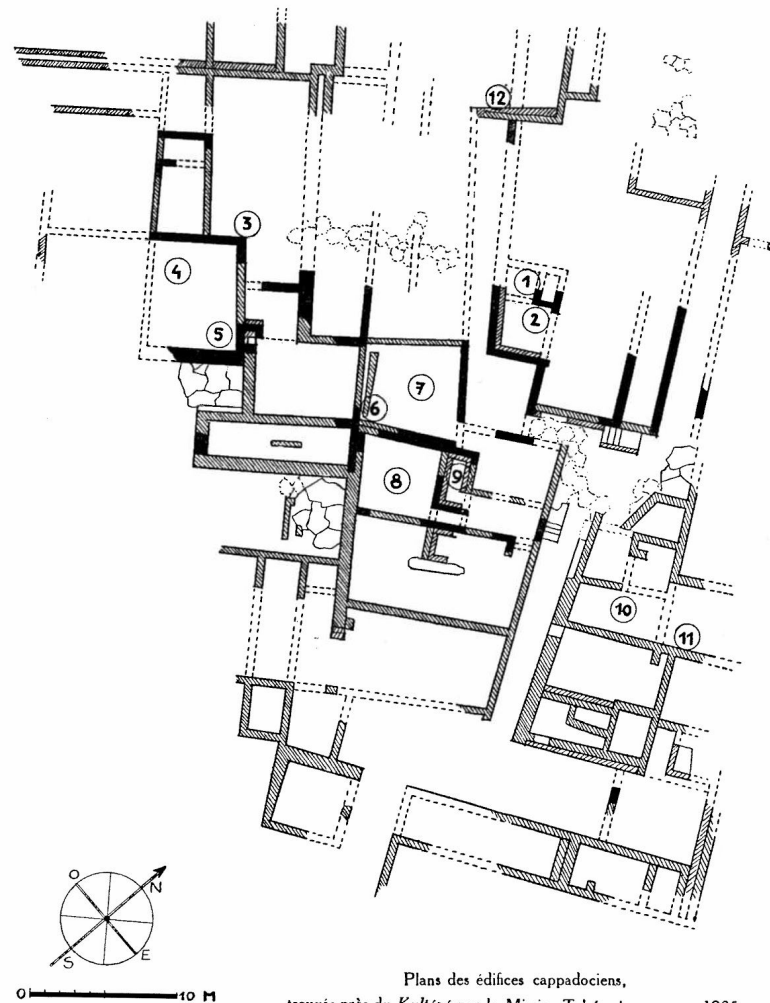



Five Old Assyrian texts from The Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum  
San Jose, California



Plans des édifices cappadociens,  
trouvés près du Kultépe par la Mission Tchécoslovaque en 1925.  
Les chiffres indiquent les places où les archives cappadociennes ont été trouvées.

This, the only archaeological plan which Biedrich Hrozny drew from his excavation in the k̄arum, which was published both in 1925 and again in 1952 with the texts which Hrozny discovered, indicated by room numbers 1-11, on plate cxxix (Hrozny, Bedřich. 1952. *Inscriptions cunéiformes du Kultépe*. Vol. 1. Monografie Archiva orientálního, v. 14. Praha: Státní pedagogické nakl). We can confidently suggest that the Old Assyrian texts in the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum came from this neighborhood (likely between houses #1-3), thanks primarily to the volume of texts published by Mogens T. Larsen, 2002. *The Aššur-nādā Archive*. Old Assyrian Archives, volume 1. Leiden: Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten. The translations and editions of these texts can also be found in that volume. For more on the context of these tables, see Adam Anderson. 2017. *The Old Assyrian Social Network: an analysis on the basis of the texts from Kanesh (1950-1750 B.C.)*. PhD. dissertation, Harvard University.







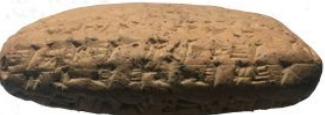

RC 1749a Transliteration	RC 1749a Translation	RC 1749a Tablet Photo
<p>1      1 <i>ma-na</i> KÙ.BABBAR  <i>a-ru-pá-am a-na</i>  <i>bé-a-lim / a-na</i>  <i>Ku-ku-lá-nim</i> DUMU <i>Ku-ta-a</i></p> <p>5      <sup>d</sup>EN.LÍL-<i>ba-ni</i>  <i>i-dí-in / KÙ.BABBAR</i>  <i>i-bé-el / i-ma-tí</i>  <i>li-bi-šu</i>  KÙ.BABBAR DUB-<i>šu</i></p> <p>10     <sup>d</sup>EN.LÍL-<i>ba-ni</i>  <i>i-lá-qé</i></p> <p>(Remainder uninscribed)</p>	<p>1-6) Enlil-bani gave 1 mina of refined silver for ‘working-capital’ to Kukulānum, son of Kutāya.</p> <p>6-7) He has disposal of the silver.</p> <p>7-11) Whenever he desires, Enlil-bāni may take (back) the silver of his tablet.</p>	 <p>RC 1749 A</p> <p>obv.      r.e.</p> <p>lo.e.</p> <p>rev.</p> <p>u.e.</p> <p>le.e.</p>

**Description:** Old Assyrian contract for the loan of silver, c. 1900 B.C. Dimensions: 4.5 x 4.2 x 1.5 cm. Tablet photos by the author, courtesy of the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, San Jose. [Stable URL: [http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival\\_view.php?ObjectID=P388422](http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival_view.php?ObjectID=P388422)].

**Comments:** This tablet records a *be'ūlātum* which means 'working capital', and operates an interest free loan often given to caravan transporters as a form of payment (cf. the Parable of the Talents in Matthew 25:14–30), in this case it was given to Kukkulānum son of Kutāya. From his family tree we can date Kukkulānum's presence in Kanesh to about 20 years, REL 107-120 (ca. 1870-1845 B.C.). His role as transporter in a caravan can also be seen in the text Kt 83/k 284, a letter written to *kārim* Kanesh from *kārum* Wahšušana which references the taxation of caravans arriving via the *sukinnu* or 'smuggling route' (see Dercksen (OAI) 2004, 113).

4: For more attestations of Kukkulānum, son of Kutāya, see BIN 4, 108; TPAK 1, 95; VS 26, 102; and VS 26, 119.

7: i-bé-el (be<sup>2</sup>ālum+GStem+Pres+3CS // be<sup>2</sup>ālum+NStem+Pres+3CS) 'to have disposal of' (Kouwenberg, Verbs); 'to be in charge of' (cf. KTS 1, 29b:13).

RC 1749b (OAA 1, 3) Transliteration	RC 1749b (OAA 1, 3) Translation	RC 1749b (OAA 1, 3) Tablet Photo
<p>1 <i>um-ma A-šur-i-dī-ma a-na A-lá-hi-im A-šur-na-da Ì-lí-a-lim ù A-šur-ta-ak-lá-ku qí-bi-ma 8 TÚG ku-ta-nu i-a-ú-tum</i></p> <p>5 <i>1 1/2 ma-na AN.NA a-qá-tí-šu a-dí-in ha-mu-uš-tí ANŠE mì-ma a-nim i-a-um 1 TÚG ku-ta-nu-um ša á-áb- í-li-A-šur 1 ku-tí-nim ša Ištar-pí-lá-ah a-na Ì-lí-a-lim</i></p> <p>10 <i>dí-na mì-ma a-nim A-lá-hu-um na-áš-a-ku-nu-tí 8 TÚG a-ni-ú-tim ù 15 TÚG.HI.A</i></p> <p>lo.e. <i>ša En-nu-um- Be -lúm [u]b-lá-ku-nu-tí-ni</i></p> <p>rev. 15 <i>ŠU.NIGÍN 23 TÚG.HI.A a-ni-ú-tim a-na ni-kà-sí-a a-na É kà-ri-im i-ta-dí-a a-na Ì-lí-a-lim qí-bi-ma lu-qú-ut-kà lu pá-ni-tám</i></p> <p>20 <i>lu wa-ar-ki-tám za-ki-am-ma tí-ib-am-ma a-tal-kam a-pu-tum i-nu-mì KÙ.BABBAR ša a-lim<sup>ki</sup> iš-ta-pu-ku-ni qá-tám i-a-tám ù ša A-šur-na-da</i></p> <p>u.e. 25 <i>šu-uq-lá a-wa-at a-lim<sup>ki</sup> da-na-at</i></p> <p>le.e. <i>a-pu-tum ih-da-[m]a KÙ.BABBAR šu-uq-lá</i></p>	<p>1-4) From Aššur-idī to Ali-ahum, Aššur-nādā, Ilī-ālum and Aššur-taklāku:</p> <p>4-17) The 8 textiles are mine; I gave him 1 mina of tin for expenses; one-fifth of a donkey—all this belongs to me. 1 kutānu-textile belongs to Ṭāb-šill-Aššur; 1 kutānu-textile belongs to Ištar-pilah—give that to Ilī-ālum. Ali-ahum is on his way to you with all this. These 8 textiles plus 15 textiles which Ennam-Bēlum has brought to you—in all: these 23 textiles—you must deposit on my account to the port office.</p> <p>18-21) To Ilī-ālum: Clear your merchandise, both the new and the earlier shipment, set out and come here.</p> <p>22-25) Please, when they make deposits of silver belonging to the City, pay both my share and that of Aššur-nādā.</p> <p>25-26) The orders of the City are strict!</p> <p>27-28) Please, take care to pay the silver!</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RC 1749 B</p> <p>obv.  r.e. </p> <p>lo.e. </p> <p></p> <p>rev.  </p> <p>u.e. </p> <p>le.e. </p>


**Description:** Photos taken by myself with permission of the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, San Jose. Translation and transliteration were published in Larsen 2002, 6.  
[Stable URL: [http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival\\_view.php?ObjectID=P361693](http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival_view.php?ObjectID=P361693)]

**Notes and Comments** by Larsen (2002, 6-7):

8: for the type of textile called *kutinum*, probably a variant of *kutānum*, see AOATT: 145.

23: the verb *šapākum* refers to a special arrangement whereby the merchants could deposit goods or silver on their account in the colony office, often referred to as the *šitapku*-procedure. I refer to the treatment of the problem in Dercksen 2000: 143, where he writes: “*Šitapku*, litt. ‘to deposit jointly’, was a mechanism to raise funds for the pursuit of business at the initiative of the *kārum*.” See also [Larsen, 2002,] p. xxviii. The reference to deposits that are “of/belonging to the City” is obscure to me.

Aššur-idi writes from Assur to his main partner, Alāhum, and to his three sons. A certain Alāhum, probably not identical with the letter recipient, brings a small number of textiles, constituting only one-fifth of a donkey load. The instructions concern deposits of textiles on the firm’s account in Kanesh in the colony office. Ilī-ālum is ordered to come to Assur.

RC 1749c (OAA 1, 51) Transliteration	RC 1749c (OAA 1, 51) Translation	RC 1749c (OAA 1, 51) Tablet Photo
<p>1 <i>um-ma A-šūr-na-da-ma</i>  <i>a-na Ší-ša-ah-šu-šar</i>  <i>qí-bi-ma ú- á-tám</i>  <i>ù sú-ba-ra-am</i></p> <p>5 <i>ma-lá Ì-lí-i-šar</i>  <i>ù Hu-lu-ba ší-im</i>  <i>ni-ga-li ù AN.NA</i>  <i>ša a-dí-nu-šu-nu-tí-ni-ma</i>  <i>a-na A-lá-ni</i></p> <p>10 <i>ub-lu-ni ma-lá</i>  1.e. <i>i-dí-nu-ni-ki-ni</i>  <i>mì-šu-um ma-ti-ma</i>  rev. <i>té-er-tí-ki lá i-lá-kam</i>  <i>šu-ma lá i-du-nu-nim</i></p> <p>15 <i>a-na bi-tí-a</i>  <i>lá e-ru-bu-nim</i>  <i>Hu-lu-ba i-na ki-ša-ar-ší-im</i>  <i>id-a</i>  <i>ù Ì-lí-ša-ar</i></p> <p>20 <i>ší-im</i>  30 1/2 <i>ma-na &lt;URUDU&gt;</i>  u.e. <i>ù 1 GÍN 22 1/2 &lt;ŠE&gt; KÙ.BABBAR</i>  <i>ša ha-bu-lu ša-áš-qí-lá-šu</i>  1.e.e. <i>40 ma-na URUDU 10 TÚG ku-ta-nu</i>  4 <i>šu-ru-tum ša TÚG</i>  25 <i>ša il5-qé-ú-šu-nu-ni</i></p>	<p>1-3) From Aššur-nādā to Šišahšušar:  3-13) As to the grain and the <i>subārum</i>, as much as Ilī-išar and Huluba (collected) as the price of (copper) sickles and tin, which I gave to them and which they brought to Alāni—why have you not sent me word at all about how much they have given to you?</p> <p>14-16) If they do not give you anything they must not enter my house.</p> <p>17-22) Throw Huluba in jail, and make Ilī-išar pay the price of 30 minas of (copper) and 1 shekel 22 (grains) of silver, that he owes.</p> <p>23-25) 40 minas of copper, 10 <i>kutānu</i>-textiles, 4 black textiles, of the textiles which they took for themselves.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RC 1749 C</p>  <p>The photograph shows the tablet RC 1749 C from multiple perspectives. At the top, the label 'RC 1749 C' is centered. Below it, the obverse (obv.) and reverse (rev.) views are shown side-by-side. The obverse is a large, roughly square tablet with dense cuneiform inscriptions. The reverse is a smaller, more rounded tablet, also with inscriptions. Below these, several smaller views are provided: 'lo.e.' (lower edge), 'u.e.' (upper edge), and 'le.e.' (lower edge) views of the tablet, showing the arrangement of the cuneiform characters from different angles.</p>

**Description:** Photos taken by myself with permission of the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, San Jose. Translation and transliteration were published in Larsen 2002, 74-75.  
[Stable URL: [http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival\\_view.php?ObjectID=P361694](http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival_view.php?ObjectID=P361694)]

**Comments:** Translation and comments by Larsen (OAA 1) 2002, 75:


3-8: the construction of this passage is awkward; if my translation is not accepted, one could instead maintain that the word *mala* in line 5 has no logical function here, but that it makes perfect sense where it is repeated in line 10; the translation would therefore become: "...owed by Ilī-isar and Huluba, the proceeds from the sale of sickles and tin, which I had given to them and which they brought to Alāni...".

4: for the term *subārum* see Donbaz 1982.

9: *a-lá-ni*, here taken to be either a personal name or the name of a town, cf. AKT 3, 13:27, where one *A-lá-ni* is the father of Būr-Aššur.

Aššur-nâdâ writes to Šišahšušar about the debt of two men, Ilī-isar and Huluba, who should have given grain and some commodity called *subārum* to her. He wants information about their actions and instructs his maid to be tough in her dealings with them. These two men reappear in #54, where we understand that they brought 40 minas of sickles and 2 1/2 minas of tin to Šana; Ilī-išar's name is there written only as i-lī-šar.



RC 1749d (OAA 1, 55) Transliteration	RC 1749d (OAA 1, 55) Translation (MTL)	RC 1749d (OAA 1, 55) Tablet Photo
<p>1 <i>um-ma A-šùr-na-da-ma</i>  <i>a-na A-ku-a</i>  <i>Ší-ša-ah-šu-šar</i>  <i>ù A-šùr-<sup>d</sup>UTU-ši</i></p> <p>5 <i>qí-bi-ma šu-ma</i>  <sup>d</sup><i>IM-ba-ni up-pu-šu</i>  <i>e-ri-iš-ku-nu</i>  <i>up-pì-a pí-tí-a-ma</i>  <i>up-pu-šu am-ra-ma</i></p> <p>10 <i>ša i-ša-qú-lu</i>  <i>a-hi-ra-ma ša ší-tim</i>  <i>up-pu-šu lu-up-ta-ma</i></p> <p>lo.e <i>ù a-li-am</i>  <i>dí-na-šu-um</i></p> <p>15 <i>up-pá-am ša</i>  <i>1/2 ma-na KÙ.BABBAR</i>  <i>ša bé-ú-lá-at</i>  <i>A-šùr-i-dí DUMU Ku-sá-a</i>  <i>i-nu-mì ra-bi<sub>4</sub>- ú-um</i></p> <p>20 <i>ša É Ku-ra i -bu-tù-kà</i>  <i>a-na ku-nu-ki ša a-bi<sub>4</sub>-kà</i>  <i>wa-du-im a-dí-na-kum</i>  <i>A-ku-a a-na</i>  <i>li-bi<sub>4</sub> ù-pì-a</i></p> <p>25 <i>lu-ta-ir-šu</i>  u.e. <i>Ì.GIŠ DÙG.GA</i>  <i>kà-lá-šu-ma sà-ni-qá-ma</i>  <i>ANŠE.HI.A</i></p> <p>le.e. <i>ù ú-ha-ri lá ma &lt;a&gt;- é-er</i>  30 <i>Wa-áš-ha-ni-a ur<sub>4</sub>-da-nim<sup>1</sup></i></p>	<p><sup>1-5</sup> From Aššur-nādā to Aku(z)a,  Šišahšušar and Aššur-šamšī:</p> <p><sup>5-14</sup> If Adad-bāni asks you for his tablet,  then open my tablet (room), look up  his tablet, deduct what he is going to  pay and write him out a (new) tablet  concerning the rest—and only then  give him the other one.</p> <p><sup>15-22</sup> I gave you a tablet concerning 1/2  mina of silver of the working capital  of Aššur-idī son of Kusaya, in order  that when the attorney of Kura’s firm  seized you, you could confirm the  identity of your father’s seal—</p> <p><sup>23-25</sup> Let Aku(z)a return that to my (other)  tablets.</p> <p><sup>26-30</sup> Check all of your first class oil, and  the donkeys and the servants must not  be held back; send them [to]  Wašhania.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RC 1749 D</p>  <p>The photograph shows the tablet RC 1749 D from multiple perspectives. At the top, the label 'RC 1749 D' is centered. Below it, the tablet is shown in four rows of views. The first row shows the obverse (obv.) on the left and the reverse (rev.) on the right. The second row shows the left edge (lo.e.) and the right edge (re.e.). The third row shows the reverse (rev.) on the left and the right edge (re.e.) on the right. The fourth row shows the upper edge (u.e.) and the lower edge (le.e.). The tablet is rectangular with rounded corners and contains dense cuneiform inscriptions.</p>



**Description:** Tablet photos courtesy of the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, San Jose. See transliterations by K. R. Veenhof, and translation by Larsen 2002, 78ff (Landsberger Cd 27/2). [Stable URL: [http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival\\_view.php?ObjectID=P361695](http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival_view.php?ObjectID=P361695)]

**Comments:** Larsen explains: “Aššur-nādā writes to Aššur-taklāku and his maid in Kaneš about domestic matters. Šiṣahšušar is mildly reminded of the existence of other resources than the ones she has mentioned. Together with Aššur-taklāku she is to apply pressure on four Anatolians who owe money, and she is asked to make preparations for the production of beer. The letter is closely related to AKT 1, 15, #73” (2002, 78).

2 and 23: The name has been emended in view of the exact parallel in KTS 1, 13a, 56; however, the photograph seems to show a clear A.

5-14: šu-ma (šumma+Adv) <sup>d</sup>IM-ba-ni (Adad-bāni+Name) tu-pu-šu (tupp+N+Masc+Sg+Nom+3MS+Acc) e-ri-iš-ku-nu (erēšum+GStem+Pret+3MS+2MP+Obl) tu-pi-a (tupp+N+Masc+PI+Const+1CS) pí-tí-a-ma (patā<sup>2</sup>um+GStem+Imp+2CP+MA) am-ra-ma (amārum+GStem+Impv+2MP+MA) ša (ša+Rel) i-ša-qú-lu (šaqa<sup>2</sup>lum+GStem+Pres+3MS+Subj) ša-hi-ra-ma (šahārum+GStem+Impv+2MP+MA) ší-tim (šit+N+Fem+Sg+Gen) lu-up-ta-ma (lapātum+GStem+Impv+Vent+MA) a-li-am (allū+N+Masc+Sg+Acc) dí-na-šu-um (nadānum+GStem+Impv+Vent+3MS+Dat)


15-22: tu-pá-am (tupp+N+Masc+Sg+Acc) ma-na (mana+N+Undec) KÙ.BABBAR (kasp+N+Undec) bé-ú-lá-at (be<sup>2</sup>ulā+N+Fem+Sg+Const) A-šùr-i-dí (Aššur-idī+Name) DUMU (mer<sup>2</sup>+N+Masc+Sg+Const+Undec) Ku-sá-a (Kusaya+Name) i-nu-mì (inūmi+Adv) ra-bi4-šú-um (rābiš+N+Masc+Sg+Nom) É (bēt+N+Masc+Sg+Const) Ku-ra (Kura+Name) iṣ-bu-tù-kà (šabātum+GStem+Pret+3MS+Subj+2MS+Acc) ku-nu-ki (kunukk+N+Masc+Sg+Const) a-bi4-kà (ab+N+Masc+Sg+Gen+2MS+Acc) wa-du-im (idū<wad<sup>2</sup>um+GStem+Inf+Sg+Gen) a-dí-na-kum (nadānum+GStem+Pret+1CS+2MS+Dat)

23-25: li-bi4 (libb+Prep<N+Masc+Sg+Gen) tu-pi-a (tupp+N+Masc+PI+Const+1CS) lu-ta-ir-šu (tārum+GStem+Prec+3MS+3MS)

26: Veenhof’s transliteration has the inexplicable word *ni-ma-hi-kà*; which Mogens read as Ì.GIŠ DÛG.GA.

26-30: Ì.GIŠ (šamN+N+Undec) DÛG.GA (tābum+Adj+Masc+Sg+Gen(-A(K))) kà-lá-šu-ma (ka<sup>2</sup>+N+Masc+Sg+Acc+3MS+MA) sà-ni-qá-ma (sanāqum+GStem+Impv+2CP+MA) ANŠE.HI.A (emār+N+Masc+PI+Obl) šú-ha-ri (šuhār+N+Masc+PI+Obl) lá (la+Neg) ma (?) a-šé-er (aššēr+Prep(<ana+šēr+N+Masc+Sg+Const)) Wa-áš-ha-ni-a (Wašhania+GN) tu<sub>4</sub>-da-nim (tarādum+GStem+Impv+2CP+Vent)

29 (l.e.): the reading of the line is tentative; Veenhof suggests as a less likely alternative *la-ma sí-kà*[-tim a-na].

RC 1749e (OAA 1, 75) Transliteration	RC 1749e (OAA 1, 75) Translation (MTL)	RC 1749e (OAA 1, 75) Tablet Photo
<p>1 <i>a-na A-šùr-na-da</i>  <i>qí-bi<sub>4</sub>-ma um-ma Ì-lí-a-lúm-ma</i>  15 GÍN KÙ.BABBAR <i>a-ru-pá-am</i>  <i>I-dí-Sú-in</i></p> <p>5 DUMU <i>I-tur<sub>4</sub>-DINGIR ta-ad-mì-iq-tám</i>  <i>ša Šál-ma-A-šùr</i>  DUMU <i>Ha-lá-li [ x x ]</i>  <i>ù i-na Kà-ni-iš<sup>KI</sup></i>  <i>I-dí-Ištar DUMU A-šùr-ma-lik</i></p> <p>10 <i>ù šu-wa-tí</i>  rev. <i>a -ba-sú-nu-ma</i>  <i>um-ma šu-nu-ma iš-t[ù]</i>  <i>Wa-ah-šu-ša-na</i>  <i>nu-šé-ba-lá-kum ù</i></p> <p>15 <i>a-ta i-Ha-hi-im</i>  <i>Šál-ma-A-šùr ta-a -ba-at-ma</i>  <i>um-ma Šál-ma-A-šùr-ma</i>  <i>I-dí-Ištar</i>  <i>ù I-dí-Sú-in ú-ša-bi<sub>4</sub>-ú</i></p> <p>20 <i>ù té-er-ta-kà</i>  u.e. <i>i-li-kam a-pu-tum</i>  KÙ.BABBAR <i>ša-áš-qi-il<sub>5</sub>-šu</i></p> <p>l.e. <i>šu-ma mì-ma i-qá-bi<sub>4</sub></i>  <i>ra-ki-[s]ú-ma up-pá-am</i></p> <p>25 <i>ša ku-nu-ki-šu le-qé</i></p>	<p>1-5) To Aššur-nādā from Ilī-ālum:  3-7) Iddin-Suen son of Itūr-ilī received 15 shekels of refined silver, an interest-free loan of Šalim-Aššur son of Halāli;  8-14) so in Kaneš I seized Iddin-Ištar son of Aššur-malik and him (i.e. Iddin-Suen), and they said: "We shall send it to you from Wahšušana."  14-21) Then you seized Šalim-Aššur in Hahhum and Šalim-Aššur said: "Iddin-Ištar and Iddin-Suen have paid in full." Then your message came to me.  21-25) Please, make him pay the silver. If he says anything, then bind him by contract and get hold of a tablet sealed by him.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RC 1749 D</p>  <p>obv. <span style="float: right;">r.e.</span></p> <p>lo.e.</p> <p>rev.</p> <p>u.e.</p> <p>le.e.</p>

**Description:** Tablet photos courtesy of the Rosicrucian Egyptian Museum, San Jose. See transliterations by K. R. Veenhof, and translation by Larsen 2002, 111-112. [Stable URL: [http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival\\_view.php?ObjectID=P361696](http://cdli.ucla.edu/search/archival_view.php?ObjectID=P361696)]

**Comments:** Larsen writes: “Ilī-ālum writes about a somewhat complex loan arrangement, in which he obviously has an interest; so, when he tells his brother about Iddin-Suen who has taken an interest-free loan of Šalim-Aššur’s, we have to assume that it had originally been given by Ilī-ālum. He has chased the two people who appear to have the money, and when he seized them in Kaneš they promised to send him the money from Wahšušana. However, Aššur-nādā had been told by Šalim-Aššur in Hahhum that they had paid in full, so now Ilī-ālum wants his brother to collect the debt, presumably from this Šalim-Aššur” (2002, 112).

Abbreviations	
*	unattested form
/	word divider wedge
//	alternative reading
?	uncertain reading
!	certain reading, but of a damaged or uncertain sign
<	derivative of (what follows)
< >	missing signs added, scribal omission
« »	scribe added (unnecessary) sign(s), scribal inclusion
ʳ ʳ	damaged sign(s)
[ ]	broken, restored sign(s)
1CP	first person, common plural form
1CS	first person, common singular form
2FP	second person, feminine plural form
2FS	second person, feminine singular form
2MP	second person, masculine plural form
2MS	second person, masculine singular form
3CD	third person, common dual form
3FP	third person, feminine plural form
3FS	third person, feminine singular form
3MS	third person, masculine singular form
3MP	third person, masculine plural form
ʔ	ʔalef (indistinguishable from ʕaiyn in Old Assyrian)
Acc	accusative case
Adj	adjective (GAG §112)
Adv	adverb

AHw	<i>Akkadisches Handwörterbuch</i> (Soden 1959)
CAD	<i>Chicago Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i> (1956-2010)
Cond	conditional
Conj	conjunction
Const	the construct state ( <i>status constructus</i> ; GAG §62, 64, 65), a type of dependent clause
d.	DINGIR, determinative for divine name, typed in superscript to indicate a Sumerian loanword
Dat	dative case
DStem	double stem (GAG §88)
DU	dual, two in number (GAG § 61)
Pres	the present / durative verbal form (see Huehnergard 2005, 98; GAG §78)
Fem (F)	feminine gender (GAG §60)
GAG	W. von Soden, <i>Grundriss der Akkadischen Grammatik</i> (AnOr 33, 1995)
Gen	genitive case
GKT	K. Hecker, <i>Grammatik der Kültepe-Texte</i> (AnOr 44, 1968)
GN	geographical name or toponym
GStem	the so-called <i>Grundstamm</i> or basic verbal stem (GAG §87)
Impv	imperative or command verbal form (GAG §81)
Inf	infinitive verbal form (GAG §149)
KAM	copula, capitalized to indicate a loanword from Sumerian
KI	KI is a locational determinative (Sumerian loanword) and is also used as a preposition in Assyrian.
le.e.	left edge of the tablet
lo.e.	lower edge (i.e. bottom) of the tablet
l.r.	letter recipient, as a designation of the role of a PN in a text. When followed by an astrix * it indicates the first PN in a list of PNs.
l.w.	letter writer, as a designation of the role of a PN in a text. When followed by an astrix * it indicates the first PN in a list of PNs.
MA	the enclitic <i>-ma</i> (GAG §123; see Kouwenberg 2013, 237)
Masc (M)	masculine gender (GAG §60)
m.	mentioned

N	noun (GAG §53)
Neg	negation (GAG §122)
Nom	nominative case
NStem	<i>-n-</i> infix in the verbal stem (GAG §90)
OA	Old Assyrian, dialect of the Akkadian language (GAG §194)
OB	Old Babylonian, dialect of the Akkadian language (GAG §189)
Obl	oblique case
Perf	perfect verbal form (see Huehnergard 2005, 157; GAG § 80)
Pl (P)	plural, in number (GAG §61)
PN	proper name, of an individual on a tablet
Prec	precative (GAG § 81c)
Prep	preposition (GAG §114-115)
Pret	preterite verbal form (see Huehnergard 2005, 18; GAG §79)
Proh	prohibitive (GAG §81)
Pron	pronoun (GAG §40-41)
Ptc	participle (GAG§ 148)
Ras.	erasure, a scribal practice in which a sign is rubbed out of the clay tablet, often to make room for another.
r.e.	right edge of the tablet
Rel	relative pronoun <i>ša</i>
rev.	reverse of the tablet
Sg (S)	singular, one in number (GAG §61)
ŠStem	<i>-š-</i> infix in the verbal stem (GAG §89)
Stative	verbal form for expressing a state of being (see Huehnergard 2005, 25f.; GAG §77)
Subj	subjunctive suffix (GAG §83)
TA	TA is a distributive ending (usually translated as ‘each, every’), and is capitalized here to indicate a Sumerian loanword.
Term	terminative-adverbial suffix <i>-iš</i> (GAG 7*)
u.e.	upper edge (i.e. top) of the tablet



Undec	undeclined, usually for Sumerian logograms
Vadj	verbal adjective (see Huehnergard 2005, 25ff. and § 22.1; GAG §77)
Vent	ventive suffix (see GAG §82)
w.	witness, used as a designation for the role of a given PN in a text.