

3. Philological presentation – L. Milano

3.1 Introduction

The two Old Akkadian cuneiform tablets presented in this article¹⁸ are the first epigraphical documents found in a well-stratified context at Tell Mozan since the beginning of the archaeological excavations at the site in 1984. In spite of their being fragmentary and rather poor in content, the two documents are of the greatest significance, especially considering the very limited amount of textual material dating back to the 3rd millennium B.C., coming from the Upper Khabur region.

In fact, information about this area during the Sargonic and Ur III periods is necessarily based more on archaeological than on written sources. The only available written records from this region are a few Old Akkadian cuneiform inscriptions (on bricks, bullae and clay tablets) from Tell Brak and Chagar Bazar,¹⁹ recovered in the course of regular excavations, and some other documents coming from private dealers, whose origin is still a matter of discussion.

The small group of Old Akkadian inscriptions recovered during Mallowan's excavations at Brak²⁰ has been increased recently by new and interesting

¹⁸I wish to thank Profs. Prof. M. Kelly-Buccellati and G. Buccellati – Directors of the Archaeological Excavation at Mozan – for entrusting me with the publication of the tablets dealt with in this article. I am particularly indebted to Profs. A. Westenholz and B. Foster who gave me their advice about the texts and provided me with various suggestions.

¹⁹Only two Old Akkadian inscriptions (A.391 and A.393) were found by Mallowan at Chagar-Bazar: see C.J. Gadd, *Iraq* 4 (1937), pp. 178 and 185, Pl. XIIIb. (Copy of A.391 also in *AOAT* 3/1, No. 68).

²⁰For an up-to-date list of these inscriptions – part of which have been published by C.J. Gadd in *Iraq* 7 (1940), pp. 60-61 and by O. Loretz in *AOAT* 3/1 (Nos. 69-82) – see I.L. Finkel, *Iraq* 47 (1985), pp. 199-201. Except for two tablets, which are still intact, the rest of the texts are fragmentary. Most of them are administrative texts and lists of commodities; in addition, there are some school texts (see A. Westenholz, *AfO* 25 [1974-77], p. 105 f.) and some inscriptions on bullae. Royal

epigraphical finds from the same site, consisting mainly of economic and administrative texts.²¹

The documents bought on the antiquities market would be extremely important, were it not for the lack of data about their archaeological context, common to all of them. They are the seal of Daguna (written in Akkadian),²² and the famous Hurrian text with the dedication of a temple to the god Nergal by the king of Urkish, Tish-atal (*Ti-iš-a-tal en-dan Ur-kèš^{ki}*).²³ The provenance of the lion sculptures on which the inscription was engraved is unknown, but Tell Mozan has been suggested recently as the best candidate.²⁴ If the Tish-atal inscription dates to the Ur III period, as generally accepted, it would be slightly later than the other important text mentioning a king of Urkish, the so called "Samarra tablet,"²⁵ probably belonging to the end of the Sargonic period or to the beginning of the Gutean period.²⁶

inscriptions of Rimush and Naram-Sin were also found at Tell Brak. For Rimush, see *AOAT* 3/1, No. 83, a fragment belonging to the same inscribed alabaster vase published by M.E.L. Mallowan, *Iraq* 9 (1947), pp. 27, 66, 197, Pl. L, No. 4. (Cf. Finkel's notice at p. 201. Contra: *FAOS* 7, p. 68). As for Naram-Sin, see the several mudbricks stamped with his name, a list of which is provided by Finkel, *ibid.*, pp. 189-190.

²¹See I.L. Finkel, *Iraq* 47 (1985), p. 189-191; I.L. Finkel, *Iraq* 50 (1988), p. 83; N.J.J. Illingworth, *Iraq* 50 (1988), pp. 87-99. Besides 12 texts (or text fragments) on clay tablets, there is also a clay impression of the seal belonging to the ensi of Gasur, and 2 bricks bearing the stamped name of Naram-Sin (to be added to the other five discovered during Mallowan's excavation: see previous note).

²²This cylinder seal, belonging to Daguna, a wet-nurse (*ama-ga-kú*), was published by J. Nougayrol, *Syria* 37 (1960), pp. 209-214. For a revised interpretation of the inscription, see P. Steinkeller, *N.A.B.U.* 1988, p.32, *contra* W.G. Lambert, *OA* 26 (1987), pp. 13-16. According to a statement of the dealer (whose opinion is shared with no criticism by Nougayrol) the object had the same origin as the "Lion of Urkish" acquired by the Louvre (see next footnote).

²³The text is known from the stone tablet and the plaque held by a bronze lion figurine, now at the Louvre Museum (see A. Parrot - J. Nougayrol, *RA* 42 [1948], pp. 1-20; most recently *FAOS* 7, p. 382 with bibl.); and from a parallel and very corrupted version contained on the plaque of a twin lion, now at the Metropolitan Museum (see W. Muscarella in *Mozan* 1, pp. 93-99 with bibl.). Both artifacts have been bought from the same dealer on the antiquities market.

²⁴See G. Buccellati in *Mozan* 1, pp. 36-38.

²⁵Bronze tablet mentioning Atal-shen, king of Urkish and Nawar, and his dedication of a temple to the god Nergal "king of Khawilum": see F. Thureau-Dangin, *RA* 9 (1912), pp. 1-4 and, more recently, *FAOS* 7, p. 383.

²⁶The origin of an independent Hurrian city-state at Urkish has been viewed by G. Wilhelm 1982, p. 13 as a direct consequence of the collapse of the Akkad empire.

These being the limits of our sources, the new Old Akkadian texts from Mozaan add some important elements to the reconstruction of the earliest history of the Khabur region: on the one hand they confirm the spread of the Old Akkadian writing tradition in a peripheral area of the empire; on the other hand, they raise the interesting question of the relationship between the local culture such as it is documented by the Hurrian inscriptions attested so far, and the influence of an Akkadian linguistic and cultural milieu, certainly implying an interaction of different ethnic groups.

3.2 Description of the tablets

M2 1 (MZ6, F1.121; see Illustr. 4-5 and Figure 6) is a large fragment of an unbaked tablet measuring 11.8 (width) \times 5,1 (height) cm. Its thickness is 2.8 cm in the center and 1.5 cm at the bottom of the face where the script is still preserved. One of the two faces (maybe the reverse?) is in fact completely lost: only a few traces of wedges are visible on the surface, along with some of the lines delimiting columns and cases. It cannot be ascertained if this face was originally convex or flatter than the other one, as it is now, after the break. The text is subdivided into four columns of writing.

M2 2 (MZ6, F1.122; see Illustr. 7-8 and Figures 4-5), is better preserved than M2 1. It measures 8.4 (width) \times 7 (height) cm and the two faces are equally convex, the center being thicker (2.4 cm) than the edges (1.6 cm). This tablet, which is also unbaked, is written on both faces, each one divided up into three columns. The obverse is much eroded on the edges, while the central column is in better condition. On the upper and lower part of this column there are two holes (maybe worm holes?), perfectly circular in shape, which go very deep and cut both the cuneiform signs and the horizontal lines that define the cases. The upper hole pierces the tablet, and comes out on the lower edge of the reverse, along an oblique line. The reverse of the tablet is rather well preserved; the writing ends at about the middle of the last column.

3.3 Texts in transliteration

M2 1 (F1.121); see copy on Fig. 6 and photographs on Plate II.

Obv.?	I.	(beginning is missing)	
	1'.	[...] 'x'	[]
		'x' 'LA' 'AK'	[]
	3'.	ki <i>Be-lum-a-ḫi</i>	at the disposal of Belum-aḫi
		ù <i>Ú-[n]a-ap-šè-ni</i>	and Unap-šenni
		[...]	[]
	6'.	[...] DA	[]
		[...] 'x' simug	[] the smith
		[...] x	[]
	II.	(beginning is missing)	
	1'.	[...] 'x'	[]
		[1'] TÚG.DU ₈	the upholsterer:
	3'.	10+5 guruš	15 workmen.
		nu-bànda <i>I-ti[-x]</i>	The inspector (is) Iddin-[],
		a-zu ₅	the physician.
	6'.	šu SAL.SILA ₄	...
		šu-nígin 60+4 gur[uš]	Total: 64 workmen
		KI [x]	[]
	III.	(beginning is missing)	
	1'.	[... gu]ruš	[work]men
		[...] 'x' BU	[]
	3'.	[...] LUM	[]
		[x] 'x' NI	[]
		[x-x]- <i>a-ḫi</i>	[]-aḫi
	6'.	[...] UM	[]
		[...]	[]
		[...] 'x'	[]

IV.	(beginning is missing)	
1'.	[x] DA [x] <i>Gi-bu</i> -[x]	[] Gibu[],
3'.	ki NAGAR [?] .ŠEŠ [?] <i>Íl-Íe¹-um</i> ki Šè-ni-za-sa-am	at the disposal of ...; Il ² eum, at the disposal of Šenni-zasam;
6'.	Im-lu-lu ki [(x-)]ku-da šu-nígin 40 + [n guruš]	Imlulu, at the disposal of []kuda; Total: 40 + [n workmen],
9'.	[ki [?] x-b]ù-n[i] [...] A [?] [x ¹ x ¹ [...]]	[at the disposal of?]buni. [] []

M2 2 (F1.122); see copy on Figs. 4-5 and photographs on Plate III.

Obv.	I. 1.	ZI [x ¹ x ¹] [...]	[] []
	3.	[...] KI [...] KI [?] A [x ¹ x ¹]	[] [] []
	6.	[...] (broken)	[] []
	II. 1.	[x-x]-a [?] -hi [...]	[]-a [?] hi []
	3.	[...] [x x] NE x 1 [?] [Im [?] lu-lu [?]]	[] [] Imlulu (?),
	6.	1 [?] Ša-lim-a-hu šu-nígin 10 + 3 guruš nu-bànda Í-lu-lu [?]	Šalim-a [?] hu. Total: 13 workmen. The inspector (is) Ilulu.
	9.	[1 [?]] Nita-zi [l]ú [?] -ŠID x	Nitazi (is) the accountant (?).

		[x] ʳx¹ BE (broken)	[]
III.	1.	I ʳx¹ [x] [...]	[] []
	3.	NA [x] [x] KI ʳx¹ ʳx¹ [...]	[] [] []
	6.	AL² [...] ʳx¹ LU [...] [...]	[] [] []
	9.	[...] [...] [...]	[] [] []
	12.	ʳx¹ [...] (broken)	[]
Rev.	IV.	1. [...] 1² Sa-[...]	[] []
	3.	ì[R- ...] Sá-ha-ʳx¹ (empty)	[] Saha[]
	6.	1 Na-bí-[x] in Si-ʳx¹[(x) ^{ki}] 1 dub-sa[r]	Nabi[um (?)] in (the village of) Si[]; the scribe,
	9.	1 azl[ag?] [x] ʳx¹ [x] in A-[x(-x)] ^{ki}	the ful[ler] (?) [] in (the village of) A[];
	12.	[x] SAG ʳx¹ 1 Šu-pa-è 1 mušen-dù	[] Šupae, the fowler,
	V.	1. [...] [...d]a ^{ki}	[] [in (the village of)]da;
	3.	[1²] A-bù-am	Abuam,

	1 Ì-lu-lu	Ilulu,
	1 <i>Ik-su-tum</i>	Ikšudum,
6.	1 [N]i-se ₁₁ -e-ni-su in Ar-za-[k]um ^{KI}	Niši-ēnīšu in (the village of) Arzakum.
	1 <i>Zi-ra</i>	Zira,
9.	ki <i>I-sar-sa-ma-ak</i> 1 <i>Gal-bum</i> [1] ᵐA-WA-tu-rī	at the disposal of Išar-samak; Kalbum, ᵐAwa-turi,
12.	1 Ab-ba-ᵐi-lī ¹ KI [x]	Abi-ili []
VI.	(2-3 lines are missing)	
1'.	[x g]iš-kin-[t]i in ᵐDaᵐ-aḥ ^{KI} (rest of the column is empty)	[] workshop in (the village of) Dāḥ.

3.4 Palaeography

The type of writing documented by these two texts fits in with the general features of the Old Akkadian cuneiform script. The signs show, however, a rather cursive and unelegant shape very similar to that of many administrative texts of the time of Sharkalisharri and after. If compared with the Old Akkadian tablets from Tell Brak, the ductus of the Mozan texts appears looser, and many signs, instead of being deeply engraved, are only superficially scratched. In broad terms, however, the chronological setting should be the same: notice e.g. the signs ŠU and DA, which are drawn with the vertical wedge going downwards, as is typical of the majority of the Akkadian inscriptions later than the time of Sargon. Notice also the shape of GAL, with more than five short horizontal wedges in front of the vertical one.

With regard to the cuneiform rendering of the numerals, a difference seems to exist between the Mozan and Brak inscriptions: in the tablets from Mozan the numerals are consistently rendered by means of wedges, while in those from Tell Brak they are mostly rendered in round form, whether they are used in the ac-

counting of people,²⁷ or for expressing measures. It is to be acknowledged, however, that most of the numerals attested in the tablets from Tell Brak refer to weight or capacity measures, which are absent, instead, from the two texts from Mozan. On the other hand, pointed number signs are not completely lacking in the Old Akkadian inscriptions from Tell Brak.²⁸

A general statement can therefore be made that the tablets from Tell Mozan are contemporary with (or only slightly later than) the Old Akkadian tablets from Tell Brak, i.e. they belong to the latter portion of the Sargonic period. It is actually difficult to suggest a more precise chronology, dealing with a cuneiform tradition imported from Mesopotamia to a peripheral area of the empire, where the availability of written sources is scanty for comparative purposes.

3.5 Content and structure of the texts

Both inscriptions M2 1 (F1.121) and M2 2 (F1.122) deal with the accounting of people (*guruš*) listed by names, by professions and sometimes by provenience. Personal names in No. 2 are regularly preceded by a vertical wedge.

The list of M2 1 is badly damaged, but the structure of the text is clear enough: in the extant portion of the accounting we have two totals of men (II 7' and IV 8') seemingly put at someone's disposal. The sequence PN₁ ki PN₂, occurring several times in col. IV (see also I 2'-4'), possibly denotes that PN₁ is at the dependence (or at the disposal) of PN₂.²⁹

M2 2 is better preserved, at least on the reverse, and does not deserve many comments. Notice that the name of the *nu-bànda*, "inspector," mentioned in II 7 is not the same as in No. 1 II 4'. The term *lú-šid* has been interpreted as a profession, but it is also attested as a personal name: see *USP*, p. 29 f.

Four place names occur in the text, all preceded by the preposition *in*: two of them are partially broken (see IV 7 and V 2), while the other two names (V 7:

²⁷See e.g. *AOAT* 3/1 69; *Iraq* 47 (1985), p. 190 (No. 5).

²⁸Cf. *Iraq* 50 (1988), p. 96 (No. 19) and p. 98 (No. 21).

²⁹For the sequence PN₁ ki PN₂ in Sumerian lists of personnel of the Sargonic Period, see e.g. B.R. Foster, *VO* 6 (1986), p. 42 and Pl. X (No. 18, from Umma), *RTC* 91 and 93; cf. *ITT* I 1379 Obv. 4-6, *ITT* II/2 5853 Obv. 5-7, *ITT* V 9303.

Ar-za-[k]um^{ki} and VI 2': *Da¹-aḥ*^{ki}) probably identify small villages and are not attested elsewhere.³⁰

The final expression *giš-kin-ti in GN*, "workshop in (the village of) GN" (VI 1'-2'), possibly refers to the entire group of people listed in the record, whose number is lost in the break at the beginning of col. VI.

3.6 Notes on the personal names

The inventory of personal names attested in our texts is not large, but it is especially interesting with regard to their ethnic distribution. Along with a majority of Akkadian names we find some Hurrian names and other names whose linguistic affiliation is not clear. A list of references and comparative material selected from the Old Akkadian text corpus is provided hereafter.

ḂA-WA-tu-rí (M2 2 V 11). Hurrian name. Both elements /aw(a/i)-/ and /tur(a/i/u)-/ are well attested at Nuzi (see *NPN*, p. 208a and p. 269b f.; *AAN*, p. 38 and 151 f.). For the Hurrian element /-turi/ see also references at Gasur (*HS*, p. 53), at Mari (Sasson, *Assur* 2/2 [1979], p. 16) and Ugarit (*PTU*, p. 266). On the other hand, no occurrence of a name such as *ḂAwa-turi* is documented yet in the Hurrian onomastics.

A-bù-am (M2 2 V 3). I do not know of other occurrences of this name.

Ab-ba-i-lí (M2 2 V 12). The logographic spelling for *abum* is rare in Old Akkadian names: see *MAD* 3, p. 11.

Be-lum-a-ḥi (M2 1 I 3'). Cf. *Be-lí-a-aḥ*: *MAD* 3, p. 22.

Gal-bum (M2 2 V 10). See *MAD* 3, p. 145. "Dog (of DN)": cf. *Ga-la-ab-É-a* (*ibid.*), *Gal-bù-Aš-dar* (*OSP* 1, 47 I 3).

Gi-bu-[x] (M2 1 IV 2'). Akkadian name?

I-sar-sa-ma-ak (M2 2 V 9). The element *sa-ma-ak* can hardly be explained from *samākum*.

³⁰For a list of place names attested in the Old Akkadian texts from Tell Brak, see particularly *AOAT* 3/1, 69 and N.J.J. Illingworth, *Iraq* 50 (1988), pp. 88-89.

Ik-su-tum (M2 2 V 5). “He (the new born) has arrived.” Also attested as *Ik-šu-tum*: see *MAD* 3, p. 154

Îl-^re^l-um (M2 1 IV 4’). See *MAD* 3, p. 158; *CAD* L, p. 154b and *AHW*, p. 547b s.v. *le^u*.

Î-lu-lu (M2 2 II 8; V 4). Very common name in the Sargonic sources: see e.g. the list of references in *MAD* 1, p. 204 and *MAD* 5, p. 107.

Im-lu-lu (M2 1 IV 6’; M2 2 II 5 ?). The reading of the two last signs is clear (not *Im-ku-ku*!). The interpretation of the name is however problematic, both in Akkadian and Sumerian.

Na-bí-[x] (M2 2 IV 6). Possibly *Na-bí-[um]*, since in the break there is room for no more than one sign. For this name, see *MAD* 3, p. 195; Foster, *Or* 51 (1982), p. 341.

Ni-se₁₁-e-ni-su (M2 2 V 6). “The chosen one” (lit. “The raising of his eyes”). See *MAD* 3, p. 209; Foster, *Or* 51 (1982), p. 343; Illingworth, *Iraq* 50 (1988), p. 92 (Tell Brak). Cf. *CAD* N₂, p. 296b.

Nita-zi (M2 2 II 9). This would be a Sumerian name if the reading is correct. See *ITT* II/2 4683; *CT* 50 169, 21; *OSP* 2, *passim* (see the Index, p. 198 s.v.). Since *Nita-zi* is preceded by another sign (not necessarily the mark for a personal name) broken up by a hole on the clay tablet, a different explanation is not to be excluded. The element *-zi* could also be interpreted as a formative element of a Hurrian personal name.

Sá-ḫa-^rx¹ (M2 2 IV 4). I found no references for either an Akkadian, Hurrian or Sumerian name beginning with these two syllables.

Ša-lim-a-ḫu (M2 2 II 6). Also attested as *Sá-lim-a-ḫu* and *Ša-lim-a-ḫu-um*: see *MAD* 3, p. 272.

Šè-ni-za-sa-am (M2 1 IV 5’). Hurrian name, according to the first element *šè-ni*. As for the element *za-sa-am*, I don’t find any good parallel or explanation. Cf. however the name *I-sar-ni-se₁₁-sa-am* in *MAD* 5, 9 I 13 (listed in *MAD* 3, p. 315 *sub* *I-sar-ni-ḫi-sa-am* as “possibly Akkadian”).

Šu-pa-è (M2 2 IV 13). The interpretation of this name is problematic. Both elements */šu-/* and */-pae(/i)/* are attested in the Hurrian onomastics: see

NPN, p. 242 and 258b. Consider also the occurrence of *šu¹-pa-e* in *ChS* I/1 41 II 43 (*šu-u-pa-e*: IV 13; *šu-u-pa-a-e*: IV 19, 20) and the name Šupaya at Nuzi (*NPN*, p. 259b; *AAN*, p. 132b). However, one would expect *Šu-pa-e*, instead of *Šu-pa-è*. An alternative explanation, such as *Šu-pa-è* “He (the god) is manifest”?, on the ground of the Sumerian *pa-è* (cf. *Lugal-pa-è*, *Íd-pa-è* or *LUGAL.GI-pa-è* “Šarru-kīn is manifest”), seems more difficult.

Ú-na-ap-šè-ni (M2 1 I 4'). Hurrian name already known – besides Nuzi (see *NPN* p. 164b; *AAN*, p. 157b) and Alalakh (*AIT*, p. 150) – from Ur III and earlier sources. Cf. *Ú-na-ap-šè-na*: *OSP* 1 47 V 4; *Ú-na-ap-še-in* (on Ur III cylinder seals): *HS*, p. 112 and note 48; *Ú-na-ap-šè-in*: *MAD* 2, p. 110. Both elements /*unap-*/ and /*-šenni*/ frequently occur in the Hurrian onomastics in various combinations (see e.g. *NPN*, p. 272b and p. 255b f.; *ShT*, p. 69; *PTU*, p. 250 f.). Note the writing *SI-en* for /*šen*/ in the name *A-tal-SI-en* (king of Urkish and Nawar) of the “Samarra tablet” (end of the Sargonic period): *FAOS* 7, p. 383.

Zi-ra (M2 2 V 7). *MAD* 5, 62, 4; 65, 4; *OSP* 1, 47 III 5. Is *Zi-ra* to be interpreted as a Hurrian name? The element /*zir(a/i/u)*/ often occurs in the Hurrian onomastics: see e.g. *NPN*, p. 278b; *AAN*, p. 175; Sasson, *Assur* 2/2 (1979), p. 31.

3.7 Conclusions

A first and in some ways obvious conclusion resulting from the study of the two records presented above is that they generally conform to the standard schemes of the Old Akkadian scribal traditions. The language in which the documents are written is plausibly Akkadian, according to the use of the preposition *in* before the place names. The syllabary, as well as the system of accounting and the formal setting of the lists, are typical of the Sargonic period (apart from the infrequent use of the sumerogram *ki* in the sequence *PN₁ ki PN₂*), and clearly demonstrate that the cultural influence of the Akkad empire extended farther north than Tell Brak in the Khabur area, with features similar to those already attested in other regions controlled by the Akkadian rulers.

The names of professions occurring in the lists (a-zu₅, dub-sar, mušen-dù, nu-bànda, simug, TÚG.DU₈) are among the commonest in documents of that kind and period. More interesting is the inventory of personal names, showing a majority of Akkadian personal names (8 names out of 20), some names which can be explained as Hurrian (*Ú-na-ap-šè-ni*, *Šè-ni-za-sa-am*, *ʾA-WA-tu-rî*), or possibly Hurrian (*Šu-pa-è*, *Zi-ra*), and other names of dubious origin (some of them, however, common in the Sargonic documents). This is insufficient to provide any statistics for the population living in the Upper Khabur area during the Sargonic period; it is however sufficient to date back to the second half of the third millennium B.C., at least, the presence of a Hurrian ethnic element in the region. Moreover, there is only one Hurrian name in the tablets which is also known in later periods (*Ú-na-ap-šè-ni*): such a circumstance allows us to think that some range of differentiation existed between the Hurrian onomasticon of the third and that of the second millennium, which may only be verified by the discovery of additional documents in future excavations.

4. References

- AAN* E. Cassin and J.-J. Glassner, *Anthroponimie et anthropologie de Nuzi*, Vol. 1. *Les anthroponimes*, Malibu 1977.
- AOAT 3/1* O. Loretz, *Texte aus Chagar Bazar und Tell Brak*, Teil 1, (Alter Orient und Altes Testament, Band 3), Neukirchen-Vluyn 1969.
- AIT* D.J. Wiseman, *The Alalakh Tablets*, London 1953.
- Börker-Klähn, J.
1982 *Alt Vorderasiatische Bildstelen und vergleichbare Felsreliefs*, Mainz.
- ChS* I/1 V. Haas, *Die Serien itkahi und itkalzi des AZU-Priesters, Rituale für Tašmišarri und Tatuhepa sowie weitere Texte mit Bezug auf Tašmišarri* (Corpus der Hurritischen Sprachdenkmäler. I. Abteilung: die Texte aus Bogazköy, Band 1), Roma 1984.
- CT* *Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum*, London 1896 ff.
- Dossiers* G. Buccellati and M. Kelly- Buccellati, "Tell Mozan," *Les dossiers d'Archéologie* 155 (1990) 18-23.
- FAOS 7* I.J. Gelb and B. Kienast, *Die altakkadischen Königsinschriften des dritten Jahrtausends v.Chr.* (Freiburger Altorientalische Studien, Band 7), Stuttgart 1990.
- Fossey, Ch.
1926 *Manuel d'Assyriologie*, Vol. II, Paris 1926.
- HS* I.J. Gelb, *Hurrians and Subarians* (The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago. Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization, No. 22), Chicago 1944.
- ITT* *Inventaire des tablettes de Tello conservées au Musée Impérial Ottoman*, Paris 1910-1921.
- Kelly-Buccellati, M.
1990a "Three Seasons of Excavation at Tell Mozan," in S. Eichler, M. Wäfler, D. Warburton, *Tall al-Hamidiya 2*, Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis: Series Archaeologica 6, Göttingen 1990, 119-132.
1990b "A New Third Millennium Sculpture from Mozan," in A. Leonard and B. Williams, eds., *Essays in Ancient Civilization Presented to Helene J. Kantor*, SAOC 47, Chicago, 149-54, Pl. 26.
- MAD 1* I.J. Gelb, *Sargonic Texts from the Diyala Region* (Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary, No. 1), Chicago 1952.

- MAD 2** I.J. Gelb, *Old Akkadian Writing and Grammar* (Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary, No. 2), Chicago 1961².
- MAD 3** I.J. Gelb, *Glossary of Old Akkadian* (Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary, No. 3), Chicago 1957.
- MAD 5** I.J. Gelb, *Sargonic Texts in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford* (Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary, No. 5), Chicago 1970.
- Moortgat, Anton**
 1959 *Archäologische Forschungen der Max Freiherr von Oppenheim-Stiftung im nördlichen Mesopotamien 1956*, Köln.
- Moortgat, Anton and Ursula Moortgat-Correns**
 1976 *Tell Chuera in Nordost-Syrien: Vorläufiger Bericht über die siebente Grabungskampagne 1974*, Berlin.
- Mozan 1** G. Buccellati and M. Kelly-Buccellati, *Mozan 1. The Soundings of the First Two Seasons* (Bibliotheca Mesopotamica, Vol. 20), Malibu 1988.
- NPN** I.J. Gelb, P.M. Purves and A.A. MacRae, *Nuzi Personal Names* (The University of Chicago Oriental Institute Publications, Vol. 57), Chicago 1943.
- Oates, Joan**
 1986 "Tell Brak: The Uruk/Early Dynastic Sequence," in Uwe Finkbeiner and Wolfgang Röllig, eds., *Gemdat Naṣr Period or Regional Style?*, Wiesbaden.
- OSP 1** A. Westenholz, *Old Sumerian and Old Akkadian Texts in Philadelphia Chiefly from Nippur. Part One: Literary and Lexical Texts and The Earliest Administrative Documents from Nippur* (Bibliotheca Mesopotamica, Vol. 1), Malibu 1975.
- OSP 2** A. Westenholz, *Old Sumerian and Old Akkadian Texts in Philadelphia. Part Two: The "Akkadian" Texts, the Enlilemaba Texts, and the Onion Archive* (The Carsten Niebuhr Institute Publications, Vol. 3), Copenhagen 1987.
- PTU** F. Gröndahl, *Die Personennamen der Texte aus Ugarit* (Studia Pohl, Vol. 1), Roma 1967.
- RTC** F. Thureau-Dangin, *Recueil de tablettes chaldéennes*, Paris 1903.
- SAB 2** G. Buccellati, G. and M. Kelly-Buccellati, "Tell Mozan," *Syrian Archaeology Bulletin*, 2 (1990), pp. 4-7.
- ShT** J. Laessøe, *The Shemshāra Tablets. A Preliminary Report*, København 1959.
- USP** B.R. Foster, *Umma in the Sargonic Period* (Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. 20), Hamden 1982.
- Wilhelm, G.**
 1982 *Grundzüge der Geschichte und Kultur der Hurriter*, Darmstadt 1982.

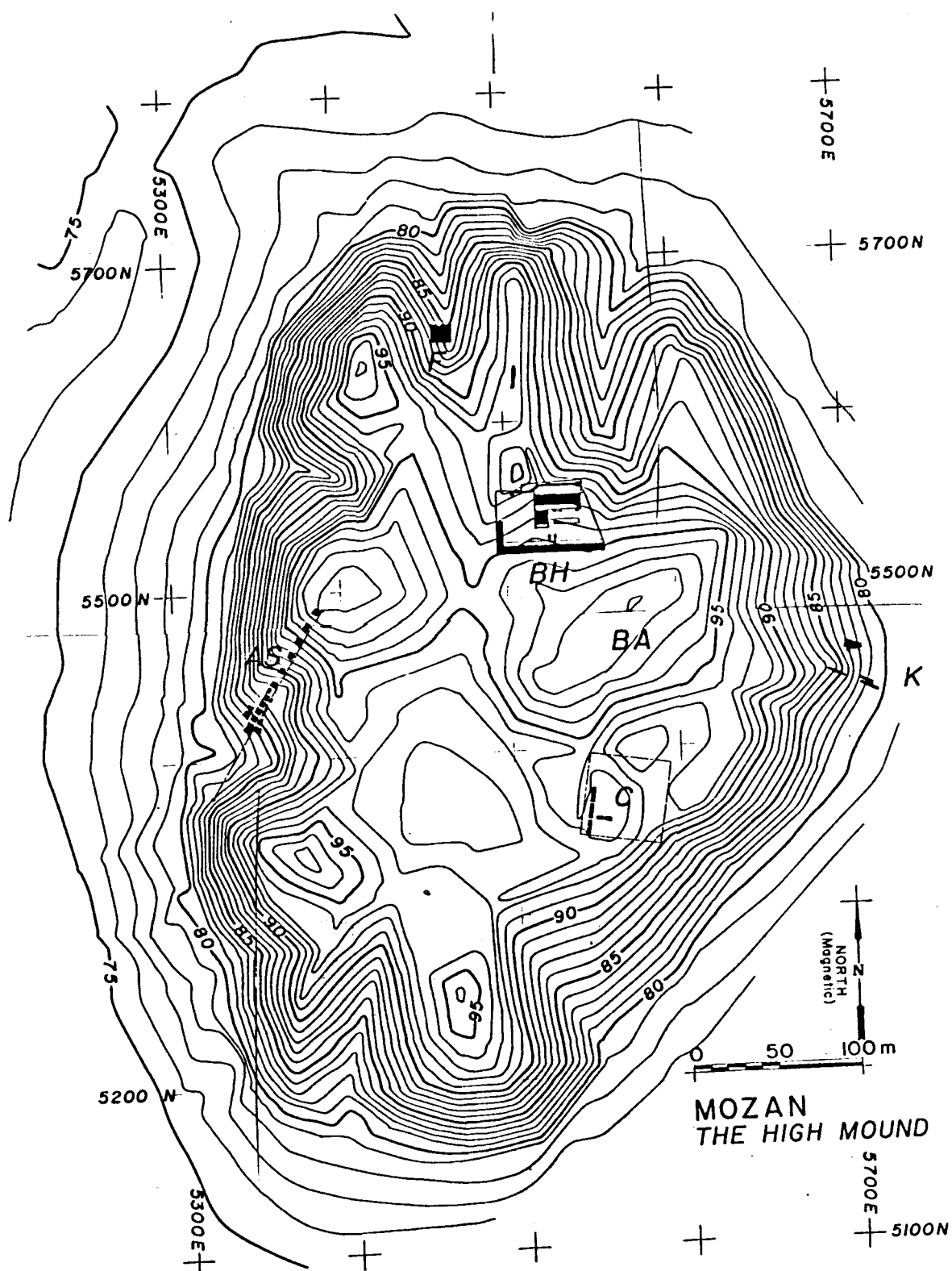


Figure 1
Site plan of Mozan

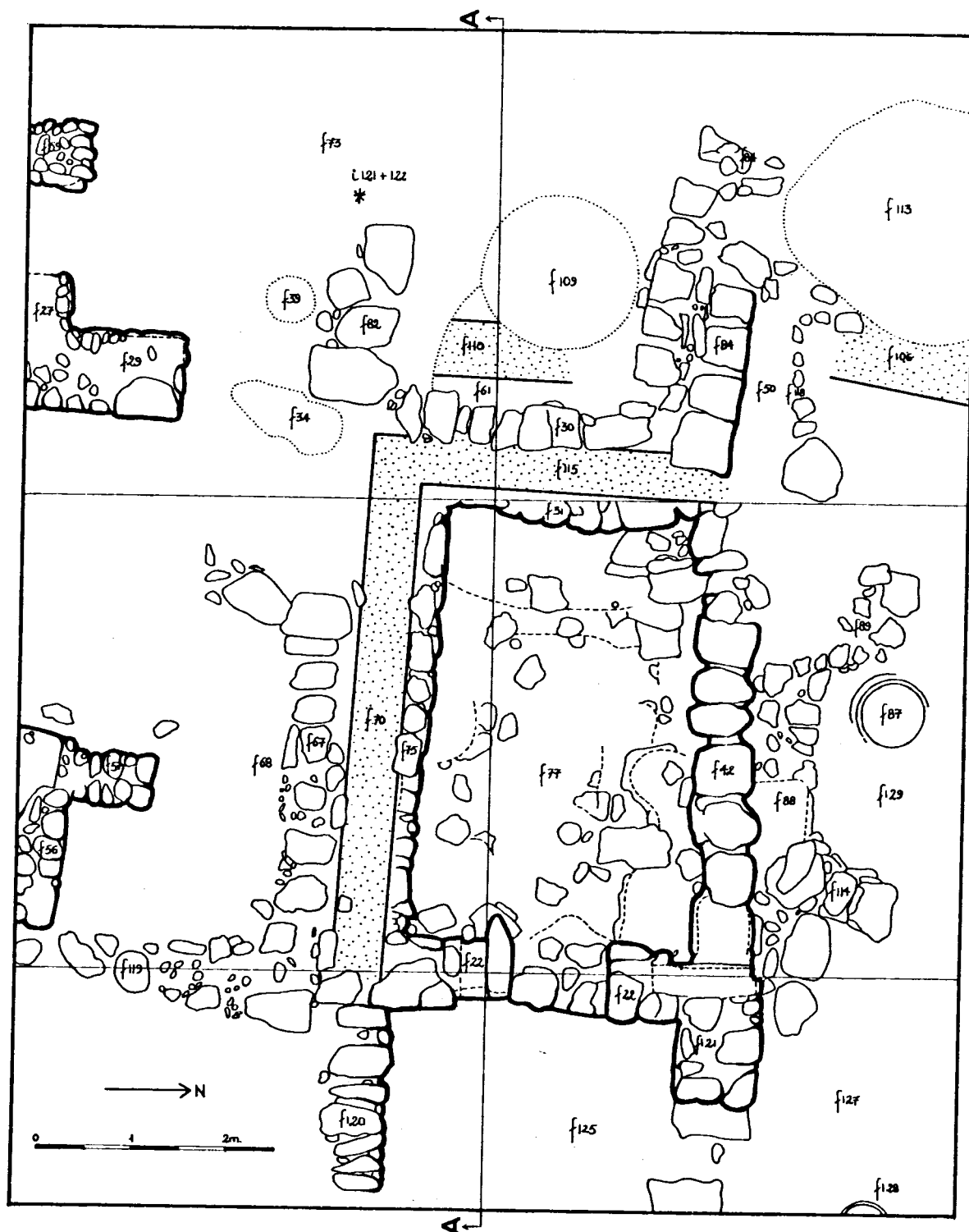


Figure 2
F1: Floor plan

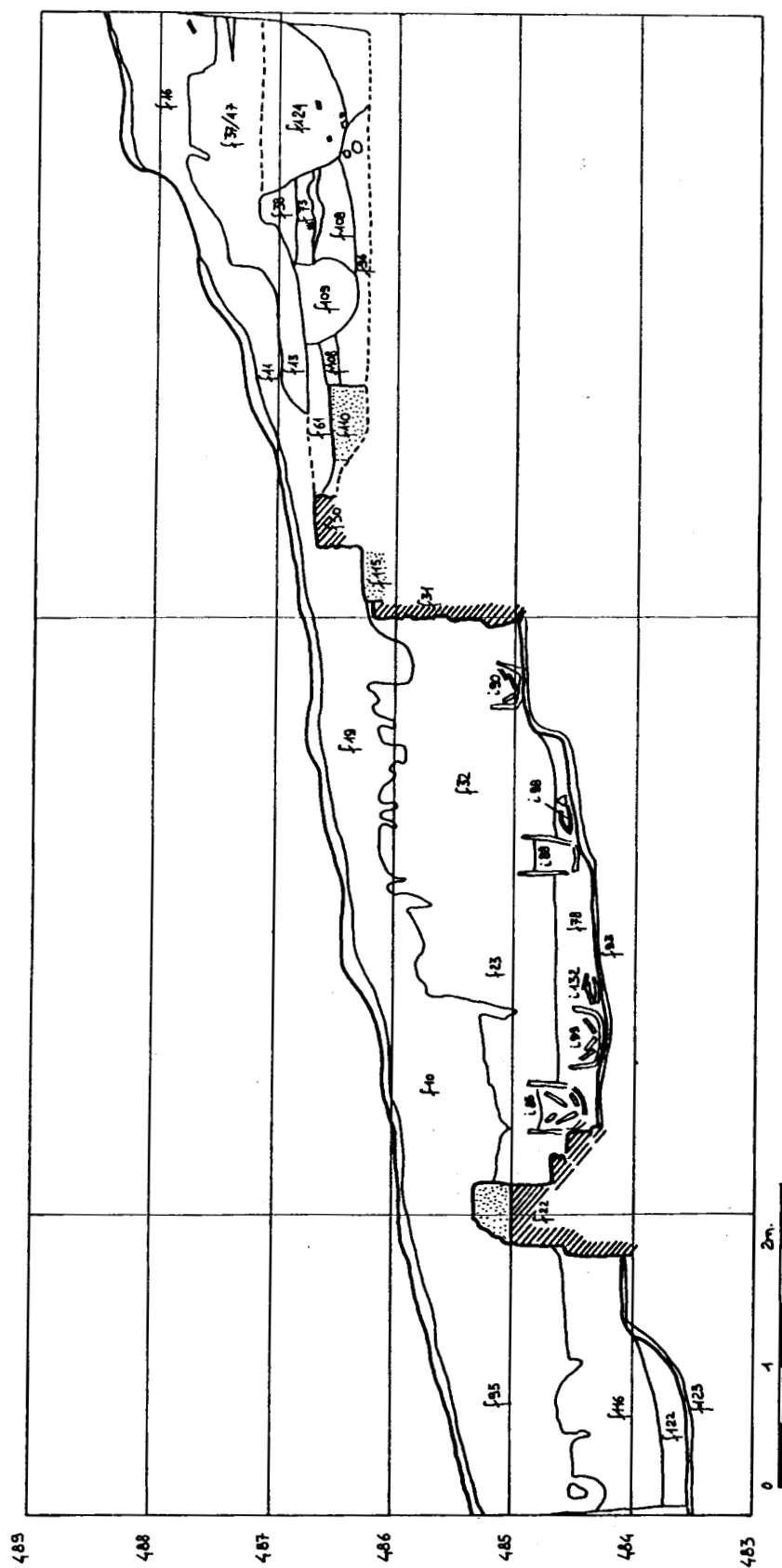


Figure 3
F1: Section AA

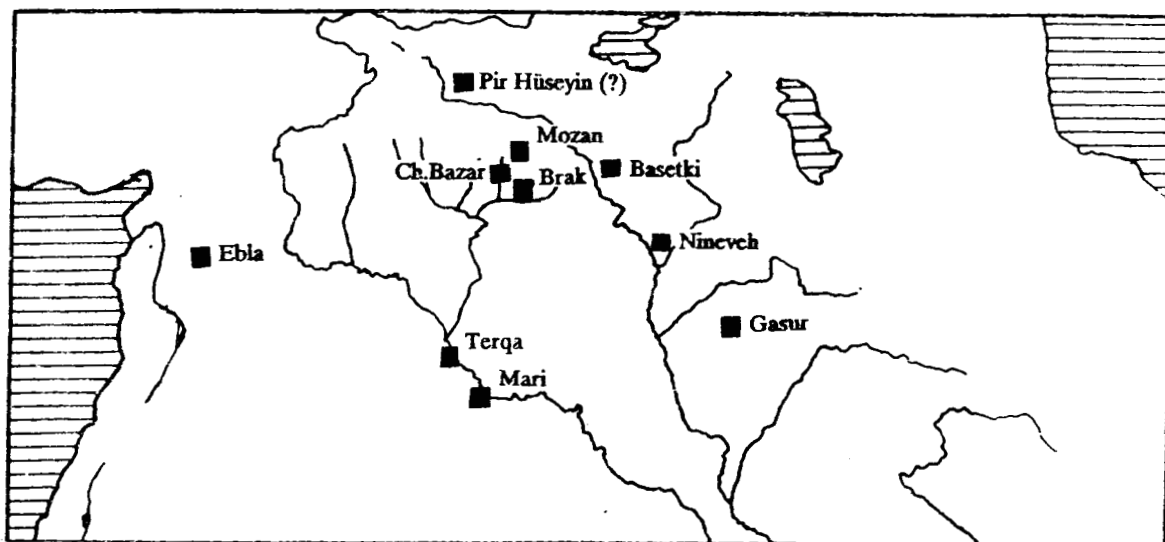


Figure 4
Third millennium epigraphic finds from Northern Syro-Mesopotamian sites

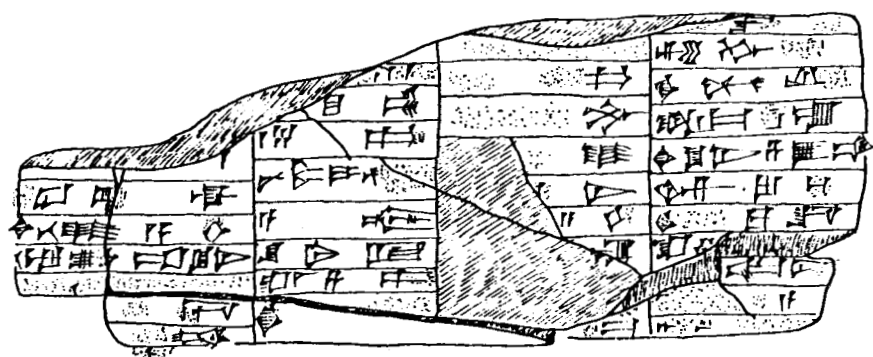


Figure 5
M2 1: Obverse (?) (1:1)

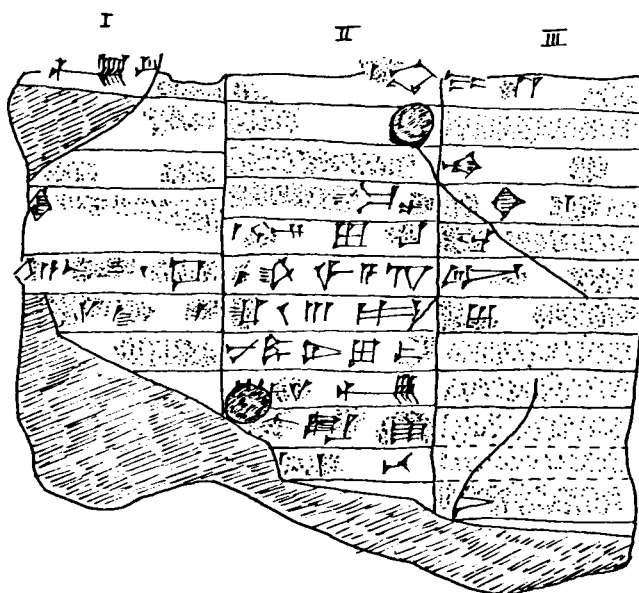


Figure 6
M2 2: Obverse (1:1)

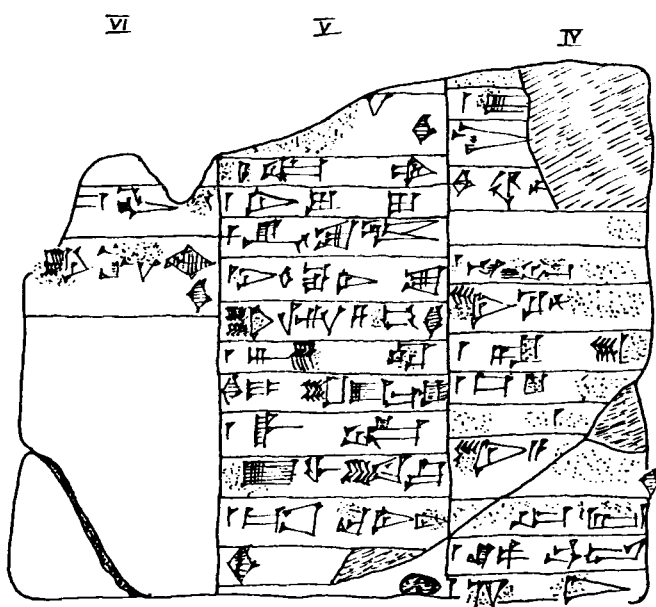


Figure 7
M2 2: Reverse (1:1)

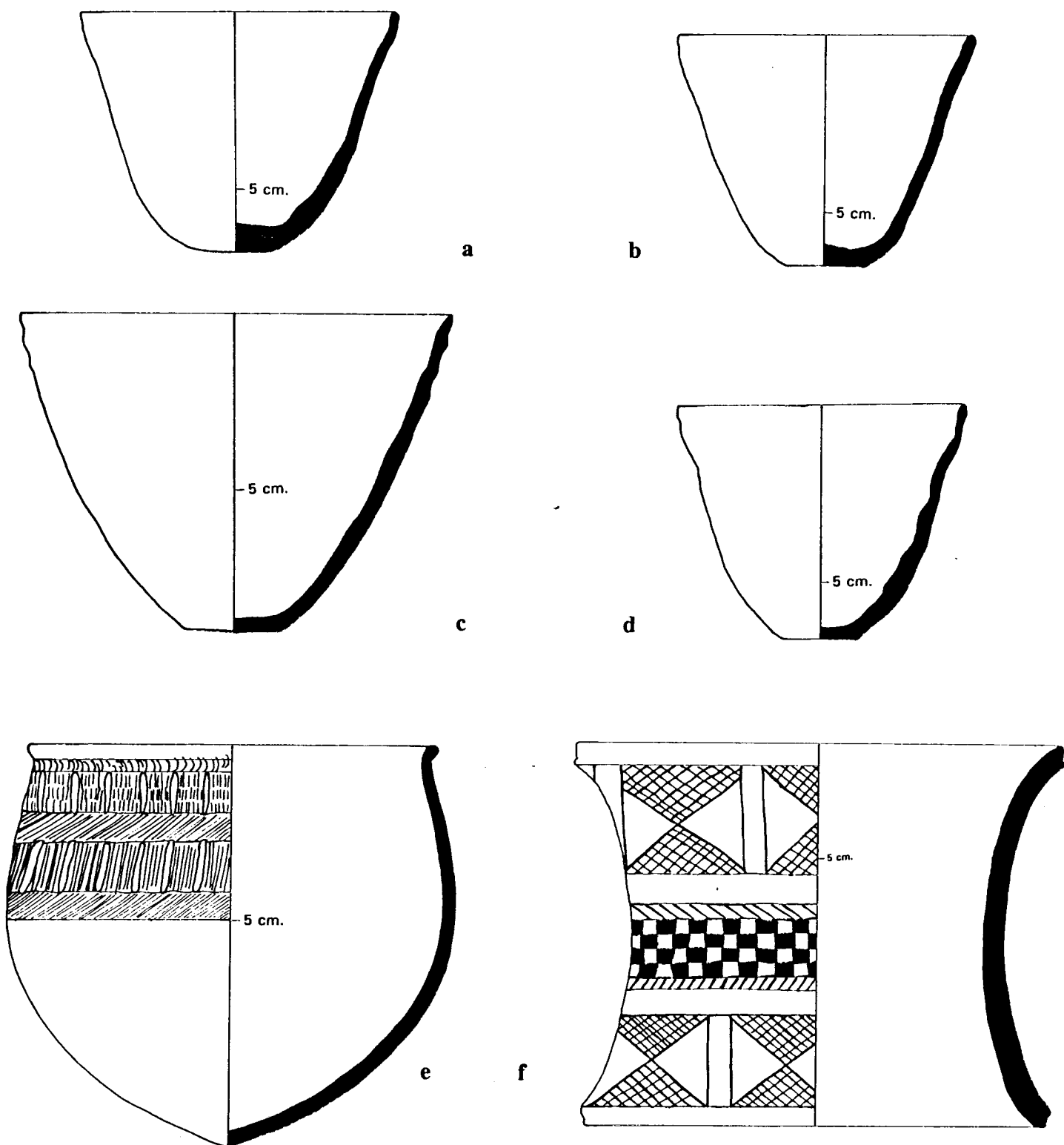


Figure 8
Early third millennium ceramics from grave Ob1

a-d: Metallic ware cups; e: Ninevite V deep bowl; f: Scarlet ware stand
 Field numbers: a: Ob1.25; b: Ob1.26; c: Ob1.57; d: Ob1.36; e: Ob1.47; f: Ob1.52

MONOGRAPHIC JOURNALS OF THE NEAR EAST
SYRO-MESOPOTAMIAN STUDIES 5/1 (July 1991)

A publication of
IIMAS – The International Institute for Mesopotamian Area Studies

SMS 5/1

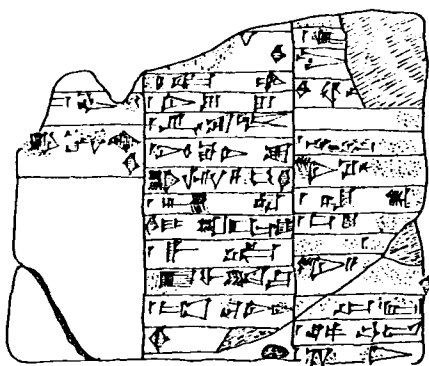
MOZAN 2

**THE EPIGRAPHIC FINDS
OF THE SIXTH SEASON**

Lucio Milano

with contributions by

Giorgio Buccellati, Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati, and Mario Liverani



Malibu 1991
Undena Publications

The series *Monographic Journals of the Near East* includes medium size monographs, published independently of each other and without any periodical schedule. For convenience, they are grouped into volumes which are closed when a total of about 200 pages is reached. Individual titles are available on a standing order basis, which can be placed with the publisher for each of the various journals. – Beginning with 1991, the text portion of most monographs is available on disk in MS-DOS/ASCII format, within the series *Cybernetica Mesopotamica: Electronic Editions*, which is also distributed by Undena Publications.

General Editor: Giorgio Buccellati

The journal *Syro-Mesopotamian Studies* is devoted to the study of the civilizations which flourished in the area characterized by the use of Sumerian and Akkadian, from late prehistory to the end of the First Millennium B.C., providing an outlet for the publication of primary sources and a forum for the archaeological, linguistic and historical analysis of pertinent phenomena.

Editor: Marilyn Kelly-Buccellati

Assistant Editor: William R. Shelby

Advisory Board: Jean Bottéro
Giorgio Gullini
Thorkild Jacobsen
Olivier Rouault
Maurits Van Loon

SMS 5/1. – The tablets recovered in Mozan during the sixth season of excavations in 1990 represent the northernmost find to date of well stratified cuneiform texts for the third millennium. They are accounts of people listed by name, profession and sometimes provenience. The language in which the texts are written is plausibly Old Akkadian, and so is a majority of personal names, but several names may be explained as Hurrian. The date is that of the later portion of the Sargonic period. Besides providing a complete philological treatment of the texts, this fascicle briefly describes the archaeological context – a stratigraphically well defined deposit within a sizeable stone building; it also provides a brief report on the work of the sixth season of excavations.

An electronic version of the text portion of this monograph (labeled *CM E2*) is available from Undena.

Publication of this monograph was made possible through a grant from the National Endowment of the Humanities.

(c) Copyright 1991 Undena Publications

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy or any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

ISBN: 0-89003-276-9

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	1
List of Figures	2
List of Illustrations	2
1. Introduction – G. Buccellati and M. Kelly-Buccellati	
1.1 The sixth season of excavations at Tell Mozan	3
1.2 Archaeological objectives	4
1.3 The epigraphic finds	5
1.4 Notes on third millennium ceramic chronology at Mozan	7
1.5 An inscribed sherd of the fifth season (M2 3)	9
2. The archaeological context – M. Liverani	
2.1 The general setting	10
2.2 Stratigraphy of Area F1	11
2.3 The ceramic horizon	12
2.4 The findspot of the tablets	14
3. Philological presentation – L. Milano	
3.1 Introduction	15
3.2 Description of the tablets.....	17
3.3 Texts in transliteration	18
3.4 Palaeography.....	21
3.5 Content and structure of the texts.....	22
3.6 Notes on the personal names	22
3.7 Conclusions	25
4. References.....	27
Figures	29-34
Plates	after p. 16

List of Figures

Page	Fig.	Description
29	1	Site plan of Mozan
30	2	F1: Floor plan
31	3	F1: Section AA
32	4	Third millennium epigraphic finds from Northern Syro-Mesopotamian sites
32	5	M2 1: obverse (?)
33	6	M2 2: obverse
33	7	M2 2: reverse
34	8	Early third millennium ceramics from grave Ob1

List of Illustrations

Numbers in brackets refer to the Mozan photo archive.

Plate	Illustr.	Description [Photo #]
I	1	F1: General overhead of entire unit [V6B2026]
	2	F1: Closer view of Western portion of unit [V6C1902]
	3	F1: Close-up view of locus with tablets [V6N2830]
II	4	M2 1: obverse (?) of tablet [V6N4303]
	5	M2 1: reverse (?) of tablet [V6N4305]
	6	M2 3: inscribed sherd [V5C6130]
III	7	M2 2: obverse of tablet [V6N4234]
	8	M2 2: reverse of tablet [V6N4230]
IV	9	Sherds (F1.108) covering tablets M2 1 and 2 <i>in situ</i> (note goblet fragment F1.119, and stone wall F1f82 on the right) [V6N2634]
	10	M2 1 and 2 <i>in situ</i> , with goblet fragment F1.119 [V6N2805]
	11	M2 1 and 2 <i>in situ</i> , after removal of goblet F1.119 [V6N2832]