The tablet A1j1 (fig. 1) was found in July 1992 in the floor accumulation labeled A1f113, in what is now labeled room B2 (fig. 2) of the royal palace AP at Urkesh, modern Tell Mozan. It was broken in antiquity, and its three fragments were found a few centimeters apart from each other. The first and larger fragment received the label A1.69, and the other two, which were found still joined together, received the label A1.72. Even though found close to each other, the appearance of the fragments is quite different: A1.69, the right half, is blackened by being in contact with ash, while A1.72 (consisting of the two fragments that compose the left half) is not.

Joined together, the fragments yield a practically complete text, with 5 lines on the obverse and one on the reverse. The text is an excerpt from the Early Dynastic LU E professions list, of which the full text has reconstructed from sources found at Abu Salabikh, Ebla, Gasur, and Kish.

The fact that our school tablet was broken in antiquity, but its pieces were preserved in the same immediate context, suggests the presence of apprentice scribes active within the storehouse. It seems likely that objects arriving in the storehouse, which were stored in sector B, were registered in the part of the building to the South (Sectors A and C, fig. 2). While sector A is badly eroded and little is left besides the outline of the walls, sector C is well preserved, and may give evidence of a scribal installation. Another complete small tablet, an inscribed docket, and more than forty fragments of tablets, have been found within the building, and also just outside it to the West.

One of the reasons why this find holds special interest is that the texts from Urkesh are the northernmost stratified cuneiform material in the


2. MSL 12 1.5, pp. 16–21 (the portion corresponding to our text is found on p. 17, ll. 34–39); R. D. Biggs, Inscriptions from Tell Abu Salabikh. OIP 99 (Chicago: The Oriental Institute, 1974), nn. 54–60 (the portion corresponding to our text is found on pl. 31 ii 34–39; pl. 33 ii 34).

3. MEE 3, 27–46 (the portion corresponding to our text is found in three out of six exemplars, shown synoptically on pp. 36–37, lines 34–39).

4. HSS 10 222; see MSL 12 1.5 (pp. 16–21). The portion corresponding to our text is not preserved.

5. MAD 5 N. 35, p. 31, 133, and pl. XIII. For the attribution (by Wilcke) to the LU E list see Biggs, Inscriptions, 82. The portion corresponding to our text is not preserved.

third millennium, and thus the discovery of this school tablet utilizing a canonical lexical list speaks to the geographical spread of southern Mesopotamian culture. It is not so much the precise location in terms of latitude that matters (Urkesh is only some sixty kilometers north of Nagar, modern Tell Brak), but rather the fact that, in my view, Urkesh belongs to a different cultural horizon, more closely linked to the north than the rest of the Khabur plains, and is ethnically identifiable as Hurrian.\footnote{A case in support of a specifically Hurrian identity for Urkesh, in contrast with Nagar, has been made in my article “Urkesh and the Question of Early Hurrian Urbanism,” in Urbanization and Land Ownership in the Ancient Near East, eds. M. Hudson and B. A. Levine, Peabody Museum Bulletin 7 (Cambridge: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography/Harvard University, 1999), 229–50. Recent discoveries in}
Following the discovery of impressions of the seal of Tar'am-Agade, a daughter of Naram-Sin, our dating of king Tukipish to the Akkadian period, and specifically to early Naram-Sin or possibly even slightly earlier, has been confirmed. The accumulation A1f113, in which our tablet A1j1 was found, is the earliest one within the palace built by Tupkish, and the nature of its emplacement makes it clear that its period of use was fully contemporary with the reign of Tupkish. The majority of the seal impressions of Tupkish himself, his wife Uqnitum and their courtiers, come from the same or equivalent accumulations throughout the service wing of the Palace. The area immediately to the south of the royal palace AP have brought out even more dramatically the nature of Urkesh Hurrian culture, see M. Kelly-Buccellati, “A Hurrian Passage to the Netherworld,” MDOG 134 (2002) 131-48.

text from Abu Salabikh dates to ED III, those from Ebla to late ED III\textsuperscript{11} and from Gasur to Old Akkadian, while for the Kish text there is an outside possibility that it may date to Ur III\textsuperscript{12}.

A transliteration of the text,\textsuperscript{13} arranged synoptically with the pertinent portions of the Abu Salabikh and Ebla texts, shows interesting minor variations between the redactions (highlighted graphically in the second table below—the gray representing identity and the hatching similarity). The first two lines are identical in all three texts, and lines 4–5 are identical in Ebla and Urkesh. A further correlation between the Ebla and the Urkesh text is in the doubling of the last sign in line 3. The Urkesh text extends the use of the determinative to two more lines than the Ebla text (lines 3 and 6). This seems to suggest that the Urkesh text is closer to Ebla than to Abu Salabikh.


\textsuperscript{10} I owe the reading garig, “comb” (i.e., later ga-rig or ga-garig) to P. Steinkeller (personal communication, for which I am most grateful).


\textsuperscript{12} Gelb, MAD 5, p. 31: “Perhaps Ur III?”; p. xvi: “(this and another tablet) give the appearance of tablets of the Ur III period.” But note that every other tablet published in this volume is Sargonic or Pre-Sargonic.

\textsuperscript{13} On the reverse, there are a number of wedges, and two signs, which go in different directions, mostly opposite to that of the text. They must reflect an exercise in using the stylus.
Alfonso Archi and Maria Giovanna Biga: A Victory over Mari and the Fall of Ebla 1
Giorgio Buccellati: A LU E School Tablet from the Service Quarter of the Royal Palace AP at Urkesh 45
Miguel Civil: Of Bows and Arrows 49
Brigitte Groneberg: Searching for Akkadian Lyrics: From Old Babylonian to the “Liederkatalog” KAR 158 55
N. J. C. Kouwenberg: Evidence for Post-Glottalized Consonants in Assyrian 75
Raymond Westbrook: Evidentiary Procedure in the Middle Assyrian Laws 87
Stefan Zawadzki: Bookkeeping Practices at the Eanna Temple in Uruk in the Light of the Text NBC 4897 99
The Journal of Cuneiform Studies (ISSN 0022-0256) is published annually by the American Schools of Oriental Research, 656 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02215-2010 on behalf of the Baghdad School.

Annual subscription rates are $45.00 for individuals (student $25.00), $50.00 for overseas individuals (student $30.00), $55.00 for institutions, and $60.00 for overseas institutions. Payments should be sent to ASOR Member/Subscriber Services, P.O. Box 133117, Atlanta, GA 30333-3117, USA Tel: (866)-727-8380 (or 404-727-8380), Fax: (404)-727-4719; Email: asorpubs@asor.org. VISA/Mastercard orders can be phoned in. You may also subscribe or renew online using Visa or Mastercard at https://www.bu.edu/asor/jessubform.html

All communications to the editors, manuscripts, and books for review should be addressed to Piotr Michalowski, Department of Near Eastern Studies, 2068 Frieze Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. E-mail: piotrnm@umich.edu; Fax: (734) 936-2679. The preferred method of submission is an MS Word attachment to an email to the editor. Printed manuscripts should be submitted on 81/2 x 11 inch paper, double spaced (including footnotes), with at least one inch margins on all sides. We cannot accept manuscripts printed on dot matrix printers. All fonts used should be included. For the transliteration of cuneiform characters, please use the system established in Rykle Borger, Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste. Footnotes should be numbered consecutively and should be printed at the end of the manuscript. Standard abbreviations should follow the usage of Orientalia, AHu, or CAD; any other abbreviations should be explained in the first footnote. Authors may use the social sciences format of the Chicago Manual of Style for notations. A reference list must accompany this style of notation and must include publisher and place. Or authors may choose the following footnote format:

1. Book
P. Q. Author, The Book I Wrote, Series Information (Place: Publisher, Year), 109-10.

2. Article

3. Collected Papers

Full citations must be provided, even for well-known works. The use of “ibid.” and “op. cit.” is discouraged. Instead, for subsequent references, a short form is preferred. The use of “f.” and “ff.” when citing page or line numbers should be avoided. Please note the distinction between “see” (used for supporting point) and “cf.” (confer, used for a contrasting or complementary point).

Manuscripts may be written in English, German, or French. Authors will receive twenty-five offprints of their articles gratis.

The responsibility for the views expressed rests with the individual author(s).

The receipt of review copies of books will be acknowledged in the Journal. The editors reserve the right to select those books that in their opinion call for a critical review in the Journal.

Copyright © 2004 by the American Schools of Oriental Research
Journal of Cuneiform Studies

Volume 55 2003

Editor
Piotr Michalowski, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Associate Editors
Gary Beckman, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Elizabeth Carter, University of California, Los Angeles
Piotr Steinkeller, Harvard University
Matthew W. Stolper, The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago

Managing Editor
Billie Jean Collins

CONTENTS

Alfonso Archi and Maria Giovanna Biga: A Victory over Mari and the Fall of Ebla............... 1

Giorgio Buccellati: A LU E School Tablet from the Service Quarter of the Royal Palace AP at Urkesh.................................................................................................................. 45

Miguel Civil: Of Bows and Arrows............................................................................. 49

Brigitte Groneberg: Searching for Akkadian Lyrics: From Old Babylonian to the “Liederkatalog” KAR 158.................................................................................................................. 55

N. J. C. Kouwenberg: Evidence for Post-Glottalized Consonants in Assyrian............... 75

Raymond Westbrook: Evidentiary Procedure in the Middle Assyrian Laws............... 87

Stefan Zawadzki: Bookkeeping Practices at the Eanna Temple in Uruk in the Light of the Text NBC 4897.................................................................................................................. 99