UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM PUBLICATIONS OF THE BABYLONIAN SECTION

# THE EPIC OF GILGAMISH 

 BYSTEPHEN LANGDON

PHILADELPHIA
PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM 1917


## INTRODUCTION

In the year 1914the University Museum secured by purchase a large six column tablet nearly complete, carrying originally, according to the scribal note, $\mathbf{2 4 0}$ lines of text. The contents supply the South Babylonian version of the second book of the epic Sa nagba imuru, "He who has seen all things," commonly referred to as the Epic of Gilgamish, The tablet is said to have been found at Senkere, ancient Larsa near Warka, modern Arabic name for and vulgar descendant of the ancient name Uruk, the Biblical Erech mentioned in Genesis x. io. This fact makes the new text the more interesting since the legend of Gilgamish is said to have originated at Erech and the hero in fact figures as one of the prehistoric Sumerian rulers of that ancient city. The dynastic list preserved on a Nippur tablet ${ }^{1}$ mentions him as the fifth king of a legendary line of rulers at Erech, who succeeded the dynasty of Kish, a city in North Babylonia near the more famous but more recent city Babylon. The list at Erech contains the names of two well known Sumerian deities, Lugalbanda ${ }^{2}$ and Tammuz. The reign of the former is given at $\mathbf{1 , 2 0 0}$ years and that of Tammuz at 100 years. Gilgamish ruled 126 years. We have to do here with a confusion of myth and history in which the real facts are disengaged only by conjecture.

The prehistoric Sumerian dynasties were all transformed

[^0]into the realm of myth and legend. Nevertheless these rulers, although appearing in the pretentious nomenclature as gods, appear to have been real historic personages. ${ }^{1}$ The name Gilgamish was originally written ${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ Gi-bil-aga-miš, and means "The fire god (Gibil) is a commander," abbreviated to ${ }^{d}$ Gi-bil-ga-miš, and ${ }^{d} G i(\check{s})$-bil-ga-mis, a form which by full labialization of $b$ to $u$ was finally contracted to ${ }^{d}$ Gi-il-ga-mis. ${ }^{2}$ Throughout the new text the name is written with the abbreviation ${ }^{d} G i(\xi),{ }^{3}$ whereas the standard Assyrian text has consistently the writing ${ }^{d} G I \check{S}-T U^{4}-B A R$. The latter method of writing the name is apparently cryptographic for ${ }^{d}$ Giš-bar-aga-(miš); the fire god Gibil has also the title GiS-bar.

A fragment of the South Babylonian version of the tenth book was published in 1902, a text from the period of Hammurapi, which showed that the Babylonian epic differed very much from the Assyrian in diction, but not in content. The new tablet, which belongs to the same period, also differs radically from the diction of the Ninevite text in the few lines where they duplicate each other. The first line of the new tablet corresponds to Tablet I, Col. V 25 of the Assyrian text, ${ }^{5}$ where Gilgamish begins to relate his dreams to his mother Ninsun.

[^1]The last line of Col. I corresponds to the Assyrian version Book I, Col. VI 29. From this point onward the new tablet takes up a hitherto unknown portion of the epic, henceforth to be assigned to the second book. ${ }^{1}$

At the end of Book 1 in the Assyrian text and at the end of Col. I of Book II in the new text, the situation in the legend is as follows. The harlot halts outside the city of Erech with the enamoured Enkidu, while she relates to him the two dreams of the king, Gilgamish. In these dreams which he has told to his mother he receives premonition concerning the advent of the satyr Enkidu, destined to join with him in the conquest of Elam.

Now the harlot urges Enkidu to enter the beautiful city, to clothe himself like other men and to learn the ways of civilization. When he enters he sees someone, whose name is broken away, eating bread and drinking milk, but the beautiful barbarian understands not. The harlot commands him to eat and drink also:
"It is the conformity of life,
Of the conditions and fate of the Land."
He rapidly learns the customs of men, becomes a shepherd and a mighty hunter. At last he comes to the notice of Gilgamish himself, who is shocked by the newly acquired manner of Enkidu.
"Oh harlot, take away the man," says the lord of Erech. Once again the faithful woman instructs her heroic lover in the conventions of society, this time teaching him the importance of the family in Babylonian life, and obedience to the ruler. Now the people of Erech assemble about him admiring his

[^2]godlike appearance. Gilgamish receives him and they dedicate their arms to heroic endeavor. At this point the epic brings in a new and powerful motif, the renunciation of woman's love in the presence of a great undertaking. Gilgamish is enamoured of the beautiful virgin goddess IShara, and Enkidu, fearing the effeminate effects of his friend's attachment, prevents him forcibly from entering a house. A terrific combat between these heroes ensues, ${ }^{1}$ in which Enkidu conquers, and in a magnanimous speech he reminds Gilgamish of his higher destiny.

In another unplaced fragment of the Assyrian text ${ }^{2}$ Enkidu rejects his mistress also, apparently on his own initiative and for ascetic reasons. This fragment, heretofore assigned to the second book, probably belongs to Book III. The tablet of the Assyrian version which carries the portion related on the new tablet has not been found. Man redeemed from barbarism is the major theme of Book II.

The newly recovered section of the epic contains two legends which supplied the glyptic artists of Sumer and Accad with subjects for seals. Obverse III 28-32 describes Enkidu the slayer of lions and panthers. Seals in all periods frequently represent Enkidu in combat with a lion. The struggle between the two heroes, where Enkidu strives to rescue his friend from the fatal charms of IShara, is probably depicted on seals also. On one of the seals published by Ward, Seal Cylinders of Western Asia, No. 459, a nude female stands beside the struggling heroes. ${ }^{3}$ This scene not improbably illustrates the effort of Enkidu to rescue his friend from the goddess. In fact the satyr stands between Gilgamish and Išhara(?) on the seal.

[^3]
## TRANSLITERATION AND TRANSLATION


2. iz-za-kar-am ${ }^{1}$ a-na urn-mi-Xu
3. um-mi i-nu ia-a-at mu-ši-ti-ía
4. $\check{s} a-a m-b a-k u-m a$ at-ta-na-al-la-ak
5. i-nu bi-ri-it id-da-tim
6. ib-ba-iu-nim-ma ka-ka-' $a^{2} \quad \check{s} a-$ $m a-i$
7. ki-?-?-rum ${ }^{3}$ ia a-nim im-ku-ut $a-n u$ si-ri-i $a$
8. áš-ši-šu-ma $i k-f a-b i-i f^{4} e-l i-i, a$
 el-ti-'i
10. ad-ki ma-tum pa-bi-ir ${ }^{7}$ e-li-iu

I I. id-lu-turn $\hat{i}-n a-\check{s} a-k u \quad$ si- $i-p i-s ̌ u$
12. u-um-mi-id-ma pu-ti
13. $i$-mi- du $\dot{\sim}$
14. $a \mathfrak{s}-5 ̌ i-a-i u-m a ~ a t-b a-l a-a \check{s}-s ̌ u a-n u$
$s i_{-r} i-k i$
I 5. urn-mi ${ }^{\text {ilu }}$ Gilgamiš mu-u-da-a-at
ka-la-ma
16. ǐ-za-kar-am a-na ${ }^{\text {lut }}$ Gilgamiš
I. Gilgamish arose interpreting dreams,
2. addressing his mother.
3. "My mother! during my night
4. I, having become lusty, wandered about
5. in the midst of omens.
6. And there came out stars in the heavens,
7. Like a . . .of heaven he fell upon me.
8. I bore him but he was too heavy for me.
9. He bore a net but I was not able to bear it.
io. I summoned the land to assemble unto him,
I I. that heroes might kiss his feet.
12. He stood up before me ${ }^{8}$
13. and they stood over against me.
14. I lifted him and carried him away unto thee."
15. The mother of Gilgamish she that knows all things,
16. said unto Gilgamish:-

[^4]17. mi-in-di ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamisb Sa ki-ma }}$ $k a-t i$
18. i-na si-ri $\quad i$-wa-li-id-ma
19. zi-ra-ab-bi-Su s'a-dut-u
20. fa-mar-s'u-mo[sa(?)]-ap-ba-ta atta
21. id-lu-tum $\hat{u}$-na-ša-ku ši-pi-šu${ }^{2}$
22. $t e-i t-t+i-r a-\bar{s} u(?) \ldots . . . .$.
23. ta-tar-ra-['a]-šu a-na și-[ri-i.]a
24. [ǐ̌-(?)] ti-lam-ma ${ }^{3}$-ta-mar $\stackrel{s}{ } a$ -ni-tam
25. [šu-na-]ta i-ta-wa-a-am a-na um$m i-S u$
26. [um-m]i a-tu-mar Sa-ni-tam
27. [šu-na-ta a-fulmar e-mi-a i-na $\quad u-k i-i m$
28. [i-nu?] Unuk-(ki) ri-bi-tim ${ }^{4}$
29. ha-as-si-nu na-di-i-ma
30. e-li-Su pa-ah- ru
31. ba-aş-şi-nu-um-ma Sa-ni bu-nušu
32. $a-m u r-S u-m a$ ah-fa-fa $a-n a-k u$
33. a-ra-am-Xu-ma ki-ma âs-ša-tim
34. $a-b a-a p-p u-u p$
el-Su
35. el-ki-Su-ma âš-ta-ka-an-šu
36. $a$-na $a-b i-\frac{1}{2} a$
37. urn-mi ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamish mu-da-ai ka- }}$ la-ma
[38. iz-za-kar-am a-na ${ }^{\text {ilu }}$ Gilgamish]
17. "Truly oh Gilgamish he is
18. born' in the fields like thee.
19. The mountains have reared him.
20. Thou beholdest him and art distracted (?)
21. Heroes kiss his feet.
22. Thou shalt spare him
23. Thou shalt lead him to me."
24. Again he dreamed and saw another dream
25. and reported it unto his mother.
26. "My mother, 1 have seen another
27. [dream. I beheld] my likeness in the street.
28. In Erech of the wide spaces;
29. he hurled the axe,
30. and they assembled about him.

3I. Another axe seemed his visage.
32. I saw him and was astounded.
33. I loved him as a woman,
34. falling upon him in embrace.
35. I took him and made him
36. my brother."
37. The mother of Gilgamish she that knows all things
[38. said unto Gilgamish:-]

[^5]1. $a s ̌-s ̌ u m ~ u s '-[t u-] m a-h a-r u ~ i t-t i-k a$.
2. "'"Gilgamish Xu-nu-tam i-pa-s'ar
3. ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-[d \hat{u} \quad w] a ?-\check{s} i-i b$ ma-bar ha-ri-im-tirn
4. $U R[$ ]-ba-mu DI-?-al-luun
5. [ ] im-ta-ši a-šar i-wa$a l-d u$
6. $\hat{u} m \hat{e} 6^{1}$ it $7 m u$-ši- $a$-tim
7. ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$ te-bi- i-ma
8. ša-[am-ka-ta] ir-bi
9. ba-[ri-im-tu pa-a]-s'ai-pu-ša-amma
10. $i_{\imath-\imath} a-[k a r-a m] a-n a{ }^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}^{2}$

1 1. a-na-tal-ka ${ }^{\text {d }} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$ ki-ma ili $t a-b a-a \check{s}-s ̌ i$
12. am-mi-nim it-ti na-ma-áš-te-e $e^{3}$
13. ta-at-ta-[na-al-]la-ak si-ra-am
14. al-kam lu-ùr-di- $k a$
15. a-na libbi Uruk-(ki) ri-bi-tim
16. a-na biti [el-]lim mu-ša-bi ša A-nim
17. ${ }^{d} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$ ti-bi lu-ru-ka
18. a-na $\quad \hat{E}-[a n-n] a \quad m u-\breve{5} a-b i \quad \check{s} a$ A-nim
19. $a-$ šar $\left[{ }^{i l u}\right.$ Gilgamiš] it-[.........] ne-pi-ši-tim(?)
$\begin{array}{lcc}\text { 20. ı̀ at- } & ]-d i[ & -] m a \\ \text { 21. ta- }[ & ] & \text { ra-ma-an- }\end{array}$
I. that he may join with thee in endeavor."
2. (Thus) Gilgamish solves (his) dream.
3. Enkidu sitting before the hierodule
4.
5. [ ] forgot where he was born.
6. Six days and seven nights
7. came forth Enkidu
8. and cohabited with the courtesan.
9. The hierodule opened her mouth

IO. speaking unto Enkidu.
II. "I behold thee Enkidu; like a god thou art.
12. Why with the animals
13. wanderest thou on the plain?
14. Come! I will lead thee
15. into the midst of Erech of the wide places,
16. even unto the holy house, dwelling place of Anu.
17. Oh Enkidu, arise, I will conduct thee
18. unto Eanna dwelling place of Anu,
19. where Gilgamish [oppresses] the souls of men(?)
20. And as I.............
21. thou shalt. . . . . . . thyself.

[^6]22. al-ka ti-ba i-[na] ga-ag-ga-ri
23. ma-a-a? ${ }^{\text {‘ }}$ ak ri-i-im
24. iš-me $a-w a-a z-z a$ im-ta-gár ga-baSa
25. mi-il-kum Sa sinništi
26. im-ta-[ku]-ut a-na libbi-šu
27. is-bu-ut li-ib-?a-am
28. iš-ti-nam [ú]-la-ab-bi-iš-šu
29. li-ib-[ša-am] ša-ni-a-am
30. $\check{s} i-i$ it-ta-al-ba- $a ̂ s$
31. sa-ab-ta-at ga-az- $\quad$ zu
32. ki-ma ? i-ri-id-di-?u
33. a-na gu-up-ri ia ri-i-im
34. $a$ - šar $]$ tar-ba-ṣi-im
35. i-na [ ]-bu-ru ri-i a-íu${ }^{2}$
36.
(About two lines broken away.)

## Col. III

1. $\check{s i-i z-b a}$ ia na-ma-hi-te-e
2. i-te-en- ni- ik
3. a-ka-lam iš-ku-nu ma-bar-šu
4. $\mathrm{i} p-t e-i k-m a \quad i-n a-a t-t+a l^{3}$
5. ù ip-pa-al-la- as
6. u-ul $i-d i \quad{ }^{d} E n-k i-\quad d \hat{u}$
7. aklam a-na a-ka-lim
8. šikaram
a-na $\mathfrak{s} a-t e-e-i m$
9. la-a
lum-mu- ud
I. Milk of the cattle
10. he drank.
11. Food they placed before him.
12. He broke bread*
13. gazing and looking.
14. But Enkidu understood not.
15. Bread to eat,
16. beer to drink,
17. he had not been taught.

[^7]10. ba-ri-im-tum pi-ša $i-p u-s ̌ a-a m-$ $m a$
10. The hierodule opened her mouth

I I. and said unto Enkidu:-
12. $a-k u-u l \quad a k-l a m{ }^{d} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$
13. zi-ma-at ba-la-ti-irn
14. $b i$ - $\check{s} i-t i \quad S i-i m-t i m a-t i$
15. i-ku-ul a-ak-lam ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$
16. a-di ii-bi-e-iu
17. Sikaranz iš-ti-a-am
18. 7
as-sa-am-mi-id
19. it-tap-Tar kab-ta-turn i-na-an-gu
20. i-li-is libba-šu-ma
21. $p a-n u-s ̌ u \quad[i t-] t a(?)-b \bar{b} r-r u^{2}$
22. ul-tap-pi-it [...........]-i
23. šu-bu-ra-am pa-ga-ar-iu
24. Sa-am-nam ip-ta-ša-áš-ma
25. a-we-li-is' $i$-me
26. il-ba- áš li-ib-Sa-am
27. ki-ma mu-ti i-ba-áš-ši
28. il-ki ka-ak-ka-Su
29. la-bi úgi-ir- ri
30. $i s ̌-s a-a k-p u$ šab-[̌̌i]-eš mu-ši-a-ti
31.ut- tap -pi-is šib-ba-ri ${ }^{4}$
32. la-bi uk-t[a ]-ši-id
33. it-ti immer na-ki-[e?]ra-bu-funz
34. ${ }^{i l u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$ ma-as-sa-ar-iu-nu
35. a-we-lum wa-ru-um
36. iš-[te]-en id-lunz
37. $a-n a[\ldots . . .$. . $u]-z a-a k-k i-i r$
12. "Eat bread, oh Enkidu!
13. It is the conformity of life,
14. of the conditions and the fate of the land.'
15. Enkidu ate bread,
16. until he was satiated.
17. Beer he drank
18. seven times(?).
19. His thoughts became unbounded and he shouted loudly.
20. His heart became joyful,
21. and his face glowed.
22. He stroked
23. the hair of the bead. ${ }^{3}$ His body
24. with oil he anointed.
25. He became like a man.
26. He attired himself with clothes
27. even as does a husband.
28. He seized his weapon,
29. which the panther and lion
30. fells in the night time cruelly
31. He captured the wild mountain goats.
32. The panther he conquered.
33. Among the great sheep for sacrifice
34. Enkidu was their guard.
35. A man, a leader,
36. A hero.
37. Unto... . . . . . . . he elevated
(About five lines broken away.)

[^8]
## Reverse I


19. a-na Sarri Unuk-(ki)ri-bi-tim
20. pi-ti pu-uk epši ${ }^{1}$ a-na ha-a-$a-r i$
21. a-na ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamiš šarri Sa Unuk- }}$ ( ki) ri-bi-tim
22. pi-ti pu-uk ep̌̌i ${ }^{1}$
23. a-na ha-a-a-ri
24. áš-ša-at Si-ma-tim i-ra-ah-hi
25. šu-u pa-пи-пи-urn-та
26. mu-uk wa-ar-ka-nu
27. i-nи mi-il-ki la ili ga-bi-ma
28. i-na bi-ti-ik a-pu-un-na-ti-šu2
29. Si- ma- $\mathfrak{a}^{-}$zum
30. a-nn $\imath i-i k-r i \quad i d-l i-i m$
31. i-ri-ku pa-nu-Su
19. For the king of Erech of the wide places
20. open, addressing thy speech as unto a husband.
21. Unto Gilgamish king of Erech of the wide places
22. open, addressing thy speech
23. as unto a husband.
24. He cohabits with the wife decreed for him,
25. even he formerly.
26. But henceforth
27. in the counsel which god has spoken,
28. in the work of his presence
29. shall be his fate."
30. At the mention of the hero

3I. his face became pale.

## Reverse II

(About five lines broken away.)
I. i-il-la-ak-
I. going
2. ì Sa-am-ka-at[ ]ar-ki-šu
2. and the harlot. . . . .after him.
3. i- ru-ub-ma $a-n a^{4}$ libbi Uruk-
(ki)ri-bi-tim
3. He entered into the midst of Erech of the wide places.
4. ip-hur urn-ma-nu-urn $i$-na si$r i-s ̌ u$
4. The artisans gathered about him.
5. it-ti-la-am-ma i-na ${ }_{\imath} u$-ki-im
5. And as he stood in the street
6. Sa Unuk-(ki) ri-bi-tim
6. of Erech of the wide places,
7. $p a-a b-r a-a-m a \quad$ 7. the people assembled

[^9]| 8. i-ta-mē-a i-na și-ri-šu pi(?)-it-tam' | 8. disputing round about him:- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9. a-nu mi-[ni ${ }^{2}{ }^{\text {ilui }}$ Gilgamiš ma-ši-il | 9. "Now is he become like Gilgamish suddenly? |
| 10. la-nam Sa pi- il | 10. In form he is shorter. |
| I I. e-si[ $\quad p u]-u k-k u-u l$ | II. In. . . . . . .he is made powerful. |
| 12. i ? -ak-ta | 12. |
| 13. i[- -$] d i \quad$ i-Si? | 13. |
|  | 14. Milk of the cattle |
| 15. i-te- en- ni- ik | I 5. he drank. |
| 16. $k a-i \bar{a}-n a \quad i-n a$ [libbi] Uruk-(ki) kak-ki-a-tum ${ }^{3}$ | 16. Continually in the midst of Erech weapons |
| 17. id-lu-tum u-te-el-li- lu | I7. the heroes purified. |
| 18. Sa-ki-in ip-ša- nut | 18. A project was instituted. |
| 19. $a-n a$ idli ša $i$-tu-ru $\quad$ i-mu-šu | 19. Unto the hero whose countenance was turned away, |
| 20. a-na ${ }^{\text {ilu }}$ Gilgamiš $k i-m a \quad i-l i-i m$ | 20. unto Gilgamish like a god |
|  | 2 I. he became for him a fellow. |
| 22. $a-n a^{\text {ilal }}$ Is-ba-ra ma-i $\bar{a}-l u m$ | 22. For IShara a couch |
| 23. na- [dil-i- ma | 23. was laid. |
| 24. ${ }^{\text {ihu }}$ Gilgamisb id-[ ]nu-an(?). | 24. Gilgamish. |
| 25. i-na mu-Si in-ni-[ -]id | 25. In the night he |
| 26. i-na-ak ${ }^{6}-5 a-a m-\quad m a$ | 26. embracing her in sleep. |
| 27. it-ta-[ ]i-na $\underset{\imath}{ } \hat{k} k i$ | 27. They....... in the street |
| 28. ip-ta-ra-[ku ]-ak-tām | 28. halting at the. |
| 29. Sa ${ }^{\text {inu Gilgamisb }}$ | 29. of Gilgamish. |
| 30. . . . . . . . . da-na(r) ni-išr-šu | 30. . . . . . . . .mightily(?) |

Col. III

```
I. ur-(?)ba.
2. iluGilgamis
3. z-nu ṣi-ri.
```

${ }^{1}$ Text $P A$-it-tam clearly!
${ }^{2}$ Omitted by the scribe.
${ }^{3}$ Sic! The plural of kakku, kakkitu(?).

${ }^{5}$ For ${ }^{\text {šakin-šum }}$.
${ }^{6}$ On the verb nâku see the Babylonian Book of Proverbs $\S 27$.

| 4. i-b̧a-an-ni-ib [pi-ir-ta-šu? ] | 4. his hair growing thickly like the corn. |
| :---: | :---: |
| j. it-bi-ma | 5. He came forth |
| 6. a-na pa-ni- ร̌u | 6. into his presence. |
| 7. it-tam-ha-ru i-na ri-bi-tu ma-ti | 7. They met in the wide park of the land. |
| 8. ${ }^{i n} \mathrm{E}$ En-ki-d $\hat{u}$ ba-ba-am ip-ta-ri-ik | 8. Enkidu held fast the door |
| 9. i-na Si-pi-Xu | 9. with his foot, |
| 10. ${ }^{\text {ihu }}$ GilgamiS e-ri-ba-am u-ul id-diin | เo. and permitted not Gilgamish to enter. |
| 1 1. is-sa-ab-tu-ma ki-ma li-i-im | II. They grappled with each other |
| 12. $\imath^{-} \quad l u-\quad d u^{1}$ | 12. goring like an ox. |
| 13. $i$ i-ip-pa-am 'i-bu- tu | 13. The threshold they destroyed. |
| 14. i-ga-rum ir-tu-t̄ $\bar{u}^{2}$ | 14. The wall they demolished. |
| I j. ${ }^{\text {ilu}}$ Gilgamiš ù $^{\text {ilu }} \mathrm{En}-\mathrm{ki-}$ - d $\hat{u}$ | 15. Cilgamish and Enkidu |
| 16. iş-şa-ab-tu-ú- ma | 16. grappled with each other, |
| 17. ki-ma li-i-im i-lu-du | 17. goring like an ox. |
| 18. $z i-i p-p a-a m$ 'i-bu-tu | 18. The threshold they destroyed. |
| 19. i-ga-rum ir-tu-tii | 19. The wall they demolished. |
| 20. ik-mi-is-ma ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamis }}$ | 20. Gilgamish bowed |
| 21. i-na ga-ga-ag-ga-ri Si-ip-Tu | 21. to the ground at his feet |
| 22. $i p-s ̌ i-i b^{3} \quad u s-s a-s ̌ u-\quad m a$ | 22. and his javelin reposed. |
| 23. i-ni-' $i$ il $i-r a-a i-z u$ | 23. He turned back his breast. |
| 24. iss-tu i-ra-zu i-ni-bu ${ }^{4}$ | 24. After he had turned back his breast, |
| 25. ${ }^{i t u} E n-k i-d \hat{u}$ a-na Sa-Si-im | 25. Enkidu unto that one |
| 26. $i_{\text {亿- }}$ a-kar-am a-na ${ }^{\text {ilu Gilgamiš }}$ | 26. spoke, even unto Gilgamish. |
| 27. ki-ma iš-te-en-ma um-ma-ka | 27. "Even as one ${ }^{5}$ did thy mother |
| 28. zi- li- id- $k a$ | 28. bear thee, |
| 29. ri-im-tum Sa p- pu-ri | 29. she the wild cow of the cattle stalls, |
| 30. ${ }^{\text {ilat }}$ Nin- sun- na | 30. Ninsunna, |
| 31. ul-lu e-li mu-ti ri-eš-su | 31. whose head she exalted more than a husband. |

[^10]| 32. Jar-ru-tam <br> 33. i-Ji-im-kum | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ša } \quad \text { inu--ši } \\ & \quad \text { En-lil } \end{aligned}$ | 32. Royal power over the people <br> 33. Enlil has decreed for thee." |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| duppu |  | Second tablet. |
| Tu-tu-ur e-li. |  | Written upon. |
| $4{ }^{\text {che }}$-š̌ ${ }^{1}$ |  | 240 (lines). |

${ }^{1}$ The tablet is reckoned at forty lines in each column.

## INDEX TO PARTS 2 AND 3

## A.

Adab, city, 123,23.
addi, wailing, 117,31; 137, 22; 161, 12.
abu, brother, 212, 36 .
Aja, goddess, 198, 9.
al (giš), al-gar (giš), a musical instrument, 187-191. See also No. 20 Rev. 7-12. al-bi, compound verb, 189 n . 6 . In Ni. 8164 (unpublished) al-gar, al-gar-balag in list with (giš)-álá, also an instrument of music.
alad, protecting genius, 154, 18.
ameliš, like a man, 215, 25.
Amurrû, god. Psalm to, i18; 119. angubba, sentinel, I80, i4.
Anu, god. 116, 18:26ff. 131, 8; 165,9; 180,20.
Anunnaki, gods, II4, 17:2I; I 16, 25; 116 n. 7; 128,13; 135, 31; 189, 21.
Anunit, goddess, 158,12; 166,2.
apunnatu, nostrils. pitik. apunnāti, 217, 28.
asssammim (?), 215, 18 .
Arallû, 132, 26; 134, 7.
arāmu, cover, 198 n. 2.
arāku, be pale, Prt. iriku, 217, 3 1. arbiš, quickly, 199, 28.
Aruru, goddess. Lamentation to, I 15. Sister of Enlil, I 15, 2; 171, 29; 190, 25. Other references, $116,13: 15: 18$; i 17, 34f.
Asarludug, god, 163, 8; 170, 4.

Aš-im-ur, title of Moon-god, 136, 12. áš omitted, No. 19, 2.
aš-me, disk, 133, 38.
Ašširgi, god, No. 22, Rev. 7.
Azagsud, goddess, 196, 30:33; 197, 38.

## B.

Babbar, god, 116, 24; 139, 43; 147, 21; 148,3; 152.
Babylon, city, 158, 14; 160, 6; 163, 8; 166,4:11.
badara, see 200 n. 2. badarani, a weapon, 133, 36.
balag, lyre, 138, 52.
bansur, table; title of a goddess, 175, 3.
Bau, goddess, 179, 2; 181,30; 182, 32; 141, 7:10.
bišitu, condition, 215, 14.
bi'u, cavern, 196, 29.
bulukku, crab, 174, 5.
burgul, engraver, $185,8$.
C.

Cutha, city. Center of the cult of Nergal, 167, 5.
D.

Dada, god, 192,6.
Dagan, West Semitic god, 149, 2 I.
Damu, title of Tammuz, 176,7.
Deification of kings, $106-9 ; 127$ n. I.
dêpu, shatter, 195 n. 16.

DI-BAL, ideogram in incantations, 194, 10.
Dilbat, city, 167, 16.
Dilmun, land and city, 112, 2:4.
dimgul, dimdul, master workman, 150 .
dingir-gal-gal-e-ne, the great gods, the Anunnaki, 114, 21:125;149, 19.
dumu-anna, daughter of heaven, title of Bau, 179, 5; 18ı, 28; 184, 28.
dumu-sag, title of Tašmet, 163, 12.
Dungi, king of Ur, liturgy to, 136.
dups̆akku, trencher basket, 216, 17.
Duranki, epithet for Nippur, 122, 18; 180, it.

## E.

E-anna, temple in Erech, 123, 30; 125; 148, 12; 213, 18.
E-babbar, temple of the sun god, 152; 158, II; 166, I. Perhaps read E-barra.
E-daranna, temple of Enki in Babylon, 169,25 ; 170, 29. See BL. 133.
$e d \bar{e} l u=e d \bar{e} r u$, be gloomy, 216, 10.
$\&-d u b$,house of learning, $117,39$.
é-gal, palace, No. 19, Rev. 3; 115, 11; 131, 7; 134, 22; 158, 9.
$\hat{e}-g i g=k i s ̣ s u, 191$, II.
E-ibe-Anu, temple in Dilbat, 167 , 16.

E-kinammaka. temple, ifj, 10 .
E-kišibba, temple in Kish, 166, 13.
E-kur, temple, 180, 12; 183, 23; 190, 7; 146,9; 147, 17; 158,8; 160,$4 ; 166,17 ; 169,23$.
Emaḩ, Ešmaḩ, ritual house of the water cult of Marduk, 163, 7; 115, 4.

E-malga-sud, temple, 181, 24; 141, 3.
E-meteg, daughter of Ninkasi, 144.
E-mete-ursag, temple in Kish, 166, 13.

E-namtila, temple, 160,4; 169, 24.
en-a-nu-un, en-á-nun, title of $\ln -$ nini and Gula, 173, 2.
Enbilulu, title of Marduk, $\mathrm{I}_{7} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{j}$.
E-ninnû, temple, $181,22$.
EN-HUL-tim-mu, 194 n. 2.
EN-KA-KA, bêl dabābi, 194, 2.
Enki, god. Hymn to, No. 20, II3, 7; 114, 10; 116, 21; 122, 7; 149, 16.

Enkidu, satyr, 213,3:7:10:11; 214, 6; 215, 11:12:15:34; 216, 13; 219, 8:15:25; 131, 11; 134, 16; 178, 13.
Enlil, god. Liturgy to, 155-184. Regarded as god of light, 157, Iff. i 58, 3 f. Other references, 114, 19; 115, 2; 116, 19; 131, 6; 136, 5; 139, 40; 149, 22; 146, 3:7:14; 189, 11:19; 220, 33.

Enul, god, $149,16$.
Enzu, god, 139, 41 ; 146, 3.
eрšānu, deeds, 218, 18.
$e p \hat{u}$, be dark, $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ itêph, 196, 29.
Erech, city, 125; 149, 13. Erech ribîtiom, 212, 28: 213, 1j; 217, 19:21; 217, 3:6.
eri-azag, holy city, Isin, $14 \mathrm{I}, 8$.
erida, title, 175 , I.
Eridu, city, 113, 20; 136, 13.
Erishkigal, goddess, 131, 10; 134, II.
eršagtugmal, penitential psalm, i 18.
E-sagila, temple, 152.
E-sakudkalamma, temple, 166, 10 ; 169 n. 4.
ešendili, a title, ı77, ı.
eškar, fixed tax, $188,9$.
eš-lal, a sacred place, 161, 14 .
E-temen-anki, temple, 169,25.
E-turkalamma, temple, 166, I4.
Euphrates, river, 183, 12; 183, 20.
E-zida, temple, $166,12$.
Ezina, grain goddess, 174, 9.
Ezira, reading of the divine name $K A-D I, 177$, ı.

## F

Fara, modern Arabic name for the site of $1 \sin (?), 177$ n. 4.
G.

GAB, baked bread, 200, 33 .
$G A B-L A L$, a cake made with honey, 195, 22; 200, 35.
GAR-šunu=epišān-šunu, 198, 13.
gašan-gula, title of Ninâ, in 1 n. 2.
gepar, dark chamber, 123, 30f., 148, 10; 161, 18
Gibil, god, 197, 3.
gígál (gǐ̌), interlude, 151 n. I; 182, 33.
gigunna, 114, 23.
Gilgamish, king of Erech, 207; 21 I, I:Ijf. 212, 17:37; 213, 2; 217, 21; 218, 9:20:24:29 and below 2; 219, 10:15:20:26. Derivation of name, 208. See also No. 16 Rev. Il 15; 197, 42; 124 f. gilsa, a sacred relic, 132, 22.
Girra, Irra, god, 174, 7; 177, 12.
girru, lion, 2I5, 29.
Girsu, city, 18ı, 23.
Guanna, deity, No. 16 Rev. I1 18.
Guedin, province, 129, 28.
Gunura, goddess of healing, $176,6$.
gupru, mighty, 214, 33.
Gutium, land, 120 ff .
H.

Hallab, city, 125 ; 141.
b̧anābu, grow thickly, Prs. ibannib, 219, 4.
bара̄ри, embrace, 212, 34.
bassinu, axe, 212, 29:3I.
barbatu, waste place, 200, 39.
Harsagkalamma, temple, 166, 14.
Hubur, mythical river, 197, 42.
bûlu, a bird, 199, 3 I.
b̧ûku, a bird, 199,3I.

## 1.

Ibi-Sin, king of Ur, 15 I n. 2. ibsi, liturgical expression, 120, 5. lgigi, heaven spirits, i I 6 n. 6. IGI-NAGIN-NA, 194, I 1.
imib, weapon, 131, 8. mi-ib, ibid. n. 3 .
imin, seven. Seven lands, 130, 35 ; seventh day, 134,18 .
Immer, god, $177,8$.
Indag, god, consort of Gula, 173, 3. Innini, goddess, 123. Liturgy to, 184; 123, 29. Consort of Shamash, 148, 4. Other references, I 54, 2 I.
işşur šamê, unclean birds, 195 n . IO.
IShara, goddess, 218, 22.
Isin, city, 122, Ij; 176, 4.
Ishme-Dagan, 178 ff . Son of Enlil, 181, 29; 182, 32. Liturgy to, 143.

## K.

KA-DIB-BI, sibit pî, 194, 10.
$K A K-D I G$, a weapon, 130, 4.
kakkitu (?), weapon. Pl.kakkiatum, 218, 16.
$K A K-S I R$, a weapon (?), ı з 30, 4.
kalama, the Land, Sumer, 138, 25; 141, 5; 147, 22; 150, 4; 154, 17; 177, 9.
kanami $=$ kalama, land, $120,8$.
$K A+N E$, a new ideograph, 153 n . 10.
kasû, bind. ${ }^{2}$ liktisu, 198, 20.
Kenurra, chapel of Ninlil, II4, 22; 123,$20 ; 160,4 ; 166,18 ; 166$, 8; 169, 24.
Keš, city, i 15 , II; 123, 22.
kešda-azag, a relic, $132,27$.
$k i, k i n$ for $g i m=k i m a, 120,6$.
KI-AG-MAL, râmu, 194 n. 4.
Kidurkazal, daughter of Ninkasi, 145.
ki-malla, to bend. tig-zu ki-ma-al-la nu-gi-gi, "Thy neck wearies not in bending," 168, 2 . [Correct the translation.]
ki-in-gin, ki-en-gin, Sumer, i 15, 24; 134, 19; 189, 17.
KI-SAR, kakkara tašabbit, 199, 29.
Kish, city, 129, 30; 166, 12. é kiš-(ki)-šúu, so read, No. 5 Obv. 8.
Kullab, city, 149, 14; 173, I.
kunin, gunin, reed basket, 150 n. 3. kurgal, "great mountain," title of Sumer, i 14, i i. Of Enlil, i 14, 19; 182,5.
KURUN-NA, (amelu), 196, 34.
KUŠ-KU-MAL, 194, i 1.

## L.

la'ạtu, gore. Prt. ilûdu, 219, 12:17.
labu, panther, 215, 29:32.
Lagash, city, 181,23:26.
Labama, goddess of Chaos, I 13, 5.
Laws, promulgated by Dungi, 138, 31.

Libit-lshtar, king, 141.
libšu, garment, 214, 27:29; 215, 26.

Ligirsig, a god, $113,3$.
lilaaga, epithet of a deified king, 141, I.
Lillaenna, goddess, 192, 5.
limēnu, be evil. II ${ }^{1}$ ulaттепи-inni, 197, 7.
Lugal-dig, god, 197, 5.
lu'ûtu, pollution, 195, 19.

## M.

Magan, land, 112, 2:5.
maìālu, couch, 218, 22.
malā̆u, shear, 195, 20.
Mamit, 200, 4 I .
mandatu, form, 195, 21.
mal-gar (gi), a musical instrument, 191, 10.
mangu, disease, 195, 19.
Marduk, god, 151. markasu, leader, 150. mas $\hat{u}$, seize, 195 n. 5. mašû, to forget, 216, 7. Me-azag, daughter of Ninkasi, 144. mebru, fellow, 218,21 .
Mehuš, daughter of Ninkasi, 144.
Melubha, land, I 12, 6.
Meslam, temple in Cutha, 167, 15. mesh, a tree, 159, 23.
muk, now, but now, $217,26$.
Mulgenna, Saturn, $137,18$.
Mulmul, gods, 142.

## N

$n d d u$, water bottle, 198, 17.
nadìtu, temple devotee, 188, 7.
nagû, shout. Prs. inangu, 215, 19. nâku, embrace, $218,26$.
namas̆tû, cattle, etc., 213,12:17;214, I; 219, 14.
Namtar, god, 197, 3; 132, 24.
Nanâ, goddess, 192, 7.

Nannar, god, ${ }_{115}$, 12; 116, 23; 133, 38; 137, 11; 150, 2.
Nergal, god, 131, 6.
Nidaba, goddess, 19 I .
ni-gál, cattle, 121, 6.
nimir $=$ ligir, I74, 4.
ninda, linear measure, 133, 41 .
Ningal, goddess, No. 19, 5; 148, 3 ; 151, 3.
Ningišzida, god, 133, 34.
Nin-isinna, goddess, 122,16 ; 19 I , 15.

Ninkasi, goddess, 144.
Ninki, goddess, I49, 16.
Ninlil, goddess, 116, 20; 123, 20; 137,$12 ; 146,14$.
Ninmada, daughter of Ninkasi, 144.
Ninmah, goddess, I 16, 22.
Ninmenna, epithet of Damgalnunna, 190, 27.
Ninsun, goddess, 219,30; 208 n. 6; $129 ; 131,16$ (?).
Nintudri, goddess, 123, 26. Nintudra, 137, 16. Creatress of man and woman, 192.
Ninul, goddess, 149, 16.
Ninurašâ, god, 191, 12; 146, 12.
Ninzuanna, goddess, I22, 13.
Nippur, city, 112, 8; 122, 18:19; 160,$3 ; 169,21 ; 180$, II ; 149, 18; 158, 7; 165, 16.
NI-SUR (amelu), 196, 35.
Nudimmud, god, 199, 25. No. 20, 10.
nugiganna, epithet of Innini, 185, 2 .
nûn apsi, unclean fish, 195 n. I I.
Nunamnirri, god, 190, 28; 146, 13; 180, 10:13:17.
nun-ùr, epithet of Amurrû, 119, 3.
Nusiligga, daughter of Ninkasi, 144.
Nusku, god, 146, 7; 163, 13.
P.

Pabilsag, god. Son and consort of Gula, 173 n .3 ; 176, 5. A form of Tammuz.
pananumma, formerly, 217, 25.
Panunnaki, goddess, consort of Marduk, $163,9$.
patäku, fashion, break, 2I4, 4 .
paturru, a weapon, 200, 37.
Pleiades, 142.

## $R$.

ratätu, demolish, $219,19$.
Rimat ${ }^{\text {ilat }}$ Ninsun, 208 n. 6; 219, 29.
Ruškišag, goddess, $132,28$.
$R U-T I G$, an epithet, $14 \mathrm{I}, 2$.
$S$.
sa-bar; sa-sud-da, liturgical note, 182, 31.
šabšiš, cruelly, 215, 30 .
Sagilla, temple, i58, i5. E-sagila, 160,$5 ; 166,5 ; 166,11$.
šabātu, be astounded, 216, io. Arabic sabita.
șaia abatu, desire, comfort, 216, 18.
šakäpu, fell. $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ išsakpu, 215, 30 .
salûtu, enmity, 199, 27.
Šamaš, god, 197, 4:8; 198, 10:13; 199, $25: 3 \mathrm{I}$.
Šamaš-šum-ukin, king. Incantations for, 193-200; 199, 23.
Samsuiluna, king, 15 I.
SAR-DI-DA, a relic, 133, 37.
Serpent adversary, 183, 21; 148, 12.
Seven, sacred number. Seven gods, 196, 30.
Ship, in legend, i13, 2.
Silsirsir, a chapel.
Sin, god. Hymn to, No. 19.
sippu, threshold, 219, 13:18.

Sippar, city, 158, 10; 160,5; 166, Tigris, river, 183, 12.
19.
sirgidda, long song, 140, 54.
Siriš, daughter of Ninkasi, 144.
Siriškaš, daughter of Ninkasi, 144.
Siriškašgig, daughter of Ninkasi, 144.
sirsagga, first melody, 117, 28; 139, 48.
$\check{S} U-A N=$ kat ili, 194, 12. See also ŠU- ${ }^{d} I N N I N I, 194,12$.
SU-NAM-ERIM-MA, 194, 13.
ŠU-NAM-LU-GAL-LU, 194, 13.
subura, earth, 175, 3.
su-ud, síu-ud-ám, epithet of goddess of Šuruppak, 177, io and note 4.
šuburu, hair (?), 215, 23.
sukkal-zid, title of Nebo. 163, io.
Šulpae, god, No. 16 II 22.
Sumer, land, 113, 21; 114, 11; 136, 2.
sumugan, title of Girra, 177, 12 and note; 179, 3.

## T.

Tablet of fates, 132 n .3 .
Tammuz, ancient ruler, 208. Liturgy to, i9I. Other references, 126; 208; 131, 20.
tapāšu, seize, capture, $\mathrm{II}^{2}$ uttappiš, 215, 31.
temèru, cook, 196, 35.

Tummal, land, 190, 9; 191, 10 .

## U.

ud, spirit, word, 150, I 4 ; ij8, 16 ; I59, $17: 24$.
ul-al-tar, 191 n. 6.
ulinnu, girdle cord, 195, 20.
Ulmaš, temple of Anunit, 158,13 ; 166, 3.
Ur, city, 134, 2 I; 137, 6. Lamentation for, 150 . Other references, No. 19, 4:7:8:16:28:Rev. 5; 151,3.
Ur-azag, king of $\sin (?), 140$ n. 2.
Ur-Engur, king of Ur, 126 ff .
urinu, spear (?), 173, 3 .
ursaggal, epithet for Ninurašā, 165 , I I. For Enbilulu, 170, 5.
ušumgal, 1 I7, 33.

## Z.

qâbu, flow. li-zu-bu, 198, 16. Cf. gàm $={ }^{2} a^{\prime}$ 'ibu, mitirtu, words for canal, SAI. 69I-3.
lag-sal, liturgical note, 103f. No. 21 end.
za-am, 138, 34; 139, 38; 140, 56.
₹̂̂nu, be enraged, II' $u_{\imath} i n u-i n n i, 197$, 6.

ZI-T AR-RU-D $A=$ nikis napišti, 194 n. 6 .

## DESCRIPTION OF TABLETS

| Number in this Volume. | Museum <br> Number. | Description. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 7771 | Dark brown unbaked tablet. Three columns. Lower edge slightly broken. Knobs at left upper and left lower corners to facilitate the holding of the tablet. H. 7 inches; W. $6 \frac{1}{2}$; T. $1-\frac{1}{2}$. Second tablet of the Epic of Gilgarnish. |

## AUTOGRAPH PLATES



OBVERSE

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## REVERSE

Col. 1

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | - |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



REVERSE



TABLET OF THE GILGAMISH EPIC


TABLET OF THE GILGAMISH EPIC


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Ni. 13981, published by Dr. Poebel in PBS. V, No. 2.
    ${ }^{2}$ The local Bêl of Erech and a bye-form of Enlil, the earth god. Here he is the consort of the mother goddess Ninsun.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Tammuz is probably a real personage, although Dumu-i$i$, his original name, is certainly later than the title $A b-u$, probably the oldest epithet of this deity, see Tammu? and Isbtar, p. 8. Dumu- $\boldsymbol{\imath}$ I take to have been originally the name of a prehistoric ruler of Erech, identified with the primitive deity Abu.
    ${ }^{2}$ See ibid., page 40 .
    ${ }^{3}$ Also Meissner's early Babylonian duplicate of Book X has invariably the same writing, see Dhorme, Choix de Textes Religieux, 298-303.
    ${ }^{4}$ Sign whose gunufied form is read aga.
    ${ }^{5}$ The standard text of the Assyrian version is by Professor Paul Haupt, Das Babylonische Nimrodepos, Leipzig, 1884.
    ${ }^{6}$ The name of the mother of Gilgamish has been erroneously read ri-mat ${ }^{\text {ilat }}$ Nin-lil, or RimatBêlit, see Dhorme 202, 37; 204,30, etc. But Dr. Poebel, who also copied this text, has shown that Nin-lil is an erroneous reading for Nin-sun. For Ninsun as mother of Gilgamish see SBP. 153 n. 19 and R.A., IX 113 III 2. Ri-mat ${ }^{\text {ilat }}$ Nin-sun should be rendered "The wild cow Ninsun."

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ The fragments which have been assigned to Book II in the British Museum collections by Haupt, jensen, Dhorme and others belong to later tablets, probably III or IV.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1} \mathrm{Rm}$ 289, latter part of Col 11 (part of the Assyrian version) published in Haupt, ibid., 81-4 preserves a defective text of this part of the epic This tablet has been erroneously assigned to Hook IV, but it appears to be Book IH
    ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~K} 2589$ and duplicate (unnumbered) in HAUPT, ibid., 16-19
    ${ }^{3}$ See also Ward, No 199

[^4]:     the one or the other.
    ${ }^{2}$ For $k a k a b \hat{\varepsilon} ; b$ becomes $\boldsymbol{u}$ and then is reduced to the breathing.
    ${ }^{3}$ The variants have kimakişi; ki-[ma]?-rum is a possible reading. The standard Assyrian texts regard Enkidu as the subject.
    ${ }^{4}$ Var. do-an
    ${ }^{5} \check{S} A M-K A K=i l u$, net. The variant has ulta $\uparrow$ rid hi-is-szi-lu, "he shook his murderous weapon." For kissu see ZA. $9,220,4=$ CT. 12, 14b 36, giš-kud $=k i-i s-s u$.
    
    ${ }^{7}$ This is to my knowledge the first occurrence of the infinitive of this verb, paberru, not pabăru.
    ${ }^{8}$ Literally "he attained my front."

[^5]:    ${ }^{1} I V^{1}$ of waladu.
    ${ }^{2}$ Text ma?
    ${ }^{3}$ istanamma $>$ ištilamma.
    ${ }^{4}$ Cf. Code of Hammurapi IV 52 and Streck in Babyloniaca II 177.
    ${ }_{5}$ I. e., in the suburb of Erech.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Restored from Tab. I Col. IV 2 r .
    ${ }^{2}$ Cf. Dhorme Choix de Textes Religieux 198, 33
    ${ }^{\mathbf{3}}$ namastt $\hat{u}$ a late form which has followed the analogy of rešt $\hat{u}$ in assuming the feminine $t$ as part of the root. The long $\hat{u}$ is due to analogy with namařš $\hat{u}$ a Sumerian loan-word with nisbe ending.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Room for a small sign only, perhaps $A$; māi $\bar{a} k$ ? For $m a \hat{k} a$, there, see Behrens, LSS. II page $I$ and index.
    ${ }^{2}$ Infinitive "to shepherd"; see also POEBE\&, PBS. V IO6 I, ri-i $a-i u$, ri-te-ia-iu.
    ${ }^{3}$ The text has clearly $A D-R I$.
    ${ }^{4}$ patäku has apparently the same sense originally as batäku, although the one forms its preterite $i p t i k$ and the other $i b t u k$. Cf. also mabasu break, hammer and construct.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Or $a_{\text {亿̂ammim }}$ ? The word is probably an adverb; hardly a word for cup, mug (??)
    ${ }^{2}$ it is uncertain and $f a$ more likely than uš. One expects ittabriru. Cf. muttabrirru, CT. 17, 15, 2; littatabrar, Ebeling, KTA. 69, 4.
    ${ }^{3}$ The passage is obscure. Here šuburu is taken as a loan-word from sugur=kimmatu, hair of the head. The infinitive $\left[1{ }^{1}\right.$ of sabāru is philologically possible.
    ${ }^{4}$ For šapparu. Text and interpretation uncertain. uttappiš $I I^{2}$ from tapāsusu, Hebrew täpaśs, seize.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1} K A K-i i$.
    ${ }^{2}$ Literally nostrils. pitik apunnati-šu, work done in his presence(?). The meaning of the ideom is uncertain.
    ${ }^{3}$ Text ZU!
    ${ }^{4}$ Text has erroneous form

[^10]:    ${ }^{\mathbf{1}}$ The verb la'ătu, to pierce, devour, forms its preterite ilut; see VAB. IV 216, i. The present tense which occurs here has ilut also.
    ${ }^{2}$ Note BUL( $t u$-ku $)=$ ratātu (falsely entered in Meissner, SAI. 7993). and iruttutu in Zimmern, Shurpu, Index.
    ${ }^{3}$ For $i p \stackrel{y}{c} a b$.
    ${ }^{4}$ Sic! $b u$ reduced to the breathing 'u; read $i-n i$ '' $u$.
    ${ }^{5}$ I. e., an ordinary man.

