

17) ŠĀ: Interior of the earth = soil (cf. CIVIL ad l. 76)? Civil (p. 35) tries to interpret ĜAR:İŠ:URI as a “single, but compound title”. The fact that it is written in two lines and that ĜAR is at the end (!) of this term speaks against this interpretation for the archaic sources.

18) A further indication for this might be ATU 6, W 14275: In this text the adjective stands – “in a non-Sumerian manner” – *in front of* the substantive, as is the case in ATU 3, AD-GI₄, ll. 12 (and 13) [“against” SF 12 and 13]!

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30) A Collation to the Early Dynastic Manuscript of the Instructions of Shuruppak — In his masterful edition of the Instructions of Shuruppak, ALSTER (2005: 58, 107-108, 196) reads ED₂ Fr. 10 obv. i. 2-3 as: ANŠE [K]A gu₃-di nab₃(AN+AN)-l_{sa}₁₀-s_a₁₀ [...] na-e, corresponding to line 14 of the Standard Sumerian composite text: dur₃^{ur3} gu₃-di na-ab-s_a₁₀-s_a₁₀ erin₂-zu ša-ra-ab-si-il-le “don’t buy an ass that brays; it will split your yoke”. Although the translation of ANŠE [K]A gu₃-di in the ED manuscript as “an ass that brays (too much)” appears reasonably certain in view of the later parallels, the sequence ANŠE [K]A remains difficult to explain. Both the photo available in CDLI and the copy in OIP 14 no. 56 p. 30 suggest in fact a different integration, namely ^{anse}[D]UN, which is probably to be read here as ^{anse}[d]ur₉ in view of the later Sumerian parallels, having either dur₃ or dur₃^{ur3}, which in turn correspond to *mu-u₂-ra* in the Akkadian version (cf. ALSTER 2005: 107), i.e. “foal (donkey or horse)” (cf. CAD M/2 p. 229 *sub mūru*). For the sake of clarity, a copy of the reconstructed passage is provided below (Fig. 1 – slightly different palaeographic variants are of course possible). The identification of equids in third millennium cuneiform sources is notably a difficult task, and no further attempts to deal with this delicate matter will be offered here (see most recently ZARINS – HAUSER 2014: 149-245, especially p. 178 on DUN, where however the reading /dur/ is not discussed; see also POSTGATE 1986; and cf. CIVIL 2008, 112-113). As far as Early Dynastic evidence is concerned, the practical vocabulary C (= SF 43, ED IIIa, Fara, cf. CIVIL 2008: 2-3, 112) lists ^{anse}DUN.DU and ^{anse}DUN.DU-ga (rev. iv 1-2 = entries 246 and 247 respectively, in a section devoted to equids). The sequence ANŠE.DUN appears also in royal inscriptions, cf. for instance: RIME 1.12.6.2 (Giša-kidu) l. 45: ^{anse}dur₉^{ur3}-ga₂-ra-ta (alternative reading ^{anse}du₂₄-ur₃-ga₂-ra-ta, as a name of a fortress); RIME 1.9.4.12 (En-anatum I) iii 4’-5’ has: ‘eme₃’ šagan_x^{ša}-gan^{an} DUN(.)DU-bi (= dur₉ kaš₅-bi?). The spelling ^{anse}DUN (^{anse}dur₉) apparently survives in Ur III times, cf. for instance AnOr 1, 242 rev.3: 4 ^{anse}dur₉ gal hi-a (in a list of other animals).

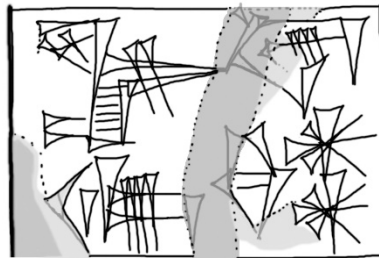


Fig. 1: ALSTER 2005 ED₂ (OIM A645 + OIM A649a-i) = CDLI P222243 obv. i 2.

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31) Éblaïte *ga-za-ab*, « bandelettes (décoratives) » — Dans les textes administratifs d’Ébla on connaît la graphie sémitique *ga-za-ab* [1-6] et sa variante *ga-za-ba* [2] d’après les passages suivants :