental Languages and Literatures, worked extensively on Bismaya material, culminating in her Master's thesis in 1949.[vi] Since then, however, aside from the inclusion of the inscriptions in various collections, the use of individual objects in widely scattered studies, and one philological dissertation,[vii] Bismaya has been almost forgotten, despite the fact that Adab was a major city at the dawn of Mesopotamian history. Much of this neglect stems from the fact that Banks' excavation methods have suffered more criticism than they deserve for their time,[viii] and it has been assumed that nothing is known about the archaeological contexts of the artifacts he discovered.

This is, however, not the true situation. Banks kept a detailed daily field record of his work, and both Banks and Persons sent back extensive weekly reports to Chicago. This material makes possible, to varying degrees, a reconstruction of the buildings they uncovered and what they found in them. Banks excavated one of the earliest known Mesopotamian temples and discovered some of the world's first historical royal inscriptions, incised on stone vessels dedicated in that temple beginning as early as 2550 B.C. He also excavated two administrative centers and a cemetery and residential area, all of the Akkadian period, an Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian palace, and portions of the city wall.

This volume is an attempt to rectify the neglect that the Bismaya records and artifacts have suffered and is hybrid in nature. It aims to be the final scientific publication of the site and the results of the University of Chicago excavations. It also seeks to tell a bit of the fascinating tale of the expedition itself, which was a work of pioneering daring-do as well as a scientific endeavor, and holds an important place in the history of Near Eastern field archaeology. This "re-excavation" and "reconstruction" of ancient Adab and the story of its recovery is based on the weekly reports that both archaeologists sent back to Chicago, Banks' daily field diaries (which are surprisingly detailed given that they date to the infancy of Near Eastern archaeology), and the artifacts housed at the Oriental Institute Museum.

I hope that this work is of value not solely because of the importance of Adab and its early date. The excavations discussed here belonged to the pioneering years of Near Eastern archaeology, which are no more. They also uncovered evidence that can no longer be duplicated or augmented, because looters digging in search of antiquities in recent years have all but destroyed the site. Thus, most of what we can know about the history of this important early city, those who lived and ruled there, and those who uncovered their stories is what one can coax from the records and objects now in Chicago.

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[i] For a discussion of the different transliterations of the name of the site, see p. 31.
[ii] See *Chapter 1*, below.
[iii] Luckenbill, "Two Inscriptions of Mesilim."
[iv] Luckenbill, "A Letter of Rim-Sin," and "Old Babylonian Letters."
[v] Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*.
[vi] Nestmann's work is discussed in detail in *Chapter 1*.
[vii] *SIA*.
[viii] For example, Postgate, *Early Mesopotamia*, p. 30.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

When a project has taken as long to complete as has this one, it becomes impossible to thank all those who have played some part, great or small, in shaping it. Colleagues and students at the Oriental Institute, attendees at conferences and seminars at which the material was presented, and family and friends who lent moral support over the last ten years are too numerous to list individually. I am grateful to each and every one.

But particular thanks are due to a few individuals who deserve special recognition.

Oriental Institute archivist John A. Larson may be more responsible for my undertaking this project than any other individual. In the late 1980s, I began doing research on relief-carved stone vessels of the fourth and third millennia B.C. as an outgrowth of my dissertation on the Jamdat Nasr period. John dangled Banks' Day Book and Reports to Robert Francis Harper in front of me indefatigably until I was hooked on the Bismaya Expedition and its outcome. John also was responsible for having already set several of his volunteers to work on various aspects of the project. Peggy Grant painstakingly transcribed Banks' Day Book, weekly reports to Harper, and publication, *Bismya: The Lost City of Adab*, to produce searchable files that were of immeasurable assistance to my research. She also prepared an index, by tablet number, for Yang Zhi's dissertation, "Sargonic Inscriptions from Adab." Hazel Cramer proofread what Peggy typed. Lillian Cropsey conducted research on Banks and the expedition in the archives of the state department in Washington, D.C., and co-authored, with Peggy Grant, the article "Bismaya 1903: The First Mesopotamian Excavation of the University of Chicago" in the Oriental Institute's *News & Notes* for spring 2004. Lillian Schwartz produced a catalog of photography of Bismaya objects.

Another individual without whom this volume could never have been produced is former Oriental Institute registrar and senior curator, Raymond D. Tindel. When we began packing up the collection in the early 1990s in preparation for a renovation and expansion project, Ray flagged all the Bismaya objects "!!DO NOT PACK!!" and (as far as I know) didn't hold it against me that I was so busy with the construction that I never had a chance to look at a single one of them. Then, when I stepped down as director of the Oriental Institute Museum at the end of 2003, Ray generously provided me with both a space to work and unrestricted access to the collections in storage, as well as moral support as the project progressed. The present Museum registrar, Helen McDonald, and assistant registrar, Susan Allison, have graciously continued that generosity.

Angela Altenhofen produced the bulk of the scale drawings of sealings, stone vessels, inlays, and other objects in the volume, working without charge in order to gain experience in archaeological illustration. The benefit to me was enormous, and the volume greatly enriched, as I would never have been able to afford to pay for her talents. I am pleased that I am relieved of some of the guilt I might have felt about her contribution by the fact that she has managed to launch a career as an archaeological illustrator based on her work on Bismaya. Prior to Angela, Peggy Sanders did excellent drawings of some of the Bismaya relief-carved stone vessels.

Dianne Hanau-Strain produced most of the plans and sections for the volume and also weathered, as a friend who is always willing to listen, the ups and downs of my progress.

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* * * * * *

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NOTES ON MATERIALS

In general, the indication of the material of which each object was made is based on a combination of visual inspection and information included in the Oriental Institute Museum Registration Database. There are, however, a number of cases in which scientific testing and/or consultation with experts led to augmentation or refinement of that information.

At an unknown time in the past, it appears that a member or members of the University of Chicago Geology Department was/were consulted concerning the identification of stones. This information was typed on the object cards in the Registration card files as, for example, "Geol. Dept.: altered Rhyolite." In the case of objects with such entries, the material determined by the presumed expert(s) has been given as the material of which the object is made, preceded by the indication "Geology Department."

A175, A176, A177, A178, A181, A182, A185, A187, A188, A189, A273

Object material identified by A. Whyte, M. Hudak, and L. D'Alessandro of the Oriental Institute Conservation Laboratory. Analysis was carried out using a JEOL JSM-5800 LV scanning electron microscope with energy dispersive spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) located in the Department of Geophysical Sciences, University of Chicago.

A180

Object material identified through visual examination by research staff in the Department of Geophysical Science, University of Chicago.

A441

Scanning electron microscopy with energy dispersive spectroscopy (SEM-EDS) of a sample of A441 was carried out by Alison Whyte, Oriental Institute Conservator, using the JEOL JSM-5800 LV located in the Department of Geophysical Sciences, University of Chicago. Analysis of a polished cross section of the sample revealed that the material consists of light colored calcium, carbon, and oxygen-rich entities within a dark matrix.

Fourier Transform Infra-Red (FTIR) spectroscopy of a sample of A441 was kindly carried out by Dr. Francesca Casadio and Dr. Gwenaelle Gautier, Conservation Scientists at the Art Institute of Chicago. This analysis revealed the sample to be a mixture of bitumen with a fruit gum. Residues of quartz and calcite were also present in the mix.

A323

Analysis of the composition of these objects is ongoing.

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CHAPTER 1

A NOTE ON THE SOURCES

This publication is based on a variety of resources available at the Oriental Institute, collectively called the Bismaya Expedition Papers, and the University of Chicago Special Collections Research Center. Among the most important are the original weekly reports sent to Chicago by both Banks and Persons. These were addressed to Robert Francis Harper, Director of the Babylonian and Assyrian Section of the Oriental Exploration Fund of the University of Chicago. They remained among his papers until 1946 when, along with other miscellaneous Bismaya records and photographs, they were donated to the Oriental Institute by Robert Francis Harper's nephew, Paul Harper, son of the former University president, William Rainey Harper. The reports consist of text, written in ink in graceful cursive script, describing both the work of the expedition and interesting or difficult situations that it faced. In Banks' case, the written text is supplemented by meticulous ink drawings of both objects and inscriptions. (Figure 3.8 shows the contents of one of Banks' reports.) The reports are extremely carefully composed, and the rough drafts in Banks' papers at the Oriental Institute are evidence of the planning that went into their production. They have the additional advantage of having been produced on the spot and in a timely manner, while events were still fresh in the excavators' minds.[1]

Included with the reports were photographs, carefully listed with numbers and captions. When these photographs and/or the negatives that produced them can be reunited with the information as to their subject matter, they provide a valuable picture of work that was done, objects that were discovered, and life in Iraq during the early twentieth century. All too often, however, that link has been lost due to the manner in which the negatives were accessioned at the Oriental Institute and the absence of either Banks' or Persons' input as to their subject matter.

No less important a source is the "Bismaya Day Book: A Compilation from the Field Records of Edgar James Banks." This typewritten manuscript, complete with hand drawings and sketches of objects and inscriptions, was prepared in 1948 by Caroline Nestmann, a graduate student at the University of Chicago. Nestmann noticed that the weekly reports provided evidence that Banks had kept a daily diary of his work. She contacted Banks' widow about his papers and visited her in Florida. Nestmann wrote that Mrs. Banks "graciously permitted me to copy whatever portions it was thought might be helpful."[2]

In 1997, Banks' daughter, Mrs. James (Daphne) McLachlan, donated her father's papers to the Oriental Institute. Among them was a series of small notebooks, one of which is labeled "Book No. V. Notes on a trip commencing Nov. 21, 1904." It contains, on its inside front cover, a list of notebooks:

No. 1. Small red book. Obtaining the irade;

No. 2. Small red book. From Constantinople to Baghdad and opening excavations;

No. 3. Large green book. First year of excavations;

No. 4. Large yellow book. Trouble with Government; and

No. 5. Small red book (present book). Trip as described on following page [*sic*].

Unfortunately, only notebooks 2 and 5 were among the papers donated by Mrs. McLahlan; I have been unable to locate the others, which must have become separated from the group some time after having been examined by Nestmann.

[1] Summaries of some of these reports were published by Robert Francis Harper (see bibliography for full list).

[2] Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 2.

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Two cautions must be kept in mind when using the Bismaya Day Book. The first is that Nestmann copied only the information she found germane to the archaeology of the site, not everything that Banks had written. The other is that the typed manuscript that now exists was produced some time after she examined Banks' notebooks. Notes in shorthand among her papers show that she knew stenography and suggest that she used it to copy the originals. After returning to Chicago, she produced a typed manuscript, with at least one carbon copy that she kept for herself. There is no indication how she copied the drawings. Errors inevitably must have crept into the final manuscript as a result of this approach, as Nestmann herself realized. For example, at one place in the manuscript she has typed "(Did he forget to draw these or did I? cn)"[3]

Other Banks and Harper papers, such as letters, housed both in the Oriental Institute Archives and the University's Special Collections Research Center, have been critical in writing the history of the excavation and its aftermath.

In 1994, Caroline Nestmann's papers were donated to the Oriental Institute by her widower, Russell Peck, Jr. They include her annotated carbon copy of the daybook and a notebook with typed versions of the Reports and other papers that she must have seen when she examined Banks' material in Florida.

Another source, of course, is Banks' book *Bismya, or the Lost City of Adab*. Unfortunately, it often differs from the Reports and Day Book, and one cannot tell whether Banks had changed his mind about certain details or altered them in a conscious or unconscious attempt to make the book more readable. Where the sources disagree, I have favored the earlier works and have noted the disagreement in the text.

Far less useful are the series of articles written by Banks, which tend to focus on categories of objects with little attention paid to their archaeological contexts.[4]

For the tablets, the work of Yang Zhi has been invaluable.[5] Her brief report on the archaeology of the site is less to be trusted.[6]

And last, but by no means least, are the more than 1,000 objects that were sent back to Chicago and are now housed in the Oriental Institute Museum. They provide evidence on the history and culture of Bismaya which is especially rich when their original archaeological context can be determined using the other records.

I was unable to examine the roughly 425 Bismaya objects now in Istanbul because of closures of the Eski Şark Museum. However, it is unlikely that having done so would have significantly altered the conclusions reached here. Banks took great care to assure that any artifacts that were important enough to be recorded in either his Day Book or Reports to Harper were sent back to Chicago. Those items that ended up in Istanbul (with the one notable exception, discussed in *Chapter 3*) are all items without any known context, and none appears, from the inventory list of Bismaya objects in the Eski Şark Museum (see *Appendix E*), to be anything that would shed further light on the history of the city.

[3] Day Book, March 3, 1904.

[4] Banks, "The Oldest Statue in the World"; "The Bismya Temple"; "Plain Stone Vases"; "Statue of the Sumerian King David"; and "Terra-cotta Vases."

[5] *SIA*, 55–60; Yang Zhi, "The Name of the City."

[6] Yang Zhi, "Excavation of Adab."

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CHAPTER 2

EARLY EXPLORATION

The modern site of Bismaya,[7] the ancient city of Adab,[8] is situated in southern Iraq, at 31.94° N 45.63° E, approximately halfway between the sites of Nippur and Umma (see fig. 2.1).

The first recorded archaeological survey of the site was conducted in 1885, when William Hayes Ward, director of the Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia, stopped there briefly on Wednesday, January 28. He recorded his visit as follows:

> We struck a corner of the surrounding wall, and five minutes later reached the hill from which the observations were taken. I looked carefully for relics, but saw only uninscribed bricks and pottery, little of it blue glazed, and some fragments of the compact black stone. It was a large city, and may have been the fortress of a swamp region. We crossed, Tuesday, a considerable swamp before reaching it, and were told it was the Khor el-'Ayla, which had till five or six years before been deep water, but that the water had been carried off by the breaking of the Hindieh Dam. It was said that Bismya had itself been three fourths surrounded by water. The walls of Bismya are very irregular, but generally quadrangular, with the corners to the cardinal points. I had not time to go around it as I desired. It is one of the largest tels. At the west corner is a considerable square and the principal elevation. There seem to be two chief squares, one quite extensive, and part of a third to the south. There is in the second a hill which may have been a ziggurat, and which is used as a graveyard.[9]

In 1890, John P. Peters, who was digging at Nippur, spent five hours surveying Bismaya and found remains of a large building and several fragments of tablets.

> The next morning by five o'clock we were at the ruins, where we were able to work until ten, but always gun in hand. It is a very unsafe region…. Imagine a formless congeries of heaps of clay three-fourths of a mile or more in circumference, and thirty or forty feet in greatest height, strewn with fragments of brick and pottery, with possibly a little portion of a brick wall cropping out here and there, and you have a picture, not only of Bismya, but of a host of similar ruins of ancient cities thickly scattered over the surface of the country….
>
> Of course, five hours' examination could scarcely result in great discoveries. We found remains of a large building, of brick and adobe, and in a clay drain-well of pipe rings, close to the surface, we found several fragments of tablets, and one entire clay tablet, which, unfortunately, did not contain the name of the city. It was evidently a city of ancient date and great importance. It was connected with Nippur by a navigable ship canal, the Nil, and the two cities must have been in close relations with one another, for along the course of the canal between the two runs an almost continuous chain of ruin-mounds…. There was no water near Bismya at that time, and the place was very unsafe.

He suggested that the mound might be the site of the ancient city of Isin.[10]

The German archaeologist Walter Andrae visited the ruins during the winter of 1902/03 as part of a survey of southern Mesopotamian sites. He recorded that Bismaya, whose ruins ran northwest–southwest, lay on the north edge of the Hor el-Barke and was cut through by ravines. The height of the surface of the mound he judged to be similar to both Fara and Jocha. Andrae found a fragment of a tablet on the surface which bore a script that seemed to him to be not much older than that of the Fara tablets, with seemingly more regular signs. Andrae noted that the surface of Bismaya was littered with sherds, pieces of brick and basalt (remains of primitive grinders), and various badly weathered pieces of burned stone. He published a sketch map of the site.[11]

The next visitor to the site was Edgar J. Banks, who arrived there on December 22, 1903, to open excavations for the University of Chicago. The story of that expedition is told in the following chapter.

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[7] For a discussion of the different transliterations of the name of the site, see p. 31.

[8] The literature on the ancient name of the city is summarized in Yang Zhi, "The Name of the City."

[9] Peters, *Nippur*, vol. 1, pp. 328–29.

[10] Peters, *Nippur*, vol. 2, pp. 270–71.

[11] Andrae, "Umgebung von Fara und Abu Hatab," pp. 24, 26–27.

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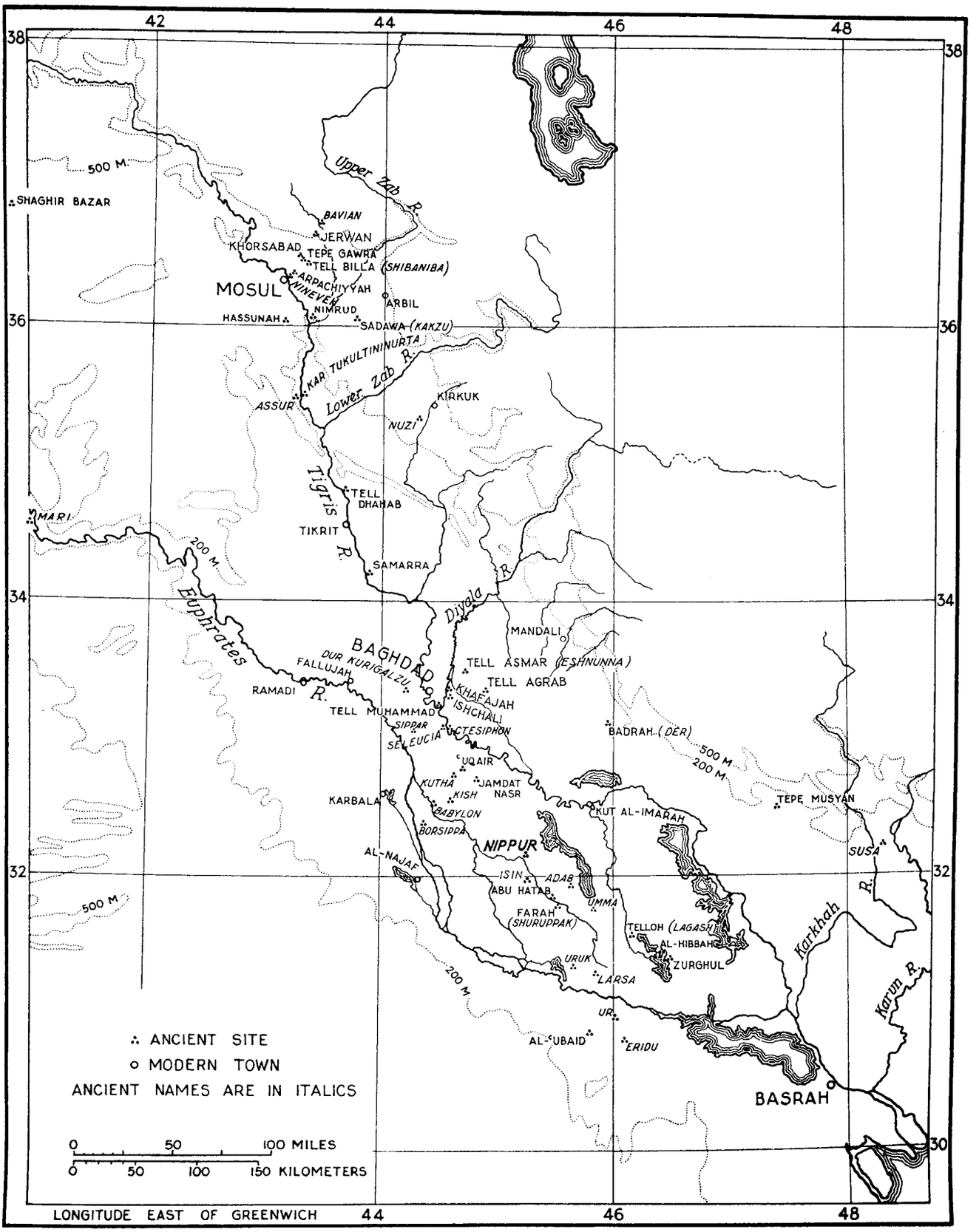

Figure 2.1. Map of south Mesopotamia showing the location of Bismaya (ancient Adab)

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CHAPTER 3

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO EXPEDITION TO BISMAYA AND "THE OLDEST STATUE IN THE WORLD"[12]

The history of the first University of Chicago expedition to Mesopotamia, in 1903, is filled with intrigue. The story involves heroes, villains, scholars, and corrupt officials and can be reconstructed only imperfectly from records that often give divergent accounts of the same events.

THE BEGINNING

This tale of the excavation of a buried Babylonian city begins with a young man named Edgar James Banks and his passion for the ancient Near East. While an undergraduate at Harvard College, Banks took "all of the courses in the Semitic languages and history offered." He then went to study in Germany under Professor Friedrich Delitzsch at the Royal University of Breslau, where he obtained his doctorate in 1897.[13] Upon his return to the United States, he was ordained as a Congregational minister.[14] Banks' early publications attest to his proficiency with the German language and with ancient Sumerian and Akkadian texts,[15] as well as with biblical subjects.[16] His next desire was to visit Babylonia and its ruins. Knowing that many past excavators in Mesopotamia had held consular positions at the time that they made their great discoveries, Banks submitted an application for the post of consul in Harput, Turkey, on January 19, 1897.[17]

Throughout the ensuing spring and summer months, Banks waited for the appointment to come through. He busily enlisted a virtual barrage of recommendations to both President McKinley and the secretary of state from individuals ranging from church pastors and high-school principals to the president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and members of Congress. Finally, on November 29, Banks sent a letter to the secretary of state, in which he stated: "I beg permission to address you regarding my application for the Consulship at Harput. I have learned from Pres. Angell[18] that it will undoubtedly be a long time before the Sultan consents to admit a consul to that office and I would kindly ask the State Department for the appointment to Aden or Bagdad, or to some other place in Arabia or Turkey." He enlisted the assistance of the assistant secretary of state, who wrote to the secretary of state in support of his application on February 18, 1898: "Mr. Banks wishes to study in that section of Turkey-in-Asia, and though the office of Consul at this point is almost entirely without compensation, he wishes the appointment in furtherance of his studies, and at the same time will faithfully perform what duties are required of Consul. He is not a missionary…." Early in 1898, President McKinley appointed Banks consul at Baghdad, which was at that time part of Turkey. He sailed in July from Marseilles on a Norwegian tramp steamer bound for the Persian Gulf and Basra.[19]

However, almost as soon as he arrived in Baghdad, Banks realized that it would be impossible for him to live on the meager salary (less than $500 per year) that went with the office, and he immediately resigned. On December 1, 1898, he wrote to the assistant secretary of state:

> I beg permission to inform you that after resigning the consulate at Bagdad without entering upon the duties of the office I have returned to this country. I would request that if satisfactory my bond be returned to me. May I also request that my application for the appointment to the consulate at Harpoot be considered. I believe it is

[12] Much of this chapter is based on research conducted by Lilian Cropsey and Peggy Grant, two dedicated Oriental Institute volunteers. Their work is published in Cropsey and Grant, "Bismaya 1903."

[13] *Bismya*, pp. 2–3, and a proof for *Who's Who in American Education* 1936–37, now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[14] Article in the *Boston Globe*, December 17, 1902, now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[15] Banks, *Sumerisch-babylonische Hymnen*, and "Eight Oracular Responses."

[16] Banks, *Jonah in Fact and Fantasy*.

[17] *Bismya*, pp. 2–3, and Bismaya Expedition Papers. The name of this city, in present-day Armenia, is more correctly spelled Kharput. Banks may have been interested in the post partly because Kharput was home to a large American missionary community that had established a college, theological seminary, and boys' and girls' schools there.

[18] James Burrill Angell was President of the University of Michigan from 1871 to 1909 and minister to Turkey from 1897 to 1898 (*Who Was Who in America*, vol. 1, pp. 1897–1942).

[19] *Bismya*, pp. 2–3, and Bismaya Expedition Papers.

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> understood that my resignation as Consul at Bagdad was a necessity, the few fees of the office and the unusual cost of living making my residence there a financial impossibility although I was most desirous of remaining in Turkey for a number of years. Mr. Hurner the vice consul at Bagdad performs his duties most faithfully.[20]

Although that is the story told by correspondence in the Bismaya Expedition Papers, Banks provided a completely different account of events in his book. He did not mention the application for a post in Harput, saying only that he had wanted to go to Baghdad "to visit Babylonia and its ruins." He noted that

> From the history of Assyriological research, it would seem that the office of consul in any Mesopotamian town would offer exceptional opportunities to the student of archæology. … Unfortunately for the advancement of Assyriology, in 1887 the Turkish Government borrowed the archæological law of Greece, and ever since, it has been diligently revising it and adding restrictions, among which is one providing that no government official may excavate for antiquities in Turkey. … Residence in Bagdad seemed to promise little apart from a few lessons in Turkish diplomacy, and therefore encouraged by a saying common among the Bagdadis, that he who has drunk of the waters of the Tigris once, must drink of them thrice, I selected a site for excavations, resigned from the consular service, and after forty-two days as a solitary passenger on the annual date steamer from Busreh, I was landed at New York.[21]

The site Banks had chosen to excavate was Mugheir, which had been identified as ancient Ur, named in the Bible as the birthplace of the patriarch Abraham.

According to Banks' account in *Bismya*, in the summer of 1899 a committee was formed to raise funds to sponsor the proposed excavations at Ur. The president of the committee was William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, a well-respected Semiticist and biblical scholar (fig. 3.1). Other members included Henry Morton, president of the Stevens Institute of Technology; bishops Henry C. Potter and John F. Hurst; Isidor Straus, a wealthy businessman and philanthropist; and several prominent American archaeologists including John P. Peters (who had excavated at Nippur) and William Hayes Ward. The committee was anxious to compete with the University of Pennsylvania in the search for discoveries that would shed new light on the history of the ancient Near East, as well as to bring back artifacts to display to interested donors. Banks wrote that in July 1899 the State Department forwarded the committee's application for an irade giving them permission to excavate Mugheir to the American Legation in Constantinople and that, on December 3, the committee appointed him field director of the excavations.[22]

Figure 3.1. William Rainey Harper, President of the University of Chicago. Archival Photographic Files, apf6-00266, Special Collections Research Center, University of Chicago Library

Banks' description of a dinner given by President Morton prior to his departure bespeaks the turn-of-the-century enthusiasm for the project:

> The cards at our plates were written in the language of Nebuchadnezzar; the bread was of the shape of Babylonian bricks; the great tray of ice-cream was the colour of the desert sand, over which sweet, icy camels bore burdens of other sweet ices; and there was a huge cake, like the Tower of Babel; about it wandered miniature Arabs with miniature picks, and concealed within its several stages was an art treasure for each of the guests. Then and there, as the

[20] Bismaya Expedition Papers. Rudolph Hurner, a Swiss national, ran a successful commercial business that supported him. He must have been delighted with Banks' resignation, as he had been deeply disgruntled about not having been promoted himself.

[21] *Bismya*, pp. 2–4.

[22] *Bismya*, pp. 4–7.

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> Director of the Expedition, I opened the excavations, and from the ruins of the huge cake I rescued and distributed its treasures, — antiquities fresh from Tiffany's.[23]

OBTAINING THE IRADE

The committee raised sufficient funds to enable Banks to purchase the equipment necessary to mount a field season, and, according to his account in *Bismya*, he arrived in Constantinople on January 15, 1900.[24] Documents in the Special Collections Department of the University of Chicago's Regenstein Library, however, indicate that Banks must have been a year off in his recollection of the events. A letter from Banks to President William Rainy Harper inviting him to serve as president of the Committee bears the heading "Cambridge Mass., April 4, 1900," which means that Banks could not have arrived in Constantinople on January 15 of the same year, as he wrote in his book. Harper's reply has not been found, but a letter to him from Banks dated April 9, 1900, again from Cambridge, thanks him "for the privilege of using your name as the Honorary President of the Committee for the Excavation of Ur of the Chaldees."[25] Other letters to Harper from Banks, first from Cambridge and later from New York, continued through November of 1900.[26] The most logical explanation for these discrepancies is that the committee was formed in the early months of 1900 and that Banks arrived in Constantinople on January 15, 1901 — exactly a year later than he states in *Bismya*. Whether this discrepancy was a simple error on his part or an exaggeration designed to expand and thereby make more dramatic his stay in the Turkish capital while waiting for the irade will probably never be known.

Banks arrived in Constantinople to await permission to excavate Ur — permission that all thought would be granted in a very short time. However, he stayed ten long months in the Turkish capital, only to receive word eventually that he would not be given permission to work at Ur because the Arabs of the surrounding region were in revolt.[27] Undaunted, Banks applied for permission to excavate other Mesopotamian sites, but his applications were denied repeatedly. To support himself while he waited, he taught at Robert College for a year and later became a member of the American Legation staff.

Meanwhile, back in the United States, President Henry Morton died, and the committee, discouraged by their lack of success, disbanded. Although disheartened, Banks continued to pursue an irade and finally made an application for the site of Bismaya, which was believed by some to be the ruins of the ancient city of Isin.[28]

Then one night, while dining with John D. Rockefeller, William Rainey Harper so impressed the millionaire with the importance of archaeology in Mesopotamia that he subsequently pledged $50,000 to support fieldwork over a period of ten years.[29] Rockefeller's donation created the Oriental Exploration Fund of the University of Chicago. President Harper retained general oversight of the fund and appointed his brother, Robert Francis Harper, who was professor of Assyriology at the University of Chicago, as director of the Babylonian and Assyrian section.

President Harper traveled to Constantinople in 1903 on behalf of the University to apply for permission to excavate Senkerah (ancient Larsa). He offered Banks the position of field director at either Bismaya or Senkerah, depending on which permit was granted first. He also offered Banks a three-year appointment as instructor in Turkish and the Semitic languages in the University of Chicago and gave him full control of work in the field. He assured Banks that he would have full credit for his work and that his brother, Robert Francis Harper, would be just and honorable in his dealings with him. Banks gladly accepted.[30]

Filled with enthusiasm at the prospect of working at Bismaya, Banks sent Harper a letter that included "a list of questions … together with a brief statement of the possibilities of Bismya as a site for excavation, and a very rough map of the section of Babylonia in which it is situated." Only the letter, the statement, and the second page of the list of questions survive, but they attest to the fact that Banks' vision for the expedition was well ahead of his times. Questions number 3 and 4, which are really closer to statements than to inquiries, read:

> 3. A naturalist could be added to the staff with instructions to study the flora and fauna, and to make special ethnological studies of the native tribes and of the human remains which may be found in the tombs. The additional cost would be about $2,000.

---

[23] *Bismya*, pp. 6–7.
[24] *Bismya*, p. 7.
[25] University Presidential Papers, box 51, folder 7, Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library.
[26] Ibid.
[27] *Bismya*, p. 14.
[28] *Bismya*, pp. 14–17.
[29] Daniels, "A Productive Collaboration," p. 8. Banks mistakenly gave the sum as twice that in *Bismya*, p. 15.
[30] *Bismya*, pp. 25–27. Neither the Bismaya Expedition Papers nor any papers in Special Collections have been found to confirm the details of this arrangement as provided by Banks.

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> 4. The engineer should be selected with care, and not only he but each member of the staff should have a good knowledge of photography.[31]

A naturalist was never included on the expedition, no doubt because it would have involved additional expense. However, both of the engineers who eventually went to Bismaya, as well as Banks himself, were skilled at taking photographs and developing and printing film — unusual abilities in an era when amateur photographers were a rarity.

On July 29, 1903, the American Legation received a telegram announcing the assassination of the vice-consul in Beirut. The Department of State immediately dispatched a fleet to the Mediterranean to obtain retribution for this act and to protect the lives of other Americans in the region. However, it turned out that a mistake had been made in the transmission or translation of the message. A shot had been fired at the vice-consul's carriage, perhaps by drunken revelers, but no one had been injured. Everyone involved was sorely embarrassed, but the ships were in transit before the mistake was noticed, and they proceeded on course. The minister to Turkey, John A. Leishman, who had become a close friend and supporter of Banks, seized the opportunity to urge the Ottoman government to take a positive step in this diplomatically embarrassing situation. As a result, on September 26, 1903, the authorities finally issued a firman to Banks to excavate the site of Bismaya, in what is now southern Iraq. At the time, almost nothing was known about this ancient ruin, which was situated in an area of warring tribes, far from a source of drinking water. Although the permission was issued in Banks' name rather than in the name of the University, the first expedition of the University of Chicago was ready to begin.[32]

THE EXPEDITION TO BISMAYA

The firman stated that all antiquities that were brought to light were the property of the museum in Constantinople, that the work should commence within three months or the permission would be withdrawn, and that the permit was valid for two years. The expedition was to fund the salary and traveling expenses of a commissioner appointed by the museum in Constantinople to assure that all provisions of the firman were followed.[33]

The Imperial Ottoman Museum appointed a young man, Haidar Bey, as commissioner to oversee the work. Mr. Leishman insisted that Banks take with him a kavass, Ahmed, who would serve as porter, majordomo, and bodyguard. Ahmed had been the kavass at the American Legation and would become Banks' most trusted ally and friend.

On October 23, the three men began the arduous trip to Bismaya, first by train to Beirut and then to Damascus to arrange for a carriage to cross the desert (figs. 3.2–3) and journey down the Euphrates to Baghdad, and from there to Bismaya. The journey from Damascus to the site took thirty days, including nine days that the group spent in quarantine due to the widespread presence of cholera in the area. But on December 22, 1903, they finally reached Bismaya carrying supplies and materials with which to build a dig house (figs. 3.4–6). Along the way, Banks had secured a promise from the sheik of the local El Bedier Arabs, whose name was Segban, to supply workmen and provide protection for the expedition.[34]

Banks recorded his first impressions of the site on December 31 in Report No. 5 to Harper:

> Bismya … is a very large ruin. Only Nippur, Warka and perhaps Babylon surpass it in extent…. No where on the ruin have I seen any glazed pottery, an indication that the mound has not been inhabited since Babylonian times. There is no wall visible above the surface; the few heaps of bricks which the Arabs have collected have been mistaken for walls. On the surface I have found fragments of three inscribed bricks and in at least three places there are traces of modern Arab graves. The surface of the mound is smooth and has not been dug over by Arab antiquity hunters, as have been most other Babylonian ruins, for Bismya is so far from water and in so dangerous a locality that a single man or a small company of men can remain here for only a few hours at a time. Archaeologists have believed that work here is impossible, and it is possible only by having workmen in large numbers, well armed and of a single tribe to drive away the plundering Arab bands.
>
> It is difficult to know where to begin the excavations to the best advantage.

The first problem Banks encountered was how to obtain water in the desert-like area. He had initially intended to send donkeys bearing large water skins to the nearest village to supply the expedition, but they were able to make

[31] Letter dated September 6, 1903, in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[32] *Bismya*, pp. 24–31.
[33] *Bismya*, pp. 30–31.
[34] *Bismya*, pp. 30–100, and Bismaya Expedition Papers.

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Figure 3.2. "Crossing the Desert" (negative not located; *Bismya*, p. 40)

Figure 3.3. "E. J. Banks, Kavass Hussein, and Others En Route" (N. 4675)

only two trips a day, which proved woefully insufficient for the group's needs.[35] Banks then had his men dig wells in the bed of the old canal that ran through the city and, after several vain attempts, they found water there.

Excavations began on December 24, 1903,[36] and the first week of work surpassed Banks' wildest expectations. He proudly reported that despite sandstorms, rain, and the inexperienced workmen they had unearthed a fragment of gold leaf bearing a royal inscription, ten palaces (or eight palaces and two temples), inscribed bricks of at least five varieties, a cemetery, and fragments of marble and terra-cotta vases, among many other artifacts.[37]

[35] Report No. 5, December 31, 1903.
[36] Day Book.
[37] Report No. 6, January 4, 1904.

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Figure 3.4. “House of the U. of C. Expedition” (N. 684)

Figure 3.5. “House of the U. of C. Expedition Surrounded by Arab Tents” (N. 683)

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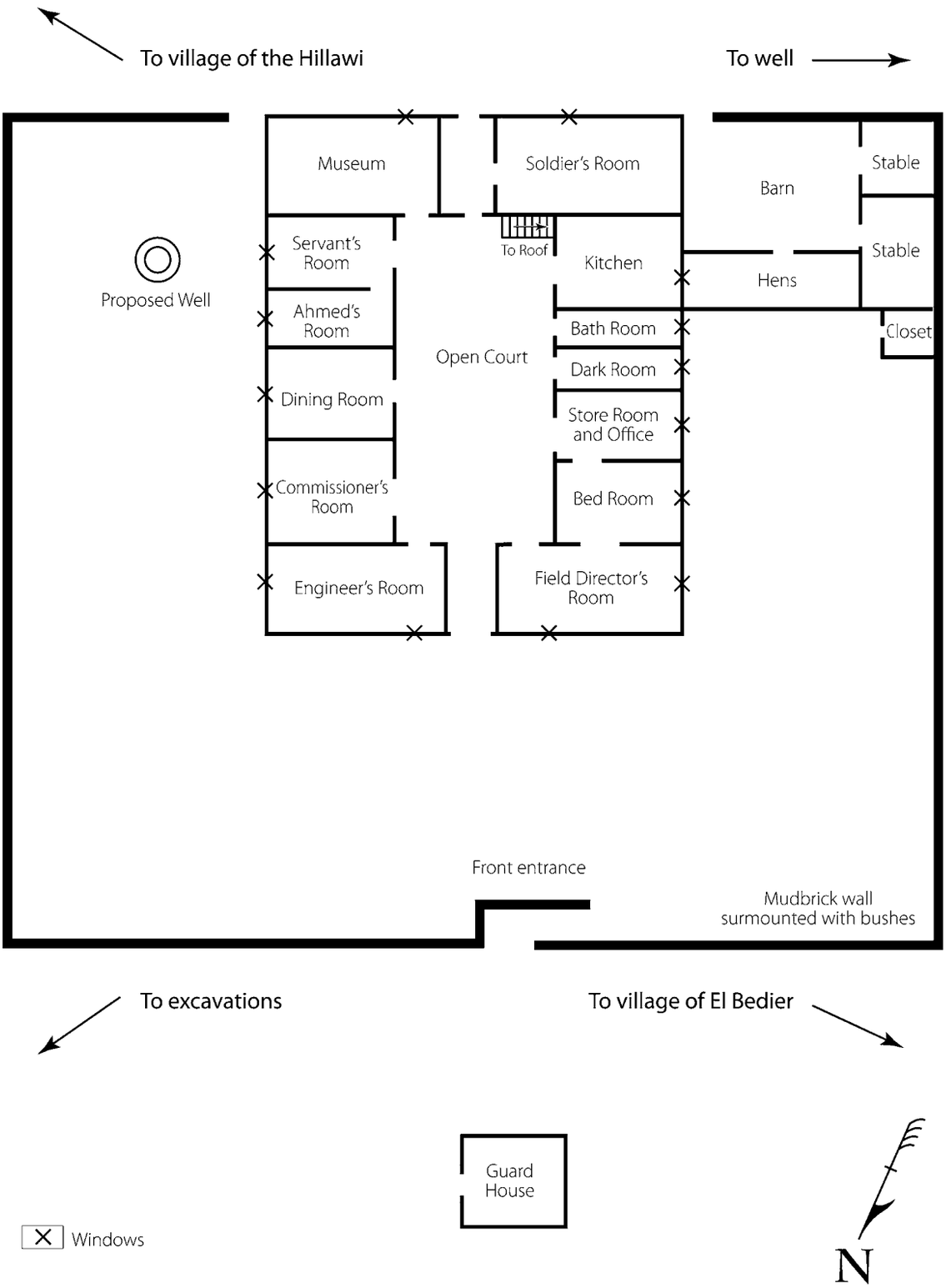

Figure 3.6. Plan of the dig house at Bismaya, based upon a sketch plan included by Banks in Report 25, July 4, 1904. With that plan were the following notes:

> The total cost of the house is not far from 55 liras [$250.00]. At the close of the excavations the windows, doors and poles of the roof may be transported to another ruin and reused in a second house.
>
> The walls of the house are mostly of mud brick, but on the right side are bricks from its ruins. The roof is flat and is lined with battlements. On one edge it is built up to furnish shade in the later afternoon and is provided with poles from which hammocks are suspended. One can walk on the roof entirely around the enclosure.

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Once water had been found, Banks' main problem was the inexperience of the El Bedier workmen. He reported to Harper:

> The El Bedier Arabs will in time be good workmen but they have never worked at excavations nor at anything else, and to instruct them I have found it necessary to employ ten experienced men from Hillah, who have worked at Nippur, Fara and Babylon. The plan which I am now adopting is to have in each gang nine men. The pickman or "ustad" is the master, and he loosens the ground. With him are two scrapers who fill the baskets of the basket men. With each scraper are three basket men to carry the dirt to the rubbish heaps. At all the excavations in Babylonia the price of work seems to be fixed. The master receives five piasters a day, a scraper four piasters, and a basket man three. The piaster is about five cents and therefore the price of a gang or "Yocha" of nine men is $1.24 a day.[38]

On New Year's Day, the work was interrupted dramatically by the arrival of a mounted sheik, brandishing a Turkish flag from his spear and insisting that Bismaya was in his territory, not in Segban's. He was followed almost immediately by representatives of a third sheik making a similar claim. They insisted that Banks must employ their men on the dig and dismiss the El Bedier. (The impetus for these assertions was the fact that the sheiks would receive a generous cut — one-third to one-half — of the pay of their workmen.) However, Banks had promised the El Bedier tribe that they would have the exclusive right to employment, in exchange for protecting the members of the expedition, and he refused to capitulate. As a result, 200 mounted horsemen and crowds of footmen, all armed with rifles, arrived at the camp on January 3 prepared for war. As he had done often in Constantinople and would be repeatedly called upon to do at Bismaya, Banks resorted to diplomacy. He recounted the events to Harper as follows:

> In the evening I got the two sheiks into a tent, fed them with a roasted sheep, expressed my gratitude for their visit and then explained as simply as I could the real conditions. I worked to decrease their demands and at last we came to an agreement. I agreed to take 30 men, 15 from each of the brothers and to increase the number of watchmen to six. Still they were not satisfied and I told them that there would be no more excavations. This morning the work was stopped, but it had the desired effect. Segban and the one brother came to terms and I at once enrolled 15 men and two watchmen, and promised to take the same number from the other when he should come.[39]

During the first weeks of excavation, Banks opened trenches on several of the mounds that comprised the site, to each of which he had assigned a number for record-keeping purposes (see fig. 4.1). However, he soon concentrated his efforts on Mound V, where he found an ancient temple, and on Mound I, which he called a palace. In mid-January he also opened excavations on Mound II, which he saw as a cemetery, and Mound III, which he first dubbed a palace and later considered to be a series of private houses. The wealth of objects that came from all these operations astounded him and promised ever more riches to come. On January 4 he wrote, "… I believe that the ruin [of the temple] contains large marble statues and other objects of great value, and a proper time to discover them will arrive."[40]

That time arrived on January 26, 1904. As Banks described the discovery eight years later in *Bismya*, p. 188:

> … Abbas, a bright, young Arab from Affej, raised his head above the trench at the west corner of the tower where his gang was working, and with an unusual twinkle in his eye, excitedly motioned to me. Before I had time to reach the trench the men of the gang burst into a joyful chant to announce a discovery and the hope of double pay for the day, and seizing their guns, they fired them into the air and waved their picks and hoes and baskets above their heads. The hundred or more men of the other gangs paused in their work and gazed enviously to learn the cause of the sudden outburst. As I climbed into the deep trench, the bright-eyed Abbas ceased his antics long enough to point to a smooth, white surface embedded in the foundation wall, and placing his lips close to my ear, whispered, "*suret*,"—"a statue."

Banks quickly covered the exposed area, calmed the men, and sent them to another trench. In the evening, having arranged for Haidar Bey to be called away, he returned to the spot and uncovered a headless "marble" statue. With the help of Ahmed, he concealed it in an abba and brought it into the house to be cleaned and studied. An inscription on the right shoulder of the statue showed that it was that of a king, whose name Banks read as Da-udu and

[38] Report No. 6, January 4, 1904.
[39] Report No. 6, January 4, 1904.
[40] Report No. 7, January 15, 1904.

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likened to the Hebrew name David.[41] About a month later, more excitement and celebration occurred when a round object covered in clay was discovered and turned out to be the head of the statue[42] (see fig. 3.7).

On February 17, the day after the discovery of the statue's head, Banks boasted of more discoveries to Harper:

> Also yesterday, which seems to have been a red letter day for the excavations, we found near the two heads two large fragments of a most peculiar blue sand stone vase.... The fragments are richly engraved in very high relief, representing six perfect and two less perfect grotesque figures, one of which seems to be playing a musical instrument and another holding a branch in his hand. The eyes, hair, bracelets and dresses of the men and the leaves and branches of the trees were originally inlaid with some other material, and fortunately I have found a piece of ivory which was the dress of one figure. I am searching very carefully for the missing fragments of the vase and for the inlaid material, for I value it for the study of Babylonian art, if it is Babylonian, more than any other object of which I know [A195a–c; pls. 55, 105]. Both it and the small head will be sent at the proper time.[43]

Figure 3.7. "Statue of Da-udu, Front" (N. 786)

[41] Report No. 8, January 28 and February 2, 1904; *Bismya*, pp. 186–200.

[42] Report No. 10, February 17, 1904.

[43] Report No. 10, February 17, 1904.

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The question of how to obtain a share of the antiquities for the University of Chicago was important to Banks, as it was to other excavators working in Mesopotamia.[44] Unfortunately, the records of the arrangements Banks made to do so are frustratingly contradictory, with even his own telling of what went on varying from account to account. In his first report from Baghdad, Banks assures Harper that he had arranged with the American consul at Baghdad, Rudolph Hurner, "to receive any objects which I may wish to send to the University of Chicago and to forward them with carpets to his agents in New York. If advantage of this opportunity is taken I shall take all necessary precautions here and of course the arrival of such objects should in no way be made public."[45] He recorded the following further arrangement in his Day Book of January 20, 1904:

> The question of taking antiquities to America has been broached to the Commissioner and as Ahmed said it is very easy. He cares very little whether the things go to Constantinople or not. He said that he was unwilling to steal anything and sell it as Bedry Bey[46] is doing, for he would lose his reputation and the prospects of a big decoration and increased salary. He belongs to the Sultan's party and consequently has considerable influence at the Museum. The agreement to which we came is that every two weeks when he makes his report to Constantinople, he will report only the things which I do not want, and I am else at liberty to send all the other things to America as I can. His only wish is that he be not exposed and that whatever he reports to Constantinople should be carefully kept apart and sent there. The question of remuneration could not yet be settled, and he seemed to leave it to me. I shall give him his living expenses here and try to pay all his bills. I advised him to open an account in the Ottoman Bank at Bagdad and that I shall send a check there each month for his appointment and that, if the excavations were successful, the account might suddenly increase. This gives me an opportunity to build up in Chicago an Assyriological museum which in time will surpass all others….

Banks seems never to have communicated this arrangement to anyone in Chicago. In contrast, in a letter sent to President Harper on February 4, he described a slightly different, and more cloak-and-dagger situation:

> I have been able to obtain the greater part of the good objects which have been found, and have placed them in safety to send to the University of Chicago. The Commissioner knows nothing of these objects, and when I have secured enough to fill a date box I will ship them. It will be very essential that no extensive publicity be given to these objects for several years. In sending designs or descriptions of all the objects which I have secreted, I will mark each one with a blue pencil X[47] and it will be understood that such objects should not be published at present. If the designs are not marked it will be understood that the Commissioner has seen them and that publicity can cause no damage. However, I hope to be able to take all good objects to Chicago in time, either by satisfying the Commissioner or by special irade of the Sultan. To secrete large objects now is impossible; they can be obtained by irade.
>
> The gold leaf should have been marked with a blue pencil, and although the Commissioner knows of the colored vase and cylinder, I shall be able to get them both a little later. I now have also about 30 tablets, all perfect, ready to ship.
>
> I am each day congratulating myself on the selection of this ruin which is proving to be the best yet excavated in Babylonia.[48]

Throughout February, the temple continued to yield fragments of inscribed stone vases and pieces of statues and relief, while at Mound III workmen unearthed tablets, clay sealings, and several magnificent Akkadian cylinder seals. As the pace of discoveries in Mound III accelerated, Banks placed more and more of his men there. He also sent gangs to work at Mound VI, but this mound seemed to yield no coherent remains and little of value in terms of finds.

On March 1 Banks received word that his wife and the expedition engineer, Mr. Jason Paige, had arrived in Basra. However, cholera had broken out in that city and they dared not set off for fear of being placed in quarantine as they traveled upriver.[49] The saga of their journey from the port city to the site is an example of how challenging it was to operate in Iraq at that time. Mrs. Banks and Jason Paige waited out the epidemic in Basra, and two weeks later Banks received a telegram saying that they were on their way up the Tigris, but that the boat would not be al-

[44] See, for example, the long discussion in Peters, *Nippur*, vol. 1, pp. 19–40.
[45] Report No. 4, December 9, 1903.
[46] The museum commissioner stationed with Koldewey at Babylon.
[47] Some of these X's are visible on the list of objects and on the drawings sent with Report 15, shown in figure 3.8.
[48] Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[49] Report No. 11, March 1, 1904.

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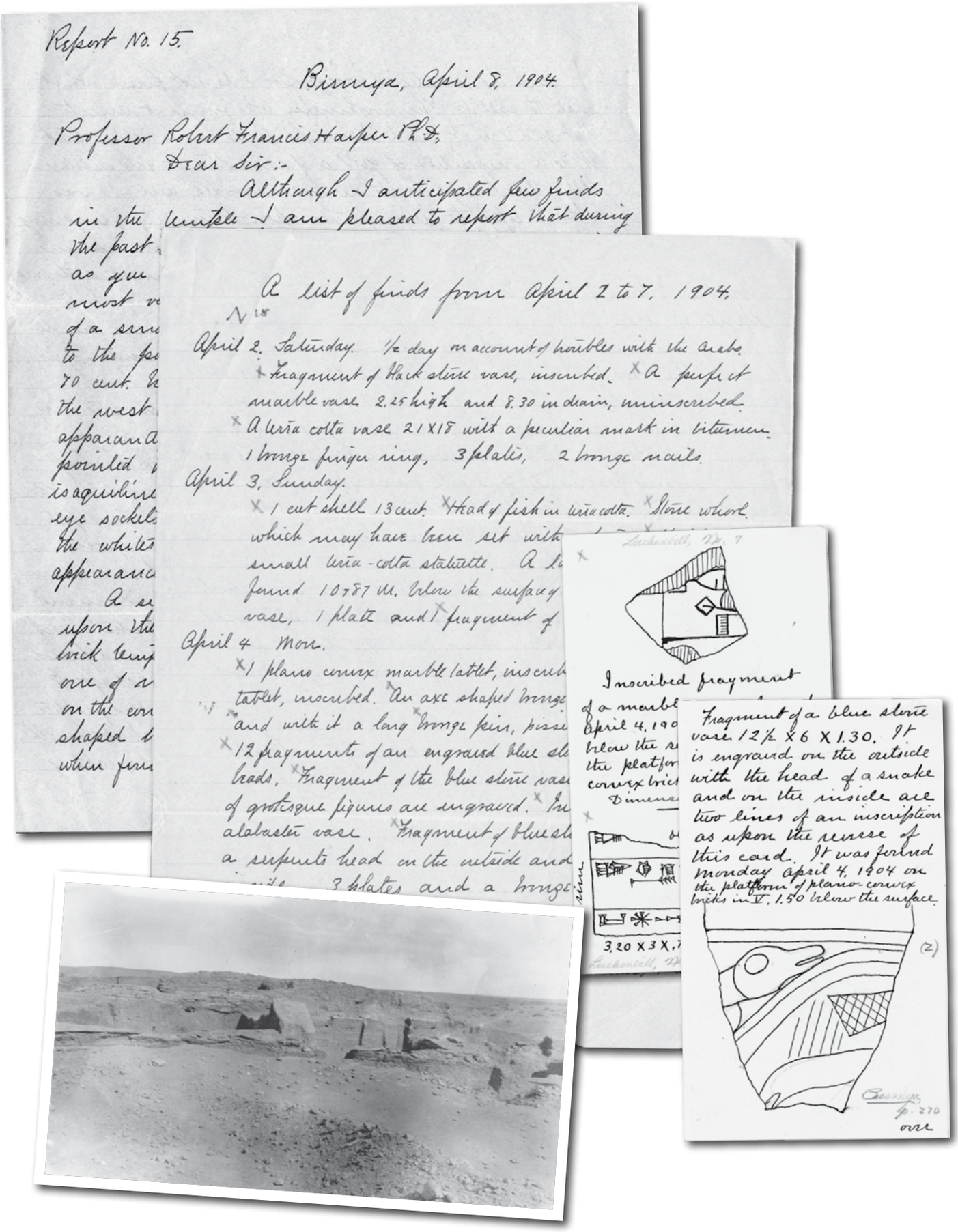

Report No. 15.

Bismaya, April 8, 1904.

Professor Robert Francis Harper Ph.D.

Dear Sir:-

Although I anticipated few finds in the temple I am pleased to report that during the past

A list of finds from April 2 to 7, 1904.

April 2. Saturday. ½ day on account of troubles with the Arabs.

Fragment of black stone vase, inscribed. A perfect marble vase 2.25 high and 8.30 in diam, uninscribed. A terra cotta vase 21 X 18 with a peculiar mark in bitumen. 1 bronze finger ring, 3 plates, 2 bronze nails.

April 3. Sunday.

1 cut shell 13 cent. Head of fish in terra cotta. Stone whorl which may have been set with

small terra-cotta statuette. A

found 10.87 M. below the surface

vase, 1 plate and 1 fragment of

April 4 Mon.

1 plano convex marble tablet, inscribed

tablet, inscribed. An axe shaped bronze

and with it a long bronze pin, pissi

12 fragments of an engraved blue sl

heads. Fragment of the blue stone vase

of grotesque figures are engraved. In

alabaster vase. Fragment of blue st

a serpents head on the outside and

3 plates and a bronze

Luckenbill, No. 7

Inscribed fragment of a marble

April 4, 190

below the s

the platfor

convex bric

Dimens

3.20 X 3 X .7

Luckenbill, No.

Fragment of a blue stone vase 12½ X 6 X 1.30. It is engraved on the outside with the head of a snake and on the inside are two lines of an inscription as upon the reverse of this card. It was found Monday April 4, 1904 on the platform of plano-convex bricks in V. 1.50 below the surface.

(2)

Bismaya p. 270

over

Figure 3.8. A sample of the contents of Report 15, April 8, 1904

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lowed to stop at Kut and they would be obliged to continue on to Baghdad. The next morning, during a severe sandstorm, he started overland for Kut. He recounted the rest of his journey as follows:

> At Kût the Kaimakam placed a house at my disposal and with the aid of Consul Hurner we obtained from the Vali of Bagdad permission for the boat to stop on its return and on March 18, Mrs. Banks and Mr. Paige arrived at Kût safely and in good health. The next day we started down to Shatt el Hai in a sail boat but on account of exceedingly strong south winds we were three days on the way. It seemed impractical to return by the shorter overland route on account of the amount of baggage and the insecurity of the country. On March 23 we left Hai for Bismya, a distance of about eight hours by horse. A sand storm came up and losing our course we found ourselves, after six hours, on the road to Kût, still six hours from Bismya and among a most dangerous Arab tribe. We were attacked and followed by the Arabs and the frightened muleteers were inclined to leave the baggage to be plundered, but aiming my rifle at the head muleteer and riding ahead I forced them to follow me and the attacking Arabs soon gave up. We lost nothing. The animals were heavily laden and some of them fell beneath their loads, but we continued towards Bismya until two hours after dark and then fearing that we might not be in the right course, stopped in the open desert for the night. We had ridden 12 hours that day. In the morning as we dug ourselves from beneath the sand which nearly buried us, Bismya was but half an hour away.[50]

"THE OLDEST STATUE IN THE WORLD"

In his report to Harper on April 1, Banks noted that he had identified the name of the temple at Mound V as É-sar, as it occurred on the statue and numerous inscribed stone vase fragments. "If my reasoning is correct," he added, "we have, perhaps, the oldest statue and inscriptions in the world." He wrote an article with the title "The Oldest Statue in the World" for the *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature* the same year and, shortly afterwards, one entitled "Statue of the Sumerian King David" for *Scientific American*. The oldest statue in the world was to play a fateful role in the story of the excavation.

At the beginning of April, Banks took advantage of the fact that Haidar Bey was absent in Baghdad to refocus his attention on the temple, where the pace of finds rapidly accelerated. The workmen were digging through the artifact-rich debris surrounding the earlier temple (see *Chapter 9*), and on April 4 they came upon a foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe. Banks carefully recorded the objects in this deposit and their exact relationship to one another and to the surrounding structures, and illustrated them in his report to Harper (fig. 9.11 and pls. 61–62, 111).[51] He resumed work on a pit that he had sunk on the southwest side of the temple and drew a section recording its stratigraphy (see fig. 9.2).[52] He also began a second shaft in the center of the temple "with the intention of going to the bottom."[53] By April 15, Banks was able to identify the signs that gave the name of the ancient city, Ud-Nun, although the name was unfamiliar to him.[54]

As spring progressed, the weather became increasingly hot, but the excavations continued to yield basketfuls of vase fragments, seals, sealings, and inscribed tablets (some in fragments and some complete), and the weekly reports contain long lists of the daily finds. However, sandstorms were becoming more frequent, as was the necessity of driving off bands of marauders. On April 15, Banks recorded: "Since my last report we have been attacked at night by Arabs, but firing upon the attacking party and wounding one of their number, who left some of his blood within a yard of the window of my room, they left."[55]

Although finds at the temple continued to be abundant throughout April, by the 23rd Banks felt the mound was "finished." He put some of the gangs of workmen on Mound IV, where they immediately began to recover large quantities of tablets, sometimes as many as 525 on a single day.[56] But, by May 20, it was becoming obvious that the weather combined with troubles between the local tribes would soon make it impossible to continue the excavations.

> The difficulties in our way have become quite serious during the past few days. A battle between the Montefik and the El Bedier occurred near here this past week and three of the El Bedier were killed and their flocks stolen. The occasion is that Hamid Pasha, the chief of this branch of the Montefik is grazing his camels and has pitched his tent in El Bedier territory. The result of the battle is that a blood feud exists and our workmen,

[50] Report No. 13, March 25, 1904.
[51] Report No. 15, April 8, 1904.
[52] Report No. 15, April 8, 1904.
[53] Day Book, April 7, 1904.
[54] Report No. 16, April 15, 1904.
[55] Report No. 16, April 15, 1904.
[56] Day Book, April 28, 1904.

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> afraid to remain in the vicinity, have been demanding their money that they may leave. One of the sheiks came to take all of his men away but as I explained that they were safer with me than with him and as I had no money to pay them, they remained. However, about 40 men, driven by fear, the increasing heat and the sand storms which seem to grow more terrific and numerous with the heat, have gone. The only way by which I have kept the other 80 is by not having money to pay them. My check failed to arrive last week and I was obliged to wire to Mr. Hurner to cable you for funds, otherwise I should soon be in a serious position.
>
> … Although I shall continue the work as long as possible I do not think I can keep the men for more than another ten days and our only course is then to go to Bagdad to pass the summer or to await further instructions.[57]

On May 27 he mused:

> I regret that the excavations must rest during the heat of summer, for at least three months. The men are leaving in considerable numbers. The mercury has been hanging about 110° in the court of the house and at the excavations in the sun I do not dare take my thermometer lest it burst. Whenever a slight wind arises the air is filled with sand, so hot that it is almost impossible to breathe. In two weeks I believe it will be impossible for any European to live here without considerable suffering…. I am storing all of the objects in the bathroom and am bricking it up, and also I am bricking up the antiquity room and the windows of the house.[58]

The members of the expedition arrived in Baghdad on June 1.[59]

In barely five months of work they had made astounding progress, revealing much about the nature and history of a site that previously had been so little known. Banks had identified the name of the ancient city and of its main temple and had drawn a plan of the ruins. He had explored almost all the mounds and conducted extensive work on a palace (Mound I), two administrative centers (Mounds III and IV), a temple (Mound V), and other ancient structures. He had excavated hundreds of artifacts and found almost 2,000 cuneiform tablets, and was ready to send much of this material back to Chicago. However, he knew that much more remained to be done, and he looked forward to returning in the fall.

THE SUMMER IN BAGHDAD

Almost immediately upon arriving in Baghdad, Banks dismissed the expedition engineer, Jason Paige, who appears to have been extremely emotionally unstable. He was subject to violent nightmares and outbursts of rage so severe that the workmen refused to work with him and would often break into song "O Bey punish your lunatic." Unfortunately, shortly after leaving Baghdad, Paige's caravan was robbed and his trunk, containing whatever materials he had produced while on the site, was lost.[60]

At the beginning of July, Banks shipped two crates of antiquities to Chicago, indicating on the bill of lading that they contained "honey and manna." "This mistake will have to be corrected in the Chicago custom house" he noted to Harper, listing the contents of the two cases and promising that a small box of the six best cylinder seals would follow "as soon as opportunity offers."[61]

In August, as Banks was finishing the purchase of supplies for the next season at Bismaya, he received word that the El Bedier had been attacked by a sheik of the rival Montefik tribe; 1,000 had been killed and their land lost. It was also reported that the dig house at Bismaya had been attacked and broken into, and that some of the watchmen had been killed. Banks told Harper that "These reports are certainly based upon something and I immediately sent Ahmed and a consular kavas to Bismya, via Koot, to learn the facts, and if the reports are true, to find and save as much of the property as possible."[62] In his Day Book, Banks noted, more candidly, "I gave Ahmed twenty liras and instructions to get away with Da-udu if he still remains."[63]

The account of what happened next is different in Banks' Day Book and in the official reports he sent to Harper. In the Day Book he wrote:

> Only two watchmen were present [at Bismaya when Ahmed got there], Abudi and a new one…. Ahmed gave them a few piastres baksheesh, as they were complaining that Selman [the sheik Segban's son] had not paid

[57] Report No. 21, May 20, 1904.
[58] Report No. 22, May 27, 1904.
[59] Report No. 23, June 11, 1904.
[60] Report No. 23, June 11, 1904; Report No. 24, June 30, 1904; *Bismya*, p. 282.
[61] Report No. 25, July 4, 1904.
[62] Report No. 29, August 16, 1904.
[63] Day Book, August 5, 1904.

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> them. Then he proposed to take away David and they said that he could not for there would be great trouble as a result. Then Ahmed began to explain that they would get more baksheesh and threw four liras on the ground. At that they gave in and said that he might take away whatever he wanted. Increasing the baksheesh by another half lira, they broke into the window of the museum, tore out the irons, and entered. The box containing Da-udu was too big, so they took him out, gathered up all the fragments in the box, including the black head and the toes of another statue, and hunted around for other things; but having all they could carry, loaded it onto a horse. They instructed Abudi to break up other windows and then to repair them and not to tell who came even if they were killed for it. They were to say that Arabs had beaten them and taken away the things.[64]

His report on September 1 to Harper says:

> Ahmed and Hussein, the consular Kavas arrived in Baghdad last Friday night bringing with them the statue of Da-udu and the black head. Upon their arrival at Bismya they found but two of the eight guards at the house and that practically the entire tribe of the El Bedier had emigrated from their territory leaving it in possession of the Saadun. There have been frequent battles about Bismya and our house has suffered somewhat yet the bathroom in which our things are stored was intact. For a little hush money the guard, as they were daily expecting to be driven away, permitted the statue to be loaded onto a horse and carried off. On the road to Koot Ahmed and Hussein were arrested for smuggling guns, a common offense and by encouraging the soldiers who arrested them to retain that impression, they were taken before the Kaimakam at Koot. With a baksheesh they bought themselves off and in some way or other got the statue without being seen by anyone into the boat and to Bagdad. My instructions were to leave the statue at Bismya unless the troubles were serious and they were of the opinion that the situation justified them in taking it away. Evidently it would have been stolen or broken up sooner or later. It is now boxed and sealed and stored in a small bedroom in Mr. Hurner's house. I might have sent it from the country by this boat but before doing so I wish to see what action the authorities at Constantinople will take. If there is trouble it may be necessary to cause it to be found, but if the loss is attributed to the Saadun, as it is almost certain to be, we may send it away when all danger is over.
>
> Secondly I do not wish to send it from the country without your approval. Should it be known that it is in our possession in Chicago, trouble might follow and it must therefore be kept in secret for a number of years. On the other hand the statue is of such immense value that it is worth running considerable risk. I doubt if ever again we find anything of greater value. At present I do not think there will be trouble.
>
> I therefore deem it wise to leave the statue where it is until I hear from you, either by letter or by cable and if there is no trouble by that time, there never will be.[65]

A BRIEF RETURN TO BISMAYA

On the way back to Bismaya in September, Banks stopped in Ibra, where Segban informed him that the dig house had been robbed and that the thief, a former watchman named Hanesh, was in irons. Segban had searched Hanesh's house and found carpets, curtains, books, lamps, and all sorts of clothes, which he had carried back to Bismaya. On September 20, Haidar Bey arrived at the site and Banks explained to him how the house had been robbed, and opened the museum. They found, in Banks' words "that the statue and some small antiquities were gone. We advised him to go to Ibra to learn the details from Segban and he has done so. Had I not taken the precautions described in my last report mailed from Bombay we should undoubtedly have lost Da-udu forever."[66]

Meanwhile, Banks reopened the excavations, putting all his men to work on Mound IV, where they continued to find quantities of tablets. But on September 27, Haidar Bey arrived with several important officials and soldiers from Diwaniyeh and attempted to extort hush money from Banks, who refused. The men handed Banks a letter from the *mutasarrif* (provincial governor) saying that the museum had ordered the excavations to be closed temporarily. The next morning "with as much of the most valuable stuff as I could carry" Banks left Bismaya for Kut. While the group was in Kut, the police commissioner, alerted by Haidar Bey, seized Banks' possessions and examined them to see if they included antiquities. Among the items that Banks was carrying were things that had belonged to Mr. Paige and which included what Banks thought were "a few worthless antiquities" which he had been unaware of. Word that eighty-one antiquities had been found in Banks' possession reached Constantinople and Baghdad. Both the American Legation and the Consulate were powerless to help.[67]

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[64] Day Book, August 26, 1904.
[65] Report No. 31, September 1, 1904.
[66] Report No. 32, September 23, 1904.
[67] Report No. 33, October 12, 1904.

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THE UNRAVELING OF THE EXPEDITION

The story from this point on is doubly difficult to piece together from records that often give differing accounts of the events. What is certain is that Banks went to Baghdad to attempt to save the expedition. Eventually, he and Hurner agreed to provide a bribe to the governor in exchange for his assurances that the excavations could be resumed.[68] But the matter dragged on and on. Banks graciously wrote to William Rainey Harper, "If by any chance we should not settle this matter as we hope and it be shown that blame rests upon me, I sincerely trust that you will have no knowledge of the affair and will place all responsibility on me…."[69] As it turned out, he may have been mistaken in making that offer.

While Banks was waiting in Baghdad for permission to resume the excavations, he received a letter from Robert Francis Harper, who had gone to London to "arrange about the honey and the manna" because the boxes of antiquities had been stopped in London customs.[70] On December 14, Harper received a reply to a cable he had sent to Constantinople asking whether Banks had been permitted to resume excavations. It read: "Assurances obtained for satisfactory settlement shortly. Museum desires your presence here. This would much facilitate matters. Jay."[71] For reasons that are totally unclear, Harper was devastated by this news. He confessed in a letter to his brother: "This put an end to all my plans. I saw the necessity of going to Constantinople, and I must admit that it was the bluest afternoon I have had for some time." He also wrote, rather cryptically, in words that leave his intentions unclear:

> I was inclined to think that there was little chance for Banks according to Report of M. Jay. I also thought that we are in this work for ten years and such a man as Banks cannot be sacrificed too easily. He must be given every possible chance. This would mean delay and give us time to make other arrangements…. I do not know what is in store for me. I do not know how long I shall have to remain in C—. I am very much in doubt about their getting permission for Banks to resume work … nothing can be accomplished by a new man until the Autumn. Hence my policy will be to give Banks every possible chance and to encourage delay if he is to be shelved. However, much will depend upon the Legation. It will be my aim to court Hamdi Bey.[72]

Banks continued to assert to the University president his innocence of any theft of antiquities[73] at the same time that he wrote to Robert Francis: "As for Da-Udu all here agree that he must remain where he is. For him to appear would make matters a thousand times worse and certainly bring disastrous results, and the real reason why he disappeared would never be believed. He has been saved from permanent loss and his appearance now can result only in harm to him and to his friends."[74]

On December 27, Banks confided to William Rainey Harper:

> It is now certain beyond a doubt that Hamdy Bey who has long been searching for an excuse to stop the excavations is satisfied that he has found one and is resorting to every illegal means to drive me from the country. Unfortunately Minister Leishman is absent from his post and the Governor who has until now actively supported us [i.e., the one who had been bribed] has been dismissed. His successor seems to be in favor with the intrigues of Hamdy Bey.[75]

Robert Francis Harper arrived in Constantinople in January, but failed to persuade the Turks to allow Banks to return to the site. It is obvious that they now believed that Banks had stolen the statue, but that they had no evidence with which to prove that fact.[76] Banks, however, did not see matters that way and wrote to William Rainey Harper:

> When you were in Constantinople I believe that Mr. Leishman explained to you that the opposition of the museum was due to German influence and especially to Prof. Hilprecht[77] and that the minister thus reported to the State Department. Hamdy Bey was naturally displeased at the granting of the irade and I am now convinced that he instructed the Museum commissioner, Haidar Bey, who accompanied me to Bismya, to annoy me in every way and to find or create an excuse for stopping the excavations. This the Commissioner, while

[68] Report No. 34, November 16, 1904.
[69] Report No. 33, October 12, 1904.
[70] Report No. 35, December 27, 1904.
[71] The man who was in charge of the Legation, from which Leishman was absent. Report No. 34, November 16, 1904.
[72] The director of the Imperial Museum. Letter from R. F. Harper to W. R. Harper dated December 15, 1904, now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[73] Letter dated December 27, 1904, in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[74] Report No. 35, December 27, 1904.
[75] Letter in Banks Papers in the Archives of the Oriental Institute.
[76] Letter from Hurner to R. F. Harper dated December 22, 1904, and now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[77] Excavator of Nippur for the University of Pennsylvania.

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> intoxicated, has admitted. … You are certainly aware that my chief concern is for the welfare of the expedition. Should the objections of Hamdy Bey to me personally be the cause of his intrigues I am willing to resign, should you think such a course advisable.[78]

On January 4, 1905, that offer was accepted. R. F. Harper telegraphed Banks: "For the good of the expedition but with much regret I ask you to telegraph your resignation as Field Director to me care Legation at once. Await letter in Bagdad."[79] To which Banks replied "Whenever Turkish authorities have permanently withdrawn all charges against me and my men please accept my resignation from Expedition."[80] The condition that Banks put on his resignation was entirely understandable, as he hoped to be able to continue to work in what was then Turkey (but it was perhaps not entirely honest, as the statue still lay under a bed at Hurner's house). However, it seems to have angered R. F. Harper. The letter he wrote to Banks does not survive, but an undated draft is among the Bismaya Expedition Papers: "After several interviews with the Charge d'affairs and one long interview with Hamdy Bey and Halil Bey, I telegraphed you. The Legation also telegraphed. I was sorry not to receive your resignation without conditions…. After ten days of thought on this subject my advice to you is to telegraph an unconditional resignation to me, for the sake of science, the Univ. and your future." He also said: "I will guarantee your salary through this fiscal year i.e. through June and travelling expenses to Europe," thereby depriving Banks of the three-year contract that President Harper had led him to believe was his. This draft also indicates that Hamdy Bey had said "that if we would send out any other man" work could resume.

The next preserved record is a letter dated January 28 from Banks to Robert Francis Harper, which begins: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of Jan. 24. I at once replied in accordance with your wishes. In my previous telegram which made my resignation conditional upon the withdrawal by the Ottoman authorities of the charges against me and my men, my only object was to assist you." It continues: "It seems best to hand the property of the expedition over to Mr. Persons[81] and start at once. Unless stopped by the authorities I shall leave by boat Feb. 1…. As for Daudu I do not know what your desire may be, it is impossible for him to leave now."

Yet Banks seemed certain that the disappearance of the statue had nothing to do with his troubles:

> Undoubtedly the impression which the Museum gives is that the disappearance of the statue is the cause but we here in Bagdad have long been able to see that the Museum desired from the beginning to stop the excavations and as long ago as last June Haidar Bey was heard to remark to his friends in Ahmed's presence that he had been instructed to find a pretext to do so. I believe that the original cause may be attributed to prejudicial statements made to Hamdy Bey by a certain archaeologist who disliked to see a rival in the field.

It ends:

> If to facilitate your arrangements in Constantinople it may be of service to turn all the blame upon me I sincerely hope you will do so. My shoulders are broad in this sense and I am quite willing to be the scape goat for such a cause.[82]

THE EXCAVATIONS RESUME

Excavations at Bismaya began again on March 13, 1905, under the direction of Victor S. Persons,[83] who tried valiantly to fill Banks' shoes, but he had several factors working against him. At the time he was only twenty-five years old,[84] had no archaeological experience, and knew no Arabic. In addition, he was plagued by problems with the workmen, which he attributed to the machinations of the commissioner.[85]

His first task was to clear away the sand that had so filled the excavations that there was no possibility of his drawing the plans he had been hired to produce.[86] In his first report, Persons wrote: "I find the system of numbering adopted by Dr. Banks well suited to the conditions of the work and shall continue to use it."[87] However, he rarely

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[78] Letter dated December 27, 1904, now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[79] The original cable does not survive. This is how Banks quoted it in a letter, now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers, that he wrote to Harper in reply on the same day.

[80] Ibid.

[81] An engineer who had been sent to Baghdad that autumn to replace Mr. Paige.

[82] Letter now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[83] Report No. 44, n.d.

[84] United States census records show that he was twenty years old in 1900.

[85] Report No. 45, March 24, 1905; Report No. 49, April 21, 1905.

[86] Report No. 45, March 24, 1905; Report No. 49, April 21, 1905.

[87] Report No. 44, n.d.

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did so, with the result that it is in many cases impossible to know where on the site he worked or where he discovered what he did.

Persons mapped the temple mound, drew plans of the temple, and took many photographs, but he looked forward to having R. F. Harper come out to Bismaya "in the fall and take charge of the excavations personally." He noted:

> I have already written concerning the general character of Bismaya and the prospects offered for further work at that place. Certainly if other ruins are not available Bismaya is far better than none, but its most productive stage is undoubtedly past and the remaining portions give no promise of producing antiquities in sufficient quantities to make Bismaya desirable above other localities, provided another ruin can be secured without delay and trouble incidental to the granting of the first irade.[88]

As spring wore on, Persons repeatedly asked Harper for instructions and information, to which he received no reply. Finally, on April 14, he wrote:

> I am sending by this mail to Bagdad the following cablegram: "Funds very low, prospects good, awaiting instructions." No word from you has reached me as yet and I am uninformed as to your plans and intentions regarding the funds for excavations. The expense of coming and returning is so great that I dislike to leave the work at its present stage after so short a period of excavation, but I dare not continue much longer without further funds, or the assurance of the same from you.... Mr. Heurner [*sic*] is expected any day and at his arrival I am looking for news from America, for his kavas recently told me that important news had come from Constantinople.[89]

A week later, however, he complained: "I am still without any instructions other than those of your telegram of February ninth but hope to hear from you soon by wire."[90]

At the beginning of May there was still only silence, and Persons wrote to Harper that Hurner had visited and that after discussions with him he had decided to return to Baghdad after another fortnight. He indicated that the expedition funds in the Ottoman Bank were exhausted, but that Hurner would lend him 100 liras to finish up the season. He also opined that no important discoveries were being made and that the "heavy continual sandstorms are quite violent and combine with the intense heat to deprive the men of all remaining vestiges of energy and spirit, leaving them listless and indolent and exceedingly slow in their movements."[91] The next week he stated: "As soon as these surveys are completed I expect to return to Bagdad, for further work at present will not be characterized by sufficient energy and spirit to render the same profitable in any way."[92]

The events that occurred between mid-May and mid-June and the exact circumstances surrounding the final weeks of the excavations remain a mystery. Report No. 52, which has not been found, probably contained much relevant information. It appears that Persons closed the excavations and departed for Baghdad, apparently fully intending that work would resume in the fall.

However, on June 19, 1905, a letter from Persons to R. F. Harper attests to the fact that plans had changed: "I am in receipt of your telegram of the seventh inst. instructing me to close up all affairs and repair to Egypt for further orders. I have arranged everything in Bagdad and am now about to depart to Bismaya to bring the outfit to Bagdad." A letter from James Henry Breasted to Persons, dated June 8, affirms the fact that the Oriental expedition was now to transfer its work to Egypt.[93] Breasted gave Persons instructions as to how to profitably use his time in Cairo to familiarize himself with Egyptian Arabic and culture, and to make plans for outfitting an expedition.[94] By July 5, Persons had almost completed arrangements for his departure from Baghdad for Cairo and planned, in three or four days, to start for Damascus by caravan.

In *Bismya* Banks tells a more dramatic story — evidence for which has not surfaced in any other source — about why the expedition was discontinued:

> With his strong hand [Persons] was getting control of the situation when there happened an accident not uncommon in Turkey. A pretext for permanently stopping the excavations had not yet been found, but there was a way to stop them, and that, apparently, was by means of poisoned coffee. The attempt was successful. After

[88] Letter from Persons to R. F. Harper dated June 6, 1905, and now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[89] Report No. 48, April 14, 1905.
[90] Report No. 49, April 21, 1905.
[91] Report No. 50, May 5, 1905.
[92] Report No. 51, n.d.
[93] A letter in the Breasted Office Files for 1905 labeled "Victor S. Persons."
[94] Letter in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

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> hours of oblivion, and after the servants and the guard had despaired of his life, Persons regained consciousness, but for the moment his memory was gone; the excavations were closed, and he was taken to Bagdad. Only after weeks and months of suffering did he finally recover. Three years later in a Chicago restaurant, far from the Arabs and Turks, he told me the story, and the horrors of that night at Bismya were still fresh in his mind. At last the excavations were terminated, but nearly at the cost of a human life.[95]

THE DENOUEMENT

Meanwhile, Hurner continued to hide the purloined statue. Banks apparently wrote a detailed letter to his long-time friend and supporter, Leishman, in which he confessed his part in the disappearance of the statue and informed the minister of its whereabouts. This letter has not survived, but Leishman's reply, dated May 15, 1905, is among the University Presidents' Papers in the Department of Special Collections in the University of Chicago Library. Leishman, as minister of the United States to the Porte, was clearly disturbed and disappointed by Banks' actions and felt that what he had done had effectively ended his professional career:

> I am really heart broken over the matter as I had taken more than an ordinary interest in you and was deeply interested in your future success, and after all my good advice and the efforts I made to caution you against making any false move, I can not understand how you allowed yourself to be influenced into engaging in such a questionable enterprise, and even then determined to conceal the truth from one who had shown himself to be such a good friend, and had I not guessed the truth, judging from mere straws, I might have found myself in a most foolish position…. In conclusion I can only say that I can not find words enough to tell you how sorry I am for you and Mrs. Banks, as I realize the condition in which you have placed yourself, and the awful check you have received in your professional career. Other excavators have no doubt done the same thing and escaped, thinking without doubt that any thing they did against the Turk didn't count, but I never thought that you would fall into the same error, and I pity you from the bottom of my heart as it is quite evident that you did not make the mis-step with a view of gaining personal advantage.

Banks sent a copy of this letter to President Harper at the end of May. Shortly thereafter, Leishman himself wrote to Harper:

> In pursuing the investigation [of the supposed theft of antiquities] it was discovered that Doctor Banks was more or less intimately connected with the affair, and it now appears that two boxes containing a portion of the stolen property were sent to London destined for the University and that the statue found in the old temple was hidden away at Bagdad awaiting a favorable opportunity to ship it out of the country.
>
> As the conditions of the permit granted to the University contains the usual clause expressly stipulating that all articles found remain the exclusive property of the Imperial Ottoman Government, the Director of the Imperial Museum has called upon me to assist him in recovering the stolen goods….[96]

President Harper waited more than two months to reply to Leishman and, when he did, his answer was a model of diplomatic evasion. He noted:

> I am just in receipt of your letter dated June 12…. I am not in a position to give any information on the subject at this time. Dr. Banks will be at the University at some date between October first and tenth. My brother, who has charge of everything, is on a fishing trip in the far north and will not return for three or four weeks. On his return to the University I will place your letter in his hands and he will undoubtedly be able to give you the desired information…. I have left everything pertaining to the expedition in the hands of my brother. More than a year ago he informed me that Haidar Bey was dishonest, that he demanded large sums of money from Dr. Banks, and that he had personally taken and sold antiquities. Our engineer who has been at work since March first has written of the same fact. I am wondering therefore whether it may not be possible that you are too severe on Dr. Banks.[97]

Banks wrote to Harper on September 8, 1905, suggesting a way out of the situation for the University:

> It seems that Leishman has left a loop hole in his letter, whether intentionally or not I do not know. The cases to which he refers are supposed to contain antiquities which were taken with the statue. No other antiquities

[95] *Bismya*, pp. 443–44.

[96] Letter dated June 12, 1905, in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[97] Letter dated August 31, 1905, in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

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> were then taken. I think we may justly demand a list of the missing things and such a list is impossible, for of the antiquities now in Chicago, Haidar Bey the commissioner, never recorded any of them.[98]

Meanwhile, throughout June and July, Persons, too, worried about the statue and tried to find a way to ship it to the United States. He wrote to Robert Francis Harper July 3, 1905: "I am enclosing this note with my report to you for I feel some anxiety concerning one important matter — David's health.

> He is not suffering now but long residence in a hot climate promises no benefits and a change of air will be beneficial. If shipping arrangements can be made soon much further anxiety may be averted. Steamers for New York come soon to Busrah to load dates and any chances of the repetition of past experiences can be thus averted…. However, I think further trouble will be averted and after a fortnight I may leave for Egypt.[99]

How the story progressed is best told in the words of Persons as found in Report 53:[100]

> The matter of greatest present import to the University is that of the statue and I regret to state that the obstruction has come from the source where it might be least expected — i.e. the legation. In my last letter I noted the rather hostile attitude of the minister toward the Expedition, but lately this opposition has become most energetic and most disastrous to the University's interests.
>
> In the course of recent correspondence the minister gained knowledge that the article was still here and since that day has exerted the utmost of his influence to secure its surrender to the Turks openly….
>
> Certainly we know nothing here of all that has transpired in Constantinople but if the authorities had been as zealous to secure the article as our minister has been to surrender it to them, the matter would have been cleared up long ago.
>
> Today I saw all the correspondence regarding it and could scarcely believe the minister's position possible.

Apparently Leishman had completely renounced Banks and had severely reprimanded Hurner for his part in the affair. Persons had tried repeatedly to convince Hurner to let him take the statue out of the country, but to no avail. Hurner claimed he could not act against the American Legation without the support of the University of Chicago, but that was not forthcoming. On August 26, William Rainey Harper sent a letter to Hurner with instructions to ship the statue, but by then it was too late.[101]

Leishman prevailed, and he was able to report to the secretary of state in Washington, D.C., on August 18, 1905: "Referring further to the correspondence regarding statue stolen from the excavations at Bismya I am very happy to be able to advise the Department that the statue has been recovered and handed over to the Turkish officials."[102] It is now in the collection of the Eski Şark Museum, Istanbul.[103]

While the story of the statue was being played out in the east, Banks was striving to keep his head above water in the United States. Once again, however, the evidence that survives is frustratingly spotty.

In mid-April 1905, Banks sent an eight-page letter to Robert Francis Harper in reply to a no-longer-extant missive from him. It is apparent from Banks' letter that Professor Harper had requested that he send him all his notes on the excavations so that they could be published. Banks took this opportunity to list his many grievances against the University. He insisted that in the matter of the antiquities he had acted in accordance with instructions given to him, and he complained that the University had, in turn, forced him to resign without providing him with another position, thereby leaving him without any means of support. He argued:

> I did all of the work at the excavations, risked my life and underwent hardships which few men could endure. Even my few requests for advice absolutely disregarded and letters to you remained unanswered…. At present I therefore decline to send you my notes and I propose to prepare them for immediate publication. The only alternative is that you assist in securing me a satisfactory position in some University before the beginning of the next school year.[104]

As the result of a further exchange of letters, Banks met with the two Harper brothers in Chicago on April 27.[105] They hammered out the details of a contract between Banks and the University, which was signed by all parties on

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[98] Letter in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[99] Letter now enclosed with Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[100] July 26, 1905.
[101] The original letter has not been found, but Hurner's reply, dated October 5, 1905, is among the Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[102] Letter in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[103] Aruz, *Art of the First Cities*, pp. 63–64.
[104] Letter dated April 15, 1905, now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.
[105] Letters now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

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the same day. The contract gave Banks full rights to publish a volume called "Field Reports from Bismaya," payment of royalties once the expenses of that publication had been recouped, and a salary up to the first of January, 1906, for lecturing at the University. Clipped to that contract is a memo of the same date to Robert Francis Harper from Banks that states: "I hereby certify that all of thr [*sic*] antiquities which were sent from Babylonia to the University of Chicago were sent with the consent of and according to the agreement with Haidar Bey, the Turkish Commissioner at the excavations."[106]

Letters, very friendly in tone, from Robert Francis Harper to Banks during September and October indicate that the terms of the contract were being honored and that the two scholars were discussing plans for Banks to publish at least some of the Bismaya tablets.[107]

That same autumn, Banks tried to repair his damaged relationship with Leishman. On September 30, 1905, he wrote to the minister vehemently denying his involvement in any illegal activity. He claimed that the statue was taken "contrary to my instructions." "All statements that there were two cases of other antiquities stolen and shipped to America are absolutely false. A few antiquities were shipped to America; a part of them were purchased in Bagdad and the remainder were secured through Haidar Bey, the commissioner, who received pay for them to his full satisfaction. Those few antiquities were shipped long before the robbery of the house was committed."[108]

In January 1906, William Rainey Harper died. Robert Francis Harper immediately ceased to honor the contract that both he and his brother had signed. The reasons for this sudden change in behavior are unclear, but it seems that Robert Francis Harper harbored considerable animosity against Banks, which had been held in check by William Rainey. Nothing in the preserved written records provides an explanation of the reasons for this animosity, which one can only suggest was the result of professional jealousy and, perhaps, resentment of his brother's continual support of Banks.[109]

On February 28, 1906, Banks wrote to R. F. Harper from Chicago:

> After consideration of our conversation of yesterday it has seemed advisable, in as much as the remuneration for the work which I am doing is not sufficient to meet my expenses here, to abandon it as you intimated I am at liberty to do. I am therefore about to leave town. There are yet two points which I believe remain to be settled, and when they are settled I am willing to sign a paper to the effect that I have no more claim upon the University or the Oriental Exploration Fund.

One point was compensation for the seven months he thought it would take to prepare a final report, the other was reimbursement for his costs during the two years he had spent in Constantinople trying to obtain the irade.[110]

Apparently, Harper never answered that letter, so Banks addressed his complaints to the acting president of the University on March 21, 1906. He enclosed a copy of his letter to Harper, elaborated on his claim, and requested payment in the amount of $4,000.00. He also was desperate enough to pose the following threat:

> You may be aware that the Ottoman authorities have requested the American Minister at Constantinople to cause the return of the collection now in the Haskell Museum. Recently it has developed that if I will assist in causing the return of the antiquities by describing or submitting my list of objects removed from Bismya, I may be restored to the favor of the Turks and be allowed to continue my explorations in Turkey. Considering the extreme value of the collection now in Haskell Museum, I hesitate to take such a course, but unless a settlement of my just claims is effected, I fear that it may be the only one open to me. I would therefore ask that this claim be settled within the next few days.[111]

The acting president, Henry Pratt Judson, answered Banks on March 27:

> Your favor of the 21st inst. with enclosure is at hand. It relates to matters with which I have not ordinarily dealt. But I will take up the questions concerned and ascertain what is the situation. Meanwhile I cannot fail to note that the letter contains certain demands accompanied by threats as to what will be done in case these demands are not yielded to. This is not the usual mode of dealing with a reputable institution….[112]

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[106] University Presidential Papers, box 51, folder 7, Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library.

[107] Letters dated September 29 and October 6 in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[108] Letter in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[109] The reason given for this animosity by Charles Breasted in his book *Pioneer to the Past* (pp. 131–32) was that Harper and Banks had developed a mutual hatred while sharing a tent at Bismaya. This lacks any basis in fact, as Harper had never visited the site.

[110] Letter in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[111] Letter in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[112] Letter in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

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To which Banks replied on the 31st:

> … I would say that while my recent letter may seem to contain demands unusual in dealing with a reputable institution, it is not usual for one to be treated as I have been by a member of such an institution.[113]

What transpired between Banks and Judson immediately after this exchange is not known. The matter surfaces again in the preserved record in 1911 in the form of a letter from Banks to Judson, now president of the University of Chicago:

> I have prepared a manuscript, something of the nature of Dr. Peter's "Nippur," and am about to submit it to a publisher, but before doing so, I have thought it best to inform you of my intention. I do not wish to have any communication with Professor Harper, and I hope this note will not be referred to him, but I should appreciate it if I might have a word from you, as President of the University, expressing your willingness, or approval of my purpose. I assure you that in the book absolutely no animosity is shown to Professor Harper or to anyone else, nor is there a statement which, I think, could be objectionable to anyone. The expedition, as you may know, was the result of my own efforts…. The results were of far greater value than of most other expeditions to Babylonia, and I believe that at least a popular account of the work should be published.

He promised that he would make no disparaging statements about his treatment at the hands of R. F. Harper, but he could not resist summarizing his complaints in a second letter:

> Upon my return from America, when President Harper was ill I was surprised to find out that my work, which had been highly praised by President Harper and by others, was belittled by Professor Harper who sought to obtain the entire credit for the work. He tried to secure possession of my notebooks and keep them. He prevented me from obtaining a position in the University of California…. I gave public lectures, but his disparaging remarks and influence kept me from obtaining many valuable appointments. He accused me of smuggling antiquities from Turkey against his orders, but I have written instructions to do so, the only instructions he ever gave me.[114]

Judson's reply to Banks was not encouraging:

> The publication which you propose was of course not contemplated in the agreement between yourself and President Harper. I could not therefore express an opinion on the matter, and least of all write a letter which could be used in connection with publication. The nearest approach to such publication as you contemplate is found in the 7th article of the contract, but of course magazine articles are quite different from a book. I ought to add that Professor Harper has not tried in the slightest degree to interfere with the university's relations to yourself.[115]

After this exchange, the paper trail disappears. However, Banks' request to Judson ultimately was successful, and the book *Bismya or The Lost City of Adab* was published by Putnam in 1912 with a brief introductory recommendation by the University president (fig. 3.9).

BANKS AFTER BISMAYA

After leaving the University of Chicago, Banks spent his time lecturing widely on archaeological, classical, and biblical subjects, as well as on the contemporary Middle East.[116] Figure 3.10 shows one of the leaflets that he published to advertise his presentations. In 1912 he made another trip to the east, where he climbed Mount Ararat[117] and crossed the Arabian desert by camel.[118] This trip was also the beginning of Banks' "second" career: as a major dealer in ancient Near Eastern antiquities.

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[113] Letter in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[114] Letters from Banks to Judson dated August 15 and October 9. University Presidential Papers, box 51, folder 7, Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library.

[115] Letter dated October 12, 1911. University Presidential Papers, box 51, folder 7, Department of Special Collections, University of Chicago Library.

[116] Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[117] Certificate in the Bismaya Expedition Papers signed by the commander of Fort Sardarbulac on Aug. 8, 1912 (= August 21, 1912). (Prior to the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, the Russians used the Julian rather than the Gregorian calendar, and these were by the early twentieth century thirteen days out of phase. So for Banks in Armenia, August 8 corresponded to August 21, the date he always gave for this accomplishment. I am indebted to John E. Woods of the University of Chicago for this information.) The trip was described by Banks in two popular accounts: "To the Summit of Mount Ararat," *Open Court* 27 (1913), pp. 398–410, and "A Perilous Climb to Ararat's Snow-Capped Summit," *The Sunday School Times* (1913), pp. 524–25.

[118] Proof for *Who's Who in American Education* (8th edition), pp. 1936–37, now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

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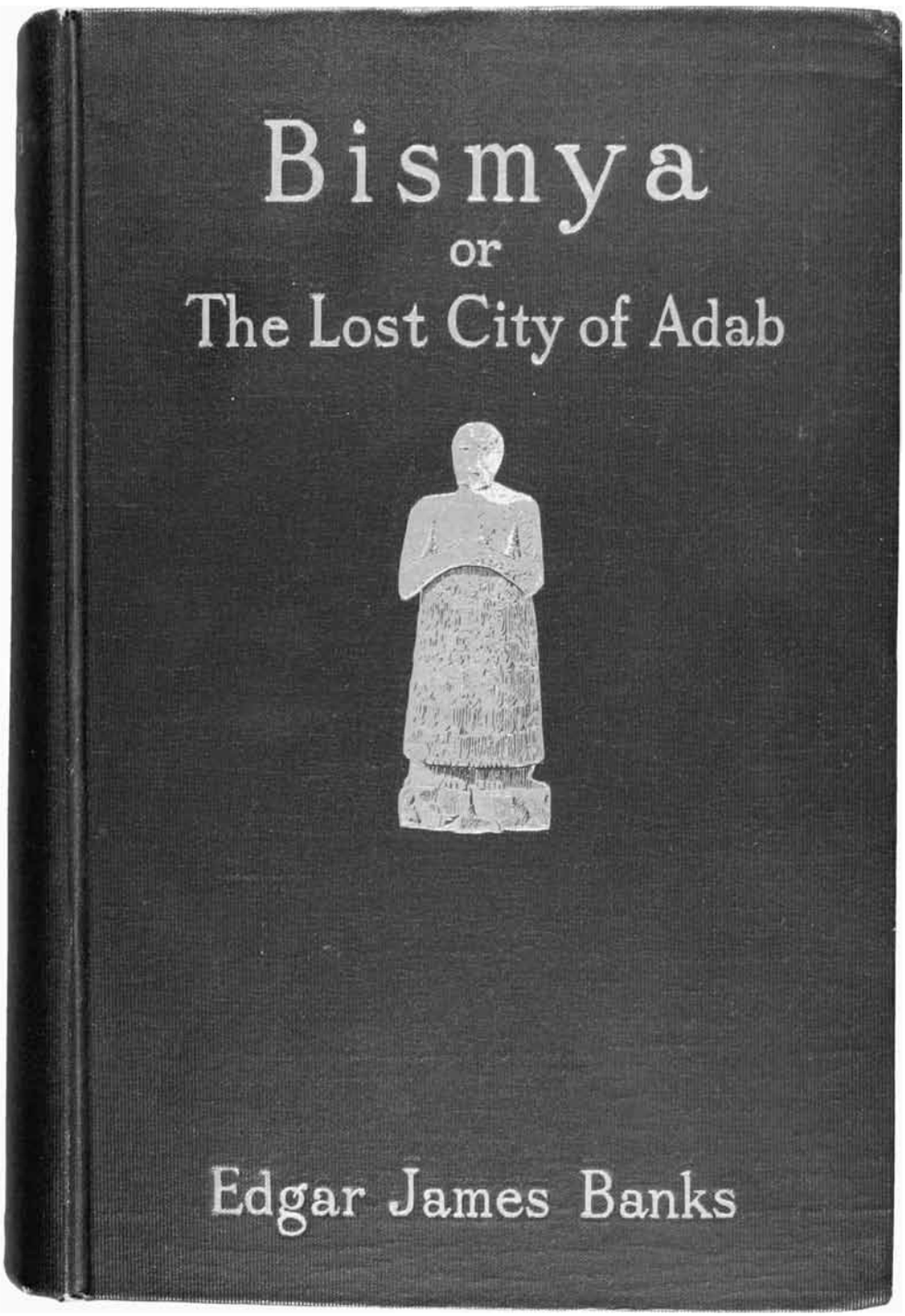

Figure 3.9. Edgar J. Banks' book

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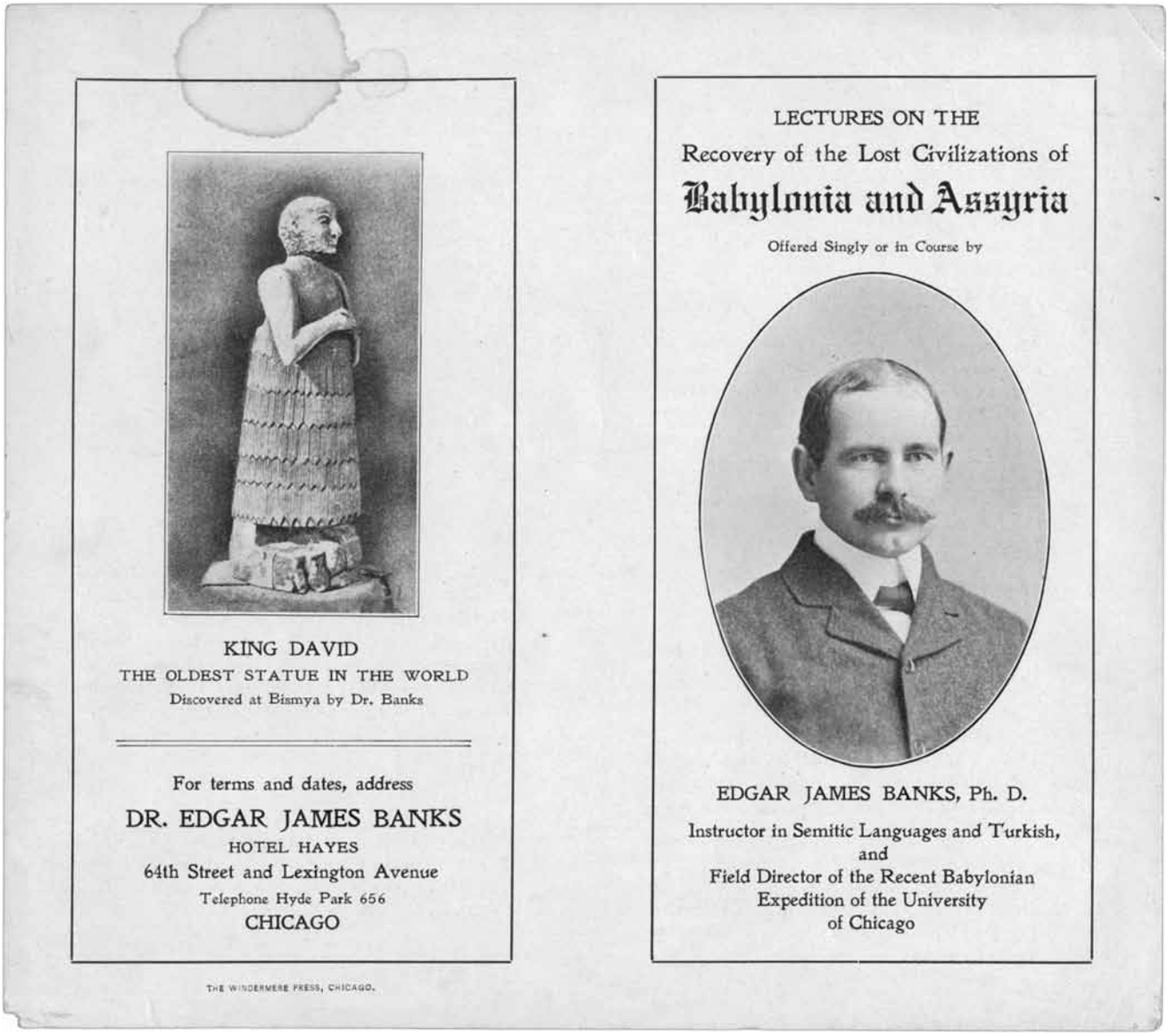

Figure 3.10. Leaflet advertising Banks' lectures (Bismaya Expedition Papers)

It has been generally assumed that Banks began to traffic in antiquities immediately after his return from Bismaya, and that at least some of the items that he sold he had stolen from the site itself.[119] But there is absolutely no evidence that this was the case and, in fact, everything suggests that Banks was scrupulously honest about recording all that he found during the excavations and sending whatever he could to the University. He also kept careful records of those pieces he purchased while at the site[120] and would have been able to identify them if he had continued to be associated with the University. However, when the excavations came to an end, Persons shipped everything that remained that was the property of the expedition, including antiquities, to Chicago, where there was nobody to identify purchased pieces. Thus, for example, tablets from the sites of Telloh and Umma were accessioned as coming from Bismaya.[121] It is only with the help of Banks' Day Book and Reports that one can work to distinguish excavated from purchased pieces, as has been done in this study.

[119] For example, *SIA*, p. 19 n. 37.
[120] For example, Day Book, June 14, 1904.
[121] *SIA*, pp. 20–23.

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There also is no correspondence or other evidence among the Bismaya Expedition Papers to indicate that Banks was dealing in antiquities prior to 1913. That year, however, everything changed. Beginning on May 1, Banks sent dozens of letters to individuals and institutions across the country offering them the opportunity to purchase cuneiform tablets. He began: "Last autumn in Babylonia I obtained a large collection of Babylonian clay tablets from Arabs who found them in a ruin of a South Babylonian city." There is no information in the Bismaya Expedition Papers as to where these tablets came from. However, a letter written by Banks to President James of the University of Illinois at Urbana explains their origins:

> About thirty thousand of the tablets were found in the cities of Drehem and Jokha, all coming from between 2200 and 2800 B.C. Nearly half the tablets were at once taken by the British Museum, the Louvre and the Berlin Museum. Five thousand of them are in the Babylonian section of Yale and two thousand in the Morgan library of New York. While in Baghdad last autumn I was able to get possession of all that were left, about eleven thousand of them, and had them brought to this country."[122]

The 11,000 tablets alone would have provided innumerable sales, but in addition Banks later associated himself with dealers in both this country and abroad for whom he worked as a kind of broker. They included the two largest antiquities dealers of the time in Paris, E. Élis Géjou and E. S. David.[123] Banks continued to engage in a brisk trade, primarily in tablets and other inscribed artifacts, right up to the time of his death.[124]

Unfortunately, Banks himself is largely responsible for tarnishing his own reputation as an archaeologist and dealer. As time went on, he associated his dealing more and more with the time of his excavations, presumably in order to "authenticate" and increase the value of the items he was selling. The escalation of this process can be seen in the way he altered the beginnings of his solicitation letters over time. In April 1916 he began: "A collection of about 2000 ancient inscribed clay tablets, which Arabs have recently discovered in the buried Babylonian cities, have been placed in my hands for sale." By May 1920 he was asserting: "The Arab workmen whom I formerly employed while excavating in Babylonia for the University of Chicago, have recently sent me a collection of ancient inscribed Babylonian clay tablets or books found in the buried cities to sell for them." In 1921 this had become: "… I desire to sell my private collection of Babylonian and Egyptian objects which I obtained while exploring and excavating in the Orient for the University of Chicago." And, finally, in December 1923, he issued a barrage of letters that began: "While excavating in Babylonia for the University of Chicago, I obtained for my private collection a number of ancient inscribed Babylonian tablets which illustrate the oldest of writings. I now desire to dispose of them."[125]

Along with his trading in antiquities, Banks continued to lecture widely to popular audiences. In addition, he produced numerous articles and several books, including a novel, *An Armenian Princess: A Tale of Anatolian Peasant Life*, in 1914, and a popular work, *The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World*, in 1916. He had a brief stint in the movie-making business, first working in 1922 at Sacred Films, a company owned by an old Harvard friend (fig. 3.11).[126] He then struck out on his own with the short-lived Seminole Films, Inc., in Eustis, Florida, where he had settled with his second wife. Seminole produced a half dozen movies based on Greek mythology.[127] Unfortunately, none of the films which Banks produced for either company has been found. However, stills, some of which were published in the two articles just cited and last known to be in the possession of his daughter, survived as has evidence that Banks used those photographs to entice buyers of his antiquities and suggest ways their purchases might best be displayed.[128]

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[122] Sack, *Cuneiform Documents*, p. 4. Sack gives a highly readable account of the long history of Banks' antiquities dealing with the University.

[123] Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[124] Contrary to what Sack saw as a drying up of his supply (Sack, *Cuneiform Documents*, p. 15).

[125] Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[126] Banks, "Archaeology and Motion Pictures," newspaper clippings, and a pamphlet advertising the company, now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[127] Banks, "Greek Myths in Motion Pictures," p. 258.

[128] Redman, "'What Self Respecting Museum is Without One?'" I have been unable to locate any material to substantiate Banks' daughter's assertion to Ewa Wasilewska that these films involved famous actors or the director Cecil B. DeMille (Wasilewska, "The Forgotten Indiana Jones"). The literature on DeMille, the articles by Banks and others about his films, and Banks' papers now in the Archives of the Oriental Institute are completely silent on the subject. An article in a Florida Newspaper, the *Villages Daily Sun*, on August 6, 2007 (Gary Corsair, "Forgotten Indiana Jones Was Man of Many Mysteries") that quoted Ewa Wasilewska on this matter elicited comment on two internet blogs devoted to films, namely, Filmchat (http://filmchat-blog.blogspot.com/2007/06/did-edgar-j-banks-make/01archive.html) and Bible Films Blog (http://biblefilms.blogspot.com/2007/06/did/edgar-j-banks-make-films-with-cecil.html). Neither of the contributors knew or had heard of an association between DeMille and Banks.

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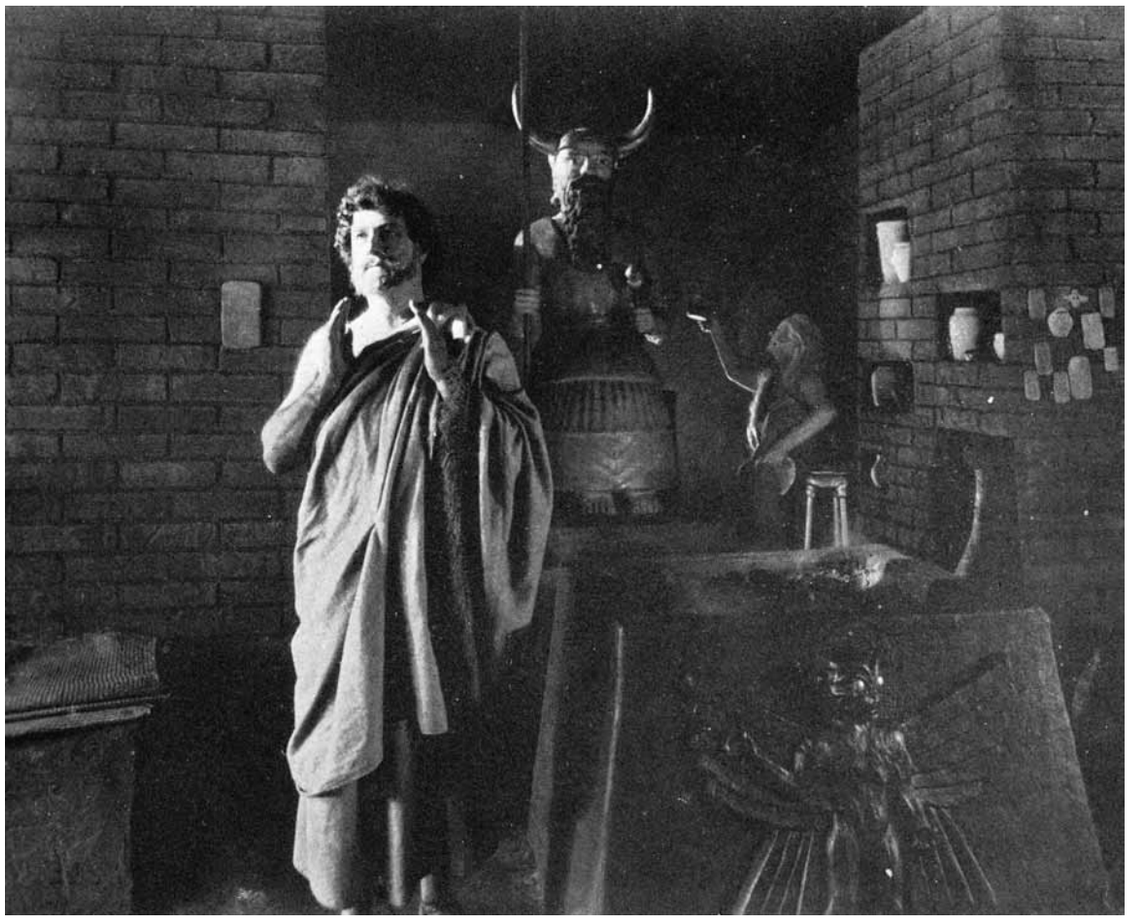

Figure 3.11. Two images from movies made by Sacred Films Corporation. Above: "Sarah, the Wife of Abraham"; below: "Abraham in the Shrine at the Summit of the Temple of the Moon God Sin at Ur of the Chaldees"

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After dabbling in films, Banks appears to have obtained a real estate broker's license and to have run a contracting and construction company. He conducted extensive research on Florida shells, producing a manuscript that was never published, and ended his days as a gentleman citrus farmer.[129] An article written about him in the *Sentinel Star*, Orlando, Florida, on September 24, 1939, shows that he was doing well financially and had lost none of his P. T. Barnum-like ability to promote himself and the exotic. It reads, in part:

> A FLORIDA MUSEUM In his home northeast of here, the doctor has many articles from his excavations. In his small museum is a copy of the white statue of King David, and original portrait busts. On the shelves are pottery statuettes, household gods, Egyptian oil lamps, scarabs, beads, jewelry, and ancient letters, contracts and receipts…. He has a box of leaves from the Tree of Knowledge in the Garden of Eden. Banks' large and unusual home contains many valuable antiques. The oldest grandfather's clock in the world stands in the living room (the clock was made by Tompion of England). He has rare cabinets, and fine oil paintings, Russian and French candle lamps, persian rugs, and old glass…. Dr. Banks' hobby is stamp collecting. He has 20,000 stamps, one of the largest collections in the state.[130]

Edgar J. Banks died at that home in Eustis, Florida, on May 5, 1945, at the age of 79. A final, scientific publication of the results of his work at Bismaya was never produced. And with his death, the possibility vanished of ever solving the puzzle of what arrangements he had made with Haidar Bey regarding the antiquities he had excavated, and how the various individuals involved in the story had truly behaved vis-à-vis the matter.

[129] Documents in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

[130] Bismaya Expedition Papers.

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CHAPTER 4

THE SITE, THE CITY, AND THE CITY WALL

THE SITE AS DESCRIBED BY BANKS

In his first report to Harper from Bismaya, Banks wrote:

> Bismya (the "y" is pronounced long, as in sky)[131] is a very large ruin. Only Nippur, Warka and perhaps Babylon surpass it in extent. Its height does not exceed 12 metres but it is considerably higher than Telloh, Fara and other ruins where excavations have been successfully made.... The ruin is extremely easy to excavate for on the surface are the remains of the greatest antiquity and there is no rubbish of the later ages to remove.[132]

In his book, he described Bismaya as a low, rectangular mass of ruins measuring 1,695 × 840 m, with its corners oriented toward the cardinal points of the compass.[133] He noted that "its highest point does not exceed 35 feet [10.7 m] while a greater part of the ruins is but slightly above the desert level"[134] (pl. 1a–b). The site appears to have been surrounded by a double wall, rebuilt or repaired a number of times over a long history, and possibly encircled by a ditch or moat.[135]

Within the confines of the wall, Banks distinguished twelve relatively low mounds, to which he assigned roman numerals that he used for record-keeping purposes (fig. 4.1).[136] The city was divided in two by the bed of a canal, which both Banks and Persons note was marked by the presence of a myriad of shells.[137] The ridges rising on either side of the canal (Mounds X and XII) were composed entirely of sand[138] and appear to have been the result of dredging the waterway. The canal ran both north and south of Mound V, presumably at two different times in its history. Banks characterized the temple mound as an island within the canal,[139] but this seems very unlikely. Problems with controlling the course of the canal are suggested by both the evidence for dredging just mentioned and the inscriptions of King Shulgi from the temple mound, which speak about constructing a weir.[140]

Banks observed that

> The mounds to the north-west of the canal bed, comprising fully two-thirds of the group, are far more imposing and extensive than those to the south-east. Along the south-western edge of the upper group is a high ridge of several irregular mounds, more or less joined together at their bases. In the rear of this ridge is a valley running nearly the entire length of the group, and varying in width from ten to twenty-four metres; its level is considerably higher than the desert. Beyond the valley is a second ridge parallel with the first, but somewhat lower, and from it there slopes away, always to the north-east, a nearly level tract of ruins to the city wall. Even with the wall the ruins do not cease, for beyond it is another low ridge thickly covered with brick and pottery fragments, and concealing the buried, foundation walls of small, private houses of uncertain age. Along the south-eastern edge of the upper group of mounds, following the canal bed, and opposite the temple hill, is another imposing ridge; its site, overlooking the canal and temple, led me to suppose that it contained ruins of a palace or some other building of importance, but if so, our trenches failed to reveal it.

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[131] Banks always wrote the site name this way. Victor Persons, on the other hand, spelled it "Bismaya," which is how it is now commonly written. James Henry Breasted felt that Banks had transliterated the name incorrectly and said that it should be "Bismāyah" (J. H. Breasted, *The Oriental Institute*, p. 29). That spelling seems never to have been used.

[132] Report No. 5, December 31, 1903.

[133] *Bismya*, p. 151. The sketch map that Banks drew of the site does not match these proportions, which indicate that the mound was almost exactly twice as long on one axis as it was on the other; the sketch shows a "squatter" plan.

[134] Draft of a letter dated "Baghdad Nov. 18, 1904," now in the Banks Papers in the Oriental Institute Archives.

[135] *Bismya*, pp. 334–36; and see discussion later in this chapter.

[136] Report No. 20, May 13, 1904; *Bismya*, p. 152.

[137] *Bismya*, p. 105; Enclosure on Temple with Report No. 51.

[138] Report No. 8, January 28 and February 1, 1904.

[139] Report No, 8, February 2, 1904; *Bismya*, p. 153.

[140] See *Chapter 9*. One line in Persons' Report No. 45 (March 24, 1905) reads "Following the advice of Dr. Banks, I removed one of his waste piles from in front of the temple and in so doing uncovered a series of horizontal aqueducts and pools which I am still following." However, that is the only mention of these features in the entirety of the Bismaya records.

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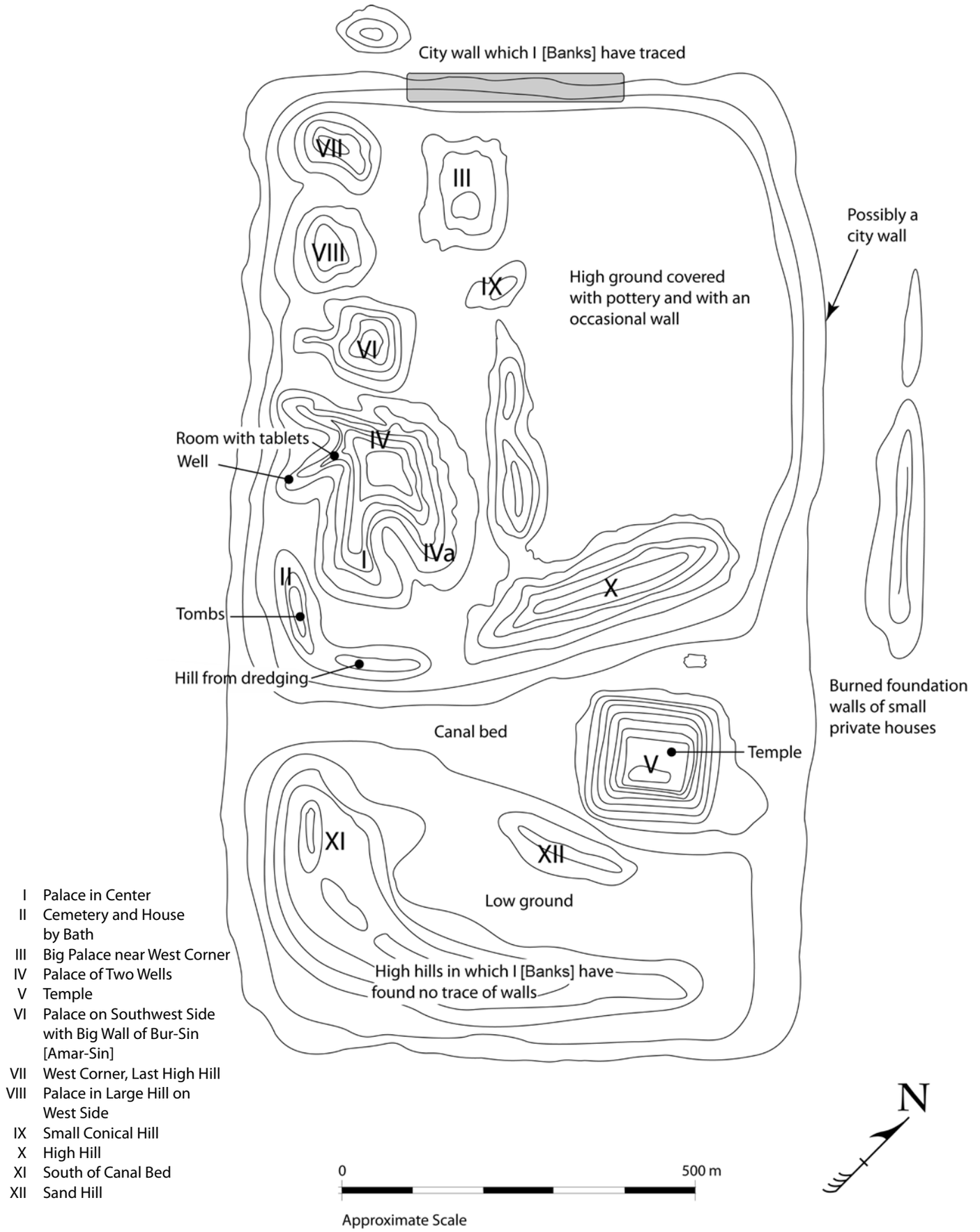

Figure 4.1. Plan of the site of Bismaya. Based on a sketch by Banks in Report No. 20, a map in the front of Nestmann's copy of the Weekly Reports, and the plan published in *Bismya*, p. 152

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> Crossing the canal bed and the island to the lower group of mounds, we also find a ridge extending along the south-western side to the south corner of the city, and then sharply turning to the east, continuing for some distance in that direction. The remainder of the southern group, excepting two or three slight elevations near the temple, is but little higher than the canal bed.[141]

THE CITY WALL AND GATE

Although the presence of a city wall is evident from Banks' sketch plan of the ruins, he was able to locate its remains in only two places, and had time to excavate only one — north of the west corner of Mound III. His descriptions of what he found are somewhat confused, but seem to indicate the situation shown in figure 4.2. The lowest part of the wall, founded at plain level, was built of baked plano-convex bricks laid in flat courses in lime mortar. The wall was nowhere preserved higher than one meter; at the highest points, the plano-convex bricks were surmounted by long bricks marked with three grooves. In one place, Banks found square bricks above the grooved bricks. The wall appears to have been double, with an inner wall 5 m thick separated from an outer wall 2 m thick by "several metres." Banks suggested that a moat 2 m wide flowed outside the wall, where the color and nature of the dirt was different from that of the rest of the desert. Banks followed the wall for a distance of 50 m before all traces of it disappeared. He notes that along the northeast side of the ruins traces of walls were also visible, but he did not have time to investigate them. He writes that no traces of walls at all were found on the other two sides of the city, although his investigation was not completely thorough.[142]

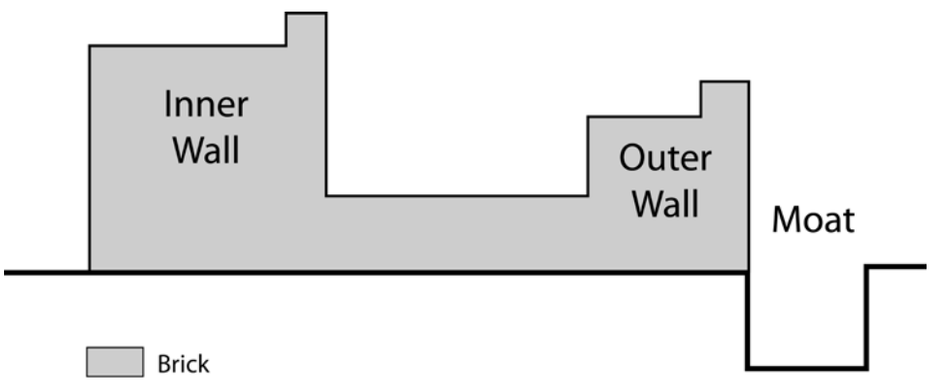

Figure 4.2. Section through the city wall.
Based on Banks' Day Book, March 6, 1904; Report No. 12, March 11, 1904; and *Bismya*, pp. 334–38

There is one frustratingly brief mention of a city gate in *Bismya*:

> About forty metres from the west corner we found a city gate, or at least a postern gate, for it was scarcely a metre wide, and in it was a jog or an angle so that one standing without, could not see through into the city. Whether the walls possessed a wider gate is uncertain. As the Christians of some Moslem lands now make the entrances to their churches so small that the enemy may not enter in a body, so probably the people of Adab sought to prevent the enemy from rushing into the city by building their gates narrow and winding.[143]

The only other mention of a city gate in all the Bismaya records is a simple statement in the Day Book for March 26: "One gang worked … on the northwest city gate."

[141] *Bismya*, pp. 153–54.
[142] *Bismya*, pp. 334–35.
[143] *Bismya*, pp. 335–36.

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Banks wrote that this gate

> was one of the chief entrances to the city, and … at least one great battle was fought about it. As we began to excavate there, several burned, clay balls appeared on the surface; beneath, the ground was literally filled with them, and before night more than a thousand of the balls were piled by the trench.[144] They were the sling balls which the enemy had hurled against the defenders on the walls, and falling short of their mark, had fallen to the place where we had found them. They were of many shapes and sizes [fig. 4.3]; some of them were no larger than a walnut; others were larger than an orange. They were square, spherical, egg-shaped, and diamond-shaped; most of them were of clay burned to a dark red; a few of them were of white stone.[145]

With the sling balls, Banks records having found two hemispherical objects of baked clay. The larger one, which was hollow, was 36 cm in diameter at the base and 26 cm high (figs. 4.3–4). In the top was a round hole 8 cm in diameter, and on the sides were four rectangular holes 6 cm deep. Two of these holes were vertical, the other two were horizontal, as if they were sockets for a lever to turn the object sideways or up and down. Another smaller object of the same shape, but not so high and not provided with holes, was found in the same place. It may have fitted into the bottom of the first object, making a perfect sphere. Banks suggested that this artifact was probably a catapult for hurling at least some of the larger balls.[146]

Banks expressed surprise that there were no arrowheads, of either copper or stone, found among the sling balls, and noted that very few appeared in any part of the ruins.[147]

Of the forty-six sling pellets from Bismaya now in the Oriental Institute Museum's collection (table 4.1), two are stone, three are calcium carbonate that may be either stone or a plaster-like substance, and the remainder appear to be kiln-baked clay. A few balls, which have crumbled to a fine powder, may have been simply dried in the sun. In shape the pieces fall into two broad categories: those that are roughly spherical (22) and those that are biconoid (15). The pellets average 3.5–4.0 cm in size, although a few are as small as 2.3 cm, and the largest is over 10 cm in diameter. Many were damaged at the point of impact. In size, shape, and variety they resemble the sling pellets from Tell Sweyhat in Syria.[148] (Table 4.1 follows the terminology established by Stout in her treatment of the material from that site.)

Table 4.1. Sling pellets from Bismaya, now in the Oriental Institute Museum

OIM Number	*Shape*	*Material*	*Dimensions (cm)*	*Weight (g)*
A387	Round	Marble	D. 5.8	252.397
A390	Round	Baked clay	D. 10.2	752.000
A391	Round	Baked clay	D. 6.6	267.198
A392	Round	Baked clay	D. 5.8	158.325
A393	Round	Baked clay	D. 5.8	164.608
A394	Round	Baked clay	D. 5.2	Too broken to weigh
A395	Round	Baked clay	D. 4.8	85.884
A396	Round	Baked clay	D. 4.6	83.988
A397	Round	Baked clay	D. 4.0	57.916
A398	Round	Baked clay	D. 4.0	55.142
A399	Round	Baked clay	D. 4.2	53.700
A400	Round	Baked clay	D. 3.9	49.418

[144] This seems to be exaggeration on the part of Banks. Both the Day Book (March 6, 1904) and Report No. 12 (March 11, 1904) put the tally at mere hundreds.
[145] *Bismya*, pp. 336–37.
[146] Day Book, March 9, 1904, and *Bismya*, p. 337.
[147] *Bismya*, p. 337. In fact, there are only three arrowheads from the site in the Oriental Institute Museum collection: A303, A470, and A471; pl. 98c–e. All three are made of stone.
[148] Stout, "Clay Sling-bullets."

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Table 4.1. Sling pellets from Bismaya, now in the Oriental Institute Museum (*cont.*)

OIM Number	*Shape*	*Material*	*Dimensions (cm)*	*Weight (g)*
A401	Round	Baked clay	D. 3.9	44.895
A403	Round	Baked clay	D. 3.5	Too broken to weigh
A404	Round	Baked clay	D. 3.9	38.336
A405	Round	Baked clay	D. 3.2	Too broken to weigh
A406	Round	Baked clay	D. 3.6	38.121
A407	Round	Baked clay	D. 3.4	29.813
A409	Round	Conservation: calcium carbonate	D. 2.4	14.906
A410	Round	Conservation: calcium carbonate	D. 2.3	13.730
A411	Round	Conservation: calcium carbonate	D. 2.4	13.372
A416	Round	Baked clay	D. 4.3	50.508
A413	Biconical	Baked clay	4.9 × 4.2	65.443
A414	Biconical	Baked clay	4.6 × 4.1	59.430
A423	Biconical	Baked clay	5.1 × 3.7	53.230
A428	Biconical	Baked clay	4.5 × 3.5	43.498
A430	Biconical	Baked clay	4.4 × 4.2	54.109
A433	Biconical	Baked clay	4.2 × 2.9	27.110
A417	Point-ended ellipsoid	Baked clay	6.2 × 3.5	65.994
A418	Point-ended ellipsoid	Baked clay	8.0 × 4.2	92.135
A420	Point-ended ellipsoid	Baked clay	6.6 × 2.9	44.415
A425	Point-ended ellipsoid	Baked clay	4.8 × 3.6	51.663
A426	Point-ended ellipsoid	Baked clay	5.0 × 3.6	48.442
A429	Point-ended ellipsoid	Baked clay	4.8 × 3.0	40.273
A431	Point-ended ellipsoid	Baked clay	3.9 × 3.3	37.158
A432	Point-ended ellipsoid	Baked clay	4.2 × 2.4	17.395
A434	Flat-ended ellipsoid	Black stone	2.9 × 2.0	24.566
A402	Disintegrated	Clay	—	—
A408	Disintegrated	Clay	—	—
A412	Disintegrated	Clay	—	—
A415	Disintegrated	Clay	—	—
A419	Disintegrated	Clay	—	—
A421	Disintegrated	Clay	—	—
A422	Disintegrated	Clay	—	—
A424	Disintegrated	Clay	—	—
A427	Disintegrated	Clay	—	—

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Figure 4.3. "Clay Balls and Instruments Found at NW City Wall" (N. 732)

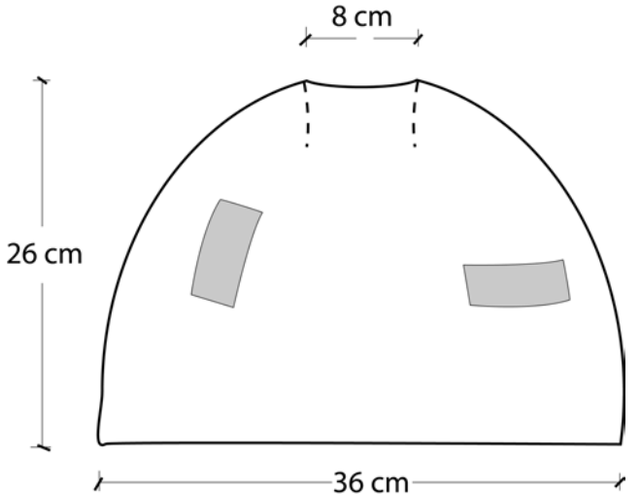

Figure 4.4. Object found with sling pellets.
Drawing based on photographs and Banks' description and drawing in *Bismya*, p. 337

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Hemispherical objects with holes punched in them similar to the one recorded by Banks were found in Area B at Hamoukar[149] in a building that later also yielded some 1,200 clay sling balls that attest to a substantial attack upon the structure.[150] The function of the hemispheres has not yet been determined.

A similar deposit of clay sling pellets was found at Tell Uhaimir on the exposed side of the regularly buttressed wall that ran along the southeast side of chambers IX–XII.[151] There is some indication that this wall and/or others in the vicinity were built of plano-convex bricks, as was the Bismaya city wall. Bahrani writes that sling pellets were strewn throughout level IA of the Early Dynastic IIIB administrative building at al-Hiba and may indicate that its end was brought about by hostile means.[152] These parallels, along with the use of plano-convex bricks, may indicate a late Early Dynastic date for the Bismaya city wall, or at least for one phase of its construction and defense.

There were, until recently, no surviving aerial or satellite images that could be used to augment Banks' description and sketch plan. The one extant CORONA image is so faint that the outlines of the mound are barely distinguishable, and Google Earth coverage of the area is of insufficient quality to yield usable images. However, an image recently obtained from DigitalGlobe offers promise for future study, which will be undertaken after this manuscript has been completed.

ANCIENT WATERCOURSES

Survey work in southern Iraq has provided information that makes it possible to situate the site of Bismaya within the network of watercourses in the area.[153] These surveys have shown that during the late third millennium B.C. there were two main water channels in southern Mesopotamia. The more westerly of these flowed past Abu Salabikh, Nippur, Shurrupak, Uruk, and Ur and was probably the Euphrates River itself. The more easterly watercourse branched off from the first one at an as-yet unidentified point one day's journey north of Nippur, passed Adab and split south of Jidr, one branch leading to Umma and farther on to Badtibira and Larsa, the other one connecting Zabala with Girsu, Lagash, and Nina. Beginning in the late Early Dynastic period, the density and extent of settlement along the more easterly of these two watercourses increased. This shift was even more pronounced during the Akkadian period. Adams suggests that the reoccupation of an abandoned prehistoric town (site 1237) southeast of Nippur may indicate that water in the Nippur channel was at that time being diverted toward Adab.[154]

According to Jacobsen, during the Ur III period the easterly watercourse was called Iturungal, usually written as ^{ID}UD.NUN and ^{ID}NUN.[155] Yang Zhi notes that the name is not attested in written records before that period.[156] More recently, Steinkeller has argued that the easterly watercourse was actually the ancient bed of the Tigris itself.[157]

Two watercourse names occur on tablets in the Old Akkadian archives from Adab that deal with boatmen's wages: ^{ID}nin-mu-DU and ^{ID}eš$_5$-peš-ša$_4$.[158] However, there is no information available in the archive itself as to their courses. In a literary text from Early Dynastic Lagash, there is the name of another watercourse, ^{ID}keš^{KI}, that must have run past Adab.[159] However, which, if any, of these canals was the one that flowed through ancient Adab cannot be determined.

[149] Gibson, "Hamoukar," p. 73.
[150] Reichel, "Hamoukar," pp. 72–74.
[151] Moorey, *Kish Excavations*, p. 24.
[152] Bahrani, "The Administrative Building," pp. 120, 174–75.
[153] Goetze, "Survey of Ancient Canals"; Jacobsen, "The Waters of Ur"; Adams, *Heartland of Cities*.
[154] Adams, *Heartland of Cities*, pp. 160–64, figs. 29 and 30 on pp. 162 and 161; note that the captions on these two maps should be reversed.
[155] Jacobsen, "The Waters of Ur," p. 177.
[156] *JAC* 3, p. 2.
[157] Steinkeller, "New Light."
[158] A658, A751, A793, A825, A829, A839.
[159] *JAC* 3, pp. 2–3; and Biggs, "Pre-Sargonic Riddles," col. xi, lines 5–6.

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CHAPTER 5

MOUND I — "THE PALACE": A PALACE OF THE ISIN-LARSA/OLD BABYLONIAN PERIOD

BANKS' DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING

Banks excavated on Mound I from January 5 to 17, 1904,[160] uncovering the plan, mostly of the foundations, of a large building with over twenty-six rooms (pl. 2). He set his gangs of men to go down within the spaces delimited by these walls (pl. 3), reaching a depth sometimes of as much as 4 m, and tunneling from room to room.[161] He returned to work on Mound I briefly, from May 11 to 14,[162] when excavations recovered one of the only objects that can be linked with this part of the site — a tablet bearing "a plan of a house" (A382; see below).[163]

Banks included a plan (fig. 5.1) of what he called the "Palace" on Mound I and a description of that plan with Report No. 7.[164] Aside from slight elaborations in *Bismya*, this information is all we have about this structure, so it is perhaps best to quote Banks' report in its entirety:

> The plan represents the foundation walls of a palace which once stood above and which has now disappeared; the openings which appear like chambers are merely the spaces between the walls and for the sake of convenience may be called chambers. They are undoubtedly identical in shape and size with the real chambers above. It has been supposed that these doorless chambers, also found at Nippur and Babylon, were entered from above, but in rooms 20, 24 and 26, where the walls are higher, doorways appear. The superstructure was undoubtedly of mud bricks or "libben" faced with burnt bricks, for had the latter been largely employed their fragments would now fill the ruin.
>
> The length of the front wall is 33 meters and its width 1.50. From A. to B. a distance of 20.50 the wall is faced with burnt brick. The wall A–D is 18.42 meters long and one meter wide and like the front wall is faced with burnt brick. The bricks are square and uninscribed. The partition walls average one meter in width and are entirely of raw bricks. Most of the walls which terminate near the center of a side of a chamber are supported by buttresses with an average depth of 15 centimeters.
>
> To illustrate the progress of the work I am adding a brief description of a few of the rooms. The remaining wall is always level with the surface of the ground, or just below it, and in every room I have dug below the foundation, e.g. in room 4, the remaining wall is 1.23 m. I have dug to a depth of 4. m.[165] or 2.77 below the foundation.

Room 1.	3.57 × 1.47 m.	Remaining wall	1.15.	Total depth dug	2.60
″ 2.	3.57 × 5.47	″ ″ ″	1.15	″ ″ ″	2.82
″ 3.	3.57 × 3.81	″ ″ ″	1.23	″ ″ ″	4.00
″ 4.	3.57 × 1.83	″ ″ ″	1.23	″ ″ ″	4.00
″ 5.	3.57 × 3.48	″ ″ ″	1.10	″ ″ ″	2.50
″ 6.	5.44 × 4.08	″ ″ ″	1.11	″ ″ ″	1.75
″ 7.	2.20 × 3.10	″ ″ ″	1.30	″ ″ ″	2.30
″ 8.	5.54 × 7.26	″ ″ ″	1.20	″ ″ ″	2.20
″ 9.	7.07 × 3.53	″ ″ ″	1.70	″ ″ ″	2.56
					etc. etc.

[160] Day Book, January 5–17, 1904.
[161] Day Book, January 15, 1904.
[162] Day Book, May 11–14, 1904. See below.
[163] Day Book, May 14, 1904
[164] January 15, 1904.

[165] The measurements that Banks gives here do not correspond neatly with the plan that he sent along with them. The measurements for Rooms 1–5 and 7 seem to be correct, but those for 6, 8, and 9 are not. The measurements Banks gives for Room 8 are probably those for Room 9, and those he gives as 9 are those for 10. There is no room that corresponds neatly with the measurements he provides for Room 6.

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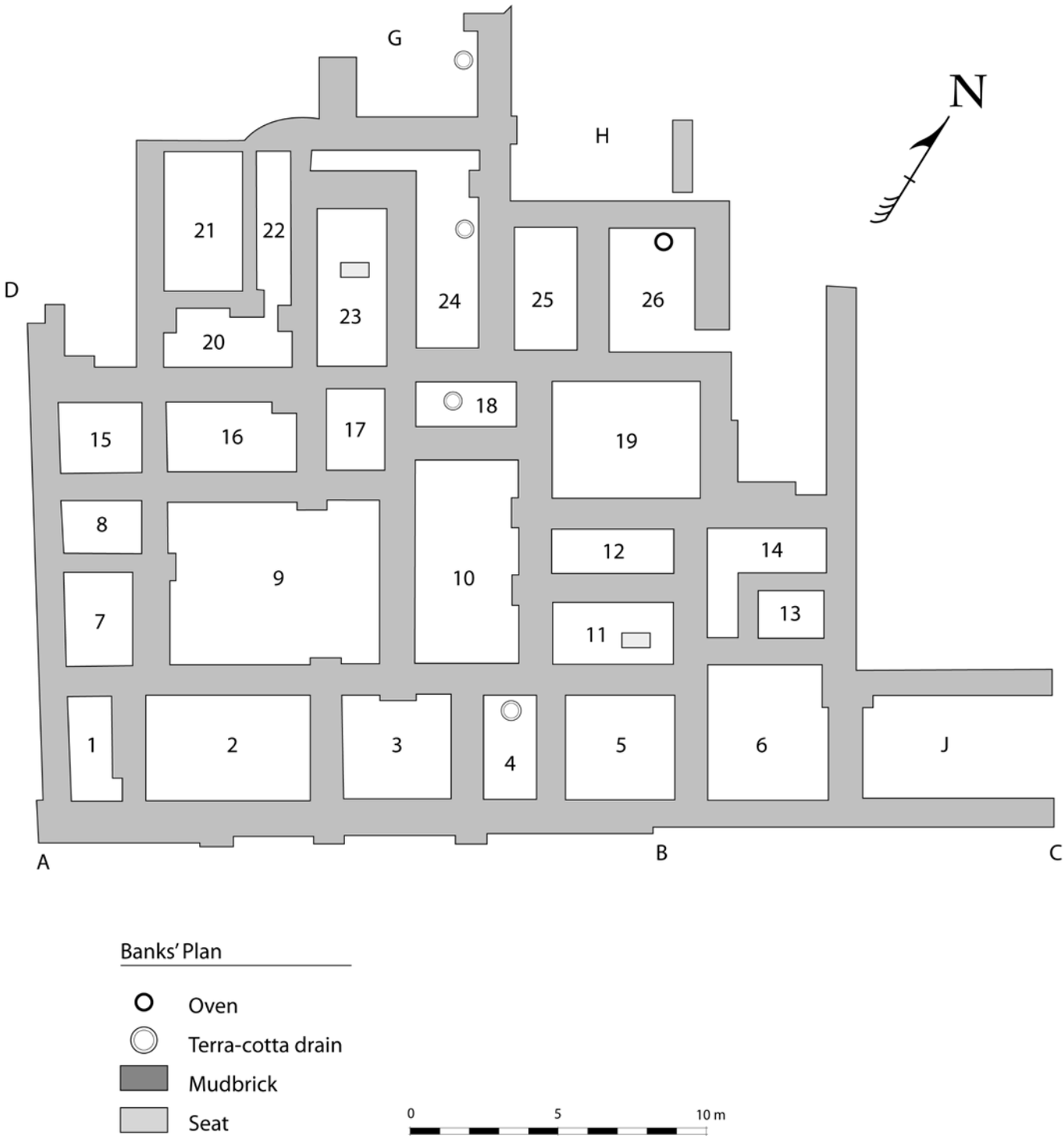

Figure 5.1. Banks' plan of the palace on Mound I

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> Rooms 4, 18 and 24 and the court G contain large terra cotta cisterns built of circular tiles 1.77 m. in cir. I have not yet found their depth.
>
> Rooms10[166] and 23 contain masonry 83 × 1.77 and about .56 high, probably supports of columns.
>
> Room 26 has a bread oven, probably modern.
>
> Room 11 has a good mud floor, probably belonging to an earlier palace. It is 1 meter below the foundation wall.
>
> In room 3, directly beneath the front wall of the palace and 1.12 m. below the foundation is a wall 1.65 m. high and running in the same direction.
>
> I am not yet able to judge the extent of this palace. It certainly contains several more rooms and possibly it is only a wing of an immense palace, traces of which I have found higher up the hill near two wells.
>
> The fragments of inscribed tablets in number about 300 have been found in every part of the palace but the larger and better in rooms 3 and 4 where the excavations have been carried to greater depth.
>
> I hardly need apologize for the crudeness and untidiness of the plan for I possess no drawing materials other than a writing pen, and the terrific sandstorms render cleanliness impossible.

He added to the document, beneath his signature: "Since writing this I have come to the ends of all the walls, and now the palace seems to be complete."

Banks realized that an earlier building, probably similar in plan, had stood on the site. However, he recorded only that it lay about a meter below the Palace I foundations, stood between 0.5 m and 1.5 m in height, and had walls that appeared to run in the same general direction as those above.[167]

He elaborated on the palace somewhat in *Bismya*:[168]

> Like most buildings of the ancient Orient, the corners of the palace pointed approximately toward the cardinal points, for thus the shade during the heat of summer was better, and the chambers were more accessible to the prevailing north-west wind. The front of the palace, facing south-east, extended for thirty-three metres along the canal; no traces of buildings were discovered between it and the canal bed. The south-west side, measuring eighteen and a half metres, was bordered by a street scarcely a metre wide, but so little of the opposite wall remained that it was impossible to learn to what sort of a building it belonged. To the north-east of the palace there seems to have been an open space, possibly a back yard, while to the rear, along the north-west side, the walls of smaller houses were attached.
>
> The foundation of the palace was constructed of unburned bricks of the usual shape and size; only along the outer walls, facing the canal and the street, appeared a single course of burned bricks, indicating that the exposed parts of the house had been faced or decorated with them. Though each brick was removed and carefully examined, none was found inscribed. The front wall for twenty and a half metres, or about two-thirds its length, was 1.40 metres in thickness, while all the remaining walls, with one or two exceptions, had a uniform thickness of one metre. At the head of each wall, unless opposed by another wall, was a supporting buttress fifteen centimetres in depth.
>
> …
>
> … Chamber 26 still shows the doorway leading to the outer court; near its north corner was the base of an ancient oven or *tennur*, identical with those constructed by the wives of our workmen. Apart from a few clay pots and toy animals, the chambers yielded little to indicate their use, but in 9 and 10, as one might expect in open courts, no tablets were found. Chambers 4, 18, and 24 contained vertical drains of the usual type, reaching far down to the desert sand; these we may designate as bath rooms, or the latter, which is large and of a peculiar shape, may have been the kitchen. The greatest number of tablets was found in 3, the hallway of the house. On a level with the base of the foundation wall, 11 was partly provided with a good mud-brick floor; in the centre of it was a mound resembling a seat. Can this half-underground chamber, so like the *serdaub* of the Bagdad houses, have been an ancient *serdaub* where the hot hours of a summer's day were passed? Another seat appears in 23, possibly another *serdaub*. Many of the chambers, like those of the modern houses of the East, were exceedingly small. The Oriental has always preferred to store himself away for the night in a little hole, safe from the air and dangerous drafts. Chambers 1, 7, 8, and several others, scarcely larger than a modern bed, may have been sleeping rooms.

[166] Banks may have meant Room 11, as masonry is shown on the plan in that room and not in Room 10.

[167] Report No. 7, January 15, 1904; *Bismya*, pp. 165–66.

[168] Pages 161–67. For some reason, Banks used roman numerals to refer to the rooms when he published the plan. I have changed those back to arabic numerals so that they correspond with the numbers used by both Banks and Persons on their original plans.

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> About three hundred tablets, entire and fragmentary, were rescued from the palace. With the exception of chambers 3 and 16,[169] where most of them were found, and 9 and 10, where none was found, there appeared but two or three in each room. Their location in the dirt indicated nothing unless that they had been thrown away as we now cast aside old letters. However, in 3, the deeper we went the more frequently did the tablets appear, and there the excavations were carried to a depth of about four metres, when they ceased altogether. Most of the tablets were fragmentary; one from 3, in several fragments closely written on both sides, was originally not less than forty centimetres long.
>
> The inscriptions on the tablets were not in the very ancient characters which appeared on the gold and vase fragments from the temple. The few dates which appear upon them bear only the day and the month; the year was not given, but as nearly as I could judge from the style of the writing and the shape of the tablets, they come from about the time of Hammurabi….
>
> The builder of the palace was not the first to occupy a home on that site, for at several points where we dug to the depth of four metres, we came upon mud-brick walls beneath. They were but a half a metre high, and ran in the same general direction as the front wall of the palace, but as no tablets were recovered from among them, this lower structure was abandoned for a more favourable site. However, as we learned later, wherever we dug into the ruins, we found walls beneath walls, and palaces beneath palaces, but only in the upper strata did inscribed objects appear….[170]

PERSONS' PLAN OF THE BUILDING

Persons mapped the palace and sent a small copy of his work with Report No. 45.[171] A larger copy of the same plan is in the Oriental Institute Archives. The building he drew (fig. 5.2) is essentially the same as the one drawn by Banks, but differs from it in several respects (fig. 5.3). The first is that Persons' structure has a less rigidly rectilinear plan, with, for example, the southwest wall not forming a right angle at the corner with the southeast facade but, rather, veering away at an angle toward the northwest. Similarly, the walls of Rooms 20–26 are not parallel to those of the suites to the southeast. Such differences may reflect a more careful approach to mapping or may be due to the weathering of the walls that had taken place between the time the structure was excavated and the time Persons mapped it. It may also be that Persons mapped the walls of an earlier palace, similar but not absolutely identical in plan to the one above. Another difference is that Persons' plan shows doorways between some of the rooms which do not appear on Banks' plan. This may be because mudbrick walls, when left exposed, suffer wind erosion that reveals the presence of doorways that previously were difficult to detect. It might also reflect the fact that, once the chambers were cleaned down to a lower level, doorways appeared in the earlier structure that were not present in the foundation courses above.

BUILDING CONTENTS

Although Banks wrote "At mound I, it soon became evident that we were uncovering a structure of considerable size; small clay tablets, statuettes, and terra-cotta vases were appearing,"[172] none of these finds was recorded sufficiently to allow us to determine which objects came from this mound. Banks illustrated one terra-cotta figurine as coming from this "Palace,"[173] but it is nowhere mentioned in his Day Book or Reports. The "plan of a house" mentioned above is probably A382, a tablet now in the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum (pl. 4).[174]

Banks reported that about 300 tablets were found in these ruins. Because he suggested that they dated to the time of Hammurapi, Yang Zhi believed that most of the 125 Old Babylonian tablets now in the Oriental Institute, at least some of which date to the reign of Rim-Sin I of Larsa, came from Mound I.[175] These tablets would fit well with the general date for the palace proposed below; however, many of them might equally well have come from Mound IVa.[176]

---

[169] This is the only mention of tablets coming from Room 16; in Report 7, Banks said they came mostly from 3 and 4.

[170] *Bismya*, pp. 161–67.

[171] Report No. 45, March 24, 1905.

[172] *Bismya*, p. 144.

[173] *Bismya*, p. 166. This is now A341, shown on plate 95b. Twice in his Day Book Banks describes finding a figure like this one; one was from Mound IV and one from Mound V. Nestmann notes that in neither case is it A341. She seems to have had sketches to go on in making this decision but didn't copy them, perhaps assuming that the reference to them being like the illustrated one was enough.

[174] See *Chapter 13*. Plate 4 shows the only such tablet from Bismaya in the Oriental Institute collection. For a discussion of tablets with similar plans, see Heinrich and Seidl, "Grundrisszeichnungen."

[175] Yang Zhi, "Excavation of Adab," p. 7. The Old Babylonian tablets from Bismaya are cataloged and discussed in *Appendix C*.

[176] See *Chapter 8*.

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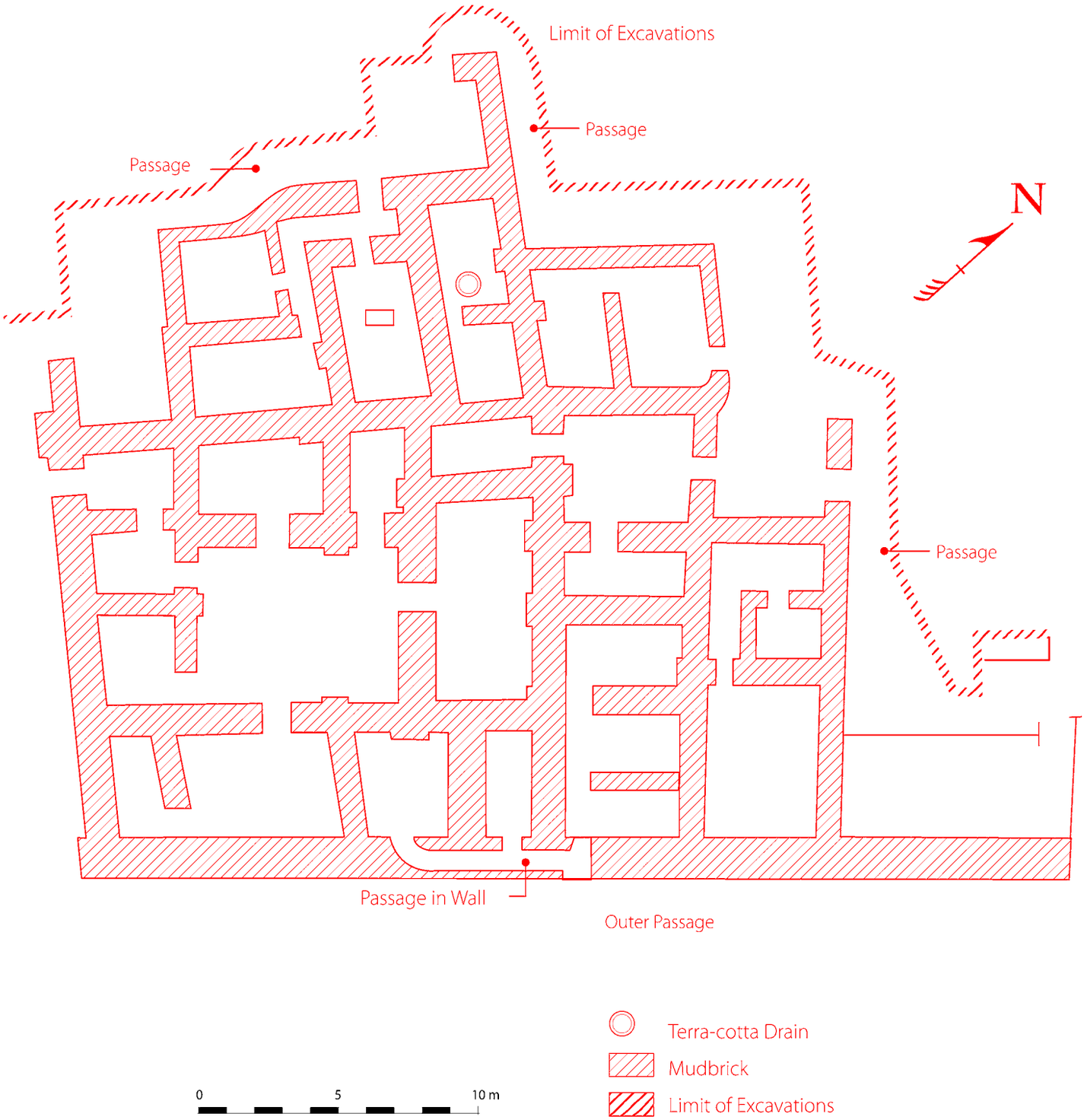

Figure 5.2. Persons' plan of the palace on Mound I

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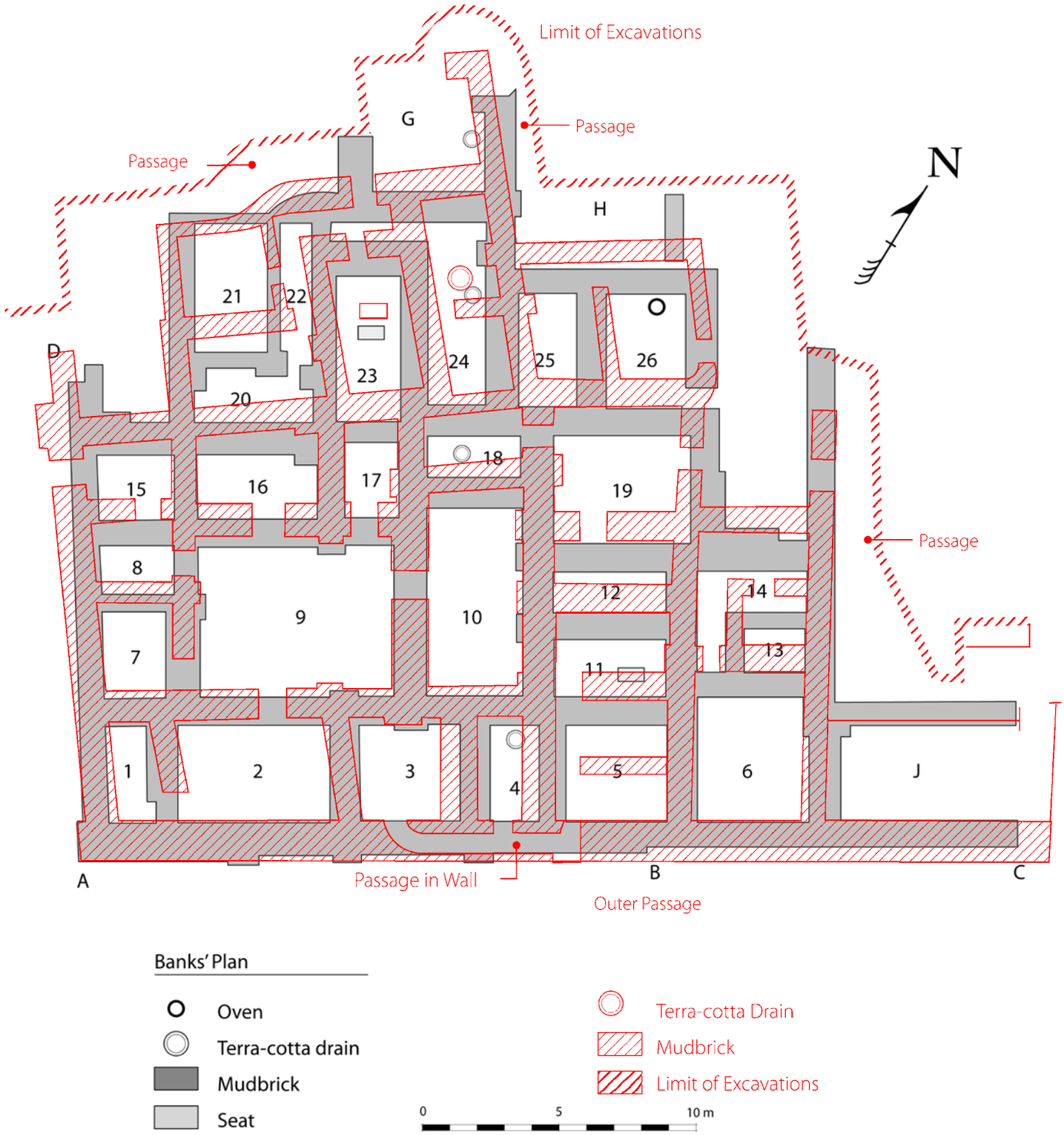

Figure 5.3. Banks' and Persons' plans of the palace on Mound I, combined

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CONCLUSIONS

The buttressed facade of the building, facing directly across the canal to the temple, and its plan, with courtyard (Room 9) and throne room (Room 10), leave little doubt that it was, as Banks dubbed it, a palace.[177] The absence of doorways makes it difficult to determine how one moved from room to room within its walls. However, comparison with the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar, built between the reigns of Ipiqadad I and Ibalpiel I,[178] with which the Bismaya structure shares many features, may be used to tentatively suggest certain basic patterns of circulation. Both buildings share typical elements of an Ur III or Old Babylonian palace, with a square main courtyard adjacent to a throne-room suite, and are constructed on a similar scale, although the Bismaya structure is the smaller of the two. The Mound I palace, like the Palace of the Rulers, was probably entered from the exterior through Room 2 directly into the courtyard (Room 9), beyond which lay the throne room (Room 10). Whether the two "buttresses" on the northeast wall of that room framed a niche for a throne lying directly on axis with a courtyard doorway can no longer be determined. Persons added a brick feature resembling those two "buttresses" to the southeast wall of the room, and it is just possible that he mapped the remains of a throne dais in this position. The throne room at Bismaya, like that at Tell Asmar, was furnished with an ablution room (Room 18) at its northwest end.

Beyond this core suite of courtyard, surrounding rooms, and throne room would have been the living quarters, storage rooms, and cooking area(s) of the palace. However, the absence of a record of what objects were found in these rooms leaves the question of their individual identities unresolved. Banks noted that no tablets were found in Rooms 9 and 10, a situation to be expected with a courtyard and a throne room, and that most were found in Rooms 3 and 4. This situation is similar to that at Mari, where most of the tablets were found in rooms adjacent to the main courtyard.[179]

It is regrettable that no inscriptions of the builder of the palace were uncovered. This is not a unique situation, however — for example, no building inscriptions of the builder of the earliest phase of the Palace of the Rulers were found.[180] Banks' suggestion that the palace dated approximately to the time of Hammurapi would fit well with its parallels with the Palace of the Rulers and, if Yang Zhi's attribution of Old Babylonian tablets in the Oriental Institute Museum to this mound is correct, with the fact that a number of those date to the reign of Rim Sin I of Larsa. If the tablets are indeed from Mound I, they would have come from within the foundation fill or from beneath the remains mapped by Banks, so would antedate the structure by an unknown period of time. If we are correct in dating Palace I to sometime in the eighteenth century B.C., it is, along with the house(s) on Mound IVa,[181] one of the latest structures excavated by Banks at the site.

---

[177] Margueron, working only with what Banks published in *Bismya*, had difficulty accepting this structure as a palace, although he did not rule out the possibility that it was one (Margueron, *Recherches*, pp. 419–22). The first problem he encountered was how to determine the exact scale of the structure and reconcile certain dimensions given by Banks with the published plan — a difficulty that can now be solved by consulting Banks' and Persons' scale drawings. Another obstacle arose from the fact that Margueron interpreted Banks as indicating that the foundation walls were from 2.15 to 4.0 m high, not understanding that the depths to which the workmen were digging were beneath the palace walls, which simply defined the areas in which they were working. Banks' report shows that the foundation walls averaged 1.24 m in height. Margueron also felt that the structure was too small for a palace, and its walls too thin, but it is not vastly smaller in scale than the Palace of the Rulers at Tell Asmar (discussed below).

[178] Reichel, "Seals and Sealings," fig. 5.

[179] Reichel, "Textarchaeology," pp. 23–24, pl. 1.

[180] Reichel, "Seals and Sealings," p. 102.

[181] Discussed in *Chapter 8*.

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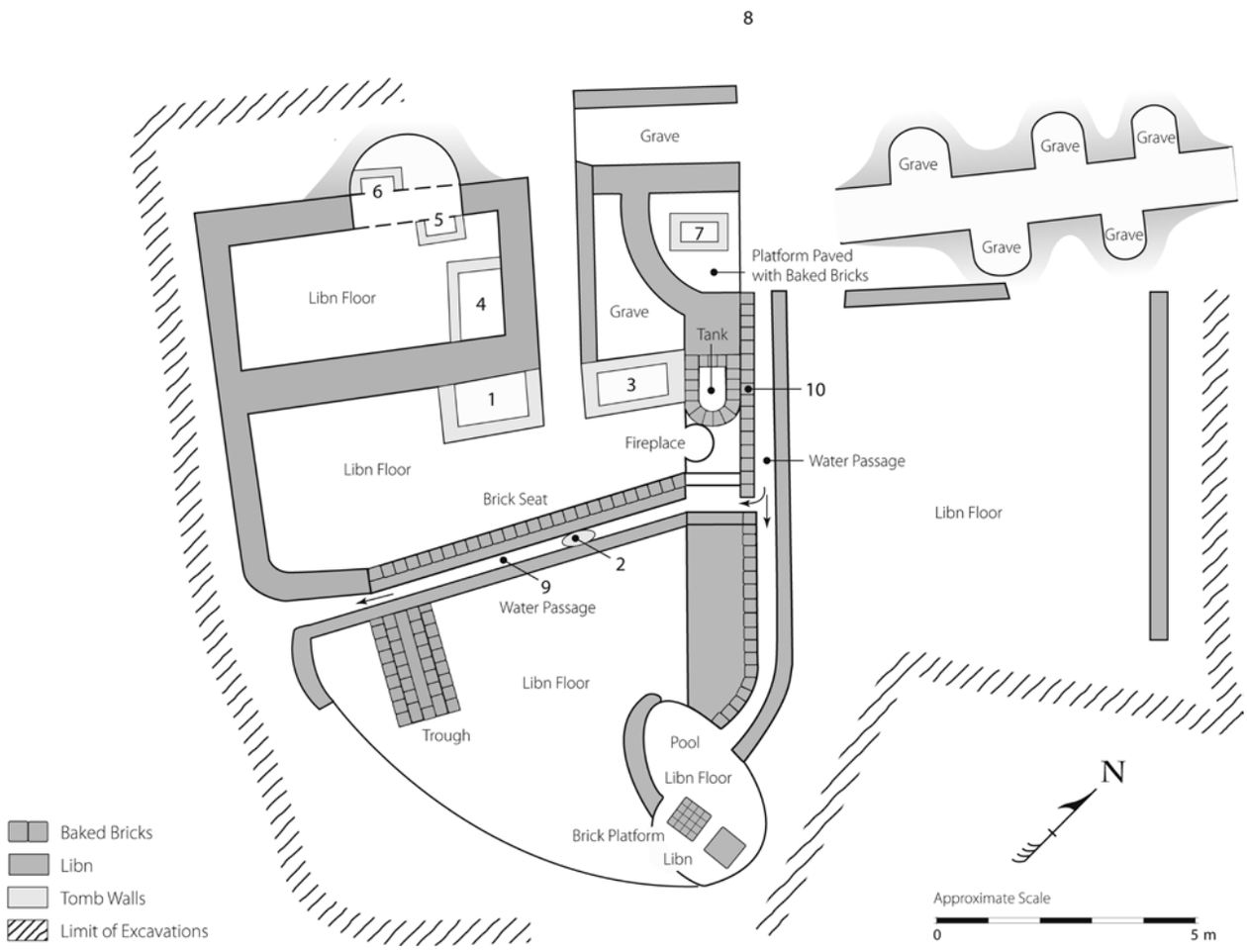
CHAPTER 6

MOUND II — "THE CEMETERY": RESIDENCE(S) OF THE LATE EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD AND REMAINS OF THE ISIN-LARSA/OLD BABYLONIAN PERIOD

Banks excavated Mound II briefly from January 17 to 26, 1904. He recorded discovering seven graves, mudbrick walls, and a drain of baked brick and sent a plan to Harper with Report No. 8.[182] Persons mapped the remains in early April and included "Notes on the Bath in the Cemetery" and a photograph of his plan with Report No. 48.[183] The negative showing that plan is the only copy of Persons' map that has survived.[184] Figure 6.1 combines the information provided by Banks and Persons.



1. Grave of woman in which were found 7 vases, beads, rings, and necklace
2. Grave beneath brick drain. In it were bone rings and 2 seal cylinders
3. Grave of a man, containing a large vase and 2 seal cylinders
4. Grave of a man, containing a large vase
5. Grave of a small child, containing a small vase and very small wire bracelet
6. Grave of a man, vase and cylinder
7. Grave of a man, without vase or cylinder
8. Location of colored vase
9. Drain of bricks
10. Breakwater wall of bricks. All other walls of libn. Average height of walls 70 cm

Figure 6.1. Plan of the excavations on Mound II, based on Banks' and Persons' plans and notes

[182] Day Book, January 17–26, 1904; Report No. 8, January 28, 1904.
[183] April 14, 1905.
[184] Bismaya Negative No. 253.

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THE GRAVES

Banks recorded that he found seven graves (numbered 1–7 in fig. 6.1), which were associated with mudbrick walls, a baked brick drain, and a curving wall faced with baked brick. He noted that the average height of the walls was 70 cm. Banks thought that two of the burials were of women, one of a small child, and the rest of men. He appears to have determined the gender of the individuals based on the presence or absence of jewelry and cylinder seals;[185] the child based on the small size of the two objects found in the burial.[186] Unfortunately, he did not photograph any of the burials or record their contents in separate groups, so there is very little that can be said about the graves. The information that does exist is as follows:

- Grave 1 (fig. 6.2): This was the best preserved of the Mound II burials, and Banks described it in detail to Harper:

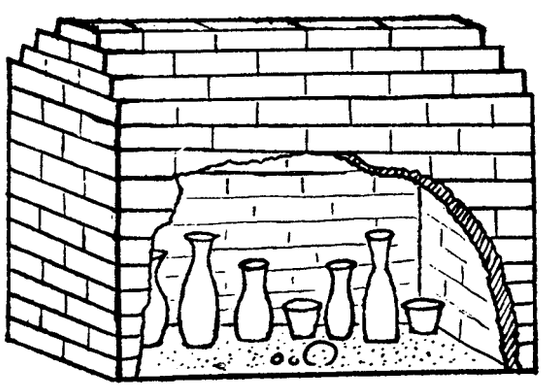

Figure 6.2. "Sketch of a Tomb at Mound II" (*Bismya*, p. 174)

> The first tomb opened was that of a woman and is almost identical with one found at Mugheir and described by Mr. Taylor, I think in the Royal Asiatic Society publications for 1854. The bricks of the walls overlap one another in such a manner that they meet at the top to form a perfectly watertight chamber resembling a miniature house. The interior dimensions are 1.50 × .70 meters and the height equals the width. The floor of mud or "libbin" is six centimeters thick.
>
> When the tomb was opened it emitted a strong musty odor and the workmen were obliged to leave it until fresh air could be introduced. The bones had entirely crumbled to pieces and it was difficult to determine the position of the body. A drinking cup 6 cent. deep and 35 in circumference was found in the centre of the tomb where the head would naturally rest and about the head were six terra cotta vases of various shapes and sizes, of which all but one were perfect. The largest is 49 cent. deep and 79 in circumference. A thick copper wire bent into a circle 36 cent. in cir. for a necklace, two small copper finger rings, a hook, apparently belonging to an ear or nose ring and 55 beads, nearly all of red stone, complete the contents of the tomb.
>
> The other tombs as described in the accompanying plan were all similar, but none of them so perfect or containing so many objects.[187]

Banks further recorded in his Day Book that two of the jars were covered with mud covers, that whatever was within them had crystallized, and that of the fifty-five beads, all were red stone but three, varying in shape and size. There was no cylinder seal nor inscription.[188]

In *Bismya*, p. 176, he elaborates:

> The bones of the body had entirely disappeared; only a very thin layer of ashes and a piece of a single tooth remained. Even the position of the body in the grave could hardly be determined. Arranged side by side along the wall at the back were seven clay pots of various shapes and sizes. Two of them were sealed with covers of clay; the others were open, but the contents of them all had disappeared, or had been transformed to a few flaky crystals at the bottom. It was not possible to know what they contained.

For the remaining graves, we have only the information given by Banks on his plan of the cemetery:

- Grave 2: Burial beneath the brick drain. In it were bone rings and two seal cylinders.
- Grave 3: Burial of a man, containing one large vase and two seal cylinders of marble.

---

[185] *Bismya*, p. 178.

[186] Description of grave contents accompanying plan of cemetery in Report No. 8, January 28, 1904.

[187] Report No. 8, January 28, 1904.

[188] January 18, 1904.

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In his Day Book, Banks noted that this burial was somewhat larger than Grave 1.[189]

- Grave 4: Burial of a man, containing a large vase.
- Grave 5: Burial of a small child, containing a small vase and very small wire bracelet.
- Grave 6: Burial of a man, with vase and cylinder.
- Grave 7: Burial of a man, without vase or cylinder. In his Day Book, Banks said of this burial simply, "Empty"[190]

In *Bismya*, pp. 136–37, Banks describes another tomb from Mound II, discovered by the mason while searching for bricks to build the dig house:

> …a little to the west at mound II he found another wall which later proved to be the drain of a cemetery, and tracing it along, he came to the ruins of a tomb; the tomb had been broken open and plundered, yet there remained in it three terra cotta vases, fragments of bronze ornaments, a blue stone shaped like a farmer's whetstone, and a small, perfect, clay tablet.

The only additional evidence we have concerning objects from these burials is the photograph of beads which Banks published and attributed to "the Tombs."[191] There is no evidence that the vessels which Banks published as "Pottery from a Single Tomb Discovered by Mr. Persons" came from Mound II.[192]

THE BATH

Banks reported finding, near the cemetery, the walls of a house and a bath. He sent Harper a detailed description and drawing of the latter (fig. 6.3).[193]

He described the installation as follows:

> The top of the bath consists of five curved Z shaped tiles which fit together to form a circle 1.46m. in diameter. The circle fits into a large kettle shaped receptacle .90m in diameter and .80m in depth. The joints between the tiles above and the cracks in the lower part are all sealed with bitumen. The object seems to have been employed as a bath in a private house, yet no drain was found in the bottom. If a bath, the bather was able to sit on the shelf formed by the upper tiles, with his feet in the water below.
>
> The plan of the building in which the bath is found is not yet clear to me.

Banks' Day Book entry for January 24 contains the additional information that "Near the bath are two square columns of mud brick. It is not yet certain that they belong to the same building, they may belong to one above. In the bath was a vase, badly broken. In the same room was found the head of a grotesque plaything with an enormous nose" (A344; pl. 5, not illustrated).

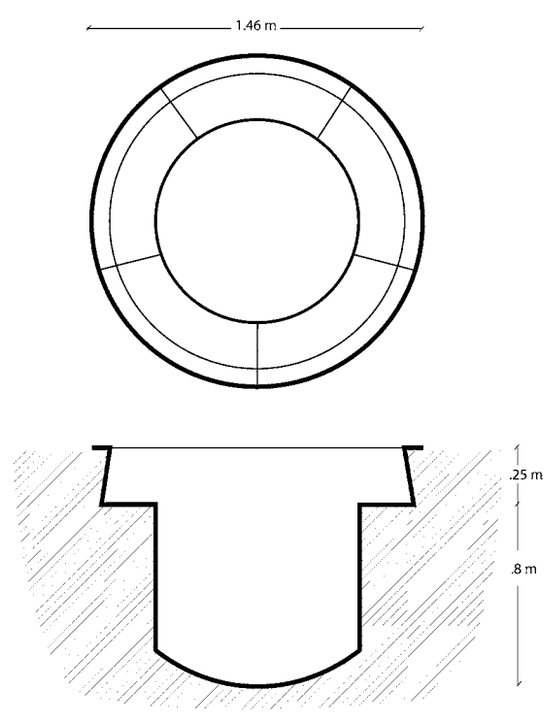

Figure 6.3. "A Large Bath Near Cemetery (II)." Based on the plan included with Report No. 8, January 28 and February 2, 1904

[189] January 19, 1904.
[190] January 22, 1904.
[191] *Bismya*, p. 177. Unfortunately, the negative is no longer among the Bismaya Expedition Papers. The rings shown in that photograph are now A276–A277 (pl. 5a–b), which are clearly made of shell; they probably are the "bone rings" that Banks noted as coming from Grave 2. The only other mention of such rings in connection with the cemetery is an entry in the Day Book (January 17, 1904) that reads: "I also put a gang at what I shall now call Palace II, and there were found … 25 bone rings for a bracelet…." Bone rings are mentioned in conjunction with both Mound III (Day Book, March 14 and 27, 1904) and Mound IV (Day Book, May 8, 1904) as well. Shell rings are never mentioned.
[192] *Bismya*, p. 175
[193] Report No. 8, January 28, 1904.

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THE VASE

Banks placed tremendous importance on the discovery of a small colored vase (fig. 6.4) on January 21, which he felt might "represent one of the earliest attempts to produce color in art in Babylonia." He indicated where it had been found on the plan of the cemetery that he sent to Harper (no. 8 in fig. 6.1).[194]

He recorded it in more detail in his Day Book for January 21:

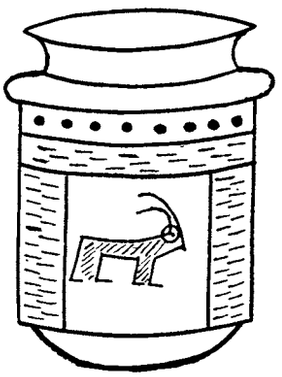

Figure 6.4. "A Sketch of a Coloured Vase from Mound II"

> At Cemetery I [*sic*] we worked all day with several gangs and did not find a single grave. We found the walls of some building which may lead to a grave. But two vases were found. One was of very plain terra cotta, the other, which was broken in the excavation, is a magnificent specimen of early art. In form it is [here he provided a sketch[195]]. Its height is nine centimeters, diameter 8. It is in 3 colors. The clay, which is finely kneaded and turned on a wheel, is drab. The lines running about it are white clay inserted into the little holes in the drab, and the interior of the small circles are red and two red bands are around the upper part. Two animals are also in red. One is nearly broken away, but the other is perfect. [Here he sketched the two animals.] The hatching represents red. The small circles, which make a ring around the pot, are all perfect and are of the same size as if made by a round drill. The upper part of the vase is square.

PERSONS' REPORT AND PLAN

Persons recorded further details of the remains in his report to Harper. He noted the presence of a platform paved with thin baked bricks and surrounded on three sides by mudbrick walls. He said that the surface of the platform sloped slightly to the southeast to meet a drain "formed by spacing two double layers of bricks about 30 centimeters apart and rounding the bottom surface with bitumen." He suggested that this drain was probably once covered by an arch as was the one that joined it and ran off toward the southwest.

South of the platform and running parallel with the drain was a mudbrick wall 1.5 m thick and 1 m high. Embedded in that wall not far from the platform was a tank "lined with hard baked four-grooved bricks and neatly capped at the top." It was about .5 m deep. Adjacent to the tank was a hemispherical recess in the wall that bore traces of intense burning. Persons thought that perhaps it had been used to heat the water in the tank.

The entire area was paved with unbaked bricks and sloped to the south, and the rooms on either side of the drain were "connected by a series of steps over the intervening waterway which is covered by a stepped arch of burned bricks. This arch is formed by projecting each horizontal course of bricks a little further toward the center of the passage than the course beneath, and capping the joint at the top by a single row of burned bricks." He recorded that the west side of the drain was "built as a bench of burned bricks, and on this bench the surface is remarkably smooth for such bricks." He labeled this feature "Brick seat" on his plan and sent two photographs with his report that provide little, if any, additional information (fig. 6.5).[196] Built against the east wall of the drain was what he described as an unpaved trough whose sides were double rows of baked brick.

To the east was an

> oval-shaped pool into which the first passage drains, lying at a level lower by one half meter than the main floor, and containing two raised platforms, one of brick and the other of libben, separated by a narrow channel. No opening afforded an outlet from this pool, which must have drained into the desert in some way.
>
> The large room north of the thick wall is limited by the graves which are packed thickly about its northeast and northwest sides, occasionally in rooms but more often promiscuously scattered over the available space until no spot is unoccupied.[197]

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[194] Report No. 8, January 28, 1904.

[195] The drawing was reproduced in *Bismya*, p. 181; the vessel is not in the collection of the Oriental Institute Museum and appears to be registration number 3006 in the collection of the Eski Şark Museum, Istanbul (see *Appendix E*).

[196] The other image is N. 621.

[197] Report No. 48, April 14, 1905.

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Figure 6.5. "Panorama of Brick Seat" (N. 620)

Persons indicated on his plan seven more burials, each simply marked "Grave," but did not provide any additional information about them. The strange feature in the upper right-hand corner of his plan that shows five of these graves is impossible to make much sense of as he drew it.

CONCLUSIONS

At the time that Banks and Persons were working, it was not yet known that perhaps the most common burial practice in third-millennium Mesopotamia was to inter individuals beneath the floors of houses. Banks therefore interpreted what he had found as a walled cemetery or enclosure, which might or might not have been roofed.[198] It would seem from Persons' plan that the graves were beneath the floors of a house with substantial walls. If he was correct that the entire area was paved with libn, the structure must have been of unusual importance — although the relative poverty of the burials suggests that he may simply have been mapping the fallen upper parts of those substantial walls. The character of the drains, which appear to have had only one side constructed of baked brick, and which were not large enough to handle large quantities of water, is in keeping with a residential unit.

Banks left very little information to be used to determine the age of the structure and burials. He noted that the cylinder seals found were all made of soft, white stone, were poorly preserved, uninscribed, and slightly concave in shape.[199] This suggests a date in the late Early Dynastic or early Akkadian period. Three cylinder seals from Bismaya in the Oriental Institute Museum fit that description and may have come from the cemetery. Two are Early Dynastic in style,[200] the other is almost completely effaced.[201] Shell rings, like those Banks illustrated as coming from the tombs (A276–A278; pl. 5a–c), are not common in Mesopotamian burials. None are mentioned in connection with the royal cemetery at Ur. Similar rings were found in four burials at Khafajah.[202] Three of these burials were vaulted and one was a simple inhumation; all were sunk below Houses 2 and 3, which date to Early Dynastic IIIa. Therefore, what little evidence is available points strongly to a late Early Dynastic date for the burials on Mound II.

There also is evidence that remains of the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian period lay in the vicinity of the graves. The incised and painted vessel that so excited Banks is a type that is found in levels of that date in the Diyala region and at Nippur and is also known from Telloh and Susa.[203] And Banks noted that "A little to the east of the cemetery, yet

[198] *Bismya*, p. 180.
[199] *Bismya*, pp. 180–81.
[200] A622, pl. 92c; and A615, not illustrated.
[201] A623, not illustrated.
[202] Delougaz, Hill, and Lloyd, *Private Houses*, pp. 118–23.

[203] Delougaz, *Pottery*, pp. 119–20; McCown and Haines, *Nippur* I, pl. 92:12; Cros, *Nouvelles Fouilles*, pp. 36–40, pl. 4:1–3; de Genouillac *Fouilles de Telloh II*, pl. 110D; Fuÿe et al., *Archéologie, métrologie et numismatique*, pp. 210–11, pl. 11. These vessels all originally had four lugs; it may be that imperfect preservation of one or more such lugs is what led Banks to believe that the top of his vase had been square.

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in the same mound and at the same level, appeared fragments of inscribed tablets of the same general age as were those from the neighbouring palace at mound I. It then seems that the graves come from the time of Hammurabi. Possibly they were the last resting-places of the occupants of the palace."[204]

In *Bismya*, pp. 182–83, Banks wrote of a puzzling structure on the edge of Mound II: "A few metres farther to the south, on the edge of the low mound, was a single chamber six and a half metres long and three wide, and constructed with long, grooved bricks charred black with constant burning. No doorway led into it, and to explain its purpose I could but accept the theory of the workmen who claimed that it was a kiln; but if so, it differed greatly from others found elsewhere in the ruins." This "kiln" is not mentioned in his Day Book or Reports to Harper.

[204] *Bismya*, p. 181.

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CHAPTER 7

MOUND III — "THE SEMITIC QUARTER": AN AKKADIAN ADMINISTRATIVE AND LIGHT INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

THE COURTYARD AND ADJACENT STRUCTURES

Banks initially excavated Mound III in mid-January 1904.[205] On January 18 he noted: "… although we found a number of walls we have not yet got into any rooms. It is possible that we are excavating in a big open court." The next day he reported finding a grave with two nearly perfect vases and a cylinder seal (here called Grave 4; pl. 12). On January 22, while cleaning tablets, he discovered three fragments of an inscribed cylinder (A1116; pl. 18, not illustrated), which he drew and enclosed with Report No. 8:

> I beg to enclose a rough transcription of an inscription found on three fragments of a cylinder (not a barrel cylinder) which was discovered in a large palace near the west corner of the ruins. It was about two meters below the surface. This palace, which I have designated as No. III I discovered a few days ago, and to make a slight examination of it I put four gangs to work there. The walls are very thick and high and the rooms large. In the room in which the cylinder was found were also several fragments of a very large tablet [A645; pl. 18, not illustrated].

Although Banks recognized the importance of these discoveries, work on the cemetery in Mound II was going well at that time, and he decided to move all the men there to keep them in a group for security reasons.[206] He subsequently focused his attention on the temple mound and did not resume work at Mound III again until February 28. The results of these excavations, which lasted through March 31, were reported in *Bismya* in the chapter entitled "The Semitic Quarter."[207]

The surviving remains of the ruins of Mound III were surveyed by Victor Persons in spring 1905, and a plan was sent to Chicago with Report No. 45.[208] A much larger plan with additional features, now in the Bismaya Expedition Papers at the Oriental Institute, must have been submitted at a later date. Banks published a slightly more elaborate version of that map, with minor modifications presumably made from memory, in *Bismya*.[209] However, it seems that by the time Persons did his work many of the features excavated and recorded by Banks had disappeared, for it is in many cases impossible to match Banks' descriptions with Persons' plan. The information from all three sources has been combined to produce the plan shown in figure 7.1.

In addition to the very thick, high walls and large rooms mentioned above, excavations at Mound III uncovered a large, open court enclosed by thick walls, features that do not appear on either Persons' or Banks' plans. In *Bismya*, Banks describes the court as about 30 sq. m, surrounded on two of its sides with the walls of small houses, and on the other two sides with a mud fence and narrow streets. His Day Book says the court had rooms on the northwest side and passages running along the northeast end and southeast sides. However, he did not indicate on the published plan where this court was situated, and its position cannot be determined from his description.

In the center of the court was a square platform of baked bricks. These were long, marked by three grooves, and laid three deep on a foundation of clay. Banks felt their use here was secondary. At about the same height in the court was a floor of libn about 10 cm thick.[210] On the paving of the court workmen found a lapis lazuli cylinder seal (A526; pl. 9a) and a clay seal impression (A917; pl. 10a). The seal had belonged to Ur-Tur, ensi of Adab, and the seal impression was made by the seal of a scribe of Sharkalisharri.

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[205] Day Book, January 18–20, 1904.
[206] Report No. 8, January 28, 1904.
[207] *Bismya*, pp. 299–315.
[208] March 24, 1905.
[209] *Bismya*, p. 304. On that plan, he changed the openings between a couple of rooms, added a drain, and added small square features in the corners of several rooms, which he never identified or explained.
[210] Day Book, February 28, 1904; Report No. 11, March 1, 1904; *Bismya*, pp. 300–02.

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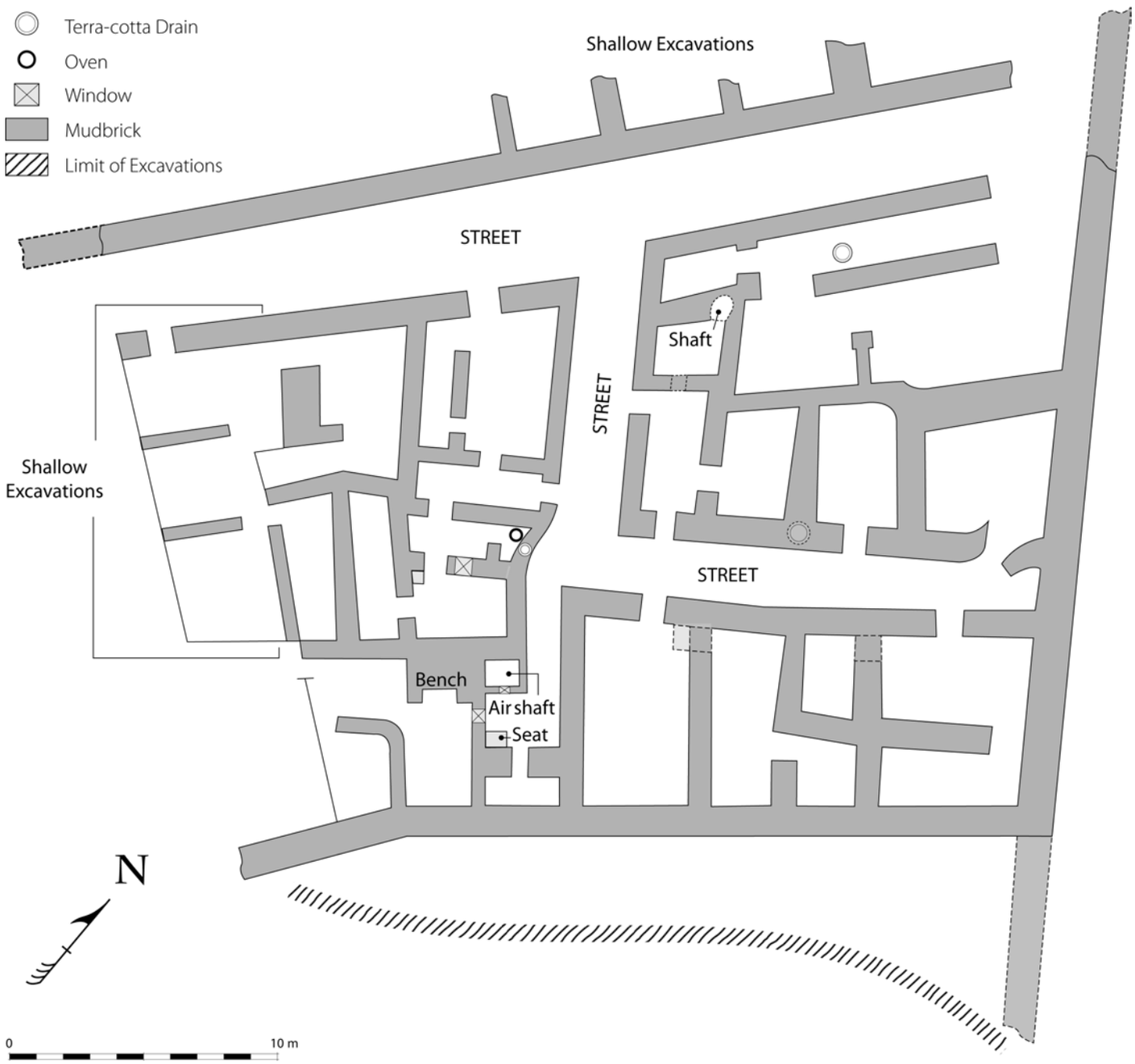

Figure 7.1. Plan of the remains on Mound III (based on Persons' plans enclosed with Report No. 45, March 24, 1905, and his drawing in the Bismaya Expedition Papers; and Banks' drawing in *Bismya*, p. 304)

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In Report No. 12 to Harper, Banks describes the buildings adjacent to the court as

> a number of small private houses of from one to five rooms each. Occasionally streets of hardly more than a meter in width and running at right angles to each other separate the houses. The walls of libbin are preserved to the height of 1 1/2 meters or more; the rooms seem to have been provided with no floor other than ordinary dirt. Occasionally one of the larger houses is supplied with a vertical sewer for drainage. Very few objects are found in the rooms; a few tablets, clay drinking cups and bronze writing points,[211] but little else, below the rooms are frequently graves but apparently of a later date.[212]

A week later he wrote: "The streets are but a meter wide and along them are placed water jars. All of the tablets found in this ruin are near the surface and none have appeared lower than two meters." He also noted that the tablets seemed to be found in groups of from ten to twenty.[213] Unfortunately, he did not record the groups separately nor keep a record of which rooms yielded tablets.

Banks elaborated on these initial descriptions in *Bismya*, pp. 303–04:

> The streets of the quarter were very narrow, in places scarcely a metre wide, and the surviving house walls adjoining them averaged about a metre in height. Some of the houses contained but a single room scarcely larger than a modern bed; others possessed rooms measuring three by six metres. The larger of the houses contained two or three or even more rooms, or they might have been community houses with but a single entrance from the street. Built into the floors of some of the houses were ovens like those of every Babylonian age; in others were cisterns and vertical drains to carry the refuse matter down to the sand far beneath. In a few of the houses were windows, not opening onto the street, but connecting different rooms.

This mention of windows appears elsewhere only once — in the Day Book entry for March 2: "…in one room is a small window and an arched doorway of libbin. The walls in this room are blackened as if fire had been in it continuously." Persons showed three windows on the larger of his plans. We have, maddeningly, only Banks' indication in *Bismya*, p. 311, that "In a little niche in the wall of one house was a big-nosed, clay god, and before it stood a small, clay altar."

Banks noted that all the objects were found at a single level, between 1 and 2 m below the surface, and about level with the bases of the walls,[214] which suggests they were lying on floors. He describes the houses as having simple clay floors and occasionally refers to tablets lying on floors[215] and to his workmen clearing them.[216] Two photographs of the work on Mound III (pl. 6) show large intact clay vessels that are almost certainly resting on floors that are, as Banks indicated, roughly 1 or 1.5 m below the surface of the mound. However he did not record which objects were found on these floors, which were in the fill of the rooms, and which were found in the levels beneath the houses.

In fact, in the one instance where he took some pains to record the stratigraphic position of an object vis-à-vis the houses, he contradicts himself. In his Day Book for March 15, Banks recorded the discovery of "one vase containing 10 tablets and three seal impressions found about a meter below the surface. Nine of the tablets were in good condition, but one, apparently large, was very fragmentary" (table 7.1). He described this deposit in more detail in an undated article written for publication in the *New York Journal*, which was copied by Nestmann:[217]

> One old Sumerian kept his clay letters and receipts, about thirty [*sic*] in number, in a terra cotta vase over the mouth of which he bound a piece of finely woven linen. In the sack of the city the vase was not disturbed, and although the linen had long ago turned to ashes the impression of each of its threads was distinctly visible upon the clay in which it was buried.

In *Bismya*, p. 305, Banks wrote that the jar was beneath the floor. The one surviving photograph (fig. 7.2) shows the jar sitting about a meter below the surface of the mound, presumably on a floor.

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[211] Banks later realized that these were toilet sets.
[212] Report No. 12, March 11, 1904.
[213] Report No. 13, March 25, 1904.
[214] For example, Day Book, February 29, 1904; *Bismya*, p. 299.
[215] *Bismya*, p. 304.
[216] *Bismya*, p. 311.
[217] This text is located in the front of Nestmann's binder labled "Bismaya Weekly Reports" in the Bismaya Expedition Papers.

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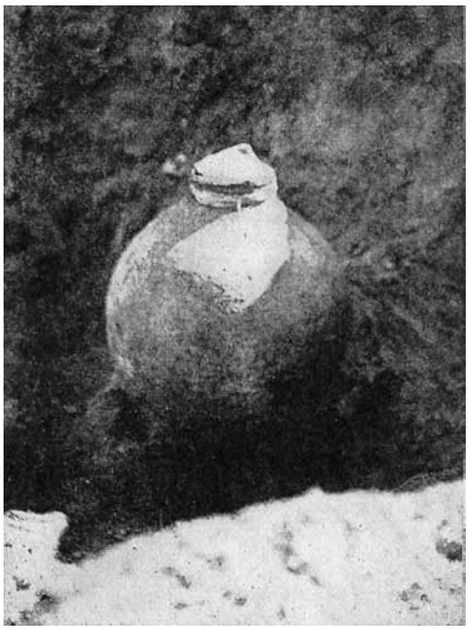

Figure 7.2. "Jar Containing Nezaza's [Bizaza's] Business Documents" (negative not located; *Bismya*, p. 306)

Table 7.1. Ten tablets of Bizaza, discovered about 1 m below the surface. Day Book, March 15, 1904

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Selected Bibliography*
A717	Tablet. Bizaza receives barley, some from Umma. Clay	6.4 × 4.8 × 1.9	*JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, pp. 47, 201, 315
A806	Tablet. Barley rations given to the "servants of the king" and other individuals. Clay	4.2 × 3.6 × 1.6	*JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, pp. 201, 253, 333
A907	Tablet. Record of fields. Clay	4.3 × 4.3 × 1.9	*JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, pp. 16 no. 29, 19
A910	Tablet. Record of barley stored by Bizaza. Clay	4.4 × 3.7 × 1.8	*JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, pp. 47, 348–49
A948	Tablet. Record of barley disbursement. Clay	2.7 × 2.6 × 1.2	*JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, pp. 201, 357
A966	Tablet. Record of rations given to laborers and one untitled individual. Clay	3.1 × 3.0 × 1.3	*JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, p. 362
A967	Tablet. Disbursement for men who fatten oxen. Clay	3.2 × 2.7 × 1.2	*JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, pp. 47, 201, 362
A976	Tablet. Bizaza receives barley. Clay	3.6 × 3.0 × 1.4	*JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, pp. 47, 201
A1099	Tablet. Disbursement for oxen. Clay	2.6 × 2.6 × 1.2	*JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, p. 201

THE BATH

The omission from the published plan of Mound III of any indication of a "bath" described in detail by Banks in *Bismya* is even more puzzling than the omission of the large courtyard. The structure was carefully measured and drawn by Jason Paige, but the plan that he sent to Harper with Report No. 14[218] (fig. 7.3) does not link the structure with the other buildings in the area. All we know is that the "bath" lay to the east of the court and "near this group of houses."[219] Banks described it in his Day Book on March 8:

> The bath which Jebbin found is very interesting. The bath proper has a floor sloping to a vertical drain at the east corner. The drain [pl. 7a], which seems to be built up of circular tiles, is now empty to the depth of three meters and its covering is formed by bricks with three grooves laid together above so that a small opening about 30 cm. long and 8 wide is left, to receive the water from the bath. The room has two doors [only one is indicated on Paige's plan], and in the adjoining room high above is some bitumen work, apparently a reservoir for the bath below.

On March 29, seemingly describing the same structure, he wrote in his Day Book: "Hassan has found a most peculiar water closet very much like the modern native closet. Directly below is a very deep cistern or vertical drain. I let a string into it to the depth of 8-1/4 m. It is paved with bitumen and at the sides are brick walls. The hole is raised about half a meter above the floor." In Report No. 14 he elaborated: "The bath is made of libbin with an inclined

[218] April l, 1904.

[219] Day Book, March 27 and 31, 1904; Report No. 12 March 11, 1904.

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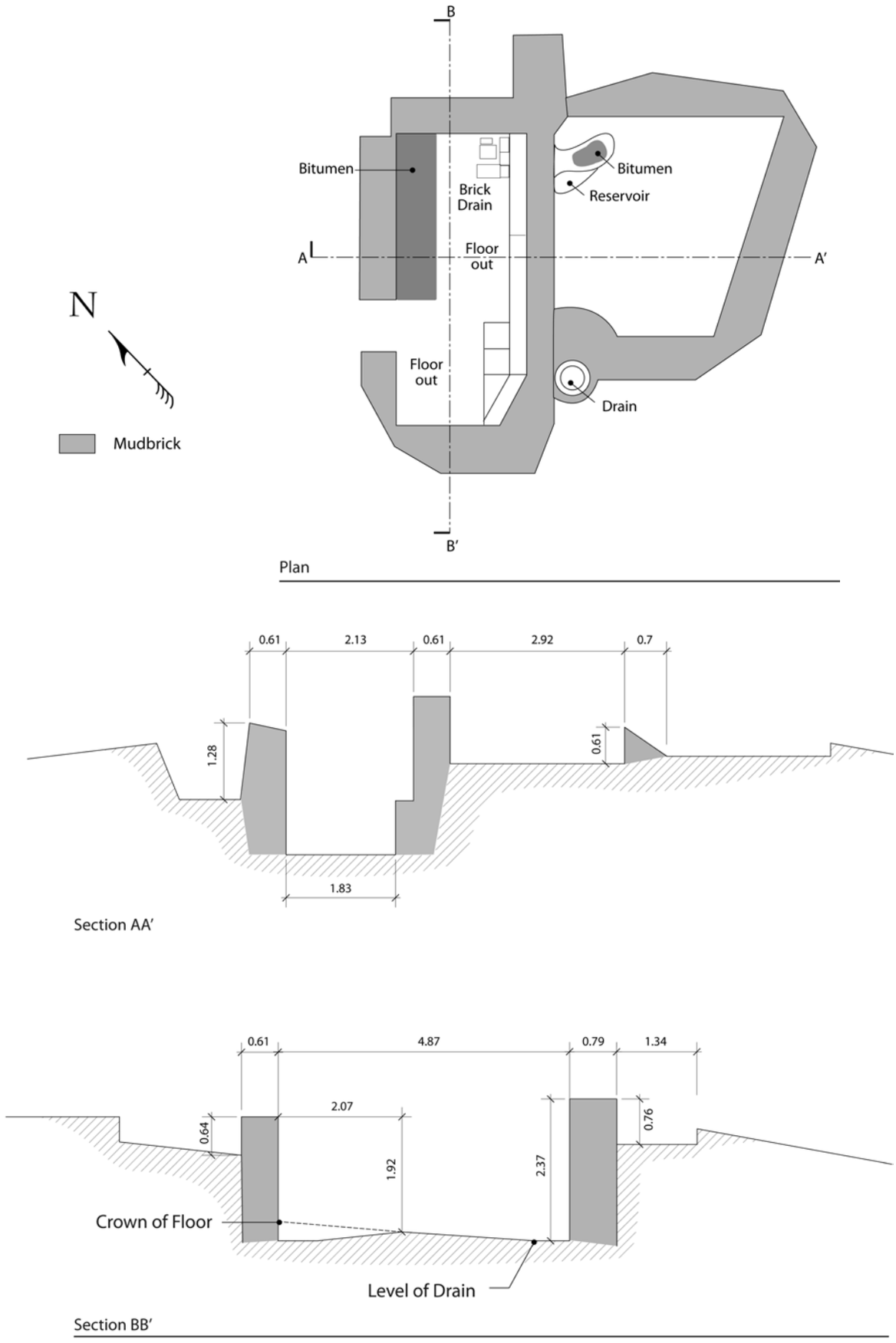

Figure 7.3. Plan and sections of the bath, based on Jason Paige's drawing enclosed with Report No. 14, April 1, 1904. Measurements in meters

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bitumen floor sloping towards a cistern in the corner. The lower parts of the walls are lined with long three-grooved bricks. I am inclined to believe that it is a public bath dating from the time of the palace near it." In *Bismya*, pp. 314–15, he describes another feature in more detail:

> Along the south-eastern wall there were traces of an upper chamber, and just above the corner by the drain was a small compartment with walls of bitumen, as if it were a reservoir for water. The bricks beneath it showed that they had been subjected to great heat. Was this a furnace for heating the water? And was the water in the reservoir high above the bath that it might fall in a shower upon the bather below? Was there a hot-water shower-bath for the use of the public at Adab nearly five thousand years ago? The ruins seem to tell us so.

The only additional information we have about the structure is that a bronze earring or nose ring and a small fragment of a large tablet were found in it.[220]

THE GRAVES

Below and apparently around the architectural remains on Mound III, Banks found numerous tombs, which he did a poor job of documenting. He drew no plans or sections and kept track, imperfectly, of only three tomb groups. His Day Book entry for March 5 betrays his total bafflement at the situation before him: "It is difficult to understand why the tombs are placed in every place as they are and at what age they may be and what the age of the palace above the tombs may be or why tablets are found only on [*sic*] very small groups in scattered places and in others not at all."

On March 27, Banks recorded a single rich grave (Grave 1), which he elaborated on to Harper:[221]

> Since my report of last week we have worked five days in III, clearing out the various rooms and streets as we have come to them. Among the finds of the week is a tomb in which a number of objects overlaid with gold were found. The largest of the objects is a round brooch, the interior of which seems to be of copper; its center piece is set with eight red and blue stones and with a blue center stone. The earrings may also be of copper within but it nowhere showed, some of the beads are copper overlaid with gold and they seem to have been strung alternately with very minute red stone beads.

He listed the contents of the grave and included a photograph (fig. 7.4[222]): "one gold brooch set with red and blue stones; eighty-six gold beads of two different sizes, one long, in size and shape resembling a grain of wheat, the other very small; two horn-shaped gold hair/earrings; and sixty-five red, four blue, and three agate beads." Items from that grave now in the Oriental Institute Museum are shown on plates 11, 107, and 108a–d.

Figure 7.4. "Gold Jewelry" (N. 796)

The only other burials recorded individually appear in the Day Book for March 2.[223] There Banks noted the presence of two tombs, which he once said were 2 m below the surface and once 3 m. He noted that they were not built with libn, which implies that the bodies were laid in simple dug pits.

[220] Day Book, March 9, 1904.

[221] Report No. 14, April 1, 1904.

[222] Banks included in this photograph three items that did not come from this grave. They are a gold earring or nose ring (A331; pls. 14b, 109a–b), found March 12, 1904, in Mound III; a gold object, possibly an earring (A335; pl. 96d), the provenience of which cannot be determined, although its inclusion in the photograph suggests it was probably also found on Mound III; and a gold frontlet (A334; pl. 14, not illustrated), recorded and sketched in the Day Book, March 14, 1904, and said to have been found at Mound III.

[223] Nestmann noted in her copy of the Day Book for March 2 that Banks had recorded the finds as from Mounds III and VI, with both mound numbers crossed out. Since Report No. 11, dated March 1, which is the first mention of Mound VI in the reports, says "Instead of keeping the men at VI it has seemed to me best to transfer them to III, the palace at the west corner, which I believe is next in importance to the temple…." I have assumed that the work on that and subsequent days was at Mound III.

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One burial (Grave 2; pls. 11, 108c) contained twenty-one lapis beads, three red stone beads, one tiny lapis feline, which Banks called a lion, and what he described as a bronze dagger, round in cross section and with a handle of large lapis bead. The fact that he provided measurements and the information that the dagger was broken in three parts allows us to identify it as A549, a well-known type of pin.

The other grave (Grave 3; pl. 12) contained fifteen red beads, thirty-two blue beads, one cylinder seal of lapis engraved with deer, one "dagger" with blue bead (again, actually a pin), one pin with white bead, one "dagger" without bead, and nineteen vases of various shapes, one of which is richly decorated.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Beyond this, Banks recorded few other details about what he found on Mound III. He states in *Bismya*, p. 315, that

> a shaft was sunk to learn the nature of the ruins beneath. The ground abounded with potsherds and with the bases of mud walls. At the depth of six metres were the fragments of a pot to which handles had been attached; at seven metres was a bit of clay scratched with several marks as if to form a written character [A442; pl. 16, not illustrated]. At ten metres a clay wall and several perfect pots appeared, but the pots crumbled to pieces soon after their exposure to the air. Still lower was a good, clay floor and a house wall. A tunnel was dug to follow the wall, but only potsherds and a fragment of a marble vase appeared. A metre below the floor the pottery fragments ceased, for we had reached the pure sand of the desert level.
>
> The extent of the Semitic quarter could not and never can be determined, for as we cleared the houses on the sloping sides of the mound, we found less and less of their walls remaining, and finally they and the floors ceased altogether. Only the houses on the summit of the mound had survived; the others had been carried away by the winds and rain. However, we discovered enough to present a picture of Semitic life just at the moment when the great race began to play a prominent rôle in the world's history.

But the question is, what is that picture and what of the history of Mound III can be pieced together from Banks' notes and reports and the surviving artifacts?

CONCLUSIONS

What is preserved allows us to distinguish three archaeological "levels" for Mound III: Level 1 — The building/buildings whose remains stood on the summit of the mound, with floors roughly 1.5 m below the surface; Level 2 — the burials, which are found beneath the building(s) but most likely were sunk from the floors of those structures; and Level 3 — the underlying remains down to virgin soil.

LEVEL 1

The objects that can be determined to have come from this phase are shown on plates 6, 8–10, and 104, and listed in tables 7.1–2.

Remains of this level appear to belong to the latest, or the latest preserved, phase of occupation on Mound III. Banks records that two bricks dated to the reigns of Amar-Sin and Shu-Sin (A1134, A1135) were found here; they might be taken as the only traces that survived of structures of the Ur III period that had completely eroded away, or may have been brought from other parts of the site at a later date.

The structures excavated are securely dated to the reign of the Akkadian king Sharkalisharri by the impressions of the seals of two royal officials (A917, A1167) as well as by a tablet bearing a year name of that monarch (A651). The discovery alongside one of the sealings of a seal cylinder of Ur-Tur, ensi of Adab (A526), indicates that he in all likelihood served at the time of Sharkalisharri.[224]

The ceramic evidence supports such a date. The wide-mouthed spouted vessel visible on plate 6b is a Late Akkadian type at Nippur and in the Diyala region. Large, ribbed vessels similar to the one visible on plate 6a were found in the Northern Palace at Tell Asmar, but are too popular in many periods to be diagnostic. In addition, flat plano-convex bricks with three grooves are characteristic of the Akkadian period. The two Early Dynastic texts (A781, A974) can be seen as survivals from an earlier time.

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[224] There is no evidence to indicate whether he served before or after Lugal-gish, also known from inscriptional evidence to have been ensi of Adab during the reign of Sharkalisharri (see *Chapter 8*).

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Although Banks described these remains as a series of private houses, all the evidence points to a non-domestic function for this area. The thick, high walls, large rooms, and 30 sq. m open court paved with libn — which do not appear on Persons' plan — suggest a building of more than normal domestic proportions. The fact that a seal of an ensi of the city (A526) plus a sealing impressed by a royal scribe (A917) were found on the floor of that court reinforces that impression. These sealings, plus the tablets, are artifacts generally associated with administrative processes and suggest an administrative function for the area. The presence of elaborate installations designed to handle water, like the "bath," drains, and cistern (pl. 7b)[225] recorded by Banks, as well as features such as a small room with walls blackened as if from constant fire, windows connecting adjacent rooms, and "streets" lined with water jars, all give the impression of a structure designed for an "industrial" function or functions.

In fact, the remains on Mound III share many features with two other structures that have been shown to be centers of craft administration and production: the Northern Palace at Tell Asmar and the Administrative Building at al-Hiba, which also might have simultaneously served as the residence of a king or upper-level government official.

Bahrani has summarized the various opinions concerning the function of the Northern Palace and its predecessor, and there seems no reason to disagree with her conclusion that both structures were workshop complexes.[226] Like the remains of Level 1 on Mound III, they were unusual in having many water installations, including basins and elaborate drainage devices.[227] A group of cuneiform tablets purchased in Baghdad that were traced to a hole dug into the Northern Palace at a later date may give a clue as to its function. They refer to a "women's house" in which many women worked producing textiles, an industry that needs water for washing and dyeing. Delougaz suggested that separate units of the palace may have had different functions, including leather tanning, iron smelting, and jewelry production,[228] while Hendrickson has argued for the presence of textile dyeing, inlaying and stoneworking, food processing, and possibly pottery production.[229] Gibson has shown that the main level of the Northern Palace dates to the late Akkadian period,[230] contemporary with the building(s) on Mound III.

A somewhat earlier administrative building was excavated at al-Hiba and was the focus of a detailed study by Bahrani.[231] She noted that the building was distinguished by an agglutinative groundplan and characterized by

> numerous hearths, ovens, kilns, sunken basins, with attached drainage devices, and paved and wainscoted rooms. A study of the artifactual remains revealed that administrative transactions took place regularly within this building. Administrative officials inspected areas and sealed certain doors repeatedly. Scribal officials recorded the receipt of commodities, at least some of which arrived in sealed receptacles from which the clay sealings survived.[232]

We lack the ability to be so precise about Mound III. However, the presence of the seal of a governor indicates that the activities taking place here were under the supervision of the highest-ranking official of the city, and the sealings of officials in the service of Sharkalisharri and his queen indicate that goods under royal control were brought into the area for processing or redistribution. Further evidence of goods moving through or being stored is provided by Banks' record of a number of seal impressions on clay found "upon the side street" of the quarter.[233]

The tablets that can be determined to have come from Level 1 (table 7.2) are a record of animals (A651), a list of men and their headmen (A696), a record of plots of the field of the *sukkal* (A709), and a record of the receipt of barley by an individual (A974), in addition to the tablets of Bizaza, most of which are records of barley disbursements for feeding oxen and cowherds, including "servants of the king."[234] They indicate administrative functions but not craft production, such as is suggested by the elaborate water installations. Had Banks identified more of the tablets from this mound, calculated by Yang Zhi as some 144 including fragments,[235] and recorded them in groups, we might have been able to say more about the functions taking place in the complex.

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[225] One cistern, which appears to be quite large, is illustrated in *Bismya*, p. 305, but not mentioned in the text or elsewhere by Banks.
[226] Bahrani, "The Administrative Building," pp. 158–66.
[227] Delougaz, Hill, and Lloyd, *Private Houses*, pp. 181–98.
[228] Delougaz, Hill, and Lloyd, *Private Houses*, pp. 196–98.
[229] Hendrickson, "Functional Analysis," pp. 31–32.
[230] Gibson, "A Re-evaluation," pp. 533–36.
[231] Bahrani, "The Administrative Building."
[232] Bahrani, "The Administrative Building," pp. 168–69.
[233] Day Book, March 13, 1904.
[234] *SIA*, p. 201.
[235] *JAC* 3, p. 8.

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Table 7.2. Tablets from Mound III, Level 1

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A651	Tablet with a year name of Sharkalisharri. Record of animals. Clay Found near the surface. Report No. 12, March 11, 1904	9.9 × 5.1 × 2.3	—	*Bismya*, p. 204; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 11; *JAC* 3, p. 9; *SIA*, pp. 28, 31–32, 47, 54, 292
A696	Tablet. List of men and their headmen. Clay Found near the surface. Report No. 11, March 1, 1904	6.1 × 4.6 × 2.2	—	*JAC* 3, p. 10; *SIA*, pp. 308–09
A709	Tablet. Puzur-Ishtar's record of land of the *sukkal*. Clay 1 m below the surface. Report No. 14, April 1, 1904	8.8 × 6.5 × 2.1	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 176; *JAC* 3, p. 9 [as A719]; *SIA*, pp. 142–45, 150, 154, 157–58, 312–13
A781	Tablet. Early Dynastic administrative text. Record of bread. Clay In the street, near the surface. Report No. 14, April 1, 1904	3.0 × 3.1 × 1.4	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 68; *JAC* 3, p. 10; *SIA*, pp. 16 no. 22, 46, 57
A974	Tablet. Record of barley received by Belamnupiq. Clay Found near the surface. Report No. 12, March 11, 1904	3.9 × 4.1 × 1.8	—	*JAC* 3, p. 10; *SIA*, pp. 47, 364

LEVEL 2

Remains of this level consisted of four graves, the contents of which are shown on plates 11–12 and 107–09 and enumerated below:

- Grave 1:
  - "86 gold beads of two sizes, one long, in size and shape resembling a grain of wheat, the other very small." The larger beads are now A323, the smaller ones are part of A324
  - 65 carnelian beads. These now seem to be part of A324 and A325, which total 70 carnelian beads in number
  - 4 lapis lazuli beads. Three of these are A326
  - 3 agate beads, now A327[236]
  - Gold brooch with lapis and carnelian inlays over a copper core, A328–329
  - 2 gold hair/earrings, A330
- Grave 2
  - Lapis cat/lion, now A300
  - Pin, A549
  - 21 lapis beads and 3 red stone beads, which are not identifiable in the Oriental Institute Museum collection

[236] Nestmann's copy of the Day Book gives the number of agate beads as thirty, but this seems to be an error, as Report No. 14 gives the quantity as three, which matches the number that are now in the Oriental Institute Museum collection.

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- Grave 3
  - Gray-ware vessel with impressed decoration, A439
  - Pin with lapis lazuli head, A550
  - Pin with white head, A586
  - Lapis lazuli cylinder seal with animal combat scene, A523
  - 15 red beads, 32 blue beads, and 1 pin without a bead head, which are not identifiable in the Oriental Institute Museum collection
  - 19 vases of various shapes
- Grave 4
  - Serpentine cylinder seal, A535
  - 2 large vases, which are not identifiable in the Oriental Institute Museum collection

The inadequate way in which Banks recorded these graves, as well as the general difficulties in determining the chronology of Early Dynastic and Akkadian cemeteries, make it impossible to assign precise dates to these burials.

The gold hair/earrings in Grave 1, as well as the gold frontlet photographed with them, are types said by Woolley to be characteristic of Sargonid graves at Ur.[237] The one pair of nearly identical hair/earrings illustrated in the final publication of the Royal Cemetery came from a grave containing ceramic types that Nissen sees as either late Akkadian or Ur III in date.[238] A nearly identical pair of hair/earrings was found in Grave A51 at Kish.[239]

The pins in Graves 2 and 3 have no exact Ur parallels, but are closest to Woolley's Type 1, which he notes was in vogue for the entire cemetery period.[240] Those examples that can be attributed to specific graves come from burials that both Nissen and Pollock date to the Akkadian period, more often than not to the later part of that period. There are closer parallels from the A Cemetery, where this type of pin was found in forty graves.[241] The only example that can be attributed to a particular grave comes from A Cemetery Grave 83, a disturbed male burial that contained a vessel of Type C1, an Akkadian form both at Nippur and in the Diyala.[242] The gray clay vessel has three parallels from Kish that were not found in graves. Two examples came from the cemetery mound and one from the plano-convex building.[243]

The cylinder seal from Grave 3 belongs to Laird's Animal Combats Group 1. She notes that the abstract animal style reached its full development on the combat seals of the intermediate Akkadian glyptic phase, although the relatively late findspots of some examples suggest that production continued.[244] The cylinder seal found in Grave 4 belongs to her Mature Phase for the winged gate motif.[245] Stylistically it fits with Boehmer's Akkadisch III seals with this motif, with which it shares the Chinese-lantern-like quality of the wings.[246]

The evidence from the graves thus indicates a date in the Akkadian period, probably during the reign of Naram-Sin or his successors. They are, therefore, not far removed in date from the overlying administrative complex of the time of Sharkalisharri. We cannot tell, however, whether the burials were sunk beneath the floors of a residential portion of that complex or of a contemporary series of houses adjacent to it, or predate its construction and use. Nor can we tell, if they are somewhat earlier in date, whether they were part of an Akkadian cemetery that once occupied the site or were sunk beneath the floors of private houses that stood on Mound III before the administrative complex was constructed.

LEVEL 3

Only four objects (pl. 13) can be attributed to what seems to have been some 11 m worth of underlying deposit above virgin soil. They attest to Early Dynastic occupation on Mound III, but provide little additional information. The first two tablets (A755, A783) and the cup (A605) all were said to have been found 3 m below the surface.[247] The tablets, dating to the Early Dynastic period, are records of a type found in the Late Akkadian complex. The cup is similar to Royal Cemetery Metal Vessel Type 7. According to Pollock, seven examples of that type were found at Ur,

[237] UE 2, p. 246.
[238] UE 2, pl. 146b; Nissen, *Zur Datierung des Königsfriedhofes*, p. 185.
[239] Mackay, *"A" Cemetery*, p. 180, pl. 43:8, Field Museum registration number 228650.
[240] UE 2, p. 239.
[241] Mackay, *"A" Cemetery*, p. 172.
[242] Moorey, *Kish Excavations*, fiches E13–14; Gibson and McMahon, "Investigation," fig. 22:5; Delougaz, *Pottery*, pl. 180, C.525.470b.
[243] Mackay, *"A" Cemetery*, pp. 30–31.
[244] Laird, "Linear-style Cylinder Seals," p. 179.
[245] Laird, "Linear-style Cylinder Seals," pp. 148–51.
[246] Boehmer, *Entwicklung der Glyptik*, figs. 603–04.
[247] Day Book, March 3, 1904.

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predominantly in Early Dynastic III graves, although occasionally later.[248] One Royal Cemetery example, in silver, is illustrated in Woolley's *The Royal Cemetery*.[249] Vessels of the same shape were part of the "Abu Temple hoard" found in a wall of the Earlier Northern Palace at Tell Asmar,[250] which Gibson dates to the Early Akkadian period.[251] Object A1040 is a piece of finely levigated clay, smooth on one side and with incised lines on the other. Its function or purpose is not known. It was found 7 m below the surface of the mound.

LEVEL UNKNOWN

The objects shown on plates 14–18 and 109 are known to come from Mound III, but further details of their findspots do not exist.[252] None provides evidence that would contradict the chronology outlined above for Mound III. The ceramics are all types known from Akkadian levels at other Mesopotamian sites. The gold band (OIM A334; pl. 14, not illustrated) almost certainly came from one of the burials; Banks wrote that these appeared in several graves.[253] Silver and copper frontlets, some of the same shape as the Bismaya piece, were found in ten graves in the A Cemetery at Kish.[254] At Ur, a gold band of similar form was found in an Early Dynastic royal burial. However, Woolley notes that the type was more common in later graves.[255] Toilet cases (A555, A556, A606, A610)[256] also have parallels in burials at both Kish and Ur. Moorey states that one such case also was found in Complex Q above the A Palace at Kish.[257]

Clay sheep like the one from Mound III (A377) occur at Ur and in Kish Cemetery A, as well as in an Early Akkadian burial at Nippur. One cylinder seal (A529) was placed by Boehmer in his Akkadisch Ic group, which he dates late in the reign of Sargon.[258] A double cosmetic jar, smaller, but otherwise identical to the one found at Bismaya (A475), was found at Kish in Trench C-10 at a level that may well date to the end of the third millennium B.C.[259]

Tablets bearing Early Dynastic literary compositions (A645, A649, A1116) may come from Early Dynastic strata on the mound or may have been holdovers in the administrative complex. Literary texts were found in the administrative building at al-Hiba, most of them in a room which Bahrani suggests may have been a school room.[260]

The stone weight (A252) inscribed "Two [minas for weighing] the wool ration"[261] provides further evidence for administrative/commercial activity on Mound III. Its weight shows that it represents the regular mina rather than the earlier separate wool mina, which suggests that it is Akkadian or later in date.[262] The signs are close in form to those found on a weight dated to the reign of Enmetena,[263] arguing for a place early in the Early Dynastic IIIb/Early Akkadian period. (For a discussion of a second weight from Adab, also possibly used to weigh wool rations, see *Chapter 8*.)

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[248] Pollock, "Chronology," p. 174.
[249] UE 2, pl. 17.
[250] Delougaz, Hill, and Lloyd, *Private Houses*, pl. 74E.
[251] Gibson, "A Re-evaluation," pp. 535–37.
[252] In *Bismya* Banks attributes a large number of objects to Mound III. However, in a number of cases, the preserved record indicates that a piece came not from Mound III but, rather, from Mound IV. For example, Banks illustrates six seal impressions on clay on p. 301 but does not talk about them in the text. Five of them are sealings in the Oriental Institute Museum collection, but none can independently be shown to come from Mound III. In fact, the only one of the six for which a findspot can be determined, A813, comes from Mound IV (pl. 21b). Similarly, the weight illustrated by Banks on p. 308 is not from Mound III, but from one of the wells next to Mound IV (A253; pl. 24b). I have therefore not used the *Bismya* photographs to attribute objects to this area of the site. Yang Zhi (*JAC* 3, p. 11) states that two inscribed cylinder seals, A522 (pl. 101d) and A530 (pl. 93c), were found on Mound III. Unfortunately, she does not indicate how she came to this conclusion, and in fact, A522 was purchased by Banks (Day Book, June 14, 1904).
[253] *Bismya*, p. 314.
[254] Mackay, *"A" Cemetery*, pp. 178–79.
[255] UE 2, U. 13790 PG 1618 and pp. 241–42.
[256] Three toilet sets (described as writing sets) are mentioned in the Day Book; there are four in the Oriental Institute Museum collection (pl. 17a–d). One, A610, is just a case and may thus be linked to the entry on March 7. The other two references occur on March 6 and 27 but are not of sufficient detail to tell which specific objects they refer to. All four of the pieces in the Oriental Institute are treated here together for convenience.
[257] Moorey, *Kish Excavations*, p. 65.
[258] Boehmer, *Entwicklung der Glyptik*, table on p. 194.
[259] Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, FMNH 156921, unpublished.
[260] Bahrani, "The Administrative Building," pp. 112–15.
[261] I am grateful to Christopher Woods for reading the inscription for me.
[262] *RLA* 7, "Masse und Gewichte," p. 508.
[263] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 68, La 5.29.

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CHAPTER 8

MOUND IV — "THE LIBRARY": AN ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER DURING THE REIGN OF SHARKALISHARRI

Banks first worked on Mound IV from January 16 to 19, 1904, with very few documented results. On April 29, after he had completed excavation of the Temple Mound, he returned to Mound IV and immediately began to uncover quantities of tablets. Work continued until the end of May, when the excavation was closed for the season. On September 19, Banks returned to Mound IV and worked until the excavations were brought to an end on September 27. Because more than 2,000 tablets[264] were found on this mound, Banks thought it was a library, and published it as such in *Bismya*.[265]

Mound IV was described by Banks as a high peak in the rear of the palace at I. Beyond it was a deep ravine, while to the east the mound continued in a ridge that he called IVa, stretching toward the center of the ruins. In the plain, at the western base of Mound IV, were two wells. (It is unclear whether the single well indicated in figure 4.1 is one of the two wells or a third not otherwise recorded by Banks.)

THE WELLS

The wells were discovered on January 2 by the dig mason, who was scouring the mound searching for bricks with which to build the dig house. Banks described one well:

> The wall is 60 cm. thick and the hole in the center is 110 cm. in diameter. The bricks vary in size and shape, the top layer was of square bricks inscribed. Below were the large oblong bricks with grooves. Most of the inscribed bricks were gone, but I have saved the inscriptions of four of them. There seem to be at least three different ones, but hardly legible. As the bricks came out on the top they were very rotten so that they broke to pieces and I do not like to lift[?] them for fear they may be destroyed. The inscription, as best I can see it, is as follows:…[266]

In *Bismya* Banks writes that the well "was exceedingly well built, and of the same diameter throughout," and he attributed its construction to Ur-Namma,[267] even though the name of that king is never mentioned in connection with items from Bismaya in either his Day Book or Reports to Harper.

The second well was built of plano-convex bricks. Banks described it as "cistern shaped, 67 centimeters in diameter at its top and 1.30 m below. At the bottom twelve meters below the surface were found at least 100 plates, broken and whole, 2 large vases, 10 smaller vases, one perfect marble vase, fragments of another, a marble slab and two lapis lazuli beads of a shape found in the tombs."[268] "The last of the dirt in the well was moist and yellowish. The condition of the wall was good; only below in places it was bulging. At the top the wall is several bricks thick."[269] In *Bismya*, p. 144, Banks says that this well was surrounded by a brick platform, perhaps referring to a floor of libn that he recorded in his Day Book on September 25 as being in the same area. He also noted that "The well of plano-convex bricks had been repaired with long bricks marked with three grooves. Its mouth was only sixty-seven centimeters across, but beneath the surface the diameter rapidly increased to a meter and a half. The well was twelve meters deep. Its walls were laid four bricks thick, and were still as perfect as ever."[270]

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[264] The exact number of tablets discovered is not known. In Report No. 20, May 13, 1904, Banks gave the total in the main room as 2,134; in *Bismya* (p. 318) he notes that 2,500 had been found.

[265] *Bismya*, pp. 316–31.

[266] Day Book, January 2, 1904. Banks drew the inscription, including only three cuneiform signs. See below.

[267] Read, at that time, as Ur-Engur. *Bismya*, pp. 144, 331.

[268] Report No. 21, May 20, 1904.

[269] Day Book, May 14, 1904.

[270] *Bismya*, pp. 330–31.

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THE TABLETS

Banks sent his first report on the work at Mound IV to Harper on April 29:[271]

> During the past week we have found at IV, a library, apparently belonging to Gimil Sin whose inscribed bricks are contained in the ruins.[272] Although we had before dug into the hill we were too far down the slope, for the tablets are lying upon a floor which is but about a meter below the surface; they seem to be scattered through the greater part of the main hill for we have come upon them on three sides. In places they lie several deep and were covered with a date leaf mat, the imprint of which is still visible. Some order was considered in their arrangement, as for instance the large round ones are found only in one spot, the larger unbaked ones in another and the small baked ones in a third.[273] Although we have worked in this hill but four days we have now recovered about 1200 tablets and fragments. About 150 tablets are in a fairly perfect condition; others are very badly broken for the clay is mostly unbaked and exceedingly brittle. A peculiarity is the exceedingly small size of some of them. The smallest are but 1 1/2 cent. square; other favorite sizes are 2 1/2 and 3 cent. The writing is ancient, apparently from the third millennium B.C. I am trying to prepare copies of a few of the smaller ones to enclose with this report. Should the hill continue to yield at the present rate an estimate of what we expect to find would reach far into the thousands.
>
> I am no less pleased with the fragment of a marble tablet which was found in the same hill, for its forty lines of writing seem to be the most ancient which I have yet seen [A265; pl. 27e]. There are so many characters upon it which I fail to recognize that a copy of it is difficult to make; however I am enclosing as much of it as I can see. I am also enclosing the copy of an inscription upon the shoulder of a small marble statue [A186; pl. 27a]. The writing which apparently covered the entire upper part of the statue seems to be of the same early character as that upon the marble tablet.
>
> Of still greater interest is a brick stamp of Naram Sin, found at IV, a copy of which is enclosed [A458; pl. 21a]. It is unlike those from Nippur.

He included with that report a drawing of a fragment of a brick from the surface (A1144; pl. 20a) and copies of the inscriptions on six tablets.[274] His Day Book for that period records the discovery, among the tablets, of one seal impression (A813; pl. 21b)[275] and the observation that "The tablets are in a layer about 30 cm. thick and run through a larger part of the main hill at IV"[276] and that that layer varied from 1 to 2 m below the surface.[277]

In his next report, on May 6, he recorded having found a fragment of a large, inscribed marble vase (A264; pl. 27d) and "a large fragment of a very large plano-convex brick shaped tablet, inscribed in the most archaic characters" (A1131; pl. 21c), as well as a total of 1,860 tablets to date. He indicated that they had ceased to find tablets in large numbers, having exhausted the layer in which they were found and were "digging off the top of the hill that we may safely go deeper into it."[278]

He also mentioned "two large rooms appearing on the west side of the hill [which] confirm my impression obtained from an evident order in the arrangement and character of the tablets that a school existed here."[279] Banks referred to this school room several times in his Day Book,[280] but never again in the Reports, and he nowhere explained further what had caused him to see this room as part of a school. No mention of a school room occurs in *Bismya*.

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[271] Report No. 18, April 29, 1904.

[272] Banks never copied or transcribed the inscription(s) on these bricks. One might be illustrated in *Bismya*, p. 343.

[273] He provided further detail in his entry in his Day Book, May 1: "The case tablets are found on the south side of the hill, while the round are at the north corner and the baked small ones at the west corner. The most of the tablets are on the northwest side but they seem to be scattered through it all…." Banks contradicts this statement in *Bismya,* p. 318, where he says there was no order to where the tablets were found.

[274] A654, A748, A1056, A1093 (pl. 21, not illustrated), plus two which are not in the Oriental Institute Museum collection. One is published in *SIA* as Y 1.

[275] This is mistakenly identified as A913 in Yang Zhi, "Excavation of Adab," p. 11 n. 37.

[276] April 27, 1904.

[277] April 28, 1904.

[278] Report No. 19, May 6, 1904.

[279] May 20, 1904.

[280] May 9, May 10, and May 11, 1904.

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BENEATH THE TABLETS

On May 13, Banks wrote to Harper: "I regret that the room in IV in which so many tablets were found is now entirely empty. The total number found in it is now 2134. In the lower part of the room were a number of round tablets, a copy of one of which I am enclosing and which I take to be a copying exercise."[281]

At the same time, he boasted to Harper of the objects "of very great interest" that he was finding,[282] including about a quarter of a second large plano-convex brick-shaped tablet inscribed with about eighty lines of the most archaic form of characters (A1118; pl. 21, not illustrated),[283] a small fragment of an inscribed stone tablet (A201; pl. 27b), half of an inscribed onyx-like marble vase (A220; pl. 25a), and two more brick stamps of Naram-Sin (A456, A457; pl. 22a–b).

A week later Report 21[284] indicates that they had uncovered a large building 3 to 4 m below the level of the tablets and were working to clear the entire hill to that level, moving from 3 to 4 m of dirt.

Cut through the floor of this lower building were three oval-shaped holes, which Banks could not understand. He sent a short description of them to Harper:

> One of them but half a meter in its greatest diameter is six meters deep and is enlarged at the bottom so that the entire hole resembles a huge boot. The walls are of libben; consequently the hole could not have been connected with any water works. Along their sides small niches were cut out to assist in climbing in and out, and the entire walls show the marks of ancient picks. The holes do not seem to have been graves, or places for cold storage, or drains, or shafts sunk by illicit antiquity diggers as the workmen assert. Nothing but pure dirt was found in them.[285]

He described these shafts in more detail in his Day Book:

> [May 14:] One of the oval-shaped holes in IV was followed to the bottom today. Its construction was that of a grave built below the floor of the room in which the tablets were found. The mouth was oval, the walls were of libbin. Its shortest diameter at the top is .53, longest diameter at top .80, depth 6 m., shortest diameter at bottom, .40, largest diameter at bottom, 1.8. On its longest sides are large niches cut into the walls to serve as steps, and the sides bore the mark of a pick which the workmen said were ancient.
>
> [May 15:] At IV we cleared out two other shafts which were sunk down through the libbin, apparently for burial preparation or by antiquity hunters. These shafts, which were oval in shape like the other, were straight and do not bulge out like a shoe at the bottom. One which was four meters deep was 5 m. distant from the one dug out the other day, and the third, which was 6 m. distant from the second, was 3 m. deep and was straight at the bottom. It may be that they are the holes of ancient antiquity diggers and not of modern ones. The marks of the pick on the clay show that they used a very small instrument.

MOUND IVA

While work proceeded on that building, workmen also dug a trench connecting Mounds I and IV[286] and excavated

> the crest of the big ridge IVa and in only one place was a wall discovered. At the middle a small white enameled clay animal, a turtle or armadillo or porcupine or possibly a hippopotamus was discovered [A379; pl. 26a]. This was the second piece of enameled work yet found. In a tomb just at the top of the hill was found a perfect inscribed brick. The inscription, which is different from all the others found, contains fifteen lines of writing and appears to be very ancient. The name of the city UD-NUN and the patesi beginning with Ur are mentioned on it.[287]

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[281] A1166; pl. 23a. According to the report, it was found at a depth of 4 m.

[282] Report No. 21, May 20, 1904.

[283] The Day Book entry for May 17 says that this piece "was found in the same level as all of the tablets of IV and lying close to the southwest wall." Report No. 21 contains a drawing of the tablet (an Early Dyanstic kudurru) labeled "Found May 17, 1904 in IV on the floor next to the S.E. wall of the tablet room 2 1/2 meters below the surface."

[284] May 20, 1904.

[285] Report No. 21, May 20, 1904.

[286] Report No. 20, May 13, 1904.

[287] Day Book, May 16, 1904.

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They came upon two houses, in one of which were found a number of tablets.[288] They also found a seal impression (A903; pl. 25d), a small gray stone vase (A223; pl. 27c), and a terra-cotta plaque showing a squatting figure (A360; pl. 25c).

Banks wrote in his Day Book on May 23:

> Husbak seems to be finding a good number of very small case tablets and this noon 17 of them came through the window in a jar. They all came from a house in the middle of IVa. No. 2 on the page opposite was also found by Husbak in the center of IVa with traces of a small child in it. These coffins and three others of similar shape, two long and one vase shaped, were found by Husbak in IVa and [*sic*] a small room about 1.5 × 2 m. In the coffins was nothing but dirt and bones of small children, and in one was a red bead. About the same room were found about 20 tablets, and bead-shaped inscribed pieces of clay. All were found about the coffins. In the same room were two large burial jars of the round bottom and not common type. A peculiar thing about all these baby graves is that they are found in that part of the supposed temple of Ishtar where also the obscene reliefs were found. The fifteen bead-shaped terra cotta objects found in the graves of the group of babies promise to be very interesting. Each has a hole running lengthwise and is inscribed with 2–5 lines of writing.

He provided Harper with more specific information that there were "six small terra cotta coffins, measuring about 40 cent. long, 25 wide and 12 high, and with them a few small burial urns. In each were the bones of small infants; the longest leg bone being not more than seven cent. in length." He said that they were about 1.5 m below the surface and that in the dirt surrounding them were fifteen clay bead-shaped objects, about 3 cm in length, pierced lengthwise with a hole and each bearing from two to five lines of writing.[289] In his Day Book on May 23, he said there were "16 bead-shaped objects" and copied their inscriptions.[290]

In the vicinity of the "coffins" and bead-shaped objects, they also found an ancient game board (A381; pl. 26b).

FURTHER WORK

On May 27, Banks told Harper:

> Few objects of value were found during the past week. At IV where we are still working a fragment of a large brick like tablet with archaic writing was found, and although it resembles those previously discovered, it belongs to neither of them. I am enclosing a copy of its remaining inscription [A1117; table 8.1, not illustrated]. Another object of interest is a large stone heart-shaped weight from the bottom of the plano-convex brick well. It bears traces of one or two characters [A253; pl. 24b].

Work then ceased for the season. Banks returned to Mound IV on September 19 and worked for only seven and a half days, making few significant finds.[291] Persons excavated Mound IV in late March and early April, also finding very little:[292]

> On Library Hill usually designated as No. IV, the surface of the mound has been quite thoroughly removed, also many of its walls and rooms, rendering a plan rather difficult of execution. A second, more compact layer of buildings seems to underlie the first or upper one, being separated by a thin layer of pottery fragments and, in some places, ashes. In the lower tier we found a small nest of tablets about 15 in number, and in various stages of preservation, but generally broken at the corners. These were in the center of the room and apparently thrown there as rubbish, not lying on the floor or along the walls. Also in the adjoining building we uncovered a tenure or bread oven on a small platform close to the wall, and photographed it before removal. Just without this house(?) was a burial urn similar to those found elsewhere on the work, but too shattered to permit removal, though the surrounding earth held the fragments in place while buried.[293]

[288] Report No. 21, May 20, 1904.
[289] Report No. 22, May 27, 1904.
[290] Fourteen of these, which are Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian bullae, are discussed in *Appendix C*.
[291] Day Book, September 19–27, 1904; Report Nos. 32 and 33, September 23 and October 12, 1904.
[292] Report Nos. 44, 46, and 50, March n.d., March 30, and May 5, 1905.
[293] Report No. 44, March n.d., 1905.

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There is no mention anywhere of a plan of the ruins having been made, and none survives in Chicago. The only identifiable photograph of the area (pl. 19) was taken by Persons after it had badly weathered and gives no idea as to what had been unearthed there.[294]

Table 8.1. Other objects from Mounds IV and IVa

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A342	Figurine, male. Broken below waist; left arm and object once held in hands now broken off. Baked clay Day Book, May 22, 1904	8.3 × 6.3 × 3.1	—	—
A383	Kiln stilt, fragment. Baked clay Day Book, May 3, 1904	4.8 × 5.2 × 1.6	—	—
A1117	Tablet. Frontier of Shara. Clay Day Book, May 24, 1904	8.5 × 5.8 × 5.1	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 54; Civil and Biggs, "Notes sur des textes," pp. 1–5; *JAC* 3, p. 15 and n. 57; *SIA*, p. 17 no. 17 and n. 31
Final disposition not known	Tablet. Receipt for sesame seed. Clay Report No. 33, October 12, 1904	4.5 × 4.0	—	*SIA*, pp. 71–72, 213 (Y 2)
Final disposition not known	Brick, inscribed. Baked clay. Stamped inscription recording Ḫabaluge's building of a temple for Shu-Sin Same inscription as A1134 from Mound III Found out of place in a tomb at IV. Day Book, May 16; Report No. 21, May 20, 1904	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 43; RIME 3, pp. 321–22 no. 11	*Bismya*, p. 321
Final disposition not known	Figurine of same type as A341 (pl. 95b) Day Book, May 5, 1904	—	*Bismya*, p. 166	—
Final disposition not known	"A peculiar round pot divided into four compartments with the following dimensions: diameter at top, 54; diam. at bottom, 38; depth of each cell, 18; width of surrounding wall, 2.25; width of partition, 3; material, baked clay, reddish brown." Accompanied by a sketch Day Book, May 3, 1904	—	UE 7, p. 254 and pl. 97f; McCown and Haines, Nippur I, pl. 92	*Bismya*, p. 330

[294] Persons sent photographs of his work at Mound IV with Report No. 40, February 16, 1905, but these can no longer be identified among the Bismaya Expedition negatives.

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CONCLUSIONS

It is painfully obvious that Banks had only a very confused understanding of what he found on Mound IV and its extension Mound IVa, and no idea as to the relative dates of the various discoveries. It is clear that he had gangs of men working simultaneously in a number of areas, which must have varied significantly in height, and paid little, if any, attention to stratigraphic levels. The closest we can come to even a partial understanding of what Banks found is to examine the few discrete groups of finds that can be assembled from the records and consider each as an entity.

OBJECTS FROM THE SURFACE OF MOUND IV

Banks recorded two discoveries on the surface of the mound — an unstipulated number of inscribed bricks of Shu-Sin[295] and one other fragmentary inscribed brick. He did not copy the Shu-Sin inscription nor discuss its contents. There is only one Shu-Sin inscribed brick in the Oriental Institute Museum collection, and it came from Mound III.[296] The fragmentary inscribed brick, which Banks carefully copied and labeled in Report No. 18 (A1144; pl. 20a), can be shown to bear part of an inscription that identifies Hammurapi as the builder of the temple of Inanna at Zabala.[297] It is impossible to know whether these surface finds are the remains of occupation levels that had completely weathered away or are chance migrations of objects from elsewhere on the site.

BUILDINGS ON MOUND IV

Banks' Day Book and Reports make it clear that he excavated two strata on Mound IV — one lying between 1.0 and 2.5 m below the surface and rich in tablets, which was almost completely exhausted by May 6, and a second 3 to 4 m below it. It is not clear whether this lower level was also rich in tablets. However, by the end of his work there, Banks had conflated the two layers into a single structure.[298]

THE LAYER OF TABLETS

The uppermost preserved layer of occupation on Mound IV was a structure with a floor 1.0 to 2.5 m below the surface. Lying on that floor were numerous tablets, which formed a layer about 30 cm thick. In places the tablets lay several deep and "were covered with a date leaf mat, the imprint of which is still visible," a sure indication that they had been stored in groups in woven baskets or boxes. The presence of tablet-box labels among the Old Akkadian Bismaya tablets provides further evidence of such an archival practice.[299] An indication of either original purposeful grouping or confusion of strata is the fact that large round tablets were found only in one spot, larger unbaked ones in another, and small baked ones in a third. Most of the tablets came from the northwest side of the mound.[300]

Yang Zhi has argued, convincingly, that most of the Old Akkadian tablets from Bismaya come from this deposit and that it represents not a school or a library, as Banks suggested, but rather a center of administration associated with the ensis of Adab in the Old Akkadian period.[301] However, as she also noted, there is some indication that Banks was mixing up remains from different periods. He noted that the "case tablets" (tablets with envelopes) were found on the south side of the hill, the round ones at the north corner, and the baked small ones at the west corner.[302] The only Bismaya tablets with envelopes in the Oriental Institute Museum collection are Old Babylonian in date, and the round tablets would come from either Early Dynastic or Old Babylonian times.[303]

The main deposit is securely dated to the reign of Sharkalisharri by the impression of the seal of a scribe of Lugal-gish, ensi of Adab, which was found "among the tablets" (A813; pl. 21b). Three bullae bearing impressions of the seal of Lugal-gish, which states that he was ensi of Adab under Sharkalisharri, are now in the Eski Şark Museum, Istanbul;[304] in all likelihood they also came from Mound IV. Unfortunately, we do not know the chronological relationship of Lugal-gish to Ur-Tur, a second individual who probably served as ensi of Adab during the reign of Sharkalisharri.[305]

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[295] Day Book, April 28 and September 22, 1904; Report No. 18, April 29, 1904.
[296] See *Chapter 7*.
[297] RIME 4, p. 352 no. 15.
[298] Day Book, September 22, 1904.
[299] *SIA*, pp. 132–37.
[300] Day Book, April 27, 28, and May 1, 1904; Report No. 18, April 29, 1904.
[301] *SIA*, p. 15.
[302] Day Book, May 1, 1904.
[303] Yang Zhi, "Excavation of Adab," p. 12.
[304] RIME 2, p. 201 no. 2005.
[305] See *Chapter 7*.

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Only eight other items are certainly from this layer on Mound IV. Five of these are Old Akkadian tablets, which Banks copied and sent with Report 18.[306] Two others are Early Dynastic kudurrus,[307] and the other is a brick stamp of Naram-Sin (A458; pl. 21a), which Banks notes in his Day Book was found near the surface with the tablets.[308] The fact that two other Naram-Sin brick stamps were found in the level below the tablet layer (A456, A457; pl. 22a–b) suggests that this stamp is probably an heirloom from the time of that earlier structure.

To these Yang Zhi would add other tablets[309] published by Banks as coming from Mound IV,[310] but this must be considered to be unproven.[311] However, she does argue persuasively for the internal coherence of the archive in terms of paleography, tablet shape, and the recurrence of the same personal names in similar contexts on many tablets.[312]

THE LARGE BUILDING BELOW THE LAYER OF TABLETS

The layer of tablets appears to have been exhausted by May 6, and Banks commenced digging off the top of the hill so that they could go deeper.[313] By May 8 they had dug down at the center of Mound IV to a depth of about 3.5 m and were finding pot sherds and walls running at a different angle from those above. In the debris were a few round tablets.[314]

While excavating this level, Banks seems to have completely forgotten about the layer of tablets above it that he had removed, and he began to attribute all of his finds on Mound IV to this earlier structure: "All of the finds in IV were found on the level of the floor of this structure and we are now working to clear the entire hill to that level, moving from three to four meters of dirt."[315]

Banks' conflation of these two levels makes it impossible to even suggest what the use of the earlier building might have been — whether it also was an administrative center or served an entirely different function.

It is difficult to interpret the three shafts sunk beneath the floor of this building. The fact that they were 6, 4, and 3 m deep and had mudbrick sides shows that some effort was spent to produce them, while the notches cut as toe-holds suggest that they were intended for repeated use. However, from this distance it is impossible to determine their original intended function.

Only four objects can be attributed to this level with any certainty. Two are brick stamps of Naram-Sin (A456, A457; pl. 22a–b), which have the same inscription as the one found on April 24, but differ in having knob- rather than figure-8-shaped handles.[316] The third is a round tablet, which is a school exercise (A1166; pl. 23a). And the fourth, known only from Banks' Day Book, is a "fragment of baked clay from the floor level at IV. Evidently part of a round tablet."[317]

THE BUILDING/BUILDINGS AT MOUND IVA

Banks' notes on what he found on the mound he dubbed IVa are extremely sketchy. He believed he was excavating private houses and repeatedly noted that they contained tablets. However, he did not separate out the tablets from this area or copy any of them. In *Bismya* he wrote that the entire summit of this mound "was covered with the foundations of very small, one-roomed houses" (p. 380).

In one of these houses, in a small room 1.5 × 2.0 m and about 1.5 m below the surface, were found six small coffins, measuring about 40 cm long × 25 cm wide × 12 cm high, accompanied by a few small burial urns. All contained dirt and fragments of very small bones which Banks took to be those of infants. The burials were beneath an intact floor, upon which were a number of case tablets. In the dirt "about the coffins" were found fifteen clay bullae, each about 3 cm in length and bearing from two to five lines of writing.[318] It is unfortunate that we do not know

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[306] A654, A748, A1056, A1093 (pl. 21, not illustrated), and *SIA*, Y 1.

[307] A1118; pl. 21, not illustrated, found "in the same level as all of the tablets and lying close to the southwest wall" (Day Book, May 17, 1904), or "on the floor next to the S.E. wall of the tablet room 2 1/2 meters below the surface" (Report No. 21, May 20, 1904); and A1131; pl. 21c.

[308] Day Book, April 24, 1904.

[309] Yang Zhi, "Excavation of Adab," p. 14.

[310] *Bismya*, p. 317.

[311] Banks appears not to have been very careful when publishing photographs of objects in *Bismya*. For example, many of the pieces he illustrated as coming from Mound III can be shown to have been found on other portions of the site (e.g., A253; pl. 24b, and A384; pl. 28b).

[312] *SIA*, pp. 27–32.

[313] Report No. 19, May 6, 1904.

[314] Day Book, May 8, 1904.

[315] Report No. 21, May 20, 1904.

[316] Banks records finding three brick stamps (A458: pl. 21a, and A456, A457: pl. 22a–b). A fourth, with an identical inscription (RIME 2, pp. 120–21 no. 16) and traces of an hourglass-shaped handle on the back, is now in the collection of the Kalamazoo Valley Museum, no. 32.1198. It was purchased by Albert M. Todd on November 1 or 2, 1922, at a Sotheby's sale in London. I have been unable to trace its provenience beyond that point.

[317] Day Book, September 21, 1904.

[318] Day Book, May 23, 1904; Report No. 22, May 27, 1904.

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more about the exact stratigraphic relationship of the coffins to the bullae, which are Old Babylonian records of animal fodder, some of which are dated to the reign of Rim-Sin (1822–1763 B.C.).[319]

One of the burial urns drawn by Banks in his Day Book[320] is identical to a burial urn found in twelve graves at Ur.[321] There Woolley also excavated a similar combination of what he saw as children's graves and inscribed material in Room 5 (the chapel) of No. 7 at the EM site. There were thirty-two graves, placed in various types of vessels, most of which were beneath the brick paving, and few of which had any associated grave goods. Under the pavement of the adjoining Room 6 there were seven more infant burials. On the pavement and in the fill of that room, and spilling through the doorway into Room 5, were, not bullae, but many tablets of a literary character and some circular "school" tablets.[322]

Only a few other objects can be determined to have been found on Mound IVa. Two are terra cotta plaques, one showing a standing man and woman engaged in sexual intercourse (A359; pl. 25b), the other a squatting naked figure (A360; pl. 25c). Banks attributed another erotic terra cotta plaque (A361; pl. 28a) to the same area, but his Day Book clearly indicates that it was found on May 5, long before work on IVa began. A glazed figurine of a hedgehog (A379; pl. 26a) and a broken terra cotta game board (A381; pl. 26b) also came from this mound, as did an enigmatic openwork copper object that was published only in a line drawing by Banks.[323] Prudence Harper was able to identify this artifact as a bronze roller-frame now in the Eski Şark Museum, Istanbul, mistakenly accessioned as having come from Babylon.[324]

The erotic plaque is a type known from the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian period. Moorey noted that most of the erotic plaques from Kish that were found associated with datable artifacts could be dated by those objects to between 1850 and 1650 B.C.[325] There is a parallel to the plaque with the squatting figure from an Old Babylonian context at Tell ed-Dēr. The figure on both of those plaques belongs, iconographically, to a group to which Edith Porada called attention in 1964 and dated to the same period.[326] Moorey has shown that bronze rollers and frames also date to the Old Babylonian period.[327]

Thus it seems that the main occupation excavated by Banks on Mound IVa dated to the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian period and included the reign of Rim-Sin (1822–1763 B.C.). What Banks excavated were, in all likelihood, private houses, as he indicated, which were similar in date and contents to those found by Woolley at Ur.[328]

A Single Burial on Mound IVa

On September 22, Banks enumerated finds in his Day Book, which he reported the next day to Harper[329] as all from a single grave in Mound IVa. They were: a thin gold frontlet (A1239; pl. 24a); a large flat onyx bead 4.7 × 2.5 cm, pierced lengthwise; two stone beads, one red, the other white onyx; a gold bead filled with bitumen; a bronze ring and other bronze fragments. He recorded no more information about this burial, which seems to be similar to those excavated on Mound III.[330] Like them, it probably dates to the Akkadian period, well before the ruins just discussed.

Other Evidence

Activities at other times on Mound IVa are attested by a stone bowl fragment with an Early Dynastic votive inscription (A220; pl. 25a) and a tablet bearing the impression of the seal of a son of Ur-Ashgi, ensi of Adab during the reign of Shulgi (2094–2047 B.C.) (A903; pl. 25d). The tablet is dated to Ibbi-Sin 2.[331] At some point, a baked brick bearing a Shulgi inscription was used in the construction of a tomb on this mound.[332] It bore the same inscription as a brick from Mound III,[333] which records that Habaluge, ensi of Adab, built a temple to Shu-Sin.

The Wells

Nothing more than the descriptions provided by Banks himself and quoted above can be said about the two wells. The one built of plano-convex bricks can be dated to the period of the use of those bricks, which extends from

[319] Discussed in *Appendix C*.
[320] May 23, 1904.
[321] UE 7, pl. 114:K.
[322] UE 7, pp. 111–12.
[323] Day Book, September 25, 1904; *Bismya*, pp. 379–80.
[324] P. O. Harper, "Bronze Roller-frames and Plaques," p. 185, pl. 41:1a, b.
[325] Moorey, "Terracotta Plaques."
[326] Porada, "Emaciated Male Figure."
[327] Moorey, "Bronze Rollers."
[328] UE 7, pp. 111–12.
[329] Report No. 32.
[330] See *Chapter 7*.
[331] *SIA*, p. 24.
[332] Drawing with Report No. 21, May 20, 1904.
[333] A1134, pl. 18b.

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the Early Dynastic period through at least the Third Dynasty of Ur.[334] A stone weight found at the bottom of this well (A253; pl. 24b) bears a faintly incised inscription "Two (minas)."[335] It is identical in shape to a larger weight found by M. de Sarzec roughly 5 m from the south corner of the "construction inférieure" on Tell K at Telloh.[336] It also appears to be similar in form to a weight now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, that is described as " — perhaps imitation of scrotum."[337] That weight bears an inscription that Cooper translates as "(One) mana (for measuring) wool rations. Dudu is temple-administrator," and is dated to the reign of Enmetena.[338] This might suggest that weights in this form were used to weigh wool rations during the Early Dynastic IIIb/Early Akkadian period.[339] These two parallels to the Bismaya weight also suggest that the well in which it was found pre-dated or dated to the Third Early Dynastic period, which fits well with the fact that it was constructed of plano-convex bricks.

The second well was built partly with inscribed bricks at the top, which Banks thought included three different inscriptions. The only one he copied preserved simply the last character in the second, third, and fourth lines of an eight-line inscription.[340] These three signs: "a," "le," and "da," correspond with the position of the phrase "Nibru.a ^{d}Enlil.e mu.pad.a," as it appears in the standard nine-line inscriptions of Amar-Sin, found on two other bricks from Adab.[341]

Other Objects from Mounds IV and IVa

The objects on plates 27–28, in addition to those enumerated above in table 8.1, are known to come from Mound IV or IVa, but further details of their findspots do not exist. In *Bismya*, p. 324, Banks says that the Early Dynastic kudurru fragment (A265) shown on plate 27e was found in the same room as A1118 (pl. 21, not illustrated) and A1131 (pl. 21c), which would place it in the main level of Mound IV, but that fact is not recorded in any other source. None of these objects is different in date from discoveries already discussed for Mound IV.

Was There an Ishtar Temple on Mound IV?

On May 20, 1904, Banks wrote to Harper:

> I am inclined to believe that IV may contain the ruins of an Ishtar temple. My reasons are that in the large tablet room of this structure were found the three brick stamps speaking of Naram Sin as the builder of the house of Ishtar, if I read the inscription rightly; in the ruins we found three small obscene terra cotta bas-reliefs, things which one could easily associate with the rites of the Ishtar worship; inscribed vase fragments which would be more likely to be found in a temple than in a house, and finally the general plan of as much of the building as is now uncovered. No traces of a ziggurat have yet appeared.[342]

In this statement Banks was using material of widely different dates and from widely separated areas of Mounds IV and IVa to make his claim, yet he raised a question that needs to be considered, even if it is ultimately refuted.

The goddess Inanna/Ishtar has been linked to the Bismaya temple é-sar.(ra)[343] or é-šar-ra.[344] However, these associations are the result of linking the name of that temple, known from inscriptions discovered on Mound V,[345] to the temple of Inanna mentioned on the Naram-Sin brick stamps from Mound IV. However, the Esar or Emaḫ on Mound V was the temple of the goddess Ninḫursag, also referred to by her epithet Dingirmaḫ, not the goddess Inanna.[346] The brick stamps of Naram-Sin simply say that he built the temple of Inanna; they do not indicate where that temple was located. Since "builder of the temple of Inanna at Zabala" is an epithet used at least twice by Naram-Sin,[347] and given the fact that Adab and Zabala are only about 30 km apart and were linked by a canal during the Akkadian period,[348] the stamps may refer to the Inanna temple in Zabala and not to an Inanna temple in Adab.[349] The connection of the Naram-Sin brick stamps with the Inanna Temple in Zabala is perhaps strengthened by the frag-

[334] Personal communication from McGuire Gibson based on his excavations in the region of the city wall in Area WC at Nippur.
[335] Banks mistakenly attributed this weight to Mound III in *Bismya*, p. 308.
[336] Heuzey, *Une villa royale*, pp. 46–47, fig. 32. For a discussion of this edifice, see *Chapter 9*.
[337] Powell, "Sumerian Numeration and Metrology," p. 255.
[338] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 68, La 5.299.
[339] A weight of somewhat different shape from Bismaya that also bears an inscription indicating that it was used for weighing wool rations is A252, discussed in *Chapter 7*.
[340] Day Book, January 2, 1904.
[341] *Chapter 9*, A1133 (pl. 35a); *Chapter 7*, A1135 (pl. 18, not illustrated).
[342] Report No. 21.
[343] George, *House Most High*, pp. 140–41.
[344] *RLA* 5 s.v. Inanna/Ishtar.
[345] See *Chapter 9*.
[346] See *Chapter 9*.
[347] For example, RIME 2, pp. 137–40, E2.1.28–29.
[348] Adams, *Heartland of Cities*, fig. 29, which is mistakenly labeled "Late Early Dynastic."
[349] *SIA*, p. 107.

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ment of the Hammurapi brick (A1144; pl. 20a) found on the surface of Mound IV, which commemorates that king's construction of the Inanna Temple in that city.[350]

Three tablets from the Old Akkadian archive at Bismaya do deal with activities associated with Inanna. One (A680) records sheep and goats for two temples, six deities (including Inanna), and eight humans; another (A752) records bread for two temples and three deities (one of whom is Inanna); and the third (A1031) records one kid offered to the god Ashgi and one to Ishkur on the occasion of the "cleansing of Inanna" in the month of Mutir. None of these texts, however, links Inanna with the Esar or Emaḫ, which is mentioned separately as a recipient in the first two documents.

However, the following objects, all of which were found on Mound IV or IVa, do provide a strong indication that the remains of a temple or temples of the Early Dynastic period lay somewhere within those ruins:

- A186 (pl. 27a) The shoulder of a statue bearing an Early Dynastic votive inscription. Unfortunately, the signs are mostly illegible. Yang Zhi suggests that it may be possible to make out the personal name Ur-shubur.[351]
- A201 (pl. 27b) A small fragment of a stone tablet bearing an Early Dynastic votive inscription.[352]
- A264 (pl. 27d) A conical gypsum object of uncertain function that bears an Early Dynastic votive inscription.[353]
- A265 (pl. 27e) Part of an Early Dynastic stone kudurru.[354]
- A220 (pl. 25a) About half of a stone bowl bearing an Early Dynastic votive inscription that reads "Itisu, the son of Ennuʾa, the merchant, dedicated this."[355]

These pieces appear from Banks' records to have been scattered over a broad area of IV and IVa, not concentrated in a single place. Unfortunately, there is no divine name preserved on any of them to provide a clue as to the identity of the deity or deities in whose temple(s) they were dedicated.

[350] This was also suggested by RIME 2, p. 120, commentary on no. 16. McGuire Gibson (pers. comm.) suggests another possible explanation for the presence at Adab of brick stamps and bricks mentioning Zabala: perhaps bricks were being made at Bismaya for use in building projects at Zabala. He notes that the presence of kiln waster bricks with Nippur building inscriptions at the nearby site of Umm al-Hafriyat shows that bricks intended for use at Nippur were being made there, where the clay, because of its composition, produced high-quality building materials.

[351] *SIA*, p. 13.

[352] Ibid.

[353] Ibid., p. 14.

[354] Ibid.; Gelb, Steinkeller, and Whiting, *Earliest Land Tenure Systems*, no. 31, pp. 95–96.

[355] FAS 5, p. 194, AnAdab 4.

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CHAPTER 9

MOUND V — "THE TEMPLE": A SERIES OF TEMPLES OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM B.C.

The first mound that Banks excavated, Mound V, was a small, square, pyramid-shaped hill, which stood 11 m in height and had a basal circumference of about 90 m (pl. 29a). The sides of the hill sloped at an angle of forty degrees at their steepest point, and the corners were oriented to the cardinal points of the compass[356] (see fig. 4.1). Banks immediately dubbed it "The Temple Mound"[357] because he "recognized it at once as the ruin of a *ziggurat* or square tower of a temple."[358] He worked there from December 24, 1903, until the end of February, when he moved all the crews to Mound III.[359] He returned to Mound V on April 2, while Haidar Bey was away in Baghdad,[360] and remained there until the end of the season. When Persons resumed excavations on March 13, 1905, he put several gangs of men at the temple to clear out drifted sand and continued to excavate there for several weeks.[361] He enclosed with Report No. 51 a sixteen-page description of the temple as well as photographs and a plan on which the location documented in each photograph was carefully marked (fig. 9.1).[362]

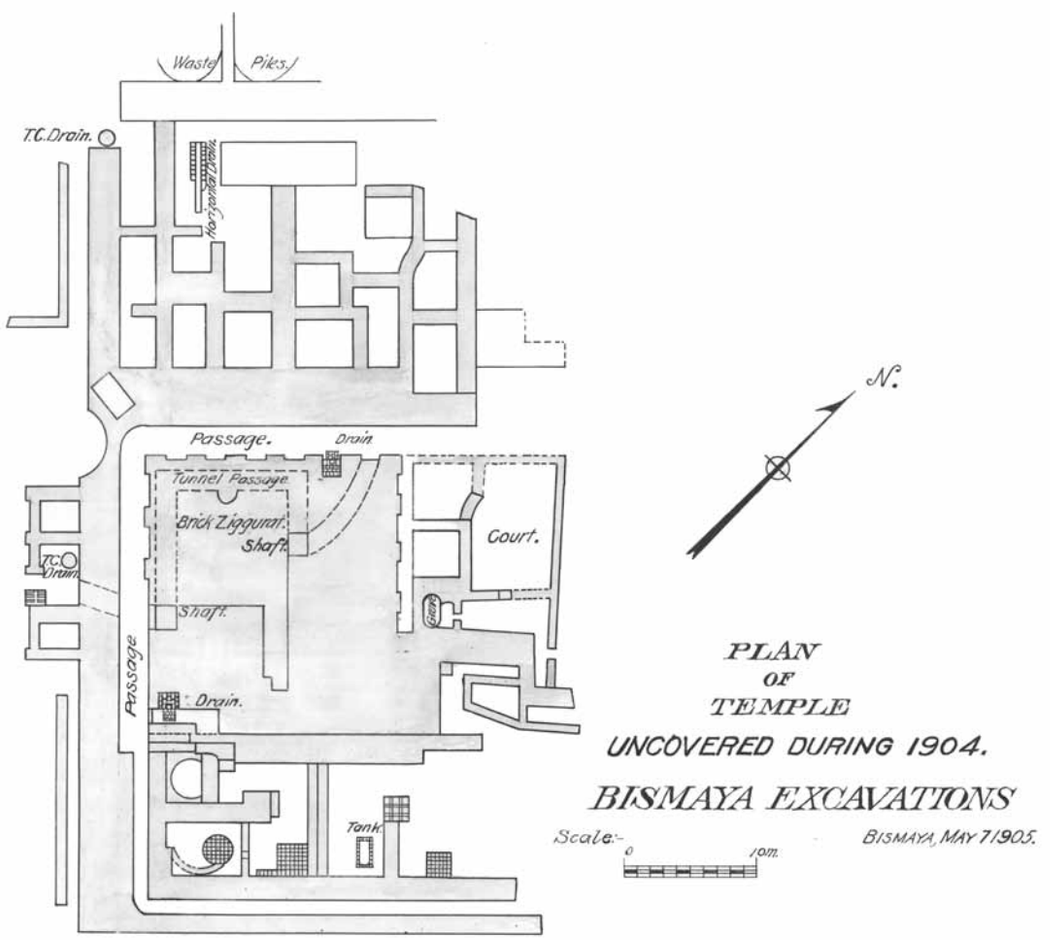

Figure 9.1. Persons' plan of the temple

[356] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," p. 29.
[357] Day Book, December 24, 1903.
[358] *Bismya*, p. 113.
[359] Day Book, February 28, 1904.
[360] Day Book, March 31, 1904.
[361] Report Nos. 44–47.
[362] July 3, 1905.

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STRATIGRAPHY

Banks determined the basic stratigraphy of the mound by sinking two shafts near its center. These shafts are shown and labeled on his published plan (*Bismya*, p. 235) and are indicated here in figures 9.1, 9.5, 9.7–10.

The stratigraphy of the southwesternmost shaft (called here the Southwest Shaft; figs. 9.2–3) appears to have been recorded in the greatest detail[363] and later formed the basis for Banks' much more general discussion of the history of the mound in *Bismya* (pp. 236–40). This shaft was sunk 14.5 m below the surface of Mound V until it was felt too dangerous to continue working in it. Banks saw ten periods of occupation reflected in the strata; these are numbered with roman numerals in figure 9.3.[364] The first meter of remains below the surface consisted of drifting sand and rubbish, probably composed largely of decayed mudbrick. One meter beneath the surface was a platform with Shulgi bricks (Period I) (pl. 29b) "within which and probably on the same level [was a] platform of long grooved bricks"[365] (Period II). These structures were traced to a depth of 2.5 m below the surface, where Banks encountered the top of a platform of baked plano-convex bricks (Period III) founded at a depth of 3.85 m on a layer of ash. Banks records mudbrick in the shaft section below this point to a depth of 6.37 m. There he found a stratum of white stone blocks and ash which he designated Period IV and, below that, a layer of white ashes 20 cm thick which he called Period V. The shaft then penetrated a layer of mudbrick 2 m thick, beneath which were found two large vases and a stratum of potsherds (Period VI). Banks described Period VII as a mudbrick wall founded at -10.27 m, Period VIII as a layer of potsherds 15 cm thick at -11.97 m, Period IX as a thin layer of pottery at -12.77 m, and Period X as a thick layer of pottery at -13.2 m resting on pure sand.

The second shaft, sunk more toward the center of the mound (called here Center Shaft; fig. 9.3), was recorded in Banks' field notes in considerably less detail.[366] Unfortunately, Banks did not link the two soundings stratigraphically in any way, so that a comparison of their levels can only be attempted in a fairly rough fashion. The relative stratigraphy for the two shafts shown in figure 9.3 is based on the assumption that the layer of pure sand at the bottom of each shaft (at -13.20 m in the Southwest Shaft and at -15.21 m in the Center Shaft) occurred at approximately the same absolute level — a likely situation given the proximity of the two soundings. This proposed relative stratigraphy is strengthened by the fact that it leads to many correlations between the two soundings at levels close enough to one another to be realistic given the nature of Banks' recording system and the fact that the shafts were about 9 m apart.

Above the pure sand at the bottom of both shafts is a layer of dirt and pottery running up to -11.97 m in the Southwest Shaft and to -13.81 m in the Center Shaft. Above this is mudbrick and dirt in the Southwest Shaft to the bottom of a mudbrick wall at -10.27 m and dirt in the Center Shaft to a mudbrick wall at -11.91 m to -12.71 m. Above this, Banks records dirt in both shafts up to a level of potsherds (-8.57 m and -10.21 m), above which is a thick layer of mudbrick. In the Southwest Shaft, bands divided this mudbrick into three separate strata and Banks saw evidence for two of his periods; in the Center Shaft he saw the mass as undifferentiated and described it as the platform for an overlying temple of baked plano-convex bricks — presumably the platform recorded in the Southwest Shaft. It is unfortunate that Banks did not record the position of this platform of baked plano-convex bricks in the Center Shaft, which seems to have been sunk along its northeastern face, but only notes a deposit 5.1 m thick described as "one mass of clay" which he saw as the "foundation for the ziggurat of Dungi and grooved-brick temple."[367]

The only strata that were investigated more fully by Banks were those belonging to his Periods I–III. These levels can be identified as the remains of a series of temples by both their architectural characteristics and numerous inscribed objects found within their debris. But there is virtually no information about any of the earlier levels available from the records other than that discussed above. Banks' repeated assertions that at least some of those levels were temples are bolstered by our knowledge of the antiquity and longevity of many sacred sites in Mesopotamia. They may also be supported by the discovery of a copper-alloy peg ending in the figure of a crouching lion (A545; pl. 70) that was found in the Center Shaft. According to Banks' field notes, "The pin was found 4 1/2 meters below the level of the plano-convex brick platform in the center of the hill in the trench dug by Hassan. The pin seems to be about the same level as the two large vases. When found the pin was standing erect."[368] These notes put the pin at

[363] Report No. 15, April 8, 1904.
[364] Oddly, Banks never again used or referred to this periodization in any published or unpublished document.
[365] Report No. 15, April 8, 1904.
[366] Day Book, May 20, 1904.
[367] Ibid.
[368] Day Book, April 16, 1904.

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(7)

Shaft in the Temple Hill, Bismya.

surface.

	Drifting sand and rubbish.		
1.		1.	Platform of bricks inscribed with the name of Dungi within which and probably on the same level, platform of long grooved bricks.
	mud brick		
2.50		1.50	Top of the platform of plano-convex bricks.
	baked plano-convex brick		
3.85		1.35	Bottom of plano convex wall and layer of ashes.
	mud brick		
4.65		.80	Layer of white ashes 17 cent. thick
	mud brick		
6.37		1.72	Stratum in which white stone blocks are found.
6.57	dirt	.20	Layer of white ashes 20 cent. thick.
	mud brick		
8.57		2.	Two large vases and stratum of potsheds.
	dirt		
9.17		.60	Stratum of potsheds.
	dirt		
10.27		1.10	Bottom of a libbin wall.
	dirt		
10.87		.60	Small vase.
	mud brick		
11.97		1.10	Layer of potsheds 15 cent. thick
	dirt		
12.77		.80	Thin layer of pottery.
13.20	dirt	.43	Level of pure sand beneath thick layer of pottery. Lowest ruins.
	pure sand		
14.50		1.30	Bottom of shaft; dangerous to dig further.

Entire depth of pit 14.50
Entire depth of ruins 12.20
Entire depth from surface to lowest stratum of ruins 13.20
Number of temples or periods of occupation 10, as follows.

1	Dungi's temple	6	Layer of potsheds
2	Temple of long grooved bricks	7	Libbin wall
3	Temple of plano-convex bricks	8	Layer of potshed
4	Layer of white stone	9	" " "
5	Layer of ashes	10	" " "

Figure 9.2. "Shaft in the Temple Hill, Bismya" (Southwest Shaft).
Enclosure with Banks' Report No. 15, April 8, 1904

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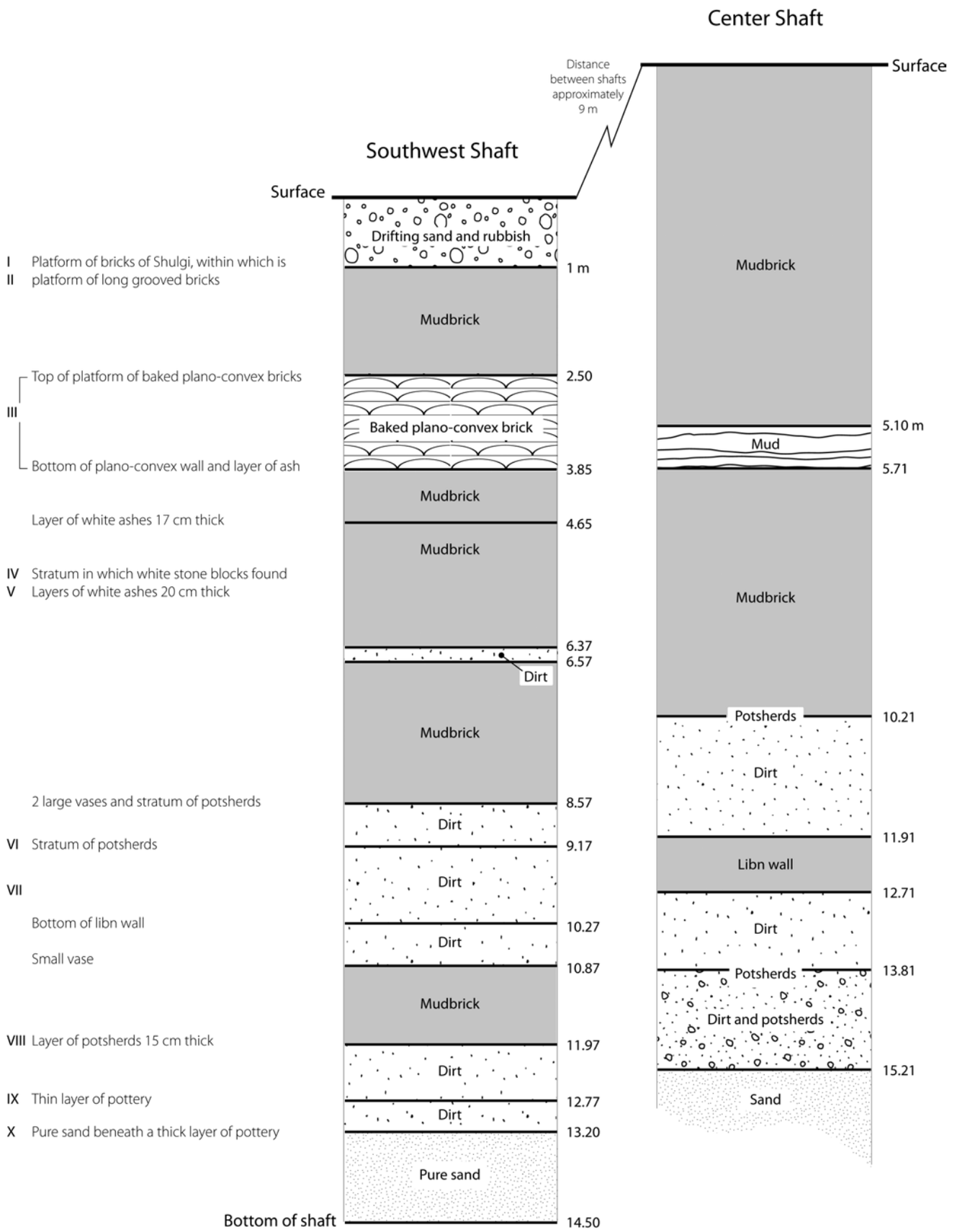

Figure 9.3. Section showing the stratigraphy of the Mound V Shafts, based on Banks' Report No. 15 and Day Book, May 20, 1904

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the level of the two large vases in the Southwest Shaft, 8.57 m below the surface, and at about 10.1 m below the surface in the Center Shaft.[369] The object's position suggests it may have been in use as a foundation peg — as part of a foundation deposit for an overlying structure noted simply as "mudbrick" in both sections. Ellis, however, questions whether the peg was used in a foundation, because other foundation pegs show the animal in its natural position vis-à-vis the vertical spike.[370] However, even if the peg was designed originally to be affixed horizontally into a wall, and was not discovered in situ, its material, size, and iconography suggest that it is more likely to have come from a temple than from any other type of structure.

The remains of Periods I–III, which range in date from Early Dynastic III to the Third Dynasty of Ur, were difficult for Banks and Persons to distinguish from one another and are doubly difficult to disentangle now from their notes and publications. The difficulty of the excavators' confusion is exacerbated by the fact that no plans or drawings made during the first season survive to document or elucidate Banks' descriptions, or to have served to remind him of what he had found when he was writing his articles and book. The plan of the temple that Banks published[371] was drawn by Persons more than a year after Banks' excavation,[372] without Persons and Banks ever having been together on the site to discuss the remains. Therefore, some of the features described by Banks do not appear on Persons' drawings.

On the other hand, Persons' Report No. 51 to Harper indicates that he was an astute architect and seems to have had a better understanding of stratigraphy than did Banks. His detailed written description, with accompanying photographs and plans, of the remains that he examined on the temple mound[373] make far more sense than do Banks' descriptions. They also provide significant new information about the sequence of structures on Mound V — information that may never have been made available to Banks himself.

THE KASSITE REMAINS

Fragments of four bricks from Bismaya now in the Oriental Institute Museum bear a handwritten inscription stating that Kurigalzu restored the Emaḫ for the goddess Ninḫursag (A1136–1139; pl. 34).[374] An entry in Banks' Day Book reads, "A brick with a clear inscription on the edge was also found today in the temple…."[375] As there are no other bricks from Bismaya in the Oriental Institute's collection that are inscribed on the edge, and as the inscription mentions restoring the Emaḫ,[376] it seems certain that these bricks originally came from the temple and were the only surviving remains of Kassite building activity on this portion of the mound. Some of them, however, may have been found on other portions of the site in secondary context during the course of the excavations.[377]

THE THIRD DYNASTY REMAINS

Banks reports finding, roughly a meter below the surface of the mound, the remains of a square platform measuring approximately 20 m on a side and consisting of a casing of baked bricks, about 1 m thick, enclosing an earthen interior in which he was unable to distinguish traces of brickwork. Mudbricks are, however, clearly visible in his photographs (e.g., pl. 29b). The bricks of the casing were square, measuring 31.0 × 31.0 × 6.5 cm, and light yellow in color; some bore a handwritten inscription recording the fact that Shulgi built a weir for the goddess Ninḫursag (A1140–A1143; pl. 35).[378] The inscribed bricks averaged about one to twenty of the uninscribed and were laid, inscription downward, at irregular intervals and held together by clay mortar. Banks could not tell how many stages might originally have comprised what he called the "ziggurat,"[379] but noted that the small amount of rubbish which

[369] Banks published the piece as coming from a higher level than recorded in his field notes (*Bismya*, p. 237).
[370] Ellis, *Foundation Deposits*, p. 56.
[371] *Bismya*, p. 235.
[372] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[373] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[374] Each of these bricks has been sawn off, preserving only the inscribed edge, presumably to make them smaller and lighter for shipping.
[375] January 27, 1904.
[376] Discussed below, pp. 93–95.
[377] An entry in the Day Book for May 15, 1904, reads: "Today I read the name Kurigalzu on the edges of the bricks which I have long puzzled over. This is the longest inscription from him, and it seems now that he was the last builder at Bismaya. Where these bricks came from I have no idea. They were picked up on the surface by the donkey man who was hunting bricks for the house."
[378] The bricks were inscribed by hand, not stamped as indicated in *SIA*, p. 19.
[379] Banks always referred to this structure as a ziggurat. However, its small size makes this unlikely. The bricks may have formed part of a raised terrace or platform that once supported a temple that had completely eroded away prior to 1904. On the other hand, the inscription referring to a weir suggests that they may have been part of a structure designed to manage the water in the canal that ran next to the temple.

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had accumulated about its sides indicated either that it had not stood very tall or that its bricks had been removed to provide material for other constructions. Banks recorded a flight of steps, from which the baked bricks had been removed, running half the length of the southwest side of the "ziggurat" and leading from a wide, brick-paved platform to the summit of the first stage. He also noted that a drain of cylindrical tiles, each about 20 cm in diameter and 1 m in length, ran beneath the paving of the platform to a vertical drain of an earlier period.[380]

Banks described how he traced the enclosure walls of the "ziggurat," which were about 4 m thick, by following their outlines on the ground on frosty mornings, but notes that scarcely 20 cm of their foundations remained.[381] Apart from these walls and traces of mudbrick walls of chambers upon the northwest side, Banks felt that nothing else of the temple of Shulgi remained.[382]

The Third Dynasty remains described by Banks do not correspond neatly to any features that appear on the published plan — a fact that Banks himself glossed over in his writings. Persons never mentions a baked brick casing enclosing a mud or mudbrick mass, although traces of bricks corresponding to Banks' description are visible in some of Persons' photographs[383] and occasionally mentioned in his report. It is possible that Banks had removed so many of these baked bricks in order to record them that no coherent casing could any longer be seen. The encased "ziggurat" as described by Banks seems to have been the same size (20 × 20 m) as the earlier mudbrick one with buttressed facades that was mapped by Persons and appeared on the published plan, but the exact outlines of the later structure are nowhere recorded.

Similarly, it is unclear whether the 20 cm worth of enclosure wall described by Banks was still preserved when Persons arrived. The wall that Persons shows enclosing three sides of the earlier mudbrick platform is, for parts of its course, about 4 m thick, but appears from the photographs (e.g., pl. 30a–b) to be at least as early as the mudbrick platform. A similar question holds true for the chambers to the northwest of the platform (where Banks notes traces of Third Dynasty walls[384]) as mapped by Persons. His description of these rooms admits to confusion over their nature,[385] and they probably lie too low to be contemporary with the baked bricks still visible in some of the photographs. But we can no longer know whether Banks found, and subsequently removed, a series of higher rooms in this area, just as his description of a flight of steps leading from a brick-paved platform on the southwest side of the ziggurat can neither be substantiated nor disproved.

However, evidence does survive that suggests that at least some remains contemporary with the "ziggurat" were excavated by Banks to the west of the structure. He reports finding two objects 70 cm below the surface in a small chamber 8 m from the west corner of the temple terrace: the famous Bismaya head (A173; pls. 36 and 103) and a fragment of an inscribed stone vessel (A202; pl. 37).[386] The head, which is most often dated to the Akkadian period, is believed by some scholars, including this writer, to post-date that period,[387] and the vessel was dedicated by Ur-Ashgi (presumably the ensi of Adab known from other inscriptions)[388] for the life of Shulgi. In addition, Banks wrote that there was a small chamber at the west corner of the temple that was paved with bricks that he attributed to that period; in it were several fragments of a boat-shaped vessel that bears a Neo-Sumerian votive inscription (A236; pls. 38–39).[389] The presence of these objects seems to indicate that some remains contemporary with the Shulgi inscribed bricks were encountered by Banks, perhaps largely to the west of the "ziggurat." Later Third Dynasty building activity on the site is suggested by the fact that Banks found an inscribed brick bearing the name Shu-Sin[390] and another with an inscription of Amar-Sin (A1133; pl. 35a).

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[380] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," p. 30.

[381] *Bismya*, p. 188.

[382] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," p. 30. In all original reports and "The Bismya Temple," Banks refers to Shulgi as the builder of the temple. In *Bismya* (pp. 235, 237–38), he suddenly refers to underlying bricks of Ur-Namma, whose presence at Bismaya he had never mentioned before. As there seem to be no extant Ur-Namma inscriptions from the site, one can only assume that this was an error on Banks' part.

[383] For example, Photo No. 246, N. 716, enclosed with Report No. 47, April 7, 1905; and Photo No. 315, N. 722, enclosed with Report No. 51.

[384] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," p. 30.

[385] See below, p. 85.

[386] Report No. 15, April 8, 1904; *Bismya*, pp. 256–57. This small vessel fragment is joined to a second, larger fragment of the same vessel (A199), which was found very early in the excavations and is recorded very generally as coming from the area of the south corner of the temple (Day Book, January 26, 1904), by a piece in the De Liagre Böhl Collection of the Netherlands Institute for the Near East, Leiden (RIME 3, pp. 195–96 no. 2001). I am grateful to Douglas Frayne for providing me with the image of the reconstruction of the inscription on the vessel that is illustrated on plate 37.

[387] See the author's comments in Aruz, *Art of the First Cities*, p. 435.

[388] RIME 3, pp. 190–92.

[389] *Bismya*, p. 249. Banks records finding fragments of this vessel at various times and in various locations at the temple (Day Book, December 30, 1903; February 6, 1904).

[390] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," p. 30.

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THE AKKADIAN REMAINS

Banks reports finding, directly beneath the platform of Shulgi, a few large, square, baked bricks measuring 46 × 46 × 9 cm,[391] which he attributed to Sargon (and which had not appeared in the stratigraphy of the shafts). "An inscription upon gold, of his son [*sic*], Naram-Sin [A1217; pl. 40a],[392] was found among the bricks, and from other parts of the ruins, contract tablets and seal impressions, bearing the name of Sargon, supported the supposition [of the existence of a Sargonid temple]. However, the bricks were so scattered and so few in number that no plan of his temple was possible. It appears to have been slightly smaller than the one above it."[393]

Possibly associated with the same level was what Banks described as "a large, uninscribed door socket,"[394] made of both red and white stone, which was drawn in detail by Jason Paige (fig. 9.4 and pl. 31a).[395] It lay on the southeast side of the temple in the center of a paving of marble blocks which were each 35 × 48 cm in size. The fact that this feature lay 60 cm above the adjacent wall indicates that it was later than the Later Temple but provides no further indication of date. A fragment of what was probably a door socket found "in a little nook" in the same area that bears part of an Early Dynastic votive inscription (A172; pl. 40b) was probably in a secondary context.

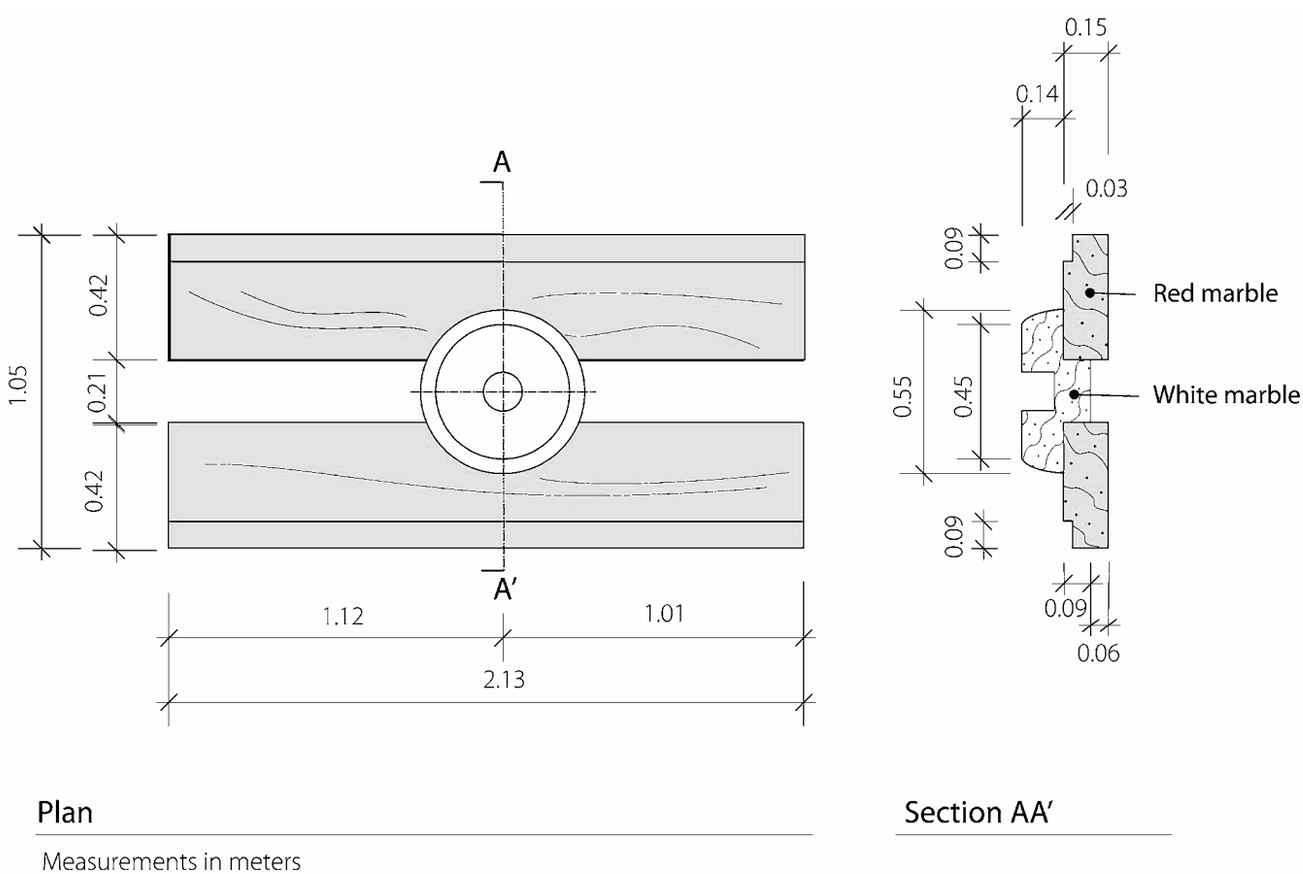

Figure 9.4. Plan of door socket on the southeast side of the temple, based on Jason Paige's drawing enclosed with Report No. 15

[391] It is, unfortunately, impossible to know whether Banks is referring to the same bricks that Persons records as 48 sq. cm that lay atop the wall on the southeast edge of the ziggurat (see p. 84 below).

[392] The inscription is too fragmentary to provide evidence for or against the existence of an Akkadian temple.

[393] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," p. 31.

[394] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," p. 31; *Bismya*, pp. 247–48. Persons mistakenly said that it was inscribed ("The Temple," enclosure with Report No. 51, July 3, 1905, p. 10).

[395] Enclosure with Report No. 15, April 8, 1904.

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THE GROOVED BRICKS

Below the large, square, baked bricks Banks encountered a variety of grooved bricks of varying sizes and shapes (which he had called Period II in his description of the stratigraphy of the Southwest Shaft). He interpreted the grooves as forerunners of the later brick inscriptions and saw each different type (pl. 31b) as representing one king. Seeing these grooves as chronologically distinct inscriptions, rather than as having a functional purpose (probably to promote better adhesion of mortar) with no clear dating implications, led Banks to a rather confused description of their use which cannot be made more precise using the preserved records.[396]

THE EARLY DYNASTIC TEMPLES

Banks' published reports of the underlying strata of the temple mound are difficult to reconcile with one another and even more difficult to compare with Persons' plan. They seem to suffer from a combination of P. T. Barnum-style hyperbole and Banks' own genuine confusion as to the relationships among the various features he had uncovered. It is Persons' meticulous report to Harper[397] that provides the basis for sorting out the details of these structures.

Persons distinguished basically two structures within the mound, which he included on one plan but which are shown separately in figures 9.5 and 9.7–8.

THE LATER TEMPLE

The later complex, shown in figure 9.5, had at its center a roughly square mudbrick platform that Persons refers to as "the ziggurat" or "the stage tower." This was flanked on the southeast by a series of rooms and was partly enclosed by a massive wall with additional chambers of some kind to the northwest. Persons describes these structures as follows:

> A massive wall four meters or more in thickness parallels the two western sides of the ziggurat at a distance of nearly three meters, forming a passage accessible only at its extremities, for the thick wall is unbroken by doors or apertures of any sort, and completely isolates the outer rooms from the stage tower within [see pl. 30a].… No such barrier incloses the eastern sides of this tower.… The huge block of masonry which formed the base of the stage tower is rectangular and nearly square in outline with its corners to the four cardinal points and its top surface covered to a considerable depth by a mass of unburned bricks or libbin.[398]

Persons maps and describes in great detail two drains of baked brick set in bitumen that provided run-off from the top of the platform:

> Two similar narrow vertical drains constructed of three grooved bricks in bitumen are embedded in the faces of this tower, one along the northwest side at a distance of five meters from the north corner [pl. 30a], the other just within a small blind passage which penetrates the southwest face near the southern corner and is separated from the crematoria[399] only by a thick wall. In general design and construction the two are duplicates, differing only in the distance from the top of the drain to the small square platform which protrudes beyond the drain at the base of the groove.

Persons then makes an important stratigraphic observation. He notes that the northern

> drain apparently marked the junction of two different structures, for several strata found in the portions north and east of this point do not elsewhere exist. Especially is this true of a thin layer of sandy soil streaked with gravel whose steel blue color renders it unmistakable wherever found. [This stratum is visible on pls. 30a and 32a–b.] This apparently served as an upper layer of earth upon which the later structure was founded and can be clearly traced along the two eastern facades of the ziggurat and through all the walls of the outlying rooms except the outer wall of the court, which is apparently of previous construction.

Persons also records that "the drain at the southern corner of the ziggurat is of greater depth than its companion, measuring slightly more than two meters from the horizontal platform to the upper limits while the other is scarcely one meter in height.…"[400] The presence of the sandy soil layer only on the two eastern faces of the terrace as well as

[396] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," pp. 31–32.
[397] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[398] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[399] See below.
[400] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.

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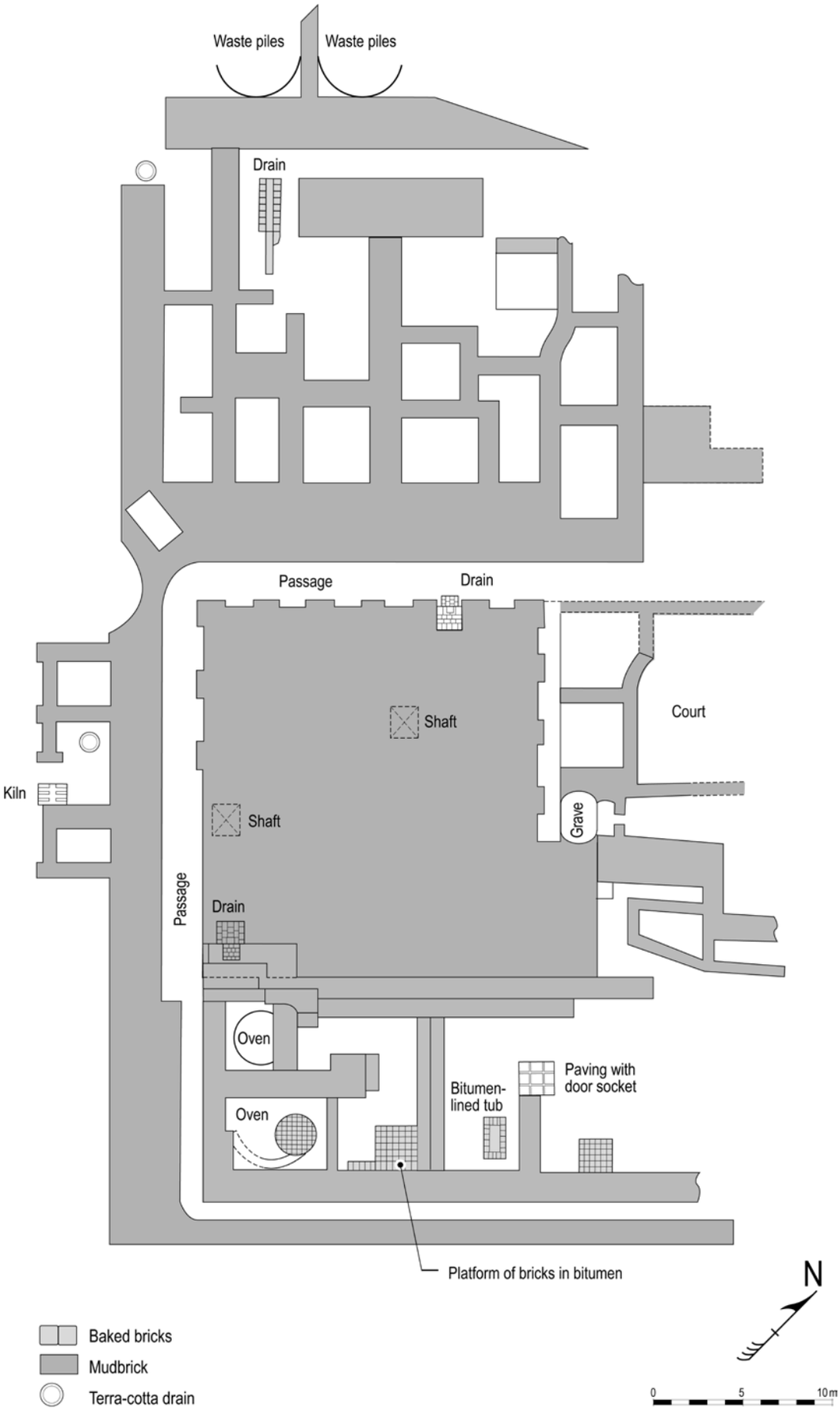

Figure 9.5. Plan of the Later Temple, based on Persons' plan

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the fact that the drain in that area was 1 m shorter than the southern one, both suggest that the eastern portion of the platform and the rooms contemporary with it were later additions to a previous structure, which was smaller in size than its successor.

In describing the northeast face of the platform, Persons notes that for a distance of 4 m from the north corner the face was unbroken except for the pilasters shown in the plans. At that point, however,

> a massive solid wall three meters in thickness runs normal to the tower, sloping downward as it recedes, and bearing upon its upper surface the remains of a previous stepped pavement of three grooved bricks which lie loosely without any connecting material [see pl. 32a–b]. The steps of this pavement suggest the possibility of a broad approach or stairway from the outer court to the stage tower, and this point alone affords such access.[401]

The rather poor walls lying to the north and east of this stairway extended to a depth of only 110 cm below the surface of the terrace base and seem to be later additions, including an intrusive burial.

Along the southeast edge of the terrace and the stairway were two walls that ran parallel to and against one another, the southeasternmost of which Persons says was

> higher by two meters and supporting a crown of large plain bricks 48 cm. square.... Though lacking the brick crown at its northeast extremity, still the wall extends far beyond the eastern corner of the ziggurat, and in its upper portions is a distinctly separate structure from the stage tower properly considered, for its original seven courses of burned bricks have no duplicates at any point along the face of the ziggurat.[402]

One wonders whether what Persons is recording here are the square bricks that Banks attributed to the Akkadian period.

To the southeast of this double wall and resting on the same thin layer of sandy soil streaked with gravel that underlay the eastern part of the terrace were a series of rooms that contained the remains of several ovens, identified as such by the presence of ash[403] and at least one bitumen-lined tank. What we now recognize as installations for the preparation of food and/or drink common in Mesopotamian temples were exotic and puzzling to both Banks and Persons at a time when little was known about the temples of the region. They both described the ovens as crematoria and believed that they were used to burn human remains.

The oven closest to the temple platform was not well preserved, but the one in the room to the southeast was, and was carefully recorded by Banks (fig. 9.6 and pl. 33a). The paved floor that he recorded (I) he clearly cut through in the northwest portion of the oven, reaching a bitumen paving 1.9 m below (II). In the eastern corner of the room containing this oven was a platform 2.5 sq. m paved with baked bricks set in bitumen. The room to the northeast contained a tank, built into the floor, constructed of baked bricks laid in bitumen and its bottom coated with the same material.[404]

Persons was clearly puzzled by the remains of rooms lying to the northwest of the "ziggurat" and had difficulties sorting out the features there.

> The series of rooms without the northwest wall forms a most interesting as well as a most baffling study, for as disintegrated walls mingle with sand filling from storms an accurate location of the missing corners is no trivial task[405] and a generous imagination alone can supply the various missing details.... Two rows of rooms may be traced across the entire area, and in the northern portion several additional smaller ones were found, though entrances and exits are often obscured and walls in fragments. The western portion is occupied by a terrace apparently built over the remains of earlier rooms, for excavation revealed the presence of many crumbled walls which the sloping surface scarcely concealed. The surface of this terrace is scored by a narrow shallow groove three meters in length and lined with bitumen, which extends from the outer walls of the second row of rooms to a small pool, from which it emerges in more substantial form as a well-constructed drain of two grooved bricks laid in bitumen which carried the water to the sloping edge of the terrace.[406]

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[401] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[402] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[403] Day Book, February 13–14, 1904; *Bismya*, p. 246. Banks "neatened up" this image before publishing it.
[404] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[405] The missing corners may be the result of Banks' having his workmen dig up the corners of buildings looking for foundation deposits — a practice he records in relation to work on the palace on Mound I (Day Book, January 23, 1904).
[406] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.

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Unfortunately, what Persons refers to as a terrace is not recorded on his plan, although the drain is clearly indicated. Since Banks notes in his field records that the rooms on the northwest side of the ziggurat contained "nothing whatever,"[407] it seems not unlikely that they are, indeed, simply the foundations for an overlying brick terrace, platform, and/or staircase that was in a poor state of preservation when Persons made his plan.

Persons writes further of this area:

> The massive wall separating this section from the stagetower varies slightly along its course, but averages about four and one half meters in thickness; it joins the normal wall along the southeast[408] side by a carefully described circular arc and the consequent increase in thickness permits the insertion of two rooms into the wall itself — one of which opens toward the desert, the other being accessible only from the top.[409] No definite line of demarcation is discernible along the northeast boundary of this series, as the fragmentary sections of irregular walls may be traced into the waste piles which received the dirt from the inner portions, and somewhere beyond these must be the enclosing wall.

Persons also described and mapped structures southwest of the main enclosure:

> The rooms without the southwest wall are but three in number, for though fragments of other walls appear in places, no corners could be definitely located. Of these rooms, the one lying furthest southeast alone presents features of exceptional interest, such as the vertical terra cotta drain whose base was reached by a shaft sunk

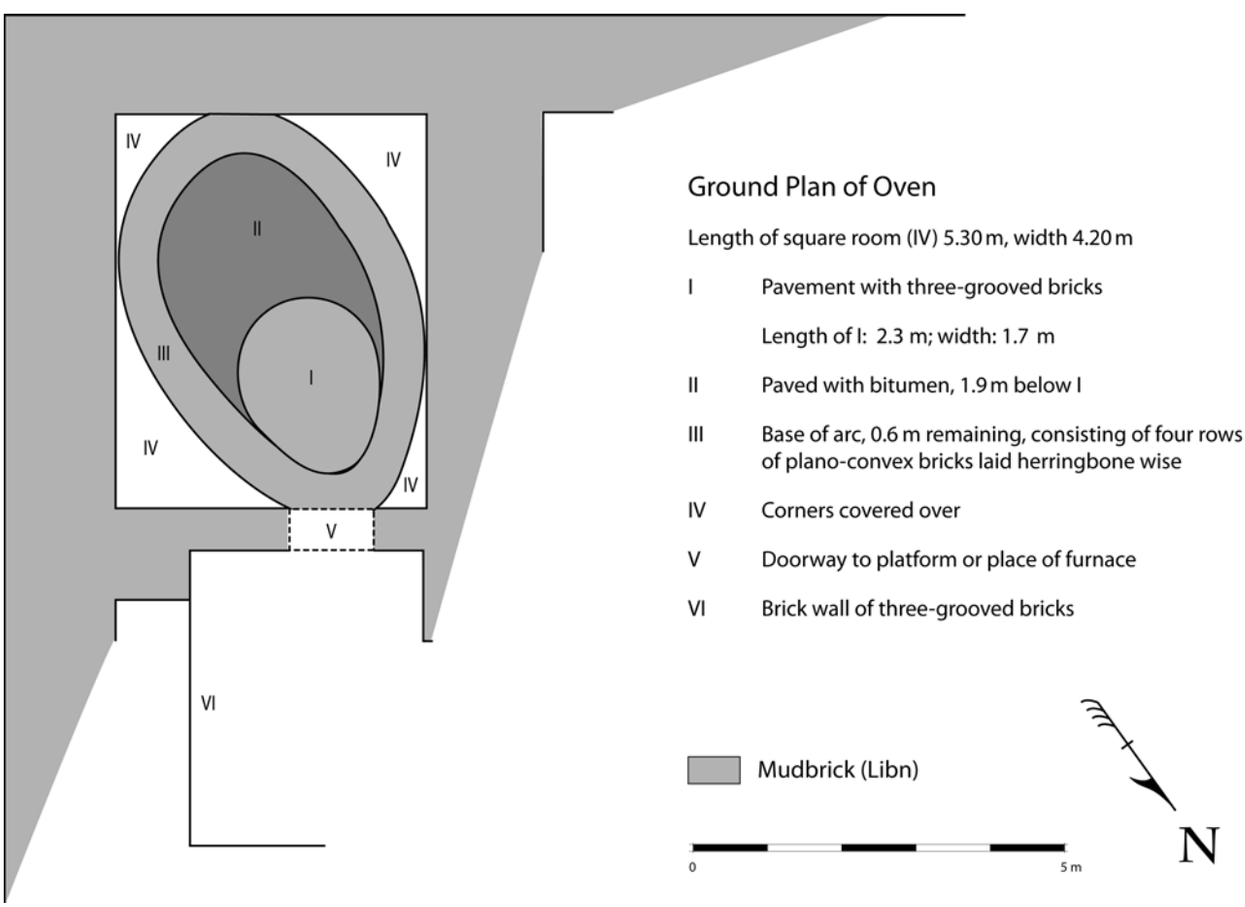

Figure 9.6. Ground plan of the oven, based on Banks' "Ground Plan of Crematorium" in Day Book, February 13–14, 1904

[407] Day Book, January 31, 1904. The head and inscribed vessel fragment discussed above (p. 80) were found much later, on April 6, 1904 (Report No. 15). It is impossible to determine what the exact relationship of their findspot is to the rooms on the northwest side of the ziggurat that Banks describes as empty and that Persons mapped.

[408] Persons obviously meant to say "southwest."

[409] These "rooms" make no sense as such and are probably best regarded as errors on the part of the excavators.

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> into the desert sands during previous excavations, though all that work has now disappeared. Here was also a small square pier built into the outer wall whose top surface was deeply burned and scored in gridiron fashion, resembling in all details the kitchen fireplaces of modern Baghdad.[410]

Banks noted that this structure, which he took to be a kiln for firing pottery, was built of plano-convex bricks.[411]

THE EARLIER TEMPLE

Lying beneath and within the mudbrick platform of the complex just described was a much smaller structure made of baked plano-convex bricks laid in bitumen (figs. 9.7–8). Banks appears never to have really grasped the stratigraphic relationship between this earlier building and the overlying complex, and his published descriptions of the temples are hopelessly confused. Persons, however, photographed, mapped, and described the earlier building in detail.

> Directly below this upper layer [the level shown in fig. 9.5] lies a solid mass of libbin encased by walls of plano-convex bricks laid in bitumen[412] and covered by a single course of the same substantial material, forming a platform.... The outer walls of this earlier edifice are thickest and deepest along the Northwest side, being one and one half meters deep at this point and nearly one meter in thickness, as was discovered by a passage cut through them into the interior of libbin [see below].... The proportions of this former structure are more modest than those of its successor, for it occupies merely the western portion of the present area and is oblong rather than square in outline, with a single long arm extending nearly to the southeast face of the present tower.[413]

Persons then goes on to describe how Banks had excavated this earlier structure by tunneling beneath the later one:[414]

> The outlines and features of the earlier stage tower were disclosed by a system of excavation admirably adapted to the exigencies of the situation. After the removal of the earth along the northwest passage had fully revealed that side of the tower three entrances were cut into the face of the [later] stage tower until the bricks of the inner block stopped further work in that direction, when an inner passage parallel to the one without was cut through the loosely packed filling. This followed the solid northwest face of the earlier tower and encircling the corners ... continued in a normal direction until terminated by the deep shafts which penetrated the earlier constructions. Removal of the overlying mass of libbin in the center of the stage tower further revealed the extent and limits of the Northeast side of the platform, and tunnels from the two southern sides followed the remaining boundaries thus revealing the entire outline except a small portion along the southeast side which still remains somewhat indistinct.[415]

Banks records that a tunnel dug into the northwest side of the structure (pl. 33b) revealed that the plano-convex brick was less than a meter thick and "within all was dirt but just beneath the platform were two fragments of engraved blue stone."[416] He also reports finding limestone blocks in these tunnels which were "about the shape and size of paving stones," but he is nowhere clear about their relationship to the baked brick structure.[417]

According to Persons, "every corner of this brick structure was marked by a small rounded recess in which some memorial tablet or urn had been embedded during the original construction, and at some later date removed."[418] Banks describes this aspect of the structure as follows: "Its surface was entirely covered with a layer of bitumen; along the edges of its walls, and at each corner, were a number of round niches lined with bitumen; it appears that records, or objects of special value, may have been deposited in them, as were the cylinders in later Babylonian times. As the sand was cleared from the niches, nothing but a small, uninscribed fragment of a marble vase appeared in one of them,"[419] and "At the corners and at regular intervals along the sides of the tower were small, deep pockets set in the brickwork."[420] Unfortunately, no drawings or photographs of these recesses have been preserved.

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[410] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[411] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," pp. 33–34.
[412] In *Bismya*, p. 244, Banks mistakenly describes them as laid in lime.
[413] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[414] This system of tunnels is partly indicated on Persons' plan (fig. 9.1) and was included on the plan published by Banks (*Bismya*, p. 235).
[415] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[416] Day Book, April 20, 1904. Because Persons seems to have examined and understood this structure in more detail than Banks, I follow his description of the contents of this building as being mudbrick rather than Banks' indication that it was dirt.
[417] Day Book, January 31, February 1, February 3, 1904.
[418] Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[419] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," pp. 32–33.
[420] *Bismya*, p. 244.

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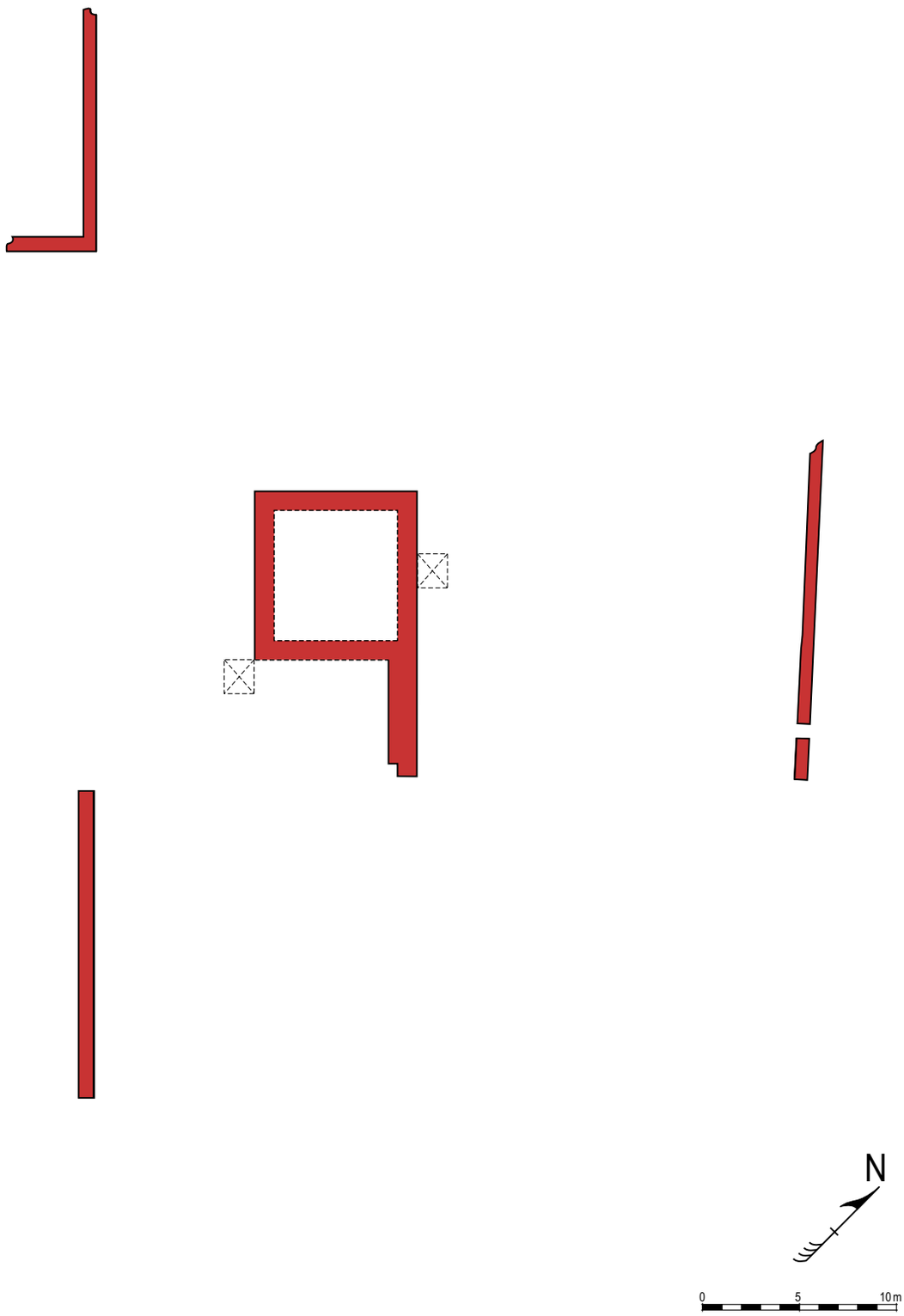

Figure 9.7. Earlier Temple and miscellaneous walls as found, based on Persons' plan

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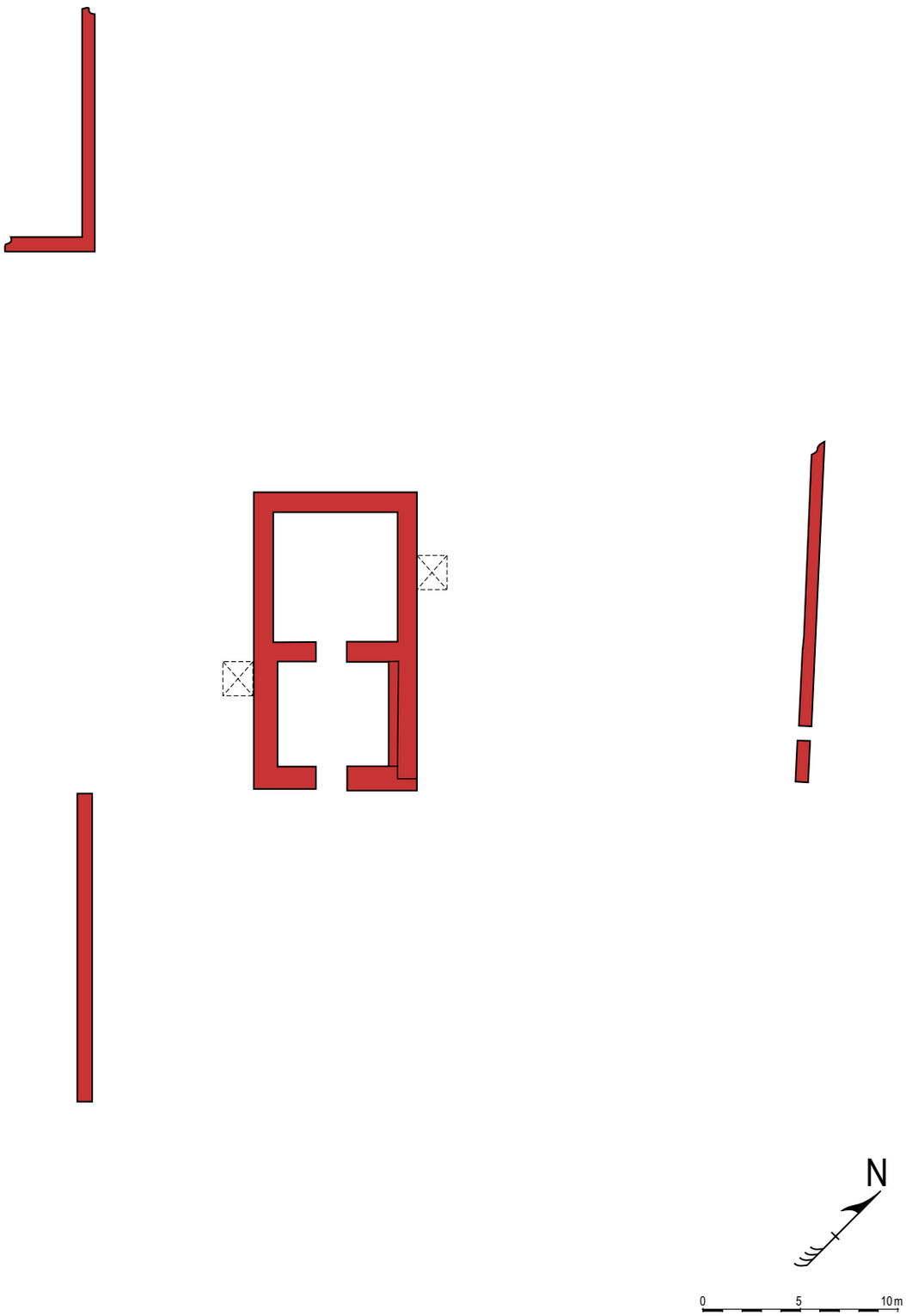

Figure 9.8. Reconstructed Plan of the Earlier Temple

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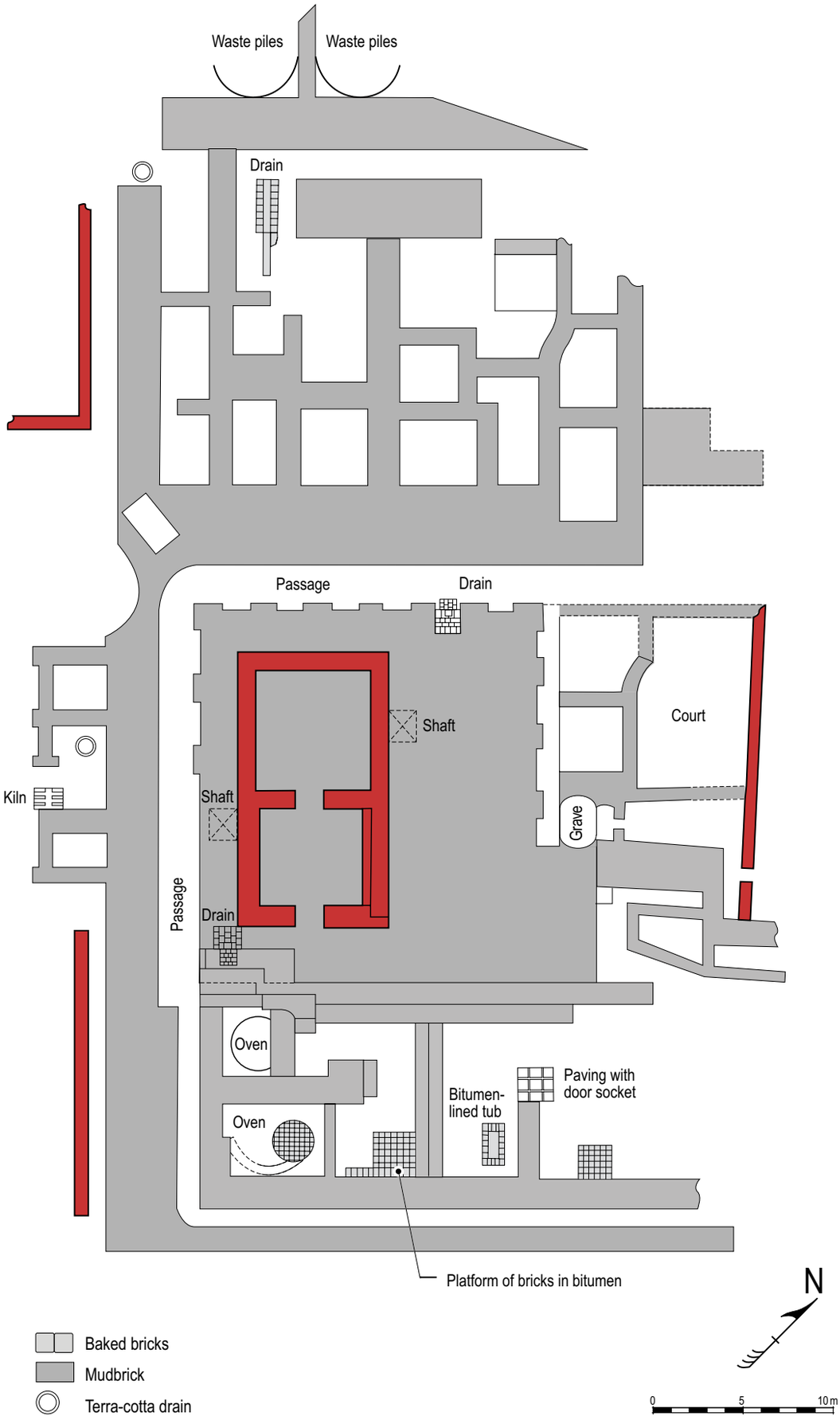

Figure 9.9. Combined plans of Earlier Temple (red) and Later Temple (gray)

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Several other walls that Persons recorded as earlier than the Later Temple period also are included in figure 9.7, but their stratigraphic relationship to the baked plano-convex brick structure was never determined, and their remains provide no hint as to possible function or plan.

Stratigraphic Relationship of the Two Temples

Work at Bismaya came to an end before the structure of baked plano-convex bricks could be investigated further. This, combined with the fact that it was embedded in the later mudbrick platform and reached primarily by tunneling, leave unanswered many questions concerning details of its construction, function, and exact stratigraphic relationship to the overlying terrace. However, Banks' shafts, Persons' descriptions, and present knowledge about ancient Mesopotamian building practices make it possible to suggest that figure 9.9 and the section reconstructed in figure 9.10 probably reflect fairly accurately the general situation on Mound V at Bismaya.

Upon an earlier layer of mudbrick (A) — either belonging to a built platform or resulting from the leveled remains of previous buildings (extending from -6.37 to -3.85 in the Southwest Shaft and -10.21 to -5.71 in the Center Shaft) — a structure of baked plano-convex bricks laid in bitumen mortar (B) was erected (at -3.85 to -2.50 in the Southwest Shaft). As excavated (fig. 9.7), this structure appears to consist of two elements: (1) a square chamber standing to a height of roughly 1.5 m with walls approximately 1 m thick, and with no apparent doorway, and (2) a wall the same length as, but thicker than, the northeast wall of that chamber, that is an extension of that wall to the south. A layer described as "mud" (C) (recorded at -5.1 to -5.7 m in the Center Shaft), lies at a level that corresponds to the lower courses of the baked brick structure and may represent floors associated with the use of that structure.

The baked brick "chamber" was at some point filled with unbaked mudbrick (D) and was subsequently capped by a single layer of baked plano-convex brick laid in and covered with bitumen (E).[421] Both Banks and Persons refer to this capped structure as "the plano-convex platform." The mudbrick of the temple terrace (F) was then laid over and around the platform, coming down — at least in the area of the Center Shaft — to the level of the top of the mud "floors" (C) around it. The depth of this encasing as we can document it seems to have varied from 5.1 m in the

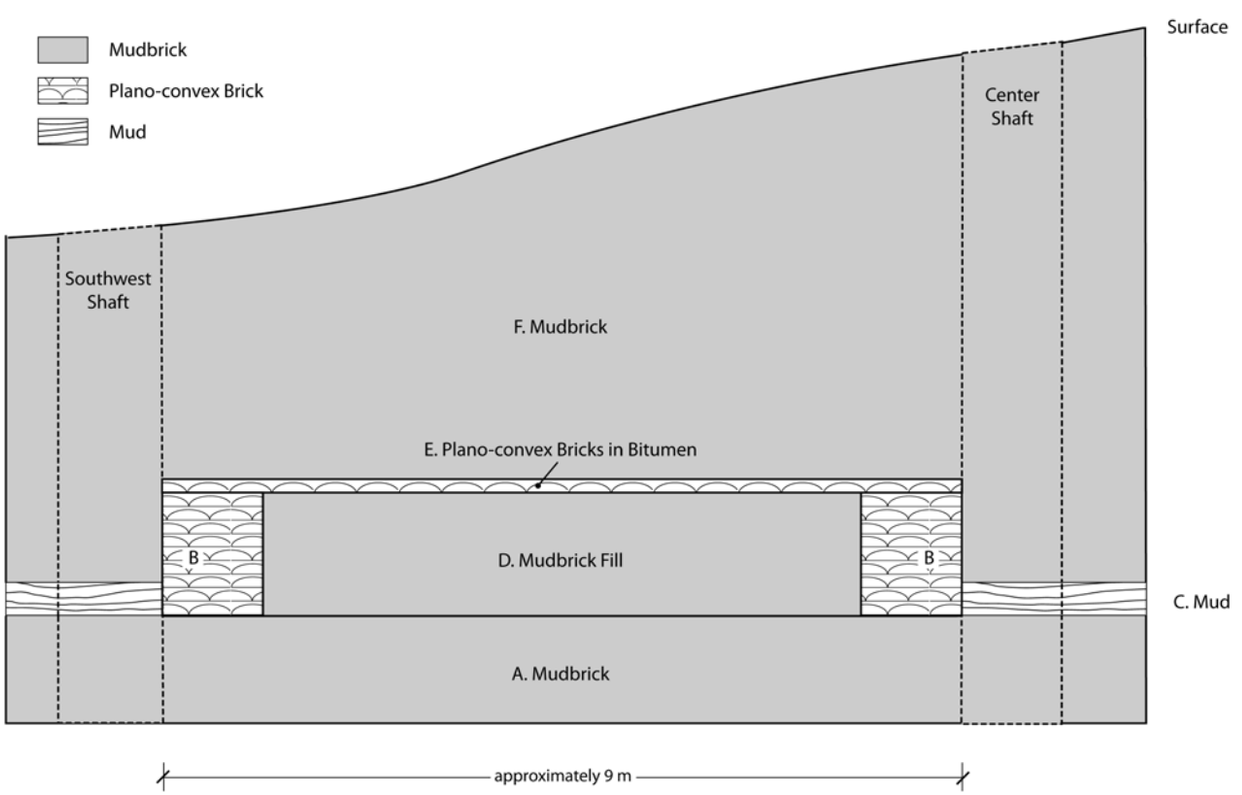

Figure 9.10. Section through the Earlier and Later Temples

[421] Day Book, April 3, 1904.

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Center Shaft to about 2.5 m on the northwest side. The reason(s) for this variation cannot now be determined, but may reflect the use of below-surface measurements on a highly sloping tell, original irregularities in the terrain surrounding the baked brick structure, or phases in the construction or repair of the overlying terrace.

FINDS FROM THE EARLIER TEMPLE

OBJECTS EARLIER THAN THE EARLIER TEMPLE

The only object that can be determined to have come from beneath the earlier temple is the large copper-alloy spike terminating in the figure of a crouching feline (A545; pl. 70), discussed above.

OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EARLIER TEMPLE (PLS. 41–60)

Almost all the objects from Mound V came from a stratum rich in artifacts that lay between the Earlier and the Later Temples. Banks is specific in describing this object-rich layer in only one instance — when dealing with what he called "the temple dump" to the northwest of the platform of the Later Temple. This "dump" seems to have been in the area that Banks marked "Trench" on Persons' plan (*Bismya*, p. 235; see fig. 9.5), presumably referring to the trench that was created by digging out the contents of the "dump."

Banks described this feature in some detail.[422] The layer of debris was about .5 m deep, measured about 4 m long × 2 m wide, and lay scarcely 1 m below the surface of the mound. His field notes record that "the stratum of the ancient dump seems to run up to the surface near the north corner and is deeper nearer the west. Just above it are 40 cm. of ashes."[423] The deposit consisted primarily of fragments of stone vessels of various types, plus a few pieces of sculpture, relief, and inlay. Mixed in with these were broken fragments of baked plano-convex bricks, which indicated to Banks that this was rubble from the destruction of a temple that had been built of the same material.

It is clear from Banks' field notes and reports to Harper, however, that this stratum was not restricted to the area just described, but was part of a layer that underlay most of the structures shown in figure 9.5. The deposit may have been particularly densely packed in the location Banks referred to as the "dump," but it seems to have been part of a much larger feature than he realized.

Banks' Day Book and Reports show that he encountered this layer in several other locations. One was immediately above the course of bitumen-covered bricks that capped the Earlier Temple. Most of the finds on April 4, 5, and 11 came from this location.[424] They included two tiny fragments of inscribed stone vessels (A206 and A228; pl. 47a–b) and "twelve fragments of a blue stone vase upon which are engraved illustrations of a ziggurat" (A193a–b; pl. 53b).[425] Earlier, Banks had noted that "A blue sandstone fragment of a vase and a large lapis bead were found on the plano-convex platform."[426] The vase fragment bears part of a cuneiform sign (A206; pl. 47a). From here also came a fragment of a carved steatite vase with an inscription of King Mesilim of Kish (see fig. 3.8). It joins a piece found in the dump (together the pieces comprise A192b; pl. 51),[427] providing a strong indication that the two areas were part of the same deposit.[428]

Banks encountered this layer again while digging the outer "crematorium" south of the temple platform. Here he found twelve fragments of a large marble statue with folded hands, seated and holding a flat dish. Later in the day another fragment of the same statue was found near the east corner.[429] The fact that Banks thought that there was a bitumen paving 1.9 m below the floor of this oven (fig. 9.6) might suggest that there was yet another bitumen-covered layer of bricks there. In *Bismya* he recorded that a fragmentary head of black diorite came from the same location.[430] However, the findspot of that piece is not specified in either the Day Book or Reports.

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[422] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," pp. 35–36; *Bismya*, pp. 259–76.

[423] Day Book, April 17, 1904. There is only one other mention of ashes in association with this stratum, in Report No. 22, May 27, 1904. There Banks wrote of the "crematoria": "The ashes of the furnace did not necessarily mix with those of the dead, for they could be taken out by the door of the furnace while the ashes of the dead were swept from the round platform into the pit. At the bottom of the first pit is a layer of ashes about a foot thick and in it are remains of bones but so minute that an examination is difficult." It was here that Banks found fragments of statues and, apparently, another layer of bitumen.

[424] Day Book.

[425] Day Book, April 4, 1904. Banks noted that "fragments of this vase have been found before."

[426] Day Book, February 16, 1904.

[427] The right-hand half of the large fragment shown on pl. 52 was found on top of the platform, the left-hand fragment in the dump.

[428] Day Book April 4, 11, 27, 1904; Report Nos. 15, April 8, and 18, April 29.

[429] Day Book February 16, 1904; Report No. 10, February 17, 1904. These statue fragments are not in the Oriental Institute Museum collection.

[430] Pages 246–47. This is probably the piece now in the Eski Şark Museum, no. 3096.

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Another object that came from this stratum is the statue of King Lugaldalu, now in the Eski Şark Museum, Istanbul (EŞ 3235; pl. 41).[431] The headless statue was found on January 27, 3 m below the surface of the mound, lying on its back with feet toward the corner of the Later Temple. Fragments of the toes and pedestal lay nearby.[432] Banks described the statue as embedded in the west corner of the mudbrick platform of the later plano-convex brick temple.[433] The head was discovered three weeks later 30 m away[434] at the north corner of the temple in dirt near a wall, less than 1 m below the surface. Close to it were a smaller head of a female figure (A175; pl. 42) and the famous Bismaya vase (A195a–c; pls. 55, 105).[435] Two days later, a workman digging in the spot where the statue had been found discovered a disk of mother-of-pearl engraved with a rosette (A307; pl. 60c) and two fragments of an inscribed stone vase (A229; pl. 46c).[436]

The examples just cited are the strongest indications of the presence of this artifact-rich layer, which contained parts of broken pieces found at not inconsiderable distances from one another, but there are many others (e.g., A226a–c; pl. 46b). Taken together, they suggest that the stratum underlay all the structures shown in figure 9.5. What is less easy to determine are the exact details of the relationship of this layer to the Earlier Temple. The layer lay on top of the course of bricks that sealed that temple, but the question remains whether it extended down along the building's sides, literally filling some of the area around it. There are several indications that such was the case. For example, on February 20, Banks noted in his Day Book that "most of these objects from the temple were on a level with or just below the wall of plano-convex bricks." There also is some indication that the filling in of the Earlier Temple contained similar objects, as Banks recorded that when a workman dug into the northwest side to ascertain its thickness, "within all was dirt but just beneath the platform were two fragments of engraved blue stone."[437]

The picture that emerges from all this evidence is the following: A stratum rich in artifacts lay over, around, and possibly within the Earlier Temple. It consisted of objects, mostly broken, whose pieces were scattered over the area and mixed in with fragments of plano-convex baked bricks. Banks himself recognized that many of the objects were so badly broken that they appeared to have been intentionally smashed.[438] A layer of ash noted by Banks in two locations, together with the fact that some of the objects show traces of burning (e.g., A187, A188, A273; pl. 43a–b, d; and A271; pl. 60e), indicate that fire also may have played a role in the deposition of this stratum. The depth of the deposit was greatest at the center of the conical mound and ran closer to the surface at its edges, so that the "dump" was at a depth of only 1 m.

The objects that can be determined to have come from this layer are shown on plates 41–60. They are typical of finds from temples of the Early Dynastic period and suggest that the layer consisted of the inventory of a temple, purposely broken and scattered (and perhaps burned) prior to the construction of the Later Temple. On inscribed stone vessels from this stratum, the name of the temple is given as Esar,[439] and the vessel is dedicated directly to the temple, rather than to a deity. However, the presence of one vessel fragment dedicated to the goddess Ninḫursag (A192a–c; pl. 51) and a second bearing her epithet, Dingirmaḫ (A205; pl. 45a), leave little doubt that Ninḫursag was the goddess whose temple was the Esar. This temple must have included or been associated with the Earlier Temple, possibly along with other structures not found or investigated by Banks. The fact that fragments of baked plano-convex bricks were mixed in with the artifacts in the "dump" may indicate that the remains of further structures of that material had been incorporated into the stratum.

Banks himself realized the nature of this layer while he was in the field, but seems to have forgotten his conclusions by the time he wrote *Bismya*. In his Day Book entry for April 14, 1904, he wrote

> Nearly all of these objects were found about 50 cm. below the surface just outside the inner wall on the northwest side of the temple. There seems to be a layer of them, with very little terra cotta among them. It is pretty certain that the temple of plano-convex bricks was leveled off to make the land level for the temple with the

[431] Banks, "The Oldest Statue in the World," pp. 57–59; *Bismya*, pp. 185–206; Aruz, *Art of the First Cities*, pp. 63–64.

[432] Report No. 8, January 28 and February 2, 1904. In *Bismya* (pp. 186–88) Banks mistakenly reports that the statue was discovered on January 26.

[433] Banks, "The Oldest Statue in the World," p. 57.

[434] In *Bismya*, p. 193, Banks mistakenly reports that it lay 100 m away.

[435] Day Book, February 16, 1904, and Report No. 10, February 17, 1904. Banks (1904, p. 58) reports the discovery as having taken place two days later and in *Bismya*, p. 266, he mistakenly states that the vase was found in the "dump."

[436] Day Book, February 18, 1904.

[437] Day Book, April 20, 1904.

[438] Day Book, April 13, 1904.

[439] A211 (pls. 46a, 106a), A212 (pl. 45b), A214 (pl. 50c), A216 (pl. 49a), A226a–c (pl. 46b), A229 (pl. 46c), A231a–b (pl. 47c), A233 (pl. 47d), A234 (pl. 47e), and A235a–b (pl. 48).

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bricks with the two grooves and the remains of that temple and of its furnishings, are here. The rubbish is filled with fragments of plano-convex bricks, showing that all this came from the temple in which those bricks were used.

THE DATE OF THE EARLIER TEMPLE

The finds from the artifact-rich stratum indicate a date in what Porada, Hansen, and others would call late Early Dynastic I and Early Dynastic IIIa.[440] Three fragments, at least two of which are from the same vessel, of reclining bovine figures (A187, A188, A273; pl. 43a–b, d), were placed by Behm-Blanke in his Stilgruppe IV, which he dates to "Mesilim-stil." roughly equivalent with Early Dynastic II.[441] The name of Mesilim himself appears on fragments of inscribed stone vessels (A211; pls. 46a, 106a; and A192a–c; pl. 51), part of one of which was found on the plano-convex brick platform. The chronological position of this king has been endlessly debated, but seems to fall at or near the very beginning of Early Dynastic IIIa.[442] Braun-Holzinger would place the female head (A175; pl. 42) found with the head of the statue of Lugaldalu (EŞ 3235; pl. 41) in her Stilstufe II, roughly equivalent to Sin Temple IX, which the excavators date to Early Dynastic II–IIIa.[443] The statue of Lugaldalu bears many stylistic parallels with those of Enmetena and his brother Meanesi,[444] and cannot be far removed from them in time. Braun-Holzinger places them in her Stilstufe III along with a second piece from Bismaya that was found by Persons in a location that cannot now be determined.[445] They would date to Early Dynastic IIIb. A possible indication of remains of a slightly earlier period is the inscribed vessel of Luma (A208; pl. 65e), which is a type that Braun-Holzinger sees as restricted to the Jamdat Nasr and early Early Dynastic periods.[446] All this evidence indicates a range in date for the temple from which the objects in the artifact-rich stratum came as late Early Dynastic I–IIIb.

OBJECTS FROM THE LATER TEMPLE

The only objects excavated by Banks that can be securely associated with the Later Temple, whose brickwork encased the Earlier Temple and the layer rich in artifacts, are four items from a foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe, ruler of Adab. They were found lying atop the baked brick layer coated with bitumen that capped the earlier temple.[447] The deposit consisted of an inscribed adze-shaped object (referred to by Banks as "axe-shaped") with a spike or pin inserted into the hole at its end and two tablets (A542, A543, A1159, A1160; pls. 61 and 111). The adze-shaped object, pin, and one of the tablets were of a copper alloy; the second tablet of white stone. Banks recorded the relative positions of the pieces when discovered in both his field notes for April 4, 1904, and in Report No. 15 to Harper (fig. 9.11). He indicated that the "axe" lay on the pavement in a central position, pinned to the ground with the inscription facing up, flanked by the stone tablet to the left (inscription facing up) and the metal tablet to the right (lying inscription side down). Similar positioning occurs in uninscribed foundation deposits found in situ at Mari in the foundations of Ishtar Temples c and a and in the foundation deposits of Ur-Nanshe, which are the closest parallels to that of Eʾiginimpaʾe.[448]

Cooper translates the inscription on these pieces "For Dingirmaḫ, Eʾiginimpaʾe, the ruler of Adab, built the Emaḫ, and buried foundation deposits within its base." He notes that T. Jacobsen (privately) said that the base (úr) is a replica of the temple built above the foundation (uš) and that the base is filled with earth to form the temple terrace (temen), upon which the actual temple is built. Jacobsen would translate the inscription "For Dingirmaḫ, Eʾiginimpaʾe, the ruler of Adab, built the Emaḫ, and against its base below I filled in a foundation-terrace" — which would describe perfectly the situation shown in figure 9.10.[449] These inscriptions leave no doubt that the temple complex shown in figure 9.5 was the Emaḫ, built by Eʾiginimpaʾe for Dingirmaḫ.[450]

A second adze-shaped object with a spike or pin inserted into the hole at its end had been found on February 1, 1904, in one of the rooms at the west corner of the temple, but Banks had not realized its significance. The entry in his Day Book records the discovery of "a copper door pin 20 cm. long" and is accompanied by a sketch that leaves

[440] Porada et al., "Chronology of Mesopotamia," pp. 103–13.
[441] Behm-Blancke, *Das Tierbild*, pp. 45, 70, table 3.
[442] Porada et al., "Chronology of Mesopotamia," pp. 105–06.
[443] Braun-Holziger, *Beterstatuetten*, p. 77.
[444] Moortgat, *Art of Ancient Mesopotamia*, pl. 85, 87–88.
[445] Braun-Holziger, *Beterstatuetten*, p. 61. The statue is now EŞ 3053; *Bismya*, pp. 442–43.
[446] Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, pp. 104–05.
[447] Report No. 15; Day Book, April 4, 1904. In *Bismya*, Banks is much more vague than in his original notes and report. He indicates that four tablets of copper and one of marble were found in the ruins of the temple (p. 200) along with three of the ax-shaped objects with spikes thrust through their holes (p. 275). He gives no further information about their exact findspots.
[448] Ellis, *Foundation Deposits*, p. 47, 51–52; fig 2.
[449] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, Eʾiginimpaʾe 3, p. 16.
[450] Yang Zhi (*SIA*, p. 17) is mistaken in interpreting these objects as proving "positively" that Eʾiginimpaʾe built the underlying plano-convex brick temple.

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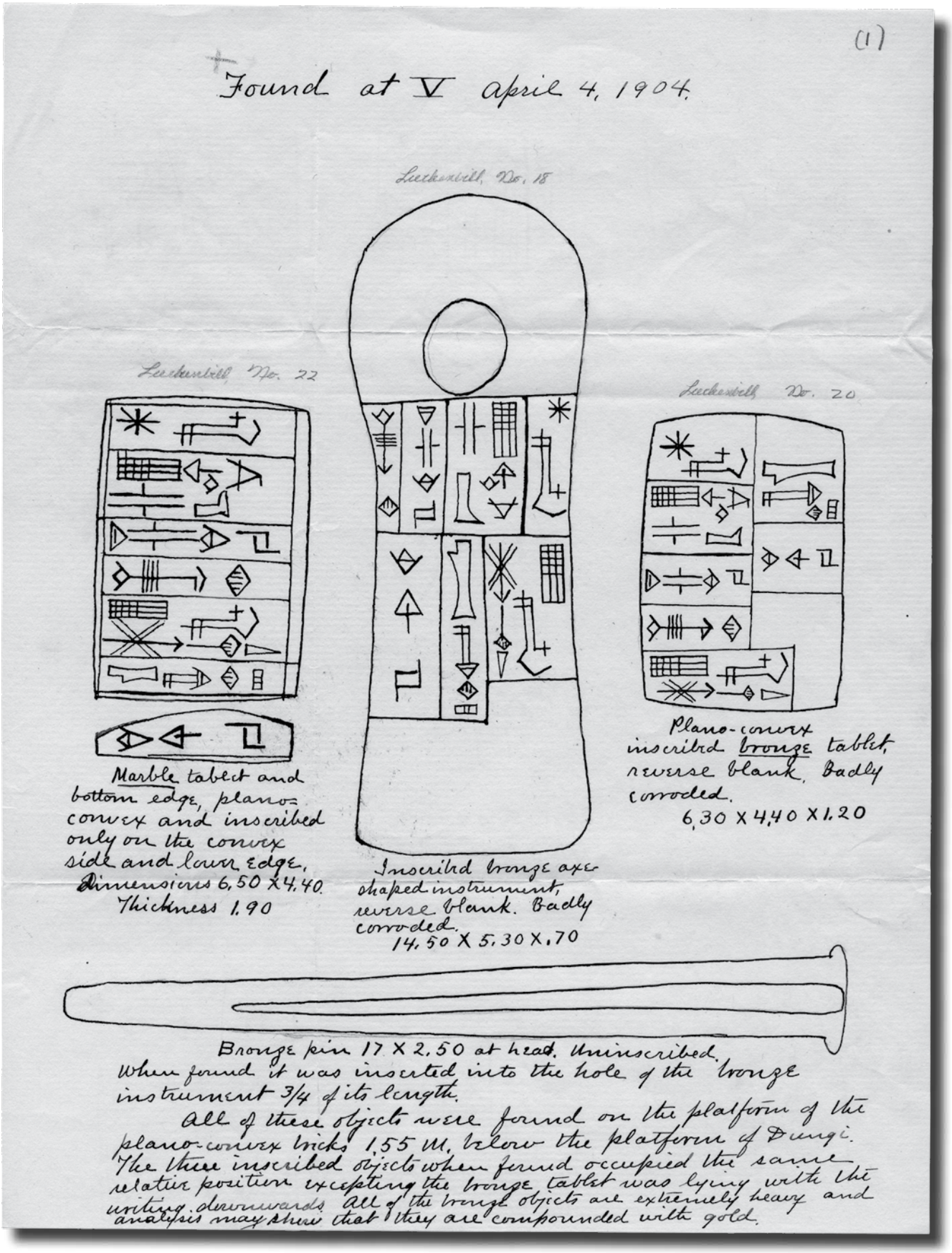

Figure 9.11. Banks' drawing and description of the objects from the foundation deposit of E'iginimpa'e. Enclosure with Report No. 15, April 8, 1904

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little doubt that it was part of the same type of foundation deposit. Banks himself realized the significance of the earlier discovery after he found the foundation deposit atop the plano-convex structure. He noted in his Day Book on April 15:

> In cleaning some of the objects found some time ago, I discovered that among the objects from the temple found earlier was what I had called a pin of a door post and a small bronze piece. I at once recognized them to be identical in shape with the two bronze objects found with the marble tablet on the top of the plano-convex brick temple…. The same inscription was found on this as on the others, but the spacing is different…. They are made of the same heavy material, probably a mixture of bronze and antimony, but the tablet is a very little thinner than the other.

He reported this find to Harper on April 22: "I am also pleased to report that we have found another bronze tablet and an axe shaped instrument both having apparently the same inscription and identical with that upon the objects of bronze and marble copies of which I have sent. They are badly corroded."[451] These objects may well have belonged to a second in situ foundation deposit, the stone tablet for which had already weathered out.[452] However, there is no way to be certain of that fact. In *Bismya* Banks states that three ax-shaped objects were found; the two just discussed are the only ones in the Oriental Institute Museum collection.[453]

Objects from an Undetermined Level of the Temple

The remaining objects from the temple that cannot be securely assigned to a level are shown on plates 63–69. They share numerous characteristics with the items from the artifact-rich stratum, consisting primarily of broken statuary, broken stone vessels — some inscribed and others belonging to the carved steatite tradition — as well as a fragment of a decorated wall plaque. One is probably safe in assuming, therefore, that the vast majority of them came from that stratum, but were not recorded in sufficient detail by Banks to allow them to be assigned to that level.

A probable exception to this is a fragment of a glass bracelet (A516; pl. 69d) that is probably fairly modern. Two copper-alloy T-shaped instruments (A537, A538; pl. 69a–b) and a copper-alloy dagger blade (A544; pl. 69c) are unlike anything reported from any levels. They are the only copper objects recorded from Mound V despite the fact that Banks mentions finding large numbers of copper nails, fragments, and chips.[454] A piece of gold foil (A1218; pl. 69, not illustrated) recalls the gold inscribed with the name of Naram-Sin from a later level of the temple.

Architectural Parallels for the Earlier Temple

The baked plano-convex brick structure at Bismaya shares many unusual features with the "construction inférieure" on Tell K at Telloh (fig. 9.12),[455] which has been largely ignored in studies of Mesopotamian architecture.[456] They share the characteristic — unusual for the Early Dynastic period — of being large structures (as opposed to foundations or small installations) built of baked plano-convex bricks set in bitumen. They may also share the presence of a foundation or paving of limestone blocks.[457]

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[451] Report No. 17.

[452] The only other ax-shaped object and peg from Bismaya in the Oriental Institute Museum collection, A541a and b (pls. 62a–b, 110c) probably are from this deposit. They have been heavily cleaned, which would not be surprising if they originally were, as Banks stated, "badly corroded." There are two additional copper E'iginimpa'e foundation tablets in the collection: A1161–62 (pls. 62c–d, 110b–c). One of them must be the tablet from this deposit (A1162 has been heavily cleaned, as have the ax-shaped object and peg). The other is likely to be a piece that Banks bought from a Montifik woman on May 15 (Day Book; Report No. 21, May 20) and that he surmised was probably stolen from the site. A stone E'iginimpa'e foundation deposit tablet from the Emaḫ, now in the collection of the Hermitage (Shileĭko, "Votivny," pp. 7–8, pl. 3:2) may well have been found with one of these copper tablets.

[453] The third may be a bronze "spade" now in the Eski Şark Museum (EŞ 3127), which is the appropriate size.

[454] Day Book, December 31, 1903; January 24, 1904; February 6, 1904.

[455] De Sarzec and Heuzey, *Découvertes en Chaldée*, pp. 411–16; Heuzey, *Une villa royale*, pp. 45–68; Parrot, *Tello*, pp. 54–60.

[456] A notable exception is Crawford, "Construction Inférieure," in which the author calls into question aspects of Parrot's reworking of de Sarzec's discoveries in his reconsideration of work at the site (Parrot, *Tello*, pp. 54–60). Specifically, she questions whether the room marked "2" on Parrot's plan (fig. 9.10) was part of the original structure or was added after that structure was encased in the brickwork marked "f." While it is true that the bases of the walls of Room 2 are not indicated on de Sarzec's sections (e.g., de Sarzec and Heuzey, "Construction antérieure à Our-Nina," pl. 3), it is also true that no mention is made of Room 2 having been added at the time of that encasing, and the implication of de Sarzec's texts, in this reader's opinion, is that the room was part of the temple from the beginning, as Parrot indicates.

[457] As mentioned above, Banks repeatedly reports finding limestone blocks in the tunnels he used to investigate the Earlier Temple, but he is nowhere clear about their relationship to that structure (Day Book, January 31, February 1, February 3, 1904).

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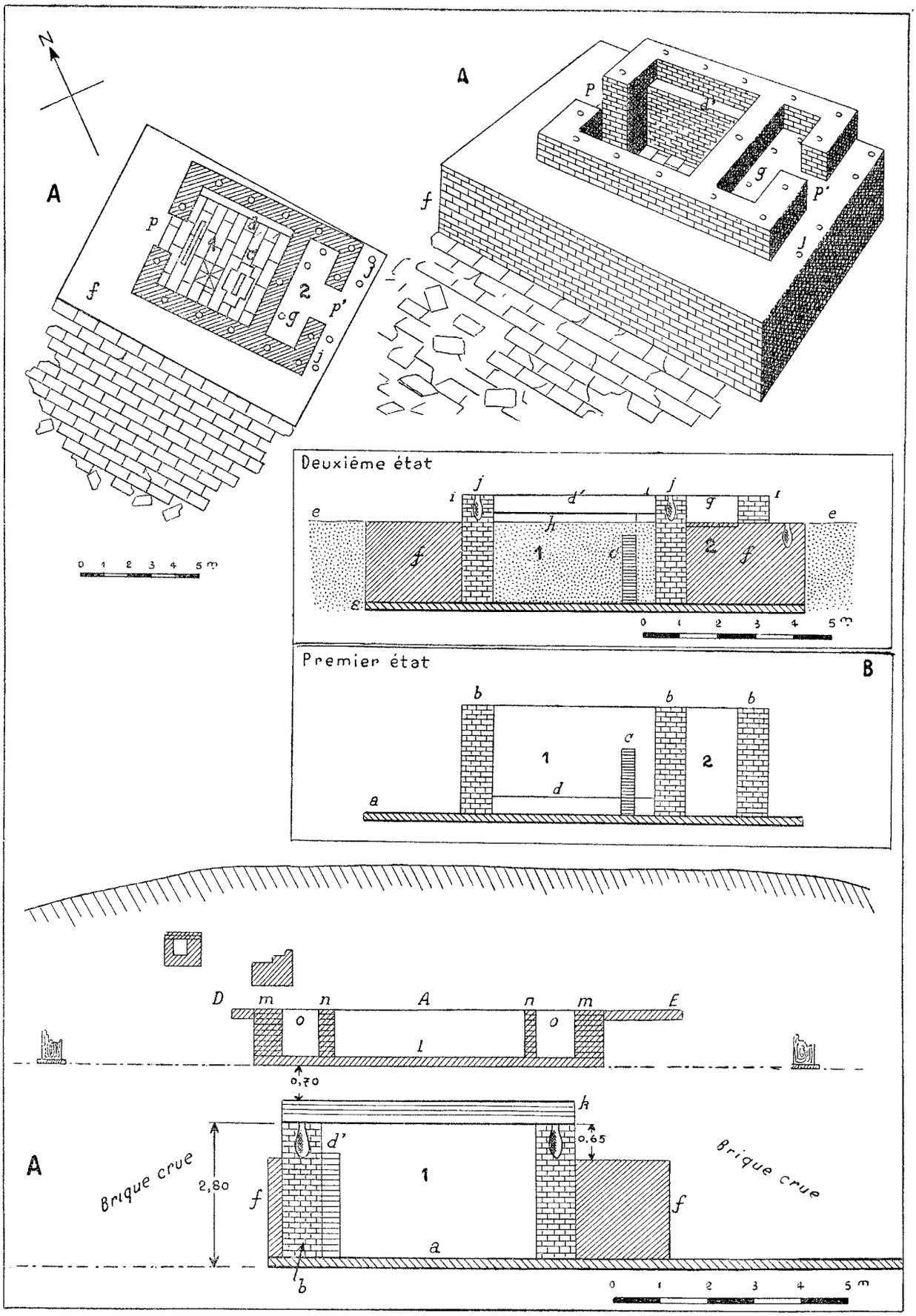

Figure 9.12. The construction inférieure at Telloh (Parrot, *Tello*, fig. 13)

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In addition, the tops of the walls of both buildings contained, at the corners and at regular intervals along the sides, bitumen-lined cavities, the function of which is completely enigmatic and which do not have parallels elsewhere. The Telloh cavities were described and discussed in detail by de Sarzec and Heuzey (fig. 9.13).[458] Unfortunately, no drawings or photographs of the bitumen-lined cavities in the walls at Bismaya have been preserved. The only evidence of their form is Banks' statement that they were cylindrical and Persons' description of them as rounded.[459] The baked plano-convex brick structure at Bismaya and the construction inférieure at Telloh also share aspects of subsequent treatment: both were filled in, after which they were capped by a layer(s) of baked bricks set in bitumen and were then completely encased in the brickwork of later temples.

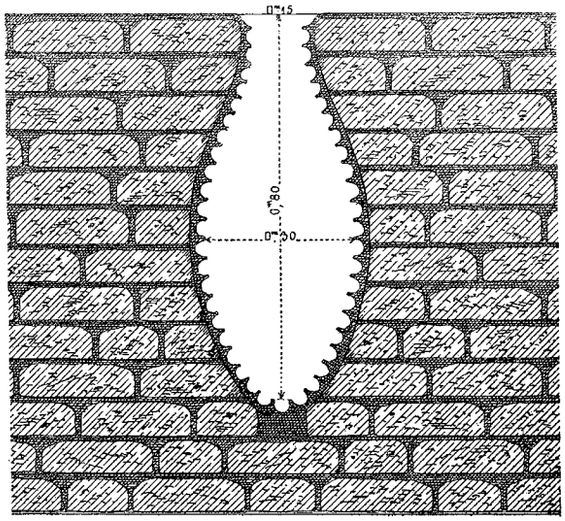

Figure 9.13. Bitumen-lined cavity in the construction inférieure at Telloh (Heuzey, *Une villa royale*, fig. 41)

Because of these similarities, it seems reasonable to use the features of the more fully excavated and recorded Telloh structure to propose a tentative reconstruction of the one at Bismaya (fig. 9.8). Based on the Telloh building and the preserved remains at Bismaya, it seems reasonable to suggest that the Bismaya structure also may have been bipartite in plan, with the extended northeastern wall being all that survives of the second chamber to the south. If such were the case, entry into the building may have been through the southern chamber with access into the northern room through a doorway in its southeast edge, which was the only part of the building not fully investigated by Banks. Persons' plan suggests that the extension wall at Bismaya may have been constructed in two parts — an exterior section, of the same width as the meter-thick wall of the northern chamber, and a narrower, interior section. This two-part construction would find an exact parallel in the construction inférieure, which had a brick inner wall or bench along the northeastern wall of its larger chamber. Because the interior of the Bismaya building was never excavated, there is no way of knowing whether it contained, in addition to the "two fragments of engraved blue stone," sculptures or foundation deposits like those found at Telloh.

The construction inférieure was excavated in the infancy of Near Eastern archaeology, as was the baked plano-convex brick structure at Bismaya, and the latter was, in addition, never completely investigated. For these reasons, it is not possible to be more precise about the exact nature of the two structures. For example, we can suggest, but cannot prove, that they were used as rooms before being filled with mudbrick and that they served as part (perhaps the cella, as Parrot suggested[460]) of larger temple complexes whose remaining portions were constructed of unbaked brick that was not detected by the excavators. However, the possibility remains that both structures were designed from the beginning as elaborately constructed water-resistant terraces whose function was to support structures that once stood upon their summits or were part of an elaborate, largely symbolic foundation system for what lay above.

Whatever their initial purpose/function might have been, the subsequent history of the Earlier Temple at Bismaya and the construction inférieure at Telloh was identical. Both were filled in, capped, and surrounded by the apparently purposefully broken remains of temple furniture.[461] Each was then covered by a subsequent temple. Parrot is probably correct in noting that the subsequent temple at Telloh, which was attributed to Ur-Nanshe by the excavators,[462] was not built by that ruler, whose name appears on objects that were, for the most part, found at levels well below it.[463] This would suggest that there was a temple built by Ur-Nanshe above the construction inférieure and below the building originally attributed to him. The fact that the Ur-Nanshe foundation deposits found here are the closest parallels to the Bismaya foundation deposits of Eʾiginimpaʾe, coupled with the near identity of the Earlier Temple and the construction inférieure, either suggest that the two rulers cannot be far removed in time, or attest to a strong continuity in certain temple building practices/rituals during the Early Dynastic period.

[458] For example, de Sarzec and Heuzey, "Construction antérieure à Our-Nina," pp. 45–49; Heuzey, *Une villa royale*, p. 59.
[459] Banks, "The Bismya Temple," pp. 32–33; Report No. 51, July 3, 1905.
[460] Parrot, *Tello*, p. 58.
[461] Parrot, *Tello*, pp. 56–58, fig. 14.
[462] Shown in Parrot, *Tello*, fig. 15.
[463] Parrot, *Tello*, pp. 60–67.

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Architectural Parallels for the Later Temple

The structures mapped by Persons and shown in figure 9.5 bear a striking resemblance to two Mesopotamian temples whose shared similarities have already been treated in detail by P. Delougaz: the Early Dynastic temple ovals at ʿUbaid and Khafajah (fig. 9.14).[464]

The terrace at Bismaya, like the terraces at Khafajah and ʿUbaid, is a rectangular structure with buttressed facades built of solid unbaked mudbrick. The terraces are similar in scale: that at ʿUbaid measuring 33 × 26 m,[465] at Khafajah 30 × 25 m,[466] and at Bismaya 21 × 20 m. However, the ʿUbaid platform has an embellishment not found at the other two sites — a foundation of two courses of limestone rubble masonry above which are 1.6 m of baked plano-convex libn, 1.25 m thick.[467] At all three sites a stepped ramp gives access from an open area to the top of the terrace on which, presumably, a temple once stood. At Khafajah and Bismaya, the staircases are placed off-center; the stair at ʿUbaid, while not perpendicular to the edge of the terrace, is roughly centered.

The Bismaya terrace resembles the ʿUbaid one in having an extension to one side, partly joined to it and partly cut off by a narrow passage. At ʿUbaid this passage terminated in a staircase that gave access to the top of the terrace. The side platform at ʿUbaid (which did not have limestone and baked brick foundations) measured 17.7 × 8.5 m[468] as preserved, while that at Bismaya was about 20 × 13.5 m. It is not known whether the side extension at ʿUbaid once supported ovens and water installations like those found at Bismaya, because its surface had completely eroded away.

The Bismaya terrace, like the one at Khafajah, was closely surrounded on three sides by a rectangular wall, which had rooms outside of it on at least two sides. No similar wall was found at ʿUbaid.

Banks and Persons record no traces of an oval wall at Bismaya and, despite the similarities cited above, the existence of such must remain an unanswered question. It is almost certain that an oval wall contemporary with the terrace, if one had once existed, was no longer preserved in 1904 due to the slope of the conical mound. There is a single reference, in Report No. 8, to the existence of "an immense wall, four meters in thickness, running about the entire temple and forming the enclosure" which lay "about ten meters distant from the ziggurat." However, it is never mentioned again in the expedition records and appears on no plan.

It also is interesting to note that the temples at both ʿUbaid and Bismaya belonged to the goddess Ninḫursag and that there are traces of later building activities of Shulgi on both sites.[469]

The Name of the Temple and its Deity

The inscriptional evidence from Mound V is summarized in table 9.1. Objects from the artifact-rich stratum that overlay the Earlier Temple all use the temple name Esar, which occurs on one royal statue (EŞ 3235; pl. 41) and ten vessels or vessel fragments (A211 [pls. 46a, 106a], A212 [pl. 45b], A214 [pl. 50c], A216 [49a], A226 [pl. 46b], A229 [pl. 46c], A231a–b [pl. 47c], A233 [pl. 47d], A234 [pl. 47e], A235a–b [pl. 48]).[470] This name does not appear on any object that can be shown to be stratigraphically later than those ruins. The Esar inscriptions often mention the rulers who dedicated the objects on which they appear, which usually were presented to the temple and not to a deity. Cooper notes that it is only in these Esar inscriptions that dedications are made directly to a temple, rather than to a god.[471] Jacobsen believed that these dedications may all have been connected to the *burgi*-rite explicitly mentioned in the Mesilim inscription on stone vessel fragment A211 (pls. 46a, 106a) and that the rite "apparently was a privilege of the temple in question rather than of its deity."[472] However, one inscribed vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts (A192a–c; pl. 51) bears the inscription "Mesilim, king of Kish, beloved son of Ninḫursag for Ninḫursag,"[473] giving the name of the goddess associated with the Earlier Temple. Another inscription on a stone vessel fragment from the artifact-rich stratum (A205; pl. 45a) reads simply "For Dingirmaḫ," which is an epithet of the goddess Ninḫursag.[474]

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[464] Delougaz, "A Short Investigation"; *The Temple Oval*, pp. 140–45.
[465] UE 1, p. 65.
[466] Delougaz, *The Temple Oval*, pp. 140–45.
[467] UE 1, p. 66. It is curious, however, that the sequence limestone-baked brick-unbaked brick occurs in similar structures at Bismaya, ʿUbaid, and Telloh.
[468] UE 1, p. 71.
[469] RIME 3, p. 125 no. 16, and p. 150 no. 45.
[470] Not counting examples where only the E sign is preserved.
[471] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 15, Ad 1, n. 1.
[472] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 15, Ad 1, n. 1.
[473] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, pp. 19–20, Ki 3.3.
[474] *RLA* 9 s.v. Nin-ḫursaga.

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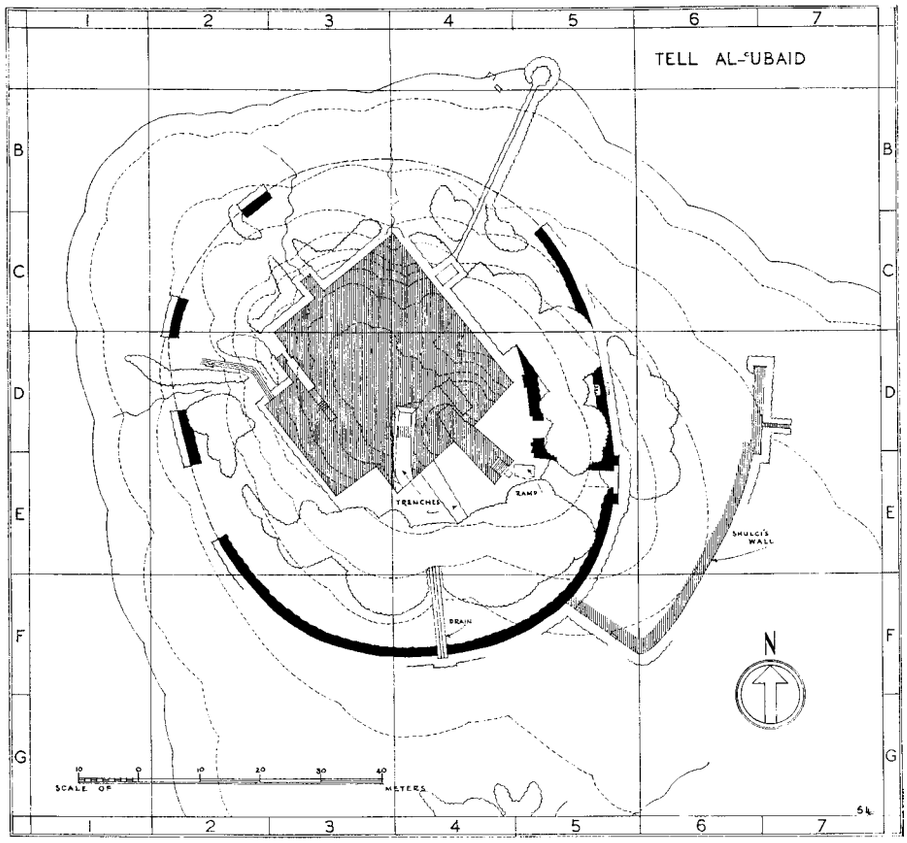

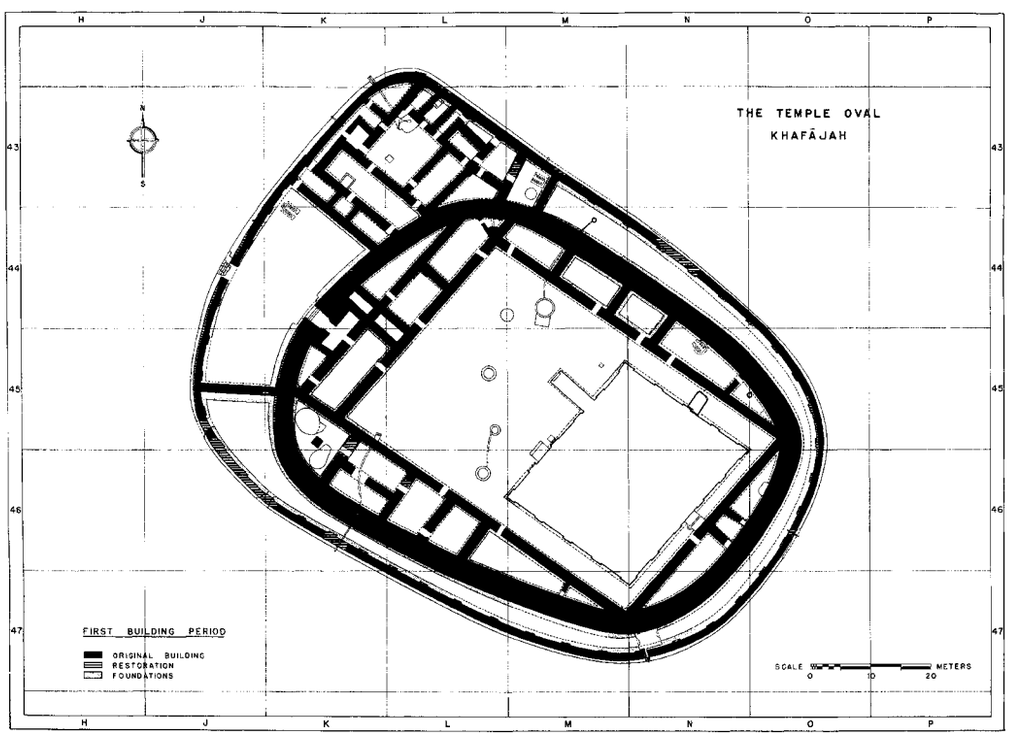

Figure 9.14. Top: plan of the Temple Oval at ʿUbaid (Delougaz, *The Temple Oval*, fig. 124); Bottom: plan of the Temple Oval at Khafajah, First Building Period (Delougaz, *The Temple Oval*, pl. 3)

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Table 9.1. Summary of the evidence from inscriptions of rulers from Mound V

Archaeological Level	*Rulers' Names and Titles*	*Temple Name*	*Divine Name*	*Object(s)*
EARLY DYNASTIC I				
Earlier Temple	Luma, ensi	Esar	—	A217, A208; pl. 65c, e
EARLY DYNASTIC IIIA				
Earlier Temple	Mesilim, lugal, and Ninkisalsi, ensi	Esar Esar	Ninḫursag	A192a–c; pl. 51 A211; pls. 46a, 106a
Earlier Temple	—	—	Dingirmaḫ	A205; pl. 45a
Earlier Temple	Medurba, lugal	Esar	—	A212; pl. 45b
EARLY DYNASTIC IIIB				
Earlier Temple	Lugaldalu, lugal	Esar	—	EŞ 3235; pl. 41
Later Temple	Eʾiginimpaʾe, ensi	Emaḫ	Dingirmaḫ	A542, A543, A1159, A1160; pls. 61a–d, 111
Later Temple	Bar[aḫenidu, ensi]	E[maḫ]	—	A7447; pls. 99, 112–13
AKKADIAN				
?	Naram-Sin, lugal	—	—	A1217; pl. 40a
UR III				
Platform encased in baked bricks and rooms to the west	Shulgi, lugal	—	Ninḫursag	A1140–A1143; pl. 35
	Shulgi and Ur-Ashgi, [ensi]	—	Ninḫursag	A199+A202; pl. 37
Brick	Amar-Sin, lugal	—	—	A1133; pl. 35a
KASSITE				
Bricks	Kurigalzu, lugal	Emaḫ	Ninḫursag	A1136–1139; pl. 34

The foundation deposits of the subsequent Later Temple (fig. 9.11 and pls. 61–62, 110b–c, 111) give its name as Emaḫ and state that it was built for Dingirmaḫ. The temple name Emaḫ occurs among the Mound V inscriptions only on objects from Eʾiginimpaʾe's foundation deposits. However, a stone figure of a reclining ram, now in the University of Pennsylvania Museum collection, bears a similar inscription: "For Dingirmaḫ, Eʾiginimpaʾe, the ruler of Adab, built the Emaḫ,"[475] further confirming the temple name change. A stone vessel fragment said to have been found just beneath the Shulgi platform (A227; pl. 65d)[476] is usually read as "E[sar] Bara[ḫenidu],"[477] but it could equally well be restored as "E[maḫ] Bara[ḫenidu]."

[475] Peobel, *Historical and Grammatical Texts*, no. 31, pls. 19 and 97. Braun-Holziger (1991, p. 322) suggests that the inscription is a modern addition. This is odd, given that she also writes (p. 319) that the majority of known inscribed animal figures bear a building inscription, rather than a votive inscription in the strictest sense. I agree with Cooper (1986, p. 16) that both the sculpture and its inscription are genuine. Hallo, who also accepts the inscription as genuine, refers to the figure as "a lion" (Hallo, *Early Mesopotamian Royal Titles*, p. 17). See also RIME 1, p. 29 no. 1.

[476] The exact stratigraphic position of this piece is problematical. It is described as being found just beneath the Shulgi platform, which would suggest it was associated with the Later Temple. However, the fact that it was found with "a great many fragments of marble" and two long shell beads gives the impression that it might have been part of the artifact-rich stratum (Day Book, April 6, 1904).

[477] For example, Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 16; *SIA*, p. 12.

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No. 29 of the Collection of Sumerian Temple Hymns shows that the Emaḫ was still in existence at approximately the time of Enḫeduanna. This hymn describes what we know was the temple's physical location, addressing it as "the house situated by the canal."[478] Tablets of the Akkadian period from Adab itself mention the dispensing of sheep, kids, emmer, and bread to the Emaḫ[479] and personnel associated with the cult of Ninḫursag in the city of Kesh.[480] However, the archaeological record does not tell us whether the Emaḫ of Eʾiginimpaʾe was still in use at this time or had been rebuilt by a subsequent ruler or rulers.

The baked bricks of Shulgi from Mound V (A1140–A1143; pl. 35) do not name a temple, but describe how that king built a weir/dam for Ninḫursag. A vessel found in fragments in what were probably remains of the Ur III structure (A199+A202; pl. 37) bears a dedication to the same goddess for the life of Shulgi by Ur-Ashgi, who is known from other inscriptions to have been a governor of Adab during that king's reign.[481]

Four Kassite bricks (A1136–1139; pl. 34) from Bismaya, all of which probably originally came from Mound V, bear an inscription stating that Kurigalzu restored the Emaḫ for Ninḫursag. They provide evidence of the long-lived association of the goddess and her temple with a single location, as was common throughout Mesopotamian history.

This leaves no doubt that the goddess Ninḫursag/Dingirmaḫ was worshipped in the series of temples that Banks investigated on Mound V. It does not indicate, however, the reason for the temple name change at the time of Eʾiginimpaʾe. Yang Zhi has suggested that the change coincided with the formal transfer of the cult of Ninḫursag from Kesh to Adab[482] — a suggestion that fails to take into account the prevalence of references linking Kesh and the goddess Ninḫursag down at least through the Old Babylonia period.[483]

[478] Sjöberg and Bergmann, *Sumerian Temple Hymns*, pp. 38–39.
[479] A680, A730, A752, and A1093.
[480] *SIA*, pp. 247–48.
[481] RIME 3, pp. 190–92.
[482] *SIA*, pp. 102–03.
[483] Gragg, "Keš Temple Hymn," pp. 160–63.

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CHAPTER 10

MOUND X: RESIDENCES OF THE EARLY AKKADIAN PERIOD?

WORK BY BANKS

In late January 1904, Banks put gangs to work on the two ridges that lay northwest and south of Mound V — Mounds X and XII according to his plan, although at the time of this work he had not yet numbered the mounds. He noted that the two ridges were composed of nothing but sand, and he suggested to Harper that "It seems that the ancient canal once ran through the city and that these low hills were formed by dredging the canal and putting the sand on the shore."[484] He later recorded working for two days at the beginning of April 1904 on Mound X, which he described as "a small elevation in the level height of the main ruin." There he found a small stone dish (A221; pl. 75e) in a grave next to a brick wall and "in the same place" a vase with two bitumen markings on its shoulder (A1198; pl. 75f) and a bronze finger ring that cannot now be identified.[485]

WORK BY PERSONS

Persons returned to work on Mound X a year later.[486] He reported having found twenty tablets in a room directly across the canal from the temple. "On the north extension of this same mound" they found a series of rooms of which he sent a plan and detailed description to Harper (fig. 10.1). The building appears to have been destroyed by fire, "for every room contained charred sections of the wooden rafters which spanned the space across the top." The walls of Rooms A and C bore semi-circular (and one square) cut-outs that were burned and which Persons took to have been kilns.

> The four rooms now uncovered were apparently all employed in this same business [as kilns], though some connecting doors remain as yet unknown. Rooms "A" and "C" have no connection with those directly adjoining except by the window in the wall between A and B, but this stands one and one half meters above the floor and could not have been designed for passage. The path of the heated gases from "A" can be traced along the wall, over its top, — which lacks by one half meter the height of the other walls — along the northern wall of "B" but not beyond the door.
>
> Across the end of A a bench of bricks rises one and one half meters above the floor, the top four layers being hard burned bricks of three grooves, the lower portion libben. The opening for the single fireplace contained in this room limits the extent of this bench at one end, the doorway into "C" at the other [pl. 71a]. The bottom of the kilns cannot be definitely determined but seems to have been twenty-five centimeters above the floor, and covered with burned bricks. Above the floor the lining rose for about one meter, its top being determined by a belt of deeply burned wall about twenty centimeters in width, and further up the walls are yellow pink or brown, according to the manner of burning. All these rooms are filled with the same soft flaky brown black earth which carries so much of promise and disappointment for in none of them was found a single article which might give evidence of the original purposes of these rooms.[487]

Two other trenches in the same mound uncovered, about 6 m from the "kilns," what Persons took to be "the rear apartments of houses" which contained both a drain (pl. 71b) and a fireplace (pl. 72a). The fireplace

> differed from conventional form in standing apart from the wall on its own base of libben, about one meter above the floor. In form it is rectangular, measuring about 30 × 30 × 22 cm., and is lined with three-grooved bricks upon the base and three vertical sides.

[484] Report No. 8, January 28 and February 2, 1904.
[485] Day Book, April 2 and 3, 1904; Report No. 15, April 8, 1904.
[486] Report Nos. 48–51, April 4–July 3, 1905.
[487] Report No. 48, April 14, 1905.

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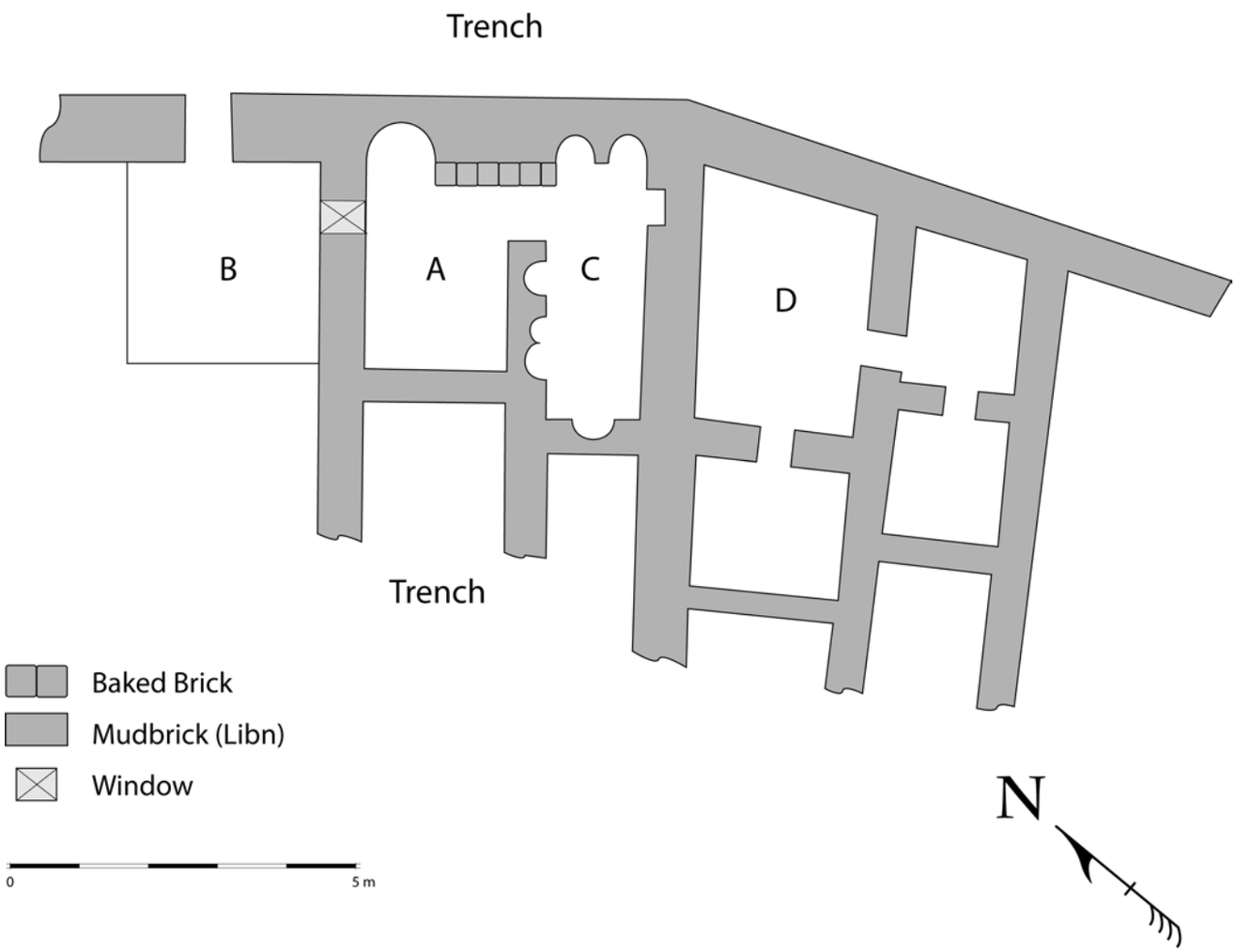

Figure 10.1. Plan of kilns and adjacent rooms,
based on Persons' plan enclosed with Report No. 48, April 14, 1905

> At a distance of two meters stood a platform of three-grooved bricks one meter square, from one side of which rose a U shaped drain similar to the modern Arabian WC. Below the platform the drain is circular in section, lined with terra cotta tiling about which is the usual packing of potsherds, and fourteen meters deep. This is the first of these necessary apartments to be uncovered, and its connection with the fireplace is not clear, but further excavation may develop some clue to the relationship.[488]

On the eastern side of the mound they found

> a grave with 14 vases of various sizes and dimensions, but very few unbroken [pl. 73a], and near to these a drain which is the first one found with a perfect top [pl. 72b]. Among the vases were two lamps of peculiar design the photograph of which will follow in our next report [pl. 73b]. I had hoped to find a grave in which the vases were arranged with sufficient system to permit a diagram of their positions but as some are always lying on their sides and some shattered beyond repair an accurate restoration of their original location has been impossible.

[488] Report No. 48, April 14, 1905.

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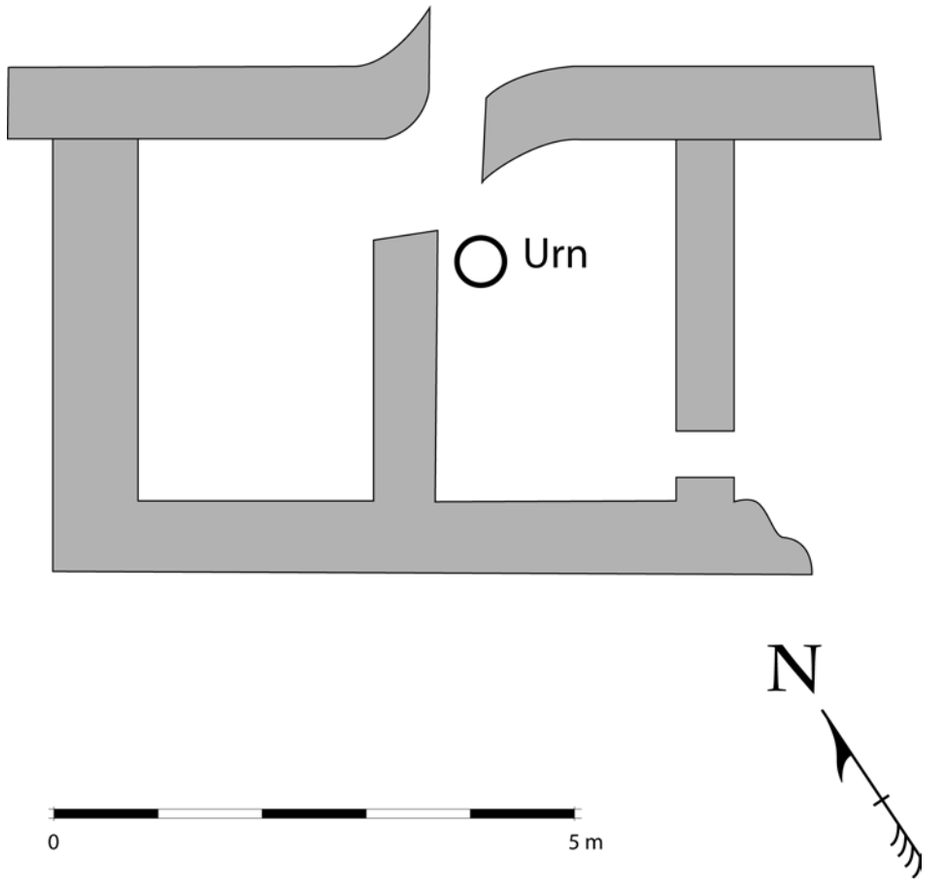

Figure 10.2. Plan of rooms containing a burial urn and tablets, based on a sketch enclosed by Persons with Report No. 49, April 21, 1905

In Report No. 49 he described uncovering a burial urn (fig. 10.2; pl. 74a)

> about which were clustered nearly fifty tablets beside many fragments and the pencils used in writing, both bone and copper.… The urn is very similar to many uncovered by Dr. Banks, being formed of unglazed terra cotta three centimeters in thickness. Its vertical section is oval, its horizontal section circular. Its height is 68 cm. and greatest outside diameter 49 cm. A short neck of 20 cm. diameter sits upon the sloping shoulders, and the edges are rolled outward to form the mouth. A thin coating of bitumen lines the urn but no ashes or other relics were found inside. Its original position is difficult to determine as it was resting above the floor and supported only by the hard packed earth filling this portion of the room. A doorway leading to an adjoining room contained an uninscribed socket of limestone which now measures 30 × 22 × 6 cm, but as none of its edges were intact its original dimensions may have been quite different.

CONCLUSIONS

It is difficult to reconcile the architecture found by Persons with Banks' statement that the ridge running northwest of the temple mound was comprised of nothing but sand. It is possible that Banks did not dig deeply enough to encounter habitation remains, as Persons notes "We are now about five meters below the surface of the ground, working in the flakey burned earth — which usually contains antiquities of value, while the upper surface of the mound is uniformly covered with stiff unyielding clay which resists excavation and is barren of reward."[489] Also, the mounds marked X by Banks are fairly extensive, and Persons was working on the northern extension of the rise, probably in an area distinct from that excavated by Banks.

[489] Report No. 48, April 14, 1905.

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Unfortunately, not much can be said about the function of the structures uncovered by Persons due both to the spottiness with which they were recorded and the paucity of finds that they yielded. The scale of the architecture suggests nothing more elaborate than domestic structures, provided with ovens and drains, with an occasional burial beneath the floor. The discovery of one room containing numerous tablets and writing instruments (if that is actually what they were) might suggest a more administrative function, although they could also be evidence of scribal training taking place in a private house. It is difficult to explain the cut-outs in the walls of Rooms A and C that Persons described as kilns. They should be secondary to the construction of the building itself, yet occurred prior to the fire that engulfed the structure. Possibly they were niches carved in the walls and used as storage places.

The date of the remains is more easily determined. Graves containing trough-spouted stands accompanied by round-based jars with a hole in the base, like those found on Mound X (A1204, pls. 73a, 75c; A1205, pls. 73b, 75d; A1220, pl. 73a, pl. 75, not illustrated), date to the early Akkadian period at Tell Razuk and Abu Salabikh,[490] and are found in the A Cemetery at Kish.[491] The vessel shown on plate 72b resembles large ribbed vessels from Akkadian levels in the Diyala[492] and a small, double-mouthed vessel (pl. 74b, right) has parallels from houses of the same period at Khafajah.[493] A storage vessel from Houses IVa at Tell Asmar has five "potter's marks" painted in bitumen on the shoulder[494] (compare A1198; pl. 75f) and the vessel shown on plate 74a also has Akkadian-period parallels at the same site.[495] A similar vessel with three painted signs on the shoulder was found in one of the structures beneath which the A Cemetery graves were sunk at Kish.[496] They indicate that the remains on Mound X were Akkadian in date and offer additional evidence of the domestic nature of the structures excavated.

[490] Wilson, "Review," p. 69.
[491] Mackay, *"A" Cemetery*, pl. 54:2–3, 5–6, 29–31.
[492] Delougaz, *Pottery*, pottery types D.333.250 and D.654.310.
[493] Delougaz, *Pottery*, B.575.225.
[494] Delougaz, *Pottery*, pl. 115c.
[495] Delougaz, *Pottery*, D.546.540.
[496] Mackay, *"A" Cemetery*, p. 208, pls. 53:56, 50:13.

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CHAPTER 11

THE REMAINING MOUNDS

Although Banks seems to have worked on every one of the twelve mounds to which he assigned numbers, there is little that can be said about what he found on those that have not already been discussed. In addition, Persons excavated what he called Mound XIV and Mound XVI, which cannot be identified on Banks' plan of the site nor located based on Persons' descriptions. This chapter lays out the meager surviving information that exists concerning these remaining mounds.

MOUND VI

Banks worked on this mound, which he described as large and imposing,[497] on December 25 and 26 and again from February 16 through March 1. He recorded the discovery of bricks of Amar-Sin, but did not copy the inscription(s). He believed that a palace of that ruler had been situated here[498] and that its thick walls indicated that it had been "of great size."[499] When he sent two gangs of workmen down the side of the hill to find a place to dump dirt, "they came upon an immense libbin wall three meters in width and extending down to the plain. The bottom of it has not yet been reached. This seems to have been a very large and very ancient palace and if it seems best I shall transfer all of the men there when the temple is finished."[500] However, he never made a plan nor provided further information about the structure(s).

While he was working, Banks also thought that Mound VI might contain the ruins of a temple, because he found a white stone head (A174; pl. 76a) and "a stone shaped like a whetstone with two holes in it," which he believed to be a votive object (A254; pl. 76b).[501] By the time he wrote *Bismya*, he had decided that the head had been carried here from Mound V.[502]

The small southwesterly projection of Mound VI he recorded as being "filled with graves without coffins or libbin. Two were opened, and a number of plates and four vases were found."[503] On February 21 he again noted that graves were numerous at Mound VI, but contained nothing. On the same day workmen uncovered a small building with an arched roof and doorway, which Banks interpreted as "a tomb for an Immam of comparatively modern date."[504]

On March 1, they opened a grave that Banks said was "3 m. below the surface at the west corner of the court at VI."[505] In *Bismya*, p. 333, he added: "Beneath the grave was a mass of walls and empty graves." Of the finds for that day he noted,

> The new forms of the vases are as below [here he provided sketches and measurements]. Most of the vases are too fragmentary to preserve. Also found was the top of a small marble bas relief showing the head of a man, but the head is defaced almost beyond recognition. The relief is 13 high, 9 high [*sic*], 9 deep. Four clay whorls; one toy horse; one bronze needle; one bronze pin; one terra cotta ring; one small bronze ornament; two clay seal impressions which may have been the neck of a vase.

Four of the vessels can be identified from the Day Book sketches and measurements as A451, A1231, A1234, and A1199, shown on plate 77.

There are several indications that Mound VI contained remains dating to the Early Dynastic period and that Banks may well have been right when he hypothesized that the hill contained the ruins of a temple. The small jar, A1231 (pl. 77b), has an exact parallel from an Early Dynastic III level at Khafajah. The stone head, A174 (pl. 76a),

[497] *Bismya*, p. 332.
[498] Day Book, February 16 and 21, 1904; Report No. 11, March 1, 1904.
[499] *Bismya*, p. 332.
[500] Day Book, February 16, 1904.
[501] Day Book, February 23, 1904; Report No. 11, March 1, 1904.
[502] *Bismya*, p. 333.
[503] Day Book, February 20, 1904.
[504] Day Book, February 21, 1904.
[505] Day Book.

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is unmistakably of the same date. That head almost certainly came from an Early Dynastic worshipper statue — and one of unusually large size[506] — which suggests the presence of a temple on Mound VI, as does the small marble bas relief recorded by Banks, which was probably part of an Early Dynastic wall plaque. Unfortunately, we have only his description of that object, the present whereabouts of which is not known.

The model boat (A451; pl. 77a) with its broad beam and up-turned inward-curving pierced prow and stern is a type characteristic of the third millennium. However, the other objects that can be attributed to Mound VI are less eloquent. Jar A1199 (pl. 77d) has Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian parallels, but with ring bases, in the Diyala region and is similar to an Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian type from Ur. Jar A1234 (pl. 77c) is a type that ranges in date from the Early Dynastic to the Isin-Larsa period in the Diyala region.

MOUND VII

Banks' Day Book contains sporadic notes concerning work on Mound VII throughout the month of March.[507] However, nothing can be gleaned about the nature of the ruins or their approximate date. Banks was impressed by only one discovery:

> A terra cotta vase [fig. 11.1] 26 centimeters high and 17 in its greatest diameter was found today, March 10 just beneath the surface of VII, at the W. corner of the ruins. The vase bears a peculiar mark made with black coloring matter. My impression is that vases of this description are Parthian and the mark may be a character of the Parthian alphabet, but this I cannot verify. The mark may be a clue to the date of this class of pottery.[508]

The same day they found a "marble cylinder seal engraved with fishes … 1 1/2 cm. long"[509] (probably A616; pl. 78a).

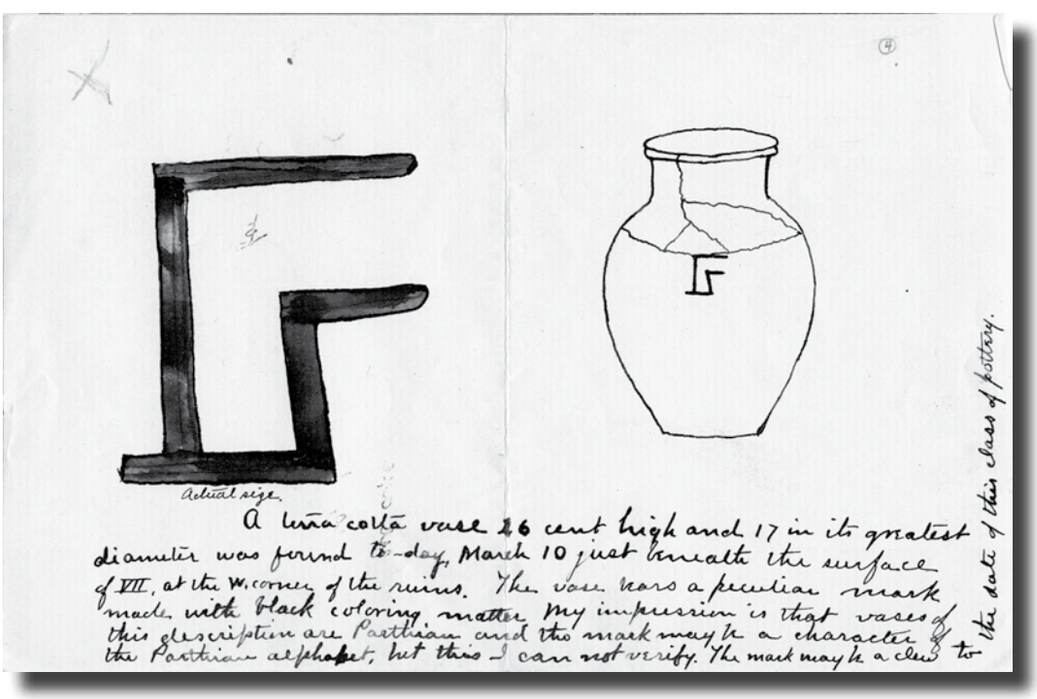

Figure 11.1. Drawing of a vase from Mound VII. Enclosure with Report No. 12, March 11, 1904

[506] Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 23–24.
[507] March 8, 10, 13, 26, 1904.
[508] Report No. 12, March 11, 1904.
[509] Day Book.

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Banks' description in *Bismya* of a drain that he says he found on this mound is identical to his description of the drain in the bath on Mound III:

> The high, conical mound VII, at the west corner of the ruins, was very imposing, but a deep trench dug completely through it, revealed only house walls. In one of the houses was a vertical drain empty to the depth of eight and a half meters. About its summit was a brick platform raised half a meter above the floor, lined with square burned bricks and coated with bitumen. In the centre of the platform was a narrow, rectangular hole opening into the drain; this ancient toilet was identical with the toilet of the modern Orient.[510]

However, no drain is mentioned at Mound VII in either the Day Book or the Reports, so it would seem that Banks mistakenly attributed that feature to this mound in his final publication.

The drawing of the vessel provided by Banks (fig. 11.1) does not provide sufficient detail for dating purposes. However, the pot has no characteristics that would preclude a date within the range of periods whose remains were found on the site, and nothing to indicate a date in the Parthian period as Banks suggested. It closely resembles a vessel with two marks on the shoulder found by Persons in a grave at Mound X (A1198; pl. 75f).

MOUND VIII

Banks recorded in his Day Book for March 26 that work had begun on Mound VIII, where they had discovered a platform of square bricks and several vases. He recorded no further excavations on that hill and gave only a short anecdotal account in *Bismya*, p. 333: "Mound VIII, a large hill near the west side of the ruins, appealed specially to Ahmed. Two gangs were placed at his disposal, and he did his best to find treasures of great value. A drain, some copper bracelets and ear-rings, and two tablets, were not sufficient to satisfy him, and losing hope, he asked that the men be placed elsewhere."

According to Report No. 50,[511] Persons returned to this mound, but found only unlimited sherds and a clay coffin that had been disturbed in antiquity.

MOUND IX

On December 30, 1903, Banks recorded in his Day Book that he "put a gang of men to work on the high hill, No. IX, and after a few moments they came upon an extensive mud brick wall and followed it until noon." He does not mention this hill again until March 30, when he put two gangs to work there. They found "a small black stone fish with broken tail and a broken hole in the nose" (A299; pl. 78b) and several vessels plus a clay tablet.[512] They also encountered a small chamber "divided into three compartments resembling a grain bin, but in it was nothing." The next day he noted that two tablets had been found in Mound IX, that they were entirely different in date from those found in Mound III and seemed to be contemporary with those from Mound I.[513] This suggests that this hill contained remains of the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian period.

MOUND XI

Mound XI is mentioned only once in all the preserved records. In *Bismya,* p. 334, Banks writes, "In mound XI only a mud wall appeared."

MOUND XII

Mound XII was a small, low hill south of the temple.[514] Banks originally had great hopes of important discoveries there, as he found fragments of a marble vase on the surface and excavations initially revealed what he described as "a big wall" and a number of broken tablets in an adjacent room.[515] However, as the workmen went deeper, to a final depth of 2.5 m, they found nothing but sand that contained no objects. Banks surmised, probably correctly, that

[510] *Bismya*, p. 333.
[511] May 5, 1905.
[512] Day Book, March 30, 1904; Report No. 14, April 1, 1904.
[513] Day Book, March 31, 1904.
[514] Day Book, January 23, 1904.
[515] Day Book, January 1 and 21, 1904.

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this mound was formed as the result of dredging the canal.[516] It is regrettable that not a single object from the subsequent habitation of the hill can be identified in order to obtain a *terminus ante quem* for that dredging.

MOUND XIV

The only surviving reference to a Mound XIV occurs in Report No. 49, dated April 21, 1905, in a list of accompanying photographs. Photograph 289 is listed as "Drain intersecting wall of room at XIV where tablets were found," and does, indeed, show a drain. Photograph 293, listed as "Trenches at XIV where tablets were found," provides no useful additional information.

MOUND XVI

In Report No. 49, Persons told Harper that he had put his men to work on a low spreading mound about 300 m west of Mound X, which he called Mound XVI. This hill may be the ridge shown on Banks' plan running between Mounds X and IX. Persons included with the report a plan of the building that he found there (fig. 11.2).

For reasons that he never articulated, Persons described the building as a storage facility. He noted that the walls were built of excellent unbaked bricks measuring 22 × 15 × 7 cm and usually stood 1.0 to 1.5 m high. Work revealed no doorways or windows in the structure. Found within the building was what Persons took to be a large ribbed "burial urn" (pl. 79), which was found to contain only a few fragments of bone.

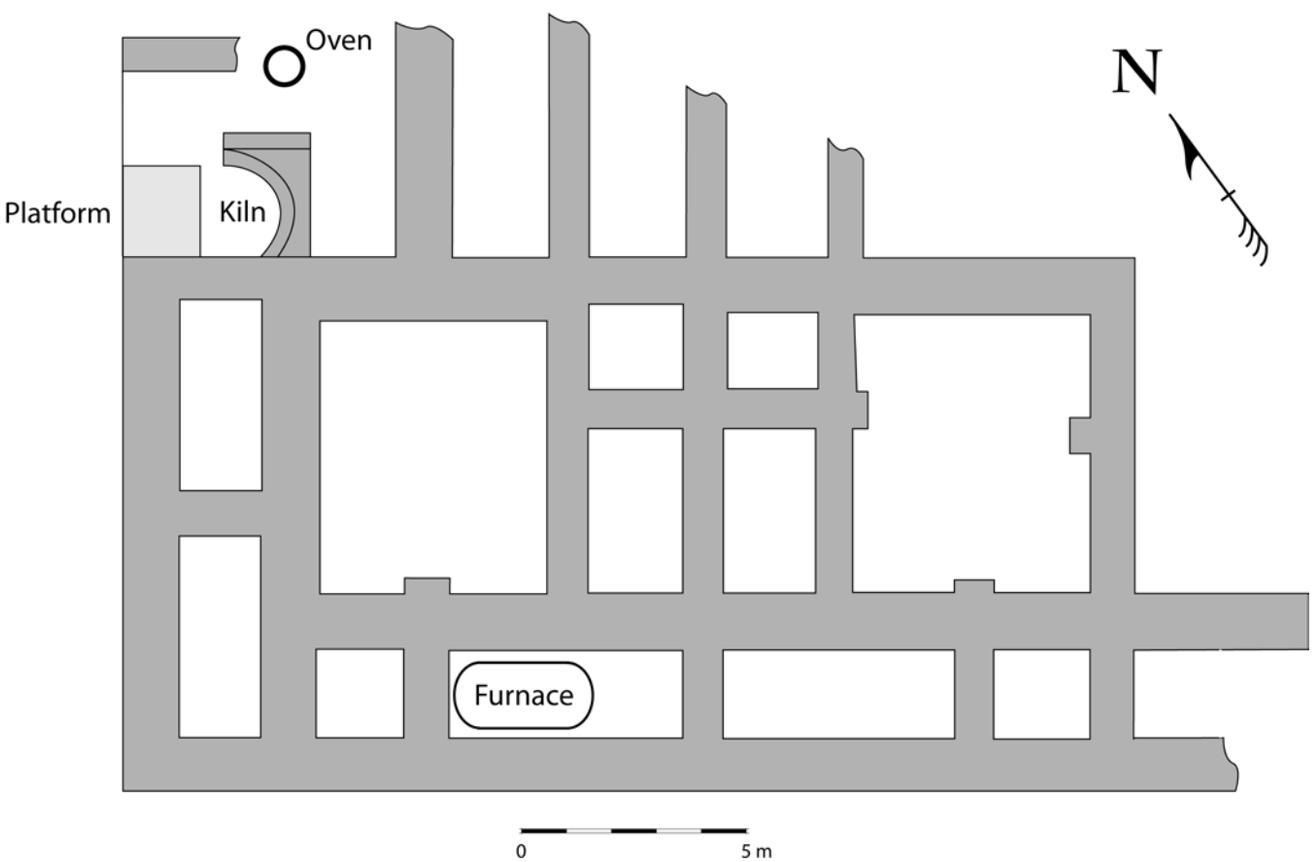

Figure 11.2. Plan of the building on Mound XVI, based on the plan included with Report No. 49, April 21, 1905

[516] Day Book, January 24, 1904; and *Bismya*, p. 334.

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The building contained two installations that showed evidence of burning; Persons described them as a furnace and a kiln:

> The room marked furnace alone presents many peculiar features and is unique in that it alone contained anything excepting the room in which we found the burial urn, but that was probably a later addition. A large furnace, very similar to a huge hopper of elliptical section with walls slightly flaring toward the top and lined with square burned bricks measuring 35 × 35 × 6 cm., occupied the west end of the room, which was without entrance or exit except from above. This furnace extended two meters below the floor of the adjoining rooms and contained cinders and ashes with which were mingled the fragments of bricks from the lining, but nothing was found by which to definitely determine its particular purpose. The walls abutting the northwest side end abruptly at a few meters distance, forming stalls, though a previous connecting wall may have been destroyed.

His photo of this furnace, N. 650, provides no additional information.

> At the north corner of the northeast side we found a small kiln and an adjoining platform of libben or unburned brick which stood on a level with the top of the walls. The kiln was open at the top and along the edge of the platform foundation, filled with ashes and dirt but no fragments of anything further. It was about one meter in depth and stood about the same distance above the floor, being reached by two steps cut into the square foundation.

Once again, the photo, N. 649, adds nothing to the verbal description.

It is evident from Persons' report and photographs that he was dealing with remains of at least two different periods. The walls, which contained no doorways, were almost certainly the foundations for a building that had stood above. The kiln and the furnace, which ran under the floors of the adjoining rooms, would have belonged to an earlier structure. They suggest a light industrial function for this building, similar to that of the structure on Mound III.

The large vat that Persons photographed is a type that Woolley found in Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian levels at Ur[517] and which was common, often reused in drains, in structures of the Isin-Larsa period in the Diyala region.[518] It may provide a date for the uppermost level on Mound XVI.

MOUNDS XIII AND XV

The fact that Persons continued Banks' system for numbering mounds up through XVI suggests that there were hills that he designated XIII and XV. However, not a single reference to either appears anywhere in the preserved record.

[517] UE 7, pp. 33–34, pl. 114G–H.

[518] Delougaz, *Pottery*, E.314.010, p. 119.

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CHAPTER 12

OBJECTS WHOSE FINDSPOTS COULD NOT BE DETERMINED

Among the many objects from Bismaya whose provenience cannot be determined more specifically (table 12.1 and pls. 80–98), there is nothing that alters or augments any of the evidence discussed in previous chapters.

The carved chlorite/steatite vessels (pls. 81–83), many broken into small fragments, undoubtedly came from the fill in and around the Earlier Temple on Mound V, which may well be the source of most of the other stone vessels and vessel fragments as well (pls. 84–86). The pottery vessels (pls. 87–91) all date within the time range indicated by objects of more certain provenience, as do the cylinder seals and sealings (pls. 92–94). A geometric-style cylinder seal or bead (A612; pl. 92a) is a type that occurs in late Early Dynastic/Akkadian levels in the Diyala region. Evidence for the presence of a seal-carver's workshop, similar to what was excavated by Woolley at Diqdiqqah,[519] somewhere on the site is provided by A614 and A618, shown on plate 93h and i. A618 is an unfinished seal: the cylinder has been shaped and the bottom is coated with bitumen, which presumably was to serve to affix the object to a surface preparatory to boring it for suspension. A614 is a seal whose carved design appears to have been in the process of being erased, presumably for reuse. One can only wonder whether these two pieces came from Mound IV and were found there with the seal-cutter's practice piece (A838; pls. 28e, 110a) that Banks recorded so carefully (*Bismya*, p. 330).

The majority of the inlays (A310, A311, A272; pl. 80a–b, d) fit comfortably within the Early Dynastic period, as does the fragment of the central register of a wall plaque (A250; pls. 80e, 106b), which was dated by Boese to Early Dynastic IIIa. Evidence that this piece was once polychromed is provided by surviving traces of black pigment in the border and the man's stick, as well as remnants of red on his skirt.

There is nothing unusual about the clay plaques and figurines from Bismaya (A339, A341, A353, A346, A357, A355, A367 [pl. 95], A371, and A373 [96f–g], and A337–376 [table 12.1]). Three (A364–A366) appear to have been broken in antiquity and mended with bitumen. However, both broke a second time, and only one piece of each original survives.

The statue of Baraḫenidu, ensi of Adab (A7447; pls. 99, 112–13), was not excavated by Banks but was purchased in Baghdad in 1930. It is included here because, with the exception of the inscription, it has never been published, and it provides evidence for the existence of a shrine to the deity Ninshubur somewhere on the site. Unfortunately, the head of the statue was lost during the move from the Haskell Oriental Museum to the present Oriental Institute building the following year. The statue and its inscription are discussed in *Appendix D*.

[519] UE 7, p. 86; Asher-Greve, "Seal-cutter's Trial-piece."

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Table 12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
STONE STATUES AND FIGURINES				
A183	Statue fragment; shaven head or shoulder. Limestone	3.8 × 2.7 × 2.2	—	Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 34, fig. 30
A184a–b	Statue fragments. White stone. *a:* part of right ear and clean-shaven head. *b:* part of an ear	*a:* 4.5 × 4.9 × 2.2 *b:* 2.4 × 1.9 × 2.5	—	*Bismya*, pp. 254–55; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 34–35, figs. 31–32
A274	Figurine, fragment. Reclining quadruped (probably bovid) with head turned to side; head, rump, and most of legs missing. Gypsum	4.3 × 4.5 × 2.7	Behm-Blancke, *Das Tierbild*, pp. 70, 85 no. 161, pl. 28:155a–b	—
INLAYS				
A304	Inlay(?), fragment. Rectangular. Lapis lazuli	1.5 × 1.4 × 0.5	—	*Bismya*, p. 304
A305	Inlay(?), fragment. Rectangular. Lapis lazuli	1.0 × 0.8 × 0.2	—	*Bismya*, p. 338
A308	Inlay. Petal-shaped. Mother-of-pearl	2.7 × 1.3 × 0.2	—	*Bismya*, p. 274
A309	Inlay. Petal-shaped. Mother-of-pearl	2.0 × 1.5 × 0.3	—	—
A317	Inlay, fragment. Rectangular. White stone	5.3 × 4.0 × 0.4	—	—
A318	Inlay, fragment. Rectangular. Shell	2.9 × 2.3 × 0.1	—	—
A319	Inlay, fragment. Feather-shaped. Mother-of-pearl	4.8 × 2.0 × 0.2	—	—
A321	Inlay, fragment. Tip of a flounce from a garment. White stone	1.8 × 1.5 × 0.4	—	—
STONE VESSELS				
A218	Bowl. Limestone Same type as A212 (Mound V, pl. 45b)	H. 5.5; D. rim 21.5	—	—
A219	Bowl. Limestone Same type as A205 (pl. 45a)	H. 4.5; D. rim 12.3; D. base 7.5	—	—
A230	Bowl, rim fragment. Travertine? Same type as A205 (pl. 45a)	H. 2.3; D. rim ca. 14	—	—
A239	Vessel, body fragment. Traces of one incised sign. Alabaster	3.8 × 2.5 × 1.2	—	—
A243a–b	Lamp. Gypsum Sent on permanent loan to Mrs. Max Schaar Schlossinger, New York, March 1, 1956; now at the Institute of Archaeology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	6.5 × 19.0	—	*a:* Rosenthal and Sivan, *Ancient Lamps*, p. 164 no. 681
A477	Bowl, rim fragment. Blue-gray stone. Same type as A212 (pl. 45b)	H. 9.4; D. rim 29.0	—	—

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Table 12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A478	Bowl, rim fragment. Blue-gray stone. Same type as A212 (pl. 45b)	H. 5.0; D. rim 32.0	—	—
A479	Vessel, body fragment. Undecorated. Chlorite	4.7 × 2.7 × 0.6	—	—
A480	Vessel, body fragment. Undecorated. Aphrite	3.7 × 2.4 × 0.9	—	—
A481	Vessel, shoulder(?) fragment. Gypsum. Same type as A240+A241 (pl. 57b)	2.2 × 4.3 × 1.8	—	—
A482	Vessel, fragment. Gypsum (Not found)	No measurements on card	—	—
A484	Vessel, base fragment. Calcerous tufa. Same type as A212 (pl. 45b)	H. 1.5; D. base 17.0	—	—
A487	Bowl, rim fragment. Travertine Same type as A229 (pl. 46c)	H. ca. 3.3; D. rim ca. 12	—	—
A488	Vessel, body fragment. Undecorated. Travertine	2.1 × 3.4 × 0.9	—	—
A490	Vessel, featureless fragment; body. Limestone	2.3 × 1.9 × 1.3	—	—
A503	Vessel, 18 body fragments. Steatite	2.3–2.5 × 1.8–1.9 × 0.7–0.8	—	—
A505	Vessel, body fragment. Steatite	7.5 × 1.9 × 1.4–1.5	—	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 246, ADAB14
A506	Vessel, body fragment. Steatite	1.9 × 6.9 × 2.0	—	—
A507	Vessel, body fragment. Steatite.	7.3 × 2.3 × 1.1	—	—
A508	Vessel, body fragment. Steatite	1.5 × 4.4 × 1.5	—	—
A511	Vessel, rim fragment. Chlorite	2.5 × 4.2 × 1.0; D. rim ca. 20	—	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 256, ADAB24
A512	Vessel, rim fragment. Possibly part of A511. Chlorite	1.5 × 2.2 × 0.6	—	—
A513	Vessel, rim fragment. Chlorite	2.0 × 1.3 × 1.0	—	—
A514	Talc fragments (Discarded)	—	—	—
A515	Marble and alabaster fragments (Discarded)	—	—	—
SEALS AND SEALINGS				
A615	Cylinder seal carved with a contest frieze. Surface very worn and figures indistinct. Gypsum	3.5 × 2.1	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 75
A623	Cylinder seal. Surface completely worn and indistinct. Gypsum	3.5 × 1.8	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 69
A804	Sealing, fragment. Traces of cylinder seal impression(s) with traces of inscription(s). Impressions of string and basketry on reverse. Clay	4.7 × 3.1 × 1.8	—	—

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Table 12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A812	Bulla, fragment. Traces of impression(s) of Akkadian-period cylinder seal(s) and impression of the end of a cylinder seal(?). Was applied over the knotted end of a string. Clay	5.0 × 4.1 × 2.0	—	—
A881	Trial-piece(?). Disk of clay with partial impressions of what appears to be the same cylinder seal on either side. Seal shows two figures, most likely a worshipper on the left and a deity on the right, facing one another with a sun disk or star in the upper part of the field between them. Clay	2.5 × 2.4 × 1.1	—	—
A904	Trial-piece(?). Rectangular tablet-like object with impression of part of a cylinder seal showing two figures facing right. Clay	2.3 × 2.5 × 1.0	—	*Bismya*, p. 301
POTTERY VESSELS				
A444	Jar. Baked clay (Not found)	No measurements on card	—	—
A450	Jar. Handmade; rim and neck missing. Gray ware	H. 5.9; D. base 1.5–1.8	—	—
A460	Sherds. Baked clay. Almost completely disintegrated	—	—	—
A462a–b	2 sherds. Baked clay (Not found)	a: 1.0 × 2.5 × 1.0 b: 1.3 × 2.3 × 5.0	—	—
A1197	Base. String-cut, perfectly cylindrical. Reddish buff ware.	H. 6.1 × D. 5.0; Th. of walls 1.4	—	—
A1201	Jar. Pinkish buff ware. Same type as A1200 (pl. 88b)	H. 18.8; D. rim 6.5; D. base 3.1	—	—
A1221	Jar. Reddish buff ware with buff slip or self-slip exterior and interior of neck; base separately fashioned of coarse ware with a large amount of vegetal tempering. Same type as A1198 (pl. 75f) but without painted marks	H. 26.8; D. rim 8.0; D. base 8.5	—	—
A1228	Jar. Reddish buff ware with lighter reddish buff slip or self-slip exterior. Same type as A1199 (pl. 77d)	H. 22.0 × D. rim 10.0	—	—
A1230	Jar. Reddish ware; base separately fashioned of coarse ware with a large amount of vegetal tempering. Same type as A1222 (pl. 89b)	H. 19.6; D. rim 10.2; D. base 7.5	—	—

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Table 12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A1232	Cup, conical. Reddish buff ware; portions of surface buff. Same type as A1225 (pl. 90b)	H. 5.9; D. rim 7.7; D. base 3.5	—	—
A1236	Jar. Pinkish buff ware with greenish buff slip or self-slip exterior and on interior neck. Same type as A1194 (pl. 16e)	H. 19.3; D. rim 9.5; D. base 10.2	—	—
A1238	Jar. Buff ware with lighter buff slip or self-slip exterior and on interior neck. Coarse, poorly made version of A1203 (pl. 87b)	H. 6.8; D. rim 5.0; D. base 4.1	—	—
CLAY PLAQUES AND FIGURINES				
A337	Figurine, male. Similar type to A341 (pl. 95b). Arms missing. Baked clay	13.2 × 6.7 × 4.7	—	Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs*, nos. 3–5, 542–44
A338	Figurine, male, fragment. Torso and right arm only. Baked clay	6.0 × 5.9 × 3.1	—	Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs*, no. 33
A340	Plaque showing female(?) tambourine player. Badly worn and indistinct. Baked clay	9.8 × 4.9 × 2.7	—	—
A343	Figurine, male, fragment. Same type as A341 (pl. 95b). Broken at waist in antiquity and mended with bitumen. Lower half now missing. Baked clay	5.6 × 5.7 × 2.6	—	—
A345	Figurine, male, head only. Baked clay	3.1 × 2.0 × 2.4	—	—
A347	Figurine, head only. Same type as A341 (pl. 95b). Baked clay	3.9 × 2.4 × 2.5	Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs*, pl. 4	—
A348	Plaque showing female. Head only. Baked clay	3.0 × 2.7 × 1.4	—	—
A349	Figurine, head and shoulders only. Baked clay	2.1 × 1.9 × 1.1	—	—
A350	Figurine, seated goddess, head missing. Baked clay	6.7 × 4.6 × 4.6	Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs*, no. 795	—
A351	Plaque showing divine figure in flounced robe shown in profile seated on stool. Head missing. Baked clay	7.3 × 4.5 × 1.9	—	—
A352	Figurine, female, fragment. Broken at waist in antiquity and mended with bitumen. Lower half now lost. Baked clay	5.1 × 3.8 × 2.4	Dales, "Female Figurines," nos. 107–11	—
A354	Plaque showing female. Missing below knees. Baked clay	7.0 × 3.0 × 2.5	—	*Bismya*, pp. 310–11
A356	Plaque showing female. Missing below waist. Baked clay	5.9 × 4.3 × 2.6	—	—

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Table 12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A358	Plaque showing bull-man grasping standard. Same type as A357 (pl. 95e). Lower half missing. Baked clay	7.3 × 6.9 × 1.9	—	—
A362	Plaque showing male deity. Head and upper torso only. Baked clay	4.4 × 3.3 × 1.5	—	—
A363	Plaque showing male. Head only. Baked clay	4.6 × 3.1 × 1.9	—	—
A364	Plaque showing male. Broken at waist in antiquity and mended with bitumen; upper half now lost. Baked clay	7.3 × 3.2 × 1.8	—	—
A365	Plaque showing female. Head only. Broken at shoulders in antiquity and mended with bitumen. Baked clay	3.1 × 3.5 × 1.4	Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs*, no. 497	—
A366	Plaque showing female holding small vessel against chest. Upper torso only. Baked clay	3.8 × 4.7 × 1.8	—	—
A369	Figurine of a dog(?). Head only. Baked clay	2.7 × 2.5 × 1.6	—	—
A370	Figurine of an equid. Head and neck only. Baked clay	10.1 × 10.5 × 2.6	—	—
A372	Figurine, bull(?). Baked clay	3.9 × 6.9 × 2.6	—	—
A374	Figurine, dog(?). Baked clay	2.8 × 4.5 × 2.0	—	—
A375	Figurine, dog(?). Baked clay	2.3 × 2.5 × 2.0	—	—
A376	Figurine, ram(?). Baked clay	5.7 × 6.3 × 1.9	—	—
A1208	Wheel. Appears to be from a model chariot/cart or a wheeled vessel or series of vessels. Baked clay	D. 5.5; Th. at hub 3.1	—	—
SHELLS				
A463	Shell. Probably modern	2.7, max. D. 3.9	—	—
A464	Shell. Probably modern	1.6 × 3.6 × 2.5		
A465	Shell. Worked	1.5 × 4.6 × 3.3		
A466	Shell. Worked	0.8 × 3.1 × 3.1		
COPPER-ALLOY OBJECTS				
A539	Rod, fragment. Square in section, bent. Copper alloy	L. 18.0 × Th. 1.3	—	—
A540	Rod, fragment. Square in section, bent. Possibly part of A539. Copper alloy	L. 11.8 × Th. 1.0	—	—
A546	Pin. Pierced through upper part of shaft, which is square; shaft gradually becomes rounded. Copper alloy	L. 25.4 × max. D. 1.1	UE 2, pl. 231, type 2	—
A547	Needle. Copper alloy	L. 17.3 × max. D. 0.6	UE 2, pl. 231, needles	—

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Table 12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A548	Pins and needles. Parts of 2 pins, 1 needle, and 1 unidentifiable object corroded together. 1 pin similar to A546; needle similar to A547	L. 20.8	—	—
A551	Pin, fragment. Top is square; shaft gradually becomes rounded. Copper alloy	L. 14.0 × max. D. 1.2	—	—
A552a–b	Blade, 2 non-joining fragments. Copper alloy	*a:* L. 7.0 × W. 3.8 × Th. 0.6 *b:* L. 6.2 × W. 3.4 × Th. 0.4	—	—
A553	Blade, fragment. Part of tang preserved. Copper alloy	L. 10.2 × W. 3.2–3.5 × Th. 0.8	—	—
A554	Sheath, fragment. Copper alloy	L. 4.9 × W. 4.2 × Th. 2.0	—	—
A557	Fragment. Bronze (discarded)	—	—	—
A558	2 nails, corroded together. Shafts square in section; points broken off. Copper alloy	D. heads: 3.6, 3.7; D. shafts: 0.6–1.0	—	—
A559	Nail. Round head, square shaft, tapering to a chisel-shaped point. Copper alloy	L. 4.9 × D. head 2.7	—	*Bismya*, p. 308
A560	Nail. Oval head, square shaft tapers to a point (broken off). Copper alloy	head: 3.2 × 1.4; shaft: 0.6 at head	—	—
A562	Bracelet. Single slender rod bent into a circle. Copper alloy	D. 4.7; D. of wire 0.5	—	—
A563	Bracelet. Single slender rod bent into a circle. Copper alloy	D. 4.4; D. of wire 0.6	—	—
A582	Pin. Pierced near head. Copper alloy	L. 6.4 × max. D. 1.2	—	—
A583	Pin or needle, fragment. Copper alloy	L. 4.3 × D. 0.6	—	—
A584	Shaft, fragment. Copper alloy	L. 2.6 × W. 0.5 × Th. 0.3	—	—
A585	Pin. Flattened and pierced near curved head; head and part of shaft broken. Copper alloy	L. 9.0 × W. 1.1 × Th. 0.2	UE 2, pl. 231, type 7	—
A588	Fragment. Copper alloy	L. 2.4 × W. 1.6 × Th. 0.5	—	—
A589	Cylindrical pin or needle shaft fragments corroded together	L. 4.5 × W. 1.9 × Th. 0.5	—	—
A590	Chisel. Copper alloy	L. 7.8 × W. 1.0 × Th. 0.5	—	—
A591	Shaft, fragment. Badly corroded pin or needle. Copper alloy	L. 8.1 × D. 0.4–0.7	—	—
A592	Shaft, fragment. Square in section, badly corroded. Copper alloy	L. 6.1 × W. ca. 0.4	—	—
A593	Shaft, fragment. Copper alloy	L. 3.0 × D. 1.0	—	—

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Table 12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A594	Bracelet. Single slender rod bent into a circle. Copper alloy	5.4 × 4.6 × 1.6	—	—
A595	Bracelet. Single slender rod bent into a circle. Copper alloy	D. 4.5; D. of rod 0.5	—	—
A596	Rings. 1 ring and part of another corroded together. Copper alloy	D. 2.1; D. rod 0.5	—	—
A597	Ring. Single slender rod bent into a circle. Copper alloy	D. 2.8; D. rod 0.6	—	—
A598	Ring, fragment. Single slender rod bent into a circle. Copper alloy	D. 2.4; D. rod 0.6	—	—
A600	Ring. Single slender rod bent into a circle. Copper alloy	D. 2.2; D. rod 0.4	—	—
A601	Ring, fragments. Copper alloy	ca. 2.0 × 0.7	—	—
A602	Ring. Single slender rod bent into a circle. Copper alloy	D. 2.0; D. rod 0.3	—	—
A604	Bowl. Less sharply carinated version of UE 2, pl. 237, type 72. Copper alloy	H. 4.2; D. rim 11.5; D. base 4.5	—	—
A607	Rod, fragment. Square in section; bent. Copper alloy	L. 7.0 × Th. 1.0	—	—
A608	Nail. Square shaft, tip broken off. Copper alloy	L. 2.0 × D. head 0.9	—	—
A609	Nail. Square shaft, tip broken off. Copper alloy	L. 2.4 × D. head 1.0	—	—
A611	Pin. Tip broken off. Copper alloy	L. 10.4 × D. 1.2–0.3	—	—
GOLD AND SILVER OBJECTS				
A333	2 Beads. Gold	0.4–0.5 × 0.1	—	—
A336	Ring, in two pieces. Gold	D. 2.0 × Th. 0.6	—	—
A599	Ring. Single thick strand bent into a circle. Silver	D. 2.3 × Th. 0.4	—	—
BEADS AND PENDANTS				
A279	23 Beads. Various sizes and shapes, including 1 spacer. Lapis lazuli	0.2–2.4	—	—
A280	Beads, 10. Various sizes and shapes. Stone, various	0.8–2.4	—	—
A281	Beads, 13. Various sizes and shapes. Carnelian, agate	0.4–1.7	—	—
A282	Bead and pendant. Quartz	bead: 1.1 × 0.9 pendant: 1.8 × 0.9	—	—
A283	Beads, 3. 2 barrel-shaped and 1 disk. Stone, various	barrel-shaped: L. 2.3 × max D. 0.8–1.1 disk: 1.2 × 0.4	—	—
A284	Beads, 7. Various sizes and shapes. Stone, various	0.3–5.1	—	—
A285	Beads, 15. Various sizes and shapes. Carnelian	0.6–1.5	—	—

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Table 12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A286	3 Beads. Biconoid and cylindrical. Lapis lazuli	cylinder: L. 0.6 × D. 0.3 biconoids: L. 0.9 × W. 0.6 × Th. 0.5	—	—
A287	29 Beads. Globular, incised lines running lengthwise on surface. Lapis lazuli	L. 0.2–0.4 × D. 0.2–0.6	—	—
A288	29 Beads and 1 pendant. Various sizes and shapes; one frog pierced through neck. Lapis lazuli	frog: 1.3 × 0.9 × 0.4 beads: 0.2–0.9	—	—
A289	3 Beads 3. Various sizes and shapes. Carnelian	0.5–0.9	—	—
A290	2 Beads. Biconoid. Lapis lazuli	L. 0.7, 0.8; W. 0.9, 1.0; Th. 0.4	—	—
A292	Bead. Shell	D. 1.8 × Th. 0.5	—	—
A294	Bead or pendant, fragment. Lapis lazuli	1.1 × 0.9 × 0.5	—	—
A295	Bead, fragment. Carnelian, etched	1.1 × 0.7 × 0.3	—	—
A296	Pendant, fragment. Carnelian	1.0 × 0.7 × 0.6	—	—
A298	Fragment. Lapis lazuli	1.7 × 0.8 × 0.4	—	—
A315	Amulet, cat, fragment. Shell	2.7 × 1.7 × 0.4	—	—
TABLETS NOT PUBLISHED IN THIS VOLUME OR IN *SIA*				
A629	Tablet fragment. Neo-Babylonian contract. Clay	5.4 × 8.2 × 3.1	—	—
A665	Tablet. Gudea period? Economic text. Clay	9.5 × 4.6 × 2.0	—	—
A701 (Not found)	Cylinder. Babylonian inscription (text type and date are undetermined). Clay	—	—	—
A729	Tablet. Neo-Babylonian note for a loan. Darius year 1. Clay	4.6 × 5.8 × 1.9	—	—
A945	Tablet. Old Akkadian economic text. Clay	3.1 × 2.8 × 1.5	—	—
A1025	Tablet. Round Old Akkadian tablet inscribed with one personal name. Clay	1.8 × 0.6	—	—
A1054	Tablet. Neo-Babylonian letter. Clay	4.0 × 2.1 × 2.0	—	—
A1186	Tablet. Neo-Babylonian business document with names of witnesses. Clay	4.4 × 7.4 × 2.4	—	—
A1190	Tablet. Neo-Babylonian contract with names of witnesses. Clay	4.0 × 6.0 × 2.6	—	—

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Table 12.1. Objects of uncertain provenience, not illustrated (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
WEIGHTS				
A257	Weight. Cylinder tapering to rounded ends. Hematite Weight: 45.36 g (1.6 oz)	L. 5.5 × D. 1.8	—	—
A258	Weight. Cylinder tapering to rounded ends; two parallel incised transverse lines. Hematite Weight: 16.16 g (0.57 oz)	L. 3.1 × D. 1.3	—	*Bismya*, p. 338
A259	Weight. Ovoid. Limestone Weight: 6.23 g (0.22 oz)	L. 2.4 × 1.3	—	—
A260	Weight. Cylinder tapering to rounded ends. Hematite Weight: 12.47 g (0.44 oz)	L. 3.2 × D. 1.3	—	—
A261	Weight. Triangular in section with rounded edges and ends. Hematite Weight: 9.64 g (0.34 oz)	L. 3.2 × Th. 1.3	—	*Bismya*, p. 338
A262	Weight, fragment. Barrel-shaped with flat end. Hematite Weight: 2.84 g (0.10 oz)	L. 1.7 × max. D. 0.9	—	—
A472	Weight. Ovoid. Hematite Weight: 0.85 g (0.03 oz)	L. 1.4 × D. 0.5	—	—
A519	Weight. Hematite Weight: 31.47 g (1.11 oz)	2.3 × 2.6	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 64
MISCELLANEOUS				
A255	Celt. Igneous rock	4.7 × 4.5 × 1.5	—	*Bismya*, p. 338
A256	Celt. Igneous rock	4.1 × 4.6 × 1.4	—	—
A293	5 ring fragments. Shell	D. ca. 2.4 × Th. 0.3–0.4	—	—
A301	Pin(?), fragment. Bone, incised and inlaid with bitumen(?)	L. 2.6 × D. 0.3–0.5		
A302	Pin(?), fragment. Cream stone	L. 1.6 × D. 0.4	—	—
A388	Pounder. Marble	5.3 × 5.3 × 5.4	—	—
A389	Pounder. Marble	4.3 × 4.3 × 4.4	—	—
A468	Rock with fossils. Reddish brown stone	5.6 × 4.4 × 1.8	—	—
A469	Pebble shaped like a foot. Stone	2.8 × 4.9 × 2.8	—	—
A489	Knob, fragment. Looks like a fragment of a knob from a wall plaque peg. Limestone	3.0 × 4.2	—	—
A1059	Stopper(?). Inscribed: ^{d}En-ki-la[a]. Clay	2.2 × 3.5 × 2.7	—	—

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CHAPTER 13

OBJECTS PURCHASED BY THE EXPEDITION

While they were in Iraq, both Banks and Persons purchased objects to add to the collection of Haskell Oriental Museum. However, when the Bismaya expedition objects arrived in Chicago, neither of the men was present to identify the artifacts thus acquired among those that had been shipped. Therefore, they were registered, along with the excavated objects, as coming from Bismaya. Unfortunately, very few of the purchased pieces can now be identified with any degree of certainty.

In only two cases can an unexcavated object be identified without question. Banks included a drawing with Report 18, April 19, 1904, labeled: "Fragment of a white marble tablet bought for one nejidieh of a Montefik woman who said she found it on one of the mounds in the direction of Hai. Size 10 × 4 × 2.5. The reverse is broken away. April 24, 1904." The drawing leaves no doubt that the artifact in question is now A266 (pl. 102, not illustrated), a first-millennium Neo-Babylonian inscription on stone.[520] And in Report No. 24, June 30, 1904, Banks wrote "I am enclosing a copy of a very ancient Telloh inscription which I purchased in Baghdad." The copy is of an inscribed brick of Eannatum of Lagash, now A1399 (pl. 102a). In the same paragraph, Banks went on to note "There is also here a collection of about 40 very early Telloh tablets which I have been trying to purchase for eight liras." These tablets may be the Telloh tablets that have been identified by various scholars among the items cataloged by the Oriental Institute as coming from Bismaya.[521]

There is a third example of a purchased object that is almost certainly now in the Bismaya collection. In the Day Book for May 15, 1904, Banks listed among the finds: "a bronze tablet bought of a woman who said she was from the Montifik [*sic*], but probably stolen from Bismaya." He also mentioned this piece in Report No. 21, May 20, 1904: "A third bronze tablet has been discovered. It is badly corroded but I take its inscription to be identical with that on the other two. Although I bought it of a Montefik woman, I believe it was stolen by one of the workmen from the temple." This tablet is in all likelihood A1161 (pls. 62d, 110b).

In other cases, tentative identifications can be made of objects now registered as coming from Bismaya but actually purchased by Banks. He wrote in his Day Book, June 14, 1904: "Today I bought eight objects for a lira; they included a stone duck weight from Babylon, a large coarsely kneaded brick-like inscription in three columns; a fragment of an inscribed bead; two cones from Telloh; a Hebrew bowl from Nippur; a large stone bowl, perhaps from Fara, and three small glazed(?) vases." In *Bismya*, p. 361, he again mentions acquiring some of these same objects from an antiquities dealer, adding that he purchased tablets and bricks from Telloh. The duck weight is undoubtedly A263 (pl. 100a[522]), the inscribed bead may be the cylinder seal fragment A522 (pl. 101d), the Telloh cones are almost certainly the Gudea cones A1128 and A1129 (pls. 101e and 102, not illustrated), and the Hebrew bowl is probably A455, shown on plate 100b. One of the bricks is undoubtedly A1400 (pl. 102b).

Another Day Book entry, on February 8, 1904, records: "Today I bought five seals, two of which are very fine. One is a large face of a woman; one of lapis of a Parthian king; one of victory, etc." Although neither of the Sasanian stamp seals in the Bismaya collection (A517 and A518, pl. 101a and b) matches the three described by Banks, it is likely that they came from this purchase (or a second, unrecorded, acquisition).

However, many other purchased artifacts remain hidden within the Bismaya collection and will probably never be recognized. For example, in Report No. 53, July 25, 1905, Persons wrote: "This consignment included one large poplar case filled with vases from Bismaya. These were so packed as to avoid breakage, I think, and will be forwarded from Suez to New York. Another case contains many antiquities recently purchased including about 35 fragments of large tablets, some seal cylinders, etc." None of these items is described in sufficient detail to allow it to be identified.

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[520] I owe this information to John A. Brinkman.

[521] See *Appendix B*.

[522] That is the only mention of a duck of any type in Banks' Day Book. The only mention of a duck in the Reports occurs in Report 25, July 4, 1904, which lists items being shipped to Chicago, including "1 duck weight, purchased."

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CHAPTER 14

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE HISTORY OF BISMAYA

The place name Adab occurs sixteen times on the archaic tablets from Uruk,[523] indicating the existence of some type of settlement, presumably on the same site as later occupation, during the last centuries of the fourth millennium B.C. However, Banks did not record or bring back any material from Bismaya that antedates the Early Dynastic period. The presence of what appears to be a Halaf stamp seal among the Bismaya objects (A291; pl. 96a) cannot be taken as indicating Halaf-period occupation in the absence of any other evidence, and the source of that object is completely unknown. Painted pottery of any type would have been noticed by Banks, who did record and bring back two sherds covered with a red slip, the larger of which has a ridge on the shoulder and traces of a tab or lug (A459; pl. 14d). They most closely resemble vessels found in Early Dynastic I levels in the Diyala region.[524] Adams also found no pottery earlier than Early Dynastic I on the mound. He did note that the distribution of solid-footed goblets accompanying later debris on the surface attests to an occupation of some size, and he argues that Adab had emerged at that time as a center of some importance.[525] The name of the city occurs, often most closely associated with what must have been its not-too-distant neighbor, Kesh, on sealings of the same date from the Seal Impression Strata at Ur.[526] These sealings seem to demonstrate the participation of Adab in some sort of inter-city league or cooperative venture, the nature and extent of which currently alludes interpretation.

The earliest objects excavated by Banks may well date to the same period. One of the inscribed vessels of Luma (A208; pl. 65e) is a type that Braun-Holzinger sees as restricted to the Jamdat Nasr and early Early Dynastic periods.[527] The stone vessel of Medurba (A235a–b; pl. 48) most closely resembles Early Dynastic I vessels in both stone and pottery from Nippur and the Diyala region.[528]

The wealth of objects from the temple on Mound V suggests the existence of a thriving cult center at least for the entirety of the Early Dynastic period, and inscribed pieces attest to the presence of a contemporary line of rulers, some of whom bore the title lugal. Glyptic and ceramics without certain provenience (pls. 87–94) provide evidence for a broader range of settlement during the same period, but, aside from the Mound V temple, Banks appears to have encountered additional structures of the Early Dynastic period only on Mounds II and VI. In addition, statues found on other mounds (A186, pl. 27a; A174, pl. 76a) and those that came on the art market from other temples[529] attest to a thriving Early Dynastic city with what appears to be a variety of cult centers. The fact that the lowest courses of the city wall were constructed of plano-convex bricks may suggest that the city was first fortified during this period.

It is, however, difficult to establish a chronology for the Early Dynastic rulers of Adab due to a lack of synchronisms with other known dynasties and a lack of inscriptional indications of their chronological relationships with one another.[530] A tentative attempt at such a chronology using all the evidence now available is shown in table 14.1.

The names of four rulers occur in inscriptions from the Esar — Luma, Mesilim, Medurba, and Lugaldalu — and one from the Emaḫ — Eʾiginimpaʾe (see *Chapter 9*, table 9.1).[531] One of these, Mesilim, king of Kish, is a known ruler who probably dates to or just prior to the beginning of Early Dynastic IIIa.[532] One of the two Mesilim inscriptions from the Esar (A211, pls. 46a, 106a) indicates that Ninkisalsi was ensi of Adab at the time. This provides a historical anchor for that individual, over whom Mesilim must have held some type of overlordship.[533] Luma (A217, A208; pl. 65c, e), Medurba (A212 and A235a–b; pls. 45b, 48), and Ninkisalsi may be earlier than Lugaldalu as the

[523] Nissen, "Archaic Texts from Uruk," p. 332.
[524] For example, Delougaz, *Pottery*, pls. 16, 33–35.
[525] Adams, *Heartland of Cities*, pp. 63, 88.
[526] This material has been discussed most recently in Matthews, *Cities, Seals and Writing*, pp. 40–50.
[527] Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, pp. 104–05.
[528] Delougaz, *Pottery*, pl. 48c–d, B.754.540; d = Delougaz, Hill, and Lloyd, *Private Houses*, p. 89. The Nippur examples are unpublished.
[529] Plate 98 and table 12.1; al-Mutawalli and Miglus, "Statuette des Epaʾe," pp. 3–11; Meissner, *Beiträge*, pp. 28–31.
[530] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 4, among others.
[531] I do not include the inscribed vessel A227, shown on plate 65d, which is usually reconstructed "É-[sar] Bara-[ḫenidu]," because the name of the temple is probably better reconstructed "É-maḫ" (see above, table 9.1).
[532] Porada et al., "Chronology of Mesopotamia," pp. 105–06.
[533] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 19; Pomponio, Visicato, and Westenholz, *Le tavolette cuneiformi*, p. 53.

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first two rulers' inscriptions write the temple name SAR.É and the latter's writes it the way it was read, É.SAR.[534] The relative dates of Ninkisalsi, Medurba, and Luma as given in table 14.1 are only hypothetical. Curchin sees Medurba's inscriptions as slightly later than Ninkisalsi.[535] However, one could also argue that he is earlier than Mesilim because, in both of his inscriptions, the lu and the gal signs are written separately, rather than being joined together. Luma is placed as the earliest known ruler of Adab because his title PA.SI.GAR is different from the title of all other ensis of Adab, which is written GAR.PA.TE.SI.[536] According to Hallo, the title PA.SI is earlier than the title GAR.PA.TE.SI, and Luma appears in a Fara text, where he is PA.GAR.TE.SI in the subscript.[537] An early date for Luma is also supported by the fact that one of his vessels (A208; pl. 65e) is a type that Braun-Holzinger sees as restricted to the Jamdat Nasr and early Early Dynastic periods[538] and that both his inscriptions are very poorly scratched into the stone.

The close parallels between the statue of Lugaldalu and those of Enmetena and Meanesi, discussed above (*Chapter 9*), indicate that they cannot be far removed in time, which would place Lugaldalu in the Early Dynastic IIIb/Early Akkadian period. If Lugaldalu must be a near-contemporary of Enmetena, that places Eʾiginimpaʾe and the construction of the Emaḫ at or near the end of the Early Dynastic IIIb/Early Akkadian period. Ellis has already suggested that this ruler should be placed in the time of Eannatum of Lagash or later[539] and Yang Zhi notes that the plano-convex shape of his bronze tablets is close to that of Old Akkadian tablets and different from Early Dynastic tablets at Adab.[540]

There are four other known Early Dynastic/Early Akkadian rulers of Adab whose inscriptions were not found on Mound V: Baraḫenidu,[541] Epaʾe, Meskigala, and Muksi. The evidence from written documents, which has been discussed by Yang Zhi, indicates that Muksi probably predates Eʾiginimpaʾe, possibly immediately.[542]

Historical records show that there was at least one ruler of Adab after Eʾiginimpaʾe and before Naram-Sin. At the time of Sargon and Lugalzagezi, an ensi of Adab, Meskigala, was under the control of Umma and referred to Lugalzagezi as lugal. An ensi of the same name was eventually conquered by Rimush; his fate is not known.[543] A statue in the Iraq National Museum dedicated to Ninshubur for the life of Meskigala[544] fits well stylistically in the late Early Dynastic-Early Akkadian range.

Other statues dedicated to Ninshubur bear the names of two more rulers of Adab: Baraḫenidu and Epaʾe. The statue of Baraḫenidu (A7447; pls. 99, 112–13) belongs stylistically in the late Early Dynastic/Akkadian period, but there is no evidence to indicate whether he governed before or after Muksi and Eʾiginimpaʾe. The name of the individual who dedicated the statue, Ureshlila, appears on two other votive objects, neither of which bears the name of a ruler. One, a wall plaque, has a long inscription[545] that Boese notes belongs paleographically about the time of Urukagina and Lugalzagezi. He also notes that undecorated inscribed plaques are more common in the Akkadian and Ur III periods than earlier.[546] Based on this evidence, I would tentatively place Baraḫenidu after Eʾiginimpaʾe, a positioning that would be strengthened if Cooper is correct in reconstructing that ruler's name on a fragment of a carved stone vessel found in or above the Emaḫ (A227; pl. 65d).[547]

The statue of Epaʾe[548] belongs stylistically to Early Dynastic III. It is probable that this king reigned near the time of both Medurba and Lugaldalu, when rulers of Adab used the title lugal. It might be suggested that Epaʾe probably post-dates Merdurba because, in the inscription on his statue, the lu and gal are written together as one sign, but whether he is earlier or later than Lugaldalu cannot be determined. In table 14.1 he is placed earlier based

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[534] See also *SIA*, pp. 99–100.

[535] Curchin, "Eannatum and the Kings of Adab," p. 94, n. 5.

[536] In this I disagree with Yang Zhi (*SIA*, p. 101), who feels that Luma's different title indicates that he was the ruler of a city other than Adab.

[537] Hallo, *Early Mesopotamian Royal Titles*, pp. 36–38.

[538] Braun-Holzinger 1991, pp. 104–05.

[539] Ellis, *Foundation Deposits*, p. 55.

[540] *SIA*, p. 99.

[541] Although Cooper (*Royal Inscriptions*, p. 16, Ad 4.1) would reconstruct his name on a stone vessel found in or above the Emaḫ (A227; pl. 65d).

[542] *SIA*, pp. 18, 100. On page 18, the numbers of the tablets are completely confused. The first paragraph should read:

> Among the legal and administrative tablets from Adab of the Early Dynastic period, we can separate out two groups. The first consists of A1118, A1130, A1131, and A732+A1023. A1118 and A1131 are land-sale documents. Their relation to UCLM9-1798 has been discussed by Foxvog. UCLM9-1798 was written in the reign of É-igi-nim-pa-é. It mentions the deceased Bil-làl-la (the sanga "priest" of Kesh) and some of his family and followers. A1118 and A1131 mention many of the same persons, including Bil-làl-la as a living person. Thus A1118 and A1131 were written earlier than UCLM9-1798, i.e., in the reign of Muk-si or in the early part of the reign of É-igi-nim-pa-é. A1130 is a broken tablet….

[543] *SIA*, pp. 104–06

[544] Meissner, *Beiträge*, p. 17.

[545] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 17.

[546] Boese, *Weihplatten*, p. 96.

[547] Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 16, Ad 4.1.

[548] al-Mutawalli and Miglus, "Statuette des Epaʾe."

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on the fact that his inscription, like those of Mesilim (A211; pls. 46a, 106a) and Medurba (A212, A235a–b; pls. 45b, 48), does not include a separate determinative ki sign after the name of the city, whereas the Lugaldalu, Baraḫenidu, and Eʾiginimpaʾe inscriptions do.

A third statue dedicated to Ninshubur, on which the name of the dedicator can no longer be read, is now in the Walters Museum, Baltimore.[549] These statues indicate that illicit excavators discovered a temple of Ninshubur at Bismaya subsequent to Banks' and Persons' work there.

Whatever the exact succession of these Early Dynastic rulers, the presence of inscriptions belonging to four of them (Luma, Ninkisalsi, Medurba, and Lugaldalu) provide a range of dates for the numerous chlorite vessels decorated in the Intercultural Style that were found in the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (pls. 51–55). They suggest that the floruit of that style, or at least of its popularity as Mesopotamian temple furniture, was in the Third Early Dynastic period, possibly extending into early Akkadian times. The reason(s) why such vessels, even if fragmentary, were prized as votive objects at sites throughout Mesopotamia and on up into Syria remain(s) unknown.

Banks encountered more remains of the Akkadian period than of any other time, often lying just beneath the surface. Mound III yielded remains of an Akkadian administrative and light industrial complex at the time of Sharkalisharri, and Mound IV was the site of an administrative center during the reign of the same king. The Naram-Sin inscribed gold leaf from Mound V indicates that the temple existed during that king's time, and Mound X appears to have contained residences of the same period. The Old Akkadian tablets from the site yield a rich picture of the internal affairs of a thriving city, but provide little evidence of Adab's role in the broader Akkadian empire.[550] Both Ur-Tur (A526; pl. 9a) and Lugal-gish (*Chapter 8*, A813; pl. 21b) appear to have served as ensis of Adab at the time of Sharkalisharri.

The intensity of occupation of this period discovered by both Banks and Persons accords well with Adams' survey results. He noted that during the late Early Dynastic period there was a perceptible increase in the density and extent of settlement along the more easterly of the two main watercourses that he maps. He suggests that the Adab and Umma districts may have grown directly at the expense of the districts between Shuruppak and Uruk. During the Akkadian period, the Adab region became particularly densely occupied and was arguably the largest urban concentration yet known within the Old Akkadian realm.[551]

Adams notes that during the Third Dynasty of Ur, Adab was situated on a major watercourse and that many of the city's smaller dependencies are likely to have reached their maximum size at this time.[552] Banks excavated the remains of a temple constructed by Shulgi on Mound V as well as fragments of a stone vessel dedicated in that temple for the life of the same ruler (A199+A202; pl. 37). He also cleared, but did not recognize, remains of this period as attested by the presence of Ur III tablets (*Appendix B*) dated to the reigns of Shulgi, Amar-Sin, Shu-Sin, and Ibbi-Sin,[553] and the discovery on Mound IVa of a tablet bearing a seal impression of the son of Ur-Ashgi, ensi of Adab, dated to Ibbi-Sin 2 (A903; pl. 25d). Banks also found evidence for building activities of Amar-Sin and Shu-Sin in the form of inscribed bricks from Mound III (A1134 and A1135; pl. 18b and not illustrated).

Banks appears to have encountered remains of the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian period in a broad range of locations on the mound, which indicates widespread occupation at that time. The existence of a palace on Mound I may be taken as evidence that the city was a local administrative center for a ruler or rulers of that period. A brick from Mound IV (A1144; pl. 20a) bears an inscription of Hammurapi, suggesting that that king built a structure or structures in the city. Mound IX was said by Banks to contain tablets like those from Mound I, and the remains of Mound XVI might be attributable to the Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian period on the basis of Diyala parallels to a vat found there (pl. 79). And the fact that Banks was clearly excavating in remains of this period on Mound IVa is provided by administrative dockets dated to year 24 of Rim-Sin of Larsa (*Appendix C*) and by two plaques (A359, A360; pl. 25b–c) found on that site.

The latest building activity at Adab appears to have taken place during the Kassite period. Banks found four bricks (A1136–A1139; pl. 34) bearing a handwritten inscription stating that Kurigalzu restored the Emaḫ for the goddess Ninḫursag, but there is no other firm evidence of Kassite activities. One tablet in the Bismaya collection (A706; pl. 97b), which is an account dealing with silver for silversmiths working on a chariot of Ninurta and a [chariot of] Enlil (the passage is slightly damaged), is dated in year 4 of Kashtiliash (IV), that is, 1229 B.C.[554]

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[549] Cooper, "Lapidary Inscriptions," pp. 159–60.
[550] *SIA*, pp. 269–71.
[551] Adams, *Heartland of Cities*, pp. 160–64.
[552] Adams, *Heartland of Cities*, p. 164.
[553] See also *SIA*, pp. 23–27.
[554] I owe this information to John A. Brinkman.

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However, its origin is nowhere recorded. A fragment of a Neo-Babylonian inscription on stone (A266) now in the Bismaya collection was purchased by Banks from a Montefik woman who said she found it on another site.[555]

The presence in the Bismaya collection of four Neo-Babylonian tablets (*Chapter 12*, table 12.1: A629, A1054, A1186, and A1190) should not be taken as an indication of Neo-Babylonian occupation in the absence of any other evidence. They were most likely purchased by either Banks or Persons.

[555] Report No. 18, April 29, 1904.

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Table 14.1. Succession of the early rulers of Adab

Yang Zhi (SIA, *pp. 98–101)*	*al-Mutawalli* (*al-Mutawalli and Miglus*, *"Statuette des Epaʾe," pp. 6–8)*	*Wilson*	
EARLY DYNASTIC I			
—	—	Luma Esar (SAR-É) ruler (PA.SI.GAR) Adab	
EARLY DYNASTIC IIIA			
Ninkisalsi Esar (SAR-É) GAR.énsi Adab	Ninkisalsi Esar (SAR-É) ensí-GAR Adab	Ninkisalsi Esar (SAR-É) ruler (GAR.PA.TE.SI) Adab	reign of Mesilim of Kish
—	Luma Esar (SAR-É) ensí-GAR Adab	—	
Mebadur Esar (SAR-É) lugal Adab	Medurba Esar (SAR-É) lugal Adab	Medurba Esar (SAR-É) lugal Adab	
—	Epaʾe Nin-ŠU(?)-KID(?) lugal Adab	Epaʾe Nin-ŠU(?)-KID(?) lugal Adab	
EARLY DYNASTIC IIIB/ EARLY AKKADIAN			
Lugaldalu Esar lugal Adab	Lugaldalu Esar lugal Adab	Lugaldalu Esar (É-SAR) lugal Adab	
Baraḫenidu Ninshubur GAR.énsi Adab	Baraḫenidu Ninshubur ensí-GAR Adab	—	
Muksi Precedes Eʾiginimpaʾe GAR.énsi Adab	Muksi Precedes Eʾiginimpaʾe ensí-GAR Adab	Muksi Precedes Eʾiginimpaʾe ruler (GAR.PA.TE.SI) Adab	
Eʾiginimpaʾe Emaḫ GAR.énsi Adab	Eʾiginimpaʾe Emaḫ ensí-GAR Adab	Eʾiginimpaʾe Emaḫ ruler (GAR.PA.TE.SI) Adab	
—	—	Baraḫenidu Ninshubur ruler (GAR.PA.TE.SI) Adab	
—	—	Meskigala Ninshubur ruler ([PA.TE].SI) [Adab]	reign of Lugalzagezi
AKKADIAN		↓ ?	
—	—	—	reign of Rimush

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INTRODUCTION TO APPENDICES A–C

Members of the Bismaya expedition shipped some 540 tablets[a] to Chicago with other objects discovered or acquired by them (see *Chapter 13*), and they were registered as part of the Oriental Institute collections in 1915 and 1920.[b] Of these tablets, just over thirty date to the Early Dynastic period, some three hundred are Old Akkadian, seventy-eight come from the Ur III period, 126 are Old Babylonian, one Kassite, and four Neo-Babylonian in date. Daniel David Luckenbill published the inscriptions on two stone vessels in 1914[c] and sixteen Old Babylonian letters a year or two later,[d] and his hand copies of just under two hundred additional texts appeared posthumously in 1930.[e] Zhi Yang studied the corpus of Old Akkadian tablets in Chicago,[f] and other scholars have treated some of the Ur III materials (see *Appendix B*), but by and large the Adab tablets have not been the subject of scholarly inquiry. It is hoped that the following chapters will fill in the existing gaps in the study of the Adab tablets and bring them to light for the benefit of all who have an interest in ancient Mesopotamian texts.

[a] An exact number is impossible to determine due to the fragmentary state of many of the objects.

[b] Information from the Oriental Institute Museum Accession Folder No. 83.

[c] "Two Inscriptions of Mesilim."

[d] "A Letter of Rim-Sin"; "Old Babylonian Letters from Bismya."

[e] *Inscriptions from Adab*.

[f] *Sargonic Inscriptions from Adab*.

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APPENDIX A

THE EARLY DYNASTIC TABLETS FROM ADAB IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

*Monica Louise Phillips**

Of the Early Dynastic tablets from Bismaya, thirty-four tablets and sets of fragments are housed in the Oriental Institute Museum.[1] The following catalog gives a concise record of the contents of these tablets along with other pertinent information such as specific location within the site (when available), current publications of the texts, dimensions, and other additional comments as necessary.

Though the majority of these tablets were correctly assigned to Adab in the museum records, two were mistakenly assigned to Adab, and one, which lacked a date in the records, was mistakenly grouped with the Early Dynastic tablets. These tablets are not included in the total number of tablets given above, though a brief record of each is given below in tables A.2 and A.3.[2]

The tablets themselves comprise a variety of genres including, among others, literary texts, kudurrus, a syllabary, legal text, and several economic records. Some are inscribed in the style of the Fara tablets. Unless otherwise stated, all the tablets are of clay. None are sealed. A few include month names, but these and the remainder are otherwise undated. Many have a high salt content, and some are in considerably worse condition than at the publication of Luckenbill's *Inscriptions from Adab*, which contains autographed copies of several of the tablets contained herein.

The catalog is arranged with four fields: The Oriental Institute Museum (OIM) number, the tablet dimensions, a description of the tablet and contents, and additional comments including available publications of the tablets, provenience, and other information where appropriate. Dimensions are given in centimeters in the order height, width, thickness. Dimensions of circular tablets, such as school tablets, are given in the order diameter, thickness. Measurements are given with maximum lengths and, in some cases, differ slightly from the measurements given in the tablet records.[3]

* I would like to thank Walter Farber, curator, and Andrew Dix, assistant curator of the tablet collection at the Oriental Institute, for access to the tablets and tablet records housed in the tablet collection of the Oriental Institute Museum. I would also like to thank Christopher Woods and Robert D. Biggs for their suggestions and insights. Any errors found herein are my own.

[1] One tablet, A1155, is currently listed as missing and as such has not been included in this catalog.

[2] Both of the tablets here assigned to a different provenience appear to come from Girsu/Lagash as with other tablets from various periods reassigned from Adab, such as those discussed by Benjamin Studevent-Hickman in *Appendix C* of this volume.

[3] A brief catalog of these texts appears in *SIA*, pp. 10–19. See also *JAC* 3, pp. 1–21.

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Table A.1. Early Dynastic tablets from Adab

OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A645+A649i and A649a–h	A645+A649i: 15.1 × 9.9 × 3.3 A649a: 6.6 × 5.6 × 2.1 A649b: 4.7 × 6.5 × 2.5 A649c: 7.8 × 5.1 × 2.9 A649d: 3.4 × 4.5 × 1.7 A649e: 4.7 × 1.5 × 3.3 A649f: 3.6 × 3.7 × 2.0 A649g: 3.5 × 3.4 × 1.6 A649h: 2.1 × 3.7 × 2.0	Well-written fragments of the Instructions of Shuruppak, in a style similar to the tablets from Fara. Parts of four columns on A645 are preserved. The reverse of each fragment is completely broken away. The original thickness is not preserved.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, nos. 55 and 56 (copy); Civil and Biggs, "Notes sur des textes," pp. 1–5 (partial edition); Alster, Instructions of Suruppak, pp. 21–25 (edition); Biggs, *Inscriptions from Tell Abu Salabikh*, pp. 57–62 Provenience: Mound III
A653	7.6 × 8.0 × 3.1	Administrative tablet outlining money received. The tablet is inscribed on one side with parts of four columns preserved.	—
A668a–b	13.0 × 6.1 × 3.2 4.7 × 3.9 × 2.9	Unilingual Sumerian syllabary consisting mostly of divine names repeated with and without the divine determinative. Another column may have listed river names, but only the determinatives remain (ìd). The tablet is square with only one side preserved. Parts of three or four columns are preserved.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 196 (copy); Kramer, "New Tablets from Fara," p. 119 There are similarities to VAT 9104 and 12751 (see Borger, *Handbuch der Keilschriftliteratur*, vol. 1, p. 318, and Deimel, *Inschriften von Fara 2*, nos. 8 and 9)
A671	6.4 × 6.1 × 2.1	Distribution to individuals of a commodity likely described in the mostly broken first column of the tablet. The reverse is uninscribed. There is no date. Parts of four columns are preserved.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 74 (copy)
A681	6.0 × 6.1 × 2.0	Mathematical tablet listing measurements of cubits squared and rods squared reduced to smaller measures through subtraction. The scribe is named.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 70 (copy); Edzard, *Altsumerische Rechentafel* (edition)
A682	5.0 × 5.2 × 1.7	Distribution of silver to individuals with a witness listed. One of the recipients is identified as an Elamite.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 75 (copy); Edzard, *Sumerische Rechtsurkunden,* no. 104 (edition)
A687	4.6 × 5.1 × 2.4	Tablet divided on the obverse into four unequal parts. Parts of a few signs are visible; however the poor condition of the tablet makes any reading difficult.	—
A732+A1023	6.1 × 6.8 × 2.4	List of field measurements and designations.	—

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Table A.1. Early Dynastic tablets from Adab (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A747+A833	5.0 × 6.3 × 1.6	Beautifully incised lion. No writing is preserved on this fragment	The file cards point out similar incised drawings of other subjects on fragments from Fara: cf. Deimel, *Inschriften von Fara 1*, p. 73 (snake); Deimel, *Inschriften von Fara 2*, pp. 31 (design), 37 (rosette), and 63 (man)
A754	3.7 × 3.7 × 2.0	A list of five persons, the last of which is a smith	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 63 (copy)
A755	4.1 × 3.6 × 1.6	Distribution of barley seed and flour to several individuals	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 33 (copy); *JAC* 3, p. 10 Provenience: Mound III, Level 3
A758	3.5 × 3.7 × 1.8	Only two entries of two types of bread	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 64 (copy)
A764	3.7 × 3.8 × 1.7	List of five workers	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 59 (copy)
A765	4.9 × 3.8 × 1.4	List of figures only without record of what is being recorded	—
A767	3.7 × 3.6 × 2.1	Delivery of GU (flax) and ÌL.UDU (sheep fat)	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 61 (copy)
A768	4.7 × 4.8 × 2.0	Silver items lent out to several individuals	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 66 (copy)
A769	3.8 × 3.7 × 2.1	Brief record of a legal suit. The parties are identified, but specifics of the case are not included	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 73 (copy); Edzard, *Sumerische Rechtsurkunden*, no. 97 (edition)
A770	3.4 × 1.1	Small school tablet with two lines: MUNUS MI; MUNUS KAL-LA	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 50 (copy)
A781	2.9 × 3.0 × 1.4	Perforated tag for a quantity of some type of bread with the month included	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 68 (copy) Provenience: Mound III, Level 1
A783	4.6 × 4.8 × 1.9	Economic text detailing the transfer of people (e.g., lú.hún.g̃á and árad) to two named individuals	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 60 (copy) Provenience: Mound III, Level 3
A785	4.7 × 5.1 × 1.9	Obverse has several preserved signs including what may be a name, but the context is broken and unclear. The reverse contains figures that may be measures of length. The last section of the second column on each side is uninscribed	—

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Table A.1. Early Dynastic tablets from Adab (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A794	4.4 × 4.6 × 1.8	Economic text listing numbers of hired men and days of work required.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 58 (copy)
A796	4.5 × 4.9 × 2.2	Account listing figures with names and some patronyms and identifiable professions.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 71 (copy)
A798	3.5 × 3.5 × 2.2	List of wooden objects with three entries.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 72 (copy)
A818	3.9–4.3 × 1.4	Small school text with two personal names preserved. A third is no longer readable.	—
A907	4.3 × 4.3 × 1.9	Grain distribution. The obverse is severely eroded.[a]	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 77 (copy) Provenience: Mound III, Level 1
A939	2.7 × 3.4 × 1.6	Tablet with one entry: 166 men (nita).	—
A1088	2.1 × 1.6	Receipt of barley flour including the month.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 67 (copy)
A1105	2.6 × 2.9 × 1.3	Receipt for two kinds of bread. This description is taken from the autographed copy and the card file notes. The tablet itself is now almost completely eroded.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 69 (copy)
A1116	10.8 × 10.1	Fragments of a cylinder recording a literary composition about the goddess Nanshe.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 53 (copy); *Bismya*, p. 300 (photograph); Civil and Biggs, "Notes sur des textes," pp. 1–5 Provenience: Mound III
A1117	8.6 × 5.5 × 5.1	This is a very thick fragment with only three lines of preserved text and no more than three signs per line. It was identified by E. Sollberger as a fragment from an inscription identified as "La frontière de Sara." The original is from Girsu.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 54 (copy); Civil and Biggs, "Notes sur des textes," pp. 1–5 Provenience: Mound IV/IVa

[a] Yang identifies this tablet as a list of fields. The damage on the tablet makes it so that one cannot exclude either conclusion with certainty. The length and style of the tablet seems to fit with distribution records from the period.

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Table A.1. Early Dynastic tablets from Adab (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A1118	19.0 × 13.6 × 9.9	Kudurru. Acquisition of two fields by an unknown buyer from two families. This tablet is connected to A1131. See Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, for a thorough discussion of the tablet's contents.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 49 (copy); Gelb, Steinkeller, and Whiting, *Earliest Land Tenure Systems*, no. 32, pp. 96–99, pls. 56–57 and 102 (edition); Edzard, *Sumerische Rechtsurkunden*, no. 119 (edition) Provenience: Mound IV (tablet layer)
A1130	7.2 × 4.3 × 1.9	Administrative document including ghee, gold, copper, and other metals. The tablet is in the style of the Fara tablets.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 52 (copy)
A1131	12.9 × 10.5 × 5.3	Kudurru. Acquisition of fields from two or three families. This text shares names with and is likely written by the same scribe as A1118.	Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 51 (copy); Gelb, Steinkeller, and Whiting, *Earliest Land Tenure Systems*, no. 33, pp. 103–04, pl. 58 (edition); Edzard, *Sumerische Rechtsurkunden*, no. 120 (edition) Provenience: Mound IV (tablet layer)

Table A.2. Tablets assigned to a different provenience

OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A670	5.8 × 5.7 × 2.3	Economic text listing grain disbursements to individuals.	Provenience: Probably Girsu/Lagash Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 74 (copy)
A673	6.1 × 6.2 × 2.4	Economic text listing grain disbursements to various individuals.	Provenience: Probably Girsu/Lagash Published in Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 65 (copy)

Table A.3. Tablet assigned to a different period

OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A678	7.2 × 4.7 × 2.3	A multiplication table for 36.	This tablet dates to the Ur III or possibly Old Babylonian period

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APPENDIX B

THE UR III ADMINISTRATIVE TABLETS FROM ADAB IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

Benjamin Studevent-Hickman

The Ur III tablets from Bismaya reflect, principally, economic activity in the ancient province of Adab — one of several provinces that made up the geopolitical core of the Ur III state. Adab lay on the northwest border of the province of Umma, its capital city marking the midway point, roughly, between the cities of Umma and Nippur along the ancient Tigris. Whereas Umma has yielded over 25,000 Ur III records to date, only one hundred or so Adab tablets are known.

The sparsity of Adab tablets from the Ur III period makes it very difficult to say much about the province; indeed, so little is known that it is difficult to assign some records to the site with any confidence. To exacerbate matters, during his excavations at Bismaya, Banks purchased tablets that were mistakenly assigned to Adab by the Haskell Oriental Museum upon their return to Chicago (see *Chapter 13*). Many of these tablets stem from other sites (usually Girsu, modern Telloh) based on their contents;[1] the criteria used to assign tablets to Adab, above all personal names and month names, have been summarized by David Owen in his treatment of the tablets in the John Frederick Lewis Collection.[2]

The Adab tablets in the Oriental Institute have been examined in some detail since their arrival and initial assessment. In her cursory overview of the Ur III material, which formed part of her larger study of Sargonic inscriptions from Adab, Yang Zhi assigned only twelve to fourteen tablets to the site (*SIA*, pp. 20–21).[3] Later, Marcus Hilgert identified several additional tablets from the site and removed from the list a few that had been erroneously assigned to Adab by Yang. Aside from entries in his catalog of Ur III tablets in the Oriental Institute, which sits in the tablet room of the building, Hilgert's contribution to the Adab corpus remains unpublished; however, his transliterations of the texts were available on the websites of the Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative (CDLI)[4] and Database of Neo-Sumerian Texts (BDTNS)[5] at the time of this writing, and I have consulted those entries in preparing this catalog. In some cases, the entries and I differ on the assignment of a tablet to the site, or on the transliteration and interpretation of certain lines; our differences are generally minor, though, making Hilgert's work a strong platform from which to begin my own examination of the Adab tablets in the Oriental Institute.

The following contribution is presented in three parts. Table B.1 lists those Ur III tablets that are assigned to Adab by one source or another and, to the best of my knowledge, show nothing that would undermine this. Table B.2 lists those tablets that are not Ur III, or were assigned to Adab by both Oriental Institute records and the online entries, but in my view are clearly from elsewhere — in all cases, from Girsu. Table B.3 lists tablets labeled as Adab in Oriental Institute files but given a different provenience by later scholars, whose corrections went unchallenged here.

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[1] The fact that so many "Adab" tablets come from Girsu is itself an important datum for the history of the looting at Telloh and the dispersion of tablets from that site.

[2] Owen, *John Frederick Lewis Collection*, p. 17 with nn. 32–40: "Nearly all [Adab tablets] involve the dealings of either of two individuals, Ur-^{d}PAP.MU-ra and Amar-^{d}Subi whose seals ... are attested here for the first time. Both seals are respectively dedicated to Ur-Ašgi and Habaluge ensis of Adab. Of particular importance are the month names on these tablets which provide us with at least five Ur III months in the Adab calendar and show the continuity of the calendar from the Sargonic period."

[3] The number Yang offers is inconsistent. At one point, she states, "the thirteen tablets probably from Adab itself are: ..." — then lists only twelve (*SIA*, p. 23). Three sentences later, and referring to the same tablet set, she writes, "only 3 of these *14* tablets bear seal impressions" (emphasis mine).

[4] http://cdli.ucla.edu/

[5] http://bdts.filol.csic.es/

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Unless otherwise noted, all tablets are made of clay and are not sealed; most are poorly preserved. All of them are part of Accession 83 in the Oriental Institute records. A key to the notes on source that appear after museum numbers below is as follows:

a From Adab per the CDLI and BDTNS.
b On the original list of tablets purportedly from Adab, as provided by K. Wilson.
c Assigned to Adab by Yang Zhi (*SIA*, p. 23).
d In the Oriental Institute card catalog as Ur III Bismaya.

A final note: this catalog offers a bit more detail on the tablets than most catalogs of cuneiform records. In the absence of a full publication of the tablets, which, for various reasons, I did not pursue at this time, this seemed to me the best compromise.

Table B.1. Ur III tablets from Adab

OIM No.	*Note on Source*	*Dimensions in cm*[6]	*Description*	*Comments*
A641	a	7.2 × 11.5 × 3.0	A multi-column tablet of wood and other products from various orchards (^{giš}kiri$_6$) and forests (tir). Seven columns are preserved; an initial summary appears in column iii′.	Two entries are of particular note: one lists 115,800 wooden pegs (^{giš}kak) and 4,800 wooden beams (^{giš}ùr) from the forest Ù-sur-ti-ra-áš (ii′: 3′–5′). Other toponyms include the orchard Gàr-šum^{ki}, and the forests Nam-nun-da and Ùl-la-ha.
A644	a	10.2 × 8.8 × 2.6	A multi-column tablet listing female workers and their children at various remuneration rates. Three columns on the obverse are partially preserved.	Several individuals bear the prefix AŠc (a thick, rounded AŠ), rather than DIŠ, which was found in earlier transliterations. Note the divine name ÈŠ-dùg-nun in one personal name — to my knowledge the only attestation of the name at this time.
A648	a	10.3 × 10.1 × 3.0	A multi-column tablet listing personal names with remuneration rates and, in some cases, professions. Parts of three columns are preserved on the obverse.	—
A710	a, b, c	6.0 × 4.4 × 2.1	A poorly preserved, single-column record of flour for unknown purposes.	—
A722	a, b, c	5.7 × 4.3 × 1.9	A single-column tablet listing several individuals. The obverse is poorly preserved; the reverse is completely destroyed.	The tablet contains several small, circular impressions in the first four lines. These appear, in some cases, in the middle of a sign.
A741	a, b, c	4.2 × 3.6 × 1.8	A single-column tablet listing large amounts of grain alongside six personal names. The reverse is uninscribed.	—

[6] With the script read horizontally. Measurements for round tablets are given as maximum preserved diameter × thickness.

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Table B.1. Ur III tablets from Adab (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Note on Source*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A757	a	4.5 × 3.7 × 2.0	A single-column tablet listing large amounts of grain alongside several individuals also acting as guarantors (lú-bi-ne gi-ne-dam). The grain is to be repaid if another individual, Lú-igi-šag$_5$-šag$_5$, cannot guarantee it(?).	Among those listed are the chief granary supervisor (ka-guru$_7$) and throne bearer (gu-za-lá).
A789	a, b, c	3.4 × 3.4 × 1.6	A receipt of barley by Ur-PAP.MU-ra from x-šag$_5$-ga, dating to Šulgi 35.	—
A797	a	4.8 × 3.6 × 1.7	A single-column messenger text listing a distribution of beer, bread, and oil to several messengers (sukkal) and a "bailiff" (lú-maškim). Dated to Amar-Suen 2, month ii, the sixth day.	—
A832	a, b, c	3.8 × 3.4 × 2.2	A single-column receipt of an unknown product. The obverse is badly corroded. The tablet dates to Šulgi 38, Šu-Suen 5, or Ibbi-Suen 7 (mu ús-sa bàd ba-dù), month xi (iti šu-gar-ta).	—
A843	a, b, c	4.6 × 3.8 × 1.5	A loan of silver(?) to be repaid in the month Èš-bi. Oath by the name of the king and witnesses given.	—
A860	d	3.9 × 3.7 × 1.5	A single-column delivery of four sickles (^{urudu}KIN) from (Ur-?)Enlil, conveyed by one Ur-mes. Dated to Šu-Suen 9, the month sig$_4$-MIN-LIMMU. The tablet bears a seal impression with the legend Hu-wa-wa, dub-sar, dumu Lú-DAB$_5$.	—
A883	a, b, c	4.7 × 3.8 × 2.0	A single-column record of wooden implements, including parts of a plow. In the village (é-duru$_5$) of Šulgi.	—
A903	a, b, c	4.2 × 4.1 × 1.5	A single-column, poorly preserved tablet, reverse uninscribed. Probably dates to Šulgi 43 or Ibbi-Suen 2, month i(?) (line 5: [iti á-ki]?-ti). Bears the seal of the son of the provincial governor (ur-^{daš}ašgi^{gi_4} énsi adab^{ki} uš/nita-šag$_5$-ga dub-sar dumu-ni).	—
A962	b, c	3.4 × 2.8 × 1.5	A single-column tablet listing amounts of grain three times, each being labeled (a-rá x-kam). No summary.	As labeled, this tablet is not Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 197, as noted by the CDLI entry.
A1059	b	2.2 × 3.5 × 2.7	A clay stopper(?) bearing the inscription ^{d}En-ki-la?(ka?) along the edge.	—

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Table B.1. Ur III tablets from Adab (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Note on Source*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A1123	b	7.7 × 2.5	A round school tablet with three personal names. Inscribed on one side only.	—
A1124	b	7.9 × 2.6	A round school tablet with three personal names. Inscribed on one side only.	—

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Table B.2. Tablets incorrectly assigned to the Ur III period or to Adab as of this writing

OIM No.	*Note on Source*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A635	a	12.7 × 8.5 × 3.1	Amounts of grain (rations) for various women and children, many of them given ex voto (a-ru-a).	Listed as Adab in both the Oriental Institute records and the CDLI, but most likely from Girsu based on the theophoric elements in personal names and the fact that one individual is donated by the chief plot manager (nu-bànda-gud) of Ningirsu.
A703	a	6.1 × 5.2 × 2.7	A single-column list of areas in various fields as surpluses (diri) or deficits (lá-NI). The tablet is broken cleanly in half, as if intentionally.	Listed as from Adab in both the Oriental Institute records and online, but clearly from Girsu. Several of the fields are found in the province of Lagash-Girsu, including the "field of Ningirsu"; moreover, the entire account is "under the temple accountant of Ningirsu" (ugula sanga ^{d}nin-gír-su). An X (the sign PAP without the heads of the wedges) is inscribed in front of each line in which a field name is given.
A719+ A762+ A854+ A1015+ A1016e+ (+)A1053	a	10.3 × 8.2 × 2.5	A four-column tablet, in several fragments, listing individuals, in one part, and individuals with varying amounts of silver, in another. One of the fragments is not physically joined but can be placed. The bottom edge is preserved.	The tablet is likely Old Akkadian, not Ur III, as indicated in Oriental Institute records. The text gives the names of several messengers, and of a leatherworker and cattleherder in the temple of Ašgi.
A724+ A1102	a a	5.1 × 5.2 ×2.1	A single-column tablet listing several field measurements, with their corresponding areas. Roughly half the tablet is preserved.	The Oriental Institute card on file for A1102 lists it as Old Akkadian; the card for A724, which joins it, lists it as Ur III. The tablet is Sargonic, as noted by Yang.
A743	a	5.9 × 4.7 × 1.3	A single-column tablet with amounts of grain alongside various personal names. The reverse is not preserved.	Contra Oriental Institute records and online files, the tablet is from Girsu. Several of the individuals listed are regularly attested there.
A808	a	3.6 × 3.1 × 1.7	A single-column loan of 60 liters of grain for each of 28 men (guruš) designated éren — most certainly an antichretic loan. Dated Šulgi 42.x.	The tablet is likely from Girsu based on the sole personal name, Inim-^{d}Ba-ú-ì-zu, who supplies the grain. The name is otherwise unattested in its full form; ^{d}Ba-ú-ì-zu — an abbreviated form, presumably — is common in Girsu records.
A1119	b	7.0 × 2.5	A round school tablet with three temple names. Inscribed on one side only.	Assigned to the Old Babylonian period by A. Westenholz (pers. comm.)
A1120	b	7.2 × 3.4	A round school tablet with three personal names. Inscribed on one side only.	Assigned to the Old Babylonian period by A. Westenholz (pers. comm.)

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Table B.2. Tablets incorrectly assigned to the Ur III period or to Adab as of this writing

OIM No.	*Note on Source*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Description*	*Comments*
A1126	b	7.9 × 7.6 × 3.2	A school tablet with various numbers. Inscribed on one side only. Divided into two areas by a line; there is a deep depression on the back, apparently from the heel of a hand, when the tablet was formed.	Assigned to the Old Babylonian period by A. Westenholz (pers. comm.)
A1127	b	7.7 × 2.5	A round school tablet with two personal names.	Assigned to the Sargonic period by A. Westenholz (pers. comm.)

Table B.3. Tablets and bullae labeled as Adab in Oriental Institute files but subsequently given a different provenience

OIM No.	*Provenience*
A761	Girsu
A763	Girsu
A817	Girsu
A824	Girsu
A848	Girsu
A853	Girsu
A880	Girsu
A930	Girsu
A952	Umma(?)
A960	Girsu
A1041	Girsu
A1052	Nippur
A1081	Umma
A1084	Girsu
A1122	Girsu
A1125	Girsu
A1145b	Girsu
A1146(+A1188)	Girsu
A1147	Girsu
A1148	Girsu
A1149+A1187(+)A1187a(+)A1187b	Girsu
A1150	Girsu

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Table B.3. Tablets and bullae labeled as Adab in Oriental Institute files but subsequently given a different provenience (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Provenience*
A1151	Girsu
A1152	Girsu
A1153	Girsu
A1154	Umma
A1156	Umma
A1157	Girsu
A1158	Girsu
A1169	Girsu
A1170	Girsu
A1171	Girsu
A1172	Girsu
A1173	Girsu
A1174	Girsu
A1175	Girsu
A1176	Girsu
A1177	Girsu
A1178	Girsu
A1179	Girsu
A1180	Girsu
A1181	Girsu
A1182	Girsu
A1183	Girsu
A1184	Girsu
A1185	Girsu
A1189	Girsu
A1191	Girsu
A1193	Girsu

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APPENDIX C

THE OLD BABYLONIAN TABLETS FROM ADAB IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

*Jacob Lauinger**

The Oriental Institute possesses 129 Old Babylonian tablets from Adab, and approximately 350 more are in the collection of the Istanbul Archeoloji Müzesi.[1] The purpose of this chapter is to provide a preliminary catalog of the Old Babylonian Adab tablets in the Oriental Institute's collection as a first step toward making this corpus accessible to the scholarly community.

The tablets comprise several genres. The only genre to have received scholarly attention is the letters.[2] In addition to the letters, there are also juridical texts (primarily loan contracts), administrative texts, lexical texts (lentils and prism fragments), and a few scholarly texts. With two exceptions, every dated tablet comes from the reign of Rīm-Sîn I of Larsa, from his second year to his fifty-second, with a majority dating to his twenty-fourth year. The two exceptions date to the twenty-eighth year of Sumuel of Larsa and to the fourth year of Damiq-ilišu of Isin.

Only one dossier of tablets has a known archeological context.[3] This dossier consists of fifteen dockets that record the disbursement of fodder for oxen on various days over the month of Elūlum.[4] One of the dockets dated to the first day of this month, A1106, also specifies the year: the twenty-fourth of Rīm-Sîn I of Larsa. Therefore, seemingly all the dockets were written during this year. The dockets were found in one of the one-roomed houses on Mound IVa.[5] Banks discovered six small coffins below the floor of this house and reported that the dockets lay in the dirt "about the coffins." Were the dockets discarded and then used as fill in covering the coffins? Approximately twenty tablets lay on the house's floor. While unfortunately Banks did not identify these tablets, seven may be loan contracts in which an individual named Awiyatum is owed various types of flour.[6] These loan contracts were all written in the eleventh month of Rīm-Sîn 24, the same year to which the dockets concerning oxen fodder date.

Without any archeological context, some tablets can still tentatively be grouped into dossiers on the basis of their contents or the persons whom they mention. Four tablets make up a dossier that belonged to an individual named Šallūrum.[7] Two of these tablets are letters that Šallūrum received and two are loan contracts in which he acted as creditor for a sum of silver. At least one other tablet now in the Istanbul Archeoloji Müzesi belongs to this dossier.[8] Many of the administrative tablets record the disbursement of grain and flour. These tablets all may be the products of a single administrative office. Most likely they are some of the 300 tablets that Banks discovered in the Old Babylonian palace on Mound I.

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* I thank Walter Farber, Curator, and Jonathan Tenney, Assistant Curator of the Oriental Institute's tablet collection, for access to both the tablets and their records. The annotations on these records, made by Richard Hallock and other anonymous hands, proved invaluable. I also thank Miguel Civil, Gertrud Farber, Walter Farber, and Martha Roth for discussing with me various aspects of this catalog, completed in 2006. Of course, any errors contained herein are entirely my own.

[1] Yang Zhi (*SIA*, p. 3) states that the Oriental Institute possesses 132 Old Babylonian tablets. I am unable to account for the discrepancy between our totals. For the Old Babylonian tablets in the Istanbul Archeological Museum, see Kraus, "Tontafelsammlung," p. 101.

[2] D. D. Luckenbill published sixteen letters in the Oriental Institute's collection ("A Letter of Rim-Sin," and "Old Babylonian Letters"). These letters were republished as Stol, *Letters*, nos. 135–50. Kraus (*Briefe*, nos. 1–57) published fifty-seven letters in the Istanbul Archeological Museum's collection. A number of the Oriental Institute's tablets, both published and unpublished, have also been quoted in various volumes of the CAD.

[3] For the purposes of this discussion, a dossier is understood as a group of documents that relate to the performance of a particular task or to a particular individual or institution. This use of "dossier" encompasses the meanings attached to both "archive" and "dossier" in Muller, Feith, and Fruin, *Manual*, pp. 13 and 83.

[4] A1039, A1046, A1048, A1049, A1063, A1069, A1072, A1079, A1080, A1101, A1103, A1106, A1109, A1111, and A1112.

[5] See above, p. 68.

[6] A1009, A1017, A1018, A1030, A1051, A1075, and A1114.

[7] A570, A574, A1074, A1108.

[8] Šallūrum is also the author of the letter Kraus, *Briefe*, no. 29, and is mentioned in the body of another letter (ibid., 56).

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The catalog that follows presents specific information about each tablet in one of four fields: museum number, dimensions, date, and description.

- Dimensions are given in the order: height × breadth × width. In the case of lentil-shaped or other circular tablets, dimensions appear in the order: diameter × width.
- Dates are represented in the order "day (arabic) / month (roman) / year (arabic)." "-" indicates that the relevant element is omitted in the date formula. [x] indicates that the relevant element is damaged and illegible. "?" indicates that the relevant element is expected but any such element is entirely lost due to damage to the tablet. "---" indicates that the tablet is not dated. The two tablets that date to Sumuel and Damiq-ilišu are indicated with "Se" and "Di" before the year number. All other years refer to the reign of Rīm-Sîn I of Larsa.
- The brief description of each tablet focuses primarily on its genre and the names of any principal actors. Publication information is included in parentheses at the end of the description.

CATALOG OF OLD BABYLONIAN TABLETS FROM ADAB IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM

OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Date*	*Description*
A382	4.8 × 4.8 × 1.9	---	Building plan with accompanying measurements?
A564	10.4 × 5.5 × 2.7	---	Letter to Rīm-^{d}[…] from Rīm-Sîn-[…] (Luckenbill, "A Letter of Rim-Sin"; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 135)
A565, A1168+ A1215	8.5 × 4.8 × 2.3	---	Letter (A565) to Elmēšum from Sîn-ēriš. With case (A1168+A1215) addressed to Elmēšum and bearing the seal impression of Sîn-ēriš. The impression is faint and indistinct; only the inscription is legible (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 277 no. 2; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 136)
A566	8.3 × 4.7 × 2.0	---	Letter to Sîn-ēriš from Ubārum (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 278 no. 3; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 137)
A567	8.8 × 4.9 × 2.0	---	Letter to Ubayātum from Šamaš-gāmil (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 279, No. 4, see Stol, *Letters*, no. 138)
A568	8.4 × 4.6 × 2.5	---	Letter to Itūr-Ilabrat from Ilabrat-pālil (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," pp. 280f., no. 5; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 139)
A569	5.6 × 4.0 × 2.7	---	Letter to Kunniya from Apil-ilišu (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 282 no. 6; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 140)
A570	7.8 × 4.9 × 2.4	---	Letter to Šallūrum from Kapirum (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 283 no. 7; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 141)
A571	5.7 × 4.1 × 2.0	---	Letter to Aḫum from Māri-erṣetim (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 294 no. 8; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 142)

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OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Date*	*Description*
A572	10.2 × 5.4 × 2.4	---	Letter to [recipient lost] from Sîn-a-[…] (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 285 no. 9; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 143)
A573	5.4 × 4.7 × 2.6	---	Letter to Ilšu-ibbišu from Ilšu-tillassu (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 286 no. 10; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 144)
A574	7.3 × 4.5 × 2.4	---	Letter to Šallūrum from Ilī-iddinam (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 287 no. 11; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 145)
A575	7.7 × 5.1 × 2.8	---	Letter to [recipients lost] from an unspecified sender (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 288 no. 12; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 146)
A576	6.0 × 5.0 × 2.9	---	School letter, cf. Kraus, *Briefe*, nos. 36, 48; see Michalowski, "Review," pp. 222ff. (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 289 no. 13; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 147)
A577	7.1 × 4.8 × 2.4	---	Letter [recipient and sender lost] (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 290 no. 14; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 148)
A578	8.7 × 5.3 × 2.6	---	Letter [recipient and sender lost] (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 291 no. 15; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 149)
A579	7.7 × 4.6 × 2.6	---	Letter to [recipient lost] from Sîn-[…] (Luckenbill, "Old Babylonian Letters," p. 292 no. 16; see Stol, *Letters*, no. 150)
A580	9.1 × 6.0 × 2.3	---	Letter? Poorly preserved and mended from a number of fragments
A581	8.1 × 5.1 × 2.5	---	Letter? Poorly preserved
A625	9.9 × 6.8 × 1.6	---	Ritual instructions? Poorly preserved and mended from a number of fragments. Two fragments, A625b and A625c, have not been joined
A626	8.2 × 2.9	---	Lentil-shaped tablet listing personal names
A627	7.2 × 2.8	---	Lentil-shaped tablet excerpting Lipit-Ištar B
A628	7.2 × 2.9	---	Lentil-shaped tablet listing doors; cf. Hh. V 199ff.
A630	6.9 × 4.7 ×.2.0	---	Letter to "the man whom [Marduk keeps in good health]" from Šumum-libši, cf. A1216
A631	3.7 × 3.2 × 1.6	-/X/19	Loan contract, Ummī-Ištar and Sîn-gāmil owe silver and grain to Šar$^{!?}$ḫatum. With case
A633	6.7 × 10.1 × 2.9	---	Bilingual (Sumerian-Akkadian) exorcism
A634	8.1 × 3.1	---	Lentil-shaped tablet listing personal names
A638	2.8 × 2.9 × 1.9	5/[x]/[x]	Administrative, disbursement of unspecified commodity

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OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Date*	*Description*
A642	7.0 × 3.0	---	Lentil-shaped tablet listing gods
A643	6.9 × 2.5	---	Lentil-shaped tablet listing gods
A647	6.3 × 2.1	---	Lentil-shaped tablet listing plants; cf. Hh. XVII 1ff.
A659	6.9 × 4.3 × 2.1	23/[x]/-	Administrative, disbursements of grain and legumes
A679	8.2 × 4.9 × 2.5	---	Administrative, disbursements of grain
A686	8.4 × 4.6 × 2.0	---	Administrative, Sîn-Mālik receives silver in connection with individuals' fields
A688	5.2 × 4.3 × 2.1	-/XI/22	Loan contract, Aḫī-šagiš and Aḫī-sa-at-[…] owe grain to Qīšti-Erra
A694	5.4 × 7.0 × 2.5	-/VI/52	Administrative, disbursements of grain
A702	8.0 × 6.3 × 2.8	---	Administrative, disbursements of grain
A704	7.3 × 5.2 × 2.3	---	Ritual instructions — exorcism?
A711	6.3 × 4.6 × 2.3	---	Administrative, list of male personal names
A715	11.8 × 4.2 × 2.7	---	Four-sided prism, listing gods. Only corner preserved
A720	6.6 × 4.3 × 2.1	---	Administrative, receipt of objects
A723	5.5 × 5.1 × 2.6	-/VI/22	Administrative, disbursements of grain in the previous month
A731	6.2 × 4.9 × 2.6	---	Letter to Sîn-erībam from [x]x-šu-ta-tum
A735	6.7 × 4.6 × 2.2	---	Administrative, list of amounts of silver
A737	4.2 × 5.6 × 2.5	?/?/?	Administrative, disbursements of grain
A738	5.8 × 4.6 × 2.5	---	Letter to Itti-ilim-balāṭu from Gimil-Marduk
A740	5.7 × 4.8 × 2.1	---	Administrative, disbursements of grain? Poorly preserved
A742	3.6 × 3.8 × 3.0	---	Administrative, list of male personal names
A771	5.2 × 2.4	---	Administrative, disbursements of grain. Lentil-shaped tablet
A780	2.9 × 2.4	---	Administrative, recording delivery of wool by two shepherds. Barrel-shaped docket
A787	5.5 × 4.0 × 1.6	---	Letter to Ubār-⌜x-x⌝ from Sîn-rēmēnī
A791	8.5 × 5.3 × 2.5	---	Letter to Sîn-erībam from Adad-ilī
A792	6.1 × 4.1 × 2.1	7/XII(2)/-	Administrative, disbursements of grain and flour

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OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Date*	*Description*
A801	N/A	N/A	The tablet has disintegrated with only a small fragment of a witness list preserved. A card for this tablet records measurements of 5 × 4 × 1 cm, and records a loan in which Warad-[DN] will pay Šišši an amount of silver without interest. The card indicates that a month and year were written on the tablet but were too damaged to be legible
A807	5.4 × 3.7 × 1.9	-/VII/Di 4b	Loan contract, Tarībum-⌜x⌝ owes silver without interest to Šamaš-ta-[…]
A810	5.2 × 3.6 × 1.8	12?/IV/-	Administrative, recording grain prepared for shipment on obverse and a list of male personal names on reverse
A811	5.7 × 4.5 × 2.1	---	Administrative, concerning grain. Poorly preserved
A814	4.0 × 3.5 × 2.2	?/?/?	Loan contract, Šamaš-ilišu owes silver to Nanna-[x-x]
A820	4.3 × 5.1 × 2.1	---	Administrative, list of male personal names
A829	4.0 × 4.3 × 2.1	12/III/31	Inventory of flour
A831	4.2 × 5.2 × 2.5	---	Letter, [recipient and sender lost]
A834	5.2 × 4.0 × 2.1	-/V/?[9]	Loan contract, [PN] has taken silver from the *terḫatum* of Kurrītum
A837	3.2 × 2.1 × 0.8	---	Bulla with two impressions of a single seal inscription, reading Mīnum [war]ad ⌜Ilabrat⌝
A841	5.6 × 4.6 × 2.5	?/?/?	Partnership agreement. Top missing
A847	3.2 × 2.7 × 1.2	27/X?/[x]	Administrative, concerning a disbursement. Poorly preserved
A852	3.7 × 3.6 × 1.7	---	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain over a three-day period (16/XI to 18/XI)
A855	4.9 × 4.2 × 2.5	---	Account of silver received by Imgur-Šamaš
A856	3.2 × 3.4 × 2.0	---	Administrative, inventory of sheep
A857	4.2 × 3.3 × 1.9	IV/35	Loan contract, Namrum-ilī owes silver without interest to Šamaš
A861	2.6 × 3.1 × 1.8	12/1/?	Loan contract, Ibbiya owes Aḫu-kīnum grain
A871	5.9 × 3.8 × 2.3	---	Memorandum concerning three groups of men, identified by their overseer
A872	3.9 × 2.9 × 1.9	⌜20?⌝/X/-	Administrative, disbursements of flour

[9] Only the beginning of the two lines of the year name is preserved: mu íd […] / mu-ba-[al-lá].

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OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Date*	*Description*
A873	4.3 × 3.8 × 2.1	---	Administrative, list of three male personal names
A875	4.8 × 4.1 × 2.0	---	Administrative, disbursements of an unspecified commodity
A877	5.4 × 3.9 × .20	---	Administrative, disbursements of flour
A882	5.9 × 3.9 × 1.9	[x]/[x]/-	Administrative, disbursements of an unspecified commodity
A884	4.3 × 4.1 × 2.4	---	Administrative, disbursements of an unspecified commodity over seven installments
A888	4.3 × 3.2 × 2.2	-/-/18	Loan contract, Aḫušunu owes grain to Ilī-irībam
A895	4.4 × 3.9 × 2.3	-/-/24	Administrative, disbursements of grain
A896	3.9 × 4.2 × 1.6	-/XII/Se 28	Real estate contract, [PN] purchases an empty house lot from Ilī-Sîn
A899	3.5 × 4.0 × 2.1	?/?/?	Contract? Poorly preserved
A902	5.3 × 4.1 × 2.4	---	Administrative, disbursements of an unspecified commodity
A906	4.0 × 3.8 × 2.0	---	Exercise tablet? Although neither side is damaged, the signs at the beginning and end of each line are cut off, as if this rectangle was part of a larger tablet. Only a few signs are preserved in each ruled line
A909	4.3 × 3.8 × 2.1	5+[x]/XI/-	Administrative, disbursements of flour
A911	4.9 × 3.5 × 2.0	-/XII(2)/2	Loan contract, Sîn-šamuḫ owes silver to Tiqqītum
A913	4.2 × 3.2 × 1.8	---	Administrative, disbursements of an unspecified commodity
A914	4.8 × 4.0 × 2.3	---	Administrative, disbursements of flour
A915	4.2 × 3.2 × 1.6	-/X/44	Loan contract, Ilī-erībam owes grain to Ilabrat-pālil
A1009	3.0 × 2.9 × 2.2	21/XI/24	Loan contract, Apil-Sîn owes various kinds of flour to Awiyatum. Tablet in case, with bottom of case broken off
A1017	2.2 × 2.3 × 1.7	[x]/XI/[24]	Loan contract, Apil-Sîn owes various kinds of flour to Awiyatum
A1018	2.3 × 2.6 × 1.6	16/XI/24	Loan contract, Apil-Sîn owes various kinds of flour to Awiyatum
A1029	2.9 × 2.8 × 1.4	---	Administrative, disbursement of reeds
A1030	3.0 × 3.1 × 1.7	26/[XI]/24	Loan contract, Sîn-māgir owes various kinds of flour to Awiyatum
A1035	4.1 × 2.2 × 2.0	---	Four-sided prism. Only corner preserved with one sign in each ruled line

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OIM No.	Dimensions in cm	Date	Description
A1039	1.9 × 3.5 × 1.5	2/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1043	2.6 × 2.5 × 1.5	-/I/-	Loan contract, [PN] owes silver to ⌜PN⌝
A1046	0.9 × 2.7 × 0.9	19/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1047	3.0 × 2.7 × 1.6	10/IX/-	Administrative, disbursements of an unspecified commodity
A1048	1.5 × 2.9 × 1.5	11/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1049	0.9 × 2.1 × 1.0	[x]/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1050	2.7 × 1.6 × 3.0	---	Order, requiring commodities be sent to Aḫum-atta, the man of Sîn-muballiṭ
A1051	2.2 × 2.4 × 1.5	[x]/XI/[x]	Loan contract, Apil-Sîn owes various kinds of flour to Awiyatum
A1061	3.5 × 3.0 × 1.7	---	Administrative, disbursements of an unspecified commodity
A1063	2.1 × 3.1 × 1.6	2/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1064	2.5 × 3.0 × 2.0	---	Administrative, disbursement of grain to the son of Sîn-abum and Dūr-ālišu when they made a journey on 15/XI/-
A1065	2.3 × 2.5 × 1.7	19/XI/24	Administrative, disbursement of grain
A1068	3.0 × 2.1 × 1.4	---	Administrative, disbursement of grain
A1069	1.9 × 3.3 × 1.5	2/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1072	1.8 × 3.4 × 1.9	13/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1074	4.0 × 3.3 × 1.9	[x]/V/18	Loan contract, Šamaš-ú-[…] owes silver to Šallūrum and Ḫuzālum
A1075	3.3 × 2.8 × 1.7	11+[x]/⌜X?⌝/24	Loan contract, Awiyatum owes flour to [A]wiya[tum](?)
A1079	1.6 × 3.1 × 1.6	6/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1080	2.0 × 3.5 × 1.1	6/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1083	1.9 × 2.4 × 1.2	---	Administrative, disbursements of an unspecified commodity
A1085	2.2 × 2.2 × 1.6	⌜18?⌝/XI/24	Administrative, various kinds of flour are taken from [PN]

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OIM No.	*Dimensions in cm*	*Date*	*Description*
A1101	1.7 × 3.5 × 1.7	12/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1103	3.0 × 1.6 × 1.5	13+[x]/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1106	1.8 × 3.1 × 1.3	1/VI/24	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1108	4.0 × 3.2 × 1.7	-/XII/?[10]	Loan contract, Sîn-ublam owes silver to Šallūrum
A1109	1.9 × 3.5 × 1.6	7/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1111	1.5 × 3.1 × 1.4	16/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1112	2.0 × 3.4 × 2.0	5/VI/-	Administrative docket, disbursement of grain as fodder for oxen
A1114	2.2 × 2.4 × 1.6	23/XI/24	Loan contract, Apil-Sîn owes various kinds of flour to Awiyatum
A1115	2.6 × 2.1 × 1.6	17/XI/24	Loan contract, Apil-Sîn owes various kinds of flour to Awiyatum
A1163	2.6 × 2.2 × 0.6	---	Fragment with one sign preserved in each of five ruled lines
A1166	7.9 × 2.9	---	Lentil-shaped tablet listing cuts of meat; cf. Hh. XV 4ff. Both teacher's and student's copy (photograph: Chiera, *They Wrote on Clay*, p. 170)
A1192	4.0 × 3.7 × 1.8	---	Ritual text? Poorly preserved
A1214	3.9 × 3.6 × 1.1	---	Fragment of a tablet case. Not inscribed but bearing several impressions from a single seal
A1216	3.0 × 4.0 × 1.8	---	Letter, to "the man whom Marduk keeps in good health" from [sender lost]. The body of the letter is not preserved; cf. A630

[10] Only the beginning of the year name is preserved: 11. [mu] é ^{d}[…] 12. […]. Several year names from the reign of Rīm-Sîn could be restored.

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APPENDIX D

A7447 — THE INSCRIPTION

Aage Westenholz

Even though it has never been properly published before, the inscription A7447 has been transliterated, translated, and commented upon by William Hallo (*Early Mesopotamian Royal Titles*, pp. 38 and 107), Horst Steible (FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 187–89), Jerrold Cooper (*Royal Inscriptions*, pp. 16–17, Ad 4.2), Eva Braun-Holzinger (*Weihgaben*, p. 242, St. 9), Gianni Marchesi (in Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, pp. 209–10 and pl. 45), Douglas R. Frayne (RIME 1, pp. 21–22, no. 2001), and Gianni Marchesi and Nicolò Marchetti (*Royal Statuary of Early Dynastic Mesopotamia*, p. 157 and pl. 45 [three photographs of the statue, "courtesy of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago"]). I have further benefitted much from a discussion with Gianni Marchesi of the Università di Bologna.

TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION

	^{d}nin-šubur	To Nin-šubura,
	nam-ti	Ur-akkila,
	bára-gan-né-du$_{10}$	the City Elder (corrected from "barber")
	GAR-ensí	has dedicated
5	UD.NUN.KI-da	(this gift)
	ur-akkil$_{x}$(AB.KID)-lá	for the life of
	ab-ba-uru (wr. over erased šu?-i)	Bara-gane-du,
	a-mu-ru	the *ensi* of Adab.

The donor of this votive statuette, Ur-akkila,[1] is also known from one[2] more votive inscription, likewise dedicated to the goddess Nin-šubura, an unadorned limestone plaque published in photograph by Scheil ("Sparsim," pp. 37–38; present location unknown, transliterated by Steible, FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 188–89), which Ur-akkila, the barber (šu-i), dedicated for his own life (nam-ti-la-ni-da), adding the names of his wife and their eight children.

Both of these inscriptions would seem to have appeared on the market in the 1920s and may thus have been excavated by the locals somewhere in the area of the Adab city-state where the sanctuary of Nin-šubura was located, a place that has yet to be identified.

[1] Reading following Marchesi and Marchetti (*Royal Statuary of Early Dynastic Mesopotamia*, p. 157 with n. 20, referring to Wiggermann, *RLA* 9 s.v. Nin-šubur, pp. 491–92; cf. also Cavigneaux and Krebernik in *RLA* 9, p. 324), according to whom akkil$_{x}$ (AB.KID or AB.KID.KID) is a ceremonial center or even town dedicated to Nin-šubura. Ur-akkila, "servant of Akkil," then is a fitting name of someone so devoted to Nin-šubura as was the donor.

[2] Marchesi (pers. comm.) argues convincingly that a third inscription usually cited in connection with Ur-akkila, no. 32 in Mercer, "Some Babylonian Temple Records," is deeply suspect as authentic evidence. Not only are there obvious affinities, already noted by Mercer, with the much later inscription of Rimsin I, RIME 4, 2.14.13, lines 28–33, there is the shared grammatical blunder in nam-dingir-bi-šè, where -bi refers to Nin-šubura, besides other less serious errors. Unfortunately, Mercer's copy cannot be collated: an inquiry in 2001 with Bill Pratt of the Royal Ontario Museum, to which Mercer's collection of clay tablets was transferred in 1967, indicated that none of the inscriptions on stone went there. Their present whereabouts is apparently unknown.

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NOTES TO INDIVIDUAL LINES

5 The unexpected use of -da, rather than the usual -šè, is paralleled in Scheil's inscription, i 3, nam-ti-la-ni-da. For other instances of -da rather than -šè in dedicatory formulas, see Behrens and Steible, *Glossar*, p. 252, 2.1′, always in connection with dam-dumu "family."

7 Noteworthy is the correction of šu-i "barber" to ab-ba-uru "City Elder." It would seem that this wealthy and prosperous barber, perhaps serving the governor's family among others, considered this promotion important enough to have his dedicatory inscription brought up-to-date. We thus get a glimpse of the social mobility in the late Early Dynastic Sumerian city-states.

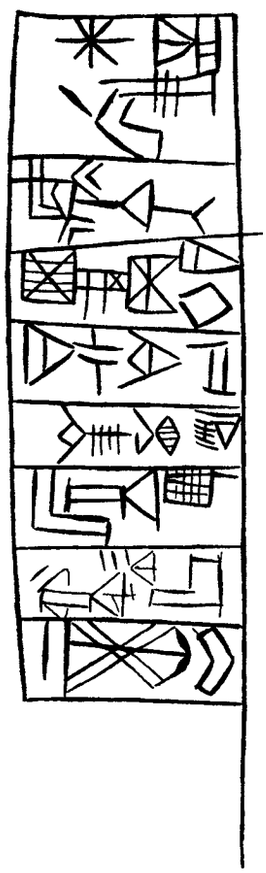

Figure D.1. The inscription on the statue of Barahenidu (A7447).
Hand copy by Aage Westenholz. Scale 1:1

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APPENDIX E

OBJECTS FROM BISMAYA NOW IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ESKI ŞARK MUSEUM, ISTANBUL*

EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
2830	Terre cuite	Petit vase à goulot. H. 0.21
2831	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.255
2832	Terre cuite	Semblable à bec. H. 0.255
2833	Terre cuite	Pot forme sphérique. H. 0.19
2834	Terre cuite	Semblable; brisé en plusieurs fragments. H. 0.25
2835	Terre cuite	Vase à goulot; brisé en plusieurs fragments. H. 0.19
2836	Terre cuite	Vase à large bouche; brisé en plusieurs fragments. H. 0.195
2837	Terre cuite	Vase à large bouche; brisé en plusieurs fragments. H. 0.21
2838	Terre cuite	Vase à large bouche; brisé en plusieurs fragments. H. 0.19
2839	Terre cuite	Vase à forme sphérique, bouche très évasée; brisé en plusieurs fragments. H. 0.20
2840	Terre cuite	Semblable; brisé en plusieurs fragments. H. 0.18
2841	Terre cuite	Vase à goulot; brisé en plusieurs fragments. H. 0.20
2842	Terre cuite	Pot; brisé en plusieurs fragments. D. 0.13
2843	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.125
2844	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.12
2845	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.11
2846	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.11
2847	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.113
2848	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.115
2849	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.12
2850	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.12
2851	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.115
2852	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.12

EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
2853	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.13
2854	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.16
2855	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.095
2856	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.13
2857	Terre cuite	Bol. D. 0.12
2858	Terre cuite	Assiette. D. 0.125
2859	Terre cuite	Assiette. D. 0.16
2860	Terre cuite	Assiette. D 0.13
2861	Terre cuite	Assiette. D. 0.13
2861	Terre cuite	Assiette. D. 0.13
2862	Terre cuite	Gobelet. H. 0.08
2863	Terre cuite	Vase cylindrique. H. 0.10
2864	Terre cuite	Vase cylindrique, le col manque. H. 0.085
2865	Terre cuite	Assiette avec pied. H. 0.085
2866	Terre cuite	Petite vase rond. H. 0.045
2867	Terre cuite	Petite vase rond. H. 0.045
2868	Terre cuite	Couronne de vase(?). D. 0.06
2869	Terre cuite	Cylindre creux. D. 0.085
2870	Terre cuite	Cylindre creux. D. 0.07
2871	Terre cuite	Gobelet. H. 0.08
2872	Terre cuite	Petit vase à base pointue. H. 0.09
2873	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.095
2874	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.10
2875	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.11
2876	Terre cuite	Vase forme aplatie, le goulot manque. H. 0.095
2877	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.08
2878	Terre cuite	Boite forme oblongue, cassée d'un coté. L. 0.20

* Copy of a list now in the Bismaya Papers. All pieces are noted to have entered the museum in 1905. See *Chapter 1*.

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EŞ No.	Material	Description
2879	Terre cuite	Gobelet. H. 0.075
2880	Terre cuite	Gobelet. H. 0.07
2881	Terre cuite	Gobelet. H. 0.065
2882	Terre cuite	Gobelet. H. 0.065
2883	Terre cuite	Vase aplati. H. 0.075
2884	Terre cuite	Vase aplati. H. 0.075
2885	Terre cuite	Vase forme sphérique, une partie des rebords manque. H. 0.10
2886	Terre cuite	Vase forme sphérique complet. H. 0.13
2887	Terre cuite	Semblable, une partie des rebords manque. H. 0.13
2888	Terre cuite	Petit vase. H. 0.055
2889	Terre cuite	Petit vase. H. 0.06
2890	Terre cuite	Petit vase. H. 0.05
2891	Terre cuite	Petit vase. H. 0.06
2892	Terre cuite	Petit vase. H. 0.05
2893	Terre cuite	Petit vase. H. 0.075
2894	Terre cuite	Vase sphérique. H. 0.09
2895	Terre cuite	Boite à fard(?). D. 0.065
2896	Terre cuite	Boite à fard. D. 0.05
2897	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.05
2898	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.07
2899	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.045
2890	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.06
2891	Terre cuite	Très petit vase pointu. H. 0.05
2892	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.05
2893	Terre cuite	Vase aplati. H. 0.06
2894	Terre cuite	Vase sphérique. H. 0.09
2895	Terre cuite	Boite à fard(?). D. 0.065
2896	Terre cuite	Boite à fard(?). H. 0.05
2897	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.05
2898	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.07
2899	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.045
2900	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.06
2901	Terre cuite	Très petit vase pointu. H. 0.05
2902	Terre cuite	Très petit vase. H. 0.05
2903	Terre cuite	Vase aplati. H. 0.06
2904	Terre cuite	Vase cylindrique. H. 0.07
2905	Terre cuite	Vase. H. 0.085

EŞ No.	Material	Description
2906	Terre cuite	Vase. H. 0.08
2907	Terre cuite	Vase. H. 0.10
2908	Terre cuite	Vase. H. 0.095
2909	Terre cuite	Vase rond noir. H. 0.10
2910	Terre cuite	Vase à large bouche (plusieurs fragments recollés). H. 0.22
2911	Terre cuite	Vase forme sphérique. H. 0.095
2912	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.09
2913	Terre cuite	Vase aplati. H. 0.085
2914	Terre cuite	Vase cylindrique. H. 0.10
2915	Terre cuite	Vase cylindrique. H. 0.085
2916	Terre cuite	Vase sphérique. H. 0.08
2917	Terre cuite	Vase à goulot. H. 0.20
2918	Terre cuite	Cuvette(?). H. 0.08 D. 0.115
Nous avons sauté le Nr. 2919		
2920	Terre cuite	Vase à goulot peu accusé. H. 197
2921	Terre cuite	Vase à long cou. H. 0.225
2922	Terre cuite	Vase à long cou. H. 0.22
2923	Terre cuite	Vase à bouche évasée. H. 0.195
2924	Terre cuite	Grand vase à panse ronde. H. 0.25
2925	Terre cuite	Grand vase pointu, bouche évasée. H. 0.50
2926	Terre cuite	Vase à large bouche évasée. H. 0.24
2927	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.225
2928	Terre cuite	Vase pointu à sa base. H. 0.215
2929	Terre cuite	Vase à goulot peu accusé. H. 0.215
2930	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.21
2931	Terre cuite	Vase à large col, base arrondie. H. 0.16
2932	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.21
2933	Terre cuite	Vase à haut col évasé, pied. H. 0.255
2934	Terre cuite	Bol troué de plusieurs trous (écumoire). D. 0.115
2935	Terre cuite	Semblable. D. 0.11
2936	Terre cuite	Bol troué de plusieurs trous. D. 0.11

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EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
2937	Terre cuite	Semblable. D. 0.11
2938	Terre cuite	Col de vase à deux anses massifs. D. 0.185
2939	Terre cuite	Bol avec bec. D. 0.09
2940	Terre cuite	Bol sans bec. D. 0.10
2941	Calcaire	Bol sans bec. D. 0.06
2942	Terre cuite	Objet forme lentille; un trou sur la panse. D. 0.11
2943	Terre cuite	Deux roues avec axe en bronze. D. 0.115
2944	Terre cuite	Roue. D. 0.08
2945	Terre cuite	Roue. D. 0.08
2946	Terre cuite	Roue. D. 0.65
2947	Terre cuite	Roue. D. 0.06
2948	Terre cuite	Roue. D. 0.065
2949	Terre cuite	Roue. D. 0.55
2950	Terre cuite	Disque épais percé d'un trou au centre. D. 0.255
2951	Terre cuite	Le même plus petit. D. 0.075
2952	Terre cuite	Anneau. D. 0.075
2953	Terre cuite	Anneau. D. 0.055
2954	Terre cuite	Anneau. D. 0.05
2955	Terre cuite	Anneau. D. 0.045
2956	Terre cuite	Fusaiole forme lentille. D. 0.05
2957	Terre cuite	Semblable. D. 0.045
2958	Terre cuite	Disque les bords dentelés. D. 0.085
2959	Terre cuite	Semblable. D. 0.08
2960	Terre cuite	Poids à deux trous ébrechés dans le bas. H. 0.08
2961	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.075
2962	Terre cuite	Sphère. D. 0.085
2963	Terre cuite	Sphère. D. 0.08
2964	Terre cuite	Sphère. D. 0.08
2965	Terre cuite	Sphère. D. 0.065
2966	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.045
2967	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.04
2968	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.04
2969	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.035
2970	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.035
2971	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.035

EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
2972	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.02
2973	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.02
2974	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.02
2975	Terre cuite	Petite sphère. D. 0.015
2976	Terre cuite	Objet oblong. D. 0.065
2977	Terre cuite	Objet oblong. D. 0.07
2978	Terre cuite	Objet oblong. D. 0.05
2979	Terre cuite	Fusaiole strié form conique. D. 0.052
2980	Terre cuite	Semblable. D. 0.033
2981	Terre cuite	Vase à col très évasé et brisé en haut. H. 0.095
2982	Terre cuite	Vase à col peu accusé. H. 0.065
2983	Terre cuite	Semblable avec petite anse et strié. H. 0.06
2984	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.08
2985	Terre cuite	Vase à panse sphérique et base conique. H. 0.075
2986	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.075
2987	Terre cuite	Vase à quatre petits pieds, col cassé. H. 0.05
2988	Terre cuite	Vase cylindrique à col évasé. H. 0.07
2989	Terre cuite	Vase sphérique à large col. H. 0.09
2990	Terre cuite	Vase sphérique don't le col replié est bilobé. H. 0.12
2991	Terre cuite	Vase carré, 4 pieds et 4 troues sur la panse (blés calcinés à l'intérieure).
2992	Terre cuite	Grande tête de chien(?), gueule ouverte. H. 0.18
2993	Terre cuite	Vase à large col. H. 0.13
2994	Terre cuite	Vase cylindrique à large col. H. 0.65
2995	Terre cuite	Bol haut évasé, forme gobelet. D. 0.097
2996	Terre cuite	Bol haut évasé, rayé. D. 0.07
2997	Terre cuite	Petit gobelet à 4 pieds. H. 0.055
2998	Terre cuite	Pelle sans manche; sur le dot en relief une tortue(?). L. 0.08
2999	Terre cuite	Semblable. L. 0.10

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EŞ No.	Material	Description
3000	Terre cuite	Vase cylindrique, la base en forme de goulot. H. 0.11
3001	Terre cuite	Tête d'homme ébauchée. H. 0.14
3002	Terre cuite	Petit vase à haut pied. H. 0.075
3003	Terre cuite	Petit vase à deux anses, strié. H. 0.05
3004	Terre cuite	Petit vase piriforme. H. 0.07
3005	Terre cuite	Vase cylindrique à 4 trous de souspension, dessins blancs aux traits animaux et lignes rouges. H. 0.09
3006	Terre cuite	Frag. de relief, tête barbue. H. 0.08
3007	Terre cuite	Proue de navire, frag. L. 0.11
3008	Terre cuite	Petit navire. L. 0.085
3009	Terre cuite noire	Petit navire. L. 0.17
3010	Terre cuite	Fusaiole demi-sphérique percée de troues. D. 0.04
3011	Terre cuite	Frag. animal (oiseau?) à grand ramage, qui a dû servir d'anse de vase. H. 0.18
3012	Terre cuite	Quadrupède (chien?), trois pattes brisées. L. 0.095
3013	Terre cuite	Semblable, 4 pattes brisées. L. 0.09
3014	Terre cuite	Semblable, 2 pattes brisées. L. 0.09
3015	Terre cuite	Semblable, 2 pattes brisées. L. 0.075
3016	Terre cuite	Semblable, 3 pattes brisées. L. 0.085
3017	Terre cuite	Semblable, 3 pattes brisées. L. 0.085
3018	Terre cuite	Semblable, 1 patte brisée. L. 0.07
3019	Terre cuite	Semblable, 4 pattes brisées. L. 0.065
3020	Terre cuite	Semblable, 4 pattes brisées. L. 0.055
3021	Terre cuite	Anse de brasier(?) en relief un personnage. H. 0.16
3022	Terre cuite	Figurine en forme de colonne accephale. H. 0.09
3023	Terre cuite	Figurine de femme, revers et tête manquent. H. 0.10
3024	Terre cuite	Figurine de femme, la tête et les pieds manquent; les bras croisés sur la poitrine. H. 0.06
3025	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.08
3026	Terre cuite	Semblable, manquent les pieds – fruste. H. 0.085
3027	Terre cuite	Fragment de statuette, des deux mains elle tient un objet indisdinct. H. 0.06
3028	Terre cuite	Statuette en forme de colonne creuse, manquent la tête et le bras droit. H. 0.076
3029	Terre cuite	Statuette de femme tenant un oiseau sur la poitrine, manquent la tête et les pieds, revers droit. H. 0.06
3030	Terre cuite	Relief de'homme avec une longue barbe brisé à trois. Corps H. 0.06
3031	Terre cuite	Relief de'homme avec une longue barbe brisé à trois – fruste. H. 0.06
3032	Terre cuite	Relief de femme avec boucles d'oreilles, brisé sous les seins. H. 0.045
3033	Terre cuite	Semblable, il ne reste que le tête. H. 0.04
3034	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.028
3035	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.028
3036	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.026
3037	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.032
3038	Terre cuite	Moule de statuette, manquent les pieds. H. 0.105
3039	Terre cuite	Objet à quatre pieds cassés, fragment d'anse? strié. L. 0.11
3040	Terre cuite	Plaque avec 4 pieds cassés – striée. L. 0.085
3041	Terre cuite	Anse de vase(?). L. 0.08
3042	Terre cuite	Objet d'usage inconnu. L. 0.06
3043	Terre cuite	Petit objet – vase(?) portant des striures. L. 0.06
3044	Terre cuite	Moule
3045	Terre cuite	Moule
3046	Terre cuite	Rondelle portant six trous et quelquest ornementations. D. 0.065

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EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
3047	Terre cuite	Frag. rondelle. D. 0.07
3048	Terre cuite	Plaque, ornementations rosaces à lignes. 0.045 × 0.04
3049	Marbre	Frag. de colonne. H. 0.175
3050	Marbre	Vase gobelet (trois pièces à rajouster). H. 0.11
3051	Marbre	Coupe recolée – une petite pièce manque. D. 0.17
3052	Pierre noire	Grand pot à fleurs – plusieurs pièces recollées. H. 325
3053	Marbre	Statuette, la tete manque, les bras croisés sur la poitrine. H. 0.”0 [*sic*]
3054	Calcaire	Moitié d’un mortier(?) strié. H. 0.08
3055	Albâtre	Cuvette oblongue. L. 0.11
3056	Albâtre	Vase pointu et à col accusé. H. 0.08
3057	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.20
3058	Coquillage	Coquilles. L. 0.145
3059	Coquillage	Coquilles. L. 0.055
3060	Coquillage	Coquilles. L. 0.04
3061	Coquillage	Coquilles. L. 0.038
3062	Coquillage	Coquilles. L. 0.05
3063	Coquillage	Coquilles. L. 0.055
3064	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.06
3065	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.055
3066	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.05
3067	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.045
3068	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.04
3069	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.03
3070	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.03
3071	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.03
3072	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.035
3073	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.033
3074	Coquillage	Coquille. L. 0.039
3075	Os	Deux dents d’animal, long de chaque 0.08
3076	Os	Semblable. D. 0.08
3077	Ivoire	Coquille. L. 0.11
3078	Os	Objet de forme oblongue. L. 0.03
3079	Pierre	Plaque – moule(?). 0.04 × 0.035
3080	Pierre	Objet d’usge inconnu. L. 0.04
3081	Terre cuite	Objet de forme conique. L. 0.08
3082	Terre cuite	Semblable. L. 0.07
3083	Ivoire	Fragment strié. L. 0.02
3084	Os	Objet creux. L. 0.09
3085	Pierre polie	Fil à plomb. L. 0.072
3086	Os	Petit peigne à long manche. L. 0.09
3087	Os	Objet pointu. L. 0.09
3088	Os	Objet pointu. L. 0.115
3089	Os	Fragment. L. 0.055
3090	Os	Fragment. L. 0.045
3091	Os	Fragment. L. 0.04
3092	Pierre noire	Polissoir(?). L. 0.11
3093	Os noir	Corne(?). L. 0.095
3094	Marbre	Poids forme oie. L. 0.13
3095	Pierre grise	Poids forme oie. L. 0.05
3096	Basalte	Tête, le visage manque, on ne voit que les oreilles. H. 0.15
3097	Pierre rouge	Fil à plomb. L. 012
3098	Conglomerat	Fusaiole. H. 0.055
3099	Pierre	Poids(?). L. 0.025
3100	Albâtre	Caillou. L. 0.048
3101	Marbre	Bille. D. 0.025
3102	Pierre noire	Hâche. L. 0.04
3103	Pierre noire	Hâche. L. 0.04
3104	Pierre noire	Objet de forme cylindrique. D. 0.04
3105	Pierre noire	Cylindre portant deux traits. L. 0.04
3106	Pierre noire	Fusaiole. D. 0.038
3107	Marbre	Petite cuvette. H. 0.02
3108	Pierre rouge	Cylindre. L. 0.03
3109	Marbre	Cylindre. L. 0.028
3110	Pierre noire	Cylindre. L. 0.03
3111	Vert antique	Caillou. L. 0.015
3112	Pierre violacé	Objet rond. D. 0.02
3113	Os	Tube. L. 0.038

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EŞ No.	Material	Description
3114	Pierre verte	Frag. de vase(?) décoré.
3115	Hématite	Cylindre. L. 0.03
3116	Marbre	Fragment de vase(?), décoration géometrique.
3117	Pierre grise	Cube. 0.035
3118	Calcaire	Bas relief (un personnage) plusieurs fragments.
3119	Calcaire	Plusieurs fragments d'une statue.
3120	Calcaire	Frag. de statue, main.
3121	Calcaire	Frag. de statue, trois doigts de main.
3122	Calcaire	Partie de devant d'un quadrupède. L. 0.085
3123	Calcaire	Fragment de couvercle(?). D. 0.085
3124	Calcaire	Semblable. D. 0.085
3125	Calcaire	Semblable.
3126	Bronze	Fragment de charnière(?). H. 0.02
3127	Bronze	Bêche. L. 0.14
3128	Bronze	Tête de clou. D. 0.03
3129	Bronze	Tête de clou. D. 0.025
3130	Bronze	Tête de clou. D. 0.025
3131	Bronze	Tête de clou. D. 0.025
3132	Bronze	Couteau (2 fragments). L. 0.21
3133	Bronze	Clou. L. 0.12
3134	Bronze	Burin. L. 0.19
3135	Bronze	Clou avec frag. d'anneau. L. 0.03
3136	Bronze	Spatule. L. 0.04
3137	Bronze	Clous sans tête. L. 0.08
3138	Bronze	Clous sans tête. L. 0.135
3139	Bronze	Clous sans tête. L. 0.13
3140	Bronze	Instrument de chirurgie. L. 0.145
3141	Bronze	Deux anneaux.
3142	Bronze	Instrument de chirurgie. L. 0.145
3143	Bronze	Deux anneaux conjugés
3144	Bronze	Frag. de grande siguille(?). L. 0.115
3145	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.16
3146	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.17
3147	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.16
3148	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.172
3149	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.15
3150	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.10
3151	Bronze	Clou. L. 0.12
3152	Bronze	Clou. L. 0.75
3153	Bronze	Clou (section cassée). L. 0.092
3154	Bronze	Clou, la pointe manque. L. 0.092
3155	Bronze	Crochet de serrure(?). L. 0.10
3156	Bronze	Lame. L. 0.20
3157	Bronze	Lame. L. 0.155
3158	Bronze	Spatule. L. 0.12
3159	Bronze	Bracelet avec deux extremmités croisées. D. 0.08
3160	Bronze	Deux bracelets. D. 0.70 et 0.06
3161	Bronze	Bracelet. D. 0.07
3162	Bronze	Petit bracelet. D. 0.011
3163	Bronze	Petit bracelet. D. 0.0145
3164	Bronze	Petit bracelet. D. 0.05
3165	Bronze	Petit bracelet. D. 0.04
3166	Bronze	Petit bracelet. D. 0.045
3167	Bronze	Six petits anneaux conjugués. D. de chaque 0.021
3168	Bronze	Trois petits anneaux conjugués. D. 0.02
3169	Bronze	Petit anneau. D. 0.02
3170	Bronze	Petit anneau. D. 0.02
3171	Bronze	Petit anneau. D. 0.02
3172	Bronze	Petit anneau. D. 0.02
3173	Bronze	Petit anneau. D. 0.02
3174	Bronze	Petit anneau pour les cheveux. D. 0.01
3175	Bronze	Petit anneau. D. 0.02
3176	Bronze	Corne(?). L. 0.06
3177	Bronze	Frag. de clou. L. 0.05
3178	Bronze	Tête de clou(?) à deux extremités. L. 0.04
3179	Bronze	Frag. d'anse(?). L. 0.08
3180	Bronze	Frag. d'anse(?). L. 0.08
3181	Bronze	Barre carrée. L. 0.48

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EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
3182	Bronze	Barre carrée. L. 0.30
3183	Bronze	Barre carrée courbée à l'extremité. L. 0.38
3184	Bronze	Barre carrée courbée. L. 0.28
3185	Bronze	Semblable. L. 019
3186	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.29
3187	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.21
3188	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.19
3189	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.20
3190	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.22
3191	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.13
3192	Bronze	Clou. D. 0.11
3193	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.17
3194	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.15
3195	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.15
3196	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.14
3197	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.16
3198	Bronze	Aiguille. L. 0.13
3199	Or	Bandelette (2 pièces). L. 0.16
3200	Matière blanche	11 anneaux.
3201	Onyx ou corail	14 pièces; fusaioles, cylindres, etc.
3202	Lapis lazuli etc.	9 pièces; tête de chat en ivoire, 3 cylindres et grains.
3203	Diverses	14 grains.
3204	Silex	Pierre à fusil.
3205	Ivoire	Petit tête d'épingle(?).
3206	Os	Petit bouton avec 4 cavités.
3207	Lapis lazuli	Petit animal, mouton(?).
3208	Divers	Anneau en bronze, bouton en os, une coquille, cylindres et grains.
3209	Lapis lazuli	11 petits cylindres.
3210	Divers	2 cylindres en calcaire, 3 anneaux en os, un cylindre en cornaline, une fusaiole en pierre.
3211	Divers	Un cachet en calcaire; une coquille; 6 cylindres en lapis lazuli, cornaline et verre; un petit caillou et 6 perles.
3212	Divers	2 boutons et trois anneaux.
3213	Calcaire	2 cylindres.

EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
3214	Divers	8 amulettes.
3215	Marbre, veine marmorées	Cylindre simple.
3216	Marbre, veine marmorées	Cylindre avec représentation – fragm. – L. 0.034
3217	Pierre noire	Cylindre fruste avec représentation. L. 0.03
3218	Os	Cylindre avec ornementations. L. 0.038
3219	Os	Semblable répré. L. 0.03
3220	Calcaire	Semblable fruste. L. 0.03
3221	Calcaire	Semblable avec signes. L. 0.025
3222	Os	Semblable avec représentations. L. 0.02
3223	Os	Semblable. L. 0.02
3224	Os	Cylindre avec représentations. L. 0.018
3225	Hématite	Semblable. L. 0.023
3226	Lapis lazuli	Semblable. L. 0.016
3227	Brique	Brique portant une inscription cunéiforme. 0.32 × 0.32
3228	Brique	Semblable. 0.31 × 0.31
3229	Brique	Semblable. 0.32 × 0.32
3230	Brique	Semblable. 0.33 × 0.33
3231	Brique	Semblable. 0.32 × 0.31
3232	Brique	Semblable. 0.31 x 0.31
3233	Brique	Semblable. 0.30 x 0.30
3234 missing from list	Brique	Semblable.
3235	Marbre	Statue portant sur le bras droit une inscription cunéiforme; les mains croisées sur la poitrine. H. 0.78 (circa)
5224	Granit noir	Fragment de vase à inscription – 5 lignes inscript. de: il.. nitah..lugal…Ki..; ca 2500 av. J. Chr.
5450	Terre cuite	Bas relief, dieu (déesse) assis sur un trône tourné à gauche, la tête et la poitrine manquent. H. 0.065, long. 0.075

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EŞ No.	Material	Description
5451	Terre cuite	Petite table avec bas relief représentant deux dieux le vêtement se compose de 6 et 5 volants pliés. H. 0.05, long. 0.06
5452	Terre cuite	Tête de dieu avec bonnet avec 4 cornes vue de face. H. 0.04, large 0.035
5453	Terre cuite	Déesse nue, les bras sur la poitrine (effacée). H. 0.10, long. 0.035
5454	Terre cuite	Déesse nue; la poitrine et la tête manquent; trois plis sous le ventre. H. 0.09, L. 0.05
5455	Terre cuite	Bas relief, dieu barbu assis sur un trône; vêtements avec volants pliés, la main gauche est portée devant la poitrine; la main droite tient un scéptre(?) don't la couronne manque, sur le doigt une bague. H. 0.095, L. 0.05
5456	Terre cuite	Plat rectangulaire avec anse ronde. H. 0.085, L. 0.065
5457	Terre cuite	Figure de femme. La tête et les pieds manquent; dans ses mains elle tient un chiffon(?) devant sa poitrine, les bouts du manteau tombent sur les épaules. H. 0.035, L. 0.04
5458	Terre cuite	Figure d'homme enveloppée dans un manteau; la tête manque, le cou est orné d'un collier; les bras ne sont pas indiqués. H. 0.14, L. 0.045
5459	Terre cuite	Fragm. de char, partie de devant; sur l'un des cotés bas relief d'homme portant un long vêtement; il est percé d'un trou. H. 0.075, L. 0.065
5460	Terre cuite	Petite figure d′homme portant un collier; les jambes, la tête, le bras gauche et l'avant-bras manquent (anc. Nr. 33). H. 0.055, L. 0.04
5461	Terre cuite	Deux jambes de femme nue (anc. Nr. 218). H. 0.045, L. 0.02
5462	Terre cuite	Statuette; la tête, le sous-corps et l'avant-bras sont cassés. H. 0.09, L. 0.07
5463	Terre cuite	Bas-relief; il ne reste que les deux jambes nues. H. 0.04, L. 0.05
5464	Terre cuite	Bas-relief; femme nue, de la main droite elle tient une corbeille; la poitrine et les pieds sont cassées. H. 0.065, L. 0.045
5465	Terre cuite	Figure d'homme; le sous-corps et le bras droit manques. H. 0.05, L. 0.07
5466	Terre cuite	Semblable; la tête et le bras gauche manquent. H. 0.085, L. 0.07
5467	Terre cuite	Bas-relief représentant une femme nue tenant les mains sur la poitrine (anc. Nr. 71). H. 0.045, L. 0.035
5468	Terre cuite	Bas-relief; homme barbu; vue de face, le bras gauch sur la poitrine. H. 0.07
5469	Terre cuite	Bas-relief, femme nue, les mains ornées de bracelets sont pliées en dessous de la poitrine; la tête et le bas de la robe cassés (anc. Nr. 40).
5470	Terre cuite	Objet en forme de vase; une représentation incisée; bras avecc couteau courbé(?); la moitié est cassée(?). H. 0.06, L. 0.06
5471	Terre cuite	Petite table(?) a deuz larges pieds. H. 0.04, L. 0.04
5472	Terre cuite	Petite coupe ornementée (franges archaiques, non striées). H. 0.01¾, D. 0.04
5473	Terre cuite	Petite table a 4 pieds, la moitié est conservée; la surface de la table est ornementée comme une corbeille archaique. H. 0.05, L. 0.075
5474	Terre cuite	Devant d'animal; le corps et les jambes manquent. H. 0.06, L. 0.03
5475	Terre cuite	Ventre d'une femme nue. H. 0.04, L. 0.03

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EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
5476	Terre cuite	Semblable cassé à droite. H. 0.06, L. 0.05
5477	Terre cuite	Semblable au Nr. 5474, mieux conservé. H. 0.065, L. 0.08
5478	Terre cuite	Semblable sans tête et pieds. H. 0.04, L. 0.07
5479	Terre cuite	Bas-relief; même représentation que le Nr. 5475; deux plis sur le ventre (anc. Nr. 285). H. 0.035, L. 0.045
5480	Terre cuite	Semblable aux Nr. 5474 et 5477; le pied et la bouche sont cassés. H. 0.075, L. 0.08
5481	Terre cuite	Figure de femme pareille au Nr. 5469; les mains manquent. H. 0.4, L. 0.003
5482	Terre cuite	Oreiller(?). H. 0.05, L. 0.065
5483	Terre cuite	Objet forme de triangle, un coté courbé, surface 6 fois strié. H. 0.065, L. 0.09; ép. 0.035.
5484	Terre cuite	Figure très mal travaillée; homme tenant un animal sur la poitrine, la tête et la partie inférieure du corps manquent. H. 0.05, L. 0.08
5485	Terre cuite	Pied d'une femme nue. H. 0.04, L. 0.01¾
5486	Terre cuite	Pieds d'une femme nue. H. 0.04, L. 0.02¼
5487	Terre cuite	Fragment; table ornementée avec zig-zag; un pied reste. H. 0.03, L. 0.04
54588	Terre cuite	Semblable; les zig-zags larges; un pied reste. H. 0.02¾, L. 0.05
5489	Terre cuite	Pieds de femme nue. H. 0.04, L. 0.02
5490	Terre cuite	Animal, 3 pieds manquent, la tête avec grandes et rondes oreilles est percée d'un trou. H. 0.06, L. 0.075
5491	Terre cuite	Homme tenant un animal(?) devant sa poitrine; travail très peu soigné; le sous-corps, la tête et le bras droit manquent. H. 0.06, L. 0.07
5492	Terre cuite	Tête de femme. H. 0.04, L. 0.025
5493	Terre cuite	Pareil au Nr. 5490. Les pieds et la bouche manquent. H. 0.06, L. 0.075
5494	Terre cuite	Animal, les pieds d'avant manquent, les pieds d'arrière sont très courts. H. 0.04, L. 0.04¾
5495	Terre cuite	Fragm. de vase à reliefs(?); tête de lièvre vue de face, la corne droite manque(?). H. 0.07, L. 0.04
5496	Terre cuite	Pareil au Nr. 5493; deux pieds et la bouche manquent. H. 0.06, L. 0.06
5497	Terre cuite	Animal; la tête manque. H. 0.05, L. 0.05 1/4
5498	Terre cuite	Petite tête brisée. H. 0.03, L. 0.03
5499	Terre cuite	Tête de lion tournée à gauche(?). H. 0.03, L. 0.04
5500	Terre cuite	Cylindre (Nr. des fouilles 214). H. 0.03¾, D. 0.02
5501	Terre cuite	Animal chargé de bagages; le dos percé de trous, la tête et les pieds manquent. H. 0.05, L. 0.075
5502	Terre cuite	Animal, les pieds d'arrière manquent. H. 0.04¾, L. 0.55
5503	Terre cuite	L'avant d'un animal à oreilles pointues. H. 0.07, L. 0.03
5504	Terre cuite	Femme à cheval; les bras manquent. H. 0.09, L. 0.045
5505	Terre cuite	Âne; la tête et les pieds de devant se conservent en partie, la tête est percée d'un trou. H. 0.065, L. 0.035
5506	Terre cuite	Homme tenant avec ses deux mains un animal(?); la tête, les bras et le sous-corps manquent.
5507	Terre cuite	Figurine; le sous-corps manque, la tête est brisée. H. 0.07, L. 0.065
5508	Terre cuite	Petit animal, les pieds manquent (Nr. des fouilles 39). H. 0.045, L. 0.06

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EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
5509	Terre cuite	Chien; la tête, percée d'un trou, est tournée à gauche, les pieds manquent. H. 0.06, L. 0.06
5510	Terre cuite	Chien, les pieds manquent. H. 0.04, L. 0.05
5511	Terre cuite	Tête de belier(?). H. 0.03, L. 0.045
5512	Terre cuite	Homme informe, mauvais travail, la tête manque. H. 0.035, L. 0.03
5513	Terre cuite	Semblable. H. 0.07, L. 0.03¾
5514	Terre cuite	Tête et épaule d'homme (Nr. des fouilles 43). H. 0.035, L. 0.05
5515a–d	Terre cuite	Roux avec trous, excepté le Nr. 5515d. D. a–c = 0.03; d = 0.03¾
5516	Alabâtre	Cylindre (Nr. des Fouilles 216). H. 0.035, L. 0.017
5517	Corne jaune-brun	Triangle, un côté arrondi (Nr. d. Fouilles 250). H. 0.035, L. 0.02, Ep. 0.005
5518	Pierre noire	Croissant percé d'un trou – pièce de mosaique – une pointe est cassée. Long 0.04, large 0.01¾

EŞ No.	*Material*	*Description*
5519	Albâtre	Cylindre – representation personnages à vêtements pliés, un angle est brisé (Nr. fouil. 205). H. 0.037, L. 0.025
5569	Albâtre	Bras de statuette. H. 0.09, L. 0.17
5570	Calcaire	Bras de statue de grandeur naturelle. H. 0.095, L. 0.19
5571a–c	Calcaire	3 morceaux de vêtement archaique à franges en deux étages. a = H. 0.14, L. 0.19
5572	Calcaire	Frag. de vêtement archaique à longues franges. H. 0.10, L. 0.09
5770	Terre cuite	Frag. de cône(?) avec inscription conservée d'une patesi d'Adab (Bismaya). H. 0.065, L. 0.04
5865	Marbre (Bismaya?)	Frag. de bas-relief arrondi, tête de face avec turban(?) époque byzantine??? H. 0.10, large 0.12, ép. 0.07
6397	Granit noir	Fragm. de grand vase, bords plats, 6 lignes d'inscriptions fragmentés de Doungi. H. 0.07, L. 0.09, Ep. 0.016
8359	Albâtre	Vase. H. 0.115 (a. Nr. 143)

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APPENDIX F

LIST OF OBJECTS BY ORIENTAL INSTITUTE MUSEUM NUMBER

All objects from Adab, unless noted otherwise.

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A172	Door socket(?), inscribed, fragment	Limestone	Mound V, between the Third Dynasty of Ur remains and the Later Temple	pl. 40b
A173	Statue, fragment, head of a ruler	Gypsum, ivory or shell, bitumen, modern blue paste	Mound V, Third Dynasty of Ur remains	pls. 36, 103
A174	Statue, female(?) fragment, head only	Gypsum	Mound VI	pl. 76a
A175	Statue, female, fragment, head only	Gypsum	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 42
A176	Statue, male, fragment, head only	Limestone	Mound V	pl. 63a
A177	Statue, fragment	Limestone	Mound V	pl. 63b
A178	Statue, fragment	Limestone	Mound V	pl. 64a
A179	Statue, female	White stone	Mound III, Level 1	pls. 8, 104
A180	Statue, inscribed, fragment	Altered rhyolite	Mound V	pl. 64b
A181	Statue, fragment	Limestone	Mound V	pl. 64c
A182	Statue, fragment	Limestone	Mound V	pl. 64d
A183	Statue, fragment	White stone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A184a–b	Statue, fragments	White stone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A185	Statue, fragment	Limestone	Mound V	pl. 64e
A186	Statue, inscribed, fragment	White stone	Mound IV	pl. 27a
A187	Figurine(?), reclining bovid, fragment	Gypsum	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 43a
A188	Figurine(?), reclining bovid, fragment	Gypsum	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 43b
A189	Figurine(?), reclining bovid, fragment	Gypsum	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 43c
A190	Vessel, fragment	Steatite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 53a

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A191a–c	Vessel fragments	Steatite/ chlorite	Findspot unknown	pl. 81c
A192a–c	Vessel, inscribed, fragment	Steatite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	table 9.1, pl. 51
A193a–b	Vessel, fragments	Steatite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 53b
A194	Bowl, fragment	Schist	Mound V	pl. 67a
A195a–c	Vessel, fragments	*a*, *b*: Chlorite; *c*: Gypsum	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pls. 55, 105
A196a–b, A197a–b	Bowl, inscribed, fragments	Antigorite, with iron-rich chlorite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 52
A198a–d	Vessel, fragments	Chlorite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 54a
A199+ A202	Vessel, inscribed, fragment	Chlorite	Mound V, Third Dynasty of Ur remains	table 9.1; pl. 37
A200	Vessel, inscribed, fragment	Chlorite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 50a
A201	Tablet, Early Dynastic, fragment	Stone	Mound IV	pl. 27b
A202	*see A199*			
A203	Vessel, fragment	Travertine	Findspot unknown	pl. 84a
A204	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Viscular lava	Mound V	pl. 65a
A205	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Aphrite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	table 9.1; pl. 45a
A206	Vessel, inscribed, fragment	Aphrite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 47a
A207	Bowl	Travertine	Findspot unknown	pl. 84b
A208	Goblet, inscribed	Steatite	Mound V	table 9.1; pl. 65e
A209a–b	Vessel, fragments	Chlorite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 54b
A210	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Chlorite schist veined with limestone	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 50b

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A211	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Yellowish stone	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	table 9.1; pls. 46a, 106a
A212	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Limestone	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	table 9.1; pl. 45b
A213	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Dirty sandstone, calcium carbonate cement, bitumen	Mound V	pl. 65b
A214	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Greenstone	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 50c
A215	Bowl, inscribed(?), fragment	Sandstone	Findspot unknown	pl. 84c
A216	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Diorite, with some biotite crystals	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 49a
A217	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Hornfels	Mound V	table 9.1; pl. 65c
A218	Bowl	Limestone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A219	Bowl	Limestone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A220	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	White banded marble	Mound IVa	pl. 25a
A221	Bowl	Stone	Mound X, grave	pl. 75e
A222	Bowl	Tremolite, chlorite schist	Findspot unknown	pl. 83f
A223	Bowl	Tremolite, chlorite schist	Mound IVa	pl. 27c
A224	Bowl	Limestone	Findspot unknown	pl. 84d
A225	Bowl, inscribed	Travertine, banded	Mound V	pl. 66a
A226a–c	Bowl, inscribed, fragments	Alabaster	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 46b
A227	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Alabaster	Mound V	pl. 65d
A228	Vessel, inscribed, fragment	Alabaster	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 47b
A229	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Alabaster	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 46c
A230	Bowl fragment	Travertine?	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A231a–b	Bowl, inscribed, fragments	Calcite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 47c
A232	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Limestone	Findspot unknown	pl. 85a
A233	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Limestone	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 47d
A234	Bowl, inscribed, fragment	Limestone	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 47e
A235a–b	Jar, inscribed, fragments	Alabaster	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 48
A236	Vessel, boat-shaped, inscribed, fragments	Gypsum	Mound V, Third Dynasty of Ur remains	pls. 38–39
A237	Goblet/stand	Alabaster	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 57a
A238	Vessel, inscribed, fragment	Alabaster	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 49b
A239	Vessel, inscribed, fragment	Alabaster	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A240+ A241	Jar, fragments	Gypsum/ alabaster and lapis lazuli	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 57b
A241	*see A240*			
A242+ A485	Plate, fragments	Pink lime-stone	Findspot unknown	pl. 85b
A243a–b	Lamp	Gypsum	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A244	Lamp	Alabaster	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 59a
A245	Lamp	Alabaster	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 59b
A246	Lamp	Alabaster	Findspot unknown	pl. 85d
A247	Lamp, fragment	Gypsum	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 59c
A248	Vessel, fragments	Gypsum	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 58
A249	Mace-head	Gypsum	Mound V	pl. 67b
A250	Wall plaque, fragment	Limestone, traces of pigment	Findspot unknown	pls. 80e, 106b
A251	Disk	Alabaster	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 60a
A252	Weight, inscribed	Igneous rock	Mound III	pl. 18a
A253	Weight, inscribed	Limestone	Mound IV, well	pl. 24b
A254	Whetstone	Stone	Mound VI	pl. 76b
A255	Celt	Igneous rock	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A256	Celt	Igneous rock	Findspot unknown	table 12.1

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OIM No.	Description	Material	Provenience	
A257	Weight	Hematite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A258	Weight	Hematite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A259	Weight	Limestone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A260	Weight	Hematite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A261	Weight	Hematite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A262	Weight, fragment	Hematite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A263	Weight, form of a duck	Igneous rock	Purchased	pl. 100a
A264	Vessel(?), inscribed	Gypsum	Mound IV	pl. 27d
A265	Kudurru, Early Dynastic	Alabaster	Mound IV	pl. 27e
A266	Inscribed fragment	Alabaster	Purchased	pl. 102, not illustrated
A267	Bead	Shell	Mound V	pl. 68a
A268	Bead, fragment	Shell	Mound V	pl. 68b
A269	Bead	Shell	Mound V	pl. 68c
A270	Bead, form of a fish	Shell	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 60d
A271	Bead, form of a fish	Shell	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 60e
A272	Inlay	Shell(?)	Findspot unknown	pl. 80d
A273	Figurine(?), reclining bovid, fragment	Gypsum	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 43d
A274	Figurine, reclining quadruped, fragment	Gypsum	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A275	Ram's head	Bitumen	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 44
A276	Beads, 21	Shell	Mound II	pl. 5a
A277	Beads, 7	Shell	Mound II	pl. 5b
A278	Beads, 6	Shell	Mound II	pl. 5c
A279	Beads, 23	Lapis lazuli	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A280	Beads, 10	Stone, various	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A281	Beads, 13	Carnelian, agate	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A282	Bead and pendant	Quartz	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A283	Beads, 3	Stone, various	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A284	Beads, 7	Stone, various	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A285	Beads, 15	Carnelian	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A286	Beads, 3	Lapis lazuli	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A287	Beads, 29	Lapis lazuli	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A288	Beads, 29, and pendant	Lapis lazuli	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A289	Beads, 3	Carnelian	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A290	Beads, 2	Lapis lazuli	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A291	Pendant or stamp seal	Gypsum	Findspot unknown	pl. 96a
A292	Bead	Shell	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A293	Ring, 5 fragments	Shell	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A294	Bead or pendant, fragment	Lapis lazuli	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A295	Bead, fragment	Carnelian, etched	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A296	Pendant, fragment	Carnelian	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A297	Pin head	Lapis lazuli, copper alloy	Mound III	pl. 14, not illustrated
A298	Fragment	Lapis lazuli	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A299	Pendant, form of a fish	Dark, reddish brown stone	Mound IX	pl. 78b
A300	Pendant, cat/lion	Lapis lazuli	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 2	pls. 11h, 108e
A301	Pin(?), fragment	Bone, bitumen(?)	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A302	Pin(?), fragment	Cream stone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A303	Arrowhead	Flint	Findspot unknown	pl. 98c
A304	Inlay(?), fragment	Lapis lazuli	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A305	Inlay(?), fragment	Lapis lazuli	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A306	Disk, inlaid/openwork rosette	Bone, red pigment	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 60b
A307	Disk, inlaid rosette	Mother-of-pearl	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 60c
A308	Inlay	Mother-of-pearl	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A309	Inlay	Mother-of-pearl	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A310	Inlay, fragment	Shell	Findspot unknown	pl. 80a
A311	Inlay	Shell	Findspot unknown	pl. 80b
A312	Amulet, dog(?)	Marble	Mound V	pl. 68d

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OIM No.	Description	Material	Provenience	
A313	Amulet, cat	Stone	Findspot unknown	pl. 96b
A314	Amulet, couchant feline	White stone	Mound III	pl. 14a
A315	Amulet, cat, fragment	Shell	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A316	Amulet, reclining quadruped	Shell	Findspot unknown	pl. 96c
A317	Inlay, fragment	White stone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A318	Inlay, fragment	Shell	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A319	Inlay, fragment	Mother-of-pearl	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A320	Inlay	Ivory	Mound V	pl. 69, not illustrated
A321	Inlay, fragment	White stone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A322	Inlay, fragments	Mother-of-pearl	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 60, not illustrated
A323	Beads, 35	Gold, frit/faience	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 1	pls. 11a, 107b
A324	Beads, 78	Gold, carnelian	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 1	pls. 11b, 107c
A325	Beads, 36	Carnelian	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 1	pls. 11c, 107d
A326	Beads, 3	Lapis lazuli	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 1	pls. 11d, 108c
A327	Beads, 3	Agate	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 1	pls. 11e, 108d
A328–29	Brooch	Gold, lapis lazuli, carnelian	Mound III Level 2, Grave 1	fig. 7.4; pls. 11f, 108a–b
A330	Hair/earrings, 2	Gold	Mound III Level 2, Grave 1	pls. 11g, 107a
A331	Earring/nose ring	Gold	Mound III	pls. 14b, 109a–b
A332	Ring	Gold	Mound III	pls. 14c, 109c
A333	Beads, 2	Gold	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A334	Frontlet	Gold	Mound III	pl. 14, not illustrated
A335	Object, fluted (earring?)	Gold, bitumen	Findspot unknown	pl. 96d
A336	Ring	Gold	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A337	Figurine, male	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A338	Figurine, male, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A339	Plaque, goddess, offering-bearer	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 95a
A340	Plaque, female(?)	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A341	Figurine, male	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 95b
A342	Figurine, male, fragment	Baked clay	Mound IV or IVa	table 8.1
A343	Figurine, male, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A344	Figurine, male, fragment	Baked clay	Mound II	pl. 5, not illustrated
A345	Figurine, male, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A346	Figurine, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 95d
A347	Figurine, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A348	Plaque, female, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A349	Figurine, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A350	Figurine, seated goddess, head missing	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A351	Plaque, divine figure, head missing	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A352	Figurine, female, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A353	Plaque, naked female	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 95c
A354	Plaque, female, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A355	Figurine, female, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 95f
A356	Plaque, female, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A357	Plaque, bullman, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 95e
A358	Plaque, bullman, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A359	Plaque, man and woman engaged in intercourse	Baked clay	Mound IVa	pl. 25b
A360	Plaque, squatting figure	Baked clay	Mound IVa	pl. 25c
A361	Plaque, man and woman engaged in intercourse	Baked clay	Mound IV	pl. 28a
A362	Plaque, male deity, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A363	Plaque, male, head only	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A364	Plaque, male, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1

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OIM No.	Description	Material	Provenience	
A365	Plaque, female, head only	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A366	Plaque, female, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A367	Figurine, almost certainly female, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 95g
A368	Model chariot/ cart	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 96e
A369	Figurine, dog(?), fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A370	Figurine, equid, fragment	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A371	Figurine, two rams(?)	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 96f
A372	Figurine, bull(?)	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A373	Figurine, dog(?)	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 96g
A374	Figurine, dog(?)	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A375	Figurine, dog(?)	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A376	Figurine, ram(?)	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A377	Figurine, sheep	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 15a
A378	Figurine, ram	Baked clay	Mound V	pl. 68f
A379	Figurine, hedgehog	Baked clay, glaze	Mound IVa	pl. 26a
A380	Plaque, fish, fragment	Baked clay	Mound V	pl. 68e
A381	Game board	Baked clay	Mound IVa	pl. 26b
A382	Tablet, fragment, Old Babylonian	Clay	Mound I	Appx. C, pl. 4
A383	Kiln stilt, fragment	Baked clay	Mound IV or IVa	table 8.1
A384	Rattle	Baked clay	Mound IV or IVa	pl. 28b
A385	Vessel	Shell	Findspot unknown	pl. 98a
A386	Vessel with the head of a goat(?)	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 15b
A387	Sling pellet	Marble	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A388	Pounder	Marble	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A389	Pounder	Marble	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A390	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A391	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A392	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A393	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A394	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A395	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A396	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A397	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A398	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A399	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A400	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A401	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A402	Sling pellet	Clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A403	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A404	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A405	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A406	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A407	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A408	Sling pellet	Clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A409	Sling pellet	Calcium carbonate	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A410	Sling pellet	Calcium carbonate	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A411	Sling pellet	Calcium carbonate	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A412	Sling pellet	Clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A413	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A414	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A415	Sling pellet	Clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A416	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A417	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A418	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A419	Sling pellet	Clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A420	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A421	Sling pellet	Clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A422	Sling pellet	Clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A423	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A424	Sling pellet	Clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A425	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A426	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A427	Sling pellet	Clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A428	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A429	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A430	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A431	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A432	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A433	Sling pellet	Baked clay	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A434	Sling pellet	Black stone	Northwest city wall	table 4.1
A435	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 89e
A436	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 89d
A437	Sherd	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 91a
A438	Brick fragment, inscribed	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 97a
A439	Jar	Baked clay	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 3	pl. 12a
A440a–b	Jar, fragments	Steatite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 56
A441	Jar, fragments	Bitumen	Findspot unknown	pl. 86
A442	Piece of terra cotta, incised	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 16, not illustrated
A443	Strainer	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 91b
A444	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A445	Jar	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 16c
A446	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 90d
A447	Bowl	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 90c
A448	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 87a

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A449	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 88a
A450	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A451	Model boat	Baked clay	Mound VI	pl. 77a
A452	Lid(?)	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 91c
A453	Cup	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 16a
A454	Inlay, rosette, fragment	Faience/frit, glaze	Findspot unknown	pl. 80c
A455	Incantation bowl, inscribed	Baked clay	Purchased	pl. 100b
A456	Brick stamp	Baked clay	Mound IV, below tablet layer	pl. 22a
A457	Brick stamp	Baked clay	Mound IV, below tablet layer	pl. 22b
A458	Brick stamp	Baked clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	pl. 21a
A459a–b	Sherd	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 14d
A460	Sherds	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A461	Sherd, incised decoration	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 91d
A462a–b	Sherds, 2	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A463	Shell, probably modern	Shell	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A464	Shell, probably modern	Shell	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A465	Shell, worked	Shell	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A466	Shell, worked	Shell	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A467	Cosmetic container	Shell and black substance (kohl?)	Findspot unknown	pl. 98b
A468	Rock with fossils	Reddish brown stone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A469	Pebble shaped like a foot	Stone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A470	Arrowhead	Flint	Findspot unknown	pl. 98d
A471	Arrowhead	Flint	Findspot unknown	pl. 98e
A472	Weight	Hematite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A473	Mace-head, fragment	Limestone	Mound V	pl. 69, not illustrated
A474	Vessel, compartmented	Alabaster	Mound V	pl. 66b
A475	Double cosmetic vessel	White stone, pigment	Mound III	pl. 15c
A476	Vessel fragment?	Chlorite, black bituminous substance	Findspot unknown	pl. 83a

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A477	Bowl, fragment	Blue-gray stone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A478	Bowl, fragment	Blue-gray stone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A479	Vessel, fragment	Chlorite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A480	Vessel, fragment	Aphrite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A481	Vessel, fragment	Gypsum	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A482	Vessel, fragment	Gypsum	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A483	Vessel, fragment, inscribed	Alabaster	Mound V	pl. 66c
A484	Vessel, fragment	Calcerous tufa	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A485	*see A242*			
A486	Bowl, fragment	Pink limestone	Findspot unknown	pl. 85c
A487	Bowl, fragment	Travertine	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A488	Vessel, fragment	Travertine	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A489	Knob, fragment	Limestone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A490	Vessel, fragment	Limestone	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A491	Vessel, fragment	Chlorite	Mound V	pl. 66d
A492	Vessel, fragment	Chlorite	Findspot unknown	pl. 83b
A493	Vessel, fragment	Chlorite	Findspot unknown	pl. 81b
A494	Vessel, fragment	Chlorite	Findspot unknown	pl. 83c
A495	Vessel, fragment	Steatite	Findspot unknown	pl. 83e
A496	Vessel, fragment	Steatite	Findspot unknown	pl. 83d
A497a	Bowl, fragment	Steatite	Findspot unknown	pl. 82a
A497b	Vessel, fragment	Steatite	Findspot unknown	pl. 82b
A498a–b+ A499a–d+ A501b	Vessel, fragments, body	Talc schist	Findspot unknown	pl. 82d
A499	*See A498a–b*			
A500	Vessel, fragment	Steatite	Findspot unknown	pl. 82c
A501a, c	Vessel, fragments	Talc	Findspot unknown	pl. 82e
A501b	*See A498a–b*			
A502a–d	Bowl, fragments	Steatite	Findspot unknown	pl. 81a
A503	Vessel, fragments	Steatite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A504a–b	Vessel, fragments	Steatite	Findspot unknown	pl. 82g
A505	Vessel, fragment	Steatite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A506	Vessel, fragment	Steatite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A507	Vessel, fragment	Steatite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A508	Vessel, fragment	Steatite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A509a–c	Vessel, fragments	Steatite	Findspot unknown	pl. 82f
A510a–b	Vessel, fragments	Chlorite	Mound V, artifact-rich stratum	pl. 54c
A511	Vessel, fragment	Chlorite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A512	Vessel, fragment	Chlorite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A513	Vessel, fragment	Chlorite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A514	Fragments	Talc	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A515	Fragments	Marble, alabaster	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A516	Bracelet, fragment	Glass	Mound V	pl. 69d
A517	Stamp seal	Banded agate	Purchased	pl. 101a
A518	Stamp seal	Carnelian	Purchased	pl. 101b
A519	Weight	Hematite	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A520	Cylinder seal	Anhydrite	Findspot unknown	pl. 92b
A521	Cylinder seal	Shell	Findspot unknown	pl. 92d
A522	Cylinder seal, fragment, inscribed	Hematite	Purchased	pl. 101d
A523	Cylinder seal	Lapis lazuli	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 3	pl. 12b
A524	Cylinder seal	Alabaster	Findspot unknown	pl. 92e
A525	Cylinder seal	Marble	Mound III	pl. 14e
A526	Cylinder seal, inscribed	Lapis lazuli	Mound III, Level 1	pl. 9a
A527	Cylinder seal	Calcite	Mound III, Level 1	pl. 9b
A528	Cylinder seal	Marble	Mound IV or IVa	pl. 28c
A529	Cylinder seal, inscribed	Serpentine	Mound III	pl. 14f
A530	Cylinder seal, inscribed	Marble	Findspot unknown	pl. 93c
A531	Cylinder seal	Basalt	Findspot unknown	pl. 92f

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A532	Cylinder seal, inscribed	Quartz	Findspot unknown	pl. 93d
A533	Cylinder seal	Calcite	Findspot unknown	pl. 93e
A534	Cylinder seal	Serpentine	Mound III, Level 1	pl. 9c
A535	Cylinder seal	Serpentine	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 4	pl. 12e
A536	Cylinder seal	Hematite	Purchased	pl. 101c
A537	Implement, T-shaped	Copper alloy	Mound V	pl. 69a
A538	Implement, T-shaped	Copper alloy	Mound V	pl. 69b
A539	Rod, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A540	Rod, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A541a	Spike, inscribed	Copper alloy	Mound V, Later Temple, foundation deposit of E'iginimpa'e	pls. 62a, 110c
A541b	Foundation tablet, inscribed	Copper alloy	Mound V, Later Temple, foundation deposit of E'iginimpa'e	pls. 62b, 110c
A542	Spike	Copper alloy	Mound V, Later Temple, foundation deposit of E'iginimpa'e found in situ	table 9.1; pls. 61a, 111
A543	Tablet	Copper alloy	Mound V, Later Temple, foundation deposit of E'iginimpa'e found in situ	table 9.1; pls. 61b, 111
A544	Implement, blade	Copper alloy	Mound V	pl. 69c
A545	Peg terminating in the figure of a reclining feline	Copper alloy	Mound V, beneath the Earlier Temple	pl. 70
A546	Pin	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A547	Needle	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A548	2 pins, 1 needle, 1 unidentifiable object corroded together	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A549	Pin	Copper alloy, lapis lazuli	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 2	pl. 11i
A550	Pin	Copper alloy, lapis lazuli	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 3	pl. 12c

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A551	Pin, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A552a–b	Blade, 2 non-joining fragments	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A553	Blade, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A554	Sheath, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A555	Toilet set	Copper alloy	Mound III	pl. 17a
A556	Toilet set, fragmentary	Copper alloy	Mound III	pl. 17b
A557	Fragment	Bronze	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A558	Nails, 2 corroded together	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A559	Nail	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A560	Nail	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A561	Rod	Copper alloy	Mound III	pl. 17e
A562	Bracelet	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A563	Bracelet	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A564	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A565, A1168+ A1215	Tablet (A565) and case (A1168+ A1215), Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian, with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A566	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A567	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A568	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A569	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A570	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A571	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A572	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A573	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C

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OIM No.	Description	Material	Provenience	
A574	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A575	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A576	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A577	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A578	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A579	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A580	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A581	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A582	Pin	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A583	Pin or needle, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A584	Shaft, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A585	Pin	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A586	Pin, fragment	Copper alloy, stone	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 3	pl. 12d
A587	Blade	Copper alloy	Mound III	pl. 17f
A588	Fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A589	2 cylindrical pin or needle shaft fragments corroded together	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A590	Chisel	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A591	Pin or needle shaft, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A592	Shaft, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A593	Shaft, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A594	Bracelet	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A595	Bracelet	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A596	Rings	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A597	Ring	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1

OIM No.	Description	Material	Provenience	
A598	Ring, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A599	Ring	Silver	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A600	Ring	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A601	Ring, fragments	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A602	Ring	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A603	Ring attached to a shell	Copper alloy, shell	Mound VI	pl. 76, not illustrated
A604	Bowl	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A605	Cup	Copper alloy	Mound III, Level 3	pl. 13a
A606	Toilet set	Copper alloy	Mound III	pl. 17c
A607	Rod, fragment	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A608	Nail	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A609	Nail	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A610	Toilet set case	Copper alloy	Mound III	pl. 17d
A611	Pin	Copper alloy	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A612	Cylinder seal or bead	Calcite	Findspot unknown	pl. 92a
A613	Cylinder seal	Shell	Findspot unknown	pl. 93b
A614	Cylinder seal	Calcite	Findspot unknown	pl. 93h
A615	Cylinder seal	Gypsum	Mound II, Cemetery?	table 12.1
A616	Cylinder seal	Calcite	Mound VII	pl. 78a
A617	Cylinder seal	Calcite	Findspot unknown	pl. 93f
A618	Cylinder, unperforated	Calcite, bitumen	Findspot unknown	pl. 93i
A619	Cylinder seal	Serpentinized basalt	Findspot unknown	pl. 92g
A620	Cylinder seal, inscribed	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 93g
A621	Cylinder seal, unfinished	Altered felsite	Findspot unknown	pl. 93a
A622	Cylinder seal	Gypsum	Mound II, Cemetery?	pl. 92c
A623	Cylinder seal	Gypsum	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A624	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A625	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A626	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A627	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A628	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A629	Tablet, Neo-Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A630	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A631	Tablet and case, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A632	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A633	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A634	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A635	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.2
A636	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A637	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A638	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A639	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A640	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A641	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A642	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A643	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A644	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A645+ A649i and A649a–h	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Mound III	table A.1; pl. 18, not illustrated
A646	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A647	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A648	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A649	*See A645*			
A650	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A651	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.2

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A652	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A653	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A654	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	pl. 21, not illustrated
A655	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A656	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A657	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A658	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A659	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A660	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A661	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A662	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A663	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A664	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A665	Tablet, Gudea period?	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A666	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A667	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A668a–b	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A669	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A670	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Telloh?	table A.2
A671	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A672	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A673	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Telloh?	table A.2
A674	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A675	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A676	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A677	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A678	Tablet, Ur III or Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.3
A679	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C

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OIM No.	Description	Material	Provenience	
A680	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A681	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A682	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A683+ A869	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A684	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A685+ A734	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A686	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A687	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A688	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A689	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A690+ A876	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A691	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A692	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A693	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A694	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A695	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A696	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.2
A697	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A698	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A699+ A823	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A700	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A701	Cylinder, inscribed	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A702	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A703	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.2
A704	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A705	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A706	Tablet, Kassite	Clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 97b
A707	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A708	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A709	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.2
A710	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A711	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A712	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A713	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A714	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A715	Prism, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A716	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A717	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.1
A718	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A719+ A762+ A854+ A1015+ A1016e+ A1053	Tablet, Old Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.2
A720	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A721	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A722	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A723	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A724+ A1102	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.2
A725	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A726	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A727	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A728	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A729	Tablet, Achaemenid	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A730	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A731	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A732+ A1023	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A733	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A734	*See A685*			
A735	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A736	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A737	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A738	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A739	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A740	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A741	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A742	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A743	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.2
A744	Tablet-like object with cylinder seal impression, inscribed	Clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 94a
A745	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A746	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A747+ A833	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1; pl. 28d
A748	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	pl. 21, not illustrated
A749	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III	pl. 18, not illustrated
A750	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A751	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A752	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A753	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A754	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A755	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Mound III, Level 3	table A.1; pl. 13, not illustrated
A756	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A757	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A758	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A759	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A760	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A761	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A762	*see A719*			
A763	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A764	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A765	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A766	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A767	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A768	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A769	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A770	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A771	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A772	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A773	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A774	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A775	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A776	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A777	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A778	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A779	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A780	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A781	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	tables 7.2, A.1
A782	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A783	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Mound III, Level 3	table A.1; pl. 13, not illustrated
A784	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A785	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A786	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A787	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A788	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A789	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A790	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A791	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A792	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A793	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	—
A794	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A795	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A796	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A797	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A798	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A799	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A800+ A1011	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A801	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A802	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A803	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A804	Sealing, with cylinder seal impression, fragment	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A805	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A806	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.1
A807	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A808	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh?	table B.2
A809	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A810	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A811	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A812	Bulla, fragment, with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A813	Sealing, fragment, with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	pl. 21b
A814	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A815	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A816	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A817	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A818	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A819	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A820	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A821	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A822	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A823	*See A699*			
A824	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A825	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	—
A826	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A827	Sealing, fragment, with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 94b
A828	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A829	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	Appx. C
A830	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A831	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A832	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A833	*see A747*			
A834	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A835+ A840	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A836	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A837	Bulla, with cylinder seal impressions	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A838	Sherd, inscribed in reverse	Baked clay	Mound IV	pls. 28e, 110a
A839	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	—
A840	*See A835*			
A841	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A842	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A843	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A844	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A845	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A846	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A847	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A848	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A849	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A850	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A851	Sealing, fragment, with impression of cylinder seal	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	pl. 9d
A852	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A853	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A854	*see A719*			
A855	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A856	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A857	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A858	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A859	Trial-piece(?), with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 94c
A860	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A861	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A862	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A863	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A864	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A865	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A866	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A867	Sealing, fragment, with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 94d
A868	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A869	*see A683*			
A870	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A871	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A872	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A873	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A874	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A875	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A876	*See A690*			
A877	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A878	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A879	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A880	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A881	Trial-piece(?), with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A882	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A883	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A884	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A885+ A1062	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A886	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A887	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A888	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A889	Jar(?) sealing with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	pl. 9e
A890	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Probably from Umma	—

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A891	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A892	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A893	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A894	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A895	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A896	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A897+ A908	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A898	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A899	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A900	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A901	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A902	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A903	Tablet, Ur III, with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Mound IVa	pl. 25d, table B.1
A904	Trial-piece(?), with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A905	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A906	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A907	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	tables 7.1, A.1
A908	*See A897*			
A909	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A910	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.1
A911	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A912	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A913	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A914	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A915	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A916	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A917	Bulla with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Mound III, Level 1, pavement of "court"	pl. 10a
A918	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A919	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A920	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A921	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A922	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A923	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A924	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A925	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A926+ A1076	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A927	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A928	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A929	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A930	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A931	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A932	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A933	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A934	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A935	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A936	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A937	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A938	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A939	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A940	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A941	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A942	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A943	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A944	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A945	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A946	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A947	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A948	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.1
A949	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A950	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A951	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A952	Tablet, Ur III, with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Umma(?)	table B.3
A953	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A954	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A955	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A956	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A957	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A958	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A959	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A960	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A961	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A962	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A963	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A964	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A965+ A1016	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A966	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.1
A967	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.1
A968	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A969	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A970	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A971	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A972	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A973	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A974	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.2
A975	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A976	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.1
A977	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A978	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A979	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A980	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A981	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A982	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A983	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A984	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A985	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A986	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A987	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A988	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A989	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A990	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A991	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A992	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A993	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A994	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A995	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A996	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A997	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A998	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A999	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1000	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A1001	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1002	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1003	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1004	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1005	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1006	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1007	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1008	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1009	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1010	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1011	*see A800*			
A1012	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1013	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1014	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1015	*see A719*			
A1016	*see A719, A965*			
A1017	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1018	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1019	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1020	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1021	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1022	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1023	*see A732*			
A1024	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1025	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1026	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1027	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1028	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1029	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1030	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A1031	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	—
A1032	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1033	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1034	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1035	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1036	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1037	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1038	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1039	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1040	Tablet(?), uninscribed	Clay	Mound III, Level 3	pl. 13, not illustrated
A1041	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1042	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1043	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1044	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1045	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1046	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa, house	Appx. C
A1047	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1048	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa, house	Appx. C
A1049	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa, house	Appx. C
A1050	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1051	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1052	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Nippur	table B.3
A1053	*see A719*			
A1054	Tablet, Neo-Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1055	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1056	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	pl. 21, not illustrated
A1057	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1058	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1059	Stopper(?), inscribed	Clay	Findspot unknown	tables 12.1, B.1

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A1060	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1061	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1062	*see A885*			
A1063	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1064	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1065	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1066	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1067	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1068	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1069	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1070	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1071	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1072	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1073	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1074	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1075	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1076	*see A926*			
A1077	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1078	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1079	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1080	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1081	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Umma	table B.3
A1082	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1083	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1084	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1085	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian?	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1086	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1087	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1088	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A1089	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1090	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1091	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1092	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1093	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	pl. 21, not illustrated
A1094	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1095	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1096	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1097	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1098	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1099	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	table 7.1
A1100	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1101	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1102	*see A724*			
A1103	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IV	Appx. C
A1104	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1105	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A1106	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1107	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1108	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1109	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1110	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1111	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1112	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Mound IVa	Appx. C
A1113	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1114	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1115	Tablet, Isin-Larsa	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1116	Cylinder, Early Dynastic, inscribed, fragments	Clay	Mound III	table A.1, pl. 18, not illustrated

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OIM No.	Description	Material	Provenience	
A1117	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Mound IV or IVa	tables 8.1, A.1
A1118	Kudurru, Early Dynastic	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	table A.1, pl. 21, not illustrated
A1119	Tablet, Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.2
A1120	Tablet, Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.2
A1121	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1122	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1123	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A1124	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.1
A1125	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1126	Tablet, Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.2
A1127	Tablet, Sargonic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table B.2
A1128	Cone, inscribed	Baked clay	Purchased, Telloh	pl. 101e
A1129	Cone, inscribed	Baked clay	Purchased, Telloh	pl. 102, not illus-trated
A1130	Tablet, Early Dynastic	Clay	Findspot unknown	table A.1
A1131	Kudurru, Early Dynastic	Clay	Mound IV, tablet layer	table A.1, pl. 21c
A1132	Door sealing with cylinder-seal impressions	Clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 94e
A1133	Brick, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound V	table 9.1; pl. 35a
A1134	Brick, stamped inscription	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 18b
A1135	Brick, stamped inscription	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 18, not illustrated
A1136	Brick, fragment, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound V	table 9.1; pl. 34, not illustrated
A1137a–b	Brick, fragment, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound V	table 9.1; pl. 34, not illustrated
A1138	Brick, fragment, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound V	table 9.1; pl. 34a
A1139	Brick, fragment, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound V	table 9.1; pl. 34b
A1140	Brick, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound V, Third Dynasty of Ur remains	table 9.1; pl. 35, not illustrated

OIM No.	Description	Material	Provenience	
A1141	Brick, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound V, Third Dynasty of Ur remains	table 9.1; pl. 35b
A1142	Brick, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound V, Third Dynasty of Ur remains	table 9.1; pl. 35, not illustrated
A1143	Brick, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound V, Third Dynasty of Ur remains	table 9.1; pl. 35, not illustrated
A1144	Brick, fragment, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Mound IV, surface	pl. 20a
A1145a	Tablet, Old Babylonian(?)	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1145b	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1146+ A1188	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1147	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1148	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1149+ A1187	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1150	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1151	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1152	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1153	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1154	Bulla, Ur III	Clay	Umma	table B.3
A1155	Tablet	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1156	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Umma	table B.3
A1157	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1158	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1159	Tablet	White stone	Mound V, Later Temple, foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe, found in situ	table 9.1; pls. 61c, 111
A1160	Tablet	Copper alloy	Mound V, Later Temple, foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe, found in situ	table 9.1, pls. 61d, 111
A1161	Tablet	Copper alloy	Mound V, Later Temple, foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe	pls. 62d, 110b
A1162	Tablet	Copper alloy	Mound V, Later Temple, foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe	pls. 62c, 110c
A1163	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C

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OIM No.	Description	Material	Provenience	
A1164	*duplucate number for A235*			
A1165	*duplucate number for A225*			
A1166	Tablet, Isin Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Mound IV, below tablet layer	pl. 23a, Appx. C
A1167	Bulla, fragment, with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Mound III, Level 1	pl. 10b
A1168	*see A565*			
A1169	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1170	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1171	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1172	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1173	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1174	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1175	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1176	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1177	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1178	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1179	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1180	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1181	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1182	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1183	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1184	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1185	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1186	Tablet, Neo-Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1187	*see A1149*			
A1188	*see A1146*			
A1189	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1190	Tablet, Neo-Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1191	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1192	Tablet, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1193	Tablet, Ur III	Clay	Telloh	table B.3
A1194	Jar	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 16e
A1195	Jar	Baked clay	Mound X, burial	pls. 73a, 75b
A1196	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 90e
A1197	Base	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1198	Jar	Baked clay	Mound X	pl. 75f
A1199	Jar	Baked clay	Mound VI	pl. 77d
A1200	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 88b
A1201	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1202	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 88f
A1203	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 87b
A1204	Jar	Baked clay	Mound X, burial	pls. 73a, 75c
A1205	Stand	Baked clay	Mound X, burial	pls. 73b, 75d
A1206	Jar	Baked clay; red pigment	Findspot unknown	pl. 90f
A1207	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 87c
A1208	Wheel	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1209	Tablet, Akkadian	Clay	Findspot unknown	—
A1210	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 87e
A1211	Jar	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 16b
A1212	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 89a
A1213	Jar	Baked clay	Mound III	pl. 16d
A1214	Tablet case, fragment, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian, with cylinder seal impression	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1215	*see A565*			
A1216	Tablet, Isin Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Findspot unknown	Appx. C
A1217	Fragment, inscribed	Gold foil	Mound V, between Ur III remains and Later Temple	table 9.1; pl. 40a
A1218	Fragment	Gold foil	Mound V	pl. 69, not illustrated
A1219	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 87f
A1220	Jar	Baked clay	Mound X, burial	pls. 73a and 75, not illustrated
A1221	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1222	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 89b
A1223	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 89c
A1224	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 88d
A1225	Cup	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 90b
A1226	Jar	Baked clay	Mound X, burial	pls. 73a, 75a
A1227	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 88e

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OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
A1228	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1229	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 87d
A1230	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1231	Jar, miniature	Baked clay	Mound VI	pl. 77b
A1232	Cup	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1233	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 88c
A1234	Jar	Baked clay	Mound VI	pl. 77c
A1235	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 90g
A1236	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1237	Cup	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	pl. 90a
A1238	Jar	Baked clay	Findspot unknown	table 12.1
A1239	Frontlet	Gold	Mound IVa, burial	pl. 24a
A1399	Brick, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Purchased, Telloh	pl. 102a
A1400	Brick, handwritten inscription	Baked clay	Purchased, Telloh	pl. 102b
A7447	Statue of Baraḫenidu, ensi of Adab, inscribed	Alabaster	Purchased	table 9.1; pls. 99, 112–13

OIM No.	*Description*	*Material*	*Provenience*	
—	19 vases of various shapes	Baked clay	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 3	pl. 12, not illustrated
—	15 red beads, 32 blue beads	—	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 3	pl. 12, not illustrated
—	2 large vases	Baked clay	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 4	pl. 12, not illustrated
—	2 inscribed bricks of Shu-Sin	Clay	Mound IV, surface	pl. 20, not illustrated
—	21 lapis lazuli beads, 3 red beads	Lapis lazuli, red stone	Mound III, Level 2, Grave 2	pl. 11, not illustrated
—	Brick, stamped	Baked clay	Mound IV	table 8.1
—	Brick, inscribed	Baked clay	Mound IV, Wells	pl. 24, not illustrated
—	Tablet, round, fragment	Baked clay	Mound IV, below the tablet layer	pl. 23, not illustrated
—	Tablet	Clay	Mound IV, Tablet Later	pl. 21, not illustrated
—	Tablet	Clay	Mound IV or IVa	table 8.1
—	Figurine	Baked clay	Mound IV or IVa	table 8.1
—	Vessel, divided	Baked clay	Mound IV or IVa	table 8.1
—	15 bullae, Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian	Clay	Mound IVa	pl. 26, not illustrated

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APPENDIX G

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BISMAYA EXPEDITION PHOTOGRAPHS

Frontispiece
Figues 3.2–3.5, 3.7, 4.3, 6.5, 7.2, 7.4
Plates 1–3, 5–7, 19, 29–33, 71–74, 79

ARCHIVAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Plates 9a–c, e, 10a–b, 12a–b, e,14e–f, 15a–b, 17a–d, 18a, 21a, c, 22a–b, 23, 25b, 27b, e, 28b–c, 38, 39, 43c, 44, 63b, 64a, d, 66a, 68f, 70, 78a, 92a–g, 93a, c–g, i, 94e, 95b, 96c, e, g, 97b, 100a–b, 101a–d, 102a

JEAN M. GRANT

Plates 4, 8, 14a, 12c–d, 15c, 24a–b, 25a, 26b, 27a, 28a, 35b, 36, 37, 40a–b, 45a–b, 46b–c, 47a–e, 48, 49a–b, 50a–c, 51, 52, 53a–b, 54a–c, 57a, 58, 59a–c, 60a–e, 64b, e, 65a–e, 66c–d, 67a, 68a–d, 69a–c, 76b, 78b, 80c–e, 81a–c, 82a–g, 83a–e, 84b–d, 85, 86, 91a–c, 95c–d, 96b–c, f–g, 97a, 98a–e, 99 side view, 106b

ANNA R. RESSMAN

Plates 10a–b, 11a–i, 14b–c, 18b, 20, 21b, 24b, 25d, 26a, 28e, 34a–b, 35a, 42, 43a–b, d, 46a, 55, 56, 61, 62, 63a, 64c, 68e, 76a, 93c, h, 95a, e–g, 99 front and back views, 101e, 102b, 103–106a, 107–13

BRUCE WHITE

Plate 41

DRAWINGS AND GRAPHICS CREDITS

DIANE HANAU-STRAIN

Figures 3.6, 4.1–4.2, 4.4, 5.1–5.3, 6.3, 6.1, 7.1, 7.3, 9.3–9.10, 10.1–10.2, 11.2

ANGELA ALTENHOFFEN, DRAWINGS ON

Plates 9, 10, 12a, 21b, 25c–d, 28d, 38, 39, 44, 67b, 80a–b, 91, 94

PEGGY SANDERS, DRAWINGS ON

Plates 51–53, 55, 56, 81

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INDEX

Abu Salabikh 37, 106
Akkad(ian) xix, 5, 14, 37, 51, 53, 59–60, 62–63, 70–74, 80, 81 n. 392, 84, 101, 103, 106, 113, 126–27, 131; tables 9.1, 14.1
Amar-Sin 59, 73, 80, 107, 127; tables 9.1, B.1; fig. 4.1; pls. 18, 24, 35
Andrae, Walter 3
Asmar, Tell (ancient Eshnunna) 45, 59–60, 63, 106
Babylon(ia) 1, 3, 5–8, 12–14, 24–25, 28, 31, 39, 50, 55, 72, 86, 123; pl. 20
Baghdad 1, 5–6, 8, 14, 16–21, 28, 31, 60, 75, 86, 113, 123
Baraḫenidu 100, 113, 125–27; table 14.1; fig. D.1; pls. 99, 112–13
canal(s) 3, 9, 31, 33, 37, 41, 45, 73, 79, 101, 103, 110; fig. 4.1
cylinder seal(s) 14, 17, 48–49, 51, 53, 59, 62–63, 86, 108, 113, 123; table 12.1; fig. 6.1; pls. 9, 12, 14, 18, 21, 28, 78, 92–94, 101
Dēr, Tell ed- 72
Dingirmaḫ 73, 92–93, 98, 100–01; table 9.1; pls. 45, 61
Diyala 51, 59, 62, 106, 108, 111, 113, 125, 127
drain(s) 3, 41, 47–51, 53, 55–56, 58, 60, 67, 80, 82, 84–85, 103–04, 106, 109–11; figs. 5.1–3, 6.1, 7.1, 7.3, 9.1, 9.5, 9.9; pls. 7, 71–72
Early Dynastic 37, 47, 51, 59, 62–63, 70–74, 79, 81–82, 92–93, 95, 97–98, 107–08, 113, 125–27, 131, 133, 156; tables 7.2, 9.1, 14.1, A.1; pls. 13, 18, 21, 40
Eʾiginimpaʾe 16, 93, 95, 97, 100–01, 125–27; tables 9.1, 14.1; fig. 9.11; pls. 61–62, 110–11
El Bedier 8, 12, 16–18; fig. 3.6
Emaḫ 73–74, 79, 93, 95, 100–01, 125–27; tables 9.1, 14.1; pls. 21, 34, 61
Enmetena 63, 73, 93, 126
Epaʾe 126; table 14.1
Esar 73–74, 92, 98, 125; tables 9.1, 14.1; pls. 41, 45–50, 65–66
Fara 3, 12, 31, 123, 126, 133
fireplace(s) 86, 103–04; pl. 72
grave(s) 3, 8, 47–53, 55, 58–59, 61–63, 67–68, 72, 82, 84, 86, 103–04, 106–07, 109; fig. 6.1; pls. 11–12, 24, 32, 73, 75, 107–08
Haidar Bey 8, 12, 16, 18–20, 22–24, 30, 75
Halaf period 125
Hamdy Bey 19–20
Hammurapi/Hammurabi 42, 45, 52, 70, 74, 127; pl. 20
Hamoukar 37
Harper, Robert Francis xxi, 1–2, 7–8, 12–14, 16–21, 23–25, 31, 47–50, 52, 55–56, 58, 65–68, 72–73, 79, 82, 91, 93, 95, 103, 110
Harper, William Rainey 1, 6–7, 14, 19, 22–25; fig. 3.1
Hiba, Tell al- 37, 60, 63
house(?) 8, 12, 16–18, 20, 24, 31, 39, 41–42, 45, 48–49, 51, 53, 55–56, 59–60, 62, 65, 68, 71–73, 79, 101, 103, 106, 109, 147; fig. 3.6
Hurner, Rudolph 6, 14, 16–23
Ibbi-Sin 72, 127; table B.1; pl. 25
Inanna/Ishtar 68, 70, 73–74, 93; pls. 20–22
Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian xix, 39, 47, 51, 68, 72, 108, 109, 111, 127; pls. 26
Jamdat Nasr xxi, 93, 125–26
Kassite(s) 79, 101, 127, 131; table 9.1; pl. 34
Kesh 101, 125–26
Khafajah 51, 98, 106–07; fig. 9.14
kiln(s) 34, 52, 60, 74, 86, 103, 106, 111; figs. 9.5, 10.1, 11.2; pl. 97
Kish 62–63, 72, 91, 98, 106, 125; table 14.1; pls. 46–47, 51
Kurigalzu 79, 101, 127; table 9.1; pl. 34
Larsa (modern Senkerah) 7, 37, 42, 45, 127, 147–48
Leishman, John A. 8, 19, 22–24
Lugaldalu 92–93, 125–27; tables 9.1, 14.1; pl. 41
Lugal-gish 59, 70, 127; pl. 21
Lugalzagezi 126; table 14.1
Luma 93, 125–27; tables 9.1, 14.1; pl. 65
Medurba 125–27; tables 9.1, 14.1; pls. 45, 48
Mesilim 91, 93, 98, 125–27; tables 9.1, 14.1; pl. 46, 51
Meskigala 126; table 14.1
Montefik 16–17, 123, 128
Muksi 126; table 14.1
Naram-Sin 62, 66–67, 71, 73, 81, 95, 126–27; table 9.1; pls. 9, 21–22, 40
Nestmann, Caroline xix, 1–2, 42, 55, 58, 61; fig. 4.1
Ninḫursag 73, 79, 92, 98, 101, 127; table 9.1; pls. 34–35, 37, 51, 102
Ninshubur 113, 126–27; table 14.1; pl. 99
Nippur 3, 6, 8, 12, 19, 25, 31, 37, 39, 51, 59, 62–63, 66, 73–74, 123, 125, 139; table B.3; pls. 18, 24, 35
Old Babylonian xix, 42, 45, 51, 68, 70, 72, 101, 108–09, 111, 127, 131, 147–54; tables A.1, B.2; pls. 23, 26
Paige, Jason 14, 16–18, 20, 56, 81; figs. 7.3, 9.4
Persons, Victor S. xix, 1, 20–23, 27, 31, 41–42, 45, 47, 49–51, 53, 55, 60, 68–69, 75, 79–82, 84–86, 90–91, 93, 97–98, 103, 105–07, 109–11, 123, 127–28; figs. 5.2–3, 6.1, 7.1, 9.1, 9.7, 10.1–2
Peters, John P. 3, 6
Razuk, Tell 106
Rim-Sin 42, 72, 127, 147–48, 154
Sargon 63, 81, 126
Sharkalisharri 53, 59–60, 62, 65, 70, 127; table 7.2; pl. 10
Shulgi 31, 72, 76, 79–81, 98, 100–01, 127; table 9.1; pls. 25, 35, 37
Shu-Sin 59, 70, 72, 80, 127; table 8.1; pls. 18, 20

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statue(s) 5, 12–14, 16, 18–20, 22–24, 30, 42, 66, 74, 91–93, 98, 108, 113, 125–27, 155; table 12.1; figs. 3.7, D.1; pls. 8, 27, 36, 41–42, 63–64, 76, 99, 104, 112–13

Sumerian 5, 16, 55, 80, 101, 139, 149, 156; table A.1

tablet(s) xxi, 2–3, 14, 16–18, 24, 27–28, 37, 39, 41–42, 45, 49, 52–53, 55, 58–60, 62–63, 65–68, 70–74, 81, 86, 93, 95, 101, 103, 105–06, 109–10, 123, 125–28, 131, 133, 139–40, 147–55; tables 7.1–2, 8.1, 12.1, A.1–3, B.1–3; fig. 10.2; pls. 4, 13, 18, 21, 23, 25, 27–28, 61–62, 74, 94, 97, 110

Telloh (ancient Girsu) 27, 31, 37, 51, 73, 95, 97–98, 123, 133, 139; tables A.1–2, B.2–3; figs. 9.12–13

temple(s) xix, 9, 12, 14, 16–17, 21–22, 31, 33, 42, 45, 53, 58, 63, 65, 68, 70, 72–76, 79–82, 84, 86, 90–93, 95, 97–98, 100–01, 103, 105, 107–09, 113, 123, 125–27; tables 8.1, 9.1, B.2; figs. 3.11, 4.1, 9.1–2, 9.4–5, 9.7–10, 9.14; pls. 1, 18, 20–22, 24, 29–35, 37, 40, 59, 70

Third Dynasty of Ur (Ur III period) 37, 45, 59, 62, 73, 79–80, 101, 126, 127, 131, 139, 140; table 9.1, A.1, B.1–2; pls. 35–40

ʿUbaid, Tell al- 98; fig. 9.14

Ur (modern Mugheir) 6–7, 37, 51, 62–63, 67, 72, 108, 125; fig. 3.11; pls. 18, 24, 35, 37, 102

Ur III *see* Third Dynasty of Ur

Ur-Ashgi (Ur-Ašgi) 72, 101, 127, 139; table 9.1; pls. 25, 37

urn(s), burial 68, 71–72, 86, 105, 110–11; fig. 10.2; pls. 74, 79

Ur-Tur 53, 59, 70, 127; pl. 9

Uruk 37, 125, 127

Urukagina 126

vessel(s), clay 49–51, 55, 59, 62–63, 72, 106–07, 109, 113, 125; table 12.1; pls. 15–16, 73, 75, 77, 87–91

vessel(s), stone xix, xxi, 80, 85, 91–93, 95, 98, 100–01, 113, 125–27, 131; table 12.1; pls. 15, 27, 37–39, 43, 47–55, 57–58, 65–66, 75, 81–86, 105

Ward, William Hayes 3, 6

weight(s) 63, 68, 73, 123; table 12.1; pls. 18, 24, 100

Zabala 37, 70, 73–74; pl. 20

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PLATES

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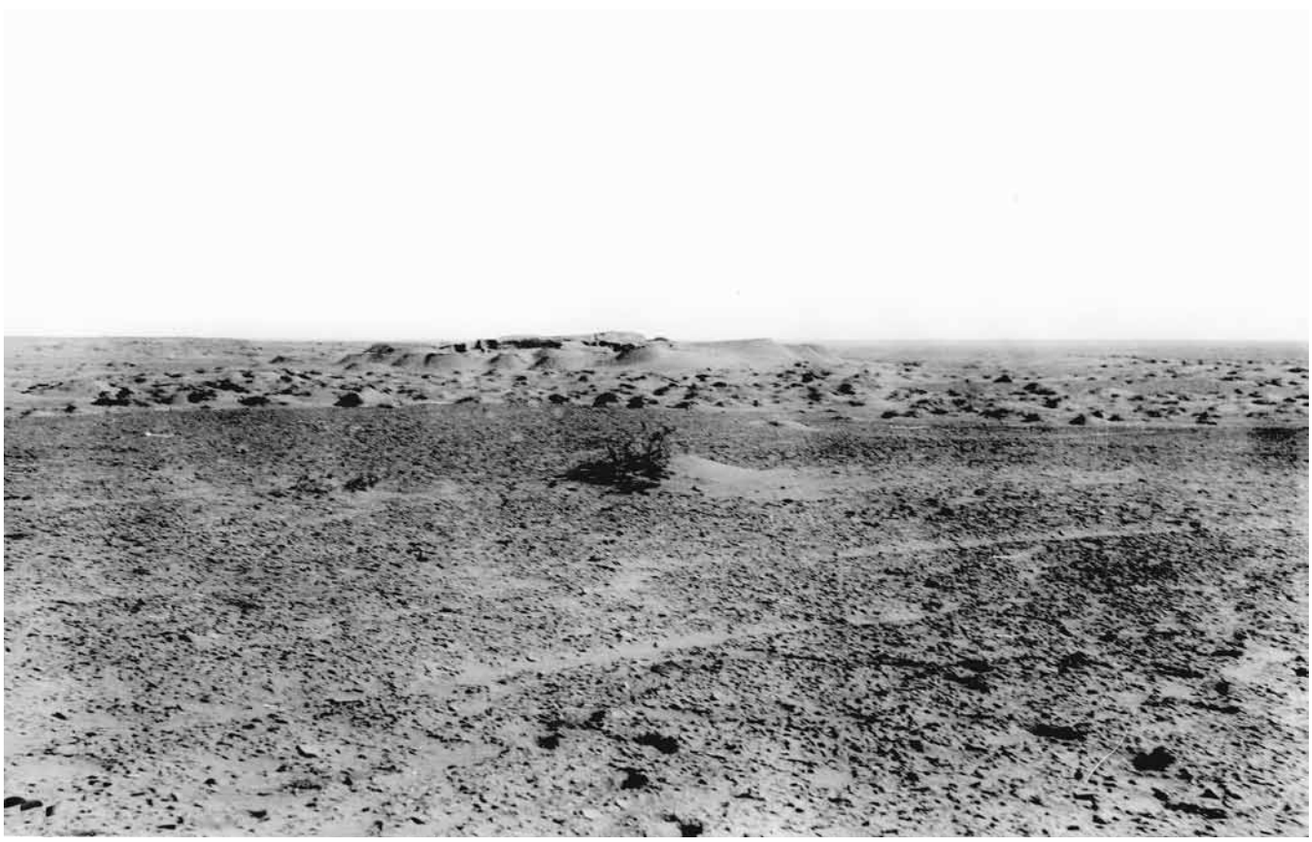
a



b

(*a*) "General Mound View" (N. 685) and (*b*) "The Temple Mound from a Distance" (N. 672)

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Plate 2

"Palace at Mound I" (N. 693)

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"Palace at Mound I — Chamber" (N. 654)

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Plate 4. Tablet from Mound I

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A382	Tablet, fragment. Plan and measurements of a building. Clay Day Book, May 14, 1904	$4.8 \times 4.8 \times 1.9$	See n. 174	—

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Tablet from Mound I

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Plate 5. Objects from Mound II

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A276	21 ring-shaped beads. Shell Report No. 8, January 28, 1904	D. 2.0–2.5	—	*Bismya*, p. 177
b	A277	7 ring-shaped beads. Shell Report No. 8, January 28, 1904	D. 1.4–1.6	—	*Bismya*, p. 177
c	A278	6 ring-shaped beads. Shell Report No. 8, January 28, 1904	D. 0.9–2.2	—	*Bismya*, p. 177
Another object from Mound II, not illustrated					
—	A344	Figurine, male. Head only. Baked clay	3.7 × 2.9 × 3.6	Same type as A341 (pl. 95b)	—

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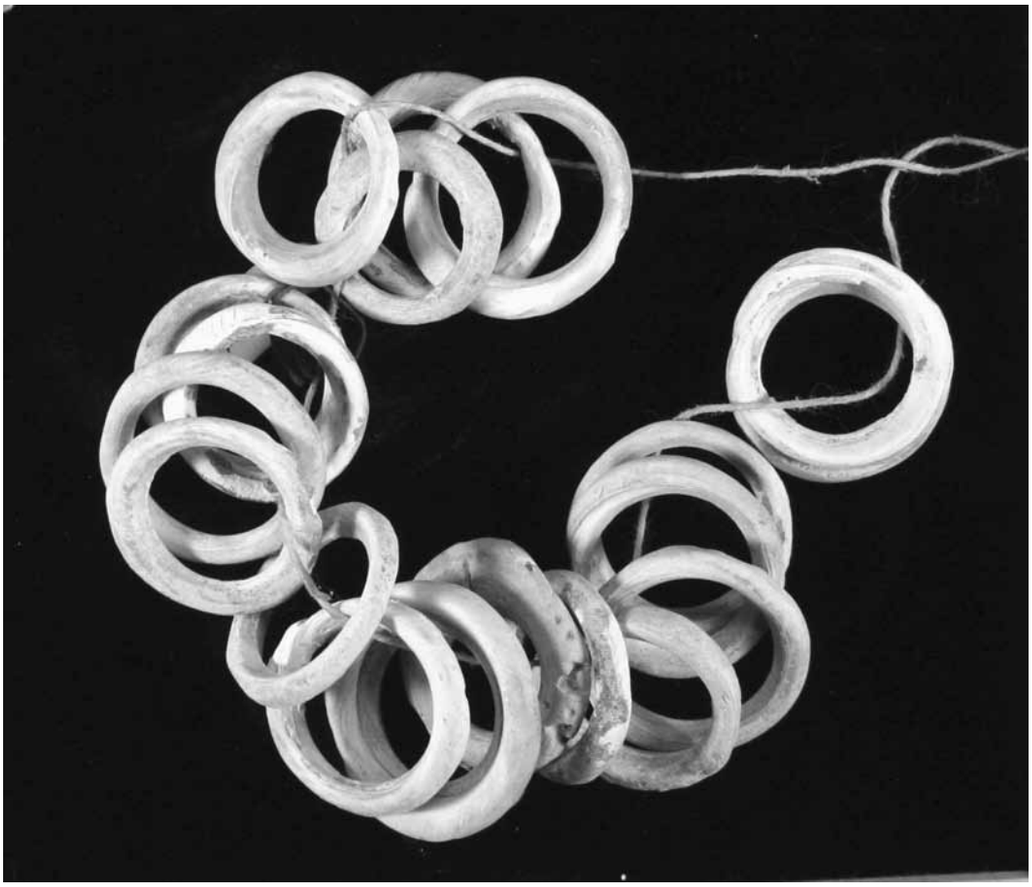
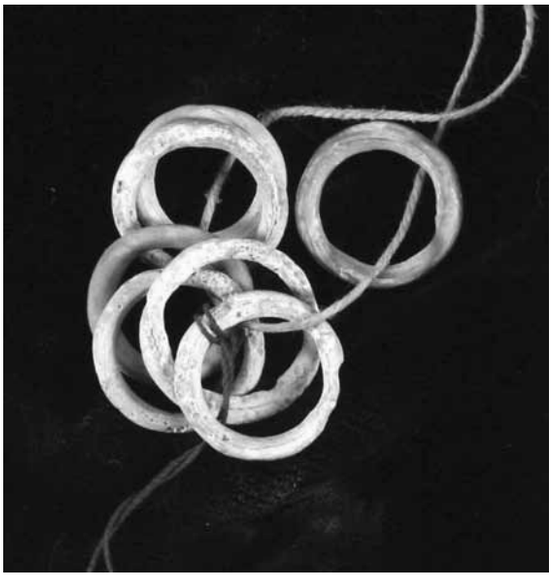


a



b

c

Objects from Mound II

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a

b

(*a*) "A Large Vase with Rope Pattern in situ at III" (N. 662) and (*b*) "Vases in situ at III Just Below Surface" (N. 663)

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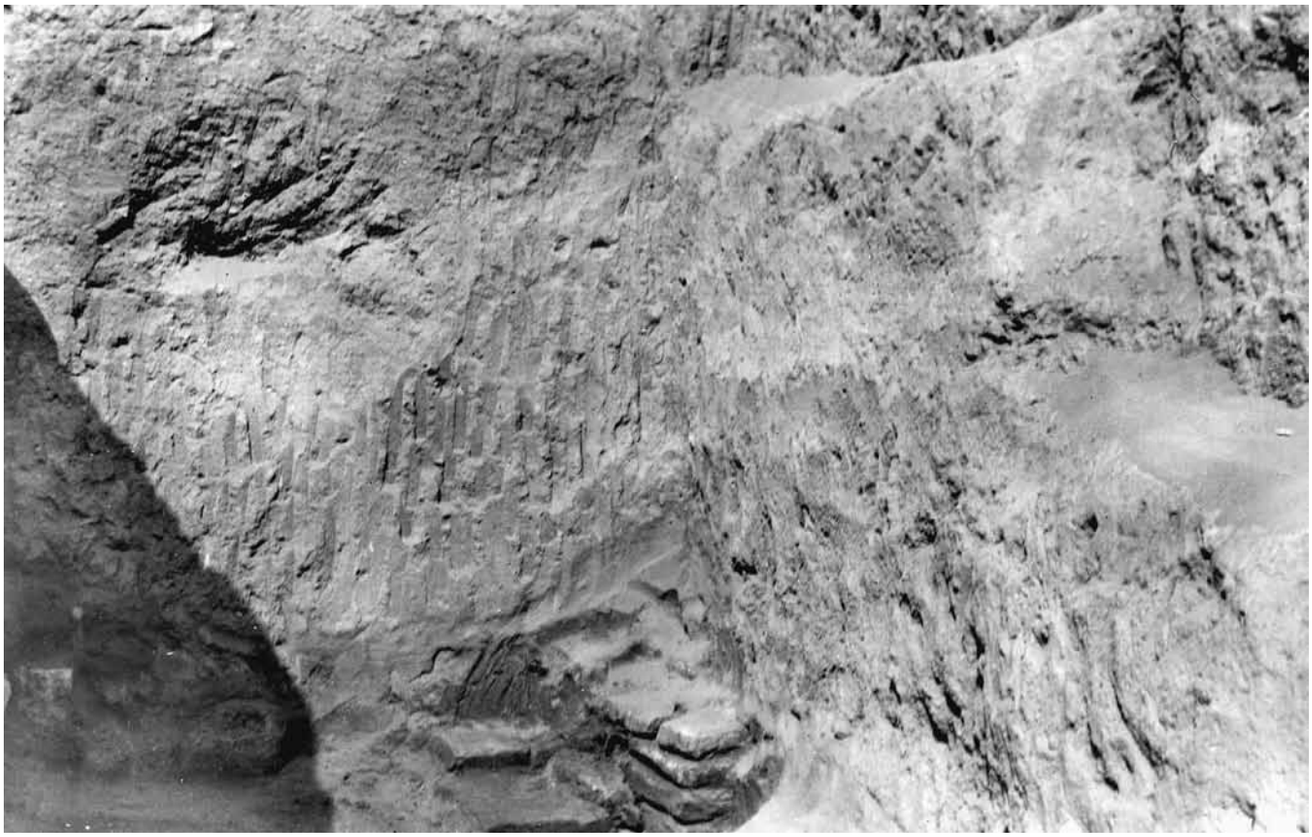
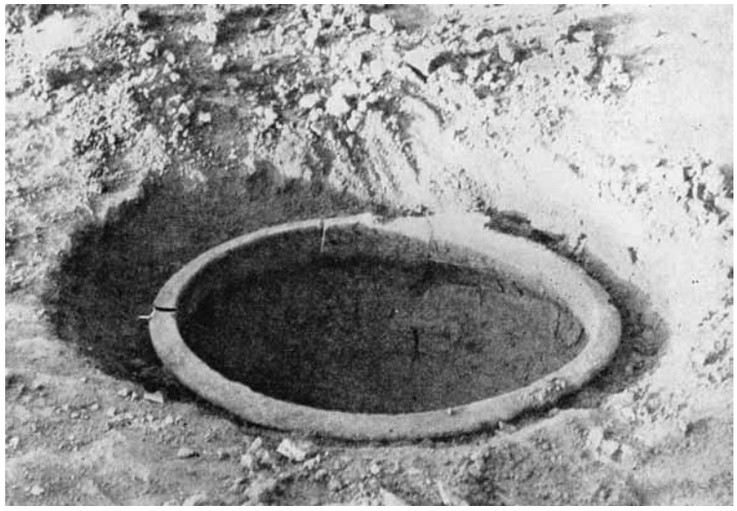


a



b

(*a*) "View of the Bath Showing Opening of the Drain" (N. 670) and (*b*) "A Cistern in a Private House" (Negative not located; *Bismya*, p. 305)

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Plate 8. Statue from Mound III, Level 1

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A179	Statue, female. White stone For color photo, see pl. 104 1.5 m below the surface. Day Book, March 30, 1904	9.0 × 4.4 × 6.3	—	*Bismya*, pp. 257–59; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 23, 41–48, figs. 41–42

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Statue from Mound III, Level 1

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Plate 9. Seals and sealings from Mound III, Level 1

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A526	Cylinder seal of Ur-Tur, ensi of Adab. Lapis lazuli Inscription: "Ur-Tur, ensi of Adab" (RIME 2)[a] Center of the court by the brick paving only a few inches below the surface. Day Book, February 29, 1904	3.8 × 2.4	—	*Bismya*, p. 309 no. 3; Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 16; *JAC* 3, p. 11; RIME 2, p. 256 no. 1
b	A527	Cylinder seal. Calcite 1.5 m below the surface. Day Book, March 8, 1904	3.0 × 2.0	Frankfort, *Stratified Cylinder Seals*, no. 244, A12379; Boehmer, *Entwicklung der Glyptik*, fig. 664	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 4
c	A534	Cylinder seal. Serpentine. Room at the north corner of the court. Day Book, March 6, 1904	3.7 × 2.4	—	*Bismya*, p. 302; Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 19
d	A851	Sealing, fragment. Cylinder seal impression shows snake coil(s). Clay 1.5 m below the surface. Day Book, March 8, 1904	5.4 × 3.0 × 2.0	Frankfort, *Stratified Cylinder Seals*, no. 244, A12379; Boehmer, *Entwicklung der Glyptik*, fig. 664	—
e	A889	Jar(?) sealing with impression of the seal of Ur-mes, the scribe. Clay Inscription: "[Naram-Sin, king of] the four [quarters]: Ur-mes, scribe, is his servant" (RIME 2) Day Book, February 28, 1904	4.0 × 2.6 × 1.8	—	*Bismya*, p. 301, bottom center; *JAC* 3, p. 11; RIME 2, p. 171 no. 2011

[a] For the reader's convenience, I have provided simplified translations of all the inscriptions, based, when necessary, on the reference cited in parentheses after the translation. I bear complete responsibility for any perceived errors or inconsistencies in these translations.

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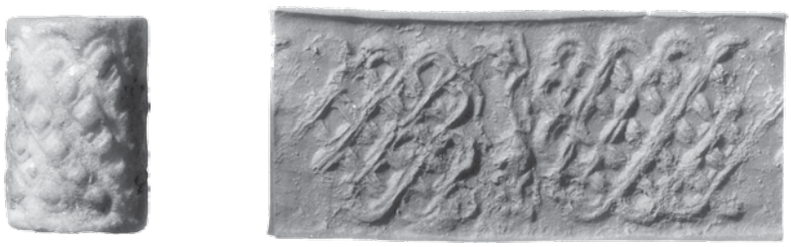
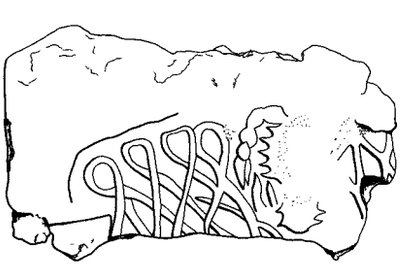
a



b

c



d

e

Seals and sealings from Mound III, Level 1

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Plate 10. Sealings from Mound III, Level 1

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A917	Bulla with impression of the seal of Kirbanum, scribe, servant of Sharkalisharri. Seal impressed on both sides and along the edge of the bulla. Clay Inscription: "Shar-kali-sharri, king of Agade: Kirbanum, the scribe, is his servant" (RIME 2) In the center of the court by the brick pavement near the surface. Day Book, February 28, 1904	4.7 × 5.6 × 1.9	—	*JAC* 3, p. 11; *SIA*, pp. 31 n. 54, 345; RIME 2, pp. 203–04 no. 2009; Zettler, "Sargonic Royal Seal," p. 38
b	A1167	Bulla with impression of the seal of Isharbeli, majordomo of Queen Tutasharlibbish. Seal impressed on both sides and along the edge of the bulla. Clay Inscription: "Shar-kali-sharri, king of Agade. Tuta-shar-libbish, the queen: Ishar-beli, her majordomo, is her servant" (RIME 2) Cuneiform notation: "[x] EN.LIL^{ki}" Day Book, March 10, 1904	4.3 × 3.9 × 1.8	Boehmer, *Entwicklung der Glyptik*, figs. 160, 164, 173, 178	*JAC* 3, p. 11; *SIA*, p. 31; RIME 2, pp. 198–99 no. 2002; Zettler, "Sargonic Royal Seal," p. 38

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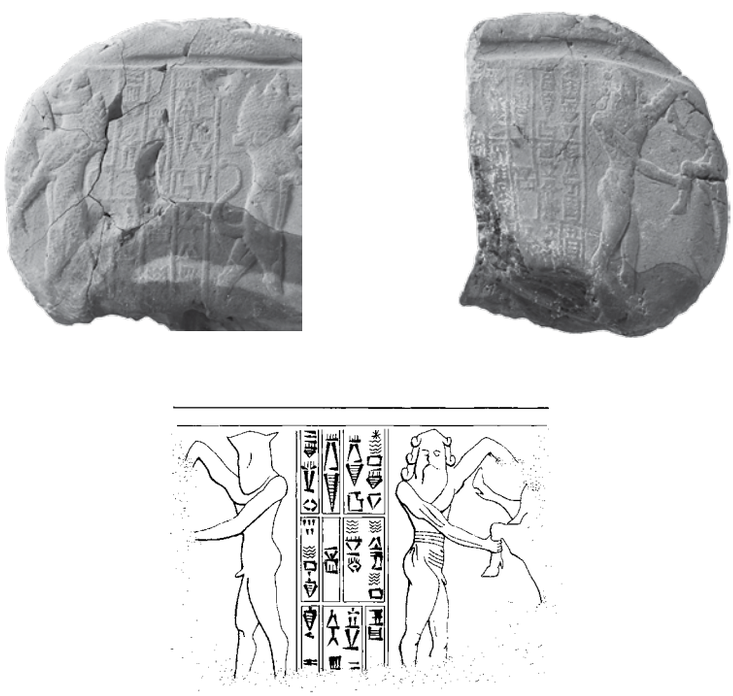
a



b

Sealings from Mound III, Level 1

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Plate 11. Objects from graves in Mound III, Level 2

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
GRAVE 1 Day Book, March 27, 1904					
a	A323	35 beads, barrel-shaped. Gold over a possibly frit/faience core For color photo, see pl. 107b	0.6 × 0.4	—	*Bismya*, pp. 312–14
b	A324	78 beads. Gold and carnelian For color photo, see pl. 107c	0.3–0.5 × 0.1–0.5	—	*Bismya*, pp. 312–14
c	A325	36 beads. 33 cylindrical, 2 spheroid, 1 lozenge-shaped. Carnelian For color photo, see pl. 107d	cylindrical: 0.5 × 0.3–0.4 spheroid: 0.4–0.7 lozenge: 1.4 × 1.2 × 0.4	—	*Bismya*, pp. 312–14
d	A326	3 beads. 1 ring, 1 lozenge, 1 flattened cylinder. Lapis lazuli For color photo, see pl. 108d	0.4–0.8	—	*Bismya*, pp. 312–14
e	A327	3 beads. 1 cylinder, 2 flattened cylinders. Banded agate For color plate, see pl. 108e	cylinder: 0.8 × 0.5 flattened cylinders: 0.6 × 0.8	—	*Bismya*, pp. 312–14
f	A328 A329	2 parts of a brooch. Gold, lapis lazuli, carnelian For color photo, see pl. 108a–b	max. diameter ca. 3.7, thickness 0.4	UE 2, pl. 133, U.8565	*Bismya*, pp. 312–14
g	A330	2 hair/earrings. Gold For color photo, see pl. 107a	1.3 × 1.4	Kish I, pl. 43:8, FM 228650; UE 2, pl. 146b, U.12467; McMahon, Nippur V, pl. 146:2	*Bismya*, pp. 312–14
GRAVE 2 Day Book, March 2, 1904					
h	A300	Pendant in the form of a couchant cat/lion; back pierced laterally. Lapis lazuli For color photo, see pl. 108h	0.5 × 0.6 × 0.2	—	—
i	A549	Pin. Copper alloy with lapis lazuli head	24.9 × 1.5	—	—

Other objects from Grave 2, not illustrated				
Final disposition not known	21 lapis lazuli beads, 3 red stone beads	—	—	—

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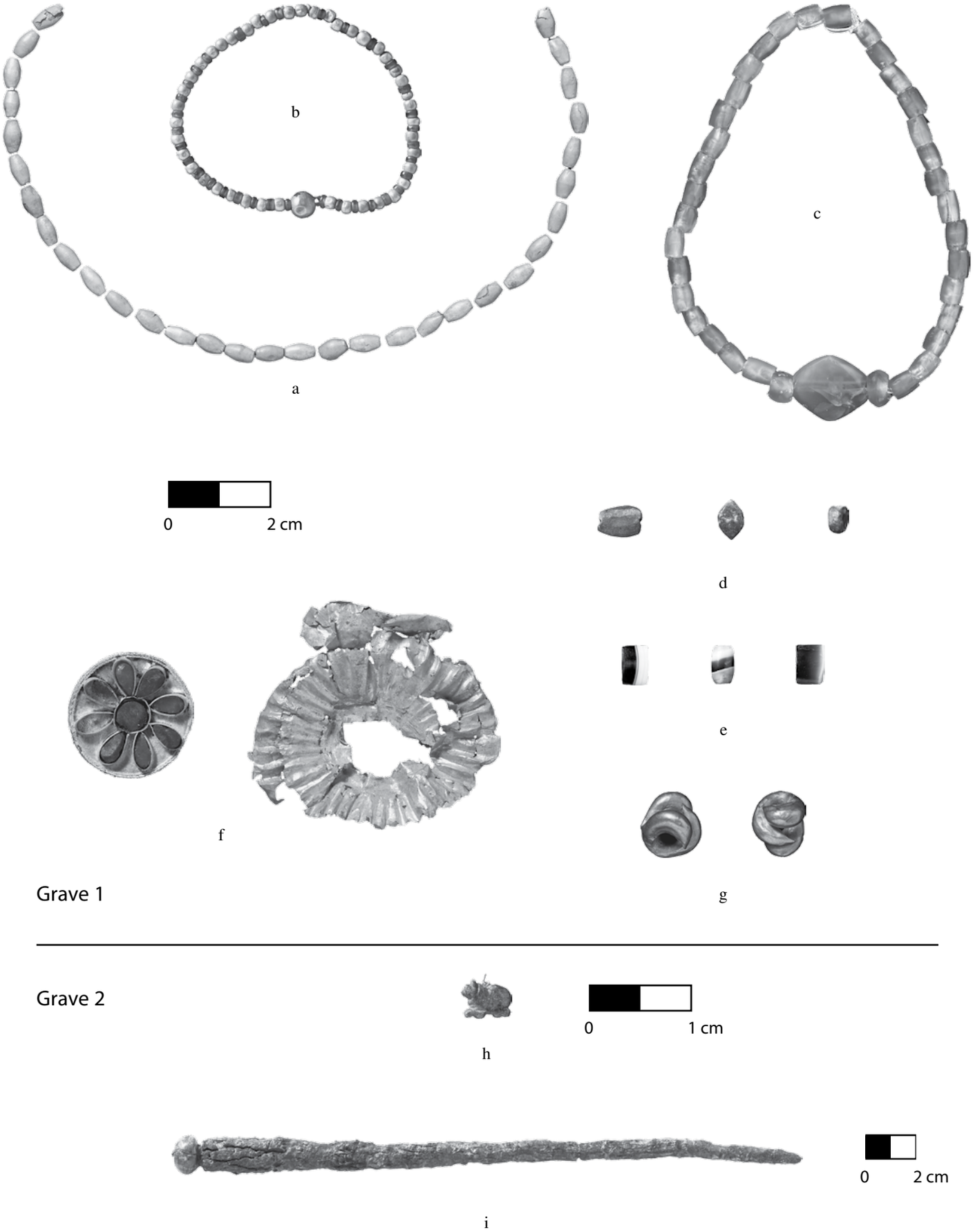

Objects from graves in Mound III, Level 2

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Plate 12. Objects from graves in Mound III, Level 2 (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
GRAVE 3 Day Book, March 2, 1904					
a	A439	Jar. Gray ware with impressed and incised decoration; four holes in rim	H. 16.5	Kish I, pl. 1:3 and 14:6; pl. 45:5 and 42:9	*Bismya*, p. 347; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 10, fig. 12
b	A523	Cylinder seal. Lapis lazuli	1.8 × 1.1	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 3; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 10, fig. 11
c	A550	Pin. Copper alloy with lapis lazuli head	L. 14.5; D. top of shaft 1.1; Head (flattened cylinder): 1.0 × 0.8 × 1.1	—	*Bismya*, p. 308
d	A586	Pin fragment. Copper alloy with stone head	L. 2.6; shaft 0.5 square, D. bead head 1.5	Kish I, pl. 58:6	—
GRAVE 4 Day Book, January 19, 1904					
e	A535	Cylinder seal. Serpentine	3.3 × 2.1	Boehmer, *Entwicklung der Glyptik*, figs. 603–04	*Bismya*, p. 303, second from top; Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 15
Other objects from Grave 3, not illustrated					
Final disposition not known		19 vases of various shapes; 15 red beads, 32 blue beads	—	—	—
Other objects from Grave 4, not illustrated					
Final disposition not known		2 large vases	—	—	—

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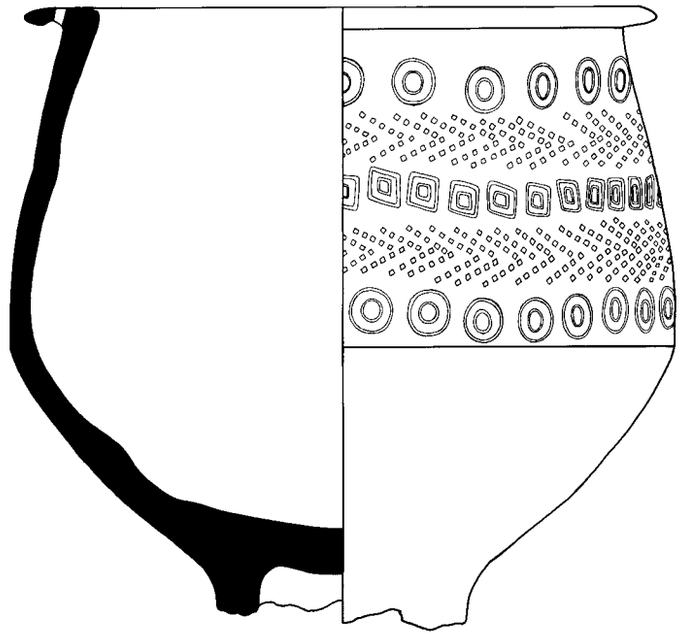

a

b

d

c

Grave 3

Grave 4

e

Objects from graves in Mound III, Level 2 (*cont.*)

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Plate 13. Objects from Mound III, Level 3

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A605	Cup. Copper alloy 3 m below the surface. Report No. 12, March 11, 1904	H. 6.0	UE 2, pl. 232:7	—
Other objects from Mound III, Level 3, not illustrated					
—	A755	Tablet. Early Dynastic record of barley flour. Clay 3 m below the surface. Day Book, March 3, 1904; Report No. 12, March 11, 1904	4.2 × 3.7 × 1.7	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 62; *JAC* 3, p. 10; *SIA*, p. 16
—	A783	Tablet. Early Dynastic record of hired laborers, a slave, and copper hoes given to someone. Clay 3 m below the surface. Report No. 12, March 11, 1904	4.7 × 4.9 × 2.0	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 60; *JAC* 3, p. 10; *SIA*, pp. 16 no. 23; 18–19
—	A1040	Tablet(?). Clay 7 m below the surface. Report No. 14, April 1, 1904	4.1 × 2.5 × 1.1	—	—

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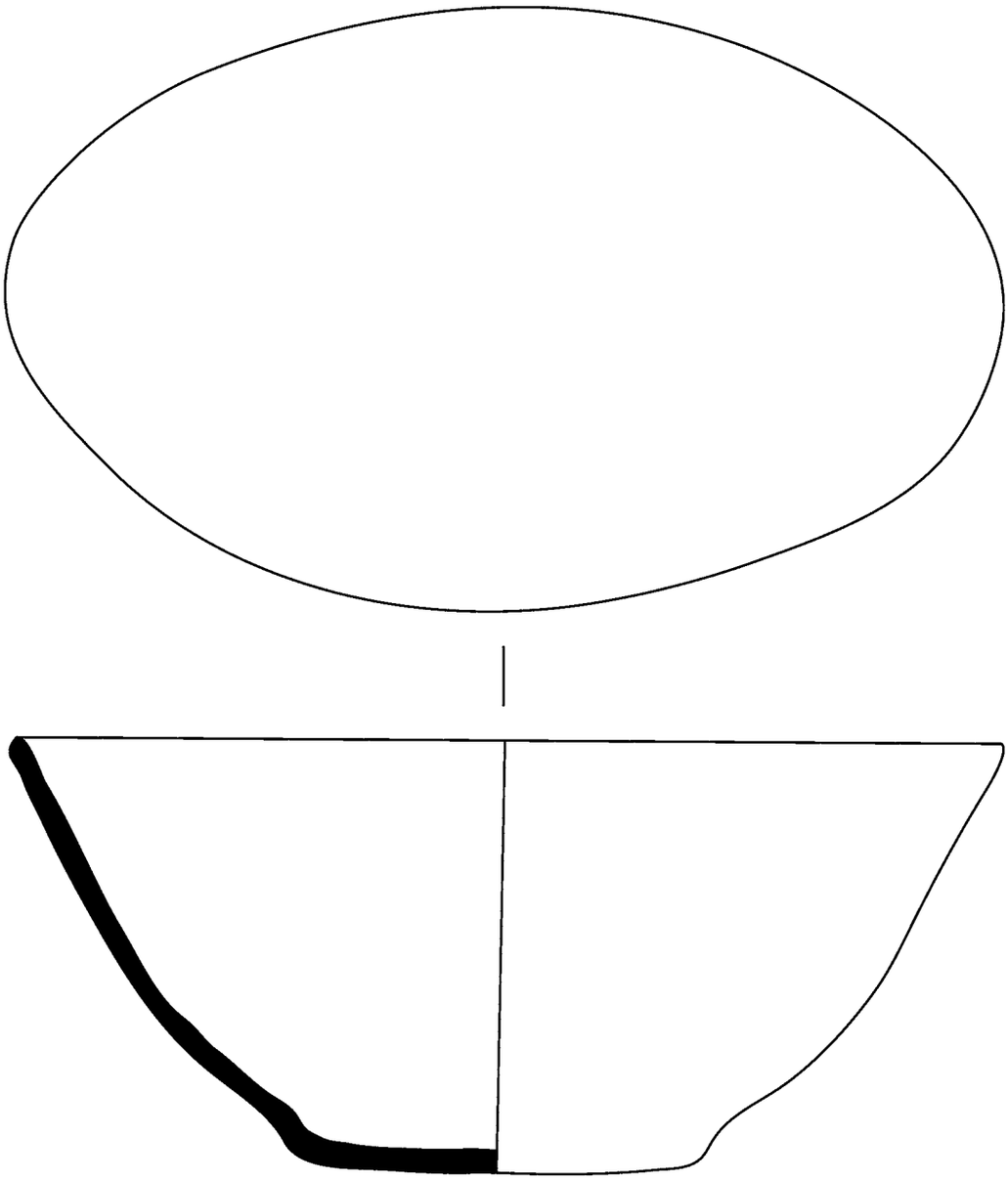

a

Objects from Mound III, Level 3

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Plate 14. Objects from Mound III, level not determined

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A314	Amulet in the form of a couchant feline. White stone Room near the west corner. Day Book, February 28, 1904	3.4 × 3.8 × 0.8	—	*Bismya*, p. 274
b	A331	Earring/nose ring. Gold. For color photo, see pl. 109b Day Book, March 12, 1904	2.8 × 2.5 × 1.1	—	*Bismya*, pp. 313–14
c	A332	Ring. Gold For color photo, see pl. 109c By the bath, just outside the wall, and only 40 cm below the surface. Day Book, March 12, 1904	0.7 × 2.1	UE 2, pl. 138, U.10949	*Bismya*, pp. 314
d	A459a–b	Sherd. Reddish ware, red slip or wash exterior. *a:* shoulder ridge with remains of tab or lug Day Book, March 2, 1904	*a:* 6.8 × 12.4 × 0.6–1.0 *b:* 0.7 × 2.0 × 0.8 (not pictured)	—	—
e	A525	Cylinder seal. Marble Day Book, March 12, 1904	3.5 × 2.9	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 13
f	A529	Cylinder seal. Serpentine Inscription: "Dudu, ungal" Day Book, March 27, 1904	4.2 × 2.6	—	*Bismya*, p. 303, bottom; Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 8; Boehmer, *Entwicklung der Glyptik*, no. 454, fig. 112; *JAC* 3, p. 11

Other objects from Mound III, level not determined, not illustrated					
—	A334	Frontlet. Broken and bent. Gold Day Book, March 14, 1904	ca. 9.0 × 1.6	UE 2, pl. 146c, U.13790; pl. 219, type 3	*Bismya*, p. 313 (see fig. 7.4 herein)
—	A297	Pin head. Lapis lazuli with remains of copper alloy in piercing Day Book, February 29, 1904	1.0 × 0.9	—	—

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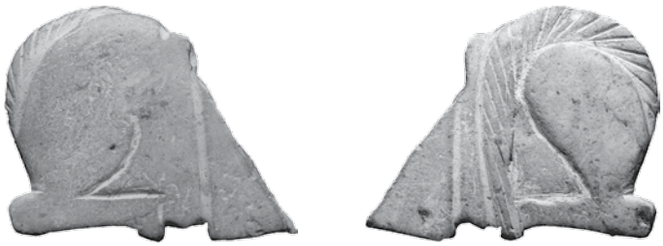

a

b

c

d

e

f

Objects from Mound III, level not determined

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Plate 15. Objects from Mound III, level not determined (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A377	Figurine in the form of a sheep. Baked clay Day Book, March 27, 1904	4.8 × 7.9 × 4.7	UE 2, pl. 221, U.17657; Kish I, pl. 47:2699, 2384; Gibson and McMahon, "Investigation," fig. 5:8	*Bismya*, pp. 311–12
b	A386	Vessel with the head of a goat(?). Pierced through snout. Baked clay Not from a grave. Day Book, March 5, 1904	3.4 × 5.6 × 7.5	—	*Bismya*, pp. 270–71
c	A475	Double cosmetic vessel. White stone. Black pigment in one compartment; red in the other Day Book, March 5, 1904	5.7 × 9.0 × 4.2	—	*Bismya*, pp. 311–12; Banks, "Plain Stone Vases," p. 39 no. 47

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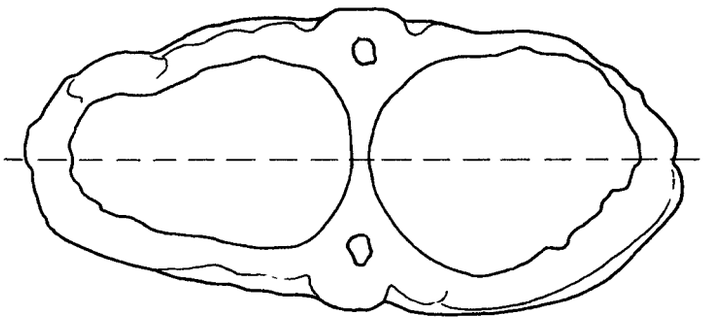
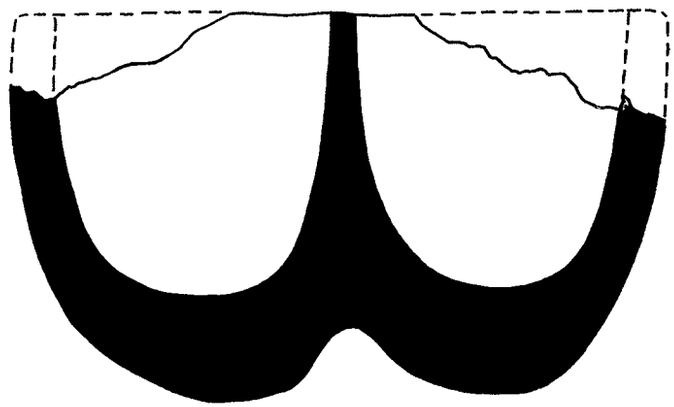
a

b





c

Objects from Mound III, level not determined (*cont.*)

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Plate 16. Pottery vessels from Mound III, level not determined

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A453	Cup. Fine gray ware with buff slip exterior. Handmade Day Book, February 28, 1904	H. 1.9	—	—
b	A1211	Jar. Fine buff ware with lighter buff slip or self-slip Day Book, March 8, 1904	H. 7.6	—	—
c	A445	Jar. Fine gray ware. Horizontal burnishing on exterior Day Book, March 27, 1904	H. 10.1	Kish I, pl. 16:27	—
d	A1213	Jar. Fine buff ware with lighter buff slip or self-slip. Base, only traces of which remain, separately fashioned of coarse ware with a large amount of vegetal tempering Day Book, March 8, 1904	H. 28.0	UE 2, pl. 266:233 with a flat base; Gibson and McMahon, "Investigation," figs. 18:11–12, 25:10–11 with a rounded base	—
e	A1194	Jar. Fine reddish ware with lighter reddish buff surface. Base separately fashioned of coarse ware with a large amount of vegetal tempering Day Book, February 28, 1904	H. 20.5	Kish I, pl. 51:12–17; UE 2, pl. 261:158; Delougaz, *Pottery*, C.525.470b; Moon, *Catalogue*, pp. 116–18 nos. 567–69, 574–76; Gibson and McMahon, "Investigation," fig. 22:5	—

Other objects from Mound III, level not determined, not illustrated					
—	A442	Piece of terra cotta with incised marks. Gray ware Day Book, March 5, 1904	3.3 × 2.3 × 0.9	—	—

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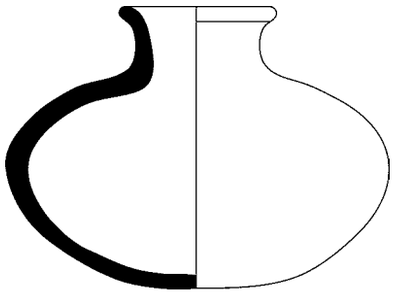
a



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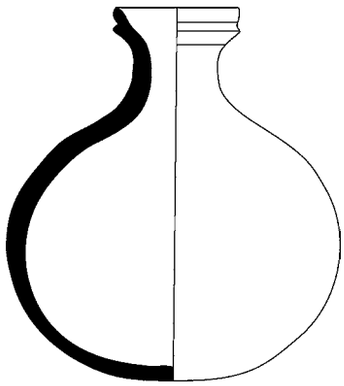

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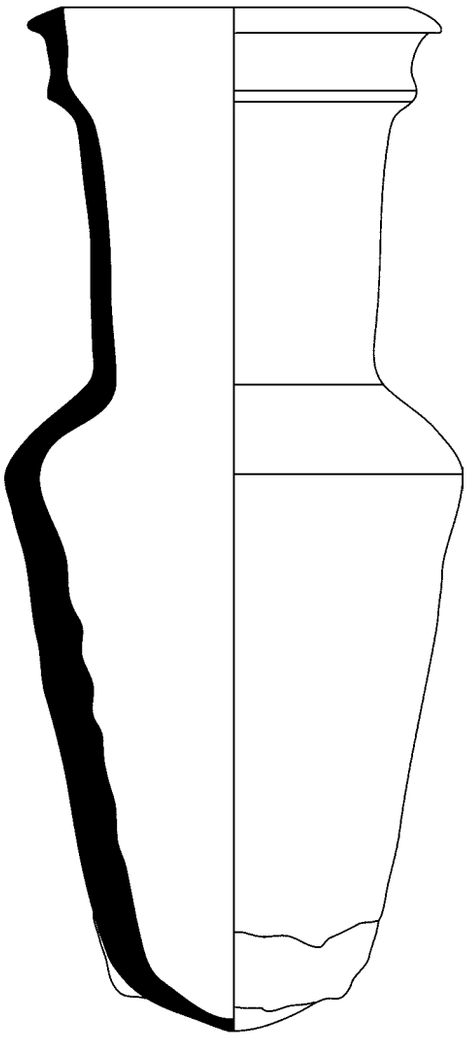

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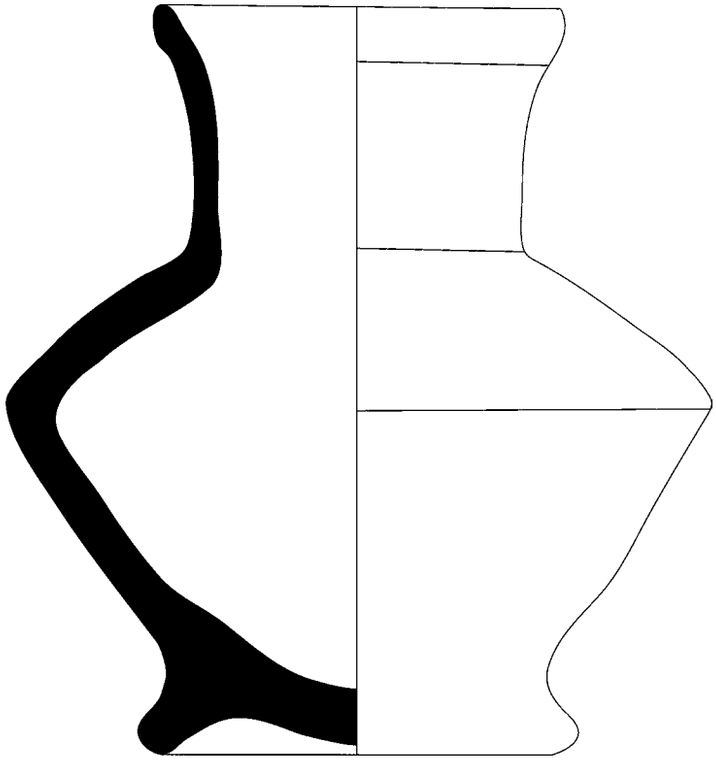

e

Pottery vessels from Mound III, level not determined

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Plate 17. Copper-alloy objects from Mound III, level not determined

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A555	Toilet set. Ring with four tools corroded together in a fragmentary case. Copper alloy Day Book March 16 or 27, 1904; Report no. 13, March 25, 1904, or no. 14, April 1, 1904	8.5 × 1.8	UE 2, pl. 231, type 6; Kish I, pls. 3:6, 18:22–23, 43:1	*Bismya*, p. 309
b	A556	Toilet set. Fragmentary: tip of case and instruments broken off. Copper alloy See A555	4.9 × 1.7	UE 2, pl. 231, type 6; Kish I, pls. 3:6, 18:22–23, 43:1	—
c	A606	Toilet set. Four tools corroded together in a fragmentary case. Copper alloy See A555	9.1 × 1.4	UE 2, pl. 231, type 6; Kish I, pls. 3:6, 18:22–23, 43:1	—
d	A610	Toilet set case. Copper alloy Day Book, March 7, 1904	8.3 × 1.9	UE 2, pl. 231, type 6; Kish I, pl. 3:6, 18:22–23, 43:1	—
e	A561	Rod. Square in section, one end rolled over, the other broken off. Copper alloy Day Book, March 8, 1904	L. 4.6; Shaft: 0.4 sq. cm	UE 2, pls. 231, U.6144; 218, U.8550	—
f	A587	Blade, in three pieces. Copper alloy Day Book, March 15, 1904	17.0 × 4.2 × 0.5	UE 2, pl. 226, type S.18, U.15189	—

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a

b

c

d

e

f

Copper-alloy objects from Mound III, level not determined

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Plate 18. Objects from Mound III, level not determined

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A252	Weight. Igneous rock Weight: 1.11 kg (2 lb, 7.1 oz) Inscription: "Two (minas for weighing) the wool ration" Day Book, March 5, 1904	13.6 × 9.2 × 5.2	—	—
b	A1134	Brick. Stamped inscription recording Ḫabaluge's building of a temple for Shu-Sin. Baked clay Inscription: "Shu-Sin, beloved of Enlil, the king whom Enlil lovingly chose in his heart, mighty king, king of Ur, king of the four quarters, his beloved god, Ḫabaluge, ensi of Adab, built for him his beloved temple" (RIME 3) Day Book, April 23, 1904	32.0 × 32.7 × 5.6	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 43; *SIA*, p. 20 no. 6; RIME 3, pp. 321–22 no. 11

Other objects from Mound III, level not determined, not illustrated					
—	A1135	Brick. Stamped with the standard inscription of Amar-Sin. Baked clay Inscription: "Amar-Sin, the one called by name by Enlil in Nippur, supporter of the temple of Enlil, mighty man, king of Ur, king of the four quarters" (RIME 3) Labeled drawing found loose in Bismaya Expedition Papers	30.4 × 21.0 × 4.7	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 42; *SIA*, p. 20 no. 5; RIME 3, pp. 245–47 no. 1
—	A645 A649	Tablet fragments. Early Dynastic Instructions of Shuruppak. Clay Report No. 8, January 28 and February 2; No. 10, February 17, 1904	15.0 × 9.9 × 3.6	—	*A645:* Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 56; Civil and Biggs, "Notes sur des textes," pp. 1–5; *JAC* 3, p. 10; *SIA*, p. 14 no. 2 *A649:* Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 55; Civil and Biggs, "Notes sur des textes," pp. 1–5; *JAC* 3, p. 10; *SIA*, p. 14 no. 3
—	A749	Tablet. Barley record of Puzur-Ea. Clay Report No. 12, March 11, 1904	4.2 × 3.8 × 1.4	—	*JAC* 3, p. 10; *SIA*, p. 323
—	A1116	Cylinder. Fragments. Early Dynastic literary composition concerning the goddess Nanshe. Clay Day Book, January 22, 1904	10.8 × 9.0	—	*Bismya*, p. 300; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 53; Civil and Biggs, "Notes sur des textes," pp. 1–5; *JAC* 3, p.10; *SIA*, p. 17 no. 33

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0 5 cm

a

0 10 cm

b

Objects from Mound III, level not determined

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"Excavations at IV — Library" (N. 728)

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a

Inscribed bricks from Mound IV, surface

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A1144	Brick of Hammurapi, fragment. Handwritten inscription. Baked clay Inscription: "Hammurapi, mighty king, king of Babylon, king of the four quarters, builder of Ezikalama, temple of the goddess Inanna in Zabala" (RIME 4) Report No. 18, April 29, 1904	8.5 × 6.5 × 3.0	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 12; RIME 4, p. 352 no. 15

Other objects from Mound IV, surface, not illustrated				
Final disposition not known	2 inscribed bricks of Shu-Sin Day Book, April 28 and September 22, 1904	—	—	—

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Plate 21. Objects from Mound IV, tablet layer

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A458	Brick stamp of Naram-Sin. Hourglass-shaped handle on back broken off. Baked clay Inscription: "Naram-Sin, builder of the temple of Ishtar" (RIME 2) Found just beneath the surface, Day Book, April 24, 1904	11.2 × 11.5 × 3.8	—	*Bismya*, pp. 204, 317, 321, 342, 380; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 27; *JAC* 3, p. 15; *SIA*, p. 33; RIME 2, pp. 120–21 no. 16
b	A813	Sealing, fragment. Impression of a cylinder seal of Lugal-gish, ensi of Adab. Clay Inscription: "Lugal-gish, ensi of Adab: [PN], scribe, is his servant" (RIME 2) Day Book, April 25, 1904	3.5 × 3.4 × 1.3	—	*Bismya*, p. 317; *JAC* 3, pp. 11 n. 37, 14 [mistakenly as A913]; *SIA*, pp. 29–30, 334; RIME 2, p. 254 no. 2001
c	A1131	Tablet. Early Dynastic kudurru. Clay Found near the surface, Report No. 20, May 13, 1904	12.9 × 10.5 × 5.3	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 51; *JAC* 3, p. 13; *SIA*, pp. 17 no. 37; 18, 103; Gelb, Steinkeller, and Whiting, *Earliest Land Tenure Systems*, no. 33, pp. 103–04

Other objects from Mound IV, tablet layer, not illustrated					
—	A654	Tablet. Record of distribution of garments to various individuals. Clay Report No. 18, April 29, 1904	5.6 × 4.2 × 1.7	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 180; *JAC* 3, p. 14; *SIA*, pp. 48, 205, 207, 272, 293
—	A748	Tablet. Letter from Wutturbeli to the ensi. Clay Report No. 18, April 29, 1904	3.7 × 3.2 × 1.3	—	*JAC* 3, p. 14; *SIA*, pp. 42, 47, 70, 126, 131, 262, 323
—	A1056	Tablet. Receipt of goat skin by Ursa. Clay Report No. 18, April 29, 1904	1.7 × 1.6 × 0.8	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 165; *JAC* 3, p. 14; *SIA*, pp. 47, 196, 379
—	A1093	Tablet. One kid is given to the Emaḫ temple for Bara-enlil-garra. Clay Report No. 18, April 29, 1904	2.2 × 2.2 × 1.0	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 97; *JAC* 3, p. 14; *SIA*, pp. 54, 194, 249, 383
—	A1118	Tablet. Early Dynastic kudurru. Clay Day Book, May 17, 1904	19.0 × 13.6 × 9.9	—	*Bismya*, pp. 322–24; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 49; Gelb, Steinkeller, and Whiting, *Earliest Land Tenure Systems*, no. 32, pp. 96–99; *JAC* 3, p. 16; *SIA*, pp. 17 no. 35, 18–19, 103
Final disposition not known		Tablet. Clay Report No. 18, April 29, 1904	2 × 2	—	*SIA*, p. 190 n. 58, Y 1

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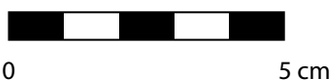
a

b

c



Objects from Mound IV, tablet layer

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Plate 22. Brick stamps from Mound IV, below the tablet layer

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A456	Brick stamp of Naram-Sin. Knob-shaped handle on back broken off. Baked clay Inscription: "Naram-Sin, builder of the temple of Ishtar" (RIME 2) Found in library room. Day Book, May 16, 1904	11.0 × 11.3 × 5.8	—	*Bismya*, pp. 204, 317, 321, 342, 380; RIME 2, pp. 120–21 no. 16
b	A457	Brick stamp of Naram-Sin. Knob-shaped handle on back. Baked clay Inscription: "Naram-Sin, builder of the temple of Ishtar" (RIME 2) Found in library room. Day Book, May 16, 1904	11.0 × 11.0 × 11.0	—	*Bismya*, pp. 204, 317, 321, 342, 380; RIME 2, pp. 120–21 no. 16

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a

b

Brick stamps from Mound IV, below the tablet layer

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Plate 23. Tablets from Mound IV, below the tablet layer

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A1166	Old Babylonian school tablet. The teacher gave the student a list of three body parts to copy: nose, gall bladder, and umbilical cord. Clay Found 4 m deep, Report No. 21, May 13, 1904	D. 7.9 × Th. 2.9	—	[Not in *SIA*]
Other objects from Mound IV, below the tablet layer, not illustrated					
Final disposition not known		Fragment of baked clay from the floor level at Mound IV. Evidently part of a round tablet Day Book, September 21, 1904	—	—	—

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a

Tablets from Mound IV, below the tablet layer

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Plate 24. Objects from the grave and the wells on Mound IV

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
THE GRAVE Day Book, September 22; Report No. 32, September 23, 1904					
a	A1239	Frontlet. Gold	11.7 × 2.4	OIM A21507 from Tell Agrab, Shara Temple, unpublished	—
THE WELLS					
b	A253	Weight. Limestone Weight: 0.9752 kg (2 lb, 2.4 oz) Inscription: "Two [minas]" From the bottom of the plano-convex brick well, Day Book, May 24, 1904	10.5 × 9.7 × 6.8	Heuzey, *Une villa royale*, pp. 46–47, fig. 32	*Bismya*, p. 308

Another object from the wells on Mound IV, not illustrated				
Final disposition not known	Brick, inscribed. Amar-Sin(?) Baked clay Possible reconstruction of inscription: "Amar-Sin, the one called by name by Enlil in Nippur, supporter of the temple of Enlil, mighty man, king of Ur, king of the four quarters" (RIME 3) Day Book, January 2, 1904	—	—	RIME 3, pp. 245–47 no. 1(?)

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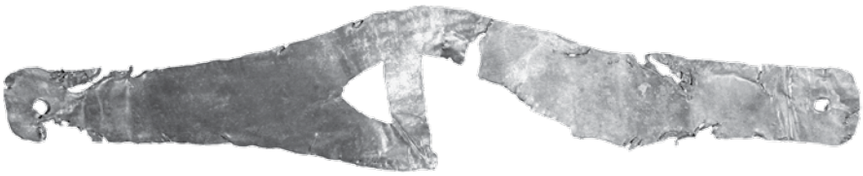

a

b

Objects from the grave and the wells on Mound IV

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Plate 25. Objects from Mound IVa

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A220	Bowl fragment with dedicatory inscription. Geology Department: white banded marble Inscription: "[For …], Itisu, son of Ennuʾa, the merchant, dedicated this" (FAS 5) Found half-way up the ridge. Day Book, May 17, 1904	H. 3.8	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 6; FAS 5, vol. 2, p. 194, AnAdab 4; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 122; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 4
b	A359	Plaque showing standing man and woman engaged in sexual intercourse. Baked clay Day Book, May 18, 1908	9.6 × 5.8 × 1.8	McCown and Haines, Nippur I, pl.137:4; Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs*, no. 527	*Bismya*, p. 380
c	A360	Plaque showing squatting figure. Baked clay Day Book, May 14, 1904	7.5 × 5.6 × 1.8	De Meyer, *Tell ed-Der II*, pl. 27:1	—
d	A903	Tablet with the impression of the seal of the son of Ur-Ashgi, ensi of Adab. Receipt dated to Shulgi 43 or Ibbi-Sin 2. Clay Seal inscription: "Ur-Ashgi, ensi of Adab, Nita-saga, scribe, is his son" (RIME 3) Day Book, May 16, 1904	4.2 × 4.1 × 1.5	—	*JAC* 3, pp. 16, 21; *SIA* pp. 23 no. 9, 24, 37, 110; RIME 3, pp. 379–80 no. 2001

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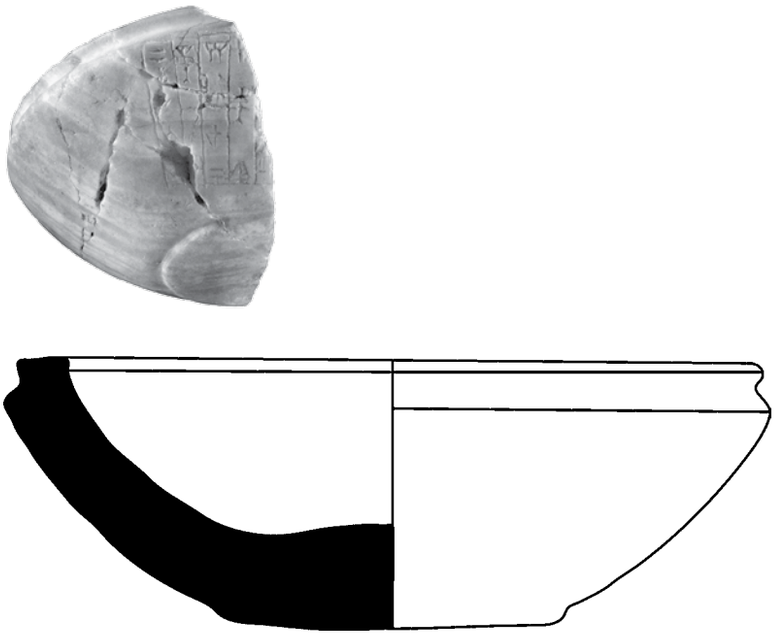

a

b

c

d

Objects from Mound IVa

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Plate 26. Objects from Mound IVa (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A379	Figurine in the form of a hedgehog. Snout and feet broken off. Baked clay, glazed (traces of blue glaze remain) Day Book, May 16, 1904	2.0 × 3.4 × 2.7	—	*Bismya*, p. 330 [as tortoise]
b	A381	Game board. Baked clay Day Book, May 24, 1904	7.0 × 11.7 × 2.1	—	*Bismya*, pp. 355–56

Other objects from Mound IVa, not illustrated					
—	—	15 Isin-Larsa/Old Babylonian bullae; see *Appendix C* Day Book, May 23, 1904	—	—	—
—	—	Roller-frame, copper alloy. Now in the Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzesi Day Book, September 25, 1904	—	—	*Bismya*, pp. 379–80; Harper, "Notes on Bronze Roller-Frames," p. 185, pl. 41:1a, b

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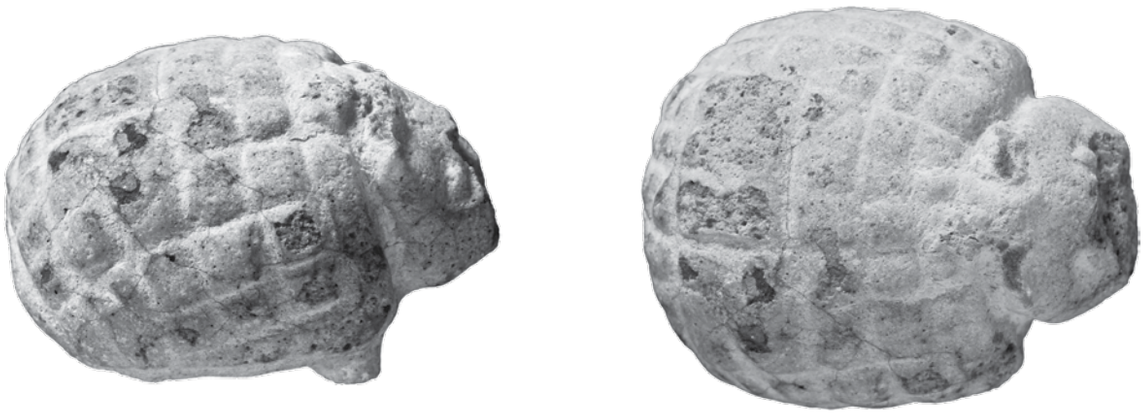
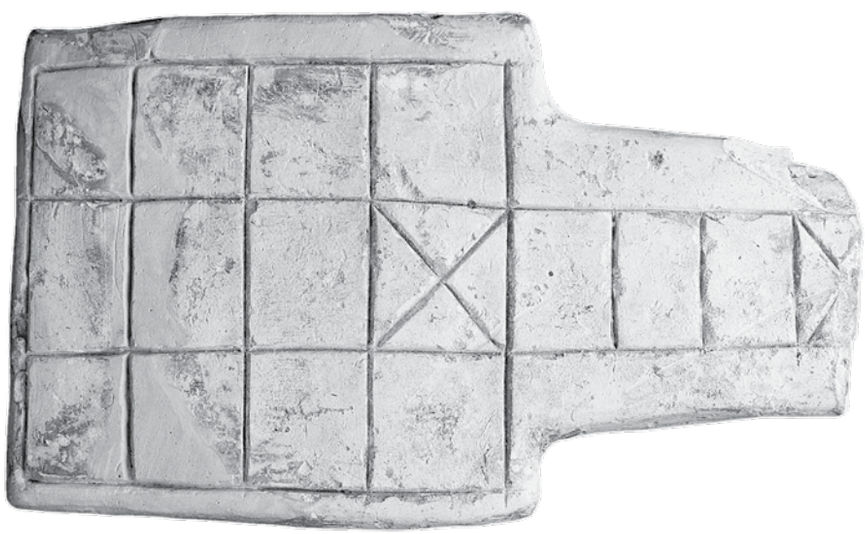


a



b

Objects from Mound IVa (*cont.*)

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Plate 27. Objects from Mound IV or IVa without more specific provenience

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A186	Statue, inscribed. Shoulder and upper arm. White stone Inscription not legible Day Book, April 25, 1904	6.2 × 3.8 × 2.0	—	*Bismya*, pp. 255–56 [as from temple]; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 22, 36–37, fig. 34; Braun-Holziger, *Beterstatuetten*, p. 77; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 16
b	A201	Tablet, fragment. Stone Found south of the tablet room, Day Book, May 16, 1904	2.8 × 1.8 × 1.9	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 15; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 9
c	A223	Bowl. Geology Department: tremolite, chlorite schist Day Book, May 17, 1904	H. 2.5	—	—
d	A264	Vessel(?). Gypsum. Inscribed Inscription not legible Found at the west corner Day Book, May 1, 1904	H. 12.0	—	*SIA*, p. 14 no. 24
e	A265	Kudurru. Alabaster Day Book, April 27, 1904	11.6 × 8.4 × 3.8	—	*Bismya*, p. 324; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 48; *JAC* 3, p. 13; *SIA*, pp. 14 no. 1, 17–18; Gelb, Steinkeller, and Whiting, *Earliest Land Tenure Systems*, no. 31, pp. 95–96

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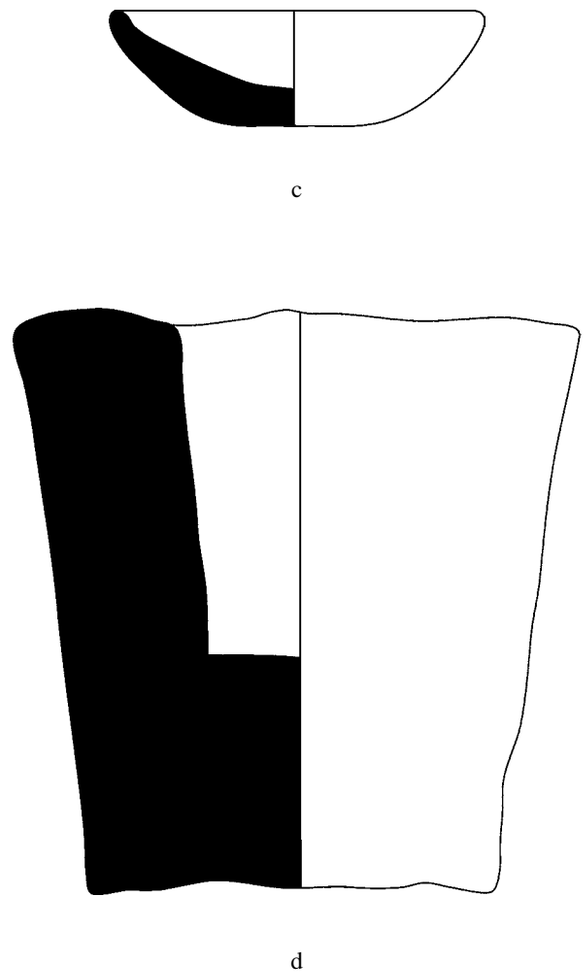

Objects from Mound IV or IVa without more specific provenience

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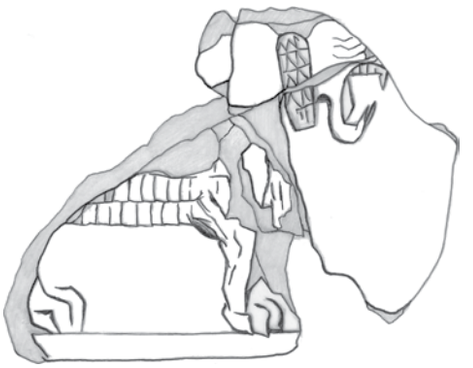
a

b

0 5 cm

c



d

e

Objects from Mound IV or IVa without more specific provenience (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A361	Plaque showing man and woman on a bed engaged in sexual intercourse. Baked clay Day Book, May 5, 1904	7.3 × 5.2 × 2.2	Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs*, no. 628	*Bismya*, p. 380
b	A384	Rattle. Baked clay. Day Book, May 3, 1904	8.4 × 5.5	Legrain, *Terra-cottas*, no. 376; McCown and Haines, Nippur I, pl. 149:16; UE 7, pl. 92:256	*Bismya*, pp. 310–11 [as from Semitic Quarter]
c	A528	Cylinder seal. Marble Day Book, April 25, 1904	2.6 × 1.8	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 5
d	A747+ A833	Tablet(?), fragment. Drawing of a lion. Clay Day Book, May 8, 1904	4.9 × 6.2 × 1.6	—	—
e	A838	Sherd with four lines of cuneiform written in reverse. Baked clay Inscription: "Damu-[ ], son of Warad-Shamash, servant of [DN]" For color photo, see pl. 110a Day Book, May 3, 1904	4.7 × 2.8 × 1.1	—	*Bismya*, p. 330

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a

b

(*a*) "Temple Hill from West" (N. 661) and (*b*) "The Brick Platform of Dungi and Ur-Gur" (N. 612)

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a

b

(*a*) "NW Passage Adjoining Ziggurat. View Toward the Western Corner; North Corner in Foreground" (N. 675) and (*b*) "Temple — View of NW Side from N. Corner" (N. 713)

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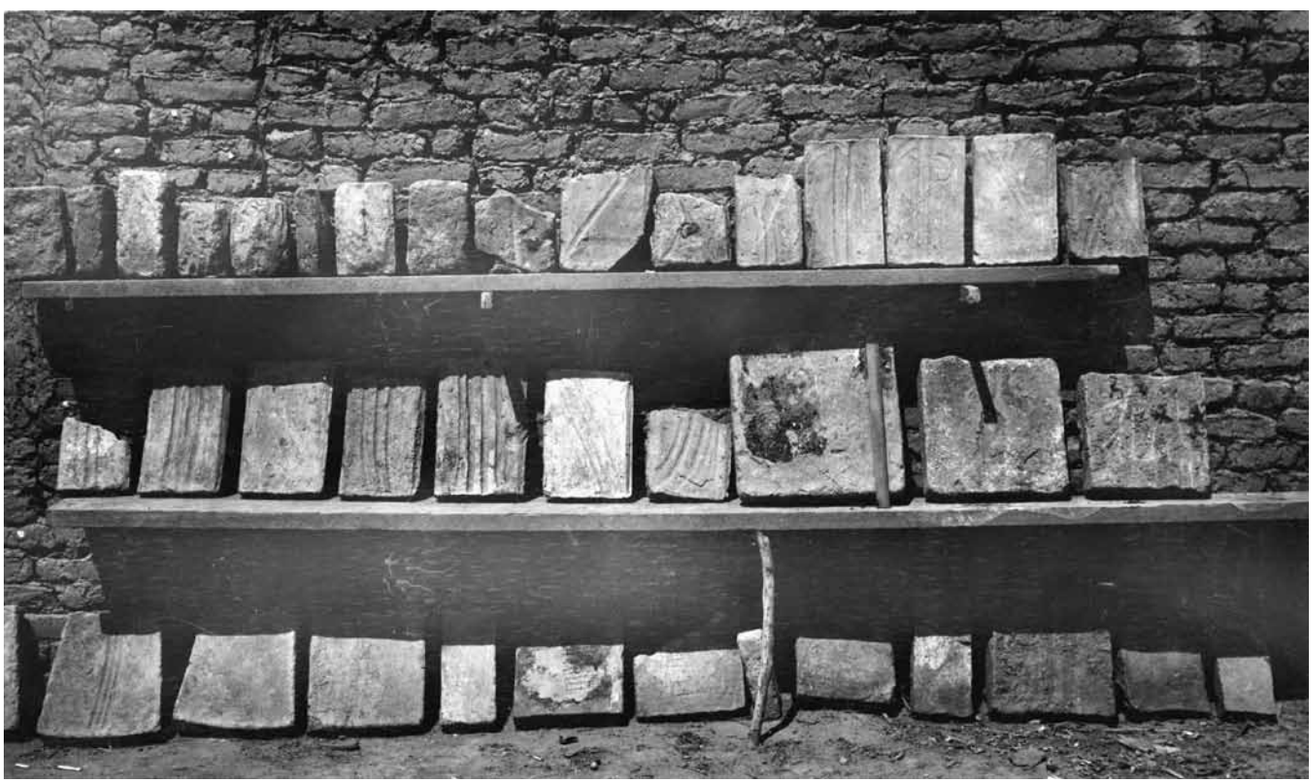
a



b

(*a*) "Temple — Door-socket near SE edge of platform" (N. 701) and (*b*) "Bricks in Dig House" (N. 734)

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a

b

(*a*) "Broad Sloping Wall Abutting the Center of the Northeast Side of the Ziggurat and the Adjacent Grave. View Toward the South" (N. 709) and (*b*) "Temple — View of NE Side from E. Corner" (N. 718)

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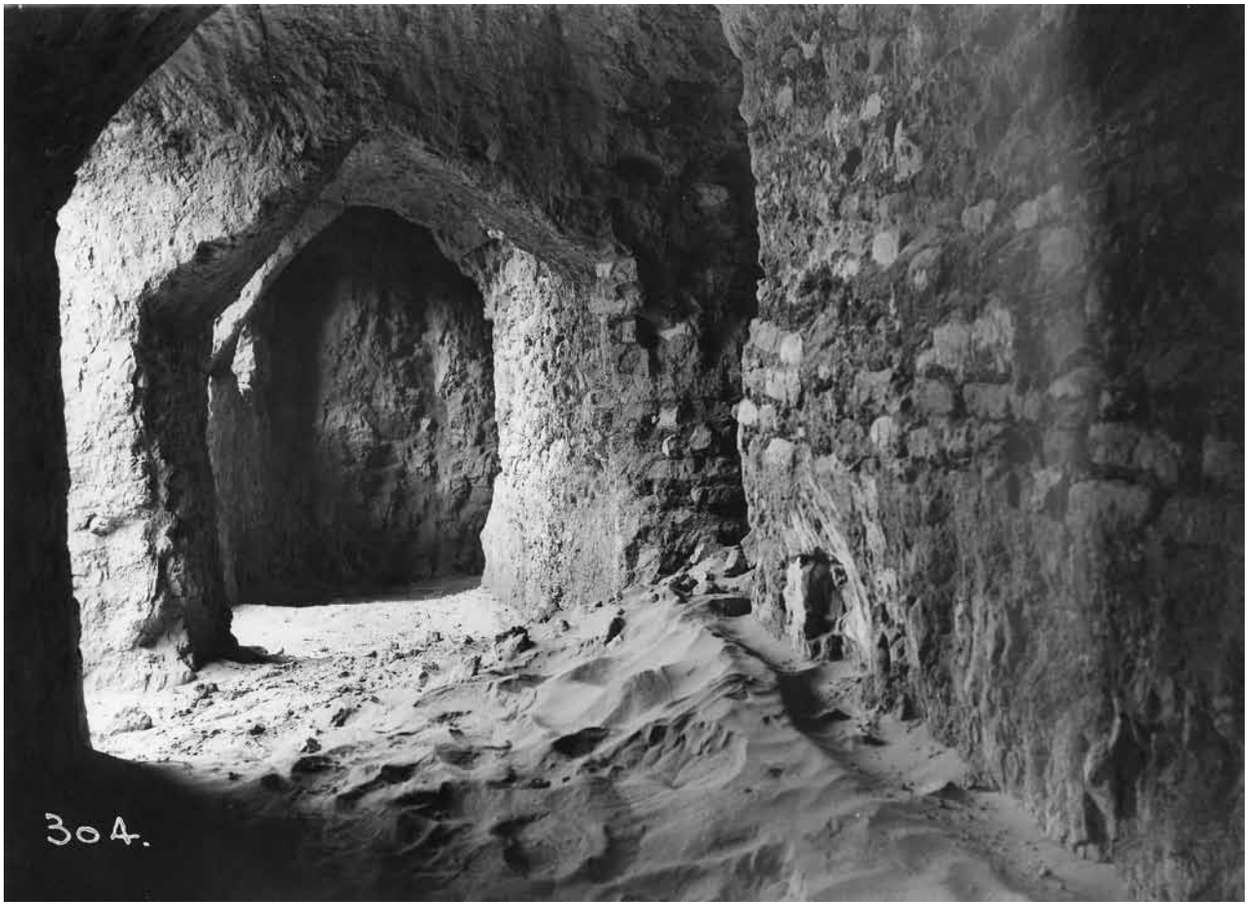
a



b

(*a*) Temple "Crematorium" (N. 700) and (*b*) "Tunnel Passage Along the Northwest Face of the Brick Ziggurat. View from the Western Corner Looking Northeast" (N. 696)

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Plate 34. Kassite bricks from Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A1138	Brick, fragment; inscribed edge only. Handwritten inscription commemorating work on the Emaḫ for Ninḫursag by Kurigalzu. Baked clay Inscription: See note, below See above, p. 79	22.4 × 7.6 × 4.0		Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 44; Brinkman, *Cuneiform Sources*, pp. 211–12, Q.2.9
b	A1139	Brick, fragment; inscribed edge only. Handwritten inscription commemorating work on the Emaḫ for Ninḫursag by Kurigalzu. Baked clay Inscription: See note, below See above, p. 79	21.4 × 8.0 × 5.2		Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 46; Brinkman, *Cuneiform Sources*, p. 212, Q.2.10
Other Kassite bricks from Mound V, not illustrated					
—	A1136	Brick, fragment; inscribed edge only. Handwritten inscription commemorating work on the [Emaḫ] for Ninḫursag by Kurigalzu. Baked clay Inscription: See note, below See above, p. 79	17.0 × 7.8 × 4.0	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 47; Brinkman, *Cuneiform Sources*, p. 211, Q.2.7
—	A1137a–b	Brick, fragment; inscribed edge only. Handwritten inscription commemorating work on the Emaḫ for [Ninḫursag] by Kurigalzu. Baked clay Inscription: See note, below See above, p. 79	24.0 × 7.6 × 7.8	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 45; Brinkman, *Cuneiform Sources*, p. 211, Q.2.8

The inscription is not fully preserved on any one brick. However, it can be reconstructed using the partial inscriptions on all four bricks and translated as:

> For Ninḫursag, the lady of Adab, his lady, I, Kurigalzu, the viceroy for Enlil, the king of Sumer (and) Akkad, the king of the four quarters, … (and) restored Emaḫ, the ancient temple, which from time immemorial had been in ruins.

Translation courtesy of John A. Brinkman.

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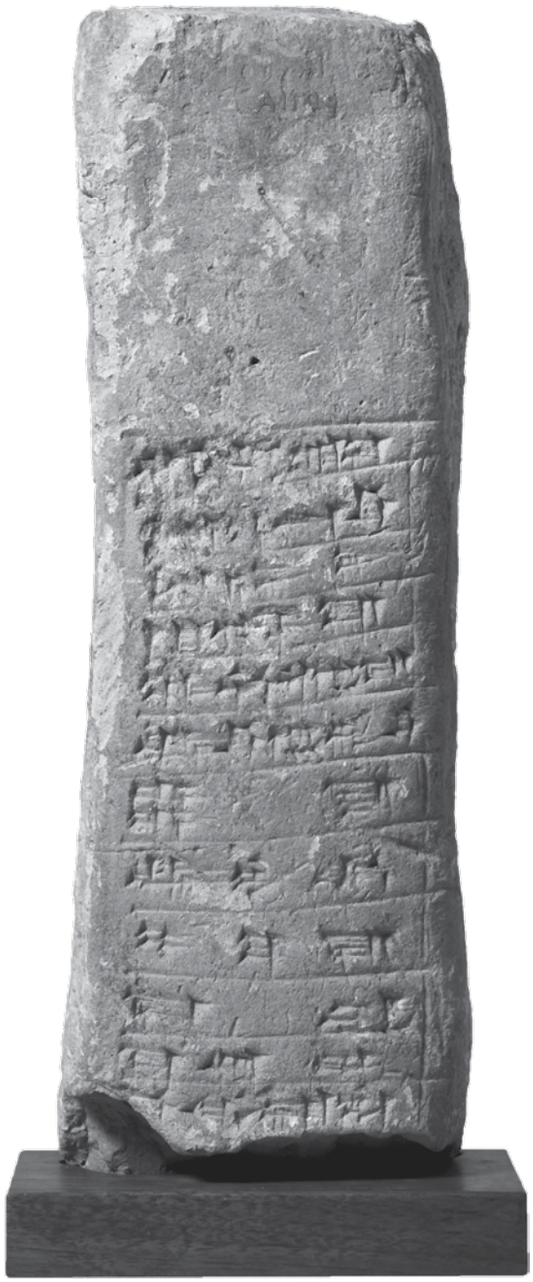
a



b

Kassite bricks from Mound V

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Plate 35. Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed bricks from Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A1133	Brick. Handwritten inscription. Standard inscription of Amar-Sin. Baked clay Inscription: "Amar-Sin, the one called by name by Enlil in Nippur, supporter of the temple of Enlil, might man, king of Ur, king of the four quarters" (RIME 3) Report No. 10, February 17, 1904	30.5 × 30.3 × 7.2	—	*Bismya*, p. 343; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 40; *SIA*, p. 20 no. 5; RIME 3, pp. 245–47 no. 1
b	A1141	Brick. Inscription stating that Shulgi built a weir for the goddess Ninḫursag. Baked clay Inscription: "For Ninḫursag, his lady, Shulgi, mighty man, king of Ur, king of Sumer and Akkad, built her beloved weir for her" (RIME 3) See above, pp. 79–80	32.1 × 15.2 × 6.9	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 38; *SIA*, p. 19 no. 1; RIME 3, p. 125 no. 16

Other Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed bricks from Mound V, not illustrated					
—	A1140	Brick. Handwritten inscription stating that Shulgi built a weir for the goddess Ninḫursag. Baked clay Inscription: See A1141 See above, pp. 79–80	30.9 × 30.9 × 6.6	—	*Bismya*, p. 344; RIME 3, p. 125 no. 16
—	A1142	Brick. Handwritten inscription stating that Shulgi built a weir for the goddess Ninḫursag. Baked clay Inscription: See A1141 See above, pp. 79–80	32.5 × 15.5 × 6.6	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 39; *SIA*, p. 19 no. 1; RIME 3, p. 125 no. 16
—	A1143	Brick. Handwritten inscription stating that Shulgi built a weir for the goddess Ninḫursag. Baked clay. Inscription: See A1141 See above, pp. 79–80	31.7 × 31.7 × 6.6	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 37; *SIA*, p. 19 no. 1; RIME 3, p. 125 no. 16

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a

b

Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed bricks from Mound V

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Plate 36. Third Dynasty of Ur head of a ruler from Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A173	Statue, fragment. Head of a ruler. Gypsum, ivory or shell, bitumen, and modern blue paste See above, p. 80; for color photo, see pl. 103	10.2 × 6.4 × 7.6	—	*Bismya*, pp. 256–57; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 23, 41–48, figs. 38–39; Frankfort, *Art and Architecture,* pp. 41–43, pl. 41; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 291; Aruz, *Art of the First Cities*, p. 435

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Third Dynasty of Ur head of a ruler from Mound V

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Plate 37. Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed stone vessel from Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A199+ A202	Vessel, profile fragment. Chlorite Inscription: "To Ninḫursag, his lady, for the life of Shulgi, mighty man, king of Ur, king of Sumer and Akkad, Ur-Ashgi, [ensi of Adab, dedicated this]" (RIME 3) See above, p. 80	H. 9.5	—	*A202:* Banks, "Plain Stone Vases," p. 39 no. 24; *Bismya*, p. 257; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," fig. 40; *SIA*, p. 20 no. 3; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 185, G 346 and pp. 196–97, G 410; RIME 3, pp. 195–96 no. 2001

A202 A199

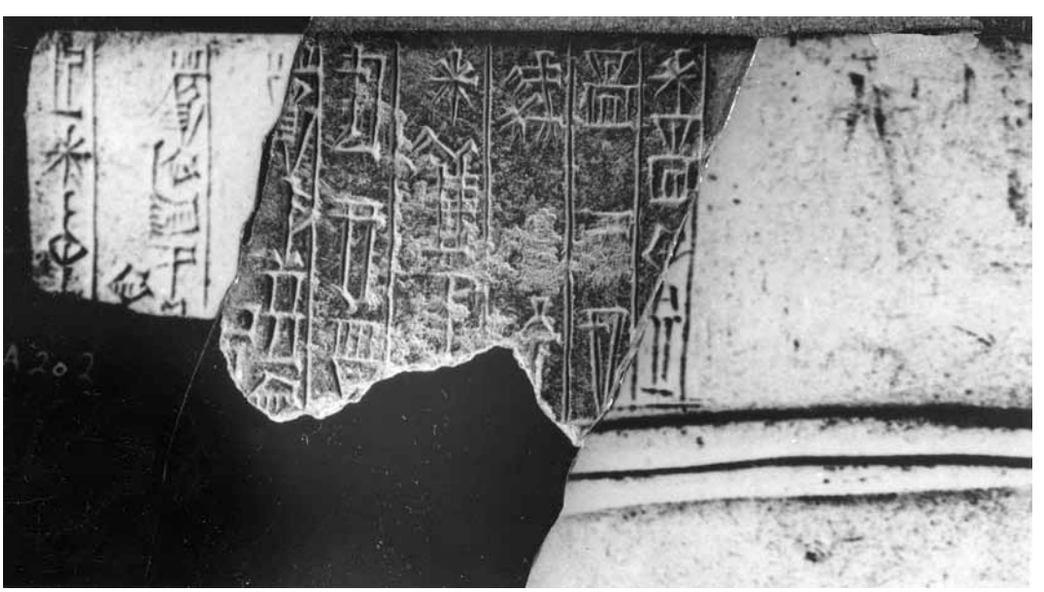

Figure to plate 37. A202 (left) photographically joined to a larger fragment of the same vessel (right; A199) found very early in the excavations in the area of the south corner of the temple by a piece (middle) now in the De Liagre Böhl collection of the Netherlands Institute for the Near East, Leiden

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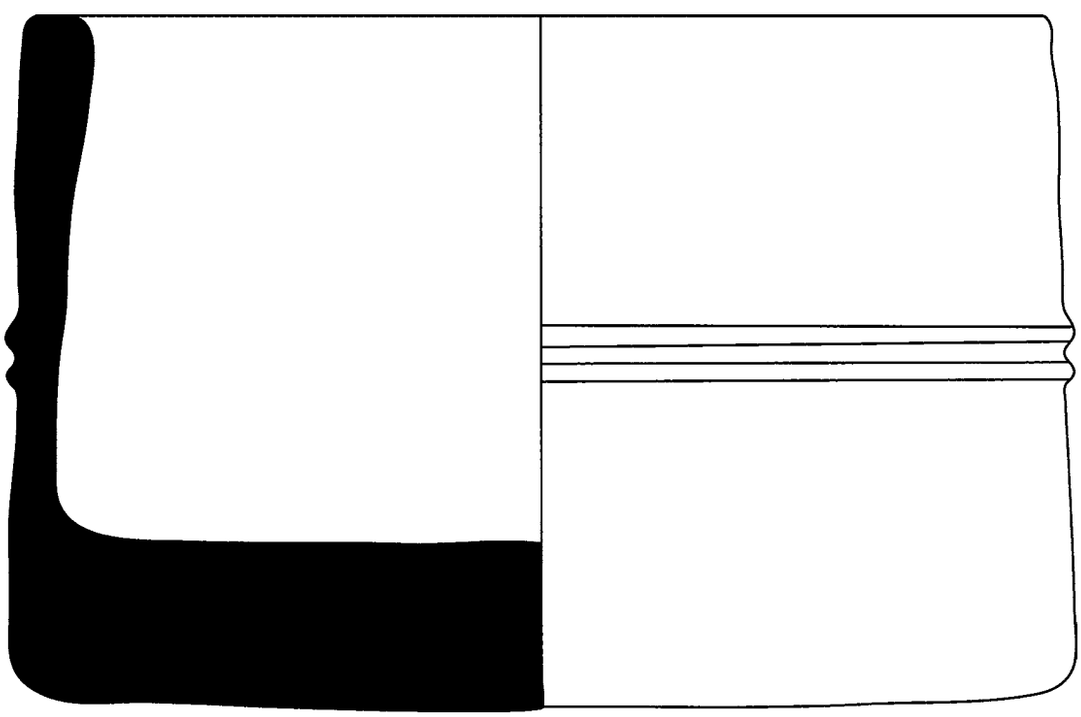

Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed stone vessel from Mound V

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Plate 38. Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed stone vessel from Mound V (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A236	Vessel, fragments. Gypsum Inscription: "[For GN], the lady […], Ur-En-[…], son of Ur-lugal-eden-na, for his life, dedicated this" (FAS 9) See above, p. 80	14.5 × 22.5 × 8.3	—	*Bismya*, pp. 138–40; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 35; Langdon, "Note," p. 51; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 196, G 409; FAS 9, vol. 2, p. 349, Adab 1

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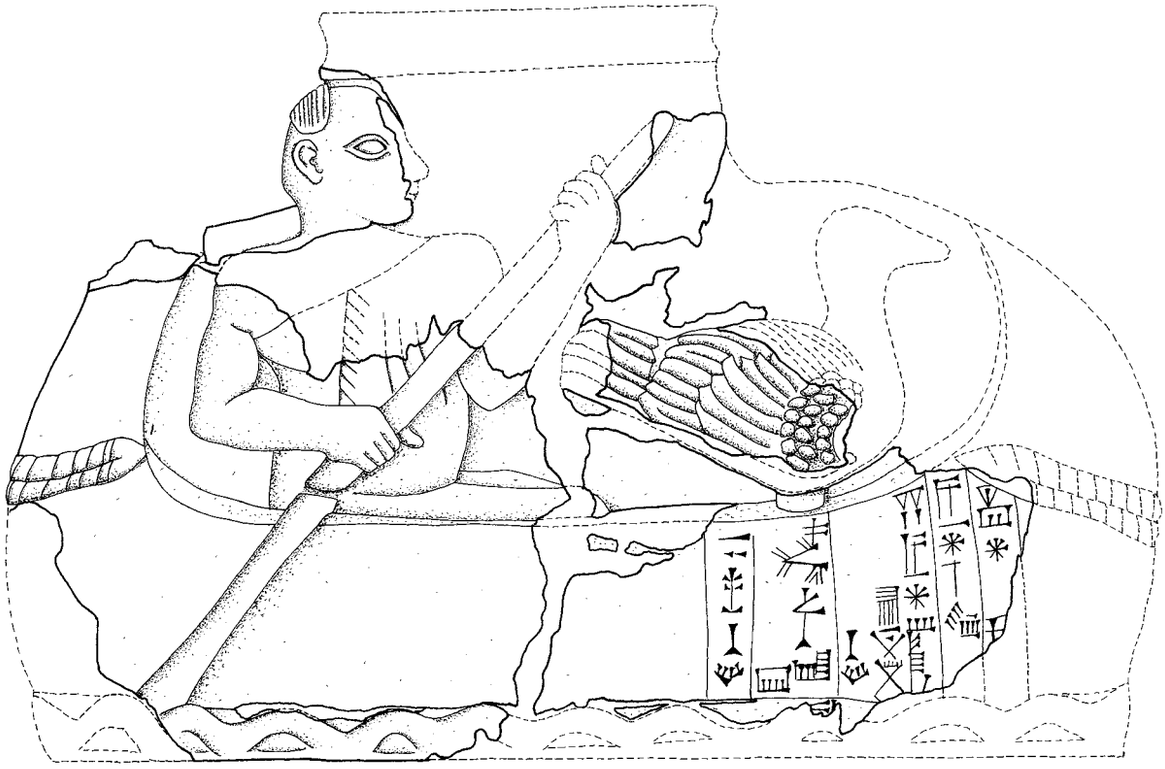

Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed stone vessel from Mound V (*cont.*)

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Plate 39. Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed stone vessel from Mound V (*cont.*)

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A236	Vessel, fragments. Gypsum Inscription: "[For GN], the lady […], Ur-En-[…], son of Ur-lugal-eden-na, for his life, dedicated this" (FAS 9) See above, p. 80	14.5 × 22.5 × 8.3	—	*Bismya*, pp. 138–40; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 35; Langdon, "Note," p. 51; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 196, G 409; FAS 9, vol. 2, p. 349, Adab 1

Figure to plate 39. A236 front view

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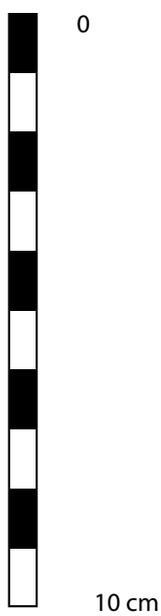

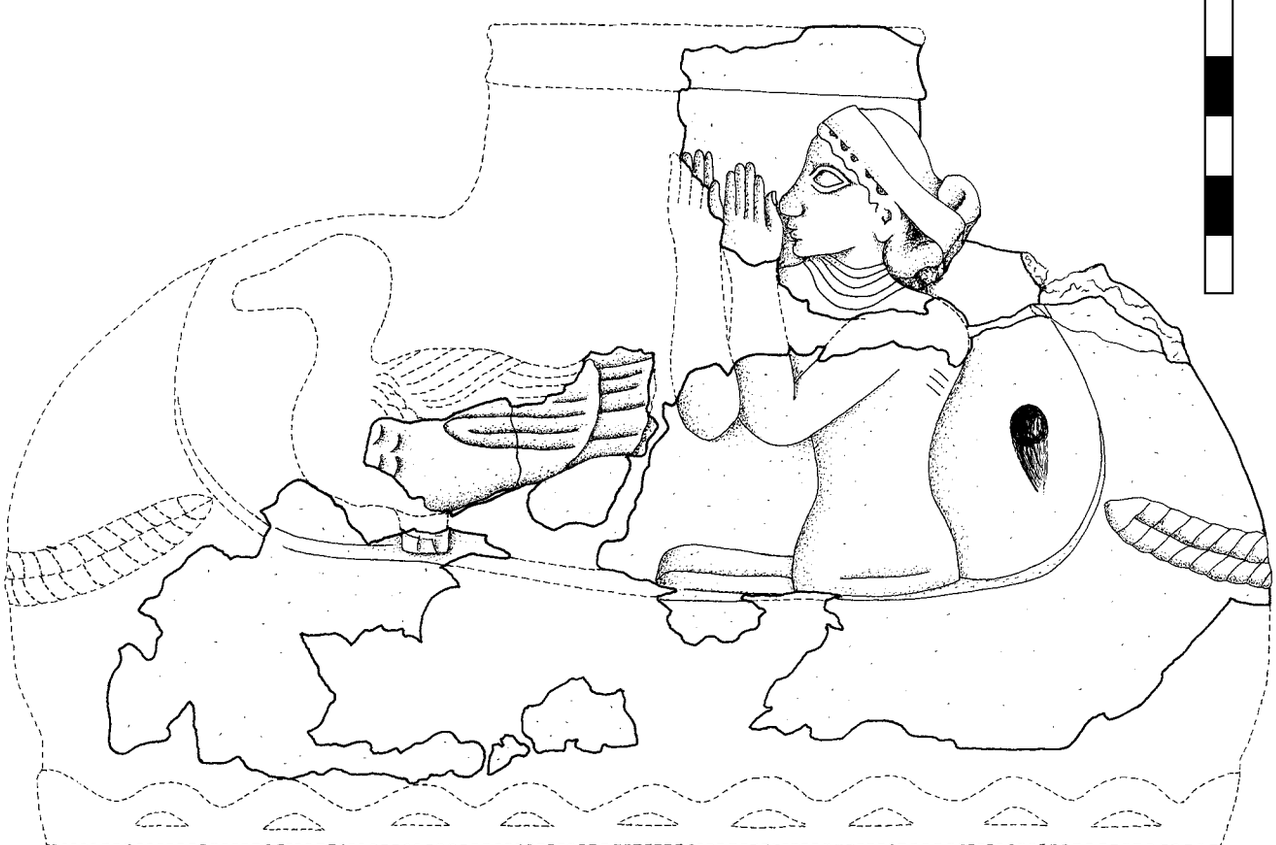

Third Dynasty of Ur inscribed stone vessel from Mound V (*cont.*)

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Plate 40. Objects found between the Third Dynasty of Ur remains and the Later Temple on Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A1217	Fragment of gold leaf inscribed with the name of a servant of Naram-Sin Inscription: "Naram-Sin, king of Agade: Warad-Enlil, … of the king, […]" (RIME 2) Day Book, January 4, 1904	13.6 × 7.0	—	*Bismya*, p. 145–46; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 10, fig. 13; *JAC* 3, p. 19; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 378, Varia 10; RIME 2, pp. 170–71 no. 2010
b	A172	Door socket(?), fragment. Bearing part of an Early Dynastic votive inscription. Limestone Inscription: "[…] of Adab, […], Abu-[…], for his life, dedicated this" (FAS 5) See above, p. 81	9.8 × 17.2 (on the diagonal) × 7.5	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 24; FAS 5, vol. 2, p. 198, AnAdab12; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 13

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a

b

0 5 cm

Objects found between the Third Dynasty of Ur remains and the Later Temple on Mound V

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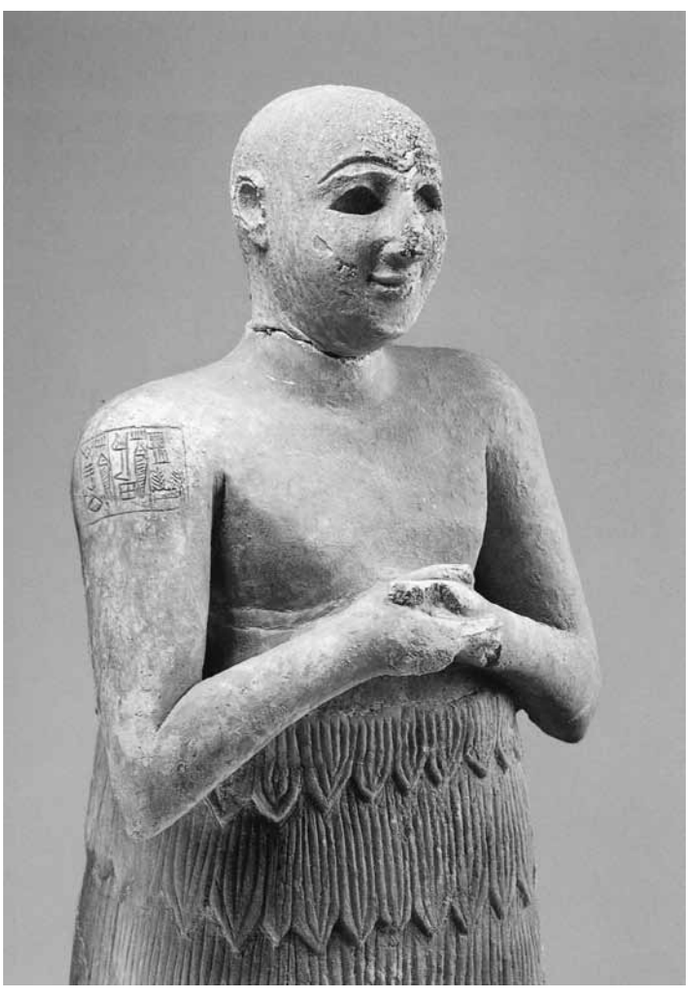
Plate 41. Statue of King Lugaldalu from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

Eski Şark Museum No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
3235	Statue of King Lugaldalu. Limestone Inscription: "For the Esar, Lugaldalu, king of Adab" (Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*) See above p. 92	H. 78.0		*Bismya*, pp. 185–206; Braun-Holziger, *Betterstatueten*, p. 60; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 17, Ad 5; *SIA*, p. 12 no. 14; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 242, St 10; Aruz, *Art of the First Cities*, no. 26; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, pp. 156, 241–42, pls. 31, 36:7; RIME 1, p. 23 no. 1



Figures to plate 41. Three-quarter and back views of statue of King Lugaldalu from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V. Photographs by Bruce White. Photographs ©2002 The Metropolitan Museum of Art

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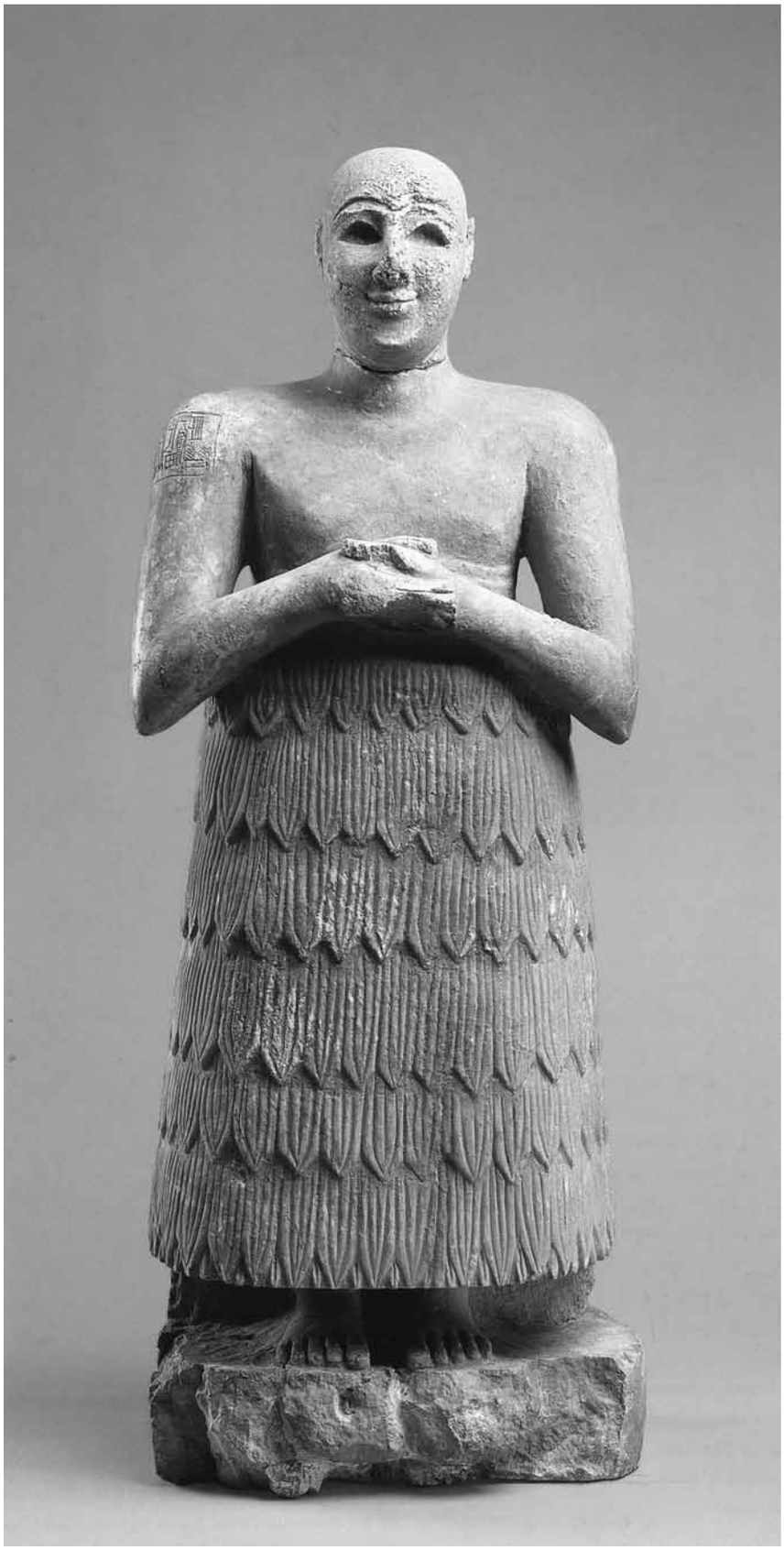

Front view of statue of King Lugaldalu from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V. Photographs by Bruce White.
Photographs ©2002 The Metropolitan Museum of Art

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Plate 42. Head of a statue from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A175	Statue, fragment. Head of a female. Conservation: Gypsum At north corner next to wall less than 1 m below surface. Day Book, February 16, 1904	7.4 × 6.5 × 6.4	—	*Bismya*, p. 252–54; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 22, 26–28, figs. 22–26; Braun-Holziger, *Beterstatuetten*, p. 77

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Head of a statue from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 43. Bovid figurines from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A187	Figurine(?), fragment. Form of a reclining bovid. Conservation: Gypsum This piece and A188, A273, look like they were parts of a single elaborate vessel "Dump." Day Book, April 12 and April 14, 1904	4.8 × 8.0 × 4.3	Behm-Blancke, *Tierbild*, pp. 70, 85 no. 161, pl. 28:155a, b	*Bismya*, p. 272; Behm-Blancke, *Tierbild*, pp. 70, 85 no. 165, pl. 27:154
b	A188	Figurine(?), fragment. Form of a reclining bovid. Conservation: Gypsum This piece and A187, A273, look like they were parts of a single elaborate vessel. "Dump." Day Book, April 12 and April 14, 1904	4.3 × 7.6 × 3.8	Behm-Blancke, *Tierbild*, pp. 70, 85 no. 161, pl. 28:155a–b	*Bismya*, p. 272; Behm-Blancke, *Tierbild*, pp. 70, 85 no. 164, pl. 27:154
c	A189	Figurine(?), fragment. Form of a reclining bovid. Conservation: Gypsum According to the Day Book, the eye was a small piece of ivory in which a piece of blue stone was set; it does not survive "Dump." Day Book, April 16, 1904	6.2 × 3.6 × 5.0	Behm-Blancke, *Tierbild*, pp. 70, 85 no. 161, pl. 28:155a–b	Behm-Blancke, *Tierbild*, pp. 70, 85 no. 166, pl. 27:154
d	A273	Figurine(?), fragment. Form of a reclining bovid. Conservation: Gypsum This piece and A187–88 look like they are from a single elaborate vessel "Dump." Day Book, April 12 and April 14, 1904	4.0 × 4.6 × 3.8	Behm-Blancke, *Tierbild*, pp. 70, 85 no. 161, pl. 28:155a–b	Behm-Blancke, *Tierbild*, pp. 70, 85 no. 167 [mistakenly numbered A274], pl. 27:154

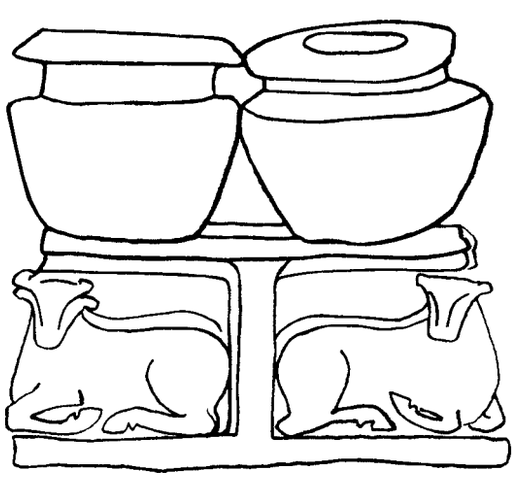

Figure to plate 43. Hypothetical reconstruction of a vessel supported by bovid figurines

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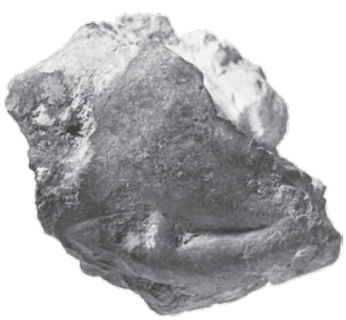
a

b

c



d

Bovid figurines from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 44. Ram's head from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A275	Ram's head. Two piercings on each side, presumably to serve for fastening. Bitumen Deep in the "Dump." Day Book, April 23, 1904	$4.2 \times 4.0 \times 3.4$	—	—

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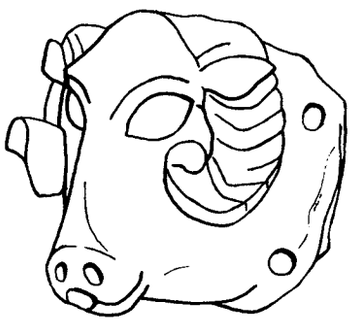

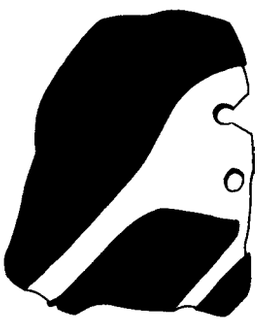

Ram's head from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 45. Inscribed stone bowls from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A205	Bowl, profile fragment. Aphrite (dike-rock or lava) Inscription: "For Dingirmaḫ" West corner. Day Book, February 1, 1904. Northwest edge of ziggurat. Report No. 8	H. 7.8	—	*Bismya*, p. 265; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 14; FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 196–97, AnAdab 8; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 8; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 123, G 45
b	A212	Bowl, profile fragment. Limestone Inscription: "For the Esar. Medurba, king of Adab" (Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*) "Dump." Report No. 18	H. 8.5	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 8; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 15, Ad 1; *SIA*, p. 11 no. 4; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 121, G 32; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, p. 66, pl. 14:4; RIME 1, pp. 19–20 no. 1

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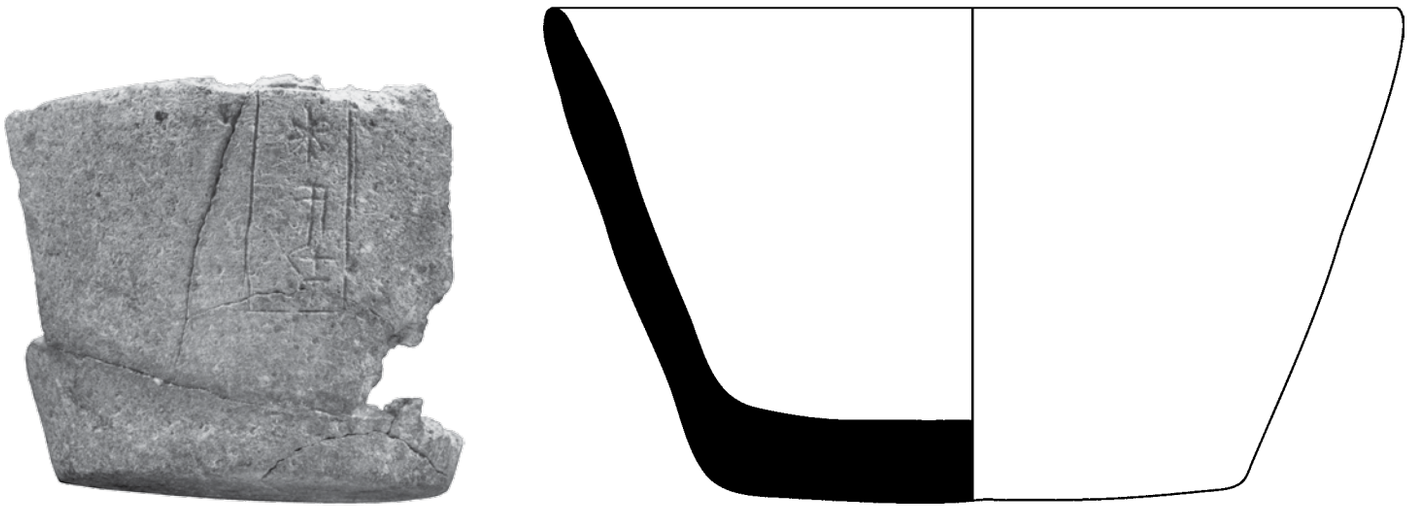

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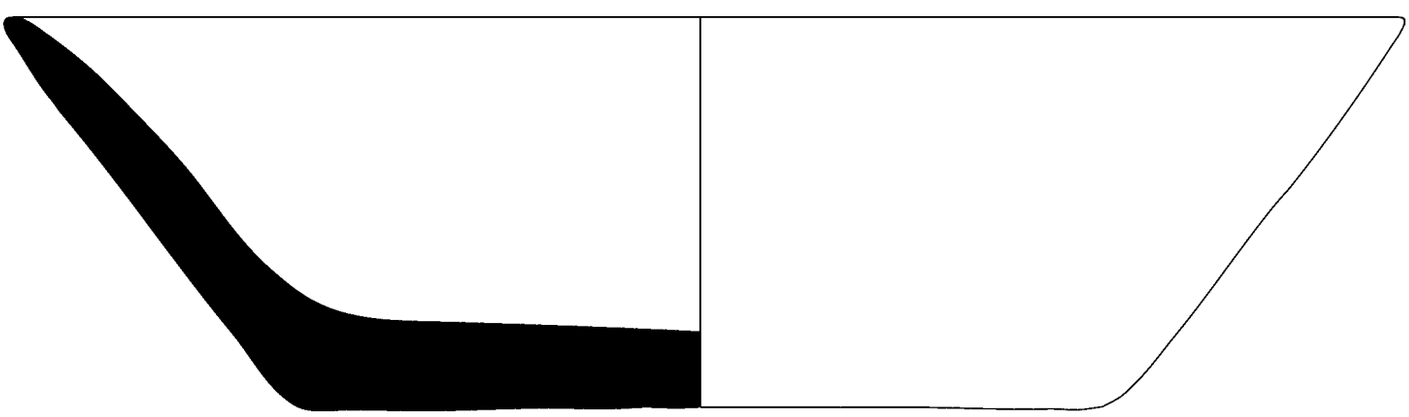

b

Inscribed stone bowls from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 46. Inscribed stone bowls from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A211	Bowl, rim fragment. Yellowish stone Inscription: "Mesilim, king of Kish, performed the *burgi*-rite in the Esar. Ninkisalsi is the ruler of Adab" (Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*) For color photo, see pl. 106a Day Book, April 14, 1904	H. 7.5	—	*Bismya*, pp. 200–02; Luckenbill, "Two Inscriptions of Mesilim," pp. 219–21, pl. 1; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 5; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 11, fig. 15; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 19, Ki 3.2; *SIA*, p. 11 no. 2; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 125, G 62, pl. 6; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, p. 66, pl. 15:2; RIME 1, pp. 70–71 no. 2
b	A226a–c	Bowl, rim fragments. Alabaster Inscription: "For the Esar" Northwest side, 2.5 m below upper foundation and northeast corner. Day Book, February 1 and 21, 1904	H. 6.5	—	*Bismya*, pp. 264–66; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 30; FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 195–96, AnAdab 6; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 122, G 42
c	A229	Bowl, rim fragment. Alabaster. Inscription: "For the Esar, Ama-ana-ak, wife of Inimutuzi …" (FAS 5) At west corner near where statue was found. Day Book, February 18, 1904	H. 5.5	—	Luckenbill, "Two Inscriptions of Mesilim," pp. 220, 223, pl. 3:2; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 13; FAS 5, vol. 2, p. 196, AnAdab 7; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 7; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, pp. 122–23, G 44

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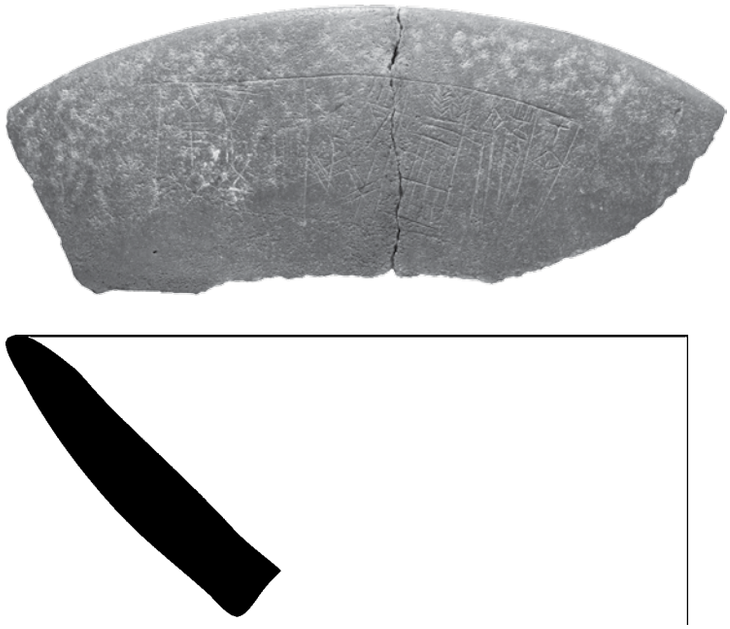

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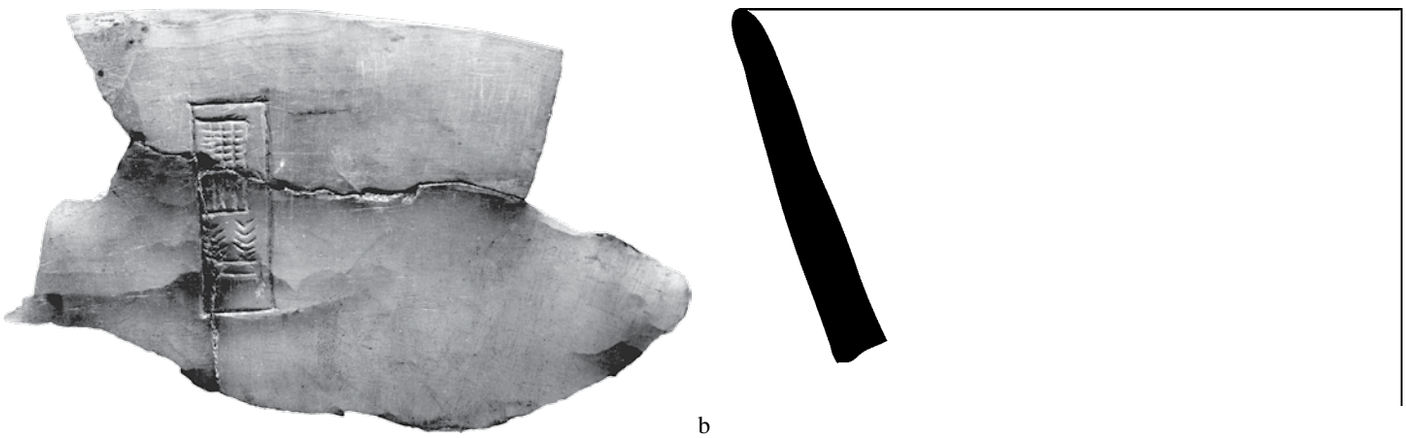

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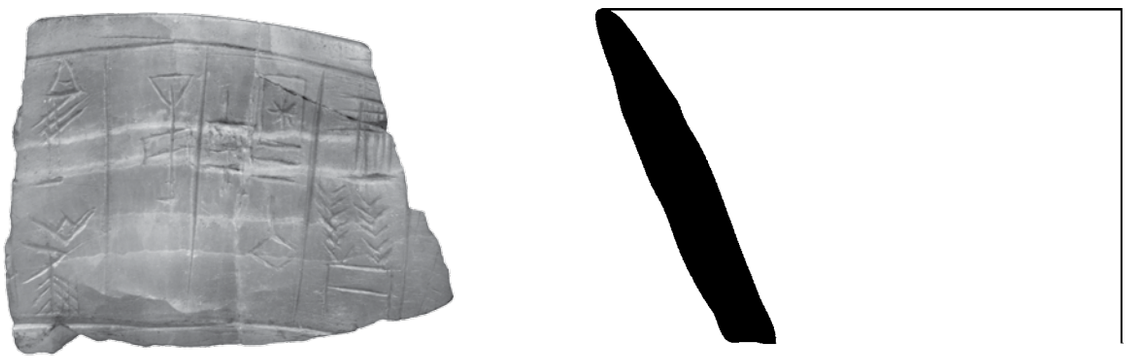

c

Fragments of inscribed stone bowls from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (*cont.*)

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Plate 47. Inscribed stone bowls from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A206	Vessel, body fragment. One partial sign. Aphrite (dike-rock or lava) On the plano-convex platform. Day Book, February 16, 1904	7.7 × 5.6 × 0.7–1.0	—	*SIA*, p. 13 no. 18
b	A228	Vessel, body fragment. Alabaster Inscription: "[…], king of Kish, […]" 1.5 m below surface on the platform of plano-convex bricks. Report No. 15	3.4 × 3.4 × 0.9	—	Luckenbill, "Two Inscriptions of Mesilim," pp. 220, 222, pl. 2:2; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 7; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 19, Ki 3.2; *SIA*, p. 11 no. 3; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 125, G 63; RIME 1, pp. 70–71 no. 2
c	A231a–b	Bowl, rim fragments. Calcite Inscription: "For the Esar, Adda-[…], dedicated this" (FAS 5) On northwest side 2.5 m below upper foundation. Report No. 8	H. 4.6	—	Luckenbill, "Two Inscriptions of Mesilim," pp. 220, 223, pl. 3:1; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 10; FAS 5, vol. 2, p. 195, AnAdab 5; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 5
d	A233	Bowl, rim fragment. Geology Department: limestone, with a trace of dolomite Inscription: "For the Esar" "Dump." Day Book, April 27, 1904	H. 4.0	—	*Bismya*, pp. 264–66; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 11; FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 195–96, AnAdab 6; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 6; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 122, G 40
e	A234	Bowl, rim fragment. Limestone Inscription: "For the Esar" North tunnel. Day Book, April 17, 1904	H. ca. 4.1 (measurements difficult to determine due to small size of piece)	—	*Bismya*, pp. 264–66; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 31; FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 195–96, AnAdab 6; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 122, G 43

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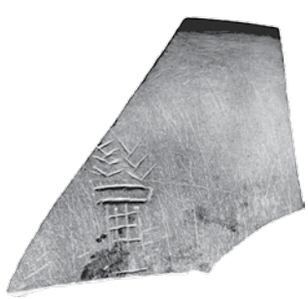
a

b

c

d



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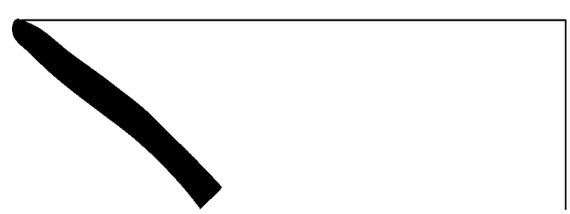

Inscribed stone bowls from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (*cont.*)

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Plate 48. Inscribed stone vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A235a–b	Jar, rim, neck, and body fragments. Alabaster Inscription: "For the Esar. Medurba, king of Adab" (Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*) "Dump." Day Book, April 14, 1904	H. 12.0	Delougaz, *Pottery*, p. 89, pl. 48d	Banks, "Plain Stone Vases," p. 39 no. 21; *Bismya*, p. 264; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 9 [as A1164]; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 15, Ad 1; *SIA*, p. 11 no. 5 [as A1164]; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 121, G 33 [as A1164]; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, p. 66, pl. 14:1; RIME 1, pp. 19–20 no. 1

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Inscribed stone vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 49. Inscribed stone vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A216	Bowl, rim fragment. Geology Department: a diorite, with some biotite crystals Inscription: "For the Esar, PN" (FAS 5) "Dump." Day Book, April 20, 1904	H. 6.5	—	*Bismya*, pp. 264–66; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 28; FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 198–99, AnAdab 13; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 123, G 49
b	A238	Vessel, body fragment. Part of an inscribed E(?) sign. Alabaster "Dump." Day Book, April 17, 1904	4.8 × 4.1 × 0.8	—	*SIA*, p. 14 no. 23

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a

b

Inscribed stone vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 50. Inscribed stone vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A200	Vessel, body fragment. Bearing three cuneiform signs. Chlorite Northwest edge of ziggurat. Report No. 8	8.0 × 3.9 × 1.3	—	*SIA*, p. 13 no. 17
b	A210	Bowl, rim fragment. Parts of an inscription. Geology Department: chlorite schist veined with limestone Southeast trench, 2.5 m below surface. Day Book, April 17, 1904	H. 4.0	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 2; FAS 5, vol. 2, p. 193, AnAdab 1; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 1; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 122, G 36
c	A214	Bowl, rim fragment. Geology Department: a massive, chlorite, fine-grained rock, commonly called "greenstone" Inscription: "For the Esar" Northwest trench, about 4 m deep. Day Book, February 3, 1904	H. 10.6	—	*Bismya*, pp. 264–66; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 29; FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 195–96, AnAdab 6; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 122, G 41

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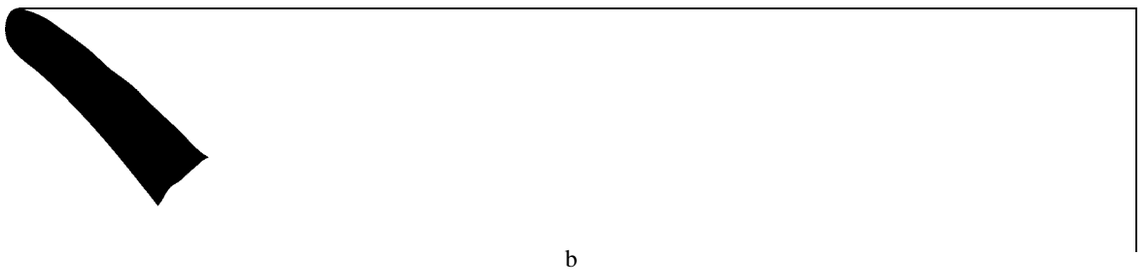
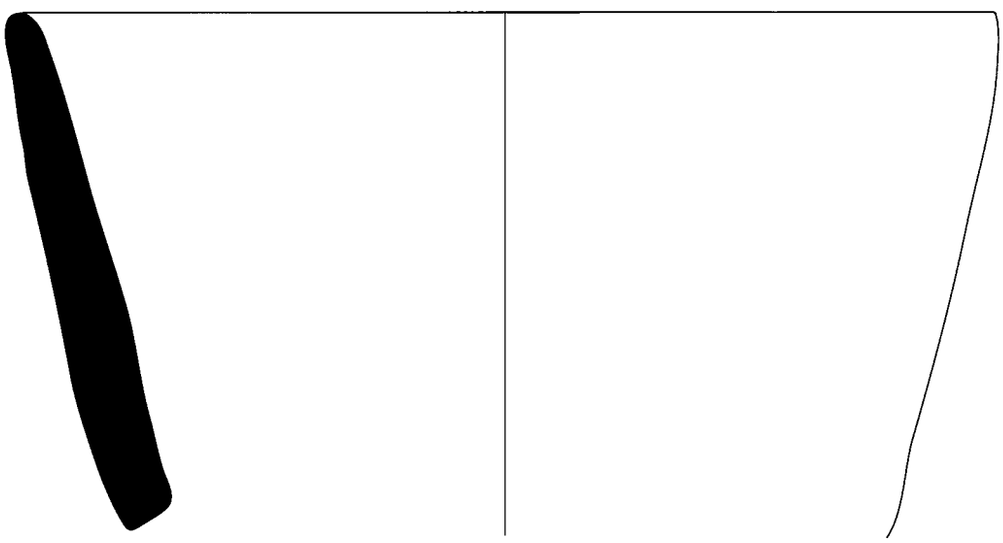
a



b



c

0 5 cm

Inscribed stone vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (*cont.*)

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Plate 51. Inscribed Intercultural Style steatite vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A192a–c	Vessel, fragment; rim. Steatite Inscription: "Mesilim, king of Kish, beloved son of Ninḫursag, for Ninḫursag" (Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*) See above, p. 91	H. 12.1	—	*Bismya*, pp. 265–70; Luckenbill, "Two Inscriptions of Mesilim," pp. 220–22, pl. 2:1; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 1; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 11, fig. 14; Delougaz, "Architectural Representations," pp. 94–95, pl. 9a–b; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, pp. 19–20, Ki 3.3; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 126, G 64 *b:* Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 254, ADAB22; *JAC* 3, p. 18; *SIA*, p. 11 no. 1; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, p. 66, pl. 14:3; RIME 1, p. 71 no. 3

Figure to plate 51. A192a–c interior

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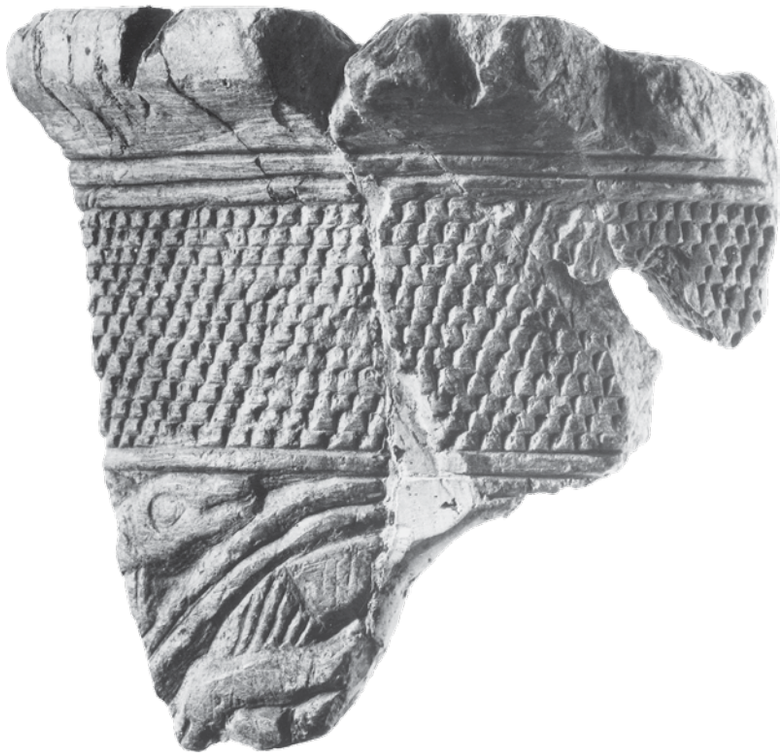

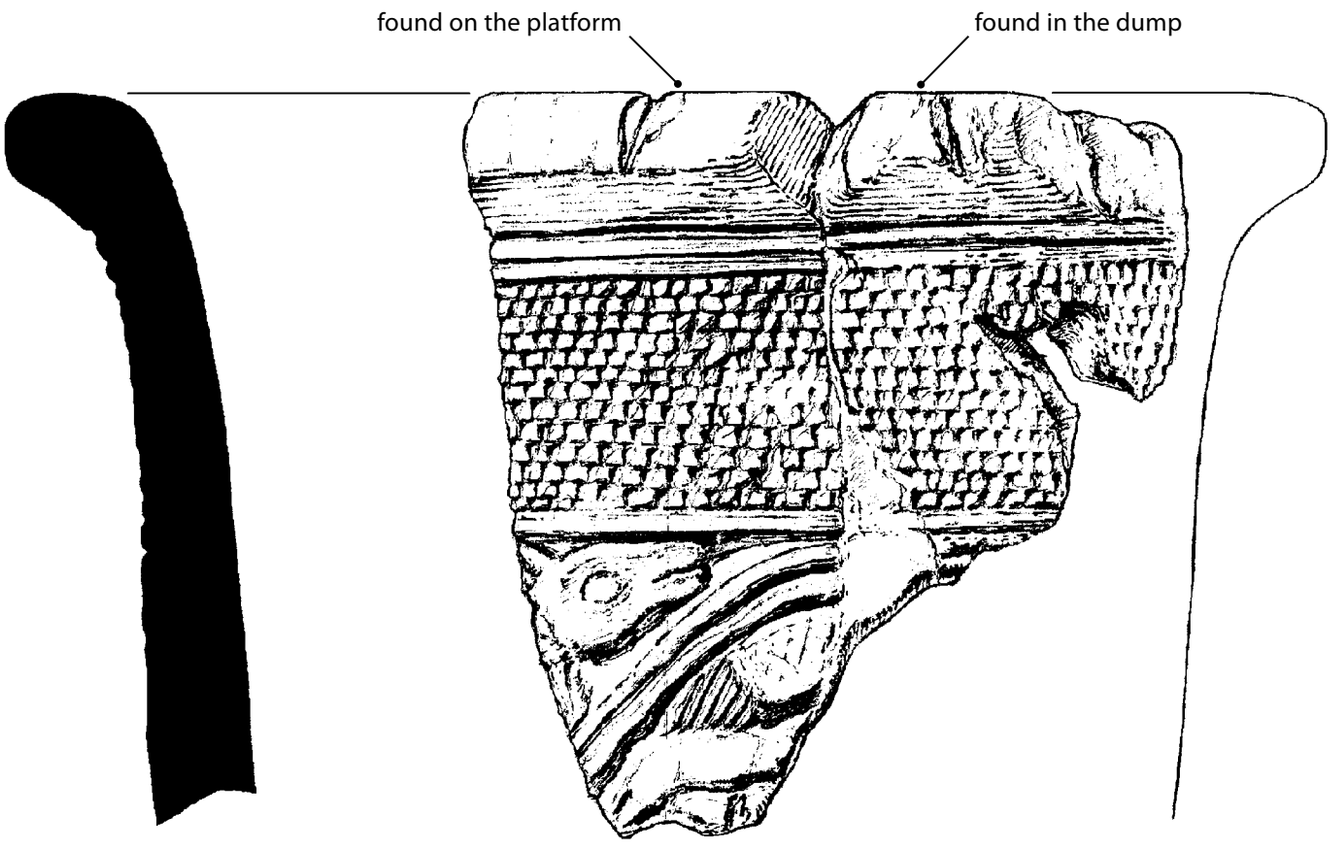

Inscribed Intercultural Style steatite vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 52. Inscribed Intercultural Style stone vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A196a–b A197a–b	Bowl, profile fragments. Intercultural Style decoration. Geology Department: antigorite, with iron rich chlorite Inscription: "[…], king of Adab, […]" "Dump." A196: Day Book, April 25, 1904 A197: Day Book, April 20, 1904	H. 10.5	Majidzadeh, *Jiroft*, p. 111	*A196a:* Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 257, ADAB25 *A197a:* Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 4; FAS 5, vol. 2, p. 194, AnAdab 3; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 3; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 122, G 37

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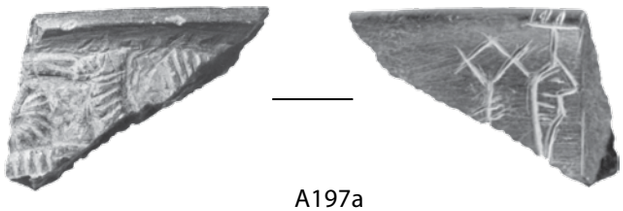
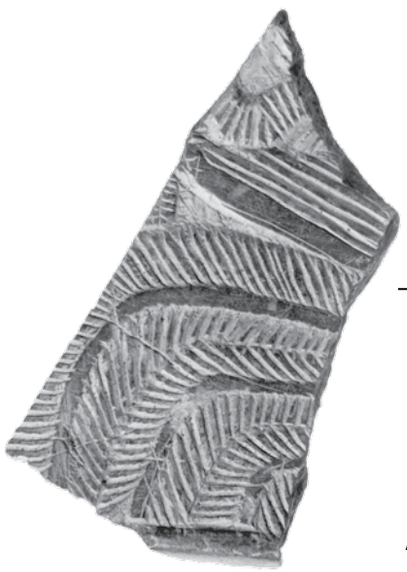
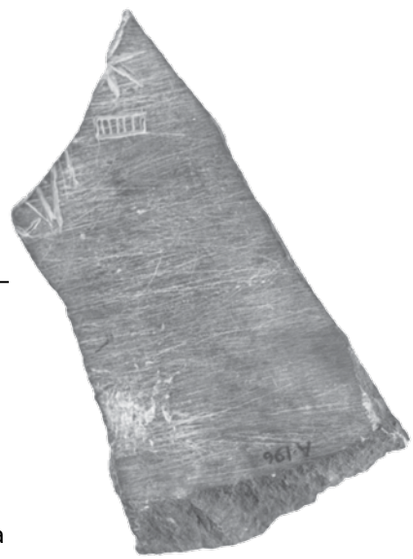


A197a

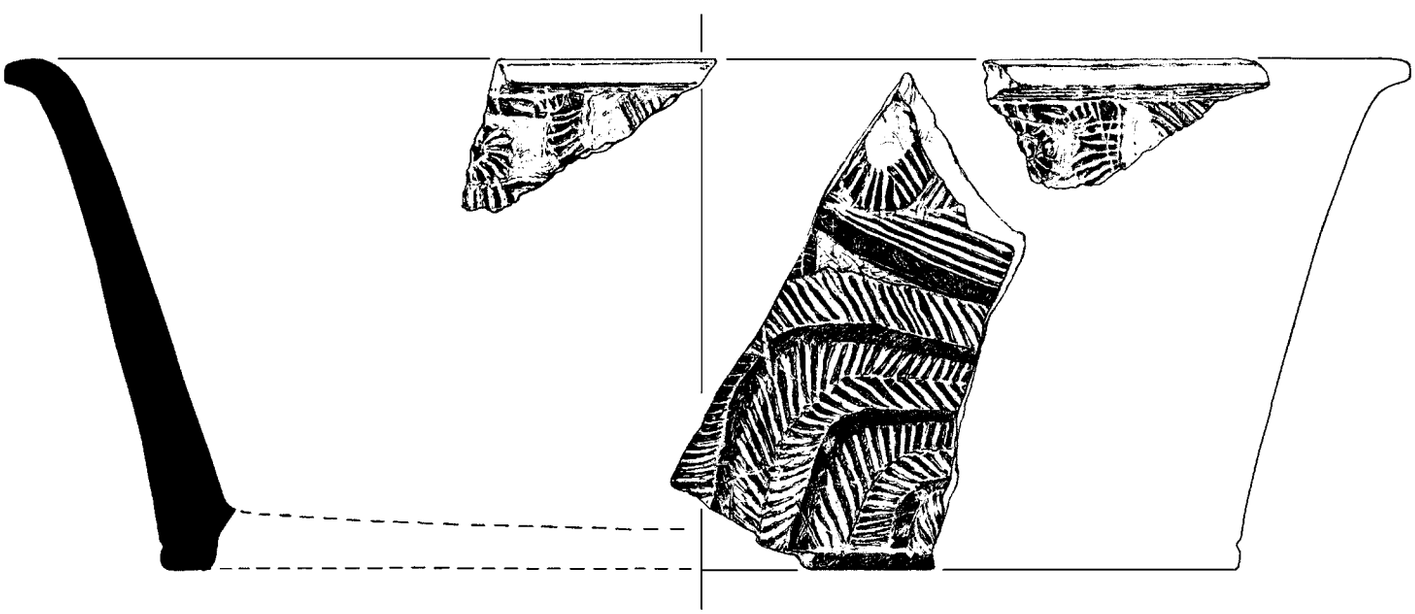
A197b





A196a

A196b



0 5 cm

Inscribed Intercultural Style stone vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 53. Intercultural Style steatite vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A190	Vessel, rim fragment. Steatite "Dump." Day Book, April 14, 1904	19.0 × 10.2 × 3.4	Majidzadeh, *Jiroft*, pp. 37, 58–59	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 252, ADAB20
b	A193a–b	Vessel, rim fragments. Steatite Day Book, April 4, 1904	H. 6.5	Emberling, "Trade and Ideology," pl. 29, cat. no. 436; Majidzadeh, *Jiroft*, pp. 70–71	*Bismya*, pp. 242, 266; Delougaz, "Architectural Representations," pp. 993–94, pl. 9c; Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 691 no. 242, ADAB10

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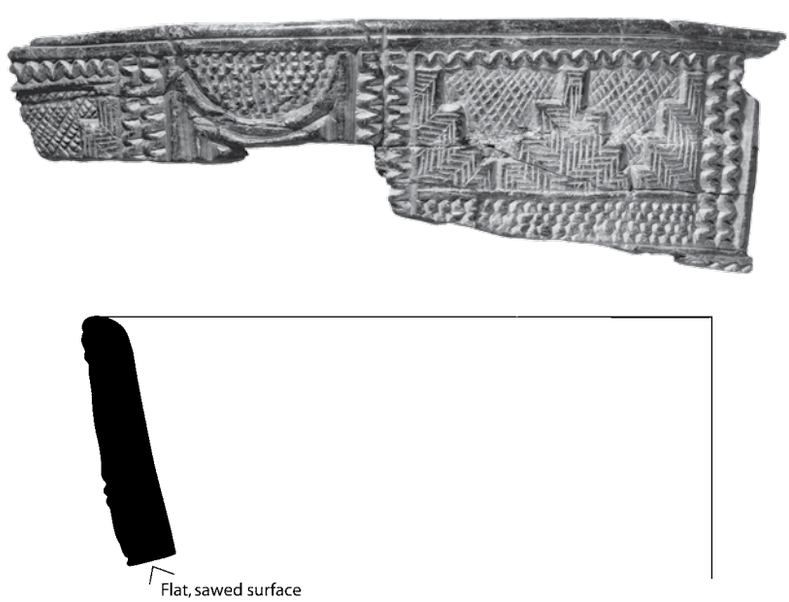
a



b

Intercultural Style steatite vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 54. Intercultural Style chlorite vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A198a–d	Vessel, rim fragments. Chlorite "Dump." Day Book, April 17, 1904	H. 6.5	Emberling, "Trade and Ideology," pl. 32, cat. no. 532; Majidzadeh, *Jiroft*, p. 116, upper left	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 250, ADAB18
b	A209a–b	Vessel, rim(?) and body fragments. Chlorite Day Book, April 11, 1904	*a:* 9.2 × 6.5 × 1.4–0.6 *b:* 7.3 × 4.6 × 1.5	Majidzadeh, *Jiroft*, pp. 114–15.	*Bismya*, pp. 266–67; Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 691 no. 235, ADAB03
c	A510a–b	Vessel, rim fragments. Chlorite Day Book, April 17, 1904	H. 5.3	Majidzadeh, *Jiroft*, p. 114, lower left	—

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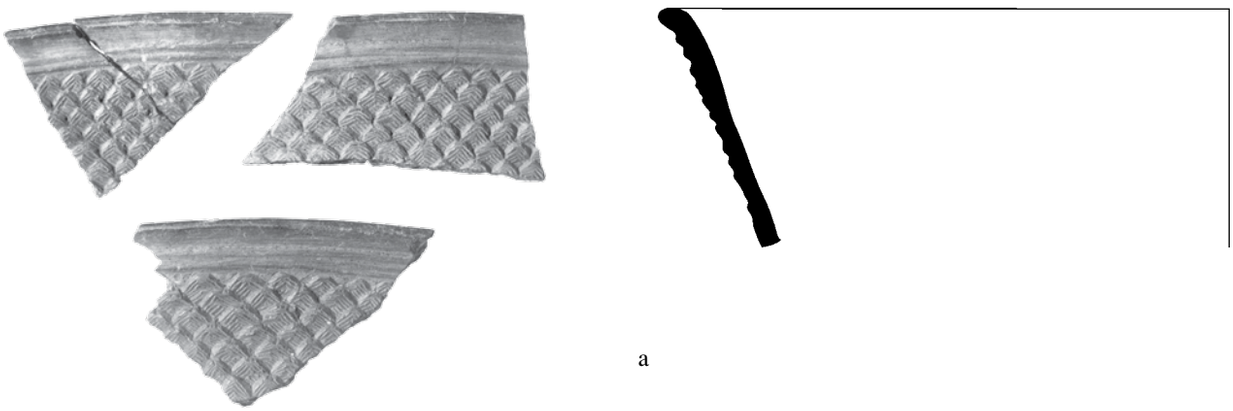
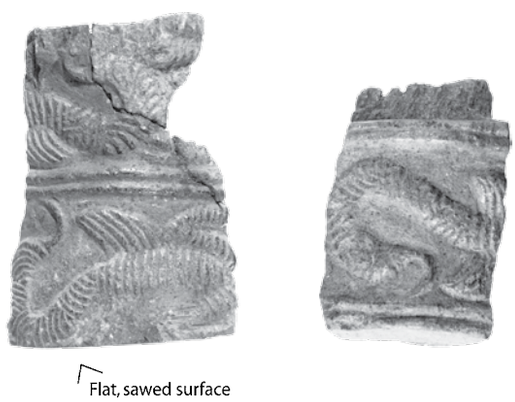


a



b

c

Intercultural Style chlorite vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 55. Intercultural Style chlorite vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A195a–c	Vessel, base and body fragments. *a, b:* chlorite. *c*: gypsum For color photo, see pl. 105 At the north corner less than 1 m below surface. Day Book, February 16, 1904	H. 10.8	Frankfort, "A New Site," figs. 10, 12	*Bismya*, pp. 266–69; Weber, "Altorientalische Kultgeräte," pp. 391–92; Frankfort, *Art and Architecture*, p. 19, pl. 11a; Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 691 no. 236, ADAB04; Aruz, *Art of the First Cities*, pp. 333–34

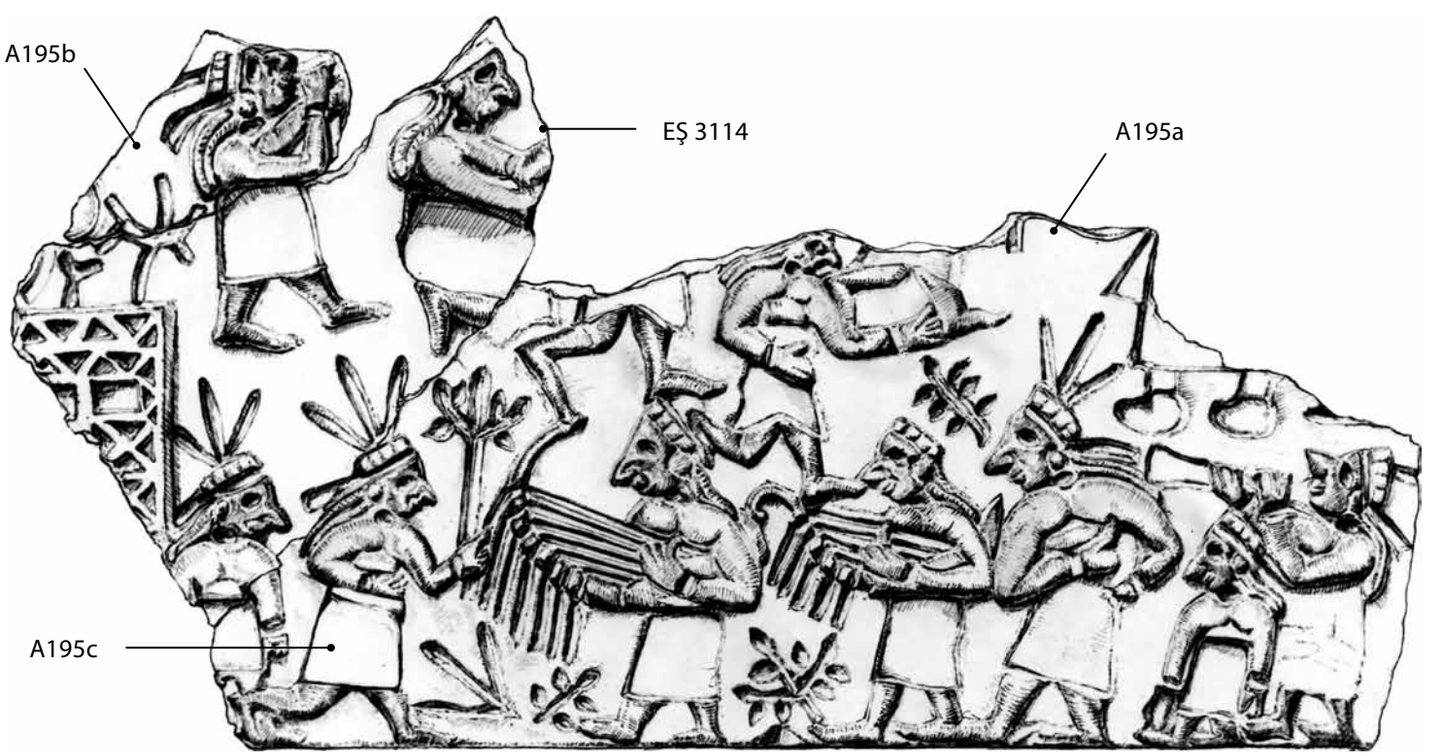

Figure to plate 55. The three Oriental Institute pieces of vase joined by piece in the Eski Şark Museum, Istanbul, as first noted in Weber, "Altorientalische Kultgeräte," pp. 391–92. Weber did not provide the museum number for the Istanbul piece, which is probably EŞ 3114 (see *Appendix E*)

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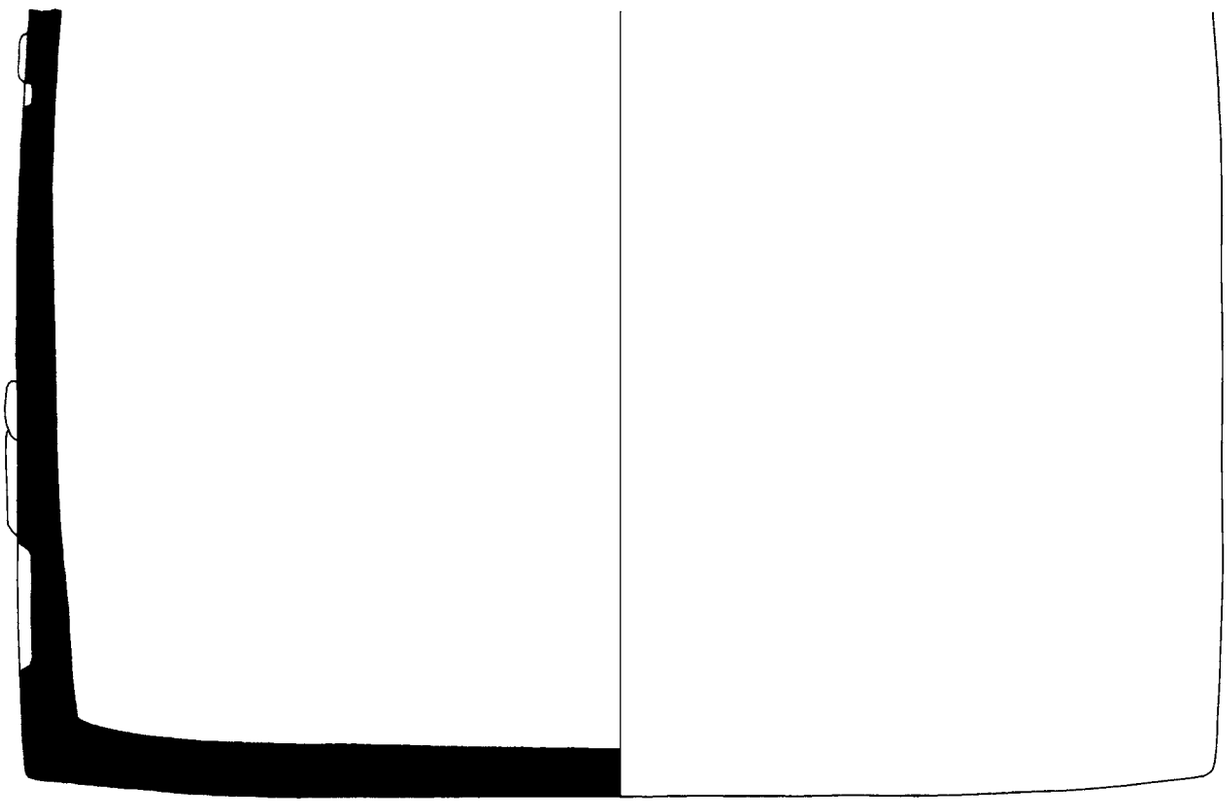

Intercultural Style chlorite vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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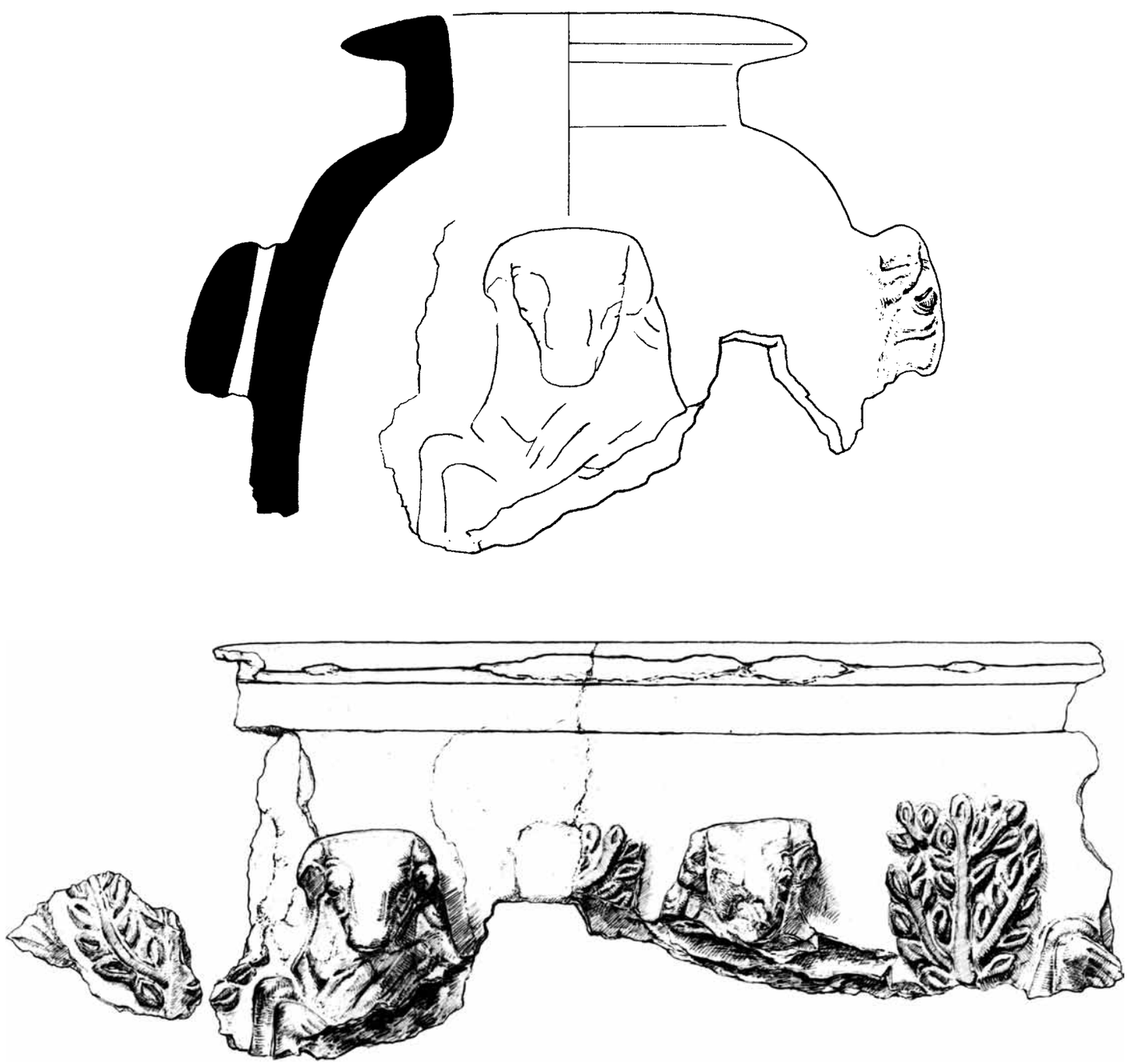
Plate 56. Steatite jar from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A440a–b	Jar, rim, neck, and body fragments. Steatite "Dump." Day Book, April 17 and 20, 1904	H. 12.3	—	Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 8, figs. 5–8; Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 691 no. 237, ADAB05



Figures to plate 56. Drawings of A440a–b

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Steatite jar from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 57. Stone vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A237	Goblet/stand. Alabaster "Dump." Day Book, April 27, 1904	H. 11.2	—	Banks, "Plain Stone Vases," p. 39 no. 5
b	A240+ A241	Jar, fragments of rim, neck, shoulder, and body. Gypsum/ alabaster and lapis lazuli "Dump." Day Book, April 13, 1904	H. ca. 16.4; D. rim 7.7	—	*Bismya*, p. 270

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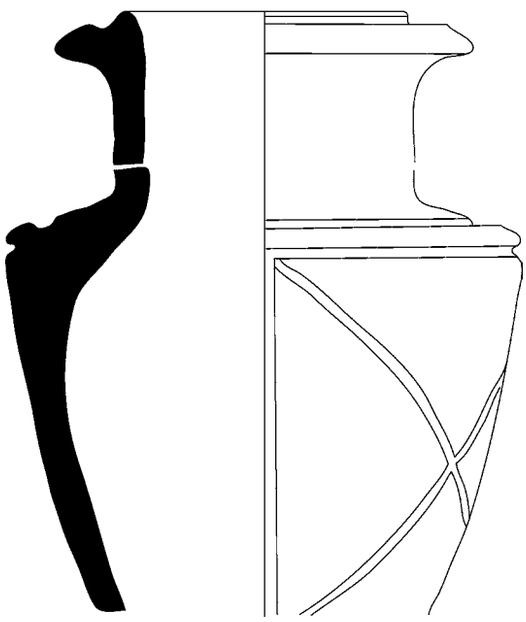
a



b

0 5 cm

Stone vessels from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 58. Stone vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A248	Vessel, fragments. Gypsum Day Book, April 13, 1904	H. 11.7; D. rim 7.7	—	Banks, "Plain Stone Vases," p. 39 no. 45; *Bismya*, pp. 270–71

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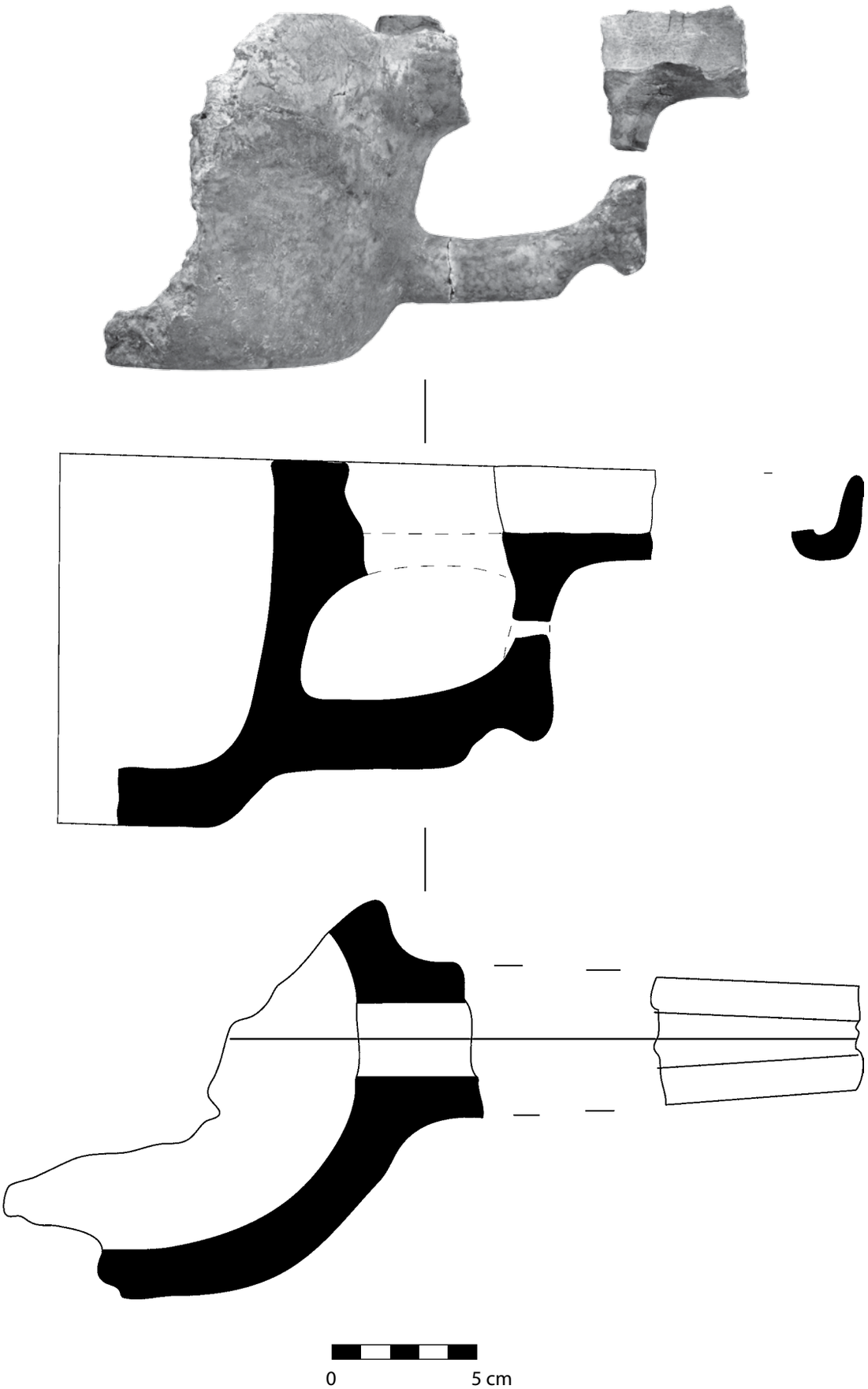

Stone vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 59. Stone lamps from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A244	Lamp. Alabaster About 50 cm below the surface just outside the inner wall on the northwest side of the temple. Day Book, April 13–14, 1904	5.5–7.0 × 15.5 × ca. 11.0	UE 4, p. 213, U.19744 (described as having "at the handle end … an orxy head in relief"; this is difficult to see in the published photographs)	*Bismya*, pp. 270–71
b	A245	Lamp. Alabaster Day Book, April 19, 1904	5.0–7.0 × 16.4 × 11.2	—	—
c	A247	Lamp, fragment. Gypsum Day Book, May 6, 1904	5.6 × 11.4 × 2.6	—	*Bismya*, pp. 270–71

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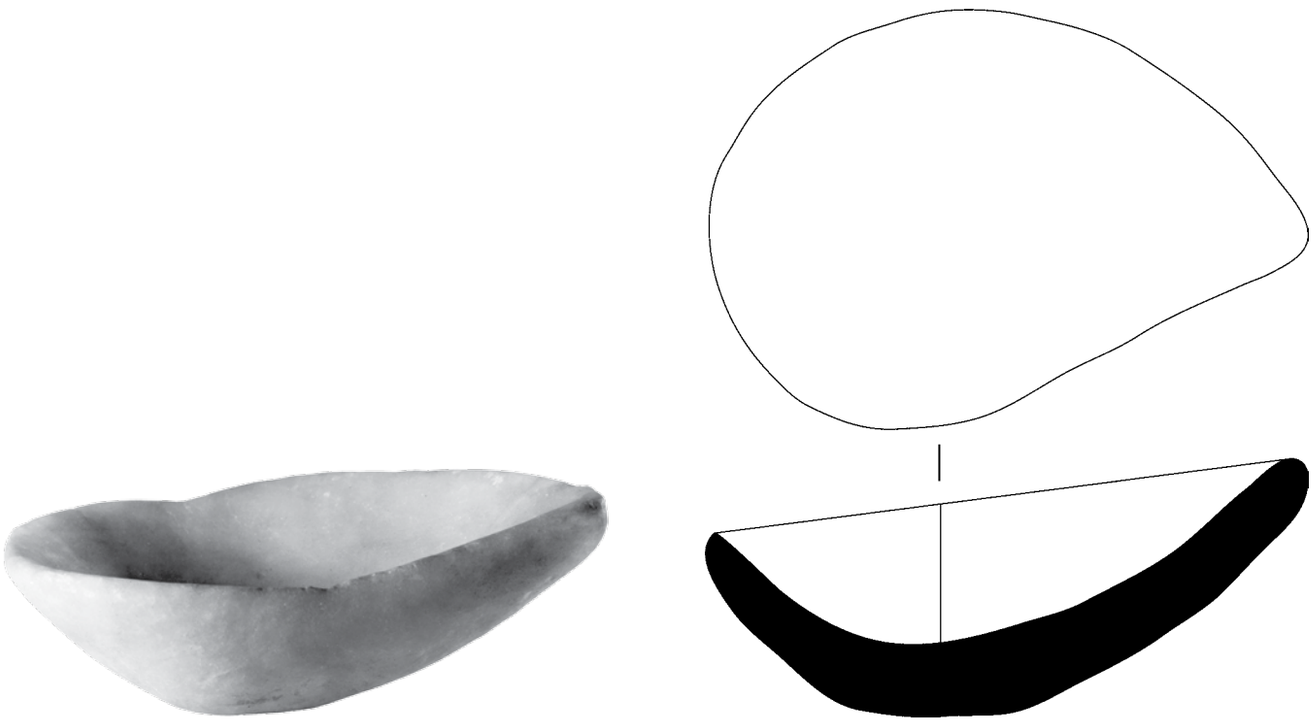
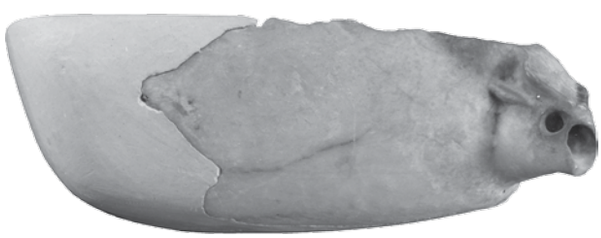
a



b



c

Stone lamps from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 60. Objects from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A251	Disk. Alabaster Day Book, April 18, 1904	D. 7.5 × Th. 1.9	—	—
b	A306	Disk with inlaid/openwork rosette. Bone. Red pigment in central boring, which does not go all the way through as do all the others In central northwest tunnel. Day Book, February 23, 1904	D. 2.4 × Th. 0.2	—	*Bismya*, pp. 273–74
c	A307	Disk with inlaid rosette; inlays missing. Mother-of-pearl West corner where statue was found. Day Book, February 18, 1904	D. 5.0 × Th. 1.0	UE 2, pl. 133 U.8565 [in gold, with original lapis lazuli and carnelian inlays still in place]	*Bismya*, pp. 273–74
d	A270	Bead, in the form of a fish. Shell Northwest side. Day Book, February 2, 1904	2.3 × 10.9 × 1.0	—	*Bismya*, p. 272
e	A271	Bead, in the form of a fish. Shell South corner ca. 2.5 m below surface. Day Book, April 16, 1904	2.2 × 8.8 × 1.0	—	*Bismya*, pp. 272–73

Another object from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V, not illustrated					
—	A322	Inlay, fragments. Mother-of-pearl Tunnel on northwest side. Day Book, February 16, 1904	Largest fragment: 2.8 × 2.2 × 0.3	—	—

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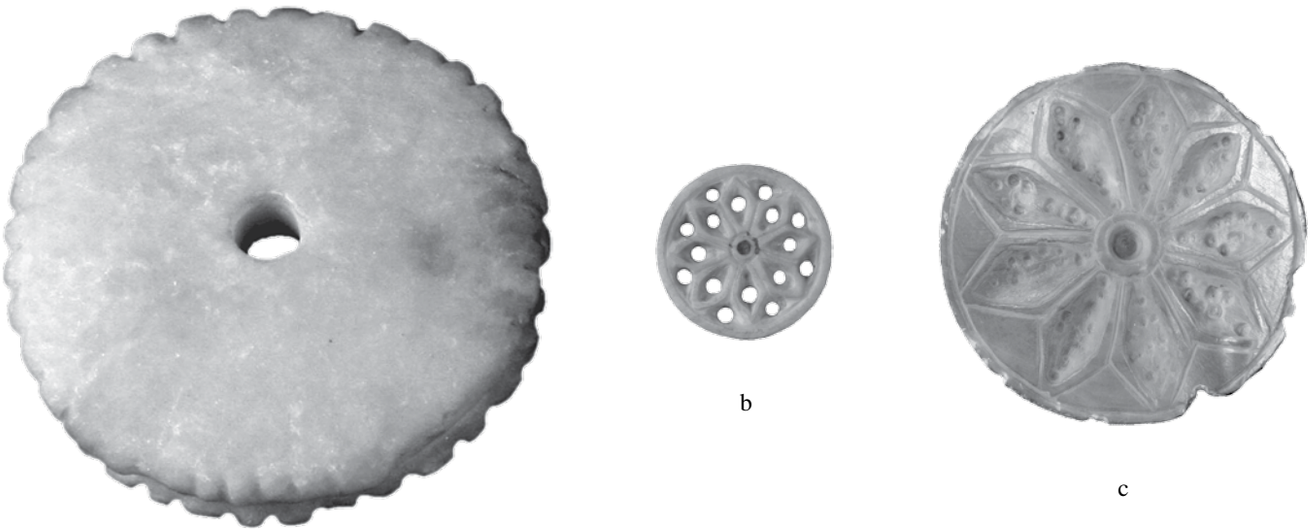

a

b

c

d

e

Objects from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V

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Plate 61. Objects from the foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe found in situ

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A542	Spike from foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe. Copper alloy For color photo, see pl. 111 See above, p. 93	L. 17.0; D. head 2.4	—	Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, pl. 15:5?; RIME 1, p. 30 no. 1
b	A543	Tablet from foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe. Copper alloy Inscription: See A1159 For color photo, see pl. 111 See above, p. 93	L. 14.5 × W. 5.4 × Th. 0.9	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 18; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 16, Ad 3.2; *SIA*, p. 12 no. 8; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, pl. 15:5?; RIME 1, p. 30 no. 1
c	A1159	Tablet from foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe. White stone Inscription: "For Dingirmaḫ, Eʾiginimpaʾe, the ruler of Adab, built the Emaḫ, and against its base below I filled in a foundation-terrace" (Cooper citing Jacobsen) For color photo, see pl. 111 See above, p. 93	6.7 × 4.7 × 2.1	—	*Bismya*, p. 200; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 22; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 16, Ad 3.2; *SIA*, p. 12 no. 9; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, pp. 66, 265, pl. 15:3; RIME 1, p. 30 no. 1
d	A1160	Tablet from foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe. Copper alloy Inscription: See A1159 For color photo, see pl. 111 See above, p. 93	6.6 × 4.5 × 1.9	—	*Bismya*, p. 200; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 20; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 16, Ad 3.2; *SIA*, p. 12 no. 10 [as A1060]; RIME 1, p. 30 no. 1

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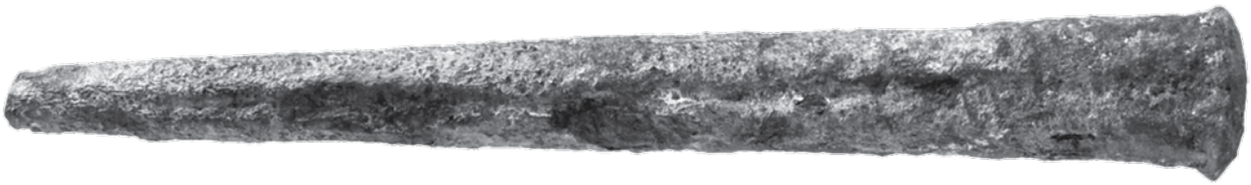

a

b

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Objects from the foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe found in situ

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Plate 62. Objects from foundation deposits of Eʾiginimpaʾe

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A541a	Spike of Eʾiginimpaʾe. Copper alloy Inscription: See pl. 61 For color photo, see pl. 110c Probably excavated by Banks; see above, pp. 93–95	L. 19.5 D. head 2.1	—	*Bismya*, p. 275; RIME 1, p. 30 no. 1
b	A541b	Foundation tablet of Eʾiginimpaʾe. Copper alloy Inscription: See pl. 61 For color photo, see pl. 110c Probably excavated by Banks; see above, pp. 93–95	L. 14.5 × W. 5.5 × Th. 0.7	—	*Bismya*, p. 275; RIME 1, p. 30 no. 1
c	A1162	Tablet from foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe. Copper alloy Inscription: See pl. 61 For color photo, see pl. 110c Probably excavated by Banks; see above, pp. 93–95	6.6 × 4.5 × 1.3	—	*Bismya*, p. 200; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 19; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 16, Ad 3.2; *SIA*, p. 12 no. 12 [as A1062]; RIME 1, p. 30 no. 1
d	A1161	Tablet from foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe. Copper alloy Inscription: See pl. 61 For color photo, see pl. 110b Probably purchased by Banks; see above, p. 123	7.1 × 4.7 × 1.7	—	*Bismya*, p. 200; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 21; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 16, Ad 3.2; *SIA*, p. 12 no. 11 [as A1061]; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, pl. 15G:4?; RIME 1, p. 30 no. 1

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a

b

c

d

Objects from foundation deposits of Eʾiginimpaʾe

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Plate 63. Statue fragments from Mound V without more specific provenience

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A176	Statue, fragment. Head of a male. Conservation: limestone Day Book, January 5, 1904	6.0 × 4.5 × 6.0	—	*Bismya*, p. 254; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 25–26, figs. 19–21; Braun-Holziger, *Beterstatuetten*, p. 77
b	A177	Statue, fragment. Seated male, head missing. Conservation: limestone Day Book, January 18, 1904	7.0 × 2.4 × 2.9	—	*Bismya*, p. 138; Frankfort, *Sculpture*, no. 203; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 22, 28–32, fig. 27; Braun-Holziger, *Beterstatuetten*, p. 77

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a

b

Statue fragments from Mound V without more specific provenience

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Plate 64. Statue fragments from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A178	Statue, fragment. Base and part of left foot. Conservation: limestone Day Book, February 3, 1904	2.7 × 3.2 × 4.0	—	*Bismya*, pp. 255–56; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 32–33, fig. 28
b	A180	Statue, fragment. Shoulder (probably left). Geology Department: altered rhyolite Inscription: "[…], his son, dedicated this" (FAS 5) Day Book, February 6, 1904	11.2 × 7.9 × 3.1	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 3; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 33; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 2; FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 193–94, AnAdab 2; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 242, St 11; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, p. 66, pl. 14:5
c	A181	Statue, fragment. Hair. Conservation: limestone. Visually distinctive stone with many small brown inclusions, identical to A182; probably from same statue Day Book, February 1 or 2, 1904	4.2 × 7.2 × 9.3	—	*Bismya*, pp. 255–56; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 33
d	A182	Statue, fragment. Lower left quarter of face. Conservation: limestone. Visually distinctive stone with many small brown inclusions, identical to A181; probably from same statue Day Book, February 18, 1904	5.7 × 5.6 × 3.0	—	*Bismya*, p. 255–56; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 33–34, fig. 29
e	A185	Statue, fragment. Hair and part of headband. Conservation: limestone Day Book, February 1 or 2, 1904	5.9 × 5.5 × 1.8	Moortgat, *Art of Ancient Mesopotamia*, pls. 101–02; Aruz, *Art of the First Cities*, p. 70	Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 36, fig. 33

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a

b

c

d

e

Statue fragments from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)

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Plate 65. Stone vessels from Mound V without more specific provenience

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A204	Bowl, rim fragment. With indistinct traces of cuneiform signs. Viscular lava Day Book, February 6, 1904	H. 8.6; D. rim ca. 18.0	—	—
b	A213	Bowl, rim fragment. Traces of three cuneiform signs. Geololgy Department: dirty sandstone, with calcium carbonate cement and bitumen Report No. 18, April 29, 1904	H. ca. 9; D. rim ca. 34 (measurements difficult to determine due to small size of piece)	—	*SIA*, p. 13 no. 19
c	A217	Bowl, rim fragment. Hornfels Inscription: "For the Esar, Luma […]" (Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*) Report No. 15, April 8, 1904	H. 5.5; D. rim 20.0	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 25; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 15, Ad 2; *SIA*, p. 12 no. 6; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 121, G 34; RIME 1, pp. 25–26 no. 1
d	A227	Bowl, rim fragment. Alabaster Inscription: "For the E[sar], Bar[aḫenidu, ruler of Adab]" (Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*) Report No. 15, April 8, 1904	H. 4.2	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 16; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 16, Ad 4.1; *SIA*, pp. 12 no. 16, 13 no. 10; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 123, G 46; RIME 1, p. 21 no. 1
e	A208	Goblet. Steatite Inscription: "For the Esar, Luma, ruler of Adab" (Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*) Report No. 17, April 22, 1904	H. 15.3; D. rim 9.0	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 26; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 15, Ad 2; *SIA*, p. 12 no. 7; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 121, G 35; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, p. 66, pl. 14:2; RIME 1, p. 26 no. 2

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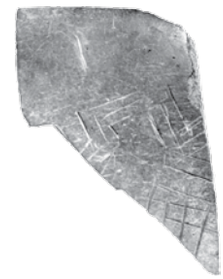
a

b



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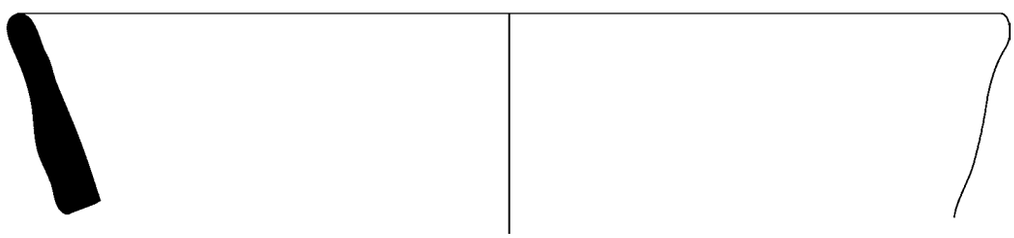

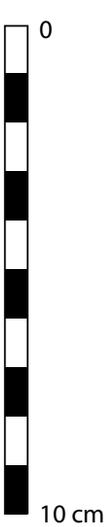

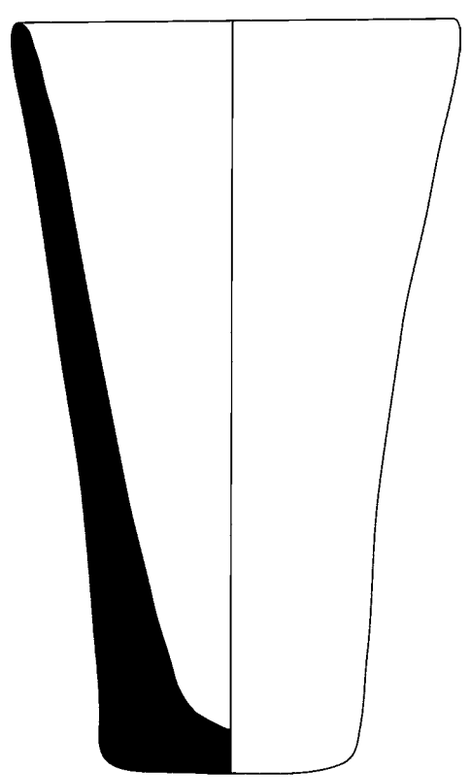

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Stone vessels from Mound V without more specific provenience

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Plate 66. Stone vessels from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A225 (not found)	Bowl. Travertine, banded Inscription: "Dedicated for the Esar" (FAS 5) Day Book, February 3, 1904	H. 11.3	Majidzadeh, *Jiroft*, p. 145, center	*Bismya*, pp. 264–66; Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 17 [as A1165]; FAS 5, vol. 2, p. 197, AnAdab 10; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 11 [as A1165], and p. 14 no. 21, [as A226]; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 123, G 47 [as A1165]
b	A474	Vessel, compartmented. Alabaster Day Book, April 21, 1904	5.0 × 10.2 × 6.3	—	*Bismya*, p. 261 no. 45
c	A483	Vessel, body fragment. Part of an E(?) sign. Alabaster Day Book, April 24, 1904	4.6 × 2.6 × 3.8	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 23; FAS 5, vol. 2, pp. 197–98, AnAdab 11; *SIA*, p. 13 no. 12; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 123, G 48
d	A491	Vessel, body fragment. Chlorite Day Book, April 7, 1904	6.1 × 3.9 × 1.1–0.7	—	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 691 no. 238, ADAB06

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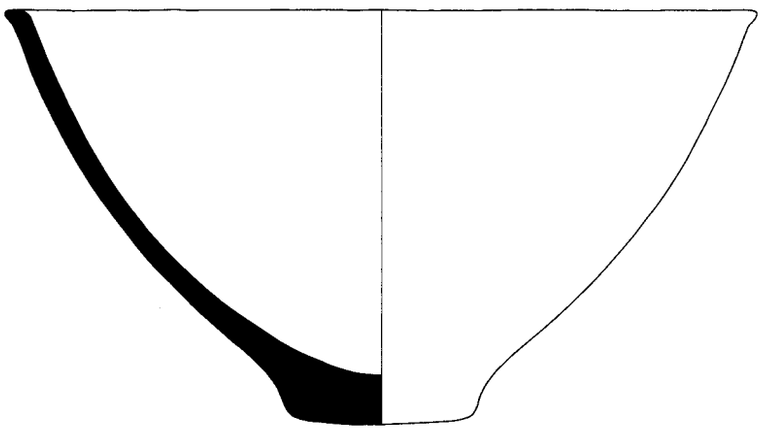

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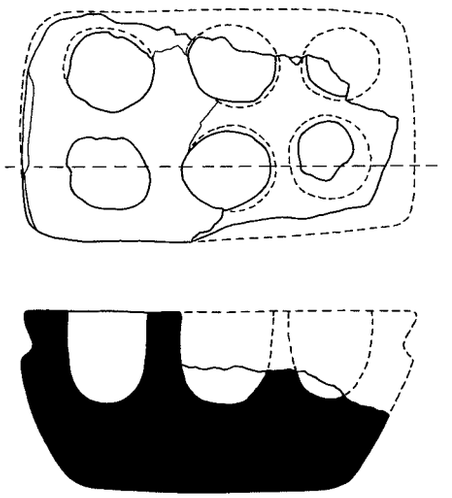

b

0 5 cm

c

0 5 cm

d

Stone vessels from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)

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Plate 67. Objects from Mound V without more specific provenience

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A194	Bowl, rim fragment. Schist Day Book, February 20, 1904	H. 10.6	—	*Bismya*, p. 269; Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 691, ADAB08 [with no indication of material]
b	A249	Mace-head. Gypsum Day Book, April 10, 1904	10.1 × 9.2	Frankfort, Jacobsen, and Preusser, *Tell Asmar and Khafaje*, fig. 54	—

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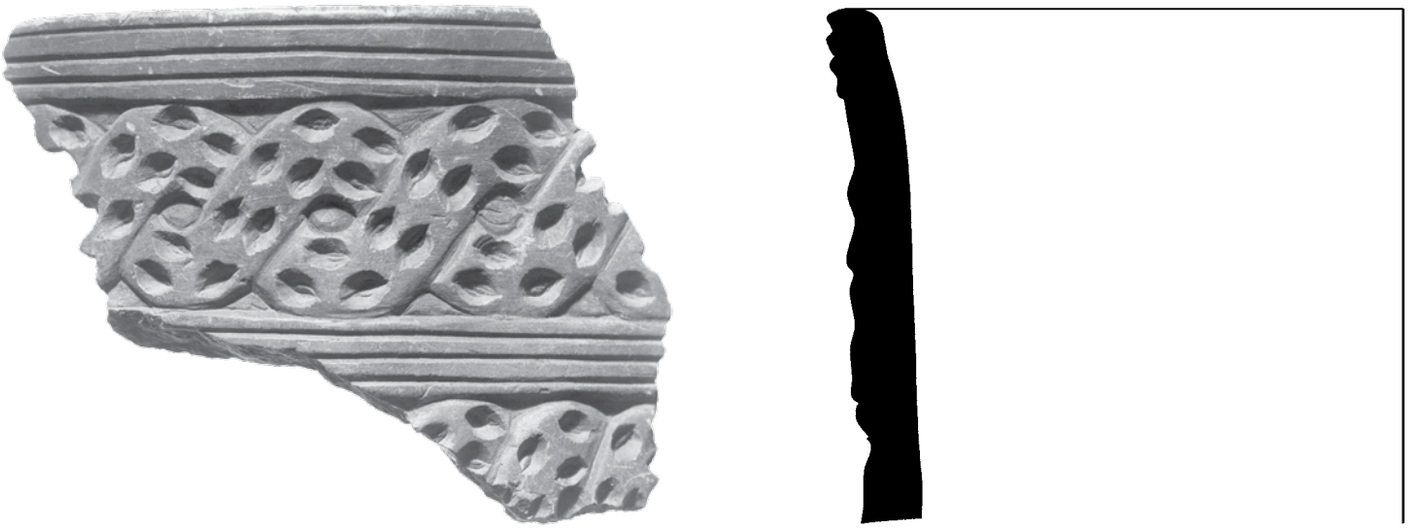
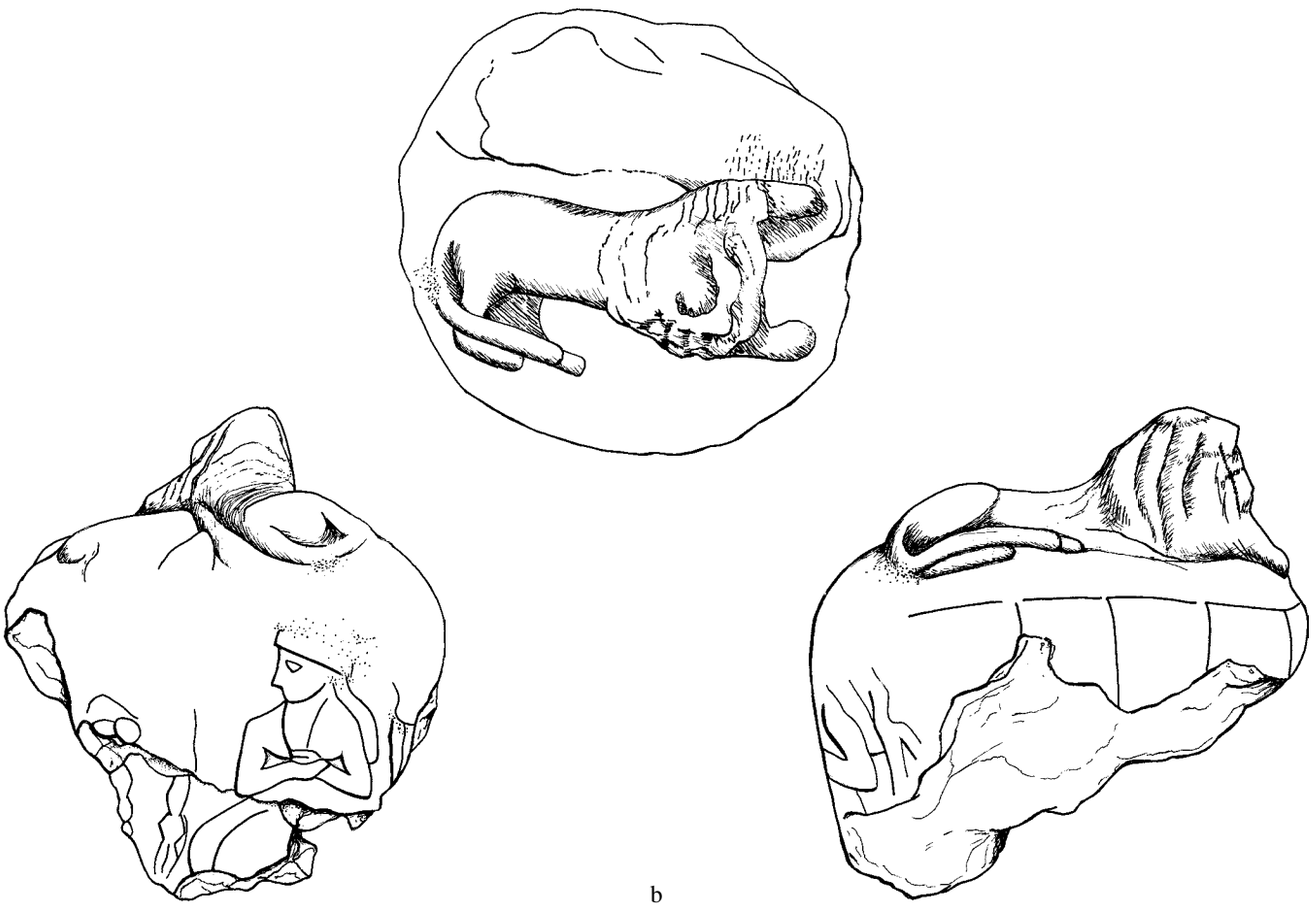


a



b

0 5 cm

Objects from Mound V without more specific provenience

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Plate 68. Objects from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A267	Bead. Shell Day Book, April 3, 1904	13.2 × 1.9 × 1.5	—	—
b	A268	Bead, fragment. Shell Day Book, April 6, 1904	9.6 × 1.4	—	—
c	A269	Bead. Shell Day Book, April 6, 1904	8.1 × 1.3	—	—
d	A312	Amulet in the form of a dog(?). Marble Day Book, February 3, 1904	2.4 × 3.0 × 0.8	—	*Bismya*, p. 274
e	A380	Plaque showing the head of a fish. Fragment. Baked clay Day Book, April 3, 1904	5.5 × 4.7 × 1.4	—	—
f	A378	Figurine in the form of a ram. Baked clay Day Book, February 12, 1904	7.9 × 17.0 × 9.3	Oates, Oates, and McDonald, *Excavations at Tell Brak*, p. 168, fig. 409:389	—

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a

b

c

d

e

f

Objects from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)

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Plate 69. Objects from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A537	Implement, T-shaped. Copper alloy Day Book April 21, 1904	L. 27.0 × W. 12.0; Shaft: 1.2 sq. cm	—	—
b	A538	Implement, T-shaped. Copper alloy Day Book April 21, 1904	L. 19.3 × W. 11.6; Shaft: 1.2 sq. cm	—	—
c	A544	Implement, blade. Copper alloy Day Book, February 6, 1904	22.5 × 5.0 × 0.6	—	*Bismya*, p. 308 [as from Mound III]
d	A516	Bracelet, fragment. Glass Day Book, February 10, 1904	1.9 × 1.1 × 0.9	—	—

Other objects from Mound V without more specific provenience, not illustrated					
—	A320	Inlay. Ivory	2.7 × 1.3 × 0.3	—	—
—	A473	Mace-head, fragment. Limestone Day Book, April 17, 1904	2.2 × 5.5	—	—
—	A1218	Gold leaf, fragment Day Book, January 6, 1904	4.2 × 2.6	—	—

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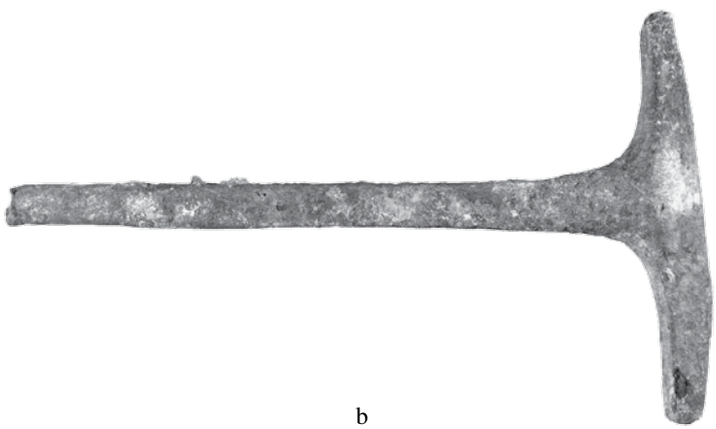
a



b

c

d

Objects from Mound V without more specific provenience (*cont.*)

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Plate 70. Peg from beneath the Earlier Temple on Mound V

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A545	Peg terminating in the figure of a reclining feline. Copper alloy Found 4.5 m below the level of the plano-convex brick platform standing erect. Day Book, April 16, 1904	47.8 × 5.8 × 4.1	—	*Bismya*, pp, 237–38; Ellis, *Foundation Deposits*, p. 56

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0 10 cm

Peg from beneath the Earlier Temple on Mound V

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a

b

(*a*) "Bench in Room A at X, with Adjoining Kilns" (N. 730) and (*b*) "Drain at X Especially Described" (N. 740)

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a

b

(*a*) “Fireplace Near Drain at X” (N. 741) and (*b*) “Drain Near Two Tenures” (N. 738)

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a

b

(*a*) "Five Small Vases Found in One Grave at X" (N. 753). The vessels shown are, from left to right: unidentified vessel, A1220 , A1226, A1204, A1195 (see pl. 75); (*b*) "Lamp[s] Found in Grave at X" (N. 767). The vessel on the left is A1205 (see pl. 75d), the one on the right is not in the Oriental Institute Museum collection

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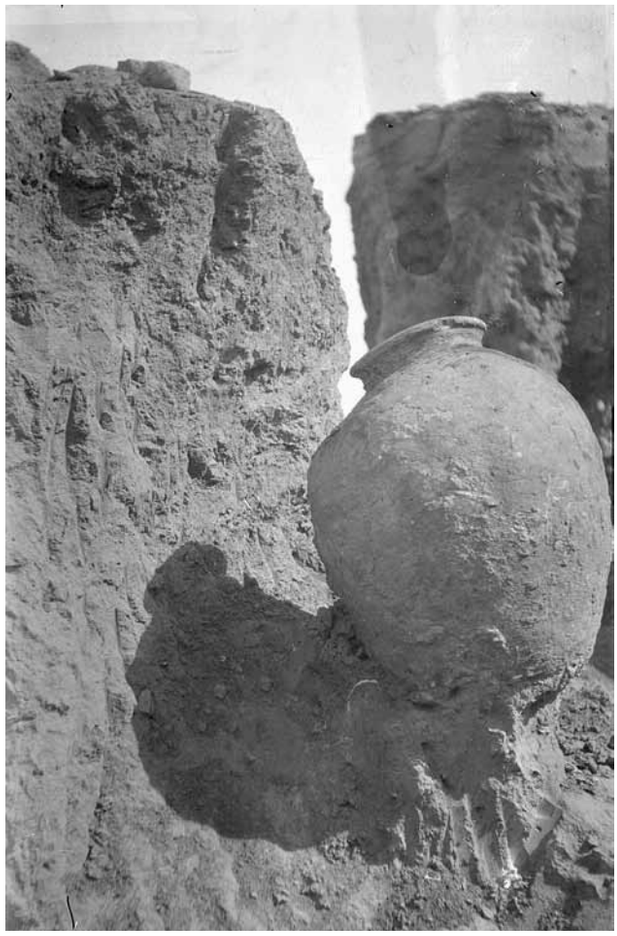

a

b

(*a*) "Burial Urn at X, about which Tablets were Found (in situ)" (N. 645) and
(*b*) "Two Small Vases Found in Trench at X" (N. 766)

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Plate 75. Pottery and stone vessels from Mound X

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A1226	Jar. Reddish buff ware; lighter reddish buff surface Report No. 49, April 21, 1905	H. 8.0	Moon, *Catalogue*, p. 97 no. 460	—
b	A1195	Jar. Reddish buff ware Report No. 49, April 21, 1905	H. 8.3	—	—
c	A1204	Jar. Pinkish buff ware; buff slip/self-slip exterior and interior neck. One hole near base Report No. 49, April 21, 1905	H. 11.9	Moon, *Catalogue*, p. 88 no. 430; Kish I, pl. 16:23; pl. 54:3, 5	—
d	A1205	Stand. Reddish ware; reddish buff slip/self-slip exterior and interior Report No. 49, April 21, 1905	H. 10.9	Gibson, Uch Tepe I, pl. 97:3; Moon, *Catalogue*, pp. 44–45 nos. 210–12; Kish I, pl. 54:29–32	—
e	A221	Bowl. Stone Day Book, February 4, 1904	H. 2.1	—	—
f	A1198	Jar. Reddish buff ware; buff slip or self-slip on much of exterior and interior neck. Base separately fashioned of coarse ware with a large amount of vegetal tempering. Two painted marks on shoulder in a black substance (bitumen?) Day Book, February 4, 1904	H. 20.6	Figure 11.1, herein; Moon, *Catalogue*, p. 126 no. 613; Gibson and McMahon, "Investigation," fig. 25:12	—

Another object from Mound X, not illustrated					
—	A1220	Jar. Same type as A1204. Reddish ware; reddish buff slip/self-slip exterior and interior neck Report No. 49, April 21, 1905	H. 11.3	Kish I, pl. 16:22	—

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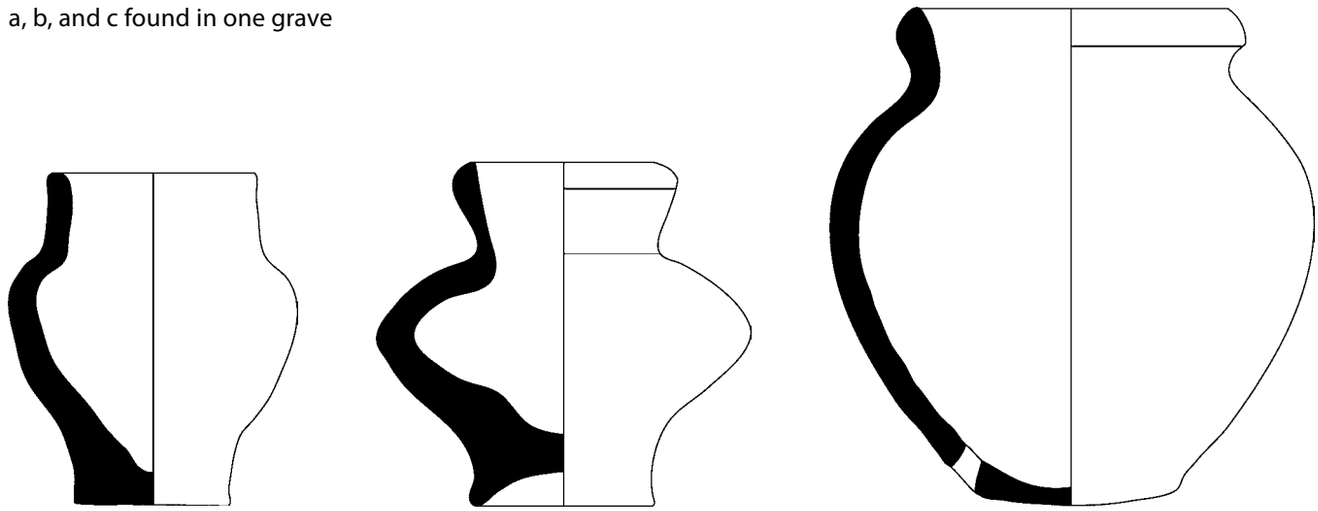
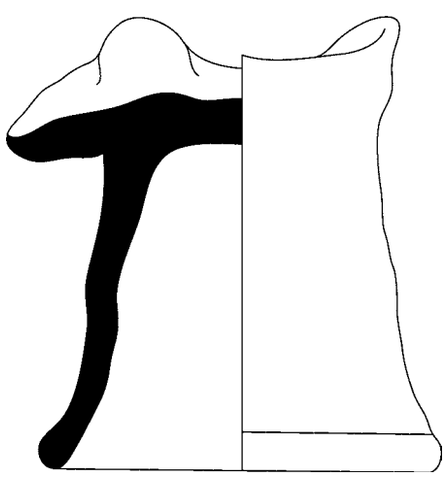
a, b, and c found in one grave

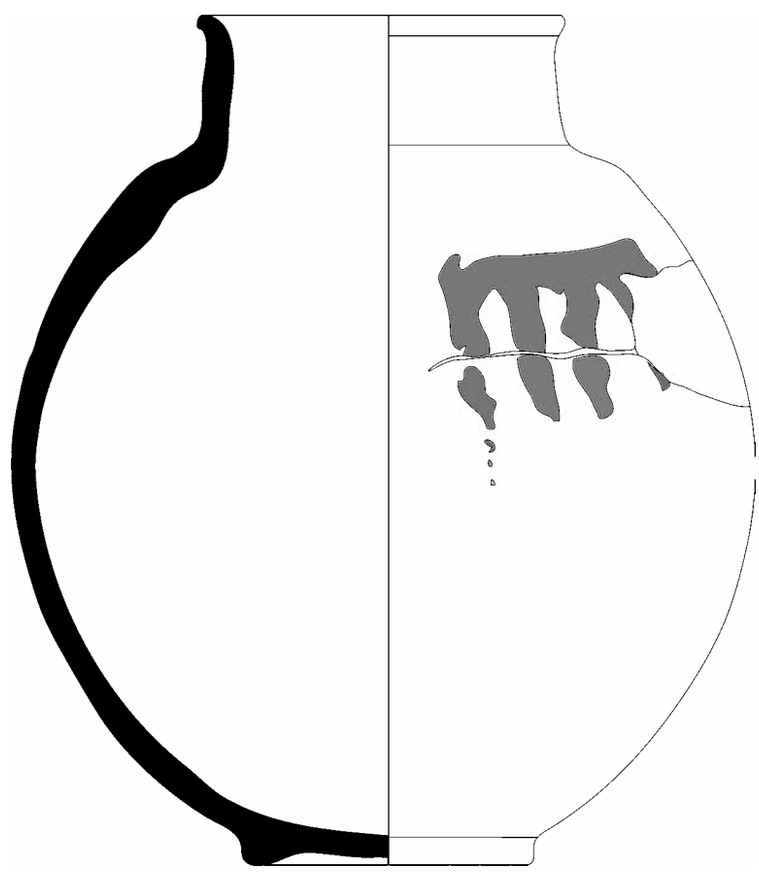


a b c

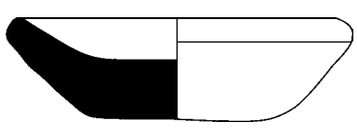


d

0 5 cm



e and f found in one grave



e f

Pottery and stone vessels from Mound X

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Plate 76. Objects from Mound VI

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A174	Statue, female(?). Head only. Gypsum Day Book, February 23, 1904	11.4 × 9.5 × 9.9	—	*Bismya*, pp. 252–53; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," pp. 22–24, figs. 17–18; Braun-Holziger, *Beterstatuetten*, p. 77
b	A254	Whetstone. Stone Day Book, February 23, 1904	19.0 × 2.2 × 1.9	—	—
		Another object from Mound VI, not illustrated			
—	A603	Ring attached to a shell. Copper alloy, shell Day Book, February 20, 1904	1.9 × 1.6 × 0.9	—	—

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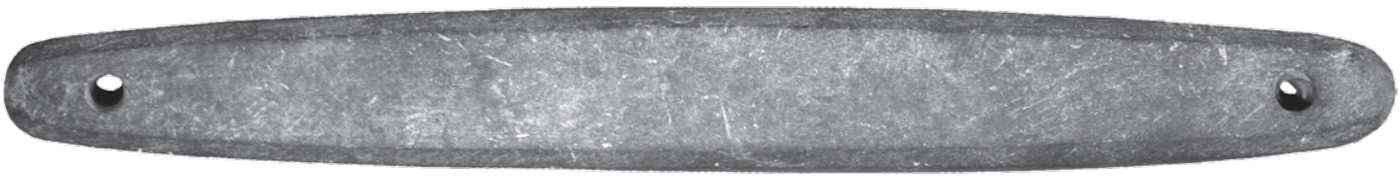
a



b

Objects from Mound VI

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Plate 77. Pottery vessels from Mound VI

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A451	Model boat. Reddish ware, buff slip interior and exterior Day Book, March 1, 1904	4.5 × 9.3 × 5.2	Göttlieb, *Schiffsmodelle*, nos. 14, 81–82	—
b	A1231	Jar, miniature. Reddish ware; parts of surface lighter reddish buff. Two holes in neck Day Book, March 1, 1904	H. 7.8	Delougaz, *Pottery*, A.656.720	—
c	A1234	Jar. Buff ware Day Book, March 1, 1904	H. 12.5	Delougaz, *Pottery*, B.664.540	—
d	A1199	Jar. Buff ware Day Book, March 1, 1904	H. 21.4	Delougaz, *Pottery*, B.547.320, C.547.320; UE 2, pl. 259:141; UE 7, pl. 106	—

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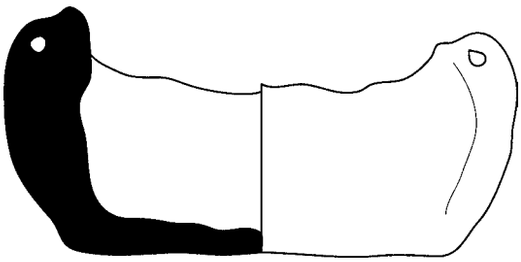
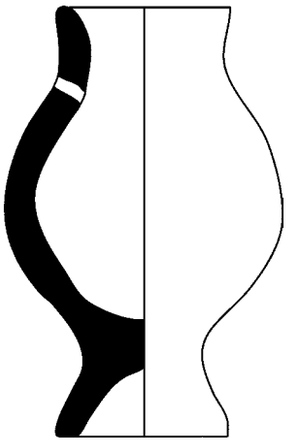
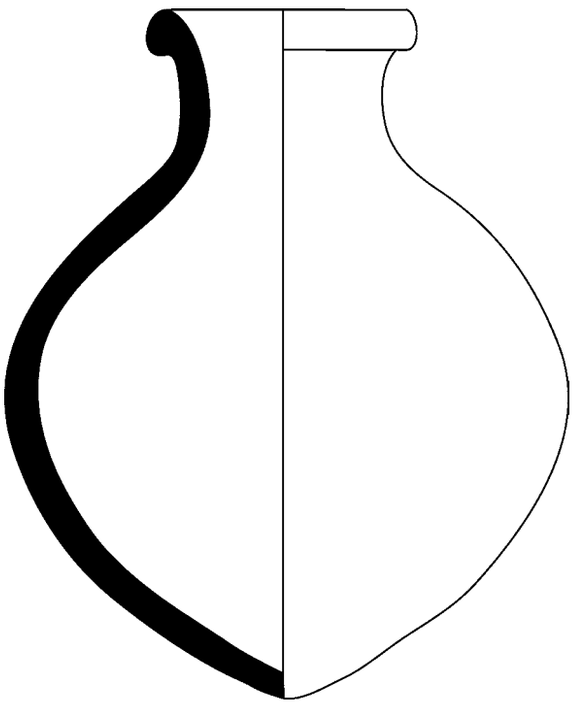


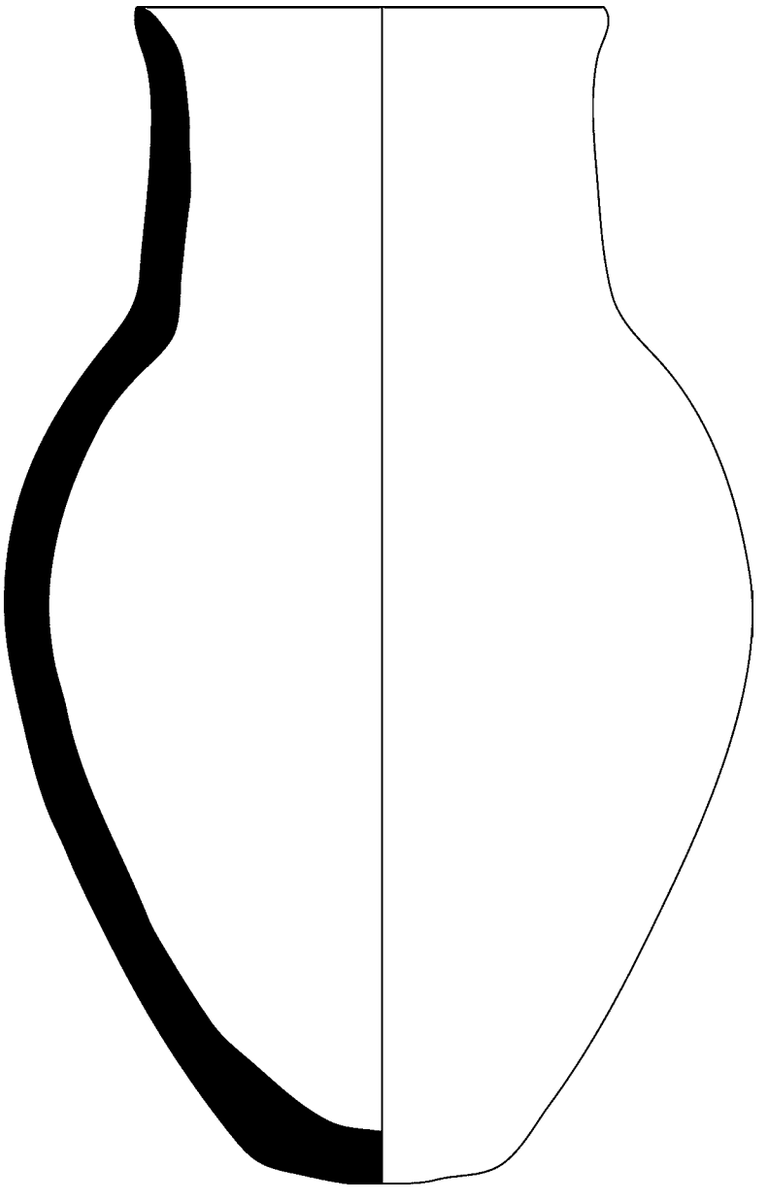
a



b



c



d

Pottery vessels from Mound VI

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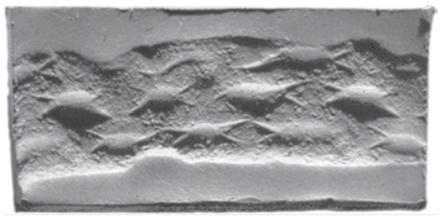
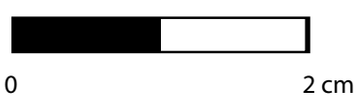


a

b



Objects from Mounds VII and IX

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A616	Cylinder seal. Calcite	1.7 × 1.3	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 70; Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 8, fig. 3
b	A299	Pendant in the form of a fish; perforated through mouth; tail missing. Dark, reddish brown stone	1.0 × 1.7 × 0.3	UE 2, pl. 142, U.10945	—

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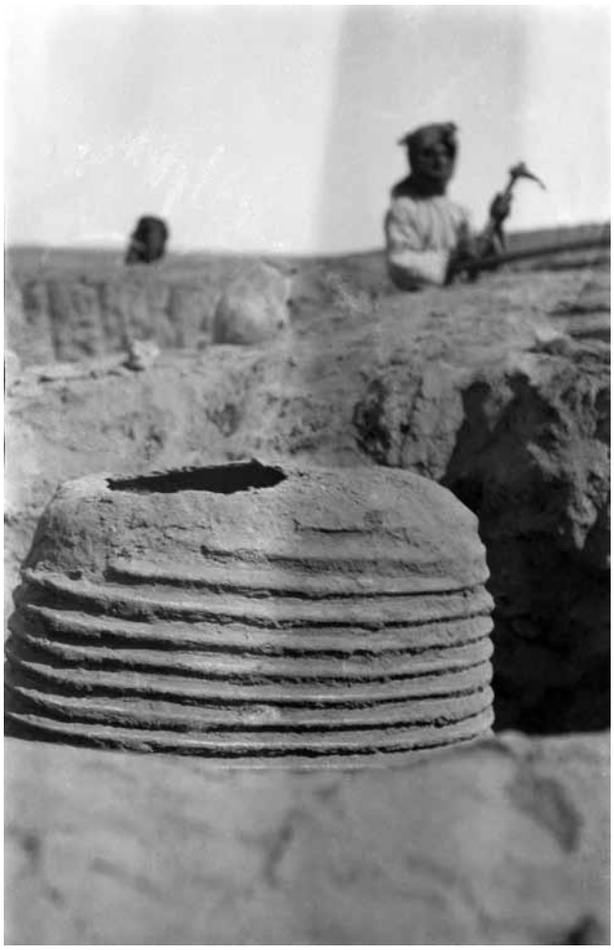

a

b

(*a*) "Burial Urn in situ at XVI" (N. 646 and P. 9454) and (*b*) What appears to be the burial urn shown in *a*, after excavation (N. 758)

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Plate 80. Objects of uncertain provenience: Sculpture and relief

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A310	Inlay, fragment. Rectangular. Incised figure of a soldier, missing below waist. Shell	2.1 × 1.8 × 0.4	—	*Bismya*, p. 274
b	A311	Inlay. Rectangular. Incised figure of a rearing stag with forelegs resting on branches. Shell	2.40 × 1.90 × 1.05	UE 2, pl. 100, U.8915A–B	—
c	A454	Inlay, rosette, fragment. Faience/frit, glazed; traces of blue-green glaze remain	3.3 × 4.4 × 1.3	—	—
d	A272	Inlay, fragment. Figure of a seated female(?) holding goblet in right hand and male date palm flowers(?) in left. Shell?	7.9 × 3.7 × 1.1	—	—
e	A250	Wall plaque, fragment. Limestone with traces of red (skirt and staff) and black (other incisions and horizontal dividing line) pigment For color photo, see pl. 106b Day Book, February 8, 1904: "Ahmed brought home"	5.8 × 7.1 × 2.1	—	*Bismya*, pp. 272–73; Boese, *Weihplatten*, pp. 85–86, pl. 34:2; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, pl. 15:1

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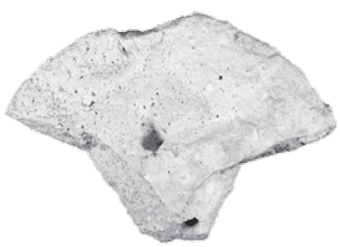
a

b

0 2 cm



c

d

e

0 5 cm

Objects of uncertain provenience: Sculpture and relief

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Plate 81. Objects of uncertain provenience: Chlorite/steatite vessels

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A502a–d	Bowl, rim fragments. Intercultural Style. Steatite	H. 5.2	—	*b:* Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 255, ADAB23
b	A493	Vessel, rim fragment. Chlorite	H. 6.0	—	—
c	A191a–c	Vessel, base and body fragments. Intercultural Style. Steatite/chlorite	H. 9.7	—	—

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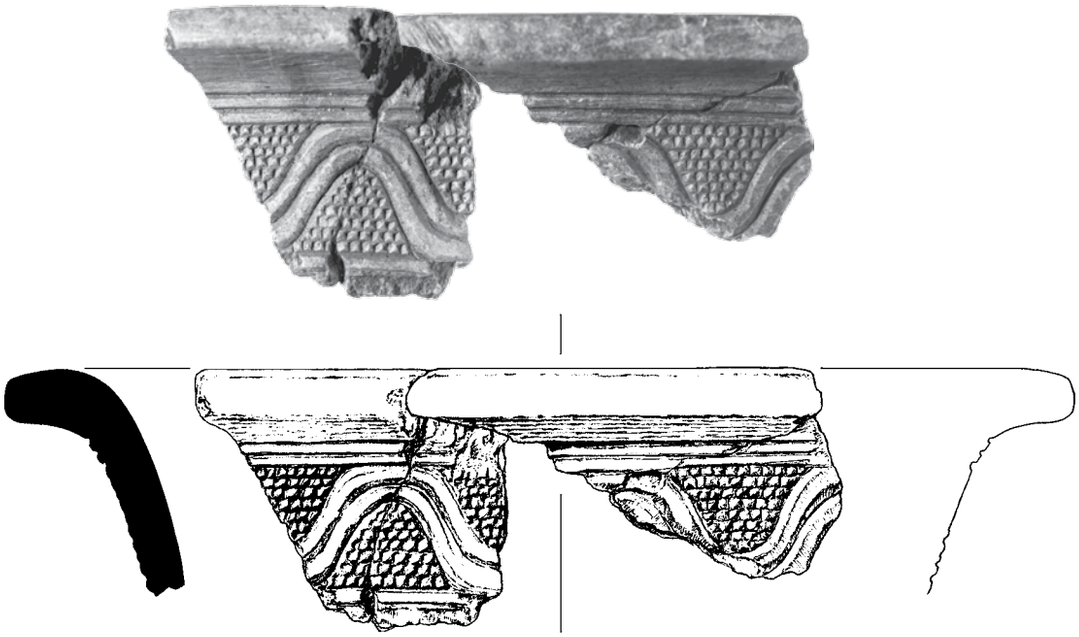
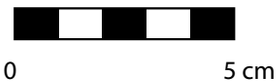
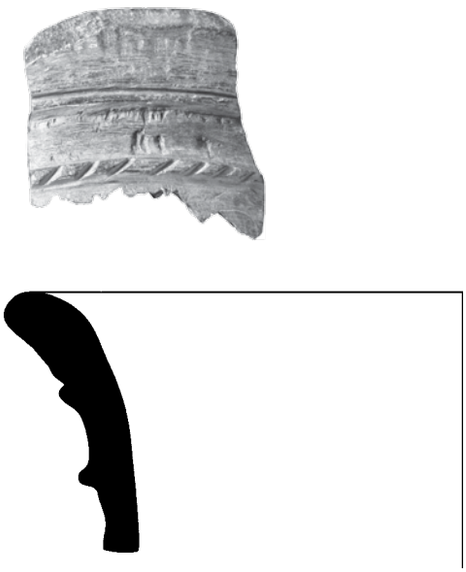


a





b

c

Objects of uncertain provenience: Chlorite/steatite vessels

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Plate 82. Objects of uncertain provenience: Intercultural Style stone vessels

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A497a	Bowl, rim fragment. Steatite	H. 5.4; D. rim 16.0	—	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 243, ADAB11
b	A497b	Vessel, body fragment. Steatite	3.9 × 3.6 × 0.8	—	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 245, ADAB13
c	A500	Vessel, body fragment. Steatite	6.7 × 6.8 × 2.0	—	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 249, ADAB17
d	A498a–b, 499a–d, 501b	Vessel, body fragments. Talc schist Stone and design are similar to A193 (pl. 53b), but there is no way to identify the pieces as part of a single vessel	*A499a joins A501b:* 10.3 × 6.4 × 1.0–1.4 *A498a joins A499c:* 6.8 × 5.3 × 1.4 *A498b:* 5.7 × 4.7 × 1.1 *A499b:* 3.0 × 3.8 × 2.0 *A499d:* 3.8 × 3.7 × 1.0–1.2	—	—
e	A501a, c	Vessel, body fragments. Talc. Design is similar to A193 (pl. 53b), but the stone is visually very different. Only A501a is illustrated	*a:* 9.7 × 3.9 × 1.1–1.6 *c:* 2.9 × 1.6 × 1.5	—	*a:* Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 247, ADAB15
f	A509a–c	Vessel, body fragments. Steatite. Appear to be from the same vessel as A504a–b	*a:* 10.0 × 7.2 × 0.8–1.1 *b:* 3.3 × 2.5 × 0.5 *c:* 7.1 × 3.1 × 1.0	—	*a:* Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 248, ADAB16 *c:* Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 692 no. 253, ADAB21
g	A504a–b	Vessel, body fragments. Steatite. Appear to be from the same vessel as A509a–c. Only A504a is illustrated	*a:* 11.0 × 6.8 × 1.4–1.9 *b:* 3.7 × 0.9 × 1.5	—	—

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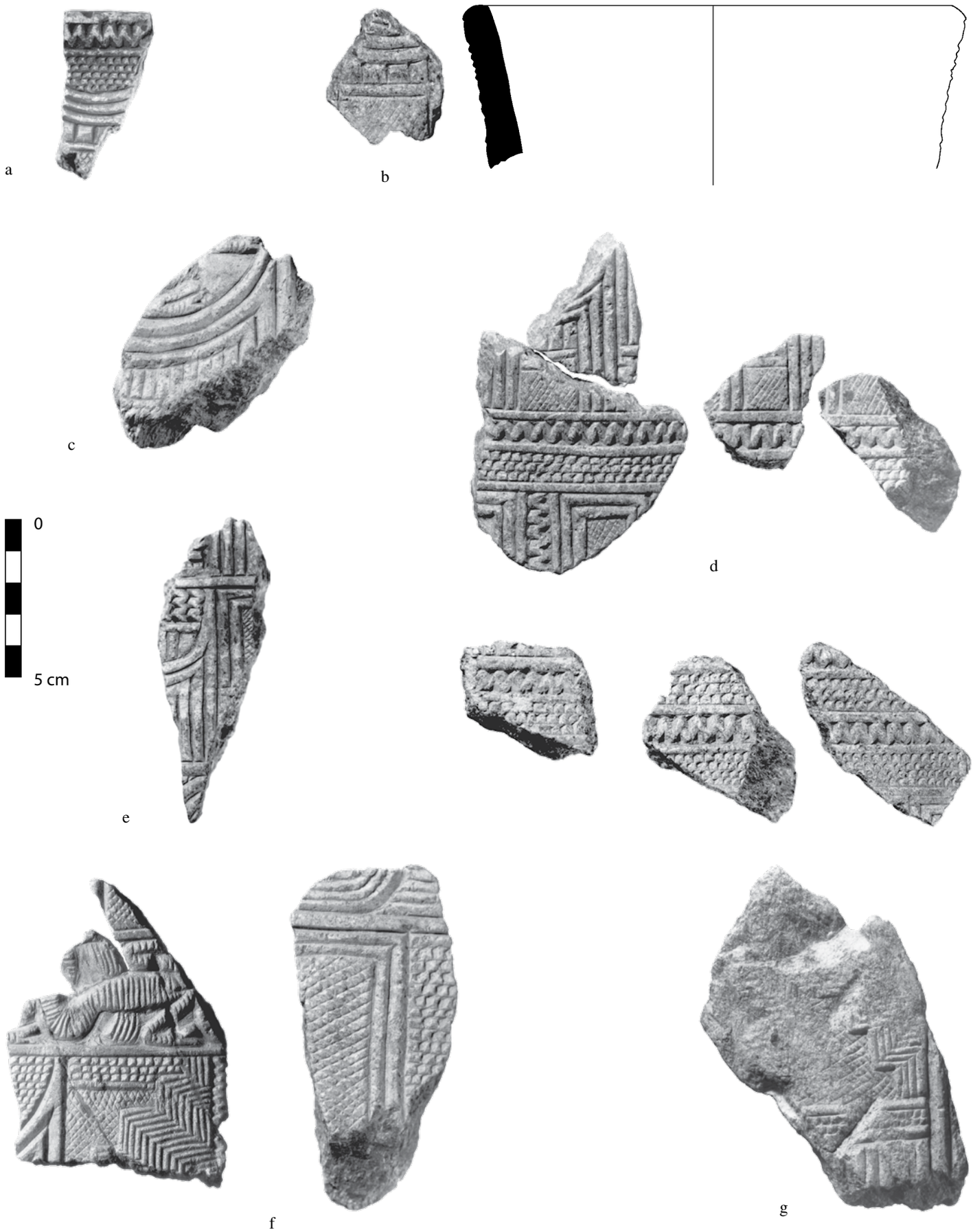

Objects of uncertain provenience: Intercultural Style stone vessels

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Plate 83. Objects of uncertain provenience: Intercultural Style stone vessels (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A476	Vessel fragment? Incisions filled with black bituminous substance. Chlorite	14.6 × 1.2 × 4.0	—	—
b	A492	Vessel, body fragment. Intercultural Style. Chlorite	3.1 × 2.8 × 0.8	—	—
c	A494	Vessel, body fragment. Intercultural Style. Chlorite	4.6 × 2.4 × 0.7–0.8	Very similar to A196a–b; 197a–b from Mound V (pl. 52), but not part of the same vessel	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 691 no. 234, ADAB02
d	A496	Vessel, body fragment. Intercultural Style. Steatite	7.6 × 5.4 × 2.8	Majidzadeh, *Jiroft*, pp. 16–17, 112–13.	—
e	A495	Vessel, body fragment. Intercultural Style. Steatite	12.8 × 5.5 × 1.8–2.4	Kohl, "Seeds of Upheaval," p. 691 no. 239, ADAB07	—
f	A222	Bowl. Tremolite, chlorite schist	3.0–3.8	—	—

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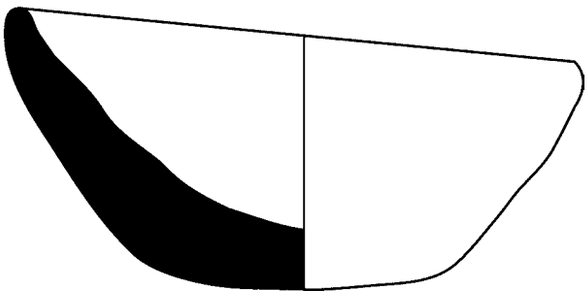

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Objects of uncertain provenience: Intercultural Style stone vessels (*cont.*)

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Plate 84. Objects of uncertain provenience: Stone vessels

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A203	Vessel, rim fragment. Travertine	H. 3.2	—	—
b	A207	Bowl. Travertine	H. 9.7	—	—
c	A215	Bowl fragment. Possibly faintly inscribed. Sandstone	H. 7.7	—	*SIA*, p. 13 no. 20
d	A224	Bowl. Limestone	H. 3.4	—	—

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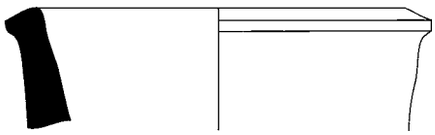

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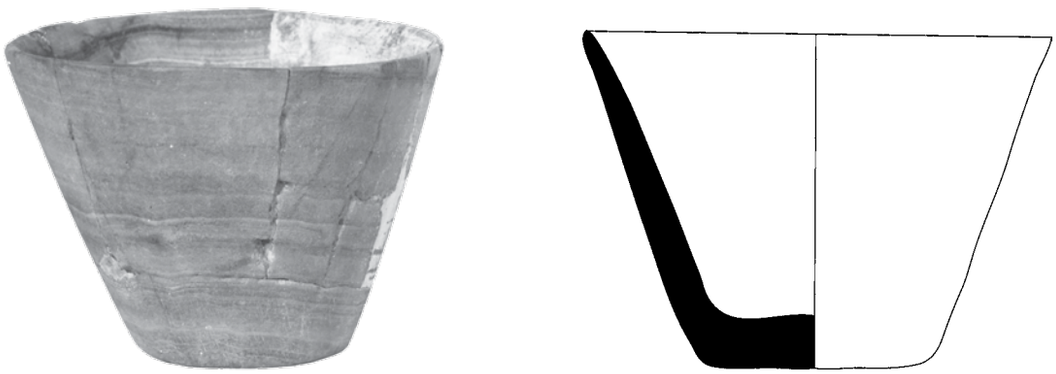

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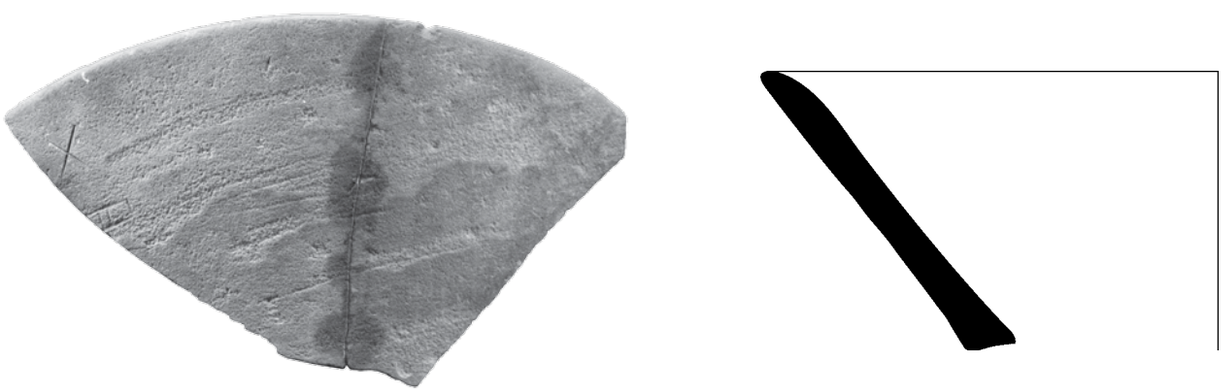

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Objects of uncertain provenience: Stone vessels

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Plate 85. Objects of uncertain provenience: Stone vessels (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A232	Bowl, profile fragment. Part of an É sign preserved. Buff limestone	H. 6.7	—	*SIA*, p. 14 no. 22
b	A242+ A485	Rectangular plate, fragments. Pink limestone	4.2 × 23.7	—	—
c	A486	Bowl, profile fragment. Pink limestone	8.0–8.5	—	—
d	A246	Lamp. Alabaster	6.6 × 15.8 × 8.9	—	*Bismya*, pp. 270–72

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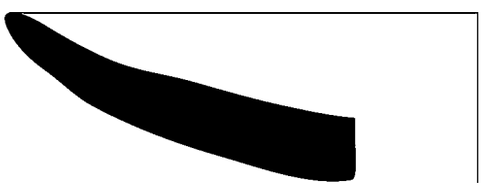

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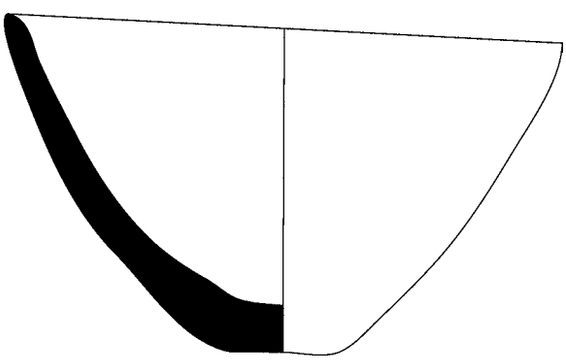

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Objects of uncertain provenience: Stone vessels (*cont.*)

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Plate 86. Objects of uncertain provenience: Stone vessel

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A441	Jar, rim, neck, and body fragments. Bitumen This is probably the "large bitumen vase" mentioned in Day Book, April 27, 1904, and Report No. 18	H. 11.0	Delougaz, *Pottery*, pl. 48d	—

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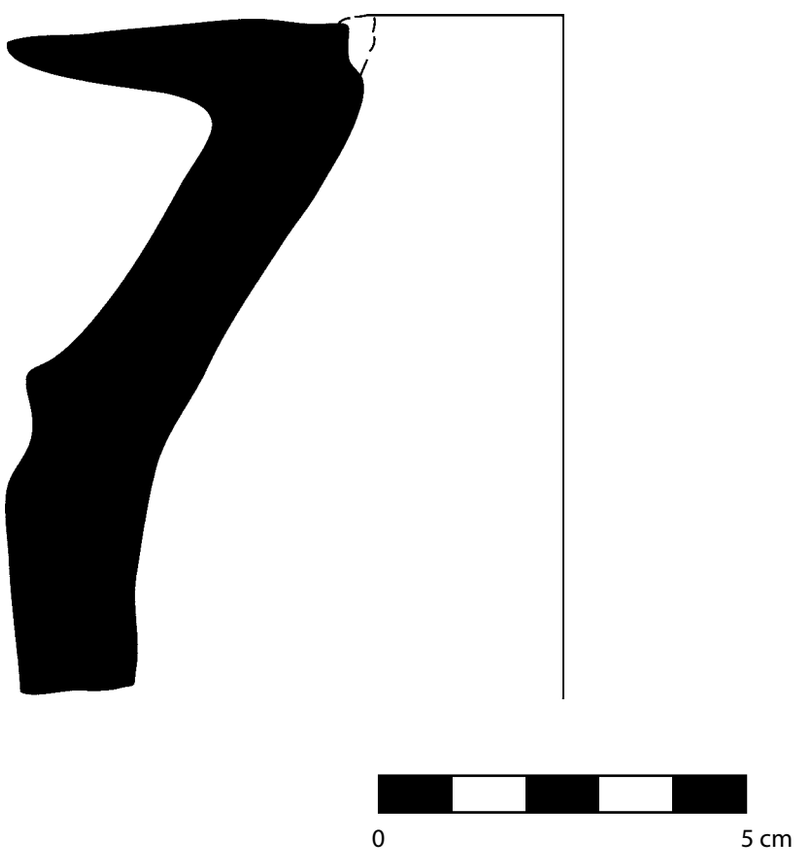

Objects of uncertain provenience: Stone vessel

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Plate 87. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A448	Jar. Reddish ware	H. 5.9	Delougaz, *Pottery*, pl. 111, A.653.540	—
b	A1203	Jar. Buff ware with lighter buff slip or self-slip exterior and interior of neck	H. 8.6	—	—
c	A1207	Jar. Pinkish buff ware, buff slip or self-slip exterior and interior of neck	H. 9.1	—	—
d	A1229	Jar. Greenish ware	H. 8.0	Delougaz, *Pottery*, B.543.520	—
e	A1210	Jar. Pinkish buff ware with greenish buff slip or self-slip	H. 10.1	—	—
f	A1219	Jar. Buff ware	H. 12.4	Compare Delougaz, *Pottery*, B.754.540	—

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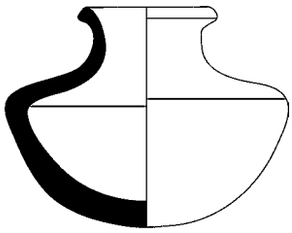

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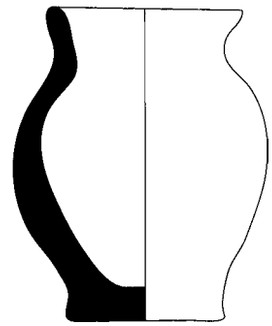

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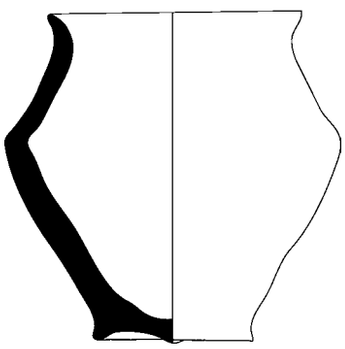

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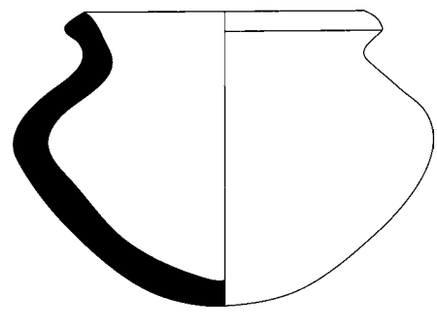

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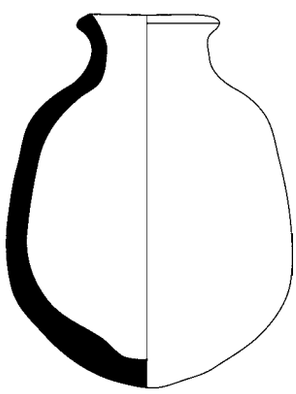

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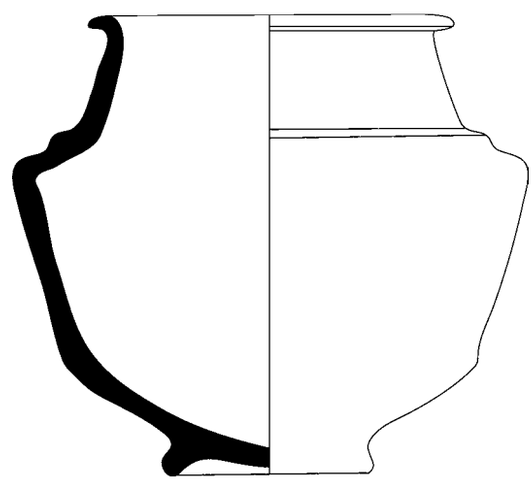

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Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels

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Plate 88. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A449	Jar. Handmade. Reddish ware with reddish buff slip	H. 9.8	UE 7, pl. 111:108	—
b	A1200	Jar. Reddish ware with buff slip or self-slip exterior and lighter reddish buff surface interior	H. 22.0	—	—
c	A1233	Jar. Reddish ware, lighter pinkish buff surfaces exterior and interior	H. 17.3	—	—
d	A1224	Jar. Greenish buff ware	H. 20.3	—	—
e	A1227	Jar. Pinkish buff ware with lighter pinkish buff surface	H. 20.0	Moon, *Catalogue*, nos. 451–53; Delougaz, *Pottery*, B.176.224a–b	—
f	A1202	Jar. Pinkish buff ware with greenish buff slip or self-slip exterior and interior; base (now broken) separately fashioned of coarse ware with a large amount of vegetal tempering	H. 24.5	—	—

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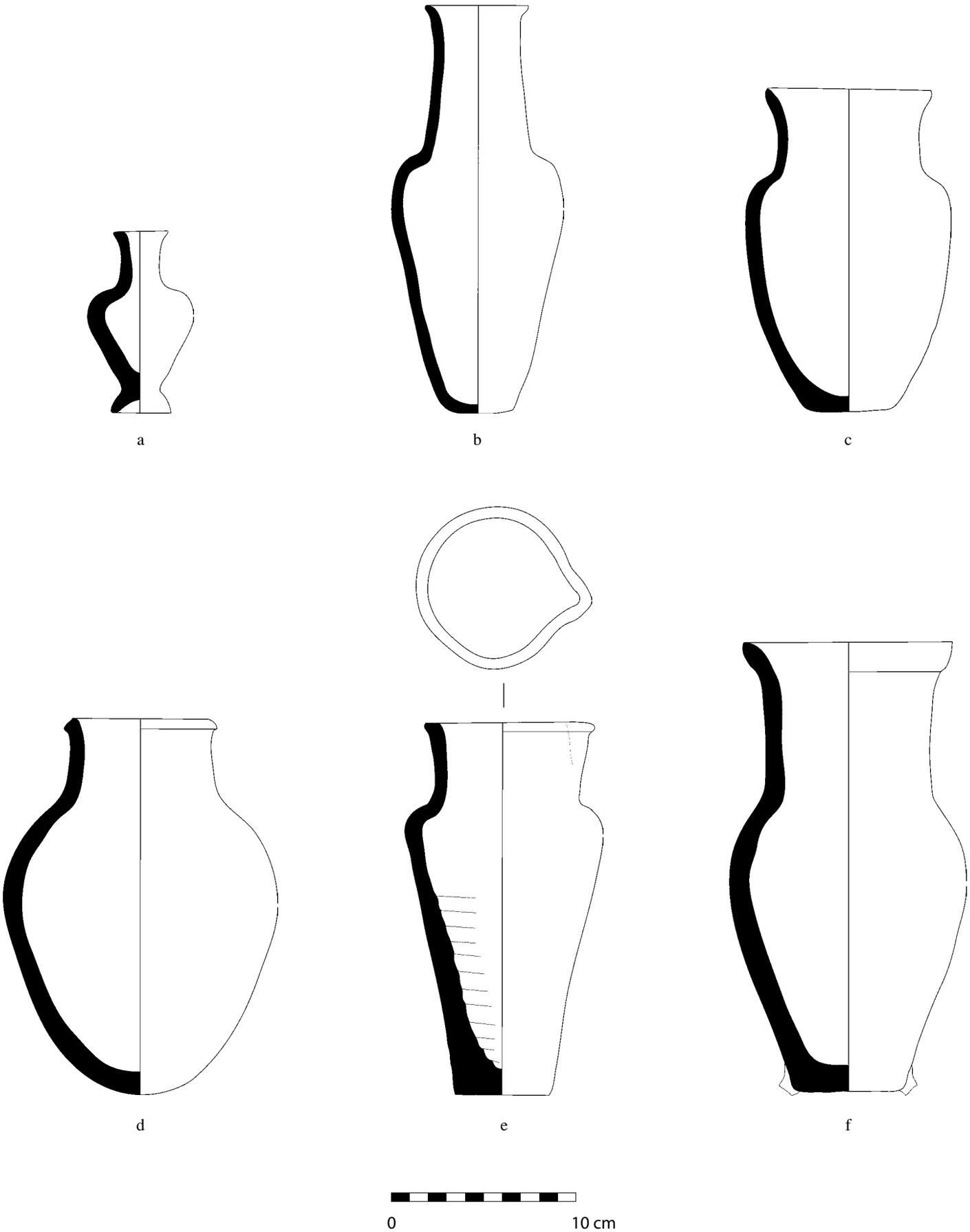

Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)

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Plate 89. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A1212	Jar. Buff clay with lighter greenish buff slip or self-slip interior and exterior; base separately fashioned of slightly coarser ware	H. 25.8	UE 7, pl. 107:70	—
b	A1222	Jar. Reddish buff ware; base separately fashioned of coarse ware with a large amount of vegetal tempering	H. 23.3	Moon, *Catalogue*, no. 522; Delougaz, *Pottery*, C.506.470a	—
c	A1223	Jar. Buff ware with lighter greenish buff surface	H. 22.6	UE 7, pl. 110:94; Hansen, "Relative Chronology," fig. 46	—
d	A436	Jar. Greenish ware. Base fashioned separately of coarse ware with a large amount of vegetal tempering	H. 39.0	—	—
e	A435	Jar. Base fashioned separately of coarse ware with a large amount of vegetal tempering	H. 43.4	Hansen, "Relative Chronology," fig. 47	—

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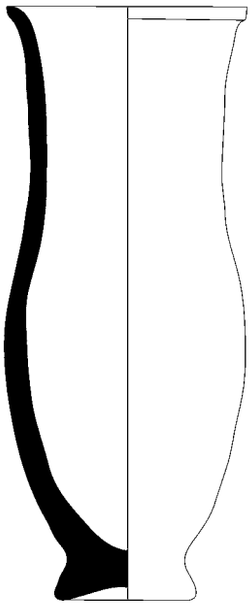

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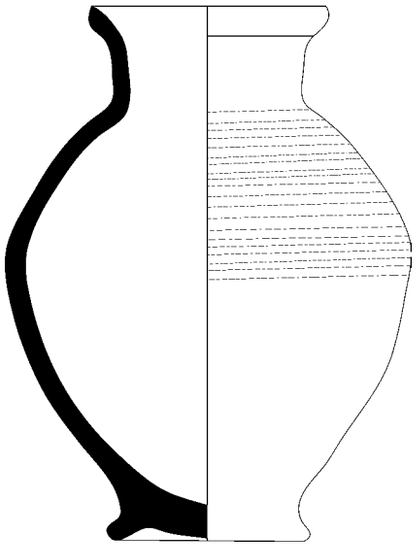

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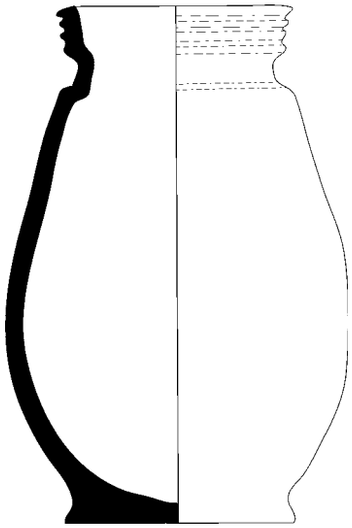

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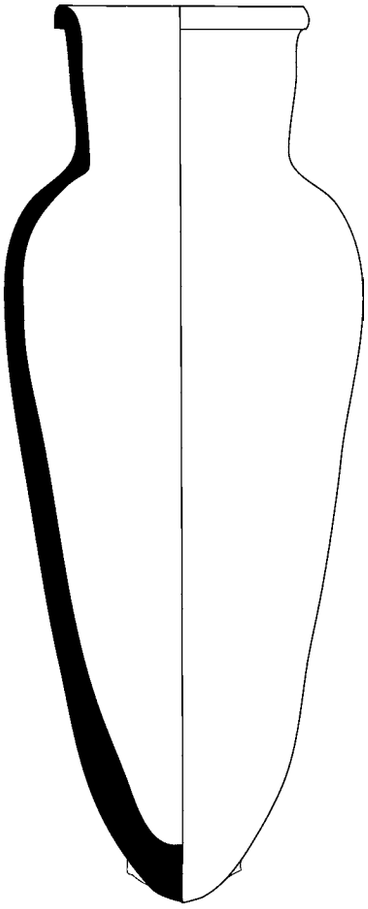

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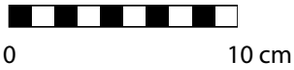

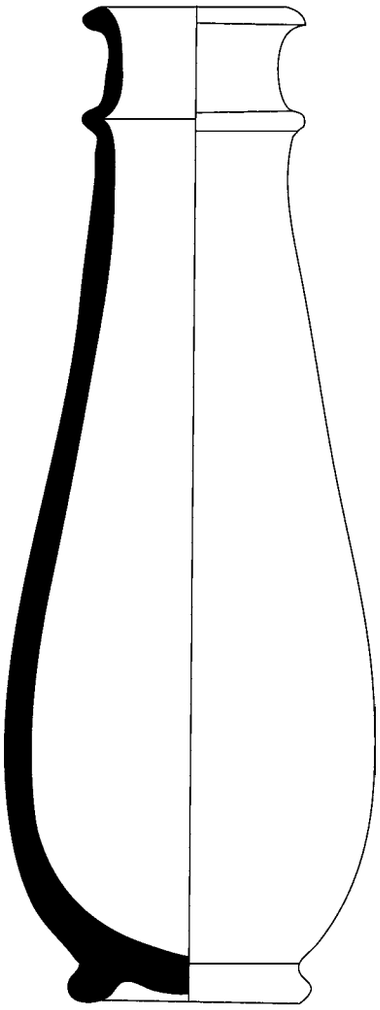

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Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)

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Plate 90. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A1237	Cup, conical. Buff ware	H. 7.5	Moon, *Catalogue*, no. 93; Delougaz, *Pottery*, B.003.200	—
b	A1225	Cup. Reddish buff ware; portions of surface buff	H. 6.7	Moon, *Catalogue*, nos. 78, 84, 89–91; Delougaz, *Pottery*, B.003.200	—
c	A447	Bowl. Buff clay with greenish buff slip or self-slip	H. 6.0	Delougaz, *Pottery*, B.043.210a	—
d	A446	Jar. Fine reddish ware with slightly lighter reddish surface	H. 8.3	—	—
e	A1196	Jar. Pinkish buff ware with lighter pinkish buff surface	H. 11.7	Delougaz, *Pottery*, pl. 113g, B.556.540, B.645.540; Hansen, "Relative Chronology," fig. 41b	—
f	A1206	Jar. Pinkish buff ware with lighter pinkish buff surface; red pigment on rim, neck, and shoulder	H. 12.8	—	—
g	A1235	Jar. Pinkish buff ware	H. 13.2	—	—

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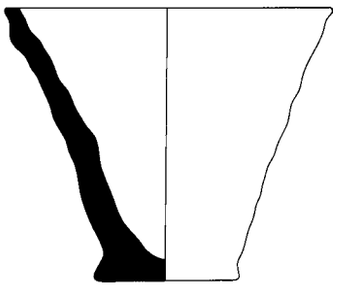

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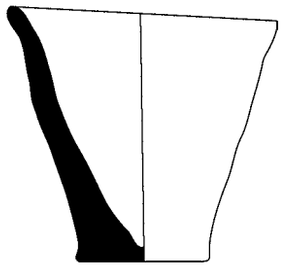

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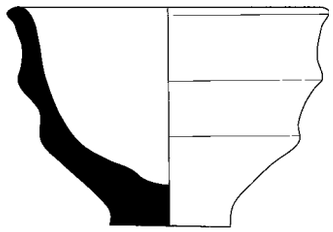

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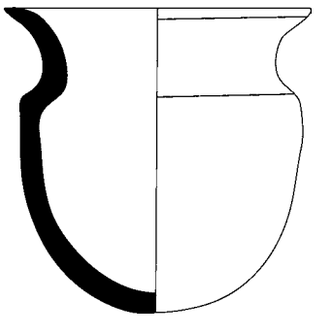

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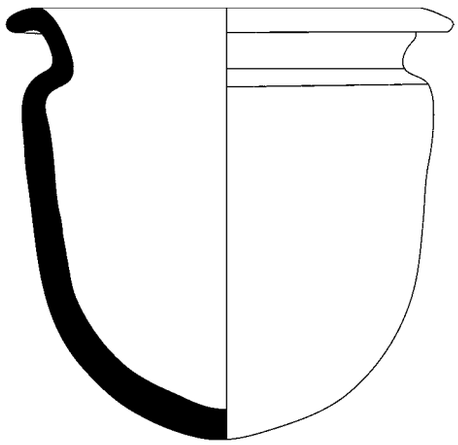

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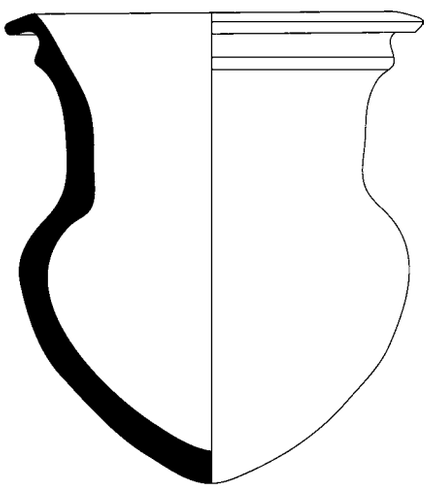

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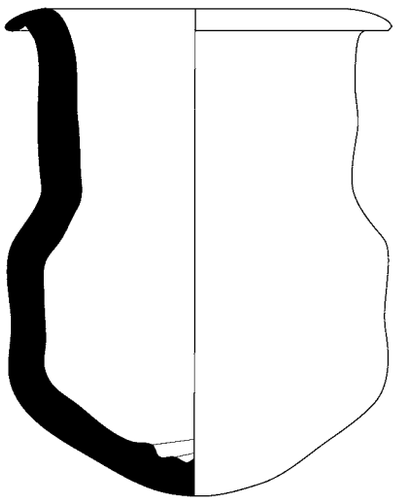

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Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (cont.)

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Plate 91. Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A437	Sherd. Probably from a fruit stand. Baked clay	16.5 × 9.4 × 1.3–1.6	Moon, "Distribution," nos. 213–61; McMahon, Nippur V, pl. 80:5	*Bismya*, p. 348
b	A443	Strainer. Pinkish ware; part of surface buff	H. 3.7	—	—
c	A452	Lid(?). Molded decoration and small pierced "handle." Greenish ware	2.0 × 12.1 × 6.0	Moon, *Catalogue*, nos. 140–41; Delougaz, *Pottery*, A.041.503	—
d	A461	Sherd. Incised decoration. Reddish ware; buff slip exterior applied after incisions	4.9 × 6.3 × 1.0	—	—

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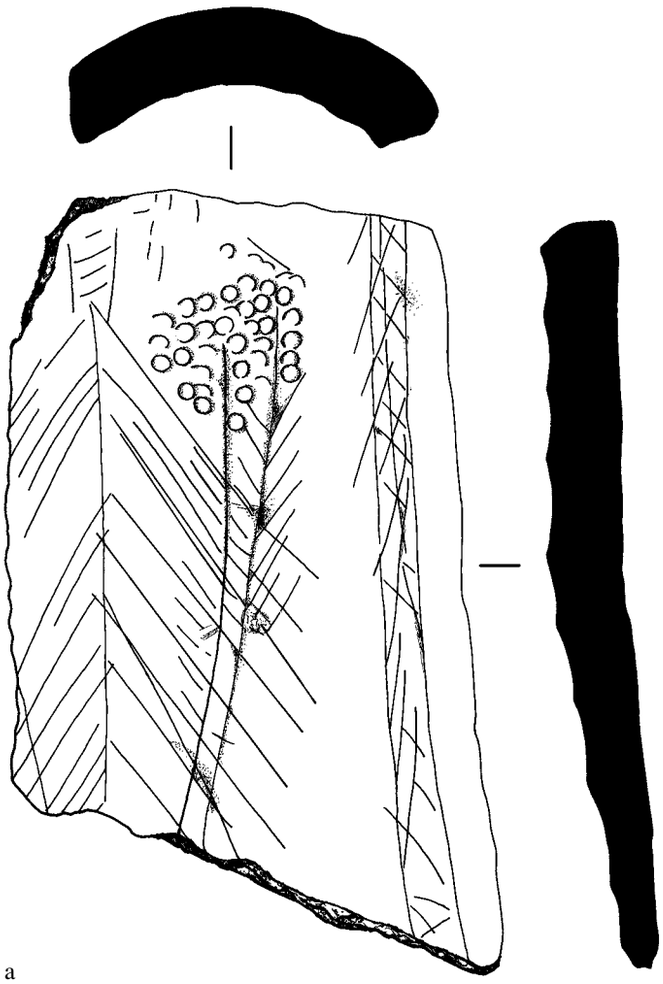

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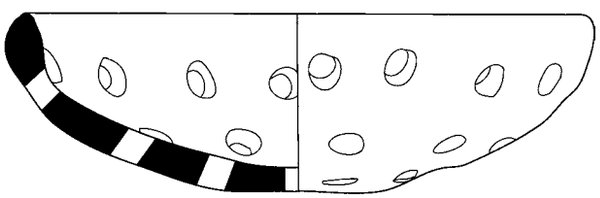

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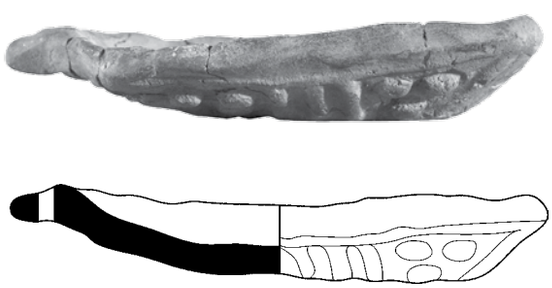

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Objects of uncertain provenience: Pottery vessels (cont.)

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Plate 92. Objects of uncertain provenience: Cylinder seals

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A612	Cylinder seal or bead. Geometric design. Calcite	2.2 × 0.9	Frankfort, *Stratified Cylinder Seals*, nos. 350, 406	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 71
b	A520	Cylinder seal. Anhydrite	3.4 × 2.1	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 11
c	A622	Cylinder seal. Gypsum	3.6 × 2.7		Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 72
d	A521	Cylinder seal. Shell	3.1 × 1.5	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 7
e	A524	Cylinder seal. Alabaster	3.3 × 2.6	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 9
f	A531	Cylinder seal. Basalt	3.3 × 2.0	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 23
g	A619	Cylinder seal. Serpentinized basalt (Presented to Mr. H. J. Patten, October 15, 1937. Present whereabouts unknown)	2.9 × 1.8		Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 74

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Objects of uncertain provenience: Cylinder seals

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Plate 93. Objects of uncertain provenience: Cylinder seals (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A621	Cylinder seal. Perforation from one end complete; second perforation begun but not completed. Altered felsite	3.9 × 2.5		Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 73
b	A613	Cylinder seal. Shell	3.2 × 1.7	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 79
c	A530	Cylinder seal. Marble Inscription: "Dudu, scribe"	2.6 × 1.4	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 14; *JAC* 3, p. 11 [said to be from Mound III with no substantiating information]
d	A532 (Not found)	Cylinder seal. Quartz Inscription: "[PN], servant of Martu"	2.3 × 1.1	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 51
e	A533	Cylinder seal. Calcite (Deaccessioned. Presented to Dr. Theodore W. Robinson, Chicago, October 15, 1937. Present whereabouts unknown)	2.5 × 1.4	—	*Bismya*, p. 303, top; Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 25
f	A617	Cylinder seal. Calcite	2.5 × 1.8	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 78
g	A620	Cylinder seal. Baked clay Inscription: "Gimil-Dumuzi, son of Amrudali(?), servant of Adad, son of Anna"	2.8 × 1.3	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 98
h	A614	Cylinder seal. Design largely erased, presumably in order to be recarved. Calcite	2.5 × 1.6	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 76
i	A618	Cylinder. Unperforated, with bitumen on one end, presumably in preparation for boring and carving for use as a cylinder seal. Calcite	3.2 × 2.1	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 68

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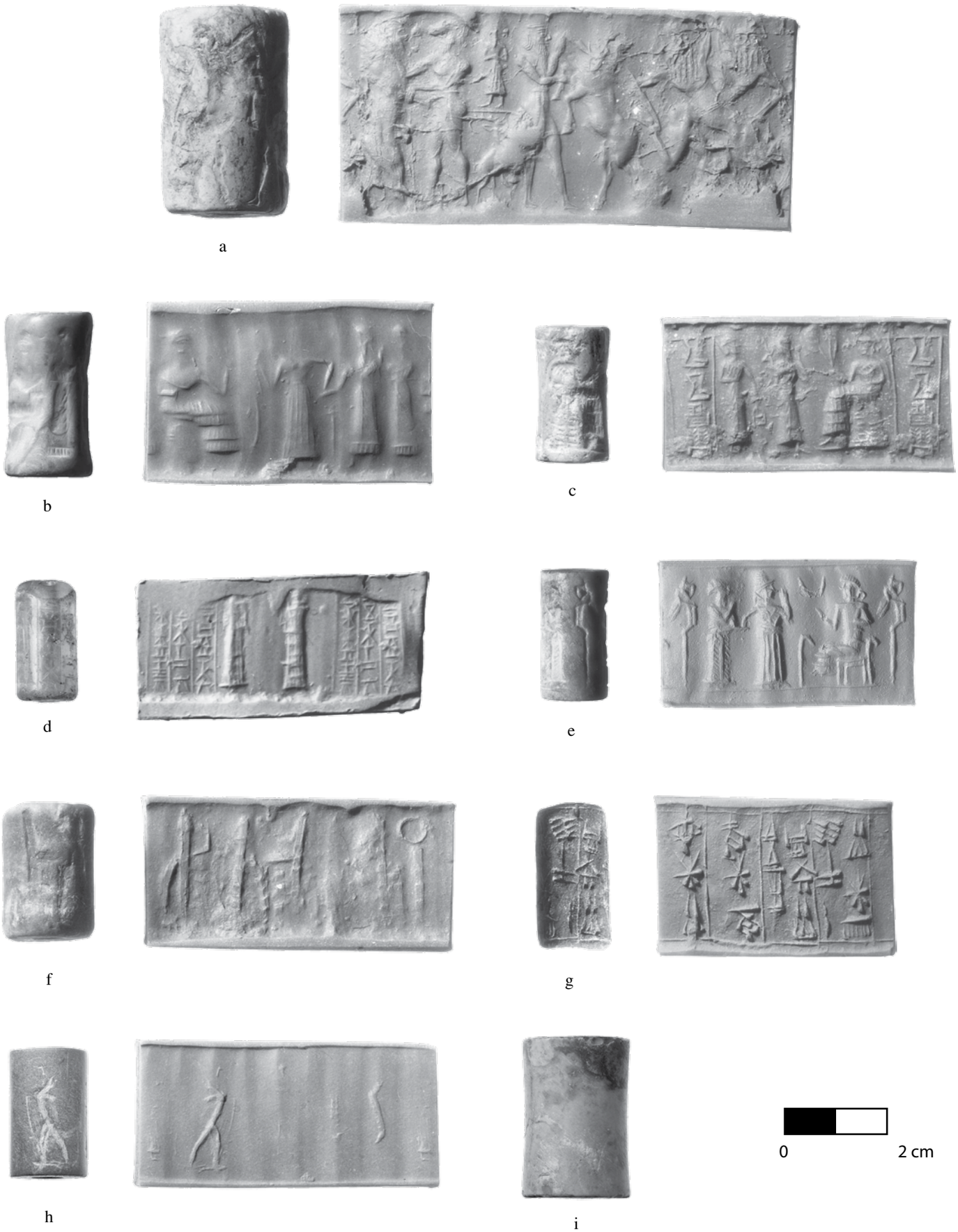

Objects of uncertain provenience: Cylinder seals (*cont.*)

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Plate 94. Objects of uncertain provenience: Seal impressions

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A744	Tablet-like object with the impression of the inscription and two figures from a cylinder seal. Clay Inscription: "[PN], son of Nur-Bau, servant of [PN]"	3.7 × 5.1 × 2.1	—	—
b	A827	Sealing, fragment, with cylinder seal impression; impressions of string on reverse. Clay	4.4 × 4.3 × 1.4	—	—
c	A859	Trial-piece(?). Rectangular tablet-like object with the impression of the inscription and one figure from a cylinder seal. Clay Inscription: "Warad-Shamash, son of [PN]"	4.0 × 3.4 × 1.7	—	*Bismya*, p. 301
d	A867	Sealing, fragment. Preserves part of the rolling of a seal. On right, deity holding rod and ring with one leg resting on a square box faces worshipper in rounded turban. Cuneiform inscription behind deity. Clay Inscription: Scattered signs ending "servant of Nintu"	3.3 × 3.4 × 1.3	—	*Bismya*, p. 301; *JAC* 3, p. 11 [said to be from Mound III with no substantiating information]; *SIA*, p. 342
e	A1132	Door sealing. Clay	6.8 × 6.6 × 3.5	—	—

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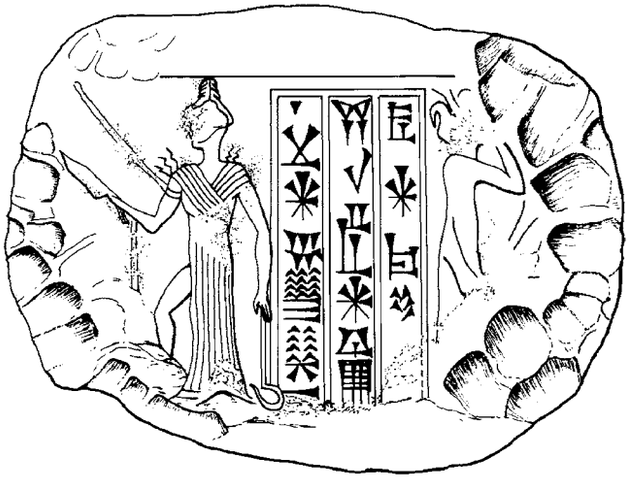

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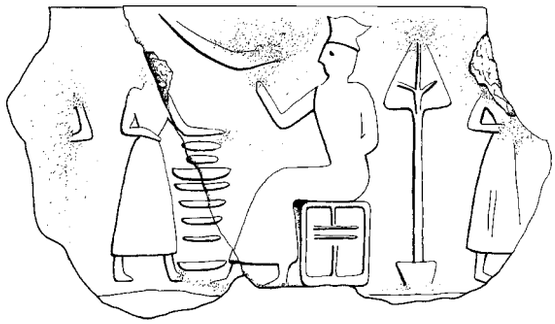

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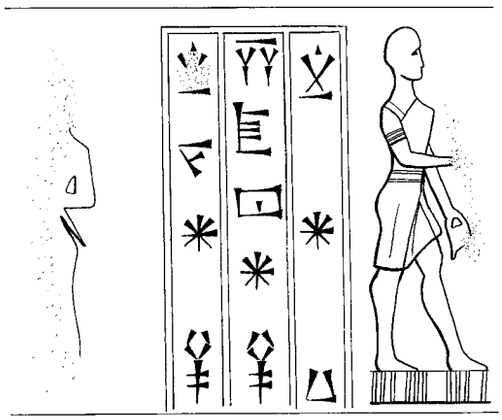

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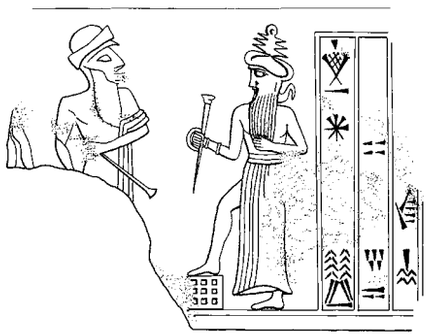

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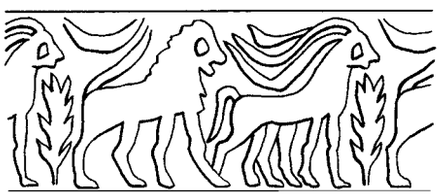

e

Objects of uncertain provenience: Seal impressions

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Plate 95. Objects of uncertain provenience: Figurines and plaques

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A339	Plaque showing goddess in flounced robe and horned crown holding a goat/ibex. Baked clay	11.3 × 5.0 × 2.5	—	—
b	A341	Figurine, male holding unidentifiable object against chest. Baked clay	13.2 × 6.8 × 3.5	—	See Mound I, n. 173
c	A353	Plaque showing naked female. Baked clay	12.8 × 4.4 × 2.7	Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs*, no. 452	—
d	A346	Figurine. Head and shoulders only. Baked clay	6.9 × 5.5 × 2.6	—	—
e	A357	Plaque showing bull-man grasping standard. Lower half missing. Baked clay	9.6 × 8.8 × 3.2	—	—
f	A355	Figurine, female. Legs missing. Baked clay	7.6 × 5.4 × 2.6	—	—
g	A367	Figurine, almost certainly female. Missing below waist, arms broken. Baked clay	3.9 × 2.9 × 1.6	—	—

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a

b

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e

f

g

0 5 cm

Objects of uncertain provenience: Figurines and plaques

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Plate 96. Objects of uncertain provenience: Miscellaneous objects

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A291	Pendant or stamp seal. Gypsum	2.2 × 1.8 × 1.0	von Wickede, *Prähistorische Stempelglyptik*, nos. 105, 116, 120, 128	—
b	A313	Amulet, cat. Stone	2.7 × 3.4 × 0.9	—	*Bismya*, p. 374
c	A316	Amulet, reclining quadruped, probably a bovid. Shell	2.4 × 4.2 × 0.5	—	*Bismya*, p. 374
d	A335	Object, fluted. Possibly part of an earring. Gold over bitumen	L. 2.4 × D. 1.1	—	—
e	A368	Model chariot/cart. Baked clay	18.5 × 8.8 × 5.0	Barrelet, *Figurines et reliefs*, no. 614	—
f	A371	Figurine, two highly stylized rams(?). Baked clay	4.7 × 4.5 × 1.9	—	—
g	A373	Figurine, dog(?). Baked clay	5.1 × 6.4 × 2.2	—	—

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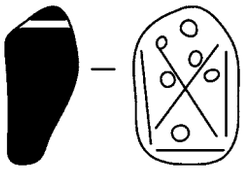


a

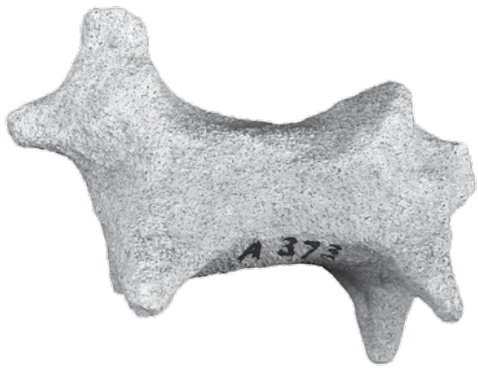
b

c

d

e

f



g

Objects of uncertain provenience: Miscellaneous objects

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Plate 97. Objects of uncertain provenience: Miscellaneous objects (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A438	Brick fragment with parts of an inscription. Apparently a kiln waster. Baked clay	16.5 × 11.0 × 2.3	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 41
b	A706	Tablet. Account dealing with silver for silversmiths working on a chariot of Ninurta and a [chariot of] Enlil, dated in year 4 of Kashtiliash IV. Clay	6.4 × 4.2 × 1.8	—	Nestmann, "Excavations at Bismaya," p. 9, fig. 9

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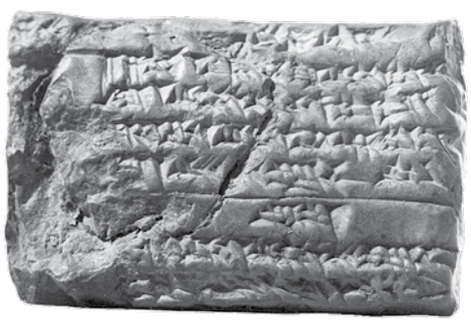
a



b

0 5 cm

Objects of uncertain provenience: Miscellaneous objects (*cont.*)

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Plate 98. Objects of uncertain provenience: Miscellaneous objects (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A385	Vessel. Shell worked to create lamp or pouring vessel	4.2 × 14.0 × 6.0	—	*Bismya*, pp. 270–71
b	A467	Cosmetic container. Shell and black substance (kohl?)	1.7 × 5.0 × 4.1	—	—
c	A303	Arrowhead. Flint	L. 3.9 × W. 1.0 × Th. 0.4	—	*Bismya*, pp. 337–38
d	A470	Arrowhead. Tang missing. Flint	L. 3.4 × W. 1.6 × Th. 0.4	—	*Bismya*, pp. 337–38
e	A471	Arrowhead. Tang missing. Flint	L. 4.4 × W. 1.5 × Th. 0.4	—	*Bismya*, pp. 337–38

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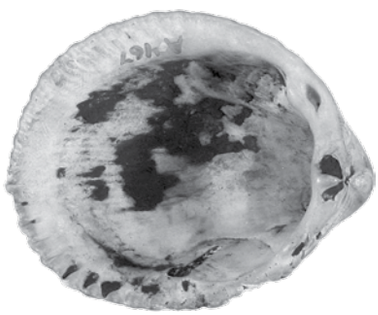
a



b

c

d

e

Objects of uncertain provenience: Miscellaneous objects (*cont.*)

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Plate 99. Objects of uncertain provenience: Statue of Baraḫenidu

OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
A7447	Statue of Baraḫenidu, ensi of Adab. Head missing. Alabaster Inscription: "For Ninshubur, for the life of Baraḫenidu, ruler of Adab, Ureshlila, the city elder, dedicated this" (Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*) For inscription, see *Appendix D*; for color photos, see pls. 112–13	28.3 × 12.5 × 10.7	—	Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, pp. 16–17, Ad 4.2; Braun-Holziger, *Weihgaben*, p. 242, St. 9; Marchetti, *La statuaria regale*, pl. 45; RIME 1, pp. 21–22 no. 2001

Figure to plate 99. Dealer's photograph showing the statue joined with the head. Note that the hands and proper left elbow are also intact in this image (P. 20455)

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Front view

Back view

Side view

Objects of uncertain provenience: Statue of Baraḫenidu

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Plate 100. Purchased objects

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A263	Weight, form of a duck. Igneous rock Weight: 1.09 kg (2 lb, 6.5 oz)	10.2 × 17.5 × 9.6	—	—
b	A455	Incantation bowl inscribed with Aramaic script. Baked clay	6.3 × 15.7	—	—

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a

b

Purchased objects

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Plate 101. Purchased objects (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A517	Stamp seal. Banded agate	1.5 × 1.9 × 1.3	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 62
b	A518	Stamp seal. Carnelian	1.7 × 2.1 × 1.6	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 63
c	A536	Cylinder seal. Hematite	1.8 × 0.6		Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 36
d	A522	Cylinder seal, fragment. Hematite Inscription: "Mâr l-wa-za-at ukuš"	2.4 × 0.7 × 0.6	—	Williams, "Western Asiatic Seals," no. 99
e	A1128	Cone, inscribed. Baked clay Inscription: "For Ningirsu, Enlil's mighty warrior, Gudea, ruler of Lagash, made things function as they should and built and restored for him his Eninnu, the White Thunderbird"	L. 12.0; D. head 4.9	—	FAS 9, vol. 1, pp. 310–11, Gudea 48; Edzard, *Gudea and His Dynasty*, pp. 135–36 no. 37

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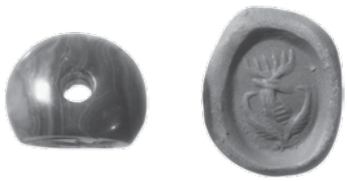

a

b

c

d

e

Purchased objects (*cont.*)

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Plate 102. Purchased objects (*cont.*)

	OIM No.	*Description*	*Dimensions in cm*	*Comparanda*	*Selected Bibliography*
a	A1399	Brick, handwritten inscription. Baked clay Inscription: "Eannatum, ruler of Lagash, granted strength by Enlil, nourished with special milk by Ninhursag, nominated by Ningirsu, chosen in her heart by Nanshe, son of Akurgal ruler of Lagash, defeated mountainous Elam, defeated Urua, defeated Umma, defeated Ur. At that time, he built a well of fired bricks for Ningirsu in his (Ningirsu's) broad courtyard. His personal god is Shulultul. Then, Ningirsu loved Eannatum."	18.7 × 20.1 × 8.4	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 32; Cooper, *Royal Inscriptions*, p. 44, La 3.9
b	A1400	Brick, handwritten inscription. Baked clay Inscription: "For Ningirsu, Enlil's mighty warrior, Gudea, ruler of Lagash, made things function as they should and built and restored for him his Eninnu, the White Thunderbird"	15.9 × 16.7 × 4.5	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 33; FAS 9, vol. 1, pp. 304, 310–11, Gudea 48; Edzard, *Gudea and His Dynasty*, pp. 135–36 no. 37

Other purchased objects, not illustrated					
—	A266	Inscribed fragment. Alabaster Report No. 18, April 29, 1904	8.3 × 6.0 × 2.7	—	—
—	A1129	Cone, inscribed. Baked clay Inscription: "For Ningirsu, Enlil's mighty warrior, Gudea, ruler of Lagash, made things function as they should and built and restored for him his Eninnu, the White Thunderbird"	L. 13.1; D. head 4.2	—	Luckenbill, *Inscriptions from Adab*, no. 34; FAS 9, vol. 1, pp. 307, 310–11, Gudea 48; Edzard, *Gudea and His Dynasty*, pp. 135–36 no. 37

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a

b

0 2 cm

Purchased objects (*cont.*)

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Head of a ruler from Mound V (A173); for more information, see pl. 36

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Female statue from Mound III, Level 1 (A179); for more information, see pl. 8

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a

b

Pieces of an Intercultural Style chlorite vessel from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (A195a–c); for more information, see pl. 55

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a

b

(*a*) Inscribed stone bowl fragment from the stratum rich in artifacts on Mound V (A211); for more information, see pl. 46a; and (*b*) wall plaque fragment of uncertain provenience (A250); for more information, see pl. 80e

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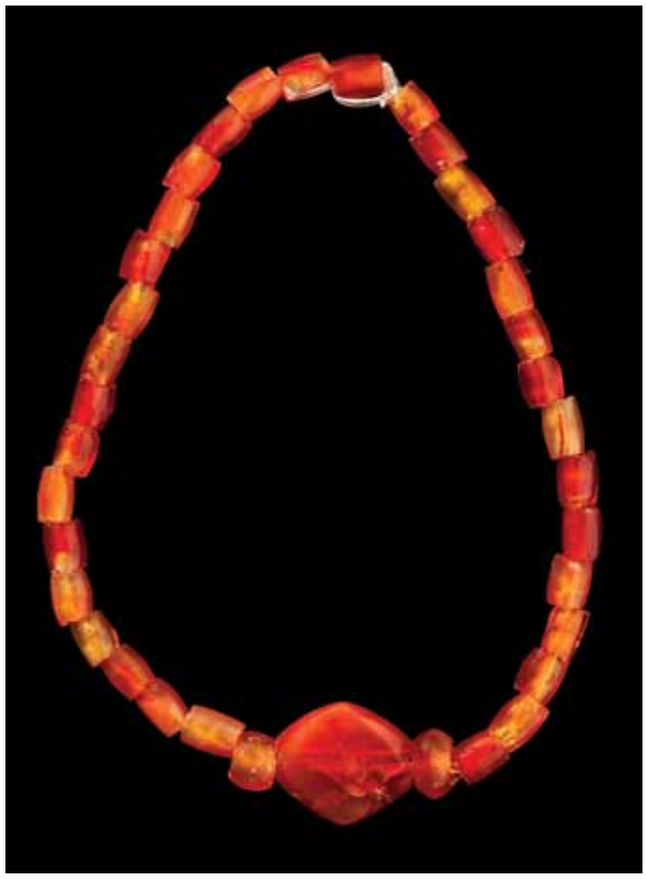
a

b

c



d

Jewelry from Mound III, Level 2, Grave 1. (*a*) Two gold hair/earrings (A330a–b); (*b*) 35 gold beads (A323); (*c*) 78 gold and carnelian beads (A324); and (*d*) 36 carnelian beads (A325); for more information, see pl. 11g, a–c; note: jewelry enlarged to show detail

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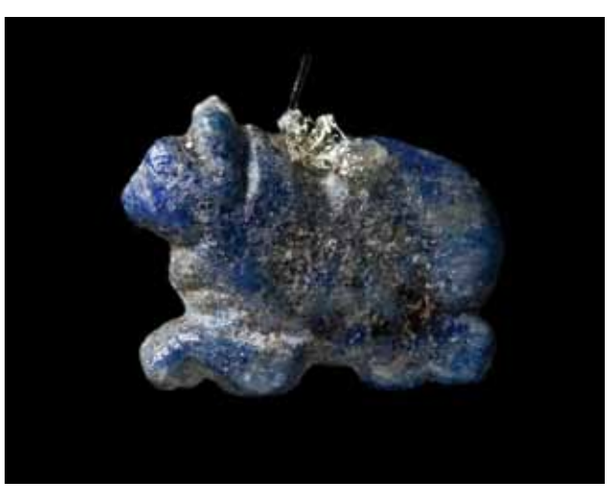
a

b

c

d



e

Jewelry from Mound III, Level 2, Grave 1 (*a–d*) and Grave 2 (*e*). (*a–b*) Two parts of a gold brooch with lapis lazuli and carnelian inlays (A328–A329); (*c*) lapis lazuli beads (A326); (*d*) banded agate beads (A327); and (*e*) pendant in the form of a couchant lion/cat (A300); for more informatuon, see fig. 7.4 and pl. 11f, d–e, h; note: jewelry enlarged to show detail

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a

b

c

Jewelry from Mound III. Gold hair/earring (A331) (*a*) front view, (*b*) back view; for more information, see pl. 14b; (*c*) gold ring (A332); for more information, see pl. 14c; note: jewelry enlarged to show detail

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a

b

c

(*a*) Sherd from Mound IV with four lines of cuneiform written in reverse (A838); for more information, see pl. 28e; (*b*) copper alloy tablet from a foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe (A1161); for more information, see pl. 62d; (*c*) objects from a foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe (clockwise from upper left: A541b, A1162, A541a); for more information, see pl. 62a–c

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Objects from the foundation deposit of Eʾiginimpaʾe found in situ (clockwise from upper left: A1159, A543, A1160, A542); for more information, see pl. 61

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Statue of Baraḫenidu (front view), of uncertain provenience (A7447); for more information, see pl. 99

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Statue of Baraḫenidu (back view), of uncertain provenience (A7447); for more information, see pl. 99

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