

FREIBURGER ALTORIENTALISCHE STUDIEN

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON  
BURKHART KIENAST  
UNTER MITWIRKUNG VON  
MARK A. BRANDES UND HORST STEIBLE

BAND 12



FRANZ STEINER VERLAG WIESBADEN GMBH  
STUTTGART 1985

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MARKHAM J. GELLER

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FORERUNNERS TO UDUK-HUL

SUMERIAN EXORCISTIC INCANTATIONS

WITH 1 FIGURE AND 20 PLATES



FRANZ STEINER VERLAG WIESBADEN GMBH  
STUTTGART 1985

R. 49697

To my wife

CIP-Kurztitelaufnahme der Deutschen Bibliothek

Geller, Mark J.:

Forerunners to Udug-hul : Sumerian exorcist. incantations / Markham J. Geller. – Stuttgart : Steiner-Verlag-Wiesbaden-GmbH, 1985.

(Freiburger altorientalische Studien ; Bd. 12)

ISBN 3-515-04403-5

NE: GT

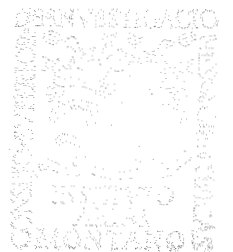
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Printed in Germany

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations do not appear either in the *Chicago Assyrian Dictionary* or in R. Borger, *Handbuch der Keilschriftliteratur*:

- BBVO = H. Nissen and J. Renger, *Mesopotamien und seine Nachbarn* (Berliner Beiträge zum Vorderen Orient 1982)  
 CA = J.S. Cooper, *The Curse of Agade* (Baltimore 1983)  
 EJN = A.A. Al-Fouadi, *Enki's journey to Nippur: the Journeys of the Gods* (University of Pennsylvania Dissertation, 1969)  
 Eridu = M.W. Green, *Eridu in Sumerian Literature* (University of Chicago Dissertation 1975)  
 EWO = C.A. Benito, "Enki and Ninmah" and "Enki and the World Order" (University of Pennsylvania Dissertation 1969)  
 ID = W. Sladek, *Innana's Descent to the Netherworld* (Johns Hopkins University Dissertation 1974)  
 Lugale = J. van Dijk, *LUGALE UD ME-LĀM-bi NIR-GĀL* (Leiden 1983)  
 Matouš Festschrift = *Festschrift Lubor Matouš*, edited B. Hruška and G. Komoróczy (Budapest 1978)  
 Mesop. = Mesopotamia, Copenhagen Studies in Assyriology  
 MEE = Materiali Epigrafici di Ebla  
 SBTU = Spätbabylonische Texte aus Uruk  
 St Pohl = Studia Pohl, Dissertationes Scientifcae de Rebus Orientis Antiqui  
 St Pohl SM = Studia Pohl, Series Maior  
 TIT = T. Jacobsen, *Toward the Image of Tammuz*, edited by W.L. Moran (Cambridge, Mass. 1970)  
 UH = The Udug-hul Series (*Utukkū Lemnūtu*)  
 UHF = Forerunners to Udug-hul  
 UnDiv. = *Unity and Diversity. Essays in the History, Literature, and Religion of the Ancient Near East* (ed. H. Goedicke and J.J.M. Roberts, Baltimore 1975)

## PREFACE

The incantations included within this volume represent a harvest of new information concerning the languages, literature, and religion of Mesopotamia. Although the general picture of incantation literature from the second millennium is not substantially altered, many new details emerge. It should be emphasized that the present volume is only one part of a larger project, which is now in progress, to publish all the Udug-hul incantations, in which many of the problems posed by these literary masterpieces will be more generally discussed. The presentation of this book, however, presupposes a specialist knowledge of Sumerian and Akkadian, as well as of the intellectual context in which these texts were composed and transmitted.

Four scholars have made significant contributions to this volume, namely Thorkild Jacobsen, W.G. Lambert, D.O. Edzard, and I.L. Finkel, each of whom read the manuscript in its various stages and made many corrections and suggestions. I am grateful not only for their collaboration and advice, but also for the hospitality extended to me in Munich, Birmingham, and Bradford (N.H.). These scholars deserve credit for many of the insights into these texts, although the responsibility for errors is entirely my own.

Access to this material was originally given to me by Prof. B. Kienast, who sent me the photographs and his own transliterations of these texts, and I am grateful for his efforts as editor of the *Freiburger Altorientalische Studien*.

I am particularly grateful to Veysel Donbaz and Fatma Yıldız, and to the Director of the Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri for many kindnesses and for permission to republish these tablets. I would also like to thank Dr. L. Jakob-Rost, Director, Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin, for permission to republish the VAT texts, and to Dr. E. Klengel and J. Marzahn for their assistance. Thanks are also due to Prof. Å. Sjöberg for permission to collate and reproduce the published copies of tablets in the Babylonian section of the University Museum, and to Prof. Erle Leichty for photographs, as well as to the Trustees of the British Museum for permission to republish their tablets. Profs. W.W. Hallo and J.J. van Dijk have kindly allowed a preview of relevant incantations in YOS 11.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge a grant from the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung to spend the 1980-81 academic year at the Institut für Assyriologie und Hethitologie in Munich, and for visits to Berlin and Istanbul during that year. Subventions towards the cost of producing this book have been generously provided by the Humboldt-Stiftung, the British Academy, and Mr. Walter Charles Blum of Stamford, Conn. The manuscript has been prepared and typeset by Imogen Bertin using the Oxford University Monotype Lasercomp. The advice and cooperation of University College London Computer Centre and Oxford University Computing Service has been greatly appreciated.

M.J. Geller  
London, 1984

## Introduction

The incantations known as Udug-hul-a-kam rank as one of the most important collections of incantations from Mesopotamian antiquity, with exemplars spanning from the Old Akkadian to the Seleucid periods. These incantations have long been recognised for their philological and literary interest, and passages have been extensively quoted in the Akkadian dictionaries and in the secondary literature. In the many years that have elapsed since Reginald Campbell Thompson produced copies of these incantations in CT 16 and 17 (1903), with an accompanying edition of these texts in his *Devils and Evil Spirits of Babylonia* (1903-4), Campbell Thompson's work has never been superseded or replaced, despite the wealth of new sources which have been identified since his day.

The present work is intended as a first step towards a scientific edition of the complete Udug-hul Series, known also by its Akkadian title, *Utukkū Lemnūtu*, which was compiled into a series consisting of sixteen tablets. The incantations edited in this volume comprise the Forerunners to Tablets III-VIII of the Udug-hul Series, the tablets of Udug-hul best documented from second millennium sources.<sup>1</sup> Many of the texts in this corpus were utilised by Adam Falkenstein in his analysis of the structure of Sumerian incantations, in his *Haupttypen der Sumerischen Beschwörung* (LSS NF 1, 1931), although Falkenstein worked from inadequate photographs, which obscured many of the details of these incantations. Thanks to Professor B. Kienast, the author was able to make provisional copies from Falkenstein's photographs, which were later collated and corrected from the original tablets to produce the plates in this volume. Remarkably, many of Falkenstein's conclusions are still valid, but the material can now be evaluated on a more sound basis, from direct study of the tablets.

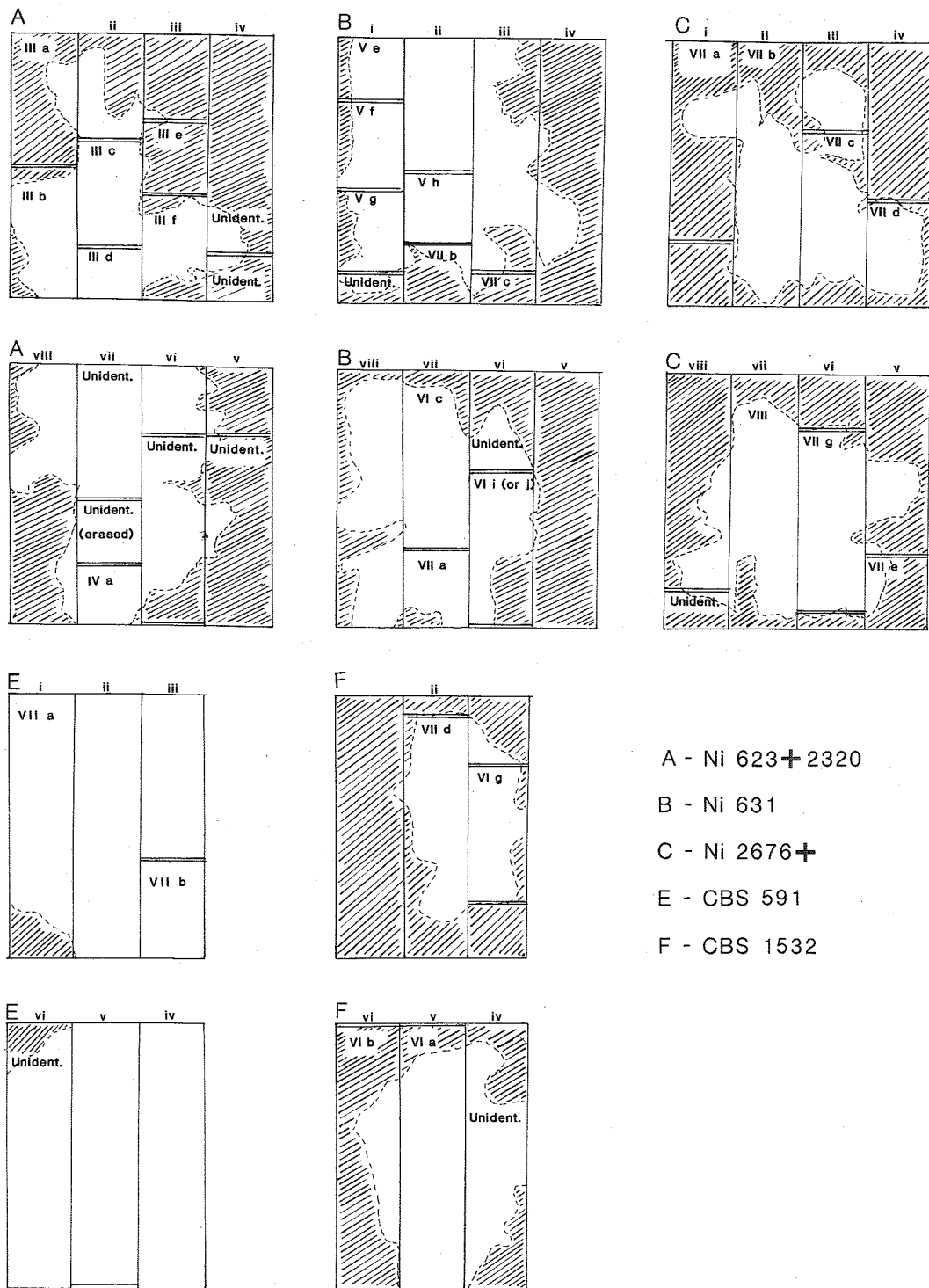
It is somewhat unfair to the literary achievement of the Sumerian authors of these incantations to refer to them as "forerunners", with a retrospective arrogance which assumes that the literary pinnacle was the creation of a bilingual recension. No such slur is intended. The term "forerunner" serves merely as a convenient label, since the material is best known from Late Assyrian and Late Babylonian sources. On the contrary, studying the Forerunners to Udug-hul separately, rather than merely incorporating them into a *Partitur* of the Series, is intended to focus attention on the Sumerian of these incantations, and particularly the grammar and literary parallels, independent of the late duplicates.<sup>2</sup> Most of these incantations will of course be re-edited together with the late Series, but with an entirely different emphasis.

## The Manuscripts

The manuscripts of the Udug-hul Forerunners require special scrutiny, since they provide important evidence for the literary composition of Sumerian incantations. When taken together, they are witnesses to the fact that compilations of incantations were already taking place in the Old Babylonian period, although no evidence yet

## Manuscript Chart

Fig. 1



A - Ni 623+ 2320

B - Ni 631

C - Ni 2676+

E - CBS 591

F - CBS 1532

exists for a "Series" with a fixed order of tablets. The following general observations can be made:

Manuscripts G, H, I, and J in this corpus are all single-column tablets containing only one Udug-hul incantation. These tablets are all of similar appearance, and may in fact originate from the same literary archive, perhaps in Sippar. These manuscripts suggest that Udug-hul incantations existed individually prior to being collected under a general rubric (cf. Falkenstein, LSS NF1 8), since none of these incantations contains the rubric, ka-inim-ma udug-hul-a-kam. Similarly, Ms. L contains a single Udug-hul incantation on the obverse, but snake incantations on the reverse. The likelihood that these manuscripts were extracts from a collection of incantations is reduced by the fact that they lack Udug-hul rubrics.

The multi-column library manuscripts from the Khabaza Collection and Nippur archives (Mss. A, B, C, D, E and F) represent literary compilations of Udug-hul incantations which are comparable to manuscripts of the later Series. Although most of the incantations can be identified in the Udug-hul Series, the sequential arrangement of the Forerunner incantations differs considerably from the arrangement of the sixteen-tablet Series, since most multi-column Forerunner manuscripts contained incantations from more than one tablet of the late composition.

According to evidence produced by van Dijk, HSAO 238f., the process of serialisation of cultic and ritual texts was already known in the Old Babylonian period, with the clearest evidence from a scorpion incantation VAT 8379: šu-nigin 22 ka-inim-ma gir-tab eme-gi<sub>7</sub> "Total: 22 Scorpion incantations; Sumerian". Cf. also YOS 11 69, which reads at the bottom: 4 ka-inim-ma "four incantations", although in neither case is a fixed order of incantations implied. The only comparable evidence from the Udug-hul Forerunner corpus occurs at the end of Ms. A, which is lamentably fragmentary:

[ka-inim-ma udug-hul]-a-kam  
[šu-nigin? 12? udug-h]ul-a-kam  
[. . . . .]-šUB

The second line may well have contained a reference to the number of Udug-hul incantations in this collection, corresponding to VAT 8379 above. A tantalising problem occurs in the third line: could this line be a catchline, ending in a verbal form -ru or -šub? Unfortunately, no known Udug-hul incipit corresponds to this suggestion, so the answer must remain obscure, and with it the only possible evidence for an Old Babylonian Udug-hul "Series".

The rubric ka-inim-ma udug-hul-a-kam does not appear to refer to any particular incipit, although the possibility cannot be ruled out, in the light of BAM 150 13: ÉN UDUG.HUL.A.MEŠ *tamannu* "recite the incantation (beginning) 'they are the evil Udug demons'". There is no Old Babylonian evidence, however, to indicate specifically what is meant by udug hul-a-kam in the rubrics. As for the rituals, the information provided in these forerunners is so sparse as to provide almost no notion about how, when, and where their incantations were applied, or against which ailments.

The chart (Figure 1) provides a survey of the contents of each of the multi-column manuscripts, using as a basis the sequence of incantations as they appear in the late

Series. Each incantation is thus labelled according to its position in the late Series, i.e. III a = the first incantation of Udug-hul Tablet III.

1) Ms. A (Ni 623+2320) contains five incantations from Udug-hul III, two incantations from Udug-hul IV, at least four unidentified incantations, and one incantation which is completely erased (UHF 234-245). Only one Udug-hul rubric appears on the manuscript, at the very end, while most of the other rubrics read ka-nim-ma e-sir-dib-bé-da-kam (except for UHF 54 and 72). The incantations are known from the following incipits:

UH III a (UET 6 391:1):	nam-tar-lil-lá an-na mu-un-nigin-[nigin]
UH III b (CT 16 1:23):	e-ne-ne-ne maškim hul-a-meš
UH III c (CT 17 47 106c):	den-ki e-ne nin-ki e-ne
UH III d (CT 16 4:128):	gá-e lú-mu <sub>7</sub> -mu <sub>7</sub> sanga-mah-a den-ki-ga me-en
UH III e (CT 16 5:170):	gá-e namma me-en gá-e den-ki-ga me-en
UH III f (CT 16 5:204):	gá-e lú den-ki-ga me-en
unidentified:	.....
unidentified:	gišma-nu dim an-n[a-ke <sub>4</sub> .....]
unidentified:	mul an-[gin <sub>7</sub> .....]
unidentified:	udug hul sila-a šu bar-ra-ám nam-tag-tag-dè-a
unidentified:	gá-e lú! sanga! den-ki-ga me-en
UH IV a (CT 16 9:1):	a an-né ri-a-meš dumu ki-in-du tu-da-meš

It is worth noting that this manuscript contains incantations from two tablets of the late Series, III and IV, in the same sequence in which they occur in the late recension. Since there is no doubt that Ms. A is Old Babylonian, the sequence of these particular incantations must have already become fixed at an early date, but combined with other incantations which did not survive or were not accepted in the late Udug-hul Series.

2) Ms. B (Ni 631) contains two unidentified incantations (col. i-ii, vi), and nine incantations known from UH V-VII, which have the following incipits:

UH V e (CT 16 15 iv 40):	níg-è níg-è níg-nam-ma uš-bu
UH V f (CT 16 15 iv 60):	ur-sag imin-na a-rá[. .]meš
UH V g (CT 16 15 v 28):	imin-na-meš imin-na-meš
unidentified:	imin-na-meš imin-na-meš
UH V h (CT 16 16 vi 1):	ki-sikil é-gal edin-na-ta udug hul mu-un-da-ru-uš (restored after von Weiher SBTU II 6 20).
UH VII b (CT 16 25:42):	udug hul a-lá hul lú ge <sub>6</sub> -sá(var. bar)-a-šè sila-a gib- ba; duplicated in Mss. C and E.
UH VII c (not in CT 16):	udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal <sub>5</sub> -lá hul kur-ta im-ta-è; duplicated in Ms. C.
UH VI i or j (?):	(incipit lost: cf. CT 16 33:199ff.)

UH VI c (CT 16 31:117):	udug hul gál šaga <sub>x</sub> šè-ab-AK-AK
UH VII a (CT 16 24:1):	udug hul sila-ba á-úr-da DU-DU; duplicated in Mss. C, E, I, and J.

The tablet has been poorly joined, which makes matching up the lines difficult. Two signs remaining from a colophon appear to be numerals indicating the total number of lines on the tablet, reading [šū-nigin x]44.

3) Ms. C (Ni 2676 + 2997 + 4017 + 4018) contains partial Akkadian glosses throughout. All of the incantations can be identified, except for the final incantation on the reverse, which is fragmentary. The incantations in this tablet are known with the following incipits:

UH VII a (CT 16 24:1):	udug hul sila-ba á-úr-da DU-DU; duplicated in Mss. B, E, I, and J.
UH VII b (CT 16 25:42):	udug hul a-lá hul lú ge <sub>6</sub> -sá(var. bar)-a-šè sila-a gib- ba; duplicated in Mss. B and E.
UH VII c (not in CT 16):	udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal <sub>5</sub> -lá hul kur-ta im-ta-è; duplicated in Ms. B.
UH VII d (CT 16 37:14):	udug hul an-edin-na DU-a; duplicated in Ms. F.
UH VII e (not in CT 16):	udug hul a-lá hul lú-ra ba-gub-ba
UH VII g (CT 16 26 iii 46):	udug hul edin-na-zu-šè
UH VIII a (CT 16 27:1):	hul-gál hé-me-en hul-gál hé-me-en
unidentified:	[. . . .] šū TUR-lá (this may only be a catchline).

Since Ms. C is the only bilingual (or rather, partially bilingual) tablet among the Forerunner sources, the age of C relative to the other manuscripts is a pertinent issue. Since all of the texts are undated, the question can only be tentatively answered on internal grounds, by comparing the palaeography, contents, and structure of C to the other Forerunners as well as to late textual traditions.

Although the script of Ms. C is not easy to identify chronologically, the sign forms most resemble Middle Babylonian signs from Nippur (cf. Clay BE 14 75ff.), particularly signs such as kù and sikil (cf. Fossey Manuel II No. 30436 and 33316). The orthography itself does not offer conclusive evidence for dating: the glosses use Diš for *ana* and Aš for *ina*, and both šá and ša for Akkadian /ša/, but one should take into consideration that glosses may have used unconventional writings (for Nippur at least) to save space. Ms. C. shows both lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu (779) and lú-ùlu (850) for "man", with the former being typically late and the latter being a characteristically Old Babylonian orthography. Certain older writings do appear in the glosses, such as the use of TA for *tá* (805).

More suggestive, however, is the fact that C includes lines of text which appear in the late recension of Udug-hul, but not in other Forerunner sources: lines 653-654 appear in C and in CT 16 24:12 and 15, but not in Mss. B, E, or I, and similarly, lines 828-831, in which the closing formula in C is identical with that of the late duplicates, but quite

different from Ms. F (cf. note to UHF 828-831). Moreover, like late duplicates, Ms. C omits the repetition of the "diagnosis" within the framework of the Enki-Asalluhi dialogue (cf. Falkenstein LSS NF1 54), in contrast to Ms. F (cf. UHF 809-825). These factors suggest a date for Ms. C later than that of the Old Babylonian sources, A, B, E, and F.

The above factors in no way suggest, of course, that Ms. C should be disqualified as a Forerunner to Uduḡ-hul. This tablet is only partially bilingual, since the glosses, written in a smaller script than the Sumerian, neither appear for every line, nor often translate more than merely the salient words in any one line.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, the composition of the manuscript has much in common with other Forerunners. All incantations in Ms. C begin with the full *én é-nu-ru* introductory formula, followed by the incipit, rather than the abbreviated single sign *én* which introduces incipits in late texts. More significant, even, is the complete absence of Uduḡ-hul rubrics on the tablet, although the incantations themselves are mostly duplicated in CT 16 and are without doubt Uduḡ-hul incantations; the only rubric which appears in full near the end of the tablet cannot be identified. Ms. C contains at least one line of text which appears in another Old Babylonian source but in none of the late duplicates (Cf. note to UHF 744). Finally, the order of incantations in Ms. C closely adheres to the sequence in the late duplicates, except for the fact that C contains incantations from Uduḡ-hul Tablets VII and VIII (which is a single-incantation Tablet), and one final unidentified incantation. This follows the pattern of other multi-column Forerunners, all of which contain incantations from more than one Uduḡ-hul Tablet grouped together in the same manuscript.<sup>4</sup> Ms. C, like the other Forerunners, displays no evidence of belonging to a series or lengthy composition, although the sequence of incantations in C suggests that it may be a witness to the early formation of the Uduḡ-hul Series. On these grounds one may suppose that Ms. C, probably dating from the Middle Babylonian period, represents a revised edition of an older Uduḡ-hul textual tradition.

4) Ms. E (CBS 591) contains two incantations from UH VII, and one unidentified incantation. The following incipits of these incantations are known:

- UH VII a (CT 16 24:1): udug hul sila-ba á-úr-da DU-DU e-sír-ra šú-šú;  
duplicated in Mss. B, C, I, and J.  
UH VII b (CT 16 25:42): udug hul a-lá hul lú ge<sub>6</sub>-sá(var. bar)-a-šè sila-a gib-  
ba; duplicated in Mss. B and C.

The incantation in col. vi is unidentified. The tablet has not been recopied, since the surface is now more damaged than indicated on Lutz's copy (PBS I/2 127).

5) Ms. F (CBS 1532) contains five incantations, of which one is unidentified (col. iv). The incantations are known with the following incipits:

- UH VII d (CT 16 37:14): udug hul an-edin-na DU-a;  
also duplicated in Ms. C.

- UH VI g (CT 16 32:156): udug hul-gál gidim dalla edin-na  
unidentified incantation [. . . . .]  
with incipit lost.  
UH VI a (CT 16 30:1): udug hul-gál gidim idim kur-ra  
UH VI b (CT 16 30:66): udug hul-gál nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè

The tablet has not been recopied, since pieces have broken off since being copied by Lutz (PBS I/2 128), which leaves Lutz's copy, despite some errors, as the best remaining record of the tablet.

6) Ms. H (BM 78185) was previously copied by Pinches and reproduced in CT 44 31, but although remarkable for its time, Pinches' copy was only preliminary, and so many corrections were required that the tablet has been recopied (Pl. 15-16). The manuscript is extremely important, not only as the sole surviving Old Babylonian exemplar of this incantation, but because the verbal forms with complete suffixes are meticulously written. This manuscript also resembles the opening lines of Inanna's Descent.

7) Ms. L (IM 21180) is the only exemplar among the Forerunners of this incantation from Uduḡ-hul V. The writing *e-ne-ne* (UHF 362 and 369) for late *e-ne-ne-ne* (CT 16 12:12 and 28) may point to an older orthography. Furthermore, Ms. L lacks many of the grammatical elements which appear in the Sumerian of the late duplicates:

- an-na ḡgur<sub>5</sub> bí-ib<sup>7</sup>-búr ḡki-kar<sup>7</sup> bí-ḡib-sig<sup>7</sup> (= UHF 361)  
an-na gur<sub>5</sub>(-ru)-uš bí-in-bu-ru-uš ki-ta kar-ra bí-in-sig-g[a] (= CT 16 12:9-10)

## Grammar

These incantations are of the utmost importance for the reconstruction of Sumerian grammar of the Old Babylonian period, since the morphology conforms to the paradigms in the grammatical lists, with grammatical elements more fully preserved than in corresponding late duplicates. Consequently, studies of Sumerian grammar which rely heavily upon CT 16 or 17 for attestations may require some revision in the light of these sources. It must be stressed, however, that morphological or orthographic differences between the Forerunners and late duplicates may not *a priori* prove that the late forms are incorrect, misunderstood, or carelessly copied, since late texts from Babylon, Sippar, or Kuyunjik may retain alternative grammatical forms which may differ from Nippur traditions, but have equal validity.

A systematic comparison between the Sumerian grammar of the Forerunner and late duplicates must await the publication of the Uduḡ-hul Series, with a complete notation of all variants, but the following examples should indicate general categories of grammatical differences between early and late texts:



## A) The use of the morpheme /ED/:

UHF  
 i-bu-bu-dè-eš (18)  
 šub-ba-dè (315)  
 nam-ba-gá-gá-dè-en (341-2)  
 im-ma-an-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè-dè (458)  
 ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-da (574)  
 sur-ru-da (706)

CT 16-  
 i-bú-bú-eš-ám (1:36)  
 šub-ba (10 iv 47+)  
 nam-ba-da-an-gá-gá (11 vi 5-9)  
 im-ma-da-an-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub> (16 vi 13)  
 ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-e-dè (31:103)  
 sur-sur-re-e-[dè] (25:52)

## B) Indications of person and number:

UHF  
 mu-un-da-gá-gá-aš (31)  
 ba-ni-dab<sub>5</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>-bé-eš (33)  
 nam-ba-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge-eš (51)  
 i-du<sub>12</sub>-du<sub>12</sub>-dè-eš (368)  
 hé-e-pá (53)  
 nam-mu-da-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-dè-en (108)  
 (cf. also 109-11)  
 nam-ta-bal-e-en (516)  
 nam-ba-ab-gi<sub>4</sub>-en (570)  
 nam-ba<sub>7</sub>-zi-zi-in (572)  
 nam-ba-nigin-e-dè-en (853)  
 ba-ni-in-sù (651)  
 mu-un-ne-e-gál (251)

CT 16-  
 mu-un-da-gá-gá (2:57; CT 17 47)  
 ba-ni-in-dab-dab-bé (2:59; CT 17 47)  
 nam-ba-DU-DU-dè (CT 17 47:104)  
 i-du<sub>7</sub>-du<sub>7</sub>-dè (12:24)  
 hé-pá (CT 17 47:107a)  
 nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè (6:214)  
 (cf. also 6:216, 220)  
 na-an-ta-bal-e (32:163)  
 nam-bi-in-gi/gi<sub>4</sub> (30:51+)  
 nam-ba-zi-zi (30:55+)  
 nam-ba-nigin-e-dè (26 iv 27)  
 ba-ni-in-sù-eš (24:10)  
 mu-ni-i[n-gál] (9:10+)

## C) Use of the ergative particle:

UHF  
 ba-ni-dab<sub>5</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>-bé-eš (33)  
 mu-da-gál (106)  
 i-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-bé-eš (393)  
 nu-gi<sub>4</sub>-meš (369)  
 nu-tag<sub>4</sub>-tag<sub>4</sub> (694)  
 nu-un-tuku-tuku (713)  
 nu-un-tuku-a (865)

CT 16-  
 ba-ni-in-dab-dab-bé (2:59; CT 17 47)  
 mu-un-da-an-gál (6:211)  
 mu-un-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge-eš (15 v 16)  
 nu-un-gi<sub>4</sub>-a-meš (12:28)  
 nu-un-tag<sub>4</sub>-tag<sub>4</sub> (25:46)  
 nu-tuku-tuku (24 ii 10+)  
 nu-tuku-a (28:42)

## D) Reduplication of roots and hamtu/marû distinctions:

UHF  
 nam-ba-da-an-bal-e-dè (52)  
 ba-an-gu<sub>7</sub> (321)  
 hé-en-ši-in-gi<sub>4</sub> (357)  
 hé-gaz-gaz (515)  
 nu-un-bar-re (707)  
 ba-ab-úr-re / bí-ib-bu-re (676)  
 dutu-è-da (846)

CT 16-  
 nam-ba-bal-bal-e-dè (CT 17 47:106)  
 ba-an-gu<sub>7</sub>-e (unpublished)  
 hé-en-ši-in-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> (11 vi 42)  
 hé-en-ta-gaz (32:161)  
 nu-bar-ra (25:54+)  
 ba-ab-bu-ra (24:26)  
 dutu-è-a (25 iv 13)

## Variations of the verbal roots (or orthographic differences) may occur:

UHF  
 nam-ba-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge-eš (51)  
 i-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-bé-eš (393)  
 ba-ra-duru-dè-en (112)  
 mu-un-ši-du-en-na (382)  
 mu-un-ši-in-ge-en (568)  
 mu-un-ši-in-gi<sub>4</sub>-en-ám (39)  
 mu-un-si-si-ga (558)

CT 16-  
 nam-ba-DU-DU-dè (CT 17 47:104)  
 mu-un-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge-eš (15 v 16)  
 ba-ra-an-da-dúr-ù-dè-en (6:222)  
 mu-un-ši-in-gen-na (BAM 508 iv 23)  
 mu-un-ši-in-gen-na (30:47+)  
 mu-un-ši-in-gen-na (2:70)  
 mu-un-sig-sig-ga (30:35+)

## E) Variations in the form and use of the copula:

UHF  
 i-bu-bu-dè-eš (18)  
 mu-un-ši-in-gi<sub>4</sub>-en-ám (39)  
 è-meš (252)  
 gù-dé-dé-meš (363)  
 nu-gi<sub>4</sub>-meš (369)  
 kaskal-la (381)  
 dingir-re-e-ne-meš (391)  
 gub-bu-meš (392)  
 nu-tuku-meš (407)  
 imin-kam (415)  
 mu-un-tar-re-eš (806)

CT 16-  
 i-bú-bú-eš-ám (1:36)  
 mu-un-ši-in-gen-na (2:70)  
 im-te(var. ta)-è-a-meš (9 i 11 + UET 6  
 391:8)  
 gù-dé-dé-a-meš (12:14)  
 nu-un-gi<sub>4</sub>-a-meš (12:29)  
 kaskal-ám (BAM 508 iv 22)  
 dingir-re-e-ne-a-meš (15 v 13 [variant])  
 gub-ba-meš (15 v 14)  
 nu-tuku-a-meš (15 v 41)  
 imin-na-meš (15 v 56)  
 mu-un-tar-re-eš-ám (37:26)

These variations merit further study.

## F) Variations in the verbal structure (preformatives, prefixes, etc.):

UHF  
 i-gal (105)  
 è-meš (252)  
 i-sù-a (325)  
 i-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-bé-eš (393)  
 nam-mu-un-na-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-dè (398)  
 mu-ri-in-kéš (514)  
 sù-a (554)  
 ba-tún-tún (561)  
 mu-un-si (672)  
 ù-um-ma-dah-e (680)  
 hé-e-pá (688)  
 è-ib-ta (577)

CT 16-  
 mu-un-da-an-gál (6:209)  
 im-te(var. ta)-è-a-meš (9 i 11 + UET 6  
 391:8)  
 sù-ga (unpublished)  
 mu-un-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge-eš (15 v 16)  
 ba-ra-an-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-da (15 v 23)  
 kéš-da-ke<sub>4</sub> (32:159)  
 ba-an-sù (30:27+)  
 tún-tún (30:41+)  
 u-me-ni-si (24:21)  
 hu-mu-ra-ab-dah-e (24:32)  
 u-me-ni-pá (25:38)  
 íb-ta-è (31:108)

## G) Variations in the use of postpositions:

UHF	CT 16-
urugal-la (251)	urugal-la-šè (var. aš) (9 i 9+)
ušbar <sub>6</sub> -ra-na-ka (373)	ušbar <sub>6</sub> -a-ni-ta (12:40)
ur-sag den-lil-lá (393)	ur-sag kalag-ga den-lil-lá-ke <sub>4</sub> (15 v 16)
silá si-ga (396)	silá-a sig-ga-ke <sub>4</sub> (15 v 21)
abzu (402)	abzu-ta (15 v 30)
šu-ni-a (455)	šu-a-ni-šè (16 vi 7)
kilib-ba (562)	kilib-bé (30 unpublished)
egir-gá (570)	egir-mu (30:51)
e-sir-ra (647)	e-sir-e (24:1)
dingir-ra-ni-šè (689)	dingir-ra-na-šè (25:40)
níg-na-me/níg-nam-e (694)	níg-nam-ma (25:46)
đutu-šú-a-šè (847)	đutu-šú-a (25 iv 15)
gidim-e-ne-ke <sub>4</sub> (848)	gidim-ma-ke <sub>4</sub> (25 iv 19)
kúkku-zu-šè (854)	kúkku-ga-zu-šè (26:31)

These are only intended as a sample of the type of variations between grammatical forms occurring in the Forerunners and late recension, ignoring lexical differences between corresponding lines. A full treatment of the variations will have to take into account conflicting manuscript traditions in the late copies.

Finally, the third plural marû verbal suffix -NE is always rendered as -dè in this corpus, following Jacobsen's suggestion in AS 16 99<sup>19</sup>, for which supporting evidence is cited in the Commentary below.

## The Role of Asalluhi in Forerunners to Uduġ-hul

In Falkenstein's classic study of the literary patterns of Sumerian incantations, he assumed the roles of Enki and Asalluhi to be identical with those of Ea and Marduk, even referring to the ubiquitous dialogue between Enki and Asalluhi as the "Marduk-Ea-Typ" (LSS NF1 44ff.). Since no attempt was made to separate the Forerunners from later duplicates, Falkenstein's treatment begs the fundamental question as to whether Enki-Ea and Asalluhi-Marduk can be assumed to be identical gods in incantations from early periods.

The discussion has most recently been taken up by W. Sommerfeld (AOAT 213 16-18), who argues that Asalluhi and Marduk were identified in the Old Babylonian period, partially because "beide Götter sehr ähnliche Züge hatten" (*ibid.* 16), and because at least one Old Babylonian bilingual incantation, CT 4 8a, translates Asalluhi's name with that of Marduk. The problem with this focus on the identification of Asalluhi and Marduk is that it obscures some of Asalluhi's individual characteristics, partially because of Marduk's rise to prominence in the Old Babylonian period. The Forerunners to Uduġ-hul offer some insights into Asalluhi, independent of his Marduk connections.

It must be noted, first of all, that no positive evidence has yet appeared to corroborate Asalluhi's role in incantations as an exorcist. In the Temple Hymns, for instance, Asalluhi of Ku'ar is referred to as lú kal-kal "the esteemed one" (Sjöberg TCS 3 25:140)<sup>5</sup>, in contrast to Ningublaga, Baba, and Ninisinna, who are called maš-maš or a-zu-gal (*ibid.* lines 150, 268, and 390). Similarly, the Old Babylonian hymn to Asalluhi of Ku'ar (UET 6 69) makes no specific reference to him as exorcist or healer. The silence of these sources may be entirely coincidental, since Asalluhi may have been "esteemed" (kal) as a healer, but thus far incantation texts comprise the only surviving sources on Asalluhi as an exorcist. Nevertheless, the possibility may be entertained that Asalluhi's role as exorcist may have stemmed from the proximity of Ku'ar to Eridu,<sup>6</sup> which resulted in the merging of the Eridu and Ku'ar pantheons, with the two patron gods of each city, Enki and Asalluhi, becoming associated as father and son.<sup>7</sup> Once Asalluhi of Ku'ar was known as a citizen (or son) of Eridu and chief son of Enki, he shared the tasks of exorcism with Enki, whose own participation in incantations and magic is unquestionably early.<sup>8</sup>

The above hypothesis contradicts a theory posited by van Dijk, that since Ku'ar was a city known as "non-Sumerian speaking"<sup>9</sup> as well as the city of Asalluhi, "Grossexorzist von Eridu", it is tempting to identify Ku'ar as the home of the non-canonical incantations in Subarian-Elamite languages.<sup>10</sup> Van Dijk's arguments, however, are partially based upon a miscopied sign in CT 16 6:239-240 (collated) which reads:

eriduki ku'ar(A.HA)ki-šè mu-un-na-ri ḫé<sup>7</sup>-me-en

šá ina eri<sub>4</sub>-du<sub>10</sub> u ku-ma-ri ḫe<sup>7</sup>-hu-ú ana-ku

The reading *ku-ma-ri* (= *kuwari*/Ku'ar) is supported by *ku-mar* (CT 51 105:21-22)<sup>11</sup>, although van Dijk, following Gelb (Hurrians 94ff.) read *šu-ba-ru*, associating A.HA<sup>ki</sup> with Subaru, and hence with the Subarian-Elamite incantations. Once this reference to Ku'ar as Subaru is removed, van Dijk's argument is weakened, since Ku'ar cannot be definitely associated with the incantations at all, nor can Asalluhi of Ku'ar be considered on *a priori* grounds a god of exorcism, before his adoption by Enki into the Eridu pantheon.

It is clear that by the Ur III period, Asalluhi appears prominently in incantations, together with Enki and Ningirimma, by virtue of his titles as "son of Enki" and "son of Eridu", but in a position which was relatively subordinate to the senior gods of exorcism. Falkenstein drew attention to an Ur III example of the Enki-Asalluhi dialogue, in which Asalluhi personally introduced the patient to Enki: *đasal-lú-hi-e den-ki-šè lú mu-ši-in-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>* "Asalluhi introduced the man to Enki",<sup>12</sup> while in a late incantation Enki himself noted the patient's discomfort, without benefit of Asalluhi as intermediary.<sup>13</sup> These illustrations of Asalluhi's subordinate role are supported by evidence from the Uduġ-hul Forerunners, in which Asalluhi's name is on several occasions omitted in an Old Babylonian manuscript, but his name is supplied by late duplicates. All three instances occur in the formulaic "Legitimationstyp" sequence (Falkenstein LSS NF1 23ff.):

UHF	Late
A) 4-6: [gá-e lú <sup>de</sup> n-ki-ga me-en [gá-e lú <sup>dda</sup> m-gal-nun-na me-en [gá-e lú kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -en-àm	UET 691:2-4 gá-e lú <sup>den</sup> -ki-ga me-en gá-e lú <sup>dam</sup> -gal-nun me-en gá-e lú kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -a <sup>dasal</sup> -lú-hi me-en
B) 36-37 [gá-e lú] <sup>den</sup> -ki-ga me-en [gá-e] lú kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -a-ni me-en	CT 16 2:65-67 gá-e lú <sup>den</sup> -ki-ga me-en gá-e lú <sup>dam</sup> -gal-nun-na me-en gá-e lú kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -a <sup>dasal</sup> -lú-hi me-en
C) 102 [gá-e lú kin]- <sup>r</sup> gi <sub>4</sub> -a <sup>1</sup> [me-en]	CT 16 6 206 gá-e lú kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -a <sup>dasal</sup> -lú-hi me-en

Even where mentioned, a reference to Asalluhi in UHF may not correspond to the late duplicates, as in the following extract (UHF 59-60, duplicated in CT 17 48 e-g):

UHF	Late
[a]- <sup>r</sup> da-pà <sup>1</sup> [abgal eriduk <sup>k</sup> ]-ga me-en [gá-e lú(?) <sup>das</sup> ]al-lú-hi me-en	a-da-pà abgal eriduk <sup>ki</sup> -ga me-en gá-e lú mu <sub>7</sub> -mu <sub>7</sub> <sup>den</sup> -ki-ga me-en gá-e lú kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -a <sup>dasal</sup> -lú-hi me-en

The late text transformed the passage into a traditional Legitimationstyp sequence, whereas the Forerunner associated Asalluhi with the legendary Adapa, who had no status within the hierarchy of divinities.

Finally, Asalluhi's name may even be omitted in the late Series, as in two unpublished duplicates to CT 16 37, with variants which read: [gá-e lú] <sup>dasal</sup>-lú-hi (var. eriduk<sup>ki</sup>-ga) me-en.

Although Asalluhi's name does appear elsewhere in UHF in Legitimationstyp sequences (cf. UHF 160, 201, 212), it is nevertheless apparent that the Old Babylonian text perceived a slightly different role for Asalluhi to that which appears in the late Series. The decisive difference is that in the late Series the incantation priest claims to be the representative of Enki, Damgalnunna, and Asalluhi, while in the Forerunners the incantation priest identifies his own role with that of Asalluhi, as personal messenger of Enki and Damgalnunna. In UHF 6 and 36, for instance, the incantation priest recites that he is the man of Enki and Damgalnunna, or that he is the man of Enki ("I am *his* messenger"); for both passages the corresponding late duplicates read "I am the messenger of Asalluhi".<sup>14</sup> In UHF, the incantation priest himself assumes Asalluhi's role as the messenger of Enki. Similarly, the oft-repeated line, "the great lord Enki has sent me" (UHF 38 *et passim*), expresses the incantation priest's claim to be sent directly by Enki, in the same way that Enki so frequently says, "go my son, Asalluhi. . ."<sup>15</sup> Moreover, the Enki-Asalluhi dialogue itself is intended to identify the incantation priest with Asalluhi, particularly in its early form in which Asalluhi introduces the patient to Enki, much as the priest might do, or as the suppliant was

introduced to the deity in cylinder seal representations (e.g. von der Osten, OIP 22, plates 12-13, 15-16). Enki's polite question to Asalluhi in the dialogue, "what do I know that you do not already know?" was intended to enhance the prestige of Asalluhi and the incantation priest so as to inspire confidence in the patient, although in reality the correct remedy is transmitted directly from Enki himself. The Enki-Asalluhi dialogue in its original form was not a discussion between colleagues about diagnosis, but instructions from the divine exorcist to his servant/son. Thus Asalluhi's role in these incantations cannot be equated with that of Enki's. The evidence, in fact, from UHF suggests that Asalluhi originally acted as a functionary, able to apply Eridu incantations, but he lacked independent authority as an exorcist.

This view of Asalluhi which emerges from the Forerunners (but not the late Series) of Udug-hul has a bearing upon the question of the identification of Asalluhi and Marduk. There is unambiguous evidence from UHF that Asalluhi and Marduk are not identified, since they occur together in one passage in distinctly different postures. The passage (UHF 178-179) reads that although the patient was already on his way to the Netherworld, "Marduk cannot release him . . .", while just at this point Asalluhi noticed the patient's plight, and hastened to his father Enki (UHF 180-181). The juxtaposition of Marduk and Asalluhi here highlights the contrast between Marduk's powerlessness or refusal to assist the victim and Asalluhi's effectiveness in securing a remedy from Enki.<sup>16</sup>

## Footnotes to the introduction

<sup>1</sup>The present collection does not include all known forerunners to the whole of Udug-hul, since the isolated forerunners to other Udug-hul tablets do not constitute a single lengthy compilation, as do the Forerunners to Udug-hul III-VIII. It is not certain, moreover, that all of the sixteen tablets of the late Series had forerunners, since some tablets may contain later compositions added to the early core of incantations. Middle Assyrian forerunners to Udug-hul are known, namely KAR 24 and Iraq 42 44-45, and one unpublished Middle Babylonian forerunner, 12 N 228, will be published together with the late Series. Other examples are known of Old Babylonian tablets bearing the rubric ka-inim-ma udug-hul-a-kam, such as TCL 16 63, or YOS 11 70 and 72, but the content of these manuscripts is not sufficiently like other Forerunners to Udug-hul or like the late Series to be edited here; they are discussed in the commentary.

<sup>2</sup>When dealing with bilinguals, one is always tempted to explain the Sumerian on the basis of the Akkadian translation. The dilemma is how to use the Akkadian as valid ancient evidence for textual interpretation, but concomitantly to treat the Sumerian independently, as far as the limitations of our knowledge of Sumerian vocabulary and grammar allow.

<sup>3</sup>The fact that a tablet is bilingual cannot serve as a basis for dating, since at least two Old Babylonian incantations exist which contain complete interlinear translations (CT 4 8a, and PBS I/2 122). One can only use such information as a general guide, since glosses in a smaller script are a common feature of Old Babylonian Sumerian literary compositions, while complete translations are common in the late periods.

<sup>4</sup>Cf. Reiner, Šurpu 5-6 on the discrepancies in Kuyunjik sources for designations of tablet numbers. The problem is quite different for Udug-hul, since such discrepancies between tablet designations do not exist in Kuyunjik sources, and the combinations of incantations from different tablets on a single manuscript seem to be characteristic of the Forerunners only.

<sup>5</sup>Cf. the early reference to the god in Biggs OIP 99 47:33-34:

ku'ar(HA.A) nun ir  
 dasar lú kal

<sup>6</sup>Cf. Jacobsen AS 11 70<sup>5</sup>, in which Ku'ar appears as a variant for Eridu, and TCS 3 25:135, in which Ku'ar is associated with the Abzu.

<sup>7</sup>W.G. Lambert, UnDiv. 193f. This assumes, of course, that at one time Eridu and Ku'ar were separate cities, each with its own pantheon.

<sup>8</sup>Enki and Ningirimma are the two deities most frequently cited in Ebla incantations. Cf. Pettinato OA 18 349 No. 24:6ff.: nu-nu dnin-girimma den-ki lugal abzu-ta tu<sub>x</sub>(UD)-du<sub>11</sub>-ga dnin-girimma.

<sup>9</sup>Cf. VAS 17 9, and van Dijk, *apud* H. Nissen and J. Renger BBVO 1, 97.

<sup>10</sup>Cf. the incantations in van Dijk, *apud* Nissen and Renger, *op. cit.* 97ff.

<sup>11</sup>Reference from W.G. Lambert. Cf. also BA 515 No. 30:25f, [e]din A.HA<sup>ki-ke</sup><sub>4</sub> // [se-e]r ku-ug-a-ra.

<sup>12</sup>Falkenstein LSS NF1 57, Genouillac Trouville 1:8, and cf. Nougayrol ArOr 17 213ff. (Samana, to be re-edited with duplicates by I.L. Finkel). The sentence <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi-e den-ki-šè lú mu-ši-in-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> may not however mean "Asalluhi introduced the man (as patient) to Enki", but merely "Asalluhi sent a man (i.e. messenger) to Enki". In any case, Asalluhi's subordinate role is suggested by the fact that he cannot act independently to heal the patient, but sends a messenger to consult Enki about the proper ritual.

<sup>13</sup>Falkenstein LSS NF1 69, citing CT 17 33:11, and cf. also BAM 574 ii 25.

<sup>14</sup>Cf. Maqlu I 62 that <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi EN a-ši-pu-ti iš-pur-an-ni "Asalluhi, the great lord of exorcism, sent me". The apparent contradiction between the statements "Enki sent me", and "I am the man/messenger of Asalluhi" or "Asalluhi sent me" may be alternative propositions, either that the incantation priest (like Asalluhi) is sent directly by Enki, or that he is sent by Enki's own messenger, Asalluhi.

The notion of the incantation priest being sent directly by the god(s) has a late parallel in a Syriac incantation bowl from Nippur, which reads:

mry' šmyš clk šlḥny syn' šdrny by pādny nn'y 'mr ly wnbw  
 tbyz kbnyh wnyryg yhb ly ḥ[y]l' d'zyl clh wcl rwh' byšt'

"Lord Šamaš dispatched me to you, Sin sent me, Bel appointed me, Nanay ordered me, and Nabu . . ., and Nergal gave me the power, that I might go against her (the demon), and against the evil spirit" (J.A. Montgomery, Aramaic Incantation Texts from Nippur 36:2-4, and pl. xxxii).

<sup>15</sup>An alternative scheme might be that the incantation priest views himself as the incarnation or embodiment of Asalluhi. The Sumerian is ambiguous, since one cannot distinguish between Asalluhi and Asalluhi(k), "(I am the messenger,) Asalluhi" or "(messenger) of Asalluhi". Although the Akkadian translation always reads "messenger of Asalluhi", the former notion could be understood in the statement "the great lord Enki sent me", i.e. the incantation priest in the identity of Asalluhi. Furthermore, in CT 16 6 237-244, the incantation priest clearly speaks as if in the person of Asalluhi:

"I am the incantation priest who is born in Eridu,  
 I am he who was spawned in Eridu and Ku'ar.  
 As I approach the sick man,  
 may Enki, lord of the Abzu watch over me".

This description can only apply to Asalluhi, the incantation priest *par excellence*.

<sup>16</sup>The distinction between Asalluhi and Marduk may be implied in the late incantation (BAM 510 iv 38) which reads ÉN <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi ÉN <sup>d</sup>amar-utu ÉN dnin-gi-rimma EN ÉN.

MANUSCRIPTS

					Plate
Nippur:					1 and 2
A = Ni 623 + 2320					
i 1-40	iii 87-119	v 134-152	vii 209-261		
ii 41-86	iv 120-133	vi 153-208	viii 262-297		
B = Ni 631					3 and 4
i 377-427	iii 702-746, 767-772	v (broken)	vii 618-656		
ii 428-467	iv 780-796	vi 585-615	viii 658-689,		
691-697					
C = Ni 2676 + 2997 + 4017 + 4018 [joins MJG]					5 and 6
i 653-675	iii 739-746; 767-779	v 823-839	vii 857-871		
ii 704-727	iv 796-808	vi 840-856	viii 872-883		
D = Ni 630					7 and 8
See Appendix	i 1'-27'	iii 68'-100'	v 129'-165'		
	ii 28'-67'	iv 101'-128'	vi 166'-188'		

(Nippur tablets were copied from photos and collated)

Texts of Unknown Provenance:

E = CBS 591 (Khabaza Collection)					
i 646-665	iii 681-696	v 728-746			
ii 666-680	iv 696-727	vi 747-766			
Previous publication: PBS I/2 127					9
Collations					9a
Photo pl.					10
F = CB5 1532 (Khabaza Collection)					
i broken	iii 825-832; 511-524	v 549-573			
ii 796-822	iv 525-548	vi 574-584			
Previous publication: PBS I/2 128					11
Collations					11a
Photo					12
G = VAT 1343 (+)3573 (+)1376 + 3575 [join MJG]					13 and 14
single column: 468-510					
Previous publication: VAS 2 97, 100; VAS 10 185, 186					
H = BM 78185 (Bu. 88-5-12, 18) (Abu Habbah?)					15 and 16
single column; 298-357					
Previous publication: CT 44 31					
I = BM 92671 (Bu. 88-5-12, 209)					17
single column; 646-655					
J = BM 78375 (Bu. 88-5-12, 266)					18
single column: 670-683					
Previous publication: CT 44 29					
K = BM 92504 (Bu. 88-5-12,7) Abu Habbah?					19 and 20
single column (text cited in Commentary only)					
Previous publication: CT 4 4					
L = IM 21180 Tell Harmal?					
single column: 358-376					
Publication: TIM 9 62					

Boghazköy:

M = KUB 37 100a rev. 39-46	
extract from multi-column: 377-382	
N = KUB 37 143	
small fragment: 674-682	

TEXT

The following text of the Forerunners to Udug-hul III-VIII is arranged according to an arbitrary sequence of incantations, since it is difficult to establish a uniform sequence of incantations according to the UHF sources. The incantations follow, as far as is possible, the sequence from the late Series. The line numbering, therefore, is not intended to represent either a connected text of a single composition or the numbering of lines on any single manuscript, but merely a convenient designation for lines of the UHF text, and the line numbering is consequently provisional.

Missing text within a line is schematically indicated by dots between square brackets, without attempting to represent the exact number of missing signs.

The rulings setting off the ka-inim-ma rubrics do not in many instances reflect rulings on the manuscript, but merely represent the conventional manner in which many scribes designated the end of an incantation.

The restorations are based almost entirely upon a *Partitur* of all of the late duplicates, without any attempt to alter late grammatical forms to conform to the Forerunner texts. Any theoretical restorations are discussed in the Commentary. Many of the late duplicates are awaiting publication as part of the late Udug-hul Series, so that references to CT 16 and published sources are often supplemented by unpublished duplicates, which are not specified in the Commentary. All published texts have been collated, wherever possible. Finally, since the present edition is intended to focus on the Forerunners only, gaps which can be restored from late duplicates are supplemented in the Commentary, but with few exceptions, lines are not restored in the edition itself when no traces of the line are preserved in Forerunner manuscripts.

## Forerunners to Udug-hul Tablet III

01		[én é-nu-ru]
02		[nam-tar-líl-lá an-na mu-un-nigin-nigin-na]
03		[á-sàg mir-gin <sub>7</sub> ki-a mu-un-du <sub>7</sub> -du <sub>7</sub> -a]
04		[udug hul-gál-e sila mu-un-gur <sub>10</sub> -gur <sub>10</sub> -ra]
1	A (i 1)	[dalád hul-gál-e u <sub>18</sub> -lu-gin <sub>7</sub> mu-un]- <sup>r</sup> da <sup>r</sup> -dul-dul-la
2	A	[lú-ùlu pap-hal-la mu-un-da-ru-u]š lú-ùlu <sup>r</sup> -bi ba-an-gaz-eš
3	A	[sa nigin-na-bi nu-un-zu ki] tu-ra ba-nú
4	A	[gá-e lú <sup>d</sup> e]n-ki-ga me-en
5	A (i 5)	[gá-e lú <sup>d</sup> da]m-gal-nun-na me-en
6	A	[en-gal <sup>d</sup> en-ki-ke <sub>4</sub> mu-un-ši-in-gi] <sub>4</sub> -en-àm
7	A	[lú-tu-ra-šê mu-un-ši-in-te-g] <sub>e26</sub> -en-na
8	A	[é-na mu-un-ši-in-k] <sub>u4</sub> -re-en-na
9	A	[š <sub>u</sub> -mu sag-gá-na mu-un-ši-in-ga] <sub>r</sub> <sup>r</sup> -re-en-na
10	A (i 10)	[sa-á-š <sub>u</sub> -giri-bi mu-un-zu]-zu-un-na
11	A	[nam-šub eriduki-ga mu-un-ši-in-gá] <sub>l</sub> -en-na
12	A	[lú-tu-ra nam-šub mu-un-ši-in-sum-m] <sub>a</sub> -ta
		Gap of 14 lines in the late text (see Commentary)
13	A	[ <sup>d</sup> en-líl-lá lugal kur-kur-ra-ke <sub>4</sub> e-ne-ne-ne] l[ú kin]-g[ <sub>i4</sub> -a-meš]
14	A	[udug hu] <sub>l</sub> edin-na lú-ra ba-a[n-gaz]
15	A (i 15)	<sup>r</sup> a-lá <sup>r</sup> (?) [hu] <sub>l</sub> -gál-e túg-gin <sub>7</sub> ba-ni-i[n-dul-la]
16	A	[gidim hu] <sub>l</sub> gal <sub>5</sub> -lá hul su ba-ni-dab <sub>5</sub> -dab <sub>5</sub> -ba
17	A	<sup>r</sup> d <sup>r</sup> [di]m-me <sup>d</sup> dim-a su-na ba-an-gig-ga
18	A	líl-lá tuš-edin-na ì-bu-bu-dè-eš
19	A	lú-ùlu pap-hal- <sup>r</sup> la <sup>r</sup> -aš bar-šê mu-un-na-te-eš
20	A (i 20)	á-sàg tu-ra su-na mi-ni-in-gar-re-eš
21	A	hul nam- <sup>r</sup> erim <sup>r</sup> -ma su-na gál-la-na
22	A	<sup>r</sup> ù <sup>r</sup> -mu-un hul-a-ni bar-ta im-mi-in-gar-re-eš
23	A	[na]m- <sup>r</sup> tar <sup>r</sup> hul-bi-ta su-na gál-la-na
24	A	[uš <sub>11</sub> hu] <sub>l</sub> -bi-ta su-na gál-la-na
25	A (i 25)	[áš-hu] <sub>l</sub> (?) su-na <<ù>> gál-la-na
26	A	[hul nam]-tag-g[a su-na gál-la-na]
27	A	[uš <sub>11</sub> na]m- <sup>r</sup> tag <sup>r</sup> -[ga ugu-na gál-la-na]
28	A	[hul-a mu]- <sup>r</sup> un-gá <sup>r</sup> -g[á]
29	A	[lú hul igi hu] <sub>l</sub> ka hul eme h[ul]
30	A (i 30)	[. . . ] <sup>r</sup> x <sup>r</sup> hul u <sub>8</sub> -a mi-ni-in-gar- <sup>r</sup> re <sup>r</sup> -e[š]
31	A	[kur-re <sup>d</sup> ugsaha] <sub>r</sub> -gin <sub>7</sub> <sup>r</sup> ara <sub>9</sub> <sup>r</sup> mu-un-da-ab-gi <sub>4</sub> -gi <sub>4</sub>
32	A	[nig-AK-a nig-h]ul-dim-ma ka mu-un-da-gá-gá-aš
33	A	[uš <sub>11</sub> -dug <sub>4</sub> hu] <sub>l</sub> -bi-ta eme ba-ni-dab <sub>5</sub> -dab <sub>5</sub> -bé-eš

## Translation

01	[Enuru incantation].
02	[The Namtar spirit was wandering about in heaven],
03	[the Asag demon was prowling around like a storm on earth];
04	[the evil Udug demon was running amok in the street],
1	[while the evil Alad] envelops (him) [like the Ulu demon],
2	[(these demons) agitated the distraught man], and struck that man.
3	[He did not know his own anatomy, where] illness crouched.
4	[I] am Enki's [man],
5	[I] am Damgalnunna's [man],
6	[the great lord Enki has sent] me.
7	It [is I who was approaching the sick man],
8	when I [entered his house],
9	and it was I who [placed my hand upon his head],
10	[and was carefully] examining [the sinews of (his) limbs],
11	and I who [recreated the incantation of Eridu for him].
12	After I [have administered the incantation to the sick man],
	Gap
13	[They are the] messengers [of Enlil, lord of the lands].
14	[The evil Udug] of the steppe [killed] the victim,
15	as the [evil] Ala covered him like a garment.
16	While the [evil ghost] and evil Galla seized his body,
17	and while the [Dimme] and Dima infected his body,
18	the Lil demons, inhospitable winds of the steppe, swept along,
19	approached the distraught man's side,
20	and set the grievous <i>asag</i> -disease in his body.
21	Since his body contained the evil of the broken oath,
22	(the demons) injected his bad blood separately.
23	Since his body contained the Namtar demon with its evil,
24	or since his body contained its [venomous evil],
25	or since his body contained an [evil curse],
26	or [since his body contained the evil of punishment],
27	or [since the venom of misdeed hung over him],
28	[(thus)] hav[e (the demons) wrought evil].
29	[The evil man, evil eye], evil mouth, and [evil] tongue,
30	the evil [. . . ] worked woe in him.
31	They roared at him from the mountain like [(wind in) a porous pot].
32	[The destructive] acts bound the mouth,
33	[and the spells through] their [evil] seized the tongue.

- 34 A [en-gal den-ki]-ka è-a dingir hul gál-e  
 35 A (i 35) [kaskal dagal-l]a-<sup>r</sup>ta<sup>r</sup> lú-ùlu-bi ba-an-ru-uš  
 36 A [gá-e lú] den-ki-ga me-en  
 37 A [gá-e] lú kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a-ni me-en  
 38 A [níg-tu-ra(-a)-ni] lú til-la-ni-šè  
 39 A [en-gal den-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> m]u-un-ši-in-gi<sub>4</sub>-en-àm  
 40 A [tu<sub>6</sub> kù-ga(-a)-ni tu<sub>6</sub>]-gá gál-la-na

Gap of 3 lines in the late text (see Commentary)

- 41 A (ii 1) [zag-meš hé-em-ma-an-hul-a lú]-t[u-ra su-na gál-la-na]  
 42 A tu<sub>6</sub> du<sub>11</sub>-g[a inim den-ki-ka-ke<sub>4</sub>]  
 43 A e-ne-n[e-ne hul-a-meš hé-em-ma-an-bu-re-eš-àm]  
 44 A gišma-nu giš<sup>r</sup>tukul-mah an-na-ke<sub>4</sub> šu-mu mu-un-da-an-gál]  
 45 A (ii 5) d<sup>r</sup>pisán<sup>s</sup>angá-[unug<sup>k</sup>i nímgir kullabaki-ke<sub>4</sub>] nam-ti silim-m[a-mu  
 egir-mu DU-DU-dè]  
 46 A udug sa<sub>6</sub>-ga [á-zi-da-mu mu-un-da-an-gen-na]  
 47 A d<sup>r</sup>lamma sa<sub>6</sub>-ga [á-gùb-bu-mu mu-un-da-an-gen-na]  
 48 A d<sup>r</sup>geštin-an-na-ka d[ub-sar-mah aral]ji-k[e<sub>4</sub>] šir-kù nam-šub k[ù-ga  
 mu-un]-<sup>r</sup>da<sup>r</sup>-an-šid  
 49 A dnin-gír-su lugal giš<sup>r</sup>tukul-ke<sub>4</sub> hé-e-pà  
 50 A (ii 12) e-ne-ne-ne hul-la-meš su-gá nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè  
 51 A egir-gá nam-ba-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge-eš é-gá nam-ba-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè  
 52 A ùr-gá <sup>r</sup>nam-ba<sup>r</sup>-da-an-bal-<sup>r</sup>e-dè<sup>r</sup> é-ki-tuš-gá n[am-ba]-gir<sub>6</sub>-gir<sub>6</sub>-  
 dè  
 53 A zi an-na hé-e-pà <sup>r</sup>zi ki<sup>r</sup>-a hé-e-<sup>r</sup>pà<sup>r</sup>  
 54 A [k]a-inim-<sup>r</sup>ma<sup>r</sup> á<sup>12</sup>-sàg ka-ké[š t]u-ra l[ú<sup>?</sup>. . . ]

- 55 A (ii 20) [én] é-[nu-r]u  
 56 A [den-k]i e-ne [dnin-ki] <sup>r</sup>e-ne<sup>r</sup>  
 57 A [den]-<sup>r</sup>kùm dnin-kùm<sup>r</sup>  
 58 A [ . . . . . ]-<sup>r</sup>ke<sub>4</sub><sup>r</sup> e-ne  
 59 A [a]-<sup>r</sup>da-pà<sup>r</sup> [abgal eriduk]i-ga me-en  
 60 A (ii 25) [gá-e lú(?) das]al-lú-hi me-en  
 61 A [níg-tu-ra-ni lú til-la-n]i-šè  
 62-3 A [en-gal den-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> mu-un-ši-in-g]en-àm

Gap of 6 lines in the late text (see Commentary)

- 64 A si[l<sub>7</sub>-igi-mu-ta . . . . . ]  
 65 A (ii 29) zi a[n-na hé-pà zi ki-a hé-pà (?)]  
 66 A nam-tar <sup>r</sup>á<sup>r</sup>-[sàg níg-gig níg-AK-a níg-hul-dím-ma]  
 67 A su lú-ùl[u pap-hal-la-ke<sub>4</sub> . . . . . ]

- 34 [As the great lord (of?) Enki left, there was the evil god.  
 35 (The demons) plagued that man at the [main crossroad].  
 36 [I] am Enki's [man],  
 37 [I] am his messenger.  
 38 To heal the man [in his illness],  
 39 [the great lord Enki] sent me.  
 40 Since he made [his holy incantation] into my [incantation],

Gap

- 41 [That which surely attacked the limbs is in the] sick [man's body].  
 42 It is an effective incantation, [the word of Enki].  
 43 They [were the evil ones who were indeed uprooted].  
 44 [In my hand I raised] the *manu*-wood, the [exalted instrument of  
 heaven].  
 45 Pisangunu, [the herald of Kullaba, walks behind me while I] enjoy  
 good health.  
 46 As the good Udug [walked with him on my right side]  
 47 and the good Lamma [walked with him on my left side]  
 48 Geštin-anna, [the great scribe of the Netherworld], recited with  
 [each of them] the liturgy of the [holy] incantation.  
 49 Ningirsu, the lord of the weapon surely adjured you.  
 50 May they who are the evil ones not approach my body,  
 51 nor go behind me, nor enter my house  
 52 nor climb my roof, nor slip into my dwelling.

Be you adjured by heaven, be you adjured by earth.

Incantation: the Asag, binding of [illness. . . .(?)]

- 55 Enuru [incantation]:  
 56 [The Enki's, the Ninki's]  
 57 [Enkum and Ninkum]  
 58 [ . . . . . ] . . .  
 59 I am Adapa, [sage of Eridu],  
 60 [I am the man of (??)] Asalluhi.  
 61 To [cure the man in his illness],  
 62-3 [Enki the great lord sent] me.

Gap

- 64 Depart [from before me. . . .]  
 65 [Be you adjured] by [heaven, be you adjured by earth].  
 66 The Namtar and [Asag-demons, hardship, and destructive praxes]  
 67 [will be uprooted from (?)] the body of the [distracted] man.

- 68 A ʽsu-gáʽ n[am-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè] bar-šè [hé-em-ta-gub]  
 69 A egir-mu-šè [nam-ba-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge-eš]  
 70 A (ii 35) zi dingir ga[l-gal-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> hé-e-pà]  
 71 A na-an-[gub-bé-en ka-ké]š-ʽbiʽ h[é<sup>2</sup>-du<sub>8</sub>]  
 72 A ʽkaʽ -[inim-ma . . . . .] ʽxʽ šà NE
- 
- 73 A [én é-nu]-ru  
 74 A [gá-e lú-mu<sub>7</sub>-mu<sub>7</sub> sanga-ma]h-a den-ki-ga me-en  
 75 A (ii 40) [naga-tu<sub>16</sub> er]iduki-ga me-en  
 76 A [tu<sub>6</sub> . . .]-sì tu<sub>6</sub>-du<sub>11</sub><sup>1</sup>-gá lú-mu<sub>7</sub>-mu<sub>7</sub> me-en  
 77 A [. . tu-ra-š]è<sup>2</sup> gen-na-mu-dè  
 78 A g[šig é-a-k]e<sub>4</sub> šu-ús-sa-mu-dè  
 79 A k[á<sup>2</sup>-n]a<sup>2</sup> gù ba-an-dé-en-na  
 80 A (ii 45) ku[n<sub>4</sub> é-k]a<sup>2</sup> bal-da-mu-dè  
 81 A é-t[a . . (?)] ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-da-mu-dè  
 82 A d<sup>u</sup>tu i[gi-mu] ʽd<sup>1</sup>nanna a-ga-mu-šè  
 83 A d<sup>nè</sup>-ir[i<sub>11</sub>-gal] á-zi-da-mu-šè  
 84 A d<sup>nin</sup>-urt[a] ʽáʽ-gùb-mu-šè  
 85 A (ii 50) lú-tu-ra [t]e-ge<sub>26</sub>-da-mu-dè sag lú-tu-ra [u]š-gar-ra-mu-dè
- 86 A udug sa<sub>6</sub>-ga d<sup>lamma</sup> [sa<sub>6</sub>-ga d]a-mu-a(!) hé-gub-bu  
 Gap of 12 lines in the late text (see Commentary)
- 87 A ʽxʽ [. . . . .]  
 88 A z[i an-na hé-pà zi ki-a hé-pà]  
 89 A ka-i[nim-ma. . . . .]
- 
- 90 A (iii 3) én ʽéʽ-[nu-ru]  
 91 A gá-e d<sup>nam</sup>[ma me-en]  
 92 A [gá-e den-ki-ga me-en]  
 93 A šim-m[ú lú-ti-la kalam-ma-ke<sub>4</sub> me-en]  
 94 A maš-maš [gal-gal-la uru-a DU-DU]  
 Gap of 6 lines in the late text (see Commentary)
- 95 A (iii 7) lú[-tu-ra hu-luh-ha-mu-dè]  
 96 A t[e lú-tu-ra-šè ra-ra-da-mu-dè]  
 97 A u[gu lú-tu-ra-ke<sub>4</sub> gù-dé-mu-dè]  
 Gap of 4 lines (see Commentary)
- 
- 98 A [ka-inim-ma. . . . .]  
 99 A [én é-nu-ru]

- 68 [May they not approach] my body, [let (evil) stand] aside,  
 69 [nor may they follow] me.  
 70 [I indeed adjure you] by the great gods.  
 71 [I will] not [cease; may their bond be broken!]
- 
- 72 [Incantation. . . .]
- 
- 73 Enuru [incantation].  
 74 [I] am the [incantation priest], the high priest of Enki.  
 75 [I] am [the purification priest] of Eridu,  
 76 [. . .] . [I] am the incantation priest.  
 77 In my going [*to the sick man's house (?)*],  
 78 in my pressing [on the door of the house],  
 79 as I call out to him at [the gate],  
 80 when I would cross the [threshold of the house],  
 81 when I would enter the house . . . ,  
 82 Utu is [before me], Nanna is behind me,  
 83 Nergal is at my right side,  
 84 and Ninurta at my left side.  
 85 As I would approach the patient, as I prop up (?) the sick man's  
 head,  
 86 may the good Udug and [good] Lamma stand at my side.
- Gap
- 87 . [. . . . .]  
 88 [Be adured by heaven, be adjured by earth]
- 
- 89 Incantation[. . . .]
- 
- 90 [Enuru] incantation:  
 91 I am Namma's,  
 92 I am Enki's,  
 93 [I am] the incantation priest [who is the life-restorer of the Land].  
 94 [The chief] exorcist [walking about in the city],
- Gap
- 95 [After I have frightened] the patient,  
 96 [and struck the patient on the cheek],  
 97 [and shouted over him],
- Gap
- 
- 98 [Incantation. . . .]  
 99 [Enuru incantation].



100	A	[gá-e lú den-ki-ga me-en]
101	A	[gá-e lú ddam-gal-nun-na me-en]
102	A	[gá-e lú-kin]-[gi <sub>4</sub> -a <sup>1</sup> [me-en]
103	A	[t]u <sub>6</sub> -mu tu <sub>6</sub> den-ki-[ga <sup>1</sup> -k[e <sub>4</sub> ]
104	A	tu <sub>6</sub> -tu <sub>6</sub> -mu tu <sub>6</sub> -tu <sub>6</sub> dasal-lú-hi-ke <sub>4</sub>
105	A (iii 13)	[giš <sup>1</sup> -hur eriduki-ga-ke <sub>4</sub> šu-gá i-gál
106	A	[giš <sup>1</sup> ma-nu g]ištukul kalag-ga šu-gá mu-da-gál
107	A	[x <sup>1</sup> -gin <sub>7</sub> é-garza-gal mu-da-gál
108	A	su <sup>1</sup> -mu-šè nam-[mu-da <sup>1</sup> -te-ge <sub>26</sub> -dè-en
109	A	igi-mu-šè nam-mu-da-[hul <sup>1</sup> -dè-en
110	A (iii 18)	egir-mu-šè nam-mu-da-ús-e-en
111	A	ki-DU-DU-gá ba-ra-gub-bu-dè-en
112	A	ki-tuš-a-gá ba-ra-duru-dè-en
113	A	é-gá ba-ra-ku <sub>4</sub> -ku <sub>4</sub> -dè-en
114	A	ùr-gá ba-ra-an-ta-bal-dè-en
115	A (iii 23)	kun <sub>4</sub> -gá giri nam-mu-[da <sup>1</sup> -ús-e-en
116	A	za[g] <sup>2</sup> -ni gen-na-mu-šè da.na(!) mu-un-gub-a
117	A	(rasur) ku <sub>4</sub> -ku <sub>4</sub> -[da-šè nam <sup>1</sup> - <mu > -un-da-[ku <sub>4</sub> -ku <sub>4</sub> ? <sup>1</sup>
118	A	zi an-[na <sup>1</sup> [hé-pà zi] [ki-a hé <sup>1</sup> -[pà]
119	A	k[a inim-ma. . . . .] (?)
Large Gap		
120	A (iv 1)	[x <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]
121	A	an-t[a. . . . .]
122	A	[udug hul <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]
123	A	zi-an-n[a hé-pà zi-ki-a hé-pà?]
124	A	lú igi-mu-[šè. . . . .]
125	A (iv 6)	lú egir-mu-[šè. . . . .]
126	A	[lú á-gál <sup>1</sup> -ni <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]
127	A	tu <sub>6</sub> <sup>1</sup> én [é <sup>1</sup> -[nu-ru]
128	A	ka-inim-ma [e <sup>1</sup> -[sír dib-bé-da-kam]
129	A	én é-[nu-ru]
130	A (iv 11)	giš <sup>1</sup> ma-nu dim an-n[a-ke <sub>4</sub> . . .]
131	A	[egir <sup>1</sup> -bi har-ra-an-n[a . . .]
132	A	[u <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> kukku <sub>5</sub> zalág-zalág [. . .]
133	A	[x <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]
Large gap		
134	A	m[u. . . . .]
Gap of 5 lines		

100	[I am the man of Enki]
101	[I am the man of Damgalnunna]
102	[I am the messenger],
103	My [incantation] is the incantation of Enki,
104	(and) my incantations are the incantations of Asalluhi.
105	The regulations of Eridu are in my hand,
106	I have in my hand the <i>manu</i> -wood, a mighty instrument,
107	The temple(?) of the 'great rite' was like . . . .
108	May you not be about to approach my body,
109	nor may you ever cause me harm in front of me,
110	nor may you follow me behind my back.
111	May you not be about to stand on my footpath,
112	nor may you be about to inhabit my dwelling,
113	nor may you be about to enter my house,
114	nor may you be about to climb my roof.
115	May you not set foot with me on my threshold.
116	As for (the demon) who stood at his side while I went to his place,
117	may he not be able to enter through the portals.
118	[Be you indeed adjured] by heaven, [be you adjured by] earth.
119	[Incantation. . . .].
Gap	
120	. [. . . . .]
121	. [. . . . .]
122	evil Udug [. . . .]
123	[Be adjured] by heaven, [be adjured by earth].
124	The one who [. . .] before me,
125	the one who [. . .] behind me,
126	the one whose strength [. . .]
127	Incantation. Enuru.
128	[It is] the incantation [for going down the street].
129	Enuru incantation.
130	<i>Manu</i> -wood, pillar of heaven [. . .]
131	Behind it ( <i>is</i> ) the way [. . .]
132	Brightening the dark day [. . .]
133	. [. . . . .]
Gap	
134	. [. . . . .]
Gap	

- 135 A (v 2) ʾudug hul a<sup>1</sup>-[lá hul. . . . .]  
 136 A ʾkalag<sup>1</sup>-ga-ni-šè [. . . . .]  
 137 A zi an-[na hé-pà zi ki-a hé-pà]
- 
- 138 A ka-in[im-ma . . . . .]
- 
- 139 A én [é-nu-ru]  
 140 A (v 7) mul an-[gin<sup>7</sup> . . . . .]  
 141 A mul[. . . . .]  
 142 A z[i? . . . . .]  
 143 A ʾx<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]
- Gap of 8 lines
- 144 A lú dʾasal<sup>1</sup>-l[ú-hi . . . . .]  
 145 A (v 12) lú dʾnamma<sup>1</sup>[. . . . .]  
 146 A ka-ʾpirig me-en<sup>1</sup>[. . . . .]  
 147 A tu<sub>6</sub>-g[ál<sup>?</sup> me]-en[. . . . .]  
 148 A udug h[ul a-lá hul gidim hul maškim hul]  
 149 A su-mu-šè nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>  
 150 A (v 17) igi-m[u-šè nam-ba-dib-bé]  
 151 A níg h[ul an-na níg nu-sa<sub>6</sub>-ga-kam<sup>?</sup>  
 152 A ʾá<sup>1</sup>-[ùr-ra hé-en-dab<sub>5</sub>-bé]
- Large gap
- 153 A dʾasal<sup>1</sup>-lú-ʾhi<sup>1</sup> a-na ʾnu-e-zu a-na<sup>1</sup>  
 154 A níg gá-e i-ʾzu-mu ù za-e in-ga-e-zu<sup>1</sup>  
 155 A (vi 3) gen-na ʾdumu-mu<sup>1</sup> dʾasal-lú-hi  
 156 A gis<sup>1</sup>tukul<sup>1</sup> gis<sup>1</sup>ma-nu túg<sup>?</sup>-zu-ka abzu-a ù-me-ni-si  
 157 A zi den-ki-ʾka GAL-AN-ZI<sup>1</sup> ù-me-ni-pà  
 158 A lú ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-sá<sup>!</sup> ʾlú-ra e<sup>1</sup>-sír-bi<sup>?</sup> sila-a hé-ʾgen<sup>1</sup>
- 159 A gá-e lú den-ki-[ga] ʾšu<sup>1</sup> silim-bi me-e[n]  
 160 A (vi 8) lú ʾdʾasal<sup>1</sup>-lú-hi dumu eridu<sup>ki</sup>-ga me-en  
 161 A ʾlú x<sup>1</sup> ddam-gal-ʾnun<sup>1</sup>-na me-en  
 162 A l[ú sili]m-ma sila-a gen-na-mu-d[è]  
 163 A gis<sup>1</sup>tukul<sup>1</sup> gis<sup>1</sup>ma-nu tu<sub>6</sub>-tu<sub>6</sub>-a ʾšu-gá i<sup>1</sup>-[gál]
- 164 A udug hul a-lá hul ʾgidim<sup>1</sup> hul ʾmaškim hul<sup>1</sup>  
 165 A (vi 13) su-mu-šè nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>  
 166 A ʾigi<sup>1</sup>-mu-šè nam-ba-dib-bé  
 167 A níg hul an-na níg nu-sa<sub>6</sub>-ga-kam<sup>?</sup> á-ùr-ra hé-en-dab<sub>5</sub>-bé
- 
- 168 A ka-inim-ma e-sír-dib-bé-da-kam

- 135 Evil Udug, [evil Ala demon . . . . .]  
 136 To his power [. . . . .]  
 137 [Be adjured] by heaven, [be adjured by earth].
- 
- 138 Incantation. . . .
- 
- 139 [Enuru] incantation.  
 140 A star [like] An [. . . . .]  
 141 A star [. . . . .]  
 142 By<sup>?</sup> [. . . . .]  
 143 . [. . . . .]
- Gap
- 144 The man of Asalluhi [. . . . .]  
 145 The man of Namma (?)[. . . . .]  
 146 I am the exorcist [. . . . .]  
 147 I am the incantation priest [. . . . .]  
 148 Evil Udug, [evil Ala-demon, evil ghost, evil bailiff],  
 149 [do not approach] my body,  
 150 [do not pass] before me.  
 151-2 May any evil [of heaven that is not benevolent hide well away].
- Gap
- 153 Asalluhi, what do you not know? What < shall I add to it? >  
 154 What I know you already know.  
 155 Go my son Asalluhi,  
 156 set the *manu*-wood instrument of your *attire* in the Abzu.  
 157 Swear by Enki . . . .  
 158 so that the one who walks in the night may meet a man on that  
 street, in the thoroughfare.  
 159 I am Enki's man — that 'healing hand',  
 160 I am the man (of) Asalluhi, son of Eridu,  
 161 I am the man . . . of Damgalnunna.  
 162 When I, the unharmed man, go in the street,  
 163 among the incantations in my possession [is] the *manu*-wood  
 [instrument].  
 164 May the evil Udug, evil Ala-demon, evil ghost, evil bailiff,  
 165 not approach my body,  
 166 nor pass before me.  
 167 May the evil of heaven that is not benevolent hide well away.
- 
- 168 It is the incantation for going down the street.

- 169 A én é-nu-ru  
 170 A (vi 18) ʽudugʽ hul sila-a šu bar-ra-àm nam-tag-tag-ʽdèʽ-<sup>a</sup>  
 171 A a-lá hul sila-a šu bar-ra-àm lú-ra in-sù-sù-e  
 172 A gidim hul sila-a šu bar-ra-àm lú-a ad<sub>6</sub>-šè in-AK-e  
 173 A gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul sila-a šu bar-ra-àm lú-a in-kar-kar-re  
 174 A lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-ʽsáʽ lú sila gen-àm lú-šè ba-gi<sub>4</sub>  
 175 A (vi 23) lú-ùlu-bi igi-ni-šè nu-gen a-ga-ni-šè nu-gi<sub>4</sub>  
 176 A i[gi]-ʽni muʽ-<sup>un-íl</sup> dutu nu-gub  
 177 A d<sup>zuen</sup> [nu-t]u-ud d<sup>nanna</sup> nu-è  
 178 A dgibil<sub>6</sub> ʽkiʽ-<sup>nu-gi<sub>4</sub>-ta</sup> igi-ni-šè iʽʽ-ge[n]  
 179 A d<sup>amar-utu</sup> nu-un-du<sub>8</sub>-ru ʽšuʽ-<sup>a</sup> ba-ʽanʽ-[dab<sub>5</sub>?]  
 180 A (vi 28) d<sup>asal-lú-hiʽ</sup> igi im-ʽma-anʽ-[sì]  
 181 A a-a-ni d<sup>en-ʽki-raʽ</sup> é-a ba-ši-ku<sub>4</sub> gù m[u-un-na]-an-dé  
 182 A a-a-mu udug hul sila-a šu bar-ra-àm lú nam-tag-tag-dè  
 183 A \* a-lá hul sila-a šu bar-ra-àm lú-ra in-sù-sù-e  
 184 A gidim hul sila-a šu bar-ra-àm lú-a ad<sub>6</sub> in-AK-e  
 185 A (vi 33) gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul sila-a šu bar-ra-àm lú-a in-kar-kar-re  
 186 A lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-sá lú sila gen-àm ʽdaʽʽ-<sup>ni-šè</sup> ba-gi<sub>4</sub>  
 187 A lú-ùlu-bi igi-ni-šè nu-gen a-ga-ni-šè nu-gi<sub>4</sub>  
 188 A igi-ni mu-un-íl dutu nu-gub  
 189 A d<sup>zuen</sup> nu-tu-ud d<sup>nanna</sup> nu-ʽèʽ  
 190 A (vi 38) dgibil<sub>6</sub>! ki-nu-gi<sub>4</sub>-t[a] igi-ni-šè i[nʽ-ge]n  
 191 A d<sup>amar-utu</sup> nu-un-du<sub>8</sub>-ru šuʽ-<sup>a</sup> ʽbaʽ-[an-dab<sub>5</sub>?]  
 192 A a-na íb-AK-en-na-bi nu-ù-zu a-na ʽbaʽ-<sup>n</sup>[i-íb-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>]  
 193 A d<sup>en-ki-ke<sub>4</sub></sup> dumu-ni d<sup>asalʽ-lú-hi</sup> mu-na-ni-i[b-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>]  
 194 A dumu-mu a-na nu-ʽe-zu aʽ-<sup>na</sup> a-ra-ab-d[ah-e]  
 195 A (vi 43) d<sup>asal-lú-hi</sup> a-na nu-e-zu a-na  
 196 A níg gá-e ì-zu-mu ù za-e in-ga-e-zu  
 197 A gen-na dumu-mu d<sup>asal-lú-hi</sup>  
 198 A lú-ʽùluʽ lú-didli lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a sila-a gen-a-n[a]  
 199 A gá-e lú-kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a d<sup>en-ki-ga</sup> me-en hé-ʽebʽ-[bé]  
 200 A (vi 48) gá-e lú-kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a d<sup>dam-gal-ʽnunʽ-<sup>na</sup></sup> ʽmeʽ-<sup>e</sup>[n]

- 169 Enuru incantation.  
 170 The evil Udug, which is let loose in the street, seeks contact.  
 171 The evil Ala-demon, which is let loose in the street, envelops people.  
 172 The evil ghost, which is let loose in the street, turns a man into a corpse.  
 173 The evil Galla-demon, which is let loose in the street, snatches people away.  
 174 The one who lurks at night, who walked the street, turned to the man.  
 175 The victim did not go forwards, nor turn backwards.  
 176 He raised his eyes, but Utu did not wait,  
 177 Sin was not born, nor did Nanna emerge.  
 178 Gibil went before him to the place from where there is no return.  
 179 Marduk cannot release him, he is *held captive*.  
 180 Asalluhi looked at it,  
 181 he went into the temple, to his father Enki, calling,  
 182 “My father, the evil Udug, which is set loose in the street, seeks contact with a victim.  
 183 The evil Ala-demon, which is let loose in the street, envelops people.  
 184 The evil ghost, which is let loose in the street, makes a man into a corpse.  
 185 The evil Galla-demon, which is let loose in the street, snatches people away.  
 186 The one who lurks at night, who walked the street, turned to his side.  
 187 The victim did not go forwards, nor turn backwards.  
 188 He raised his eyes, but Utu did not wait,  
 189 Sin was not born, nor did Nanna emerge.  
 190 Gibil went before him to the place from where there is no return.  
 191 Marduk cannot release him, he is *held captive*.  
 192 I do not know what I should do about it. By what will he [recover from it?]  
 193 Enki [answered] his son Asalluhi,  
 194 “My son, what you do not know? What can I add to it?  
 195 Asalluhi, what do you not know? What can I add to it?  
 196 What I know, you also know.  
 197 Go my son Asalluhi.”  
 198 If a man, a lonely man, is one who walks at night in the street,  
 199 then let him [say]: “I am Enki’s messenger,  
 200 I am Damgalnunna’s messenger

201	A	「gá-e <sup>1</sup> lú kin-gi <sub>4</sub> -a <sup>1</sup> dasal-l[ú-hi me-en]
202	A	「gá-e lú eriduki <sup>1</sup> -ga me-en hé-[eb-bé]
203	A	「udug <sup>1</sup> h[ul si]la-「a gib <sup>1</sup> -ba b[a- . .]
204	A	a-lá hul s[ila <sup>2</sup> -a gib-ba. . . . .]
205	A (vi 53)	gidim hu[l sila-a gib-ba. . . . .]
206	A	gal <sub>5</sub> -lá [hul sila-a gib-ba. . . . .]
207	A	níg h[ul. . . . .]
		Gap of 4 lines.
208	A	[ka-inim-ma esír dib-bé-da-kam]
209	A	「én <sup>1</sup> é-「nu <sup>1</sup> -ru
210	A (vii 2)	gá-e 「lú <sup>1</sup> sanga <sup>1</sup> den <sup>1</sup> -ki-ga me-en
211	A	gá-e 「kù-ga <sup>2</sup> d <sup>1</sup> dam- <gal> -nun-na me-「en <sup>1</sup>
212	A	gá-e [. . . ] <sup>1</sup> dasal-lú-hi me-en
213	A	gá-e l[ú <sup>2</sup> ] d <sup>1</sup> namma me-en
214	A	gá-e 「lú <sup>2</sup> d <sup>1</sup> nanše <sup>1</sup> ki <sup>1</sup> (!) me-en
215	A (vii 7)	gá-e g[ud]u <sub>4</sub> sag-gam-mah zu 「me-en <sup>1</sup>
216	A	gá-e 「lú <sup>1</sup> asilal <sub>4</sub> (EZENXA+LĀ) <sup>ki</sup> me-en
217	A	gá-e ka-pi[rig] 「A <sup>1</sup> -HA <sup>ki</sup> hé-sikil-la hé-「ga <sup>1</sup> -dadag-ga me-[en]
218	A	gudu <sub>4</sub> susbu d <sup>1</sup> en-ki-ga me-en
219	A	「gá-e <sup>2</sup> e-sír-r[a di]b-bé-da-mu-da [s]ila-a 「gen <sup>1</sup> -na-mu-dè
220	A (vii 14)	[udu]g hul a-lá hul 「gidim <sup>1</sup> hul
221	A	[gal <sub>5</sub> -lá] h[ul maškim hu]l d <sup>1</sup> im-me
222	A	{me} d <sup>1</sup> im <sup>1</sup> -[me]-lagab <sup>1</sup> lú-lil-lá
223	A	(rasur) 「ki-sikil-lil <sup>1</sup> -[lá] ud-da-kar-「ra <sup>1</sup>
224	A	d <sup>1</sup> nam-tar hul-g[ál á-sà]g-gig tu-ra (rasur) nu-du <sub>10</sub> -ga-ni 「dab <sub>5</sub> <sup>1</sup>
225	A (vii 20)	gá-「e <sup>1</sup> -ra nam-「ba <sup>1</sup> -te-ge <sub>26</sub> -da-àm
226	A	i-re-ni-pà sag 「i-re-ni <sup>1</sup> -pà
227	A	zi an-na i-re-pà zi ki-[a i-re-p]à
228	A	zi d <sup>1</sup> hendur-sag-gá nímgi[r ge <sub>6</sub> i-re-p]à
229	A	zi 「dingir gal-gal-e <sup>1</sup> -n[e i-re-p]à
230	A (vii 25)	t[u <sub>6</sub> mu-un(?)]-「na <sup>1</sup> -ab-[su]m-mu-ta
231	A	[. . . . ] 「x <sup>1</sup> -ta si ba <sup>2</sup> 「x x <sup>1</sup> -ta
232	A	[tu <sub>6</sub> ] én é-nu-ru (!)
233	A	[k]a-inim-ma e-sír-dib-bé-da-kam
234-245		(The entire incantation is erased, ending: ka-inim-ma e-sír-dib-bé-da-kam)

201	I [am] the messenger, Asalluhi.”
202	Let [him say], “I am the man of Eridu.”
203	The evil Udug, obstructing the street, [is let loose(?)].
204	The evil Ala-demon [. . . .]
205	The evil ghost [. . . .]
206	The [evil] Galla [. . . .]
207	Whatever evil [. . . .]
	Gap
208	[It is the incantation for going down the street.]
209	Enuru incantation.
210	I am the priest of Enki,
211	I am the purifier of Damgalnunna,
212	I am the . . . . of <sup>2</sup> Asalluhi,
213	I am the <i>man</i> <sup>2</sup> of Namma,
214	I am the <i>man</i> of Nanše,
215	I am the anointing ( <i>gudu</i> )-priest, the knowledgeable <i>šangamah</i> .
216	I am the man of Asilal(?),
217	I am the incantation priest of Ku’ar, who indeed cleansed, and also purified.
218	I am the anointing priest, the purification priest of Enki.
219	When I would pass along the street, in my going in the thoroughfare,
220	the evil Udug, evil Ala demon, evil ghost,
221	evil Galla, evil bailiff, Dimme,
222	Dimme-lagab, Lil,
223	(female Lil), and maiden Lil demons,
224	the evil Namtar, the bitter <i>asag</i> -disease — his serious illness being virulent —
225	may they not approach me.
226	I adjured you there, first I adjured you,
227	[I] adjured [you] by heaven, I adjured you by earth,
228	[I adjured you] by Hendursag, the [night] watchman,
229	[I adjured you] by the great gods.
230	When I deliver the spell,
231	[. . . .]
232	Enuru incantation.
233	It is the incantation for going down the street.
	Large gap

## Forerunners to Udug-hul Tablet IV

246	A	én ʿé <sup>1</sup> -nu-ru
247	A	a an-né ri-a-meš dumu ki-in-du tu-da-meš
248	A	um-me-da si-na ga ʿè <sup>1</sup> -da-ʿa <sup>1</sup> -meš
249	A	um-me-ga ʿsi-na ga <sup>1</sup> s[ub <sup>2</sup> -s]ub-a-meš
250	A (vii 47)	a-ra-li-a giri [mu]-ʿun-ne <sup>1</sup> -e-gar
251	A	ʿurugal-la <sup>1</sup> ká mu-ʿun <sup>1</sup> -ne-ʿe <sup>1</sup> -gál
252	A	abul ʿutu-šú-a-šè è-meš
253	A	na <sub>4</sub> <sup>na</sup> di <sub>4</sub> -di <sub>4</sub> -lá in-(in)-ni-zí-ir- < zí > -re-dè
254	A	na <sub>4</sub> gal-gal-lá a-gin <sub>7</sub> mu-un-dig-ʿdig-ge-dè <sup>1</sup>
255	A (vii 52)	ní mu-un-da-ri-eš su mu-un-na-gi <sub>4</sub> -eš kalam-ma mu-un-da-ru-uš
256	A	gam-kur-ra sa-pàr-[gi] <sub>n7</sub> mu-un-ne-gub-bu-uš
257	A	ʿkur <sup>1</sup> -re duḡsahar-[gi] <sub>n7</sub> ʿara <sub>9</sub> <sup>1</sup> im-da-ab-ʿgi <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> -gi <sub>4</sub>
258	A	kišib-ʿgál-x-a <sup>1</sup> -meš ki-tuš sa-pàr-me[š]
259	A	nu-ʿx <sup>1</sup> -[. n]u-un-sig-ʿe <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> -dè nu-ʿsig <sup>1</sup> -g[e-dè]
260	A (vii 57)	u <sub>4</sub> -ʿšú <sup>2</sup> -uš <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> [. . . ] ʿx <sup>1</sup> ki uš-sa-[meš <sup>2</sup> ]
261	A *	u <sub>4</sub> an-[na <sup>2</sup> . . . .k]i <sup>2</sup> -a [. . . ] ʿx <sup>1</sup> [. . . ]
262	A	[. . . ]-ʿa <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> mu-un-ʿda <sup>1</sup> -sar-r[e-dè]
263	A	[d]jug <sup>2</sup> -ʿbur <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> -si-gal-gin <sub>7</sub> mu-un-bu-re-dè
264	A	[. . . ]-ʿx <sup>1</sup> -si-gin <sub>7</sub> im-gam-e-dè
265	A (viii 4)	[. . . ]-ʿx <sup>1</sup> -gin <sub>7</sub> im-ʿx -dè <sup>1</sup>
266	A	[. . . ]-ʿx <sup>1</sup> -da ʿx x x -dè <sup>1</sup>
267	A	[. . .k]i <sup>2</sup> -tuš-ka ʿx mu-un <sup>1</sup> -dab <sub>5</sub> -bé-eš
268	A	[. . . ] ʿx <sup>1</sup> m[u-un-k]u <sub>4</sub> -ku <sub>4</sub> -dè
269	A	[. . . ] ʿhul <sup>2</sup> -gin <sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup> [. . . ]-ʿx x -nigin-ne <sup>1</sup>
270	A (viii 9)	[. . . ] ʿx-gin <sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup> [. . . ]-ʿx <sup>1</sup> [. . .g]i-bé-eš
271	A	[. . . . .] mu <sup>2</sup> -un <sup>2</sup> -d]a-ʿbu <sup>2</sup> -bu <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> -dè-eš
272	A	[. . . . .]d]a-gub-bé
273	A	[. . . . .]gub-bé-eš
274	A	[. . . . .]-ʿx x <sup>1</sup>
275	A (viii 14)	[. . . . .]-ʿx <sup>1</sup>
276	A	[. . . . .] ʿx <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]
277	A	[buru <sub>5</sub> á-búr-bi]-ʿta ba-ra <sup>1</sup> -an-[e <sub>11</sub> -dè]
278	A	[šimmušen gùd]-ʿbi-ta ba-an-ra <sup>1</sup> -an-dal-dal-e-ʿdè <sup>1</sup>
279	A	[gu <sub>4</sub> in]-ʿgi <sub>4</sub> -gi <sub>4</sub> -dè udu <sup>1</sup> in-gi <sub>4</sub> -ʿgi <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> -dè
280	A (viii 19)	ʿu <sub>4</sub> gal-gal-la-meš udug hul gi <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup> -gi <sub>4</sub> <sup>2</sup> -meš <sup>1</sup>
281	A	ʿsag-giš <sup>1</sup> [kalam-ma mu-un]-ʿra-ra-e-dè <sup>1</sup>
282	A	ʿsig <sub>4</sub> -erim-ma <sup>1</sup> [. . . ]-ʿbi <sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> nu-un-íl-e

246	Enuru incantation.
247	They are spawned by An, they are born (as) a child of earth.
248	As for the nursemaid, they (the demons) draw milk from her fullness,
249	they suck the milk of the wetnurse in her fullness.
250	In the Netherworld, the path is laid out for them,
251	in Hades, the gate is open for them.
252	(The demons) left the main gate (of the Netherworld) toward sunset,
253	they were smashing small stones,
254	and they were softening large stones like liquid.
255	They roused fear in him, they struck his body and shook the land.
256	They placed him in the circle of mountains like a net,
257	the mountains roared at him like (wind in) a porous pot.
258	.....
259	.....
260	When [. . . ]. they touched the earth,
261	when in heaven [. . . ]. on earth?[. . . ]
262	[. . . ] they pursue him,
263	they break him like a . . . .
264	They bend over like a [. . . ]
265	like [. . . . .]
266	[. . .] . . . . .
267	[. . .] . . . they seized him,
268	[. . .] . . . they enter,
269	like a [. . .] . . . surrounding [. . .] . . .
270	like a [. . .] . . . they blocked(?) [. . .] . . .
271	[. . .] they wandered
272	[. . .] stands
273	[. . .] they stood.
274	[. . . . .]. . . . .
275	[. . . . .]. . . . .
276	[. . . . .]. [. . . . .]
277	[They drive the flock (of birds)] from [their hiding places],
278	they make the [swallow] fly away from its [nest],
279	they strike the [ox], they strike the sheep.
280	They are great storms, they are wandering evil Udug demons committing murder [in the land].
281	
282	They show [no regard for] the brickwork of the treasurehouse,

283	A	dug[sáhar-gin <sub>7</sub> ara <sub>9</sub> [i]m-[d]a- <sup>1</sup> ab-gi <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> -[gi <sub>4</sub> ]- <sup>1</sup> e <sup>1</sup> -dè
284	A	dn[in]- <sup>1</sup> geštin dub <sup>1</sup> -[sar-ma]h a-ra <sup>1</sup> -li nu-me-a
285	A (vii 25)	giri [k]ur- <sup>1</sup> ra-ke <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup> nu-un-ku <sub>4</sub> -ku <sub>4</sub>
286	A	e- <sup>1</sup> sír ki <sup>1</sup> -k[e <sub>4</sub> n]a- <sup>1</sup> an <sup>1</sup> -ta-bal-e
287	A	šà-sù? <sup>1</sup> [ . . . . . ] <sup>1</sup> x x <sup>1</sup> -ba
288	A	TIN? [ . . . . . ]
		Gap of 10 lines
290	A (viii 29)	[ . . . . . ]- <sup>1</sup> x <sup>1</sup>
291	A	[ki ku <sub>4</sub> -ku <sub>4</sub> -da-ke <sub>4</sub> ba-ra-an-da-ku <sub>4</sub> -ku <sub>4</sub> ]- <sup>1</sup> dè <sup>1</sup>
292	A	[é-a ba-ra-an-da-ú]s- <sup>1</sup> e <sup>1</sup>
293	A	[peš <sub>10</sub> id-da-ke <sub>4</sub> ba-ra-an-da-a]n-búr <sup>1</sup> -e
294	A	[lipiš a-ab-ba-ke <sub>4</sub> ba-ra-an-d]a-bal-bal-e
295	A (viii 35)	[ka-inim-ma udug hul]- <sup>1</sup> a <sup>1</sup> -kam
296	A	[šu-nigin x <sup>?</sup> udug h]ul-a-kam
297	A	[ . . . ] RU
298	H	[én é]-nu-r[u]
299	H	[en-e an-gal-ta ki-dagal-šè] géštu-ga-ni na[m]-g[ub]
300	H	[en-gal den-ki-ke <sub>4</sub> an-gal-ta ki-dagal-šè] <sup>1</sup> géštu-ga-ni <sup>1</sup> [nam-gub]
301	H	ding[ir gal an-gal-ta ki-dagal]- <sup>1</sup> šè <sup>1</sup> géšt[u-g]a- <sup>1</sup> ni nam-gub <sup>1</sup>
302	H	a[bul] dutu-šú-š[è] géštu- <sup>1</sup> ga-ni <sup>1</sup>
303	H	ki- <sup>1</sup> nú da <sup>1</sup> -r[í dingir-kam?] <sup>1</sup> urugalgal <sup>1</sup> -ka- <sup>1</sup> šè <sup>1</sup> géštu-ga-ni
304	H	<sup>1</sup> ki <sup>1</sup> nu-gig <sup>1</sup> x x <sup>1</sup> géštu-ga-ni MIN MIN
305	H	nu-gig <sup>?</sup> -gal-e h[é] <sup>1</sup> x x <sup>1</sup> sag géštu- <sup>1</sup> ga-ni <sup>1</sup> MIN MIN
306	H	šu úš-a-kam giri úš-a-kam <sup>1</sup> umbin <sup>1</sup> hu-rí- <sup>1</sup> inmušen <sup>1</sup> -ka
307	H	<sup>1</sup> dnin-ug dnin-maš dnin-hur-sag <sup>1</sup> -gá-ke <sub>4</sub>
308	H	<sup>1</sup> d <sup>1</sup> ereš-ki-gal [d]am <sup>1</sup> dnin <sup>1</sup> -[a-z]u-ke <sub>4</sub>
309	H	<sup>1</sup> a <sup>1</sup> nam- <sup>1</sup> mu-un-tu <sub>5</sub> <sup>1</sup> ka nam-mu-un-s[ù]
310	H	dag <sup>1</sup> ki-gal-la K.I.E.NE <sup>1</sup> .DI-ka é ki a mu-r[u <sup>??</sup> ]
311	H	gidim kur-ta <sup>1</sup> è-da <sup>1</sup> h[é]-me-en
312	H	líl-en-na ki- <sup>1</sup> nú <sup>1</sup> nu-tuku h[é]- <sup>1</sup> me-en <sup>1</sup>
313	H	<sup>1</sup> ki <sup>??</sup> -sikil <sup>??</sup> šu <sup>1</sup> nu-du <sub>7</sub> <sup>1</sup> -a hé-[me-en]
314	H	<sup>1</sup> guruš á <sup>1</sup> nu-lá hé- <sup>1</sup> me <sup>1</sup> -en
315	H	lú edin-na <sup>1</sup> šub-ba-dè <sup>1</sup> hé-me-en
316	H	lú edin-na <sup>1</sup> ba-ug <sub>5</sub> <sup>1</sup> -ga hé-me-en

283	they roar like (wind in) a porous pot.
284	Since Nin-geštinna the great scribe of the Netherworld is not available,
285	he does not enter the foot of the 'mountain',
286	nor will he cross over the path of the Netherworld.
287	..[ . . . ]. . .
288	.[ . . . . . ]
289	Gap
290	[ . . . . . ] .
291	[The demon must not enter the entry way with him],
292	[nor must he follow him into the house],
293	[nor must he] loosen [(his footing) on the bank of the canal],
294	[nor must he] continually cross the [midst of the sea with him].
295	It is the [incantation of the evil Udug-demon].
296	[Total ..a of Udug]-hul.
297	[ . . . . . ]
298	Enuru [incantation]:
299	[The lord turned] his mind [from the great heaven to the broad Netherworld].
300	[The great lord Enki turned] his mind [from the great heaven to the broad Netherworld].
301	[The great] god turned his mind [from the great heaven] to [the broad Netherworld].
302	(he turned) his mind to the [great gate] of the west,
303	(he turned) his mind to the eternal resting place [of the god], the grave.
304	He turned his mind to the place where the hierodule? . . . . ,
305	the great hierodule . . . . , he turned his mind.
306	It is the hand of death and the foot of death, the eagle's talon.
307	For Nin-ug, Nin-maš, Nin-hursag,
308	and for Ereškigal, the wife of Ninazu,
309	(who) did not bathe nor rinse (their) mouths,
310	in the Netherworld dwelling, (their) 'playground', is the temple where he made an offering.
311	Whether you are the ghost coming from the Netherworld,
312	whether you are the wraith that has no resting place,
313	whether you are a <i>virgo intacta</i> ,
314	or whether you are the young man not at puberty,
315	whether you are one who is cast on the steppe,
316	whether you are the man who died in the steppe,

- 317 H ʾlúʾ edin-na ʾsahar nu-dulʾ hé-me-e[n]  
 318 H ʾlúʾ gištukul-a ba-an-gaz hé-me-ʾenʾ  
 319 H [lú p]eš<sub>10</sub> ba-an<sup>!</sup>-gul-ʾlaʾ hé-me-en  
 320 H [lú] ʾur-eʾ ba-an-gaz hé-me-ʾenʾ  
 321 H [lú] ʾur-e ba<sup>!</sup>-an-gu<sub>7</sub> hé-me-ʾenʾ  
 322 H ʾlúʾ a-a b[a]-úš hé-me-ʾenʾ  
 323 H lú ʾúr-ta ba-šubʾ hé-me-e[n]  
 324 H lú giš<sup>!</sup>gišimmar-ta ba-ra<sup>?</sup>-ni-šub hé-me-en  
 325 H ʾlúʾ gišmá-ni i-ʾsù<sup>!</sup>-a hé-me-en  
 326 H [lú] ʾlag<sup>!</sup>-a ba-ʾšub<sup>?</sup> hé<sup>!</sup>-me-en  
 327 H [. . ʾx x<sup>!</sup> [. . hé]-me-en
- Gap
- 328 H [u<sub>4</sub>-šù-uš-e ga-ba-an-da-gu<sub>7</sub> hé-me-en]  
 329 H [u<sub>4</sub>-šú-u]š-[e ga-ba-an-da-nag hé-me-en]  
 330 H [u<sub>4</sub>-šú]-uš-ʾe<sup>!</sup> g[ba-ba-an-da-šés hé-me-en]
- 331 H ʾu<sub>4</sub><sup>!</sup>-[šú-u]š-e ga-ba-a[n-da-mu<sub>4</sub> hé-me-en]  
 332 H ʾúh<sup>?</sup>-tag<sup>!</sup>-mu-šé<sup>!</sup> ga-ba-ʾan<sup>!</sup>-d[a-šés hé]-ʾme-enʾ
- 333 H šed<sub>7</sub>-mu-dè úr-ra-na ʾga<sup>!</sup>-ba-da-an-mu<sub>4</sub>-ʾdè<sup>!</sup>
- 334 H su lú-ùlu dumu dingir-ra-n[a]  
 335 H en-na ba-ra-an-ta-ʾri<sup>!</sup>-en-na-aš  
 336 H en-na ba-ra-ʾan<sup>!</sup>-ta-zi-ge-en-na-aš  
 337 H ʾú<sup>!</sup> ba-ra-ʾan<sup>!</sup>-da-gu<sub>7</sub>-e a ba-ra-an-da-ʾnag<sup>!</sup>-en  
 338 H ʾa-a<sup>!</sup>-ab-ba a du<sub>10</sub> a šeš-a a idigna a ʾburanun<sup>!</sup>  
 339 H a pú a íd-da ba-ra-ab-šú-šú-dè-ʾdè-en<sup>!</sup>
- 340 H lú-ùlu dumu<sup>!</sup> dingir- <ra > -na ba-ra-na- <gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>-dè > ba-ra-na-  
 an-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-ʾdè<sup>!</sup>-d[è-en]
- 341 H ʾsag-zu<sup>!</sup> sag-gá-na nam-ba-gá-gá-ʾdè<sup>!</sup>-e[n]  
 342 H ʾšú<sup>!</sup>-zu ʾšú<sup>!</sup>-na nam-ba-gá-gá-[dè-en]  
 343 H ʾgú-zu<sup>!</sup> g[ú]-na nam-ba-ab-gíd-ʾi<sup>?</sup>-[dè-en]  
 344 H igi-zu na-ab-íl-en egir-zu-ʾšè<sup>!</sup> igi n[a-an-ši-in-bar-re(-en)]  
 345 H gù ʾba<sup>!</sup>-ra-an<sup>!</sup>-na-ab-ʾdé-e<sup>?</sup>-(-en?)  
 346 H ʾé-a<sup>!</sup>-šè nam-mu-un-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-[dè-en]  
 347 H ʾúr-šè<sup>!</sup> nam-mu-da-bal-dè-e[n]  
 348 H ʾé<sup>!</sup>-ki-tuš-šè nam-mu<sup>!</sup>-un<sup>!</sup>-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-ʾdè-en<sup>!</sup>  
 349 H ʾkun<sub>4</sub><sup>!</sup>-ba nam-mu-un-da-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-d[è-en]  
 350 H ʾšà<sup>!</sup>-uru-šè nam-mu-un-da-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>-d[è-en]  
 351 H ʾzi<sup>!</sup>-an-na hé-pà<sup>!</sup>-aš<sup>!</sup> zi-ʾki-a hé-pà<sup>!</sup>-[aš]

- 317 or whether you are the one in the steppe not covered by earth,  
 318 whether you are the man killed with a weapon,  
 319 whether you are the man whom a bank crushed,  
 320 whether you are the one whom a lion killed,  
 321 or whether you are the one whom a dog devoured,  
 322 whether you are the man who died in water,  
 323 whether you are the one who fell from the roof,  
 324 or whether you are the one who fell down from the date palm,  
 325 whether you are the one whose ship sank,  
 326 whether you are the one at whom a clod was thrown (?),  
 327 whether you are the one [. . .]
- Gap
- 328 [Whether you are the one with whom I may have eaten daily],  
 329 [or whether you are the one with whom I may have drunk daily],  
 330 [or whether you are the one with whom I may have anointed  
 myself daily],  
 331 [or whether you are the one] with whom I may [have dressed daily],  
 332 whether you are the one with whom I may have anointed myself  
 when I was lousy,  
 333 or whether you are the one in whose lap I may have donned a  
 (cloak) when I was cold;  
 334 as for the body of the man, son of his god,  
 335 so long as you will not withdraw from him,  
 336 so long as you will not remove yourself from him,
- 338 you may not eat with him, you may not drink with him.  
 339 You may not taste sea water, sweet water, bitter water, Tigris or  
 Euphrates water, well water, or river water.  
 340 You may not return to the man son of his god, nor approach him  
 there.  
 341 You should not put your head upon his head,  
 342 or your hand upon his hand,  
 343 or stretch your neck onto his neck.  
 344 You will not raise your eyes, nor [glance] behind you.  
 345 You may not call to him.  
 346 You will not enter the house,  
 347 nor can you climb the roof,  
 348 nor will you enter the dwelling,  
 349 nor enter at the threshold together with (the victim),  
 350 nor go with him inside the city.  
 351 May they be adjured by heaven, may they be adjured by earth.

- 352 H inim dereš-ki-gal-la-ke<sub>4</sub> lú-ùlu dumu<sup>1</sup> [di]ngir-r[a-na]  
 353 H ù-me-ni-sikil ù-me-<sup>1</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>-dadag [ù-me]-ni-k[ù]  
 354 H na<sub>4</sub>bur-<sup>1</sup>šagan-gin<sub>7</sub> ù<sup>1</sup>-me-<sup>1</sup>luh-luh<sup>1</sup>  
 355 H na-4bur-<sup>1</sup>i-nun<sup>1</sup>-na-<sup>1</sup>gin<sub>7</sub> x x ù<sup>1</sup>-me-ni-su-u[b]  
 356 H dutu <sup>1</sup>sag-kal<sup>1</sup> dingir-<sup>1</sup>re<sup>1</sup>-e-ne-ra šu-na <sup>1</sup>ù<sup>1</sup>-me-[ni]-si  
 357 H dutu <sup>1</sup>sag-kal dingir<sup>1</sup>-[re]-<sup>1</sup>e<sup>1</sup>-ne-ka <sup>1</sup>šu sa<sub>6</sub>-ga<sup>1</sup> dingir-<sup>1</sup>ra<sup>1</sup>-na-šè  
 hé-e[n-ši]-<sup>1</sup>in-gi<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>

## Forerunners to Udug-hul Tablet V

- 358a L [én é-nu-ru]  
 358b L [a]-<sup>1</sup>za-ad níg-šed<sub>7</sub>-de<sup>1</sup> š[u]<sup>2</sup>-<sup>1</sup>nigin-nigin ba<sup>1</sup>-[e]  
 359 L <sup>1</sup>a du<sub>10</sub>-ga an-na<sup>1</sup> d<sup>1</sup>udug hul a-ru<sup>1</sup>-a  
 360 L <sup>1</sup>nam-tar dumu ki-ág den-líl<sup>1</sup>-lá <sup>1</sup>ù-tu-da<sup>1</sup> dereš-<sup>1</sup>ki-gal<sup>1</sup>  
 361 L an-na <sup>1</sup>gur<sub>5</sub> bí-ib<sup>1</sup>-búr <sup>1</sup>ki kar<sup>1</sup> bí-<sup>1</sup>ib-sig<sup>1</sup>  
 362 L e-<sup>1</sup>ne-ne búr-ra<sup>1</sup>-meš  
 363 L an-<sup>1</sup>na gù-dé<sup>1</sup>-dé<sup>1</sup>-meš ki-<sup>1</sup>ta<sup>?</sup> gù<sup>1</sup> bal-bal-meš  
 364 L <sup>1</sup>uš<sub>11</sub>-zé dingir<sup>1</sup>-re-e-ne-meš  
 365 L u<sub>4</sub>-gal an-<sup>1</sup>ta<sup>1</sup> šu bar-ra-meš  
 366 L <sup>1</sup>ninnamušen<sup>2</sup> uru<sup>1</sup>-<sup>1</sup>a ara<sub>9</sub><sup>1</sup> gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>-a-meš  
 367 L [a] an-na <sup>1</sup>ru<sup>1</sup>-a-meš <sup>1</sup>dumu ki-in<sup>1</sup>-da tu-<sup>1</sup>da-meš<sup>1</sup>  
 368 L <sup>1</sup>ù<sup>1</sup> bad-<sup>1</sup>da ù<sup>1</sup> dagal<sup>1</sup>-la-a[š] a-<sup>1</sup>ge<sub>6</sub>-gin<sub>7</sub> i-du<sub>12</sub><sup>1</sup>-du<sub>12</sub><sup>1</sup>-<sup>1</sup>dè-eš<sup>1</sup>  
 369 L e-<sup>1</sup>ne<sup>1</sup>-ne gišig <sup>1</sup>nu-gi<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>-meš gišsuhu[b<sub>4</sub> nu-gi<sub>4</sub>-meš]  
 370 L giš<sup>1</sup>ig<sup>1</sup>-e <sup>1</sup>muš-gin<sub>7</sub><sup>1</sup> [mu-u]n-DU-DU-meš  
 371 L <sup>1</sup>úr dam<sup>1</sup> lú-[k]a [b]a-ra-an-túm-<sup>1</sup>mu<sup>1</sup>-[dè]  
 372 L <sup>1</sup>dumu du<sub>10</sub>-ub lú<sup>1</sup>-k[a] <sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>-ra-an-<sup>1</sup>zi<sup>1</sup>-[zi-dè]  
 373 L <sup>1</sup>guruš<sup>1</sup> [é] <sup>1</sup>ušbar<sub>6</sub><sup>1</sup>-ra-n[a]-ka im-ma-ra-[è-dè]  
 374 L [e-ne-ne] <sup>1</sup>ù-sá<sup>1</sup> níg-me-<sup>1</sup>gar<sup>1</sup> egir-ra [lú-ra ús-sa]  
 375 L [dingir lú-ùlu sipa ú] <sup>1</sup>kin<sup>?</sup>-kin-<sup>1</sup>gá<sup>1</sup> lú-ùlu  
 376 L [dumu<sup>1</sup>-dingir-re-e-ne-šè šug-g]e <sup>1</sup>mu-un<sup>1</sup>-[dab<sub>5</sub>-bé-eš]  
 Gap until the end of the incantation  
 376a [én é-nu-ru]  
 377 B (i 1) [. . . . .]-<sup>1</sup>e<sup>1</sup> níg-nam úš-bi  
 M níg-<sup>1</sup>è<sup>1</sup> níg-è níg-nam-mu uš-bi  
 378 B [. . . . . b]i a an-na-ke<sub>4</sub>  
 M ki-a <sup>1</sup>dím<sup>1</sup>-bi ú an-na-ke<sub>4</sub>  
 379 B [SIG<sub>7</sub>-ALAM-bi níg an]-gin<sub>7</sub> šu nu-te-ge<sub>26</sub>  
 M za lim <sup>1</sup>x (x) <sup>1</sup>an-gin<sub>7</sub> šu nu-te-ge<sub>26</sub>

- 352 The command of Ereškigal: as for the man, son of his god,  
 353 cleanse, brighten, and purify him,  
 354 wash (him) like a porous pot,  
 355 and scrub (him) like a butter-dish.  
 356 Assign him to Utu, foremost of the gods,  
 357 so that Utu, foremost of the gods, may return him to the  
 benevolent hand of his personal god.  
 358a [Enuru incantation]  
 358b While cold and frost cut through everything,  
 359 the evil Udug is spawned from An's good seed.  
 360 Namtar, the favourite son of Enlil, born of Ereškigal,  
 361 gnashed his teeth above, donned (a mourning garment) below.  
 362 They are let loose,  
 363 they screech above, they twitter below.  
 364 They are the poisonous gall of the gods.  
 365 They are a great storm released from heaven.  
 366 They are the owl which hoots in the city.  
 367 They are spawned in heaven, they are children born of earth.  
 368 On high roofs and broad roofs, they whirl like a flood.  
 369 They are not held back either by the door or bolt,  
 370 but they slither through the door like a snake.  
 371 They carry off the wife from the husband's lap,  
 372 they remove the son from the father's knee,  
 373 they take the bridegroom from his father-in-law's house.  
 374 [They are] silence and stupor [which pursue a man] from behind.  
 375 [For the personal god of the man, the shepherd] seeking [pasture  
 for] the man,  
 376 [son of his god], they [seized the food offering].  
 Gap  
 376a [Enuru incantation]  
 377 The watchmen (demons) pursue anything  
 378 created in the Netherworld, the seed of An.  
 379 Their form is that which, like heaven, the hand cannot approach,



- 380 B (i 5) hur-sag-gin<sub>7</sub> gul-gul [. . . . . -b]i ʁi<sup>7</sup>-ir-zi-re-da  
M hur-sa[g]-gi[n<sub>7</sub>] gul-gul-l[e] SIG<sub>7</sub>-ALAM-[. . .] zi-ʁi<sup>7</sup>-ir-zi<sup>7</sup>-i[r. . .]
- 381 B [. . . . .]-ʁa<sup>1</sup>-an-na níg udug kaskal-la  
M níg udug<sup>1</sup> [har-ra-an] níg udug<sup>1</sup> [kaskal-àm]
- 382 B [níg-ní-zu] mu-un-ši-du-en-na [níg-ní-zu] mu-un-ši-du-en-na-a  
M níg-n[i. . . . .]
- 383 B [dnin-urta lú] g<sup>is</sup>tukul-a-ke<sub>4</sub> gaba-KA šu hé-bí-in-gá-gá
- 
- 384 B [ka-inim-ma] udug-hul-a-kam
- 
- 385 B (i 12) [én- é]-nu-[ru]  
386 B [ur-sag] imin a-r[á<sup>1</sup>-min-na-meš]  
387 B [. . . . .] ʁx<sup>1</sup> en-n[a. . .]  
388 B [dam nu-tuku-meš dumu] nu-tu-ʁud<sup>1</sup>-d[a-meš]  
389 B [anše-kur-ra hur-sag-t]a è-ʁa<sup>1</sup>-[meš]  
390 B (i 17) [den-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> še]š-gal-ʁa<sup>1</sup>-[meš]  
391 B [gu-za-lá] dingir-re-e-ne-m[eš]  
392 B [e-sír-ra lù-lù-a] sila-a gub-bu-meš
- 393 B [igi dnè-iri<sub>11</sub>-gal] ur-sag den-líl-lá i-sug-sug-bé-eš  
394 B [zi an-na hé]-pà zi ki-a hé-pà-dè-e[š?]  
395 B (i 23) [zi dzuen-na] ʁen<sup>1</sup> daš-im-babbar-ra hé-pà  
396 B [zi dhendur-sag-gá] nímgir sila si-ga hé-pà  
397 B [su lù-ùlu] dumu dingir-ra-na  
398 B [nam]-mu-un-na-te<sup>1</sup>-ʁge<sub>26</sub>-dè<sup>1</sup> tu-ra mu-un-na-da-g[i<sub>14</sub>-g]i<sub>14</sub>-dè-en
- 
- 399 B ka-inim-ma ʁudug<sup>1</sup> hul-a-kam
- 
- 400 B (i 29) ʁén é<sup>1</sup>-nu-r[u]  
401 B ʁimin<sup>1</sup>-na-meš ʁimin<sup>1</sup>-na-meš  
402 B idim ʁabzu imin<sup>1</sup>-na-meš  
403 B [š]e-er-ʁka<sup>1</sup>-an-[d]u<sub>11</sub>-ga-ʁni<sup>1</sup> imin-na-meš  
404 B [idim ab]zu-ʁta agrun-ta<sup>1</sup> è-a-meš  
405 B (i 34) [ù] ʁmunus<sup>1</sup> [nu]-meš ʁù<sup>1</sup> nita nu-meš  
406 B [e-ne-n]e-ne bu-bu-meš  
407 B [dam nu]-ʁtuku-meš<sup>1</sup> dumu nu-tu-ud-ʁda<sup>1</sup>-me[š]  
408 B [níg šu ki]d-ʁkid<sup>1</sup>-da nu-un-zu-me[š]  
409 B [a-ra-zu sisk]ur-ʁra<sup>1</sup> giš nu-un-tuku-meš  
410 B (i 39) [dumu-dili-meš] DUMU-SAG-dili-meš  
411 B [anše-kur-ra] ʁhur<sup>1</sup>-sag-ta ʁè<sup>1</sup>-a-meš  
412 B [gu-z]a-lá dingir-ʁre-e-ne<sup>1</sup>-meš  
413 B [[l]ù<sup>?</sup>-ʁlù<sup>?</sup>-a sila-a mir sù-meš  
414 B ʁe-sír<sup>1</sup>-r[a] ʁnigin<sup>1</sup>-na-meš

- 380 and trying to obliterate their form is to destroy the likes of a mountain.
- 381 Whatever demon of the highway, whatever demon of the crossroad,  
382 when you go towards him alone, as you go towards him [on your own],  
383 may [Ninurta, man] of the weapon, confront (?) . . .
- 
- 384 [It is the incantation] of the evil Udug-demon.
- 
- 385 Enuru [incantation].  
386 [Twice] seven are the [heroes].  
387 [. . .]. [. . .].  
388 [They have no spouse, they] bear no [child].  
389 [They are the horses who] came out of the [mountain].  
390 [They are Enki's] tutors,  
391 [the 'chair-bearer'] of the gods are they.  
392 [Causing a disturbance in the thoroughfare], they stand in the street.
- 393 They stroll [before Nergal], the hero of Enlil,  
394 [By heaven] adjured, may they be adjured by earth,  
395 adjured [by Sin], lord Ašimbabbar,  
396 adjured [by Hendursag], watchman of the quiet street.  
397 [As for the body of the man], son of his god,  
398 you will [not] approach him, but you will keep illness away from him.
- 
- 399 It is the incantation of the evil Udug-demon.
- 
- 400 Enuru incantation:  
401 They are the Seven, they are the Seven,  
402 they are the Seven (in) the source of the Abzu,  
403 the Seven are his<sup>2</sup> adornments.  
404 They came out of the [source] of the Abzu, from the sanctuary.  
405 [Neither] male nor female,  
406 they flit about.  
407 They have [no spouse], they bear no child.  
408 They do not know [the result] of what they do,  
409 nor do they listen to [prayer or supplication].  
410 [They are sons of equal standing], they are heirs of equal standing.  
411 They are [the horses] who came out of the mountain,  
412 as 'chair-bearer' of the gods.  
413 Causing disturbance, they stir up a storm in the street,  
414 as they go around in the thoroughfare.

- 415 B (i 44) imin-<sup>1</sup>na-meš imin<sup>1</sup>-kam imin a-ra-imin-meš  
 416 B <sup>1</sup>zi an-na hé-pà-dè<sup>1</sup>{-dè}-eš zi ki-a hé-pà-dè-eš  
 417 B <sup>1</sup>su<sup>1</sup> l[ú-ùlu] dumu dingir-ra-na-aš  
 418 B n[am<sup>?</sup>]-<sup>1</sup>mu-un<sup>1</sup>-na-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-<sup>1</sup>dè-en<sup>1</sup> šu-ra mu-un-na-gi<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1</sup>gi<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1</sup>dè-en
- 
- 419 B k[a-inim-ma udug hul-a]-kam
- 
- 420 B (i 50) [én] <sup>1</sup>é<sup>1</sup>-nu-[ru]  
 421 B im[in-na-m]eš imin-<sup>1</sup>na-meš<sup>1</sup>  
 422 B <sup>1</sup>x x x<sup>1</sup> imin-na-meš  
 423 B [. .] <sup>1</sup>x x x<sup>1</sup> imin-<sup>1</sup>na<sup>1</sup>-meš  
 424 B [. .] <sup>1</sup>x x<sup>1</sup> imin-na-ne-ne  
 425 B (i 55) [. .ag]ru[n-t]a è-a-meš  
 426 B [ù munus nu]-m[eš] <sup>1</sup>ù<sup>1</sup> nita nu-meš  
 427 B [. . . . .] <sup>1</sup>x x<sup>1</sup>
- Gap of 3 lines
- 428 B [eš<sub>5</sub>-kam-ma . . .]-ka <sup>1</sup>DU-DU<sup>1</sup>  
 429 B <sup>1</sup>limmu<sup>1</sup>-[kam-ma . . .h]a kur a-gin<sub>7</sub> mu-un-gá-gá  
 430 B (ii 3) ia<sub>5</sub>-kam-ma giš-n[ú-da-na]-<sup>1</sup>x<sup>1</sup> mu-ni-in-nú-e  
 431 B aš-kam-ma lú-ù[lu pap]-<sup>1</sup>hal<sup>1</sup>-la mu-na-te gú-ni šà-ta mu-un-da-zi-zi  
 432 B imin-kam-ma lú-ù[lu] pap-hal-la mu-un-na-te-gá-na geštug<sub>x</sub>(TÚG.PI.PI)-a-ni ki mu-un-ši-in-ús  
 433 B imin-na-ne-ne lil<sup>?</sup> a-ra-li-meš  
 434 B a-ra-li-a zi-dug<sub>4</sub> mu-un-dè-za  
 435 B (ii 9) udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul  
 436 B d<sup>1</sup>dìm-me d<sup>1</sup>dìm<sup>1</sup>-a d<sup>1</sup>dìm-<sup>1</sup>me-lagab<sup>1</sup>  
 437 B zi an-na hé-e-p[à z]i <sup>1</sup>ki-a hé-e<sup>1</sup>-pà  
 438 B <sup>1</sup>x x<sup>1</sup>-[d]è<sup>?</sup>-en nam-m[u-u]n<sup>?</sup>-<sup>1</sup>x<sup>1</sup>[. . .]  
 439 B [. . . .d]è-en du<sub>11</sub>-ga zi-da dab<sub>5</sub>-bé  
 440 B (ii 15) [lú-ùlu] dumu dingir-ra-na  
 441 B [nam-m]u-un-na-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-dè-en su-ra mu-un-na-<sup>1</sup>gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1</sup>dè-en<sup>1</sup>  
 442 B [š]u-<sup>1</sup>ni-ta<sup>1</sup> šu-zu ba-ra-an-da-gá-gá-an  
 443 B [m]u-<sup>1</sup>bi<sup>1</sup>-ta mu-zu ba-ra-an-da-gá-gá-an  
 444 B [gi]šgu-za-na ba-ra-an-da-dúr-ù-dè-en  
 445 B (ii 21) [g]iš-nú-da<sup>(!)</sup>-na ba-ra-an-da-<sup>1</sup>nú-ù-dè-en<sup>1</sup>  
 446 B [en-n]a ba-ra-an-ta-<sup>1</sup>ri<sup>1</sup>-en-na-aš  
 447 B [en-n]a ba-ra-an-da-zi-<sup>1</sup>ge<sup>1</sup>-en-na-aš  
 448 B [ú ba-ra-a]n-da-gu<sub>7</sub>-e-en a ba-ra-an-<sup>1</sup>da-nag-e<sup>1</sup>  
 449 B [gišbanšur a]-a-<sup>1</sup>ugu<sup>1</sup>-zu <sup>1</sup>šu<sup>1</sup>-zu<sup>1</sup> ba-<sup>1</sup>ra-ne-in-tùm<sup>?</sup>

- 415 They are seven of seven, they are seven times seven.  
 416 May they be adjured by heaven, may they be adjured by earth.  
 417 Towards the body of the [man], son of his god,  
 418 you will [not] draw near, but you will *compensate* him (for his discomfort).
- 
- 419 It is the [incantation of the evil Udug-demon].
- 
- 420 Enuru [incantation].  
 421 They are seven, they are seven,  
 422 . . . . are seven.  
 423 [. .] . . are seven.  
 424 They are seven [. .] . .  
 425 [. . . .] came out of the [sanctuary].  
 426 Neither male [nor female],  
 427 [. . . . .].
- Gap
- 428 [the third one] goes? [. . .].  
 429 The fourth [one . . .] . . the mountain like water,  
 430 the fifth one lays him there on his bed.  
 431 As the sixth one approached the distraught man, he lifts his head from his belly.  
 432 As the seventh one approaches the distraught man, (the patient) had already set his mind on the Netherworld.  
 433 They are the seven of them, the . . of the Netherworld,  
 434 in the Netherworld, they . . . .  
 435 Evil Udug, evil Ala, evil ghost, evil Galla demon,  
 436 Dimme, Dima, Dimme-Lagab demons  
 437 be you adjured by heaven, be you adjured by earth.  
 438 . . . . [. .]  
 439 [You are . . .] . ., grasping the right command(?):  
 440 As for [the man], son of his god,  
 441 may you [not] approach him, but keep far *from his body*.  
 442 You will not set your hand near his hand,  
 443 nor set your name together with their name,  
 444 nor sit with him in his chair,  
 445 nor sleep in his bed.  
 446 [So long] as you do not depart,  
 447 [so long] as you do not move away,  
 448 you [will not] eat with him, nor will you drink with him;  
 449 you will not lay your hand on the [table] of the father who engendered you.

- 450 B (ii 26) [ka-inim-m]a [udug] ḥul-a<sup>1</sup>-[kam]
- 451 B [én] ḥé<sup>1</sup>-[nu]-ḥru<sup>1</sup>
- 452 B [ki-sik]il é-gal ḥedin-ta<sup>1</sup> [u]d[ug hul mu-un]-ḥda-ab<sup>2</sup>-x<sup>1</sup>
- 453 B [lú s]ag-gá-ta nu in-[sa<sub>4</sub>-a im-ma-an]-ḥús<sup>1</sup>
- 454 B [lú] ḥsu<sup>1</sup>-ta nu-ḥè-da im-ma-an-ús<sup>1</sup>
- 455 B [š]u-ni ḥin-ra ù šu-ni-a im<sup>1</sup>-mi-in-ḥgar<sup>1</sup>
- 456 B [gir]i-ni in-[ra ù<sup>?</sup>] ḥgiri-ni-šè im<sup>1</sup>-[mi-in-gar]
- 457 B [sag-g]á-[ni in-ra ù<sup>?</sup>] sag-ḥgá-a-ni-šè<sup>1</sup> [im-m]i-ḥin<sup>1</sup>-[gar]
- 458 B [nam-bi-šè] gi<sub>6</sub>-ḥpàr ki<sup>1</sup> kù-ga im-ma-an-ḥku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè-dè<sup>1</sup>
- 459 B [munus-e an] ḥmu-un<sup>1</sup>-dúb ḥki mu<sup>1</sup>-un-[sig]
- 460 B (ii 36) [gaba-gál ḥinann]a an-na-ke<sub>4</sub> K[A]
- 461 B ḥnam<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>1</sup>-[un]-da-ab-g[i<sub>4</sub>-g]i<sub>4</sub>
- 462 B [. . . . .]-ḥin<sup>1</sup>-[x]
- 463 B [ká é-an-na-ke<sub>4</sub>] sag-ba<sup>1</sup>-[ba]
- 464 B [udug] ḥhul<sup>1</sup> é-a ba-ra-an-k[u<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè]
- 465 B (ii 41) [udug hul dab<sub>5</sub>-ba]-ni bar-šè hé-em-ta-g[ub]
- 466 B [udug sig<sub>5</sub>-ga ḥlamm]a ḥsig<sub>5</sub><sup>1</sup>-a hé-en-da-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-g[e-eš]
- 467 B \* k[-a-inim-ma udu]g hul-a-kam

## Gap

- 467a [én é-nu-ru]
- 468 G ga[l<sub>5</sub>-lá e-ne gal<sub>5</sub>]-lá e-ne
- 469 G ga[l<sub>5</sub>-lá téš nu-zu] imin-meš
- 470 G i[bila-dili-meš a]ma-dili-meš
- 471 G l[ú-kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a ḥ]ereš-ki-gal-la-meš
- 472 G a[n-ki-a nu-zu-meš] igi-kár-kár nu-tuku-meš
- 473 G x [. . . . .g]ub-gub-bu-meš
- 474 G x [. . . . .d]ab<sub>5</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>-bé-mešeš
- 475 G ú[r lú-ka d]am šu-ti-a-meš
- 476 G ú[r. . . . .] x dumu šu-ti-a-meš
- 477 G e<sup>2</sup>-[sír-ra(?)] k]i-sikil šu-ti-a-meš
- 478 G [. . . . .gur]uš ḥšu-ti<sup>1</sup>-a-meš
- 479 G [. . . . .n]i ḥba<sup>1</sup>-an-sír-sír-re-eš
- 480 G [šul dingir nu-tuku gaba i]m-ma-ri-eš
- 481 G [ú/ninda mu]-un-gu<sub>7</sub> a du<sub>10</sub>-g[a] ḥmu-un<sup>1</sup>-[nag]
- 482 G [. . . . .giš-n]ú du<sub>10</sub>-ga nú-ḥnú<sup>1</sup>
- 483 G ḥu<sub>4</sub><sup>2</sup>[. . . . .]-da-šè
- 484 G IG<sup>1</sup>[. . . . .] ḥx<sup>1</sup>-e šeš<sup>2</sup>-sar<sup>2</sup>-g[in<sup>7</sup>]

- 450 [It is the incantation of the] evil [Udug-demon].
- 451 Enuru [incantation].
- 452 The [evil Udug-demon has] . . . the maiden from the 'steppe palace'.
- 453 [The one who], from the beginning, was [nameless], followed her,
- 454 [the one] who never appeared with a body, followed her.
- 455 He (the demon) struck her [hand], and placed it in his hand,
- 456 he [struck] her [foot], and [directed it] towards his foot,
- 457 [he struck her head, and directed it] towards his head.
- 458 [Thereupon], as (the demons) were entering the Gipar, a holy place,
- 459 [the 'woman'] shook the [heaven] and made the earth [tremble],
- 460-461 [the arrogant Inanna] of heaven cried out,
- 462 [. . . . .].
- 463 [At the gate of Eanna] she [took] an oath (?).
- 464 The evil [Udug-demon] will not enter the house.
- 465 May the evil [Udug who seized] her stand aside,
- 466 and may the [good Udug and] good [Lamma spirits] be present.
- 467 [It is the incantation] of the evil [Udug-demon].

## Gap

- 467a [Enuru incantation]
- 468 [They], the Galla-demons, they, the [Galla]-demons,
- 469 the Galla — [who know no shame] — are seven.
- 470 [They are heirs of equal standing], they are mothers of equal standing.
- 471 They are [the messengers] of Ereškigal,
- 472 [they are not known in heaven and earth], nor do they have a *discerning eye*.
- 473 They stand . . . . (?)
- 474 they seize . . . .
- 475 They take the wife (from) the lap [of her husband],
- 476 they remove the children [from the lap]<sup>?</sup> [of their father]<sup>?</sup>,
- 477 they take the young maiden [from the stree]<sup>?</sup>,
- 478 they take away the lad . . . .
- 479 they held . . . .
- 480 They accosted [the hero who has no personal god].
- 481 He ate [food], he [drank] sweet water,
- 482 . . . sleeping on a pleasant bed.
- 483 . . . . .
- 484 . . . . .

485	G	giš[erinj]i-ri-na-da <sup>2</sup> [. . .]ᵛx <sup>1</sup> -e gišimmar-e
486	G	da[sal-lú-hi igi i]m-ma-an-si
487	G	a-a-n[ <sup>d</sup> en-ki-ra é]-ᵛa <sup>1</sup> ba-an-ši-in-ku <sub>4</sub> gù mu-un-na-dé
488	G	a-a-m[u gal <sub>5</sub> -lá e-ne g]al <sub>5</sub> -lá e-ne
489	G	gal <sub>5</sub> -lá té[š nu-zu] imin-me[š]
490	G	a-rá-mina-ra-mi-[kam-ma-aš ù-u]b-d[ug <sub>4</sub> ]
490a	G	a-na ᵛa <sup>1</sup> [n]a-ib <sub>4</sub> -[AK-en-na-bi nu-e-zu a-na ba-ni-íb-gi <sub>4</sub> -gi <sub>4</sub> ]
490b	G	<sup>d</sup> en-ki-ke <sub>4</sub> [dumu-ni ᵛasal-lú-hi mu-un-na-ni-íb-gi <sub>4</sub> -gi <sub>4</sub> ]
490c	G	dumu-mu a-n[a nu-e-zu a-na a-ra-ab-dah-e-en]
Gap of 3 lines (see Commentary)		
491	G	im abz[u-ta. . . . .] a ᵛx <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]
492	G	alam ᵛx <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]-ᵛa <sup>2</sup>
493	G	gál ᵛx <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .] ᵛx <sup>1</sup> [. . . . . h]é-a
494	G	a[lam. . . . . u-me-ni-ké]š(?)
495	G	z[i. . . . . h]é-ᵛpà <sup>1</sup>
496	G	z[i. . . . . h]é-pà]
497	G	z[i. . . . . h]é-pà]
498	G	(left edge): [. . .] ᵛx <sup>1</sup> [. . .] ᵛx <sup>1</sup> x
499	G	z[i. . . . . h]é-pà-a]š?
500	G	DIŠ x [. . . . .]
501	G	x [. . . . . l-ᵛx-na <sup>1</sup> -te
502	G	ba-r[a <sup>2</sup> . . . . . t]e?
503	G	ú ba-r[a-an-da-gu <sub>7</sub> -dè a ba-ra-an]-da-na <sub>8</sub> na-na <sub>8</sub> na-dè
504	G	gišgu-z[a-na ba-ra-an-d]úr-ù-dè
505	G	giš-n[ú-a ba-ra-an-da]-nú-dè
506	G	bur-š[agan-gin <sub>7</sub> ù-me-ni-hu-lu]h-luh-he
507	G	bu[r-i-nun-na-gin <sub>7</sub> ù-me-ni-su-ub-s]u-ub-bé
508	G	ᵛd <sup>1</sup> [utu sag-kal dingir-re-ene-ke <sub>4</sub> šu-n]a mumi-e mi-si
509	G	d[utu sag-kal dingir-re-e-ne-ke <sub>4</sub> šu sa <sub>6</sub> -ga dingir]-ra-ne-šè [hé-en- ši-in-g]i <sub>4</sub> -gi <sub>4</sub> -dè
510	G	ka-inim-ma udu <sup>ú</sup> -ᵛtu <sup>1</sup> hul-la-a-ᵛke <sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup>

## Forerunners to Udug-hul Tablet VI

511	F	én é-nu-ru
512	F	udug hul-gál gidim dalla ed[in-na]
513	F	nam-tar níg hul-gál tag-ga-z[u(-dè)]
514	F	eme níg-hul-dím-ma lú mu-ri-in-K[ÉŠ]
515	F (iii! 12)	dug-gin <sub>7</sub> hé-gaz-gaz dugbánda-gin <sub>7</sub> ᵛhé <sup>1</sup> -bar-bar-ᵛre <sup>1</sup>

485	.....
486	Asalluhi noticed it,
487	he entered unto his father [Enki] in the [temple], saying,
488	“My father, [the Galla-demons], the Galla-demons,
489	the Galla — [who know no] shame — are seven.”
490	When he (Asalluhi) spoke a second time:
490a	“[I do not know] what [I should do about it; what can relieve him]?”
490b	Enki [answers his son Asalluhi]:
490c	“My son, what [do you not know, and what could I add to it]?”
503	They may not eat [with him, nor may] they drink with [him],
504	[nor may] they sit in his chair,
505	[nor] lie in his bed.
506	Wash him [like a porous] pot,
507	scrub him [like a butter] dish.
508	[Utu, foremost of the gods] — placed you in [his hand].
509	[May Utu, foremost of the gods, (holding) you in his benevolent hand] commend you to the gods.
510	Incantation of the evil Udug-demon.
511	Enuru incantation.
512	The Udug demon is a ghost appearing in the desert.
513	O Namtar, when you touched upon something evil,
514	the tongue in its malice bound a man directly to you.
515	May you be smashed like a pot, like a ritual vessel may you be . . . .

516	F	gišgurum-ma giš-ká-na-ka sag nam-ta-bal-e-en
517	F	giši-DUB-ba nam-ta-bal-[e-en]
518	F	udug hul edin-zu-šè a-lá [hul edin-zu-šè]
519	F	udug <hul> é-a til-la šu [nu-gar-ra-zu-šè]
520	F (iii 19)	dingir lú-ùlu-[ke <sub>4</sub> ]
521	F	udug hul a-lá hul <sup>r</sup> duḡbur <sup>l</sup> -[zi-ga bahár-gin <sub>7</sub> ] tilla <sub>4</sub> hé-em-mi-[gaz-gaz]

522 F ka-inim-ma udug h[ul-a-kam]

523 F [é]n é-nu-[ru]

524 F [. . . . .] <sup>r</sup>x gi<sup>2</sup> [. . .]

Gap

525	F (iv <sup>1</sup> 2)	ki lú na-me sah[ar <sup>?</sup> . . . . .]
526	F	lú diš an-ta dal-dal-[e. . . .]
527	F	lú diš ki-ta <sup>r</sup> nu-bal <sup>l</sup> -da [. . . .]
528	F	nin-ra sag me- <sup>r</sup> da <sup>?</sup> -a <sup>2</sup> <sup>r</sup> x ad [. . . .]
529	F	sag-gig gig giš-gi-na [. . . .]
530	F (iv <sub>4</sub> 7)	šà gig-ga šu- <sup>r</sup> x <sup>l</sup> [. . . . .]
531	F	lú šà gig-ga [. . . . .]
532	F	úh hul sag-da [. . . . .]
533	F	lú hul níg mu-[. . . . .]
534	F	dingir hul níg gidim-m[a <sup>?</sup> . . . .]
535	F (iv 12)	ka-inim-ma abzu-ke <sub>4</sub> a-ra- <sup>r</sup> ab-sum <sup>l</sup> -mu- <sup>r</sup> dè-en <sup>l</sup>
536	F	lú-ùlu dumu dingir-ra-na
537	F	šu bíl-bíl-la-zu ba-ra-an-da-te- <ge <sub>26</sub> > -dè-en
538	F	lú tab-tab-ba-zu ba-ra-an-da-nú-dè-en
539	F	ka hu-luh-ha-zu ba-ra-an-da-KA-dè-en
540	F (iv 17)	sag-ki-súr-ra-zu ba-ra-an-da-dúb-d[è-en]
541	F	igi-huš-a-zu ba-ra-an-da-šub-e-d[è-en]

542 F ní me{-me}-lám-zu ba-ra-an-da-dul-lu-d[è-en]

543 F ka-zu-ta níg na-an-ta-è-d[è-en]

544 F eme-zu-ta níg-hul <sup>r</sup>na-an-gá-gá<sup>l</sup>-[dè-en]

545 F (iv 22) šà-zu níg nu-huš-<sup>r</sup>a<sup>l</sup> [. . . .]

546 F zi an-na hé-p[à zi ki-a hé-pà]

547 F en-na <sup>r</sup>ba<sup>l</sup>-[ra-an-ta-ri-en-na-aš]

548 F ú na-a[n-da-ab-gu<sub>7</sub>-e a na-an-da-ab-nag-e]

Gap of 8 lines in the late text (see Commentary)

549 F [udug hul-gál kalam-ma bi-i]n-nigin-<sup>r</sup>e<sup>l</sup>

550 F (v<sup>1</sup> 2) [udug hul-gál u]n zi-gál dib-dib-bé

516	You will not proceed across the area of the door-jam,
517	nor will you cross over the <i>threshold</i> (?).
518	Evil Udug, be off to your steppe, [evil] Ala, [be off to your steppe]!
519	Evil Udug, living in the house, [return] to your meanness.
520	O personal god [of] the man,
521	may the evil Udug and evil Ala demons be [smashed] at the crossroad, [like the potter's] <i>bur-zi-ga-pot</i> .

522 [It is] the incantation of the evil Udug-demon.

523 Enuru incantation.

524 [. . .]. [. . .]

Gap

525	The place where <i>dust</i> ? [covers]? no one,
526	one man <i>soaring</i> above [. . .]
527	another does not cross over below [. . .]
528	To the lady . . . [. . .]
529	The headache affects the limbs [. . . .]
530	The sick 'heart' . [. . .]
531	The one whose the sick 'heart' [. . .]
532	The evil spittle . . . [. . .]
533	The evil man . . . [. . .]
534	The evil god who [. . .] whatever of a ghost.
535	I will grant you the incantation of the Abzu.
536	As for the man, son of his god,
537	do not approach him with your soiled hands.
538	You must not lie down with the man, made feverish by you,
539	you must not <i>eat</i> with him, with your terrifying mouth.
540	Despite your hot-headedness, [you] must not make him tremble,
541	and (considering) your furious face, [you] must not be thrown together with him,
542	nor must [you] blanket him with fear and awe.
543	[You] may not emit anything from your mouth,
544	nor may [you] cause anything evil with your tongue,
545	in your mind, [you will not . . .] anything which is not furious.
546	Be adjured by heaven, [be adjured by earth].
547	So long as [you do not depart],
548	[you will] not dine [nor drink with him].

Gap

549 [The evil Udug] roams [the land],

550 [the evil Udug] passes over the living people.

- 551 F [udug hul]-gál nam-tar šu-súr-ra  
 552 F ʾudug<sup>1</sup> hul-gál kalam-ma illu-a  
 553 F udug hul-gál a-ra-zu šu nu-gíd-i  
 554 F udug hul-gál di<sub>4</sub>-di<sub>4</sub>-lá ku<sub>6</sub>-gin<sub>7</sub> a-aba sù-a  
 555 F (v 7) udug hul-gál gal-gal-e zu-gál mu-un-du-du-a  
 556 F udug hul-gál um-ma ab-ba-bi sag mu-dar-dar  
 557 F udug hul-gál sila dagal-la mu-un-dib-dib-bé  
 558 F udug hul-gál edin dagal-la mu-un-si-si-ga  
 559 F udug hul-gál kun<sub>4</sub> ba-gir<sub>5</sub>-gir<sub>5</sub>-re  
 560 F (v 12) udug hul-gál dí-ma kalam-ma šub-šub-bu  
 561 F udug hul-gál kalam-ma ba<sup>1</sup>-tún-tún  
 562 F udug hul-gál usu kilib-ba gen-a  
 563 F udug hul-gál lú-ra ʾuš<sup>1</sup> nu-gu<sub>7</sub>  
 564 F udug hul-gál sikil mu-un-ʾšár<sup>1</sup>-ra sir-sir  
 565 F (v 17) udug hul-gál gù èn nu-tar-ra-bi  
 566 F udug hul-gál kur-ra šu dag-dag-ge  
 567 F gá-e lú-mu<sub>7</sub>-mu<sub>7</sub> sanga<sub>x</sub> mah<sup>den</sup>-ki-ga me-en  
 568 F en-e mu-un-ši-in-ge-en  
 569 F gá-e sukkal<sup>1</sup> engur-ra-ka mu-un-ši-in-ge-en  
 570 F (v 22) egir-gá a-ra nam-ba-ab-gi<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>-en  
 571 F egir-gá gù nam-mu-un-ra-ra  
 572 F lú hul-gál šu nam-ba-zi-zi-in  
 572a F udug hul-gál šu nam-ba-zi-zi-in  
 573 F zi an-na hé-pà zi ki-a hé-pà
- Lengthy gap (see Commentary)
- 574 F [sila-a DU-DU ab-ba šú-šú g<sup>is</sup>suhub<sub>4</sub> k]u<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-da  
 575 F (vi<sup>1</sup> 2-3) [lú hul] igi hul [ka hul em]e hul  
 576 F [uš<sub>11</sub> hul uš<sub>11</sub>-zu] uš<sub>11</sub>-ri-a [nig-AK-a n]ig-hul-dim-ma  
 577 F [ša é]-ʾa<sup>1</sup>-ta è-ib-ta  
 578 F [zi an-na] hé-e-pà [zi ki-a] hé-e-pà  
 579 F [lú-ùlu dumu] dingir-ra-na [nam-mu-un]-na-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-dè-en [ba-ra-an-gi<sub>4</sub>-g]i<sub>4</sub>-e-dè-en  
 580 F (vi 12) [g<sup>is</sup>gu-za-na nam-ba]-dúr-ù-dè-en  
 581 F [g<sup>is</sup>nú-da-na nam-ba-n]ú-ù-dè-en  
 582 F [ùr-šè nam-ba]-ʾe<sub>11</sub><sup>1</sup>-dè-en  
 583 F [é ki-tuš-a-na nam-ba-ku<sub>4</sub>-k]u<sub>4</sub>-dè-en  
 584 F [zi an-na ki-bi-da-t]a [i-ri-pà ha-ba-ra-du-u]n

Gap

- 551 [The evil Udug], the Namtar, (is) a fierce hand.  
 552 The evil Udug is a (seasonal) flood over the land.  
 553 The evil Udug does not accept supplication.  
 554 The evil Udug pierces the young ones like fish in the sea.  
 555 The evil Udug heaps up the older ones into a pile of grain.  
 556 The evil Udug splits the head of the old man and woman.  
 557 The evil Udug stalks the broad street.  
 558 The evil Udug silences the broad steppe.  
 559 The evil Udug slips over the threshold.  
 560 The evil Udug casts down the creatures of the land,  
 561 the evil Udug strikes the land,  
 562 the evil Udug strides in all its strength.  
 563 The evil Udug spares no one.  
 564 The evil Udug binds (the one) who enhanced purity.  
 565 The evil Udug is indifferent to cries.  
 566 The evil Udug roams in the mountain.  
 567 I am the incantation priest, the *sangamah* of Enki.  
 568-9 The lord (Enki) sent me to him (the victim), he sent to him me, the vizier of the Abzu.  
 570 You shall not shriek behind me,  
 571 nor shall you shout after me.  
 572 O evil man, may you not lift your hand (against me).  
 572a O evil demon, may you not lift your hand (against me).  
 573 Be adjured by heaven, be adjured by earth.
- Gap
- 574 [(As for the demons) walking about in the street, pouring through the window], entering [through the door bolt];  
 575 [evil man], evil eye, [evil mouth, or] evil tongue,  
 576 [evil spell, magic], enchantment, which [wreaks] evil,  
 577 go out from [inside the house].  
 578 Be you adjured [by heaven], be you adjured [by earth].  
 579 [You may not] approach [nor must] you [return] to [the man, son] of his god.  
 580 You may [not] sit [in his chair],  
 581 [nor] lie [down in his bed],  
 582 [nor] ascend [to the roof],  
 583 [nor enter his dwelling].  
 584 [I have adjured you by heaven and earth together, so may you depart].

Gap

- 585 B (vi 1) [. . .] ᵑx¹ [. . . . .]
- 586 B [. . .] an-na ᵑx¹ [. . . .]
- 587 B [. . .] ᵑx ub¹-ta ᵑgi₄¹-g[lu]². . . .]
- 588 B ᵑx¹-a-bi DU [. . . . .]
- 589 B ub-bé-ᵑta¹ ga-ba-r[a. . . .]
- 590 B (vi 6) a ᵑhuš² x¹ ba-ra-dul-l[a. . . .]
- 591 B ᵑtúg²?-gùn-gùn²?-a-šè dul[. . . .]
- 592 B ug₄²? zú-ku₅-da ᵑdul²? [. . . . .]
- 593 B giš-šub-ba agrun-ᵑa² šub²? [. . . .]
- 594 B zi an-n[a hé-pà zi ki-a hé-pà]
- 
- 595 B (vi 11) ᵑka¹-[inim-ma udug hul-a-kam]
- Gap of c. 12 lines, with only traces preserved.
- 596 B ᵑx x¹ [. . . . .]
- 597 B gi[š-n]ú²-[da-na nam-ba]-ᵑnú²?-[dè]
- 598 B gišg[u-za-na nam-ba]-dúr-[ù-dè]
- 599 B lú-ù[lu. . .] ᵑx¹-a [. . . .]
- 600 B (vi 27) še[d7-dè² s]um-sum-ma im-ma-a[n-su₈-su₈]-ᵑge¹-[eš]
- 601 B ᵑgiš-nú-a¹ [nú]-da-ba nu-zu-meš ᵑù²? [nu-zu-meš]
- 602 B ú du₁₀ [nu-un-gu₇-eš] a du₁₀ nu-[un-na₈-na₈-eš]
- 603 B ng-AK-ᵑa¹ [. . . .] ᵑx¹ nu-dub-ba ᵑin² x¹ [. . . .]
- 604 B dam ú[r lú-ke₄ ba-r]a-an-t[a²-gi₄-gi₄-dè] (vi 32)
- 605 B [dumu] du₁₀-[ub] lú-ᵑke₄ ba-ra¹-an-t[a-zi-zi-dè]
- 606 B dumu lú ᵑé¹ [r]um₅-a-n[i-t]a ba-ra-ᵑè¹-[dè]
- 607 B ní-ba ᵑx¹ muš-gin₇ mu-ᵑun¹-sur-sur-ᵑe-dè¹
- 608 B dnin-ᵑkilim-gin₇¹ úr-é-gar₅-ra-ᵑka¹ si-ᵑim¹-si-im-bi [in-na-A]K-dè
- 609 B ᵑur-gi₄¹-gi₄-da níg igi m[u-un-ši-i]n-ᵑbar¹-[e-dè]
- 610 B (vi 38) lú ᵑhul¹ bal-bal [. . . . .]
- 611 B zi an-ᵑna hé-pà¹ [zi ki-a hé-pà]
- 612 B en-na ᵑsu¹ l[ú]dumu [dingir-ra-na] ba-ra-an-ta-r[i-en-na-aš] ba-ra-an-ta-zi-[ge-en-na-aš]
- 613 B ú ba-ra-an-da-ab-[gu₇-e] a ba-ra-an-da-[ab-nag-e]
- 614 B zi an-ki-bi-da i-[ri-pà] ha-ba-ra-du-[un]
- 
- 615 B (vi 47) ka-inim-ma udug h[ul-a-kam]
- 616 B [én é-nu-ru]
- 617 B [udug hul-gál šagaₓ(LÚ + ŠÀ) šè-ab-AK-AK]
- 618 B [maškim hul-gál ub-da gub-gub-bu]
- 619 B ᵑgidim hul gal₅-lá¹ h[ul ù nu-ku-ku-dè]

- 585 B (vi 1) [. . .] ᵑx¹ [. . . . .]
- 586 [. . .] in heaven [. . .]
- 587 [. . .] from the corner *returning?* [. . .].
- 588 . . . [. . .].
- 589 from that corner, let me [. . .].
- 590 Do not cover *raging?* water . . . .
- 591 *covering?* [. . . .] *multicoloured garment?*
- 592 The *biting?* lion? . . [. . .].
- 593 By the lot in the sanctuary being tossed [. . .] (?)
- 594 [Be adjured] by heaven, [be adjured by earth].
- 
- 595 [It is the] incantation [of the evil Udug-demon].
- Gap
- 596 . . [. . . .].
- 597 [They will not lie down in his bed]
- 598 [nor] sit [in his chair],
- 599 the man [. .] [. .].
- 600 [They (the demons) go about], submitting (the patient) to chills (?).
- 601 They do not know how to [lie] down on a bed, [they know] no sleep.
- 602 [They neither ate] good food, nor [drank] sweet water.
- 603 Misdeed [. .] . . [. .].
- 604 [They remove] the wife from the lap [of her husband],
- 605 they [lift the son] from the man's knee,
- 606 they take a man's son from his wedding house.
- 607 They . . . . are crawling around like a snake,
- 608 and they sniff at the base of the wall like a mongoose.
- 609 Together with a murderous dog, they observe (every)thing.
- 610 The evil man, . . [. .] . .
- 611 Be adjured by heaven, [be adjured by earth].
- 612 So long as you do not [withdraw or remove yourself] from the body of the man [son of his god], you must neither dine nor drink with him.
- 613 I [have adjured you] by heaven and earth together, so that [you] will depart.
- 
- 615 [It is the] incantation of the evil Udug-demon.
- 
- 616 [Enuru incantation].
- 617 [The evil Udug-demon is destructive],
- 618 [the evil bailiff-demon stands near the corner],
- 619 and the evil ghost and evil Galla-demon [do not sleep].

- 620 B (vii 2) e-ne-ne-ne ḥul-a<sup>1</sup>[meš uru-a nigin-na-meš]  
 621 B gu<sub>4</sub>-ḥde<sup>2</sup>1 é-tùr-ra [im-mi-in-gaz-e-dè]  
 622 B udu<sup>1</sup> amaš-a im-NI-i[n-šum-e-dè]  
 623 B é-dam-a-ni-ra nú-ḥa<sup>1</sup> [im-mi-in-dab<sub>5</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>-e-dè]  
 624 B úr<sup>1</sup> emeda<sup>1</sup> (UM.ME)-ta ḥdumu<sup>2</sup>1 š[u ti-a-meš]  
 625 B (vii 7) ad-da dumu-bi-t[a giš-gaz im-mi-in-AK-e-dè]  
 626 B ama dumu-bi-ta ku<sub>6</sub>-g[in<sub>7</sub> a-aba(?) im]-ḥmi-íb-sù-sù<sup>1</sup>
- 627 B e-ne-ne-ne sisku[r nu]-un-zu-meš a-ra-z[u nu-u]n-zu-meš  
 628 B ḥga<sup>1</sup> hab-hab sila-a im-[mi-in-s]i-eš  
 629 B nam-idim-ḥma<sup>1</sup>-ni in-[ni-in]-ḥdul-la<sup>1</sup> igi-ni ba-ge<sub>6</sub>-ge<sub>6</sub>  
 630 B (vii 13) lú-ra igi-ba [nu]-un-zu<sup>1</sup>  
 631 B ḥasa<sup>1</sup>-lú-hi [na]m-š[ub b]a-an-si  
 632 B su-ni ḥgig<sup>1</sup>-[ga<sup>2</sup> im-mi]-in-s[i]  
 633 B ḥnam<sup>1</sup>-šub [. . . . .]  
 634 B ḥx (x) x<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]
- Gap of 3 lines
- 634 B ḥx<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
 635 B (vii 22) ḥx<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
 636 B ḥx<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
 637 B x ḥx<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
 638 B lú [. . . . .]  
 639 B ḥx<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .] ḥx<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
 640 B (vii 27) [. . .] ḥx<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
 641 B [. . .] un ḥx<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
 642 B ḥé<sup>1</sup> du<sub>10</sub>-du<sub>10</sub>-da ḥKA<sup>2</sup> x<sup>1</sup>[. . . . .]  
 643 B udug hul a-lá hul ḥgidim hul<sup>1</sup> [maškim hul (?)]  
 644 B zi an-na hé-pà zi ḥki<sup>1</sup>-a hé-ḥpà<sup>1</sup>
- 
- 645 B ka-inim-ma udug hul-a-kam

## Forerunners to Udug-hul Tablet VII

- 646 E [é]n é-nu-ru  
 I én é-nu-ru  
 B (vii 33) én é-nu-ru  
 647 E udug hul sila-si gig-ga á-úr-da DU-DU e-sír-ra šú-šú  
 B udug hul sila-a si-ga á-úr-ḥda<sup>1</sup> DU-DU e-sír-ra šú-šú  
 I udug hul sila-si-ga ḥgig<sup>1</sup>-[. . .] á-úr-da ḥDU<sup>1</sup>-DU e-sír-ra šú-šú //tar

- 620 They are evil, [wander about in the city],  
 621 [and strike] the ox in the cattle pen,  
 622 they [slaughter] the sheep in the fold,  
 623 [and seize him lying] outside his wife's chamber.  
 624 [They take] *the child* from the nursemaid's lap.  
 625 [They murder] the father together with the child,  
 626 and pierce the mother together with (her) young like fish [in the sea].
- 627 They do [not] know prayer, they do [not] recognise supplication.  
 628 They filled the street with reeking milk.  
 629 His (the victim's) sluggishness envelops him, and darkens his eyes,  
 630 and their visage is [not] recognisable to man.  
 631 Asalluhi recited the [incantation]:  
 632 They put illness in his (the victim's) body,  
 633 the incantation [. . .].  
 . . [. . .].
- Gap
- 642 From the pleasant house (?) . . [. . .].  
 643 Evil Udug, evil Ala, evil ghost, [evil bailiff-demon(?)],  
 644 be adjured by heaven, be adjured by earth.
- 
- 645 It is the incantation of the evil Udug demon.

646 Enuru incantation.

647 The evil Udug-demon, infecting the quiet street, comes from a hidden place, overwhelming the thoroughfare.



- 648 E gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul-gál edin-na šu-bar-ra sa-gaz šu nu-gi  
 B [. . . hu]l-gál edin-<sup>1</sup>na<sup>1</sup> šu-bar-ra [. . . ] <sup>1</sup>š<sup>1</sup>u<sup>1</sup> nu-un-gi<sub>4</sub>  
 I gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul-gál edin-na šu-bar-ra sa-gaz šu nu-gi<sub>4</sub>
- 649 E ddim-me ddim-a [lú-ra sù-sù  
 B <sup>1</sup>ddim-me<sup>1</sup> ddim-a lú-ra sù-sù  
 I ddim-me ddim-a <sup>1</sup>lú<sup>1</sup>-ra sù-sù
- 650 E (i 11) [. . .] gig lipiš gig [. . .-r]a sag-gig [. . .]-ra dul-la  
 B (vii 41) šà gig lipiš gig tu-ra sag-<sup>1</sup>gig<sup>1</sup> u<sub>18</sub>-lu <sup>1</sup>lú<sup>1</sup>-ra <sup>1</sup>dul<sup>1</sup>-la  
 I šà gig lipiš gig tu-ra sag-gig u<sub>18</sub>-lu lú-ra dul-la <sup>1</sup>bi<sup>1</sup>-[ni]-<sup>1</sup>in-x-la<sup>1</sup> (?)
- 651 E [. . . . .]-la [. . . . .-r]u-uš [. . . . .]  
 B lú-ùlu pap-hal-la u<sub>4</sub>-gin<sub>7</sub> mu-un-da-ru-uš zé-na ba-ni-in-ús  
 I <sup>1</sup>lú-ùlu pap-hal-la u<sub>4</sub>-gin<sub>7</sub> mu-un-da<sup>1</sup>-ru-uš <sup>1</sup>zé-na ba-ni-in<sup>1</sup>-sù
- 652 E lú-ùlu-<sup>1</sup>bi<sup>1</sup> [. . .] i-bal-bal-<sup>1</sup>. . .  
 B lú-ùlu-bi zi-ni-ta i-bal-[b]al-e  
 I lú-<sup>1</sup>ùlu-bi zi<sup>1</sup>-ni-ta <sup>1</sup>i<sup>1</sup>-bal-bal-e-en
- 653 C (i 1) [sag-zi-gin<sub>7</sub> mu-un-zi-zi  
 E om.  
 B om.  
 I om.
- 654 C \* [ú nu-un-da-ab-g]u<sub>7</sub>-e [a nu-un-d]a-ab<sup>1</sup>-nag-e  
 E om.  
 B om.  
 I om.
- 655 E (i 19) dasal-lú-hi igi im-ma-an-[s]i  
 B (vii 48) da[sal. . . .] im-ma-an-si  
 I <sup>1</sup>dasal<sup>1</sup>-lú-hi igi im-ma-an-si  
 C (i 4) [. . .]-lú-hi igi ba-an-si
- 656 E a-a-ni den-ki-ra é-a ba-an-ši-ku<sub>4</sub> gù mu-un-na-an-dé-e  
 B [. . . . .]-<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup> ba-ši-in-ku<sub>4</sub> [. . . . .-u]n-<sup>1</sup>na-dé-e<sup>1</sup>  
 C [. . . .e]n-ki-ra é-a {a} ba-ši-in-ku<sub>4</sub> [. . . .] na-an-dé-e
- 657 E a-a-mu udug hul <sup>1</sup>sil<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>-si-gin<sub>7</sub> á-úr-da DU-DU e-sír-ra šú-šú  
 B [. . . . .]  
 C [. . . . .h]ul sila-a si-ga [. . . . .] <sup>1</sup>x x<sup>1</sup>
- 658 B [gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul-gál edin]-<sup>1</sup>na šu-bar<sup>1</sup>-r[a sa-gaz šu] <sup>1</sup>nu<sup>1</sup>-un-gi<sub>4</sub>  
 E om.  
 C [. . . . .-u]n-<sup>1</sup>gi<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>
- 659 B [d]i<sup>1</sup>m-<sup>1</sup>me d<sup>1</sup>dim-a <sup>1</sup>lú<sup>1</sup>-ra <sup>1</sup>sù-sù<sup>1</sup>  
 E om.
- 660 B (viii 4) [šà gi]g lipiš <sup>1</sup>gig tu-ra sag<sup>1</sup> gig [u<sub>18</sub>-lu] lú-ra dul-la  
 E om.
- 661 B [lú-ùlu pap]-<sup>1</sup>hal-la u<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>-gin<sub>7</sub> mu-un-da-ru-uš [zé-na] <sup>1</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>-ni-in-ús  
 E om.

- 648 The evil Galla-demon, released in the steppe, the unsparing robber,
- 649 the Dimme and Dima-demons who spatter the victim,
- 650 internal disease and stricture, sickness, headache, and the Ala-demon covering the patient,
- 651 (all) agitated the distraught man like a storm and sprinkled him with gall.
- 652 That patient will progressively lose his vitality,
- 653 undulating [like a wave],
- 654 [he will neither be able to] dine [nor] drink.
- 655 Asalluhi took note,
- 656 and entered the temple, to his father Ea, saying,
- 657 “My father, the evil Udug-demon, *as if* in a quiet street (sic) comes from a hidden place, overwhelming the thoroughfare.
- 658 [The evil Galla-demon], released in the [steppe], [the] unsparing [robber],
- 659 the Dimme and Dima-demons who spatter the victim,
- 660 [internal] disease and stricture, sickness, headache, and the [Ala-demon] covering the patient,
- 661 agitated the distraught man like a storm, and sprinkled him with gall,

- 662 B [lú-ùlu-bi zi-ni-t]a lú bal-bal-e  
E om.
- 663 E a-rá-min-kam-ma-aš ʾù-ub<sup>1</sup>-dug<sub>4</sub>  
B [. . . . .]-aš ʾù<sup>1</sup>-ub-dug<sub>4</sub>
- 664 E [a-na ì-ìb-A]K-en-na-bi nu-zu [. . . . .]-ìb-gi-gi  
B [. . . . .]-zu a-na ba-ni-ìb-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>
- 665 E (i 30) [den-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> dum]u-ni [. . . . .h]i [. . . . .]  
B (viii 11) [. . . . . das]al-lú-hi mu-un-na-[an-n]i-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>  
C [. . . . .-h]i [. . . . .-g]i<sub>4</sub>
- 666 E dumu-mu a-na nu-e-zu a-na a-ra-ab-dah-e-en  
B [. . . . .] ʾa<sup>1</sup>-ra-ab-dah-e
- 667 E dasal-lú-hi a-na nu-e-zu a-na a-ra-ab-dah-e-en  
B om.
- 668 E níg gá-e ì-zu-a-mu ù za-e in-ga-e-zu  
B [. . . . .]-mu ù za-e in-ga-ʾe-zu<sup>1</sup>
- 669 E gen-na dumu-mu dasal-lú-hi  
B [. . . . .] ʾdasal<sup>1</sup>-lú-hi
- 670 E (ii 10) a an-za-am-ma ù-me-ni-dé  
B (viii 16) [. . . . .]-ma ʾù<sup>1</sup>-me-ni-dé  
J a an-za-am-ma ù-me-ni-dé
- 671 E giššinig úin-nu-uš šà-ba ù-me-ni-šub  
B [. . . . .] ʾin-nu-uš<sup>1</sup> šà-ba ù-me-ni-gar  
J giššinig úin-nu-uš šà-ba ù-me-ni-šub
- 672 B [nam-šu]b ʾeridu<sup>ki</sup><sup>1</sup>-ga mu-un-si  
E om.  
J om.
- 673 E lú-ba ù-me-ni-sig [. . .]-ʾna gi-izi-lá<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
B [. . .b]a ʾù<sup>1</sup>-me-ni-ʾsig<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .iz]i-ʾlá ù<sup>1</sup>-me-ni-è  
J lú-ba ù-me-ni-sig níg-nam gi-izi-lá ù-me-ni-ʾè<sup>1</sup>
- 674 E ʾnam-tar su lú<sup>1</sup>-k[a?] ʾi<sup>1</sup>-gál-l[a] hé-em-ma-ra-an-z[i-z]i  
B [. . . . .]-ʾgál<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>1</sup> hé-em-ma-ra-zi-z[i]  
J nam-tar su lú-ka gál-la-àm hé-em-ma-ra-an-zi-zi  
N [. . . . .] ʾka<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>-la [. . . . .]  
C [. . . . . z]i
- 675 E (ii 19) urudu níg-kalag-ga ur-sag an-ʾna-ke<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>  
B (viii 22) [. . . . .ka]lag-ʾga ur-sag<sup>1</sup> an-na-ke<sub>4</sub>  
J urudu níg-kalag-ga ur-sag an-ʾna -ke<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>  
N [. . . . .g]a ur-sag an-na-ke<sub>4</sub>  
C (i 12) [. . . . .k]e<sub>4</sub>
- 676 E za-pa-ág hu-luh-ha-ni níg-hul ba-ab-ùr-re  
B [. . .]-ʾpa-ág hu<sup>1</sup>-luh-ʾha<sup>1</sup> [. . .]-ʾhul<sup>1</sup> bí-ib-bu-re  
J za-pa-ág hu-luh-ha-ni níg-hul ba-ab-ùr-re

- 662 (the demon being) the one who continually makes [that man lose his vitality].”
- 663 When he (Asalluhi) spoke a second time:
- 664 “I do not know [what] I should do about it; what can relieve him?”
- 665 [Enki] answers his son Asalluhi:
- 666 “My son, what do you not know, and what could I add to it?”
- 667 Asalluhi, what do you not know, and what could I add to it?”
- 668 Whatever I know, you also know.
- 669 Go, my son, Asalluhi,
- 670 pour water in an *anzam*-cup,
- 671 and put in it tamarisk and the *innuš*-plant.”
- 672 (He recited the Eridu [incantation]).
- 673 Calm the patient, and bring out the censer and torch for him,
- 674 so that the Namtar demon existing in a man's body, may depart from it.
- 675-677 As for the copper drum — the ‘hero of heaven’ —
- 676 (its<sup>1</sup> terrifying noise drives away evil)

- N za-p[a. . . . .]  
 677 E ki za-pa-ág sum-mu ù-me-si sag-tu-uk-zu hé-a  
 B 「ki za-pa-ág<sup>1</sup> sum-mu ù-me-ni-túm<sup>1</sup> [. . . .] -「zu<sup>1</sup> hé-a  
 J ki za-pa-ág sum-mu ù-me-「si<sup>1</sup> sag-tu-「uk-zu<sup>1</sup> hé-a  
 N om.  
 678 B [. . . . .] 「den-ki<sup>1</sup>-ga-ke<sub>4</sub>  
 J tu<sub>6</sub>-du<sub>11</sub>-ga inim den-ki-ga-ke<sub>4</sub>  
 N [. . . .g]a in[im. . . . .]  
 E om.  
 679 E urudu níg-kalag-「ga<sup>1</sup> ur-sag an-na-k[e<sub>4</sub>]  
 B [. . . . .] 「an-na-ke<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>  
 J urudu níg-kalag-ga ur-sag an-「na-ke<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>  
 N [. . . . .-g]a ur-sag an-na-k[e<sub>4</sub>]  
 680 E (ii 28) za-pa-ág me-lám-m[a] 「ù<sup>1</sup>-um-ma-da[h-. .]  
 B (viii 29) [. . . .] 「me-lám<sup>?</sup>-ke<sub>4</sub><sup>?</sup>[. . . .da]h<sup>?</sup>-e  
 J za-「pa-ág me-lám-ma<sup>1</sup> ù -[. . . . .]  
 N [. . . . .]  
 681 E udug hul a-lá hul ha-ba-ra-è  
 B [. . . . .]  
 J u[dug. .] 「a-lá hul<sup>1</sup> [. . .r]a-「è<sup>1</sup>  
 N [. .hu]l a-l[á. . . . .]  
 682 E gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul ha-ba-ra-è  
 B [. . . . .h]a- (*vacat*)  
 J [. .hu]l gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul [. . . .b]a-ra-è  
 N [. . . .] 「gal<sub>5</sub><sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
 683 E dingir hul maškim hul ha-ba-ra-è  
 B [. . . . .h]a- (*vacat*)  
 J [. .] 「hul<sup>1</sup> maškim hul 「ha<sup>1</sup>-ba-ra-è  
 684 E inim hul uš<sub>11</sub> hul-dím-ma ha-ba-ra-è  
 B [. . . . .] ha- (*vacat*)  
 685 E (iii 9) ddim-me ddim-a lú-ra sù-sù ha-ba-「ra<sup>1</sup>-è  
 B om.  
 686 E šà gig lip[iš] gi[g] tu-ra s[ag] gi[g]  
 B [. . . . .t]u-「ra<sup>1</sup> sag gig  
 687 E u<sub>18</sub>-lu lú-r[a] 「dul<sup>1</sup>-l[a] ha-ba-ra-è  
 B [. . . . .]-la ha- (*vacat*)  
 688 E [zi dingir] 「gal<sup>1</sup>-gal-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> [hé-e]-pà 「ha-ba<sup>1</sup>-[ra-du]-un (om.)  
 B [. . . . . ha-ba]-「ra-du<sup>1</sup>-un hé-e-pà [ha-ba-ra-an-  
 su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge]-eš  
 689 B [silim-ma-na šu si]g<sub>5</sub>-ga dingir-ra-ni-「šè<sup>1</sup> [hé-en-ši-in-g]i<sub>4</sub>-g[i<sub>4</sub>]  
 E om.  
 690 E ka-inim-ma-u[dug hu]l-a-kam

- 677 set it where it gives off noise, so it can be your protector.  
 679 When the copper drum — the 'hero of heaven' —  
 678-680 adds its fearsome noise to the incantation, the word of Enki, (it is)  
 681 so that the evil Udug-demon and evil Ala-demon may depart;  
 682 so that the evil ghost and evil Galla-demon may depart;  
 683 so that the evil god and evil bailiff-demon may depart;  
 684 so that the evil word and spell-caster may depart;  
 685 so that the Dimme and Dima-demons, who spatter the victim, may  
 depart,  
 686 and so that internal illness and stricture, sickness, headache,  
 687 and the Ala-demon covering the victim, may depart.  
 688 Be you adjured [by the] great gods, so that you depart. [And  
 indeed], they [will have departed]!  
 689 [In his well-being, may he] return to the benevolent [hand] of his  
 personal god.  
 690 It is the incantation of the evil Udug-demon.

- B [ . . . . . ]  
 691 E (iii 20) én é-nu-ru  
 B (ii 44) 「én é<sup>1</sup>-nu-ru  
 692 E udug hul a-lá hul lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a-šè sila-a gib-ba  
 B u[dug . . .]á 「hul<sup>1</sup> lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a-šè sila-a gib-ba  
 693 E gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a-šè e-sír-ra gib-ba  
 B gi[dim. . . . .] 「hul<sup>1</sup> lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a-šè e-sír-ra gib-ba  
 694 E u<sub>4</sub> ka-ša-an-ša-ša níg-na-me nu-tag<sub>4</sub>-tag<sub>4</sub>  
 B 「u<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup> k[a. . . . .] 「níg<sup>1</sup>-nam-e nu-tag<sub>4</sub>-tag<sub>4</sub>  
 695 E (iii 30) [h]ul-gál lú igi huš-a 「me<sup>1</sup>-lám-ma zà-「KÉŠ<sup>1</sup>  
 B (ii 48) [ . . . . . ]lá]m-ma zà-KÉŠ  
 696 E [ug<sub>4</sub>] ka-du<sub>8</sub>-a še-ga nu-un-zu-a  
 B [ . . . . . ]u]n-「zu-a<sup>1</sup>  
 697 B [lú-ra hul-gál-ta mul-gin<sub>7</sub> sur-ru-d]a  
 E om.  
 698 B [lú šu-lá-e šu nu-un-bar-re]  
 E om.  
 699 B [lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a é-a-ni-šè gen]-「a<sup>1</sup>  
 E om.  
 700 B \* [lú-ùlu ba-te šu-na ì-in-tag]  
 E om.  
 700a B [egir-bi-šè mu-un-dù é-a-ni-šè ba-an-te-ge<sub>26</sub>]  
 E om.  
 700b B [giš-ge-en-na-ni ba-an-da-ha-lam]  
 E om.  
 700c B [igi-ni ì-bad-bad lú igi nu-un-bar-re]  
 E om.  
 700d B [géštu-ga-ni gál-tag<sub>4</sub> lú-ùlu-šè géštu nu-tuk-tuk]  
 E om.  
 700e B [lú-ùlu-bé šu nam-tar-ra-ka hul-lu-bé mu-un-kúš-ù]  
 E om.  
 700f B [á-sàg gig-ga mi-ni<sup>?</sup>-in<sup>?</sup>-šú-šú]  
 E om.  
 701 B [udug hul a-lá hul lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a-šè sila-a gib-ba]  
 E om.  
 702 B 「gidim<sup>1</sup> hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul [lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a-šè e-sír-ra gib-ba]  
 E om.  
 703 B u<sub>4</sub> ka-ša-an-ša-ša níg-[nam-e nu-tag<sub>4</sub>-tag<sub>4</sub>]  
 E om.  
 704 B hul-gál lú igi huš-a [me-lám-ma zà-KÉŠ]  
 C hul[ . . . . . ] me-lá[m . . . KÉŠ]  
 lem-[nu. . . . .]  
 E om.

- 691 Enuru incantation.  
 692 The evil Udug-demon or evil Ala-demon obstruct the man  
 walking in the street at night  
 693 and the evil ghost or evil Galla-demon block the man walking  
 at night in the thoroughfare,  
 694 an overpowering storm sparing nothing.  
 695 The evil is one (whose) angry face is contorted with an awe-  
 inspiring aura  
 696 is a gaping-mouthed [lion] who knows no obedience.  
 697 [It flashes, sinister and star-like, towards the victim,]  
 698 [the one who ties (the victim's) hands, not releasing him].  
 699 [As for the man walking home at night],  
 700 [(the demon) approached the victim and touched his hand].  
 700a [He (the demon) followed behind as (the man) approaches his  
 house,]  
 700b [and (the demon) then destroyed his limbs.]  
 700c [Though his eyes are open, the man cannot see anybody,]  
 700d [and although his ears are open he hears no one.]  
 700e [That man suffers horribly from fate (lit. the 'hand of  
 Namtar').]  
 700f [The Asag-demon sorely overwhelms him.]  
 701 [The evil Udug-demon or evil Ala-demon obstruct the man  
 walking at night in the street],  
 702 the evil ghost or evil Galla demon [block the man walking at night  
 in the thoroughfare],  
 703 an overpowering storm [sparing nothing].  
 704 The evil is one whose angry face [is contorted with awe-inspiring  
 aura]

- 705 B (iii 4) ug<sub>4</sub> ka-du<sub>8</sub>-a š[e-ga nu-un-zu-a]  
 C (ii 3) ug<sub>4</sub> ka-[ . . . . . u]n-zu-a  
 E om.
- 706 E lú-ra hul-gál-ta mul-gin<sub>7</sub> sur-ru-da  
 B lú-ra hul-gál-ta mu[l. . . . . ]  
 C lú-ra h[ul. . . mu]l-<sup>7</sup>gin<sub>7</sub> sur-ru-da<sup>1</sup>
- 707 E lú šu-lá-a šu nu-un-bar-re  
 B lú šu-lá-e šu nu-[ . . . . . ]  
 C lú šu-lá-[ . . . . . ]  
 [x<sup>1</sup>[ . . ]
- 708 E [lú-ge<sub>6</sub><sup>1</sup>-sá-a é-<sup>7</sup>a<sup>1</sup>-ni-šè gen-a  
 B lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a é-a-[ . . . . . ]  
 C lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-s[á. . . . . ]
- 709 E lú-[ù]u ba-te š[u-n]a i-in-tag  
 B lú-zu ba-te šu-[ . . . . . ]  
 C lú ba-[ . ] šu-na [ . . . . . ]  
 a-[me-lu] šu-<sup>7</sup>a<sup>1</sup>-<sup>7</sup>t[im i]t-he-<sup>7</sup>e<sup>1</sup>
- 710 E (iv 10) [eg]ir-bi-šè mu-un-dù [é<sup>1</sup>-a-ni-šè ba-an-te-ge<sub>26</sub>  
 B (iii 9) egir-bi-šè mu-u[n-. . . . . ]  
 C (ii 9-10) [e]gir-bi-šè mu-<sup>7</sup>un<sup>1</sup>-d[ù] é-a-ni-šè ba-an-gen  
 it-ta-lak
- 711 E giš-<sup>7</sup>ge-en<sup>1</sup>-na-ni ba-<sup>7</sup>an-da<sup>1</sup>-ha-<sup>7</sup>lam<sup>1</sup>  
 B giš-ge-en-ge-n[a. . . . . ]  
 C giš-ge-en-ge-na-na ba-an-da-ha-lam  
 uh-tál-liq
- 712 E igi-ni bad-bad lú igi nu-un-bar-r[e]  
 B igi-ni i-bad-b[ad. . . . . ]  
 C igi-ni i-bad-bad lú [igi nu<sup>1</sup>-un-bar-re  
 pé-ta-ma <sup>7</sup>ma<sup>1</sup>-an-ma ul i-na-tal
- 713 E [géštu<sup>1</sup>-ga-ni gál[ ] bi-[tag<sub>4</sub>] lú-ù[lu-šè géštu n]u-t[uk<sup>?</sup>-tuk]  
 B géštu-ga-ni gál-t[ag<sub>4</sub>. . . . . ]  
 C [géšt]u-ga-ni gál-tag<sub>4</sub>-a [lú-a-šè géš]tu nu-un-tuk-tuk  
 uz-<sup>7</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>-ma [ . . ] ma-an-ma ul i-ši-me
- 714 E lú-ùlu-<sup>7</sup>bé<sup>1</sup> š[u nam-ta]r-ra-ka hul-lu-bé [mu-un-kú]š-ù  
 B lú-ùlu-bé šu nam-tar-r[a. . . . . ]  
 C [ . ]-<sup>7</sup>ùlu<sup>1</sup>-bi šu nam-tar-ra-ka-na [ . . . ] <sup>7</sup>mu<sup>1</sup>-un-kúš-ù  
 [ . . . ]-<sup>7</sup>x<sup>1</sup>
- 715 E (iv 19) á-sàg gig-g[a] mu-un-šú-šú  
 B (iii 14) á-sàg gig-ga m[i-. . . . . ]  
 C (ii 19) [ . . . ]-<sup>7</sup>ga<sup>1</sup> níg-gig mu-un-šú-šú  
 mar-ší-iš is-sà-háp-šú

- 705 is a gaping-mouthed lion who knows [no] obedience.
- 706 It flashes, sinister and star-like, towards the victim,
- 707 the one who ties (the victim's) hands, not releasing him.
- 708 As for the man walking home at night,
- 709 (the demon) approached the victim and touched his hand.
- 710 He (the demon) followed behind as (the man) approaches his house,
- 711 and (the demon) then destroyed his limbs.
- 712 Though his eyes are open, the man cannot see anybody,
- 713 and although his ears are open he hears no one.
- 714 That man suffers horribly from fate (lit. the 'hand of Namtar').
- 715 The Asag demon sorely overwhelms him.

- 716 B a-<sup>r</sup>á<sup>1</sup>-mìn-kam-ma-aš <sup>r</sup>ù<sup>1</sup>-[ub-dug<sub>4</sub>]  
E om.  
C om.
- 717 B a-na íb-<sup>r</sup>AK<sup>1</sup>-en-na nu-ù-zu a-na b[a-ni-íb-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>]  
E om.  
C om.
- 718 B <sup>r</sup>den-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> dumu-ni<sup>1</sup> <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi mu-na-ni-íb-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>  
E om.  
C om.
- 719 B [dumu]-mu <sup>r</sup>a-na<sup>1</sup> nu-e-zu a-na a-<sup>r</sup>ra<sup>1</sup>-ab-dah-e-en  
E om.  
C om.
- 720 B (iii 19) <sup>r</sup>dasal-lú-hi a-na nu-e-zu<sup>1</sup> a-na (*vacat*)  
E om.  
C om.
- 721 E <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi <sup>r</sup>igi im-ma-an-si<sup>1</sup>  
C [. . . .]ú-hi igi ba-an-si  
B om.
- 722 E níg gá-e ì-zu-a-mu ù za-e in-ga-e-zu  
B níg [g]á-e [.]zu-a-mu ù <sup>r</sup>za-e<sup>1</sup> in-ga-e-zu  
C [. . . . .z]u-a-mu za-e in-ga-zu
- 723 E gen-na dumu-mu <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi <sup>d</sup>ughuš-sahár-ra ù-me-ni-si  
B [. . . . .] <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi [. . .]-<sup>r</sup>ni<sup>1</sup> [.] <sup>r</sup>šu<sup>1</sup> ù-me-<sup>r</sup>ti<sup>1</sup>  
C <sup>r</sup>gen-na<sup>1</sup> dumu-mu <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi <sup>d</sup>ugsahár-ra šu ù-me-e-ti
- 724 E a-gúb-ba <sup>d</sup>en-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> ù-me-ni-túm  
B [. . . . . .k]e<sub>4</sub> <sup>r</sup>ù<sup>1</sup>-me-e-<sup>r</sup>túm<sup>1</sup>  
C a-gúb-ba <sup>d</sup>en-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> ù-me-ni-túm
- 725 E (iv 27) nam-šub eridu<sup>ki</sup>-ga ù-me-ni-si  
B (iii 24) <sup>r</sup>nam-šub eridu<sup>ki</sup><sup>1</sup>-ga <sup>r</sup>ù<sup>1</sup>-me-<sup>r</sup>ni<sup>1</sup>-si  
C (ii 25) nam-šub eridu<sup>ki</sup>-ga ù-me-ni-<sup>r</sup>si<sup>1</sup>
- 726 E lú-ùlu [dumu dingir]-ra-na giš-nú-k[a-na]-ba ù-me-ni-[s]ù-sù  
B <sup>r</sup>lú-ùlu-bi dumu<sup>1</sup> dingir-ra-na giš-nú-ka-na-ba a ù-me-<sup>r</sup>ni-sù-sù<sup>1</sup>  
C [l]ú<sup>2</sup>-ùlu dumu dingir-ra-na giš-nú-da-ne-ne [. .] ù-me-ni-sù  
*ana? i-lí-šú i + na?? er-ši-šu*
- 727 E urudu níg-kalag-[.] ur-sag an-na-ke<sub>4</sub>  
B urudu níg-<sup>r</sup>kalag<sup>1</sup>-ga ur-sag <sup>r</sup>an<sup>1</sup>-na-ke<sub>4</sub>  
C [. . .-ní]g-ka[lag. . u]r-[sa]g-[an-na]-<sup>r</sup>ke<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>
- 728 E gišma-nu gištukul kalag-ga-ta  
B gišma-nu gištukul <sup>r</sup>kalag<sup>1</sup>-ga-ta
- 729 E za-pa-ág me-lam-ma-ni hu-mu-ra-ab-dah-e-en  
B za-pa-ág á <sup>r</sup>ù<sup>1</sup>-tah-<sup>r</sup>e<sup>1</sup>

- 716 When he (Asalluhi) spoke a second time:
- 717 “I do not know what I should do about it; what [can relieve him]?”
- 718 Enki answers his son Asalluhi:
- 719 “My [son], what do you not know, and what could I add to it?”
- 720 Asalluhi, what do you not know and what (can I add to it)?”
- 721 Asalluhi took note.
- 722 “Whatever I know, you also know.
- 723 Go, my son, Asalluhi, fill/take a (*huš*)-*sahar* vessel,
- 724 bring the holy water(-basin) of Enki,
- 725 and recite the Eridu incantation.
- 726 As for the man, son of his god, sprinkle water on his (var. their) bed.
- 727 And as for the copper drum — the ‘hero of heaven’ —
- 728 with the *manu*-wood, the powerful instrument,
- 729 may you increase its fearsome noise.

- 730 E (v 4-5) zì-sur-ra en-nu-un kalag-ga ù-me-ni-sur  
B (iii 29) zì-sur-ra en-nu-un kalag-ga ù-me-[. . .]
- 731 E ká-na bar<sub>7</sub>-bar<sub>7</sub>-a zì-sur-ra ù-me-ni-sur  
B ká bar<sub>7</sub>-bar<sub>7</sub>-a zì-<sup>l</sup>sur<sup>l</sup>-ra <sup>l</sup>ù<sup>l</sup>-[. . . .su]r
- 732 E gišig é-e-ka gišsuhub<sub>4</sub> é-e-ka zì-dub-dub-bu ù-me-ni-dub-dub-bu  
B gišig é-e gišsuhub<sub>4</sub> é-e zì-[. . . .]-bi (om.)
- 733 E [udu]g hul a-lá hul (om.) [lú]-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a-šè sila-a gib-ba  
B udug hul a-lá hul gidim [hul gal<sub>5</sub>-]á hul lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá-a-šè e-s[í-r-ra gi]b-  
ba
- 734 E [. . .] dingir-gal-gal-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> [. . .]-pà  
B sag-ba-a dingir-gal-gal-e-n[e-] <sup>l</sup>e<sup>l</sup>-ne-pà
- 735 E (v 16) [. . .]-<sup>l</sup>gál-e é-a<sup>l</sup> na-an-gub-bé  
B (iii 35) níg hul-gál-e é-[.] <sup>l</sup>na<sup>l</sup>-gub-bé
- 736 E níg hul-gál-e é-a na-an-KU-a  
B [ní]g hul-gál-e é-[.] na-ús-e
- 737 E gišig é-e-ka nam-mu-un-da-an-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè  
B [. .]ig-a nam-[. -u]n-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>
- 738 B [giš]suhub<sub>4</sub>-e [nam-mu-u]n-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>  
E om.
- 739 E da lú è-da-ta nam-mu-un-da-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè  
B <sup>l</sup>da lú<sup>l</sup> è-d[è na]m-ba-k[u<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>]  
C [. . . . .] <sup>l</sup>nam-ba<sup>l</sup>-k[u<sub>4</sub>. . . . .]
- 740 E (v 22) gišgu-za-na nam-ba-dúr-ù-dè  
B (iii 40) gišgu-za-na [. . .]-<sup>l</sup>ù<sup>l</sup>-dè  
C (iii 2) gišgu-za-na nam-mu-[. . . . .]
- 741 E giš-<sup>l</sup>nú-da<sup>l</sup>-na nam-ba- <nú> -ù-dè  
B giš-nú-da-n[a. . . . .]-dè  
C giš-nú-<sup>l</sup>da<sup>l</sup>-na nam-ba-n[ú. . .]
- 742 E ùr-šè nam-[ba-ba]l-le-dè  
B ùr-šè [. . . . .d]è  
C ùr-šè nam-ba-è-d[è]
- 743 E é-ki-tuš-a-na nam-ba-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè  
B é-ki-tuš-<sup>l</sup>šè<sup>l</sup> [. . . . .]  
C é-ki-tuš-šè nam-ba-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-d[è]
- 744 E zì <sup>l</sup>dingir gal-gal-e-ne<sup>l</sup>-ke<sub>4</sub> i-<sup>l</sup>re-pà ha-ba-ra-du-un<sup>l</sup>  
B om.  
C [. .d]ingir gal-gal-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> [. .r]e-pà ha-ba-ra-du-un
- 745 E (v 29) zì an-na hé-pà zì ki-a <sup>l</sup>hé<sup>l</sup>-pà  
B (iii 44) zì an-na hē-p[à. . . . .]  
C (iii 6) [z]i an-na hé-pà zì ki-a hé-p[à]

- 730 Cast a magic circle of flour as a strong guard,  
731 as it is kindled at the (var. his) gate, cast the magic circle of flour,  
732 and pour out *zidubdub*-flour at both the door and door-bolt of the house.  
733 As for the evil Udug or evil Ala-demon, [evil] ghost or evil [Galla-demon], who obstructs the man walking in the street at night,  
734 the oath of the great gods has adjured them.  
735 May whatever is evil not stand in the house,  
736 may whatever is evil not follow (var. sit?) in(to) the house.  
737 May it not enter the door of the house,  
738 [nor] enter at the door-bolt;  
739 may it not be entering beside him as he goes out,  
740 nor be sitting in his chair,  
741 nor may it lie on his bed,  
742 nor be ascending the roof,  
743 nor be entering his sitting room.  
744 I have adjured you by the oath of the great gods, so that you depart.  
745 Be adjured by heaven, be adjured by earth.

- 746 E ka-inim-ma u[dug hul-a-k]am
- 
- B ka-inim-ma [. . . . .]
- 
- C (ruling)
- 747 E [én é-nu-ru]
- 748 E [. . . . .] hul [. . . . .] ᵑx<sup>1</sup> hul
- 749 E [. . . . .]-zu [. . .] ᵑx<sup>1</sup> ᵑé<sup>1</sup>-ta è
- 750 E (vi 6-7) [šú<sup>2</sup>]-ᵑa<sup>2</sup>-ni<sup>2</sup> é-gal-ta ù-mi-in-gar
- 751 E urudu-gaba é-gal-ta è-a šu-a im-mi-in-gar
- 752 E ur gi<sub>17</sub>-g[e] zú mu-ni-i[b-kud]
- 753 E ur babbar-r[a<sup>2</sup>] uzu mu-un-na-an-d[ul]
- E ur sa<sub>5</sub> ur-dib uz[u] zú in-ga-[kud]
- 755 E (vi 16) su an-na ᵑx<sup>1</sup> an [. . .]
- 756 E ᵑx ni<sup>2</sup> igi ᵑx x<sup>1</sup> [. . .]
- 757 E [. . . . .]
- 758 E [. . . . .]i)n-be<sub>6</sub>
- 759 E [. . . . .] ᵑx<sup>1</sup>-da
- 760 E (vi<sub>2</sub>21) [. . .] ᵑx x<sup>1</sup>-a
- 761 E lú-ra lú šu nu-túm
- 762 E ᵑx lú x le<sup>1</sup>
- 763 E ᵑx x x e<sup>2</sup>-ne<sup>2</sup>
- 764 E ᵑx<sup>1</sup> ᵑnanna NE<sup>2</sup> [. . .] ᵑnin<sup>1</sup>-dagal-le-zu
- 765 E (vi 27) [. . .] ᵑx ᵑ<sup>1</sup> ni-IN-si-na [gal]-zu dingir-re-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> lú mu-un-ši-gi-gi
- 766 E ᵑasal-lú-hi dumu eridu<sup>ki</sup>-ga-ᵑke<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup> [t]u<sub>6</sub>-tu<sub>6</sub>-e abzu-[erid]u<sup>ki</sup>-ga-ta  
[nam]-mu-un-da-búr-re
- 767 B (iii 46) ᵑén é<sup>1</sup>-[. . .]
- C (iii 9) [. . .] é-nu-ru
- 768 B udug ᵑhul a lá hul<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .] kur-ta [. . .]
- C [. . .] hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul kur-ta im-ta-è  
*iš-tu er-ᵑše-tim<sup>1</sup> ú-šú-ni*
- 769 B du<sub>6</sub>-kù kur-idim-[. . . . .]
- C du<sub>6</sub>-kù kur-idim-ta šà ᵑi-im-ta<sup>1</sup>-è
- 770 B (iii 50) [a]n-na nu-u[n-. . . . .]
- C (iii 13) an-na nu-u[n-z]u-meš ki-a nu-un-z[u-meš]
- 771 B [. . .]-ba nu-[. . . . .]
- C gub-ba nu-un-ᵑzu<sup>1</sup>-m[eš] tuš-a nu-un-zu-meš
- 772 B [. . .]-ᵑx<sup>1</sup> nu-[. . . . .]
- C su<sub>8</sub>-ba ki-tuš-ka mu-ni-in-ra-ᵑaš<sup>1</sup>  
*re-é-a a-šar ra-ᵑba<sup>2</sup>-š<sup>1</sup> i-du<sup>1</sup>-ku*

- 746 It is the incantation [of the evil] Udug-demon.
- 
- 747 [Enuru incantation].
- 748 The evil [. . .] evil . [. . .]
- 749 [. . .] .[. . .] going from the house,
- 750 [. . .] . . . . .
- 751 He grasped the . . . . while departing from the palace.
- 752 The black dog bit,
- 753 the white dog [concealed] the meat (?)
- 754 and the red dog, the 'lion', also [gnawed] the flesh.
- 761 No one laid a hand on the victim.
- 762 . . . . .
- 763 . . . . .
- 764 . . ᵑNanna . [. . .]Nindagalzu,
- 765 [. . .] ᵑNinisinna, the wise one of the gods, introduces the patient.
- 766 Asalluhi, son of Eridu, [will see fit to] free him with the incantation  
of the Abzu of [Eridu].
- Gap
- 767 Enuru incantation.
- 768 The evil Udug, evil Ala, evil ghost, and evil Galla-demons came  
out of the Netherworld.
- 769 From the holy mound — the distant mountain — they emerged  
(from its) midst.
- 770 In heaven they are not known, nor on earth [are they] known,
- 771 neither standing nor sitting are they recognised.
- 772 They struck down<sup>1</sup> the shepherd in (his) reclining-place,



- 773 C udul ki-udul-ka mu-ni-in-ra-aš  
 774 C guruš ki-mè-ta mu-ni-i[n]-ra-aš  
 775 C (iii 22) ki-sikil ama<sub>5</sub>-ni-ta mu-ni-<sup>1</sup>in<sup>1</sup>-ra-aš  
*ina maš-ta-ki-šá*  
 776 C di<sub>4</sub>-di<sub>4</sub>-lá ki-<sup>1</sup>ešemen<sup>1</sup>-ta mu-ni-in-ra-aš  
 777 C šul dingir nu-tuku-ra bar-šè mu-un-na-tag-meš  
*ana la be-el DINGIR.M[EŠ] ana zum-ri-šu [x<sup>2</sup>] šu ti*  
 778 C níg-gig níg hul su-na mi-ni-in-gar-re-eš  
*ma-ru-uš-tam ina zumri(SU)<sup>ri</sup>-šú iš-šu-u*  
 779 C lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu nú-a-ba <sup>1</sup>ba<sup>2</sup>-an<sup>2</sup>-[d]a<sup>2</sup>-zi-zi  
 [. . . in/i]-<sup>1</sup>na-sa-hu<sup>1</sup>
- Gap of approximately 10 lines
- 780 B (iv 1) a-n[a íb-AK-en-na nu-ù-zu a-na ba-ni-íb-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>]  
 781 B <sup>d</sup>en-[ki-ke<sub>4</sub> dumu-ni <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi mu-na-ni-íb-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>]  
 782 B dumu-m[u a-na nu-e-zu a-na a-ra-ab-dah-e-en]
- Gap of 3 lines (see Commentary)
- 783 B ge[n-na dumu-mu <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi. . . .]  
 784 B \* a [huš-àm a <sup>i</sup>digna a <sup>i</sup>dburanun šà-bi . . .]  
 785 B (iv 9) <sup>1</sup>giš<sup>1</sup>[šinig úin-nu-uš šà-bi u-me-ni-šub]
- Gap
- 786 B urudu <sup>1</sup>níg-kalag-ga<sup>1</sup> u[r-sag an-na-ke<sub>4</sub>]  
 787 B za-pa-ág m[e-lám-a-ni ù-um-ma-gar-gar]  
 788 B udug hul a-lá hu[l gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul su-na(var. bi) ha-ba-an-zi-zi]
- 789 B z<sup>i</sup>še-muš<sub>5</sub>-a [níg-gig gidim-ma-ke<sub>4</sub>]  
 790 B (iv 18) ki<sup>1</sup> giš-nú-da-n[a-ke<sub>4</sub> ù-me-ni-hur]  
 791 B udug hul a-lá h[ul gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul] lú-ra<sup>1</sup> [nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-en]
- 792 B gištukul gišma-nu [sag-bi ù-me-ni-gar]  
 793 B udug hul dib-b[a bar-šè hé-em-ta-gub]  
 794 B níg-gig níg-[AK-a nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè]
- 795 B ka-inim-m[a udug hul-a-kam]
- 796 B (iv 25) <sup>1</sup>én é<sup>1</sup>-[nu-ru]  
 F (ii<sup>1</sup> 2) [én] <sup>1</sup>é<sup>1</sup>-nu-ru  
 C (iv 1) én <sup>1</sup>é<sup>1</sup>-[nu-ru]  
 797 F [. . .] edin-na sug-a  
 C udug hul edin-n[a. . . .]

- 773 they struck down the herdsman in (his) pen,  
 774 they struck down the soldier on the battlefield,  
 775 they struck down the young woman in her apartment,  
 776 and struck down the children in the playground.  
 777 They attacked the body of the hero who has no personal god,  
 778 and set trouble and evil in his body.
- 779 They made people get up as they were sleeping.
- Gap
- 780 ["I do not know] what [I should do — what will relieve him?"]  
 781 Enki [answered his son Asalluhi:]  
 782 "My son, what do you not know? What can I add to it?"
- Gap
- 783 Go, [my son Asalluhi, *take a ritual vessel*],  
 784 [*pour into it* the red] water, [the water of the Tigris and Euphrates];  
 785 [put in it the tamarisk and *innuš*-plant],
- Gap
- 786 When the strong copper drum — the ['Hero of Heaven'] —  
 787 [may boom out its fearsome] noise  
 788 (it is) so that the evil Udug or Ala-demon, [evil ghost or Galla-demon withdraw from his body/remove their body].  
 789 With *šemuš*-flour, [which is unpleasant for a ghost],  
 790 [encircle] the bed's location.  
 791 O evil Udug or Ala-demon, [evil ghost, or Galla-demon, may you not approach] the man!  
 792 [Place] the *manu* wood instrument [at the head (of the bed)],  
 793 so that the passing evil Udug-demon [should stand aside].  
 794 [May] sickness and [spell not approach].
- 795 [It is the] incantation [of the evil Udug-demon].
- 796 Enuru incantation.
- 797 The evil Udug is standing in the desert,

- 798 F [. hu] edin-na dul-la  
C a-lá hul edin-n[a . . .]
- 799 F [. . .] níḡ-giḡ edin-na lá-a  
C á-sàḡ <giḡ> -ga edin-na l[á]  
*šá šá i-kas-s[u]*
- 800 F (ii<sup>1</sup> 6) ʾan mah-e den-líl še-er-zi-da  
C (iv 5) an mah-e den-líl [. . . . .]
- 801 F den-ki den-líl-bàn-da-bi  
C den-líl den-ki-bà[n-. . .] (sic!)  
*dne-eš-ši-kum-ma*
- 802 F da-ʾnun-na-ke<sub>4</sub>-ne úrugalg<sub>al</sub>-la ri-a  
C da-nun-na-ke<sub>4</sub>-e-[ne] urugal-la a-ri-[a]  
*ra-hu-u*
- 803 F úrugalg<sub>al</sub>-la<sup>1</sup> ki-tuš mah-a-ba<sup>1</sup>  
C urugal-la ki-tuš mah-a-[. . .]  
*ina ab<sup>1</sup>-rum šub-tum*
- 804 F [úrugal<sup>1</sup>]-la [. . .]-zu dúb-bu  
C om.
- 805 F (ii<sup>1</sup> 11) k[. . . .] te-ge<sub>26</sub>-da-ba  
C (iv 10) ki ní-dúb ní t[e. . . . .]  
*a-šar a-ni-hi u-! [á-hu]*
- 806 F [. b]a-ne-ne-e mu-un-tar-re-eš  
C nam-ba-ne-ne mu-un-tar-re-[eš]  
*ši-ma-ti-šú i-š[i-mu]*
- 807 F [.]un-tag-tag-ge-eš úr-ra mu-ni-in-ús  
C mu-un-tag-ta[g-. . .] ur-ra mu-[. . .]  
*zumra(SU) ir-bi-šu/ ina la-[pa-ti]*
- 808 F [d]asal-lú-hi igi im-ma-an-si  
C gen-na dumu-[mu]
- 809 F [a-a-ni] den-ki-ra é-a ba-an-ši-ku<sub>4</sub> ḡu mu-un-na-an-dé-e
- 810 F (ii<sup>1</sup> 16) [ud]uḡ hul edin-na suḡ-a
- 811 F [a-lá hu] edin-na dul-la
- 812 F [á-sàḡ níḡ-giḡ] edin-na lá-a
- 813 F [an mah-e d]en-líl še-er-zi-da
- 814 F [den-ki den-líl]-bàn-da-bi
- 815 F (ii<sup>1</sup> 21) [da-nun-na-ke<sub>4</sub>-ne úru]galg<sub>al</sub>-la ri-a
- 816 F [úrugalg<sub>al</sub>-la ki]-tuš mah-a
- 817 F [úrugal<sup>1</sup>-la . . . -zu dúb]-bu
- 818 F [ki ní-dúb ní-te-ḡá]-da-ba
- 819 F [nam-ba-ne-ne]-ʾe<sup>1</sup> mu-un-ʾta<sup>2</sup>-re<sup>1</sup>-eš
- 820 F (ii<sup>1</sup> 26) [mu-un-tag-tag-ge]-eš úr-ra mu-ʾun<sup>2</sup>-in<sup>1</sup>-[ús]
- 821 F [a-rá-min-kám-ma-aš] ù-bi-dug<sub>4</sub>

- 798 the evil Ala-demon is covering (its victim) in the steppe,
- 799 the virulent Asag-demon is pouncing in the wilderness.
- 800 As for the exalted An, Enlil the radiant one,
- 801 and Enki, the divine prince –
- 802 the Anunna, spawned in the Netherworld,
- 803 whose august dwelling is in the Netherworld,
- 804 in [the Netherworld]. . . . trembling.
- 805 While (the gods) withdraw themselves to a resting place,
- 806 (the Anunna) passed their judgement:
- 807 ‘They (the demons) have already attacked, and reached the groin’.
- 808 Asalluhi took notice;
- 809 he entered the temple, [to his father] Enki, saying,
- 810 “the evil Uduḡ-demon is standing in the desert,
- 811 the evil [Ala]-demon is covering (its victim) in the steppe,
- 812 the virulent [Asag-demon] is pouncing in the wilderness.
- 813 As for Enlil, [the august god], the radiant one,
- 814 [and Enki, the divine] prince –
- 815 [the Anunna] were spawned in the Netherworld,
- 816 [in the Netherworld] is (their) exalted habitation,
- 817 [in the Netherworld . . . . .] trembling].
- 818 While (the gods) [withdraw themselves to a resting place]
- 819 (the Anunna) passed their [judgement]:
- 820 ‘[(The demons) have already attacked, and reached] the groin’.
- 821 When he (Asalluhi) spoke [a second time]:

- 822 F [a-na i-ib]-rAK-en-na-bi<sup>1</sup> [nu-zu]  
Gap of 12 lines in the late text (see Commentary)
- 823 C [gá-e tu<sub>6</sub><sup>2</sup>-tu<sub>6</sub>-gál abzu-ke<sub>4</sub> mu-un]-kù-g[e-ěš-àm]  
824 C [d<sup>nin</sup>]-mah-e r<sup>d</sup>[nin-hur-sag-gá-ke<sub>4</sub>]  
825 F (iii<sup>1</sup>) a-a r<sup>d</sup>[en-ki nam-šub kù-ga mu-un-na-an-si]  
C (v 3) [. . .]en-ki nam-šub [. . . . .]  
826 C [. . .-r]a gig-ga [mu-un-ti-la]  
F om.  
827 F nam-tar sig-g[a-ni á-sàg sig-ga-a-ni] bar-šè hé-[em-ta-gub]  
C [. . . si]g-ga-ni r<sup>á</sup>[-. . . . . h]é-em-t[a-. . .]  
828 F á-<sàg> hul-gál è-a[. . . .]  
C [nig hul-gá]-r<sup>e</sup> [sil<sub>7</sub> igi-mu-ta]  
829 F udug hul a-lá hul bar-šè h[é-em-ta-gub]  
C [udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul é-ta ha-ba-ra-è]  
830 F (iii<sup>1</sup>) udug sig<sub>5</sub>-ga d<sup>lamma</sup> sig<sub>5</sub>-ga hé-em-[ta-gub]  
C [bar-ta-bi-šè ha-ba-ra-an-gub-ba]
- 831 C ù-b[i-zu/zi hul-dúb] zi an-n[a hé-pà zi ki-a hé-pà]  
F om.
- 
- 832 F ka-inim-ma udug hul-a-[kam]  
C (ruling)  
833 C én é-[nu-ru]  
834 C udug hu[l a-lá hul] lú-ra [ba-gub-ba]  
šá ana [LÚ] iz<sup>1</sup>-z[i-zu]  
835 C (v 16) gidim hu[l lú-ra gar-ra]  
šá ana [LÚ] iš-šak-nu]  
836 C gá-e [[ú-mu<sub>7</sub>-mu<sub>7</sub>] den-ki-[ga me-en]  
837 C maš-maš-gal [dasal-lú-hi me-en]  
838 C udug h[ul a-lá(?) hul] lú-r[a nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè]  
839 C r<sup>giš</sup>m[a-nu gištukul mah dingir gal-gal-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> šu mu-un-da-an-  
du<sub>8</sub>?
- 840 C (vi 1) [. . .] r<sup>x</sup> x<sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]  
(ruling marking end of the incantation)  
841 C én é-nu-[ru]  
842 C [ud]ug hul e[din-zu-šè] a-lá hul r<sup>edin</sup>-zu-š[è]  
ana še-ri-ka  
843 C gidim hul edin-zu-r<sup>šè</sup> gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul edin-zu-šè

- 822 "I do not know what I must do about it"  
Gap
- 823 "[since they made me the] purifying [Abzu exorcist]  
824 (namely) [Nin]-mah and Ninhursag."  
825 Father Enki [cast the holy] incantation [over him],  
826 [(and) healed] the ill [. . . .](?)"  
827 May the Namtar [or Asag-demons who] struck [him stand] aside.  
828 O evil Asag-demon, going out, [depart from before me],  
829 may the evil Udug or Ala-demon [stand] aside,  
830 may the good Udug or good Lamma spirit [be present].  
(variant: [As for whatever is evil, departing from before me  
that the evil Udug or Ala, ghost or Galla-demon may  
depart, that he stand away from them,])  
831 [eradicate the Huldub demon, be adjured] by heaven, [be adjured  
by earth].
- 
- 832 [It is] the incantation of the evil Udug-demon.
- 
- 833 Enuru incantation.  
834 The evil Udug [and evil Ala-demons stood opposite] a man,  
835 and the evil ghost [is set against a man].  
836 I [am the incantation priest of] Enki,  
837 and chief exorcist [of Asalluhi].  
838 May the evil Udug [and evil Ala<sup>2</sup>-demons not approach] the victim.  
839 [He held<sup>2</sup> the manu]-wood, [the mighty instrument of the gods].
- 840 Gap
- 
- 841 Enuru incantation.  
842 Evil Udug [to your steppe], evil Ala-demon to your steppe!  
843 Evil ghost to your steppe, evil Galla-demon to your steppe!

- 844 C kuš<sub>a</sub>-[n]a-de-e-ka-gá-lá-zu šu h[é]-bí-in-ti  
KUŠ<sub>na</sub>-ru-uq ᵀle-qiᵀ-ma
- 845 C (vi 9) šuku-i-zu šu hé-ᵀbíᵀ-in-ti
- 846 C ki-gub-ba-ᵀzuᵀ ᵀdutu-è-da nu-me-ᵀaᵀ  
ma-an-za-az-ka ul ᵀši-it šam-ši
- 847 C ki-gub-ba- <zu > ᵀdutu-šú-a-šè nu-me-a  
e-reb ᵀd < UTU >
- 848 C ú-gu<sub>7</sub>-zu ú-gu<sub>7</sub> gidim-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub>  
ma-kal-ka ma-kal e-ti-[m]i
- 849 C a-nag-zu a-nag g[idi]m-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub>  
maš-qit-ka maš-[t]i-it e-tim-mi
- 850 C (vi 18) lú-ᵀúluᵀ dumu dingir-ra-na
- 851 C ub-ta ba-ra-an-da-gub-gub-bu-dè  
ina tu-ub-qi la ta-az-za-zu
- 852 C da-ta ba-ra-an-da-dúr-e-dè
- 853 C ša-uru-ka nam-ba-nigin-e-dè-en
- 854 C ki-ùr kur-ra-ka-ke<sub>4</sub> kúkku-zu-šè gen-ba
- 855 C (vi 24) zi dingir-gal-gal-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> i-re-pà ha-ᵀba-raᵀ-du-un  
(ruling)
- 856 C ᵀén é-nuᵀ-[ru]

## Forerunners to Udug-hul Tablet VIII

Gap of 13 lines in the late text (see Commentary)

- 857 C [a-lá hul] ᵀsiskurᵀ [nu-un-zu-a ᵀim]a-ad-gá n[u-tuku-a hé-]  
[š]á ni-qa-a la [i-du-ú] ma-aš-ha-tú la ᵀiᵀ-[š]u-u at-ta
- 858 C [a-lá] hul lú-ra ᵀišmá-[gin<sub>7</sub> . . . . hé-]  
šá LÚ ki-ma e-te-bi-i[r . . . . (?)]
- 859 C [a]-lá hul lú-ra ᵀgiš-nú-[da-gin<sub>7</sub> . . . . .]  
LÚ ki-ma er-ši-[. . . .]
- 860 C (vii 5-6) ᵀaᵀ-lá hul lú-ra ma-m[ú-da-gin<sub>7</sub> šu bí-in]-ra-ra-e-a h[é-]  
šu-ut-ti nen-[mu]-du (?)
- 861 C [a-lá hul] su-din<sup>mušen!</sup> ki-in-dar-gin<sub>7</sub> [ge<sub>6</sub>-a] ᵀiᵀ-in-dal-dal-le-e-da  
hé-  
su-ut-ti-in-ni ina ni-gi<sub>5</sub>-ša-ti [ina mu-ší] it-ta-nap-ra-šu
- 862 C a-lá ᵀhul mušen<sup>2</sup>-ge<sub>6</sub><sup>2</sup>-a-ᵀgin<sub>7</sub>ᵀ igi-kúkku-[ga i]-in-dal-dal-e-a  
ᵀhé-ᵀ  
ina ik-[e-ti ki-ma iš-š]u-ri it < -ta-nap-ra-šu >
- 863 C a-lá hul l[ú-ra] sa-dul-gin<sub>7</sub> ab-dul-lu-a hé-  
ina ᵀeᵀ-ba-ᵀaᵀ ᵀša i-ka-at-ta-mu

- 844 Indeed, your leather bag is taken (away),
- 845 and your food offering is taken away.
- 846 Your place is not in the East,
- 847 your station is not in the West,
- 848 but your food is the food of ghosts,
- 849 and your drink is the drink of wraiths.
- 850 As for the man, son of his god,
- 851 you will not stand with him in the corner,
- 852 nor must you sit by the side;
- 853 you may not go around there in the midst of the city.
- 854 Go to the base of the Netherworld, to your darkness.
- 855 I have indeed adjured you by the great gods, so that you may depart.
- 
- 856 Enuru incantation.

Gap

- 857 [Whether you be the evil Ala-demon, knowing neither] offering  
nor *madga*-flour,
- 858 [or whether you be like] the evil [Ala-demon who, like] a ship,  
[crosses over (water) (?)] towards a victim,
- 859 [or whether you be] the evil Ala-demon who, [as in] bed, [. . . .] a  
victim,
- 860 or whether you be the evil Ala-demon who, [as in a] dream, strikes  
a victim,
- 861 or whether you be the evil [Ala-demon] who can fly [in the dark]  
like a bat in the cleft,
- 862 or whether you be the evil Ala-demon who flies like a *night bird* in  
the dark,
- 863 or whether you be the evil Ala-demon who covers a man like a net,

- 864 C a-lá hul lú-ra sa-al-háb-gin<sub>7</sub> ab-šú-šú-a hé-  
šá ki-ma al-lu-ha-pí ša' ú-sà-ha-pu
- 865 C (vii 15) a-lá hul ge<sub>6</sub>-ù-na-gin<sub>7</sub> igi<sup>1</sup> (copy a)-du<sub>8</sub>-a nu-un-tuku-a  
[šá ki-ma x x<sup>1</sup> ni-i<sup>1</sup>-la la i-šú-ú
- 866 C a-lá hul ka<sub>5</sub>-a uru-si-ga-gin<sub>7</sub> ge<sub>6</sub>-a i-du<sub>9</sub>-du<sub>9</sub>-e-da hé-  
šá ki-ma<sup>1</sup> še-lib a-lim<sup>1</sup> (copy pi) šá-qum-mi [ina] mu-ši i-du-lu
- 867 C [gá-e š]im-mú sangá-mah [me kù-g]a eriduki-ga me-en  
[a]-ši-pu ša- < an-gam-ma-hu > šá pár-ši [el]-lu-ti šá eri<sub>4</sub>-du<sub>10</sub>
- 868 C lú-[kin-g]i<sub>4</sub>-a igištu-<sup>1</sup>ra<sup>1</sup> den-[k]i-<sup>1</sup>ga<sup>1</sup> me-en  
[mar] ši-ip-ri a-šá-<sup>1</sup>re<sup>1</sup>-du [šá dé]-a ana-ku
- 869 C d<sup>1</sup>asa[l-lú-hi m]aš-maš kù-zu dumu-s[ag d<sup>1</sup>idim] me-en lú-[kin-g]i<sub>4</sub>-a  
me-en  
mar šip-ri-šú
- 870 C (vii 26) ka-t[u<sub>6</sub>-gál] eriduki-ga me-en [nam-šub gala]m-ma-ni me-en
- 871 C [a-lá hul z]i-<sup>1</sup>ga<sup>1</sup>-[zu-šè gaba-zu zi-zi-ga-dè]  
Gap of 17 lines in the late text (see Commentary)
- 872 C [ . . . . ]-<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup> [ . . . . ]
- 873 C [da-da-ta ga-ba-g]ub [nam-ba-ab-b]é-en
- 874 C [udug hul è]-ba-ra [ki-bad-rá-š]è
- 875 C (viii 7) [a-lá hul gen]-ba [a-ri-a]-šè  
[ana ni-sa]-a-tim
- 876 C [ki-gub]-ba [ki sag k]u<sub>5</sub>-[d]a
- 877 C [ki-tuš-a]-z[u é šub-ba a]-ri-a
- 878 C [sil<sub>7</sub>] igi-mu-ta [hul-dú]b ù-bí-túm
- 879 C [zi an-n]a hé-pà [zi kí]-a hé-pà
- 
- 880 C (viii 17) [ka-inim-ma. ] <sup>1</sup>x<sup>1</sup> ru <sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>-zi-zi-da
- 
- 881 C [én é]-nu-ru
- 882 C [ . . . . ] <sup>1</sup>x<sup>1</sup> šu TUR-lá
- 883 C [ . . . . . ]-<sup>1</sup>ta<sup>1</sup>

- 864 or whether you be the evil Ala-demon who envelops a man like a  
salhab-net,
- 865 or whether you be the evil Ala-demon who has no vision, as at  
night,
- 866 or whether you be the evil Ala-demon who can prowl at night like  
the fox in the quiet city.
- 867 [I] am the chief incantation priest of [the pure] Eridu [rite],
- 868 and I am the messenger, herald of Enki.
- 869 I am Asalluhi, the wise mašmaš-priest, chief son of [Enki]; I am the  
messenger.
- 870 I am the incantation [priest] of Eridu, and I am his [clever  
incantation].
- 871 [To uproot you, evil Ala-demon, to turn you back],  
Gap
- 872 [ . . . . ] . . [ . . . ]
- 873 Do [not say, "let me] stand [at the side]."
- 874 [Go] out, [evil Udug-demon,] to [a distant place],
- 875 [go] away, [evil Ala-demon], to [the desert].
- 876 [The place where (you) stand is a] separate [place],  
877 [and your dwelling is] desolate, [a deserted house].  
878 [Depart] from before me, carry off the [Huldub demon (?)].  
879 Be adjured [by heaven], be adjured [by earth].
- 880 [Incantation] of . . . .
- 881 Enuru [incantation].
- 882 . . . . .
- 883 . . . . .

## COMMENTARY

01-12 For the late duplicates, cf. CT 16 1:1-20, and UET 6 391:1-7; 392:1-7. The opening lines of the incantation can only be restored from the late Babylonian duplicate UET 6 392:1-3, which reads:

én nam-tar-líl-lá an-na mu-un-nigin-[nigin-na]  
 á-sàg mir-gin<sub>7</sub> ki-a mu-un-d[u<sub>7</sub>-du<sub>7</sub>-a]  
 udug hul-gál-e sila-a mu-un-gur<sub>10</sub>-g[ur<sub>10</sub>-r]a?

2 The tablet reads lú-RA-bi, which is an error for lú-ùlu-bi, as in the late duplicate UET 6 392:6 lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu-bi.

The verbal root and suffix -ru-uš are phonetic for /ur<sub>4</sub>-eš/. Similar instances of ru alternating with ùr indicating an /aru/ or /uru/ syllable are known: Sjöberg Mondgott 115, 118<sup>22</sup> (kušíb-ba-ru and kušíb-ùr/kuše-bu-ùr), and Waetzold Textilindustrie 60<sup>216</sup> (sig-ru and sig-ùr).

3 The late duplicate (UET 6 391:1) translates the second clause as *a-šar mar-ši ir-tab-su* "where he lay down ill".

4-7 Cf. Falkenstein, LSS NF1, 24 (Legitimationstyp). Line 6 is restored after UHF 39, noting that in this familiar sequence Asalluhi's name is omitted in the Old Babylonian text, but is supplied in the standard sequence in the corresponding late duplicate (UET 6 391:4): gá-e lú-kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a ḏasal-lú-hi me-en.

8 The sign [k]u<sub>4</sub> appears on the photo, but is no longer preserved on the tablet.

9 The verbal form /mu-n-ši-n-gar(-e)-en-a/ is problematical, particularly within the context of the surrounding verbs, which are all restored after UET 6 391:6-7 and CT 16 1:2-4:

mu-un-ši-in-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-en-na  
 mu-un-ši-in-ku<sub>4</sub>-re-en-na  
 mu-un-ši-in-gar-re-en-na  
 mu-un-zu-zu-un-na  
 mu-un-ši-in-gál-en-na

Of the above roots, ku<sub>4</sub>(r) is hamṭu intransitive (cf. Farber-Flügge St Pohl 10 68<sup>33</sup> and Edzard ZA 61 208<sup>12a</sup>), while te(g) and zu-zu are transitive marû stems. The roots gar and gál, however, both appear to be hamṭu transitive (vs. marû gá-gá) with suffix /(e +)en/. That gál and gar function identically can be seen from the Emesal Vocab. (MSL 4 34:76-77):

ma-ma gá-gá = ša-ka-nu ma-ru-u  
 ṽma<sup>l</sup>-al gál = MIN ha-am-ṭu

Yoshikawa proposes to analyse such forms as *gar* and *gál* above as *hamṭu*-root + /e/, representing an alternative *marû* category (cf. MSL 4 87). According to Yoshikawa (Or NS 43 18-21), the *marû* can be expressed either through reduplicating the *hamṭu*-root (mu-R-R-Ø), or through *hamṭu*-root + /e/ (mu-R-e), so that in this instance /gá-gá/ and /gál-e/ or /gar-e/ would all be alternative *marû* forms. No explanation is offered, however, to explain the difference between these forms.

Particularly interesting variant verbal forms with *gar* appear in Gilgamesh and Agga 8 and 14 (cf. Römer AOAT 209/1 24-25):

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 8)  | nam-ba(-an)-gá-gá-an-dè-en,<br>(nam-)ba-an-gar-re-en-dè-en,<br>nam-ba-an-gar-re-en-zé-en, | ga-àm-sig <sup>1</sup> -sig-ge-en-dè-en!<br>nam-ba-an-sig-ge-en-dè-en<br>[missing]             |
| 14) | nam-ba-gá-gá-an-dè-en,<br>ba-an-gar-re-en-{en}-dè-en,<br>ga-àm-gá-gá-an-dè-en,            | ga-àm-sig <sup>1</sup> -sig-ge-en-dè-en<br>nam-ba-an-sig-ge-en-dè-en<br>nam-ba-sig-ge-en-dè-en |

The difficulties with *gar* (and *sig*) not only appear in the alternative forms *gá-gá* and *gar* + /e/, but also in the use of cohortative *ga-* with *marû*-roots *gá-gá-* and *sig-sig-*, which theoretically should not occur (cf. Jacobsen AS 16 73). There seems to be a syntactical relationship expressed here which does not conform to our standard grammar.

One possible solution to the problem of the verbal forms in our UHF text is that consistency is not intended in the Sumerian text, but rather that a sequence of events is introduced by verbs in the “punctive” aspect, and then resumed by “durative” verbal forms (cf. Jacobsen AS 16 98b for a similar case). The punctive/*hamṭu* forms would thus serve as a “future-perfect” form, i.e. “as I approach . . . when I (will have) enter(ed) . . . after I (will have) place(d) my hand . . . then I will know . . .” The use of *gar* + /e/ as a type of “future-perfect” was not understood by later scribes, since no such distinction in verbal aspect could be indicated in the Akkadian translation, and duplicates recorded the verbal form simply as *mu-un-ši-in-gar-ra* (UET 6 391:7 and duplicates).

- 12 The verbal form appears to be *nam-šub-sum* rather than *nam-šub-si*, despite the Akkadian translation *ina nadêja* (CT 16 1:7). Similarly cf. KAR 31:23-4: *tu<sub>6</sub> kù-ga-bi ba-ra-ab-sum-mu-uš // šipassunu elletu iddinūnimma*, indicating *sum* = *nadānu*. Cf. also UHF 230 (*tu<sub>6</sub>-sum*).

The large gap can be restored from CT 16 1 8-25:

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| (8)  | d <sup>1</sup> amma sig <sub>5</sub> -ga da-mu hé-gub                        |
| (10) | d <sup>1</sup> nin-gir-su lugal gi <sup>1</sup> stukul-ke <sub>4</sub> hé-pà |
| (12) | udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal <sub>5</sub> -lá hul dingir hu[l maškim hu]  |
| (13) | e-ne-ne-ne hul-a-meš   |
| (14) | su-mu n[am-ba-t]e-ge <sub>26</sub> -e-dè                                     |

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| (15) | igi-mu n[am-b]a-hul-e-dè                                  |
| (16) | egir-mu [na]m-ba-DU-DU-dè                                 |
| (17) | é-mu nam-ba-ku <sub>4</sub> -ku <sub>4</sub> -dè          |
| (18) | úr-mu nam-bal-bal-e-dè                                    |
| (19) | é-ki-tuš-a-mu nam-ba-ku <sub>4</sub> -ku <sub>4</sub> -dè |
| (20) | zi an-na hé-pà [zi k]i-a hé-pà                            |
| (22) | ka-inim-ma udug hul-a-meš                                 |
| (23) | én e-ne-ne-ne maškim hul-a-meš                            |
| (25) | é-a é-kur-ta é-a-meš                                      |

- 13 This line raises interesting questions regarding the function of *Maškim* demons as Enlil’s messengers; cf. also Lambert’s comments in *Atrahasis*, p. 147. The *Maškim* demon, as counterpart to the *maškim* “court bailiff”, may represent the misuse of authority to terrorize innocent victims.

13-53 Restored from CT 16 1:26-3:107(+ CT 17 47).

- 16 For a hint to the character of the Galla demon, cf. AfO 7 274:21 *gal<sub>5</sub>-lá = saḫāšu*, which appears to be synonymous with *ba’aru* “to catch (people or animals)” (cf. AHW 1008), explaining the role of the Galla demons as the Netherworld gendarmes [Jacobsen].

The verbal form *ba-ni-dab<sub>5</sub>-dab<sub>5</sub>-ba* indicates either plurality of the subject or repetition of action in the *hamṭu* mode (cf. Edzard ZA 61 228, Jacobsen AS 16 96), in contrast to the form in late duplicates, *ba-ni-ib-dab-dab-bé // ikammû* (CT 16 1:32), which is *marû* (durative).

- 17 For a reading of <sup>d</sup>DĪM.ME as <sup>d</sup>gabašku, cf. Tonietti Or NS 48 308.
- 18 For the use of /ED/ in the “Normalform”, cf. Edzard ZA 62 2 and ZA 66 46. The difficulty is that if /ED/ indicates a *marû* form, the verb /bu-bu-ed-eš/ in this context occurs in a sequence of verbs in *hamṭu* plural mode:

- |                              |
|------------------------------|
| mu-un-na-te-eš (19)          |
| mi-ni-in-gar-re-eš (20)      |
| im-mi-in-gar-re-eš (22) etc. |

Jacobsen’s explanation (AS 16 98) of a prospective or “pre-actional” /ED/ might fit our context, i.e. the ghost, “about to roam about in the desert”, approached the victim. The verbal form *ì-bu-bu-dè-eš* appears differently in later texts: *al-bù-bù*(var. *bu-bu*)-*dè-dè // ittanašrabbīū* (CT 17 4:10/STT 192:5), which may indicate an alternative “Normalform” third plural ending in /dè/ as well as /eš/ (so Jacobsen AS 16 99a). In bilinguals, the distinction between forms with and without /ED/ cannot be indicated in the Akkadian translation; cf. for example, *lil-gin<sub>7</sub> ì-bu-bu // ittanašrabbīū* (CT 17 29:5).

- 19 For an explanation of *lú pap-hal-la* (= *muttalliku*) which differs from the dictionary definitions (AHW 689b, CAD M<sup>2</sup> 306), cf. J. Prosecký in the

Matouš Festschrift II 254, who treats this word as “beweglich”, also “der Bewegung fähig”, “gesund”. One hesitates to rule out Prosecký’s observation, but the problem still arises that these incantations seem to be directed toward the afflicted rather than healthy individual, as in the statement nam-ti-la lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu pap-hal-la-ke<sub>4</sub> // [an]a bulluṭ amēlu muttaliki “in order to heal the . . .” (cf. Borger JCS 21 5:42).

22 The word umun can refer, as well as to blood, to the *šūlu*-demon; cf. CT 17 13:19-20, Krecher SKly 172, and BWL 40:53, in which the *šūlu lemmu*, “evil cough”, emanates from the Apsû. Both meanings are possible in this context.

23-24 Note the use of /bi-ta/ for /bi-da/ (Poebel GSG §37 and §401.), although another possibility is suggested by the Akkadian translation of hul-bi-ta as *lemnu* (CT 16 2:46-47), taking hul-bi-ta literally as “from their bad ones”, i.e. “the worst”.

25 The OB copy has no room for bar-ra-na, which appears in CT 16 2:48. Cf. also Šurpu V/VI 1: áš hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá-gin<sub>7</sub> lú-ra ba-ni-in-gar, and Wilcke Lugalb. 182.

26 The translations of “guilt” and “misdeed” for nam-tag-ga are based upon the Akkadian meaning of both *arnu* and *šērtu* (CT 16 2:49-50).

31 For the reading ara<sub>9</sub>, cf. the note to l. 570 below. The lack of a plural ending is not significant, since it appears that in sequences of plural verbs, -eš is not obligatory in every line. Cf. notes to UHF 629-630, and 651 below.

32 The compound expression ka-gá-gá, although translated in CT 16 2:58 (cf. CT 17 47:57-58) as *pā ukassū*, “they bind the mouth” could also be inim-gá-gá “roared” (// *ragāmu*, cf. AHW 941b). The verbal form mu-un-da-gá-gá-aš (hamṭu plural) is problematical, since the paradigm for gar should be:

hamṭu sing.	gar	marû sing.	gá-gá
	pl. gar(-gar)		pl. gá-gá

(cf. Edzard ZA 61 226, 229 and ZA 66 47). The verbal form gá-gá could perhaps represent the hamṭu plural form of another root, which may appear in PBS I/2 122:23, zá-šè im-GAM-GAM // *ahāšu kuss[ā]*.

34 The -ka of den-ki-ka is difficult to explain; the late duplicate reads den-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> (CT 16 2:61 and dupl.).

35 The late duplicate reads ba-an-si-eš, “they went straight for (the victim)” (CT 16 2:63).

37 The Old Babylonian source makes no mention of Asalluhi, although the later duplicate reads gá-e lú-kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a dasal-lú-hi me-en (CT 16 2:67); cf. note to UHF 4-7 above.

40 The gap can be restored as follows (CT 16 2:74-78):

ka kù-ga(-a)-ni ka-mu gál-la-na  
uš<sub>11</sub> kù-ga(-a)-ni uš<sub>11</sub>-mu gál-la-na

šu<sub>12</sub> kù-ga(-a)-ni šu<sub>12</sub>-mu gál-la-na

Causing his pure mouth to be my pure mouth,  
his pure spell to be my pure spell,  
his pure prayer to be my pure prayer.

41 In the late duplicates, two manuscripts translate zag-meš as *eš-re-e-ti*, (cf. CT 16 3:81), although a third manuscript reads *meš-re-ti* (CT 16 50:81). This latter reading is attested in another Udug-hul text, BIN 2 22:190 zag-[me]š // *meš-re-ti-šū* [collation confirmed by two duplicates, restored incorrectly in CAD M<sup>2</sup> 40a], and in BiOr 30 164:9-10. “Limbs” rather than “sanctuaries” makes better sense in our context.

45 The duplicate reads <sup>d</sup>pisansag-unugki (CT 16 3:88), which is the same orthography as appears in KAR 142 ii 5, and KAV 63 i 47, although older traditions give <sup>d</sup>pisansanga-unugki (Fara II No. 1 vii 15, and Biggs JNES 32 29 iv 8). Van Dijk, in SGL II 52, drew attention to the phonetic rendering of the name as pi-sa-an-gu-nu-kum (KAV 46 i 13, AfK 2 13:15). Collations reported by Biggs in OIP 99 54:78-79 that PI is to be read as ME are incorrect [re-collated by Lambert and Güterbock], so that this god name in the Salabikh zá-mí hymns is to be read <sup>d</sup>pisansangaunugki (OIP 99 48 79).

The Akkadian translation renders nam-ti silim-ma-mu as *ana ba-la-ti-ia u šá-la-mi-ia* (CT 16 3:90), which assumes a Sumerian infinitive form silim-ma-mu-dè. One should perhaps translate the Sumerian literally as “my life of well-being”.

48 The duplicate reads <sup>d</sup>nin-geštin-an-na (CT 16 3 95 coll.) and <sup>d</sup>nin-geštin appears in UHF 284, which supports Edzard, RLA 3 299f., that Geštinanna, Ningēštinanna, and Amageštinanna are all identical. For Geštinanna’s role as scribe of the Netherworld, cf. Ebeling “Gattung II”: [zi <sup>d</sup>nin-geš-tin-an-na dub-sar mah arali-ke<sub>4</sub> hé- <pà > (ArOr 21 388:66), and in “Totengeist” incantations (Castellino Or NS 24 246, reading <sup>m</sup>iDUB.[SAR], and AHW 1194b s.v. *šassukkatu*). This tradition may be reflected in Sumerian literature, since Geštinanna offers herself as her brother Dumuzi’s substitute in the Netherworld (cf. Falkenstein BiOr 22 281). For Sargonic traditions regarding Geštinanna, cf. Carroué Or NS 50 121-136. The -ka genetival ending of <sup>d</sup>geštin-an-na-ka may imply an ergative form, “recited by Geštinanna”.

49 The verbal form hé-e-pà (hé + hamṭu) may be either affirmative or precative, depending upon whether the verb is transitive or intransitive (so Edzard ZA 61 213-216). In UHF 49, the verb pad appears to be transitive, following the subject marked with e-agentive (<sup>gi</sup>štukul-ke<sub>4</sub>), suggesting an affirmative verbal form “has indeed called/adjured you”. More usual examples in this corpus of zi. . . hé-pà are intransitive, hence precative (Edzard *ibid.* 213), corresponding to Akkadian *lū tamāta*.



50 The verbal form should be compared with the late duplicate and similar forms:

nam-ba-te-ge <sub>26</sub> -e-DĒ	UHF 50
nam-ba-te-ge <sub>26</sub> -e-da(var.dè)	CT 16 3:102 and CT 17 47:102 (= UHF 50)
nam-ba-te-ge <sub>26</sub> -e-da-àm	UHF 225
nam-ba-te-ge <sub>26</sub> -da (/ aj i <sup>h</sup> ūni)	CT 16 14:49
ba-ab-te-ge <sub>26</sub> -e-dam!	UET 5 401:13 (= ZA 66 52)
[ba]-a[b-t]e-ge <sub>26</sub> -DĒ (/ ileqqū)	MSL 1 22:14 (= ZA 66 52)

These are only a brief selection of possible examples which support Jacobsen's argument for /dè/ as a plural ending (AS 16 99<sup>19</sup>), since all of the above examples appear to be marû plurals without /ED/. For additional evidence, cf. Kutscher, YNER 6 141:292:

mu-un-sar-re-dam  
mu-un-sar-re-dè // uš-tah-mi-tú

- 54 For the reading ka-inim-ma, cf. Schramm, RA 75 90.
- 56 The incantation can be found in CT 16 3:108-125, and CT 17 47f. The incipit den-ki e-ne dnin-ki e-ne also occurs in the beginning of UH XV (CT 16 18), and in a cultic gi-izi-lá incantation (VAS 17 19), as well as in *qutāru* and *muššu'u* incantations (Köcher AfO 21 17:34 = BAM 215:34); cf. possibly in the incantation catalogue, Wilcke AfO 24 14:7. These gods likewise appear in the god lists as ancestors of Enlil (Deimel Pantheon 19), although in CT 24 3:29-30 (An-Anum) simply as den-ki dnin-ki, but in the similar list in CT 16 13 ii 11-12 as den-ki e-ne dnin-ki e-ne. The Akkadian translation of UHF 56 (= CT 17 47:107c) reads šá dMIN šū-nu šá dMIN šū-nu "they are of Enki, they are of Ninki", with e-ne corrupt for e-ne-ne.
- 57 The divine pair are associated with Asalluhi in the Asalluhi Hymn (UET 6 69 rev. 8) probably because of their servile relationship to Enki (Farber-Flügge St Pohl 10 11f., and Benito EWO 76), which parallels Asalluhi's own role vis-à-vis Enki. Cf. also Al-Fouadi EJM 119<sup>1</sup>.
- 58 This may only be the continuation of the previous line, i.e. den-kùm dnin-kùm-[ma-k]e<sub>4</sub>-e-ne.
- 60 The reference to Asalluhi is noteworthy, since in two previous lines (UHF 6 and 36) Asalluhi's name appears only in the late duplicates to the Old Babylonian text. Even here, the later text is more elaborate than the forerunner (cf. CT 16 3 and CT 17 48:f-g):

gá-e lú-mu<sub>7</sub>-mu<sub>7</sub> den-ki-ga me-en  
gá-e lú-kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a d<sup>a</sup>sal-lú-hi me-en

62-63 The later text transforms the passage into a traditional "Legitimationstyp" sequence (cf. Falkenstein LSS NF1 24), which may not have been the intention of the Old Babylonian forerunner. Cf. note to UHF 160 below. Cf. UHF 39, which writes -gi<sub>4</sub>-en instead of gen. The meaning of this line may differ, i.e. "the great lord caused me to go to him", or alternatively may suggest that ge<sub>4</sub>-en is phonetic for /gen/, rather than the root /gi<sub>4</sub>/ + the relatively rare 1st person singular suffix /en/ (Jacobsen AS 16 99<sup>19</sup>). Cf. also UHF 568-569 (-ge-en).

The gap can be restored from CT 16 3:108-113 and dupl. (cf. *ibid.* 2:72-78, and Falkenstein LSS NF1 26):

(108)	tu <sub>6</sub> ṛkù <sup>l</sup> -ga-a-ni tu <sub>6</sub> -mu gál-la-na
(109)	ka kù-ga-a-[ni k]a-mu gál-la-na
(110)	uš <sub>11</sub> kù-ga-[a-ni uš <sub>11</sub> -mu g]ál-la-na
(111)	ṛš <sub>12</sub> kù-ga-a-ni <sup>l</sup> [š <sub>12</sub> -mu gál-la-na]
(112)	ṛudug hul <sup>l</sup> a-lá [hul. . . .]
(113)	ṛx <sup>l</sup> -ga mašk[im hul. . . .]

Cf. also above, note to UHF 40.

- 65 Another possible restoration would be zi din[gir gal-gal-e-ne. . .
- 66-71 Restored after CT 16 3:116-125 and CT 17 48. In UHF 70, hé-e-pà is restored after the pattern of UHF 688, although i-re-pà, as in UHF 744, is another possible restoration.
- 73 The incantation can be found in CT 16 4:128-5:168, and CT 17 48.
- 76 The corresponding duplicate, which is broken, reads tu<sub>6</sub> bí-in-[da<sup>2</sup>-a]b<sup>2</sup>-sig t[u<sub>6</sub>. . .], which confirms the reading in our line of tu<sub>6</sub>-si, in contrast to UHF 230 (tu<sub>6</sub>-sum, and cf. note to UHF 12).
- 77 The restoration is supported by [m]ar-ṛsu<sup>l</sup> in CT 16 4:134(coll.).
- 78-79 Cf. Sladek ID 74-75:

gišig kur-ra-ka šu hul ba-an-ús  
abul kur-ra-ka gù hul ba-an-dé

"She knocked malevolently at the door of the Netherworld,  
she called out malevolently at the gate of the Netherworld."

and similarly Alster Mesop 2 105 (Damu hymn):

gišig kur-ra gù ba-an-dé-e ki-ba ba-da-gur  
gišig kur-ra šu ba-da-an-ús ki-ba ba-[da]-gur

- 80 The late duplicate (CT 16 4:139 and dupl.) reads kun<sub>4</sub> ṛé<sup>l</sup>-[a-k]e<sub>4</sub> bal-bal-e-d[è] // as-kup-pat É ina nu-bal-ki-[ti (!)].
- For the verbal form with /ED/ (i.e. /bal-ed-a-mu-de/), cf. similar forms ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-da-mu-dè (81), [t]e-ge<sub>26</sub>-da-mu-dè (85), [di]b-bé-da-mu-da (219), in contrast to forms without /ED/: gen-na-mu-dè (77, 219), šu-ús-sa-mu-dè

(78), and [u]š-gar-ra-mu-dè (85). For these forms, cf. Poebel § GSG 364, Edzard ZA 62 14ff., and Farber-Flügge St Pohl 10 71f. The difficulty is that although the distinction between forms without and with /ED/ is ascribed to a hamṭu-marû distinction, two sets of examples cited above occur in the same line: te-ge<sub>26</sub>-da-mu-dè . . . uš-gar-ra-mu-dè (85), and dīb-bé-da-mu-da . . . gen-na-mu-dè (219). Since in both cases the form with /ED/ occurs before the form without /ED/, the difference between forms may not represent marû-hamṭu or present-preterite, but something more akin to Jacobsen's "pre-actional aspect" (AS 16 98). Cf. below, note to UHF 339.

85

The later duplicate (CT 16 4:151) reads šu uš-gar-ra-mu-dè, perhaps a conflation of roots šu-ús and šu-gar. The word šu, however, has not been erroneously omitted from the Old Babylonian text, since sag lú-tu-ra(k) lacks a locative-terminative postposition, in contrast to the late text sag lú-tu-ra-šè/ke<sub>4</sub> (CT 16 *ibid.*). Hence, instead of setting the hand on the patient's head (late), the priest is "setting (the position of) the patient's head" (OB).

87

The gap can be restored from CT 16 4:154-167(coll.):

- (154) udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul dingir hul maškim hul
- (155) tu-ra nam-ug<sub>5</sub> líl-lá-en-na ki-sikil-líl-lá-en-na á-sàg nam-tar hul hé-a
- (157) sil<sub>7</sub> igi-mu-ta é-ta ba-ra-è
- (159) gá-e lú-mu<sub>7</sub>-mu<sub>7</sub> den-ki-ga me-e[n]
- (160) gá-e lú-tu-ra-šè tu<sub>6</sub>-mu mu-<sup>r</sup>un-na-an-sum<sup>r</sup>
- (162) udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá <sup>r</sup>hul dingir<sup>r</sup> [hul maškim hul]
- (163) tu-ra nam-ug<sub>5</sub> líl-lá-en-na ki-sikil-[líl-lá-en-na]
- (164) á-sàg <sup>r</sup>nam<sup>r</sup>-t[ar hul hé-a]
- (165) sil<sub>7</sub> igi-mu-ta zi an-na <sup>r</sup>hé<sup>r</sup>-[pá zi ki-a hé-pá]
- (166) lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu dumu dingir-ra-na ba-ra-[an-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè]
- (167) ba-ra-an-d[a-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>-dè]

90

The incantation can be found in CT 16 5:170-202.

91-92

Although the duplicates are fragmentary (cf. CT 16 5:170: . . . gá-e de[n. . .]), Enki's name can nevertheless be restored, based upon *An-Anum* I 27-28 (= CT 24 20:17): [d]namma ama den-ki-ga-ke<sub>4</sub>.

93

The incantation priest refers to himself by the epithet šim-mú, the reading of which is based upon Lu IV 151 (MSL 12 133): ŠIM-muSAR = *a-ši-pu*. The term ŠIM.SAR can also correspond to *raqqû* "presser of oil" (MSL 12 137:257), which may be related to the same type of pharmaceutical work implied in the term šim-mú, "grower of plants/drugs", i.e. pharmacist or herbalist. This etymology fits well with the descriptions of Ninisinna as

both šim-mú and a-zu-gal-kalam-ma "chief physician of Sumer" (cf. note 765 below). Although šim-mú might be thought to correspond more closely to Akkadian *asû* than *āšipu*, the original function of šim-mú may have been more pharmaceutical than exorcistic.

94

The gap can be restored from CT 16 5:176-185 and unpublished duplicates:

- (176) ka-pirig ka šu-luh-ha eridu<sup>ki</sup>-ga x[
- (178) lú-tu-ra nam-tar mu-un-dib-ba á-sàg u[g]u<sup>2</sup>-na an-ta <sup>r</sup>dul<sup>2</sup>-la<sup>r</sup>
- (180) lú-tu-ra-šè te-ge<sub>26</sub>-da-mu-dè
- (181) sa lú-tu-ra-šè zu-zu-da-mu-dè
- (183) á-šu-giri-bi pád-pád-da igi pá-da-mu-dè
- (185) a den-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> lú-tu-ra sù-sù-da-mu-dè
- (176) The exorcist of Eridu, whose mouth is cleansed. . . .
- (178) Namtar has seized the victim, while the Asag demon *covers*' his forehead from above.
- (180) As I am about to approach the patient,
- (181) as I am about to study the patient's sinews,
- (183) when I check (his) limbs,
- (185) as I am about to sprinkle Enki's water on the patient,

Cf. Oppenheim, Or NS 31 31, for a discussion of this passage.

97

The gap in the Old Babylonian text is only four lines in length, while the duplicate text in CT 16 5:193-202(coll.) is considerably longer:

- (193) <sup>r</sup>nam<sup>r</sup>-šub eridu<sup>ki</sup>-ga sum-mu-da-mu-dè
- (194) udug sig<sub>5</sub>-ga <sup>d</sup>lamma sig<sub>5</sub>-ga da-gá hé-gub
- (195) udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul dingir hul mašk[im hul]
- (196) <sup>d</sup>dīm-me <sup>d</sup>dīm(-me)-a <sup>d</sup>dīm-lagab
- (197) lú-líl-lá ki-sikil-líl-lá ki-sikil-ud-da-kar-ra
- (198) nam-tar hul-gál á-sàg nig-gig nig-AK-a nig-hul-dīm-ma
- (199) [šur] aš-ru a-ha-an-tum u<sub>4</sub>-šú-uš-ru-gin<sub>7</sub>
- (200) <sup>r</sup>lú<sup>r</sup> hul igi hul <sup>r</sup>ka hul eme<sup>r</sup> hul
- (201) uš<sub>11</sub> hul uš<sub>11</sub>-zu uš<sub>11</sub>-ri-a nig-AK-a nig-hul-dīm-ma
- (202) sil<sub>7</sub>-lá igi-mu-ta zi an-na hé-pá zi ki-a hé-pá
- (193) When I am about to offer the Eridu incantation,
- (194) may the good Uduḡ spirit and good Lamma stand at my side. As for the [list of demons and diseases]
- (202) depart from before me — be adjured by heaven, be adjured by earth.

99

The incantation can be found in CT 16 5:204-6:228.

102

The duplicate (CT 16 6:206) again supplies Asalluhi's name: gá-e lú-kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi me-en.

105

The distinction between the verbal prefixes i-gál (105) and mu-da-gál (106) is not preserved in the later duplicates, which read for both lines mu-un-da-an-gál (CT 16 6:209, 211).

107

Later duplicates differ substantially: gišpa-gišimmar garza gal-gal-la šu-mu mu-un-da-an-gál (CT 16 6:212), which might suggest reading giš-garza-gal

in the UHF line. A *bīt parši*, however, is known from an inscription of Tukulti-Ninurta I (King Tn. I 7 39).

108ff. The verbal patterns are interesting:

- nam-mu-da-te-ge<sub>7</sub>-dè-en (108)
- nam-mu-da-hul-dè-en (109)
- nam-mu-da-ús-e-en (110)
- ba-ra-gub-bu-dè-en (111)
- ba-ra-duru-dè-en (112)
- ba-ra-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè-en (113)
- ba-ra-an-ta-bal-dè-en (114)
- nam-mu-da-ús-e-en (115)

The verbal forms with /ús/ (110,115) indicate unambiguously that all forms are 2nd person marû singular with either /e/ or /ED/ following the verbal base. In these examples, therefore, in which the marû can be adequately expressed either with or without /ED/, the particle /ED/ does not itself indicate the marû, but is used in conjunction with the marû base.

111 For ki-DU, cf. Lugale 91, ki-DU-ba / ki-DU-bi (= *ašar illaka*). Late duplicates to our line read ki-gub-ba-mu (dupl. ki-gub-bu-dè) // *ašar azzizzu* (CT 16 6:220) and ki al-DU-a // *ašar illakū* (CT 16 6:224), illustrating the ambiguity of the Sumerian phrase.

116-117 The textual problems are not solved by the corresponding late text (CT 16 6:224-226):

ki al-DU-a ba-ra-al-DU-a  
ki ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-<sup>1</sup>da<sup>2</sup>-mu<sup>2</sup>-šè<sup>2</sup> ba-ra-an-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè

The duplicate suggests that ki could be restored in the erasure in l. 117. UHF 116 is unduplicated in the late sources.

120 The incantation is lacking in CT 16.

127 The text reads KAXBAD for tu<sub>6</sub> which is interesting in view of the fact that KAXBAD (uš<sub>11</sub>) and KAXLI (tu<sub>6</sub>) occasionally appear to be interchangeable (cf. Wilcke AfO 24 10:7-9; 15; 29; 32).

128 This rubric, which occurs several times in UHF (168, 208, 233), also appears in BiOr 30 169. The reading /dib/ can be assumed from bilinguals which translate with *bā'u* (cf. CAD B 178f.).

130 The incantation is lacking in CT 16. This incipit appears in two short duplicating incantations inscribed on single column tablets: *gišma-nu dim an-na gišma-nu* <sup>1</sup>dim-ni<sup>2</sup> an-na [rubric: ka-inim-ma *gišma-nu-kam*] (VAS 17 18:1) and *ma-nu di-ma-na ma-nu-[x]* (phonetic Sumerian, VAS 10 192:1), and in an incantation catalogue (Wilcke AfO 24 14:6). These incantations do not duplicate our text.

132 Cf. Inninšagurra 49: u<sub>4</sub> zalag kúkku an-bir<sub>9</sub> mul-sig<sub>7</sub>-šè mu-un-dù-x “(Inanna) darkens the bright daylight, turns the midday light into darkness” (Sjöberg ZA 65 182).

140 Cf. the incipit in CT 17 14 (K 8386):1: én sag-gig mul-an-gin<sub>7</sub> an-edin-na gurud-da nu-ub-zu. The incantation is lacking in CT 16.

148-152 Restored after UHF 164-167 below.

153 The line is not completed, because of the formulaic character of the dialogue (cf. Falkenstein LSS NF1 54).

156-158 The verbal pattern in these lines is ù-me-ni-si. . . ù-me-ni-pà. . . hé-gen, that is verbs with preformative ù- (futurum exactum) followed by a verb with hé + hamṭu. The pattern is discussed below in the note to UHF 673.

158 The reading ge<sub>6</sub>-sá(-sá) is preferred to the alternative possibility ge<sub>6</sub>-di-di (literally “night walking”) because of variants ge<sub>6</sub>-zal/sa<sub>9</sub> = *šumšū* (cf. AHW 1274), and one lexical entry zal = *mašū* (CAD M<sup>1</sup> 401a). One might argue, however, for ge<sub>6</sub>-di(-di) after CT 16 27:22-23 ge<sub>6</sub>-a DU-DU // *mut-talik mu-ši*, since di-di can correspond to *alāku* (Izi C iv 28), as a variant to DU-DU (cf. CAD A<sup>1</sup> 302a top, and CAD M<sup>2</sup> 292a).

160 Note that in this first “Legitimationstyp” sequence in which his name is mentioned, Asalluhi appears between Enki and his spouse Damgalnunna. Cf. UHF 199-201, in which the usual sequential order is Enki, Damgalnunna, and Asalluhi. It is possible that in the Old Babylonian period, these formulaic sequences were not as fixed as in later bilingual texts.

167 The verbal form is treated as an orthographic variant á-úr-dab<sub>5</sub> for á-úr-dab<sub>5</sub>, corresponding to Akkadian *puzra ahāzu* (cf. JCS 20 1193), as it appears in Angim 127: <sup>1</sup>da-nun-na-ke<sub>4</sub>-e-ne pēš-gin<sub>7</sub> á-úr-bi im-da[b<sub>5</sub>-bé-dè] (Cooper AnOr 52 76).

169 The incantation is lacking in CT 16.

170 Cf. UHF 182, the repetition of the incipit, which confirms the -dè suffix on the verbal base. The parallel verbal forms in the sequence all have pre-radical /n/ with suffix /e/:

- in-sù-sù-e (171,183)
- in-AK-e (172,184)
- in-kar-kar-re (173,185)

followed by hamṭu forms ba-gi<sub>4</sub> (174), nu-gi<sub>4</sub> (175), etc. The sequence appears to be marû base + /ED/ + /e/ (i.e. /na-m-tag-tag-ed-e-a/), followed by three verbs with 3rd person singular marû base + /e/ (without /ED/). This raises the question about the distinction between /ED/ and /e/ in parallel verbal forms (cf. note to UHF 108 above), since the syntax of all of the sentences (UHF 170-173) appears identical. Note, however, that only l. 170 is nominalised (nam-tag-tag-dè-a, but not in 182), which may indicate

- subordination in relation to the succeeding sentences, i.e. “when the evil Udug is about to make contact. . .” This notion may also be suggested by the use of the so-called “presumptive volitive” na- prefix (Jacobsen AS 16 734).
- 174 Cf. UHF 186, the repetition of this line, which differs slightly. The sudden switch to hamtu (punctive) in UHF 174f. begins the actual narrative of what occurred when the demons attacked.
- The lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá(-sá) is treated here as a type of demon, not as the lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-bar (= *mušamšū*) who appears as the victim in CT 16 25 i 42: udug hul a-lá hul lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-bar-a-šè sila-a gib-ba // *utukku lemnu alū lemnu ša ana mušamšī ina sūqa parku*, “the Udug and Ala demons who obstruct the street for the man walking at night”.
- 177 For a description of the new moon, cf. 4 R 9:22-23 gi-rin ní-ba mu-un-dím-ma // *inbu ša ina ramānīšu ibbanū*, “(Sin) is the fruit which is formed by itself” [W.G. Lambert]. A similar expression occurs in Lugale 166, describing the scene of battle between Ninurta and the Asag demon: <sup>d</sup>utu la-ba-gub <sup>d</sup>zuen ba-an-tud, “Utu did not wait, (but) Sin was born” i.e. the battle was waged by moonlight. For an alternative interpretation, cf. van Dijk Sumer 18 27.
- 178 Gibil’s role as one who lights the way in the Netherworld appears in Šurpu IX 107-118, and Šurpu Appendix rev. 6-29.
- 179 It is clear from this passage, as well as from the repetition in l. 191, that Marduk (<sup>d</sup>amar-utu) and Asalluhi are not identified as one and the same deity. Marduk is not mentioned in connection with the Enki-Asalluhi dialogue, which is quoted in this same context, nor can the statement that “Marduk cannot release him” appropriately refer to the effective magic of Asalluhi. The juxtaposition of Marduk and Asalluhi is entirely coincidental, caused by the introduction of the Enki-Asalluhi dialogue.
- 180 The expression igi-sì in this context is always translated as *ippalissu* (cf. Šurpu V/VI 17-18 *et passim*), although a common synonym igi-bar (= *palāsu*) frequently occurs (cf. CT 16 18:7-9; 33:179-180). The reading igi-sì rather than igi-sum (as Falkenstein LSS NF1 54) is supported by the incantation in phonetic Sumerian which reads a-sa-a[l-lu-hi] i-gi im-ma-an-si (Wilcke AfO 24 11:13), and by a gloss in an Old Babylonian incantation: igi im-ma-an-si<sup>zi</sup> (van Dijk Or NS 44 63 = VAS 17 33:14). Cf. also the Old Assyrian idiom *e-na-tum na-ad-a* “notice is taken” (Kienast ATHE 62:36).
- 182 This line, which repeats l. 170, adds lú before the verb. Similarly, l. 184 differs slightly from the earlier version in l. 172 above, and l. 186 differs from l. 174.
- 190 The text has <sup>d</sup><BIL> .GI.
- 195 Cf. l. 153 above, which is similarly abbreviated.
- 209 The incantation is lacking in CT 16.

- 210 lú is written over an erased sanga sign. Cf. CT 16 28:46: lú(var. omits) sánga-mah me kù-ga.
- 214 The line is possibly corrupt, intending either to read lú <sup>d</sup>nanše or lú ninuaki, or perhaps a conflation of lú <sup>d</sup>nanše ninuaki (cf. Frankena AbB 2 29:19).
- 220 Although the first sign, [udu]g, seems too far from the beginning of the line, nevertheless udug is the expected first word in the well known sequence of demons. The spacing may have been caused by an erasure or corruption in the text, noticeable in the following lines (UHF 222-224).
- 223 The break should contain ki-sikil before ud-da-kar-ra, but there is insufficient room to allow for the restoration. It is surprising that such an oft-repeated formulaic passage should be badly corrupted. The number of erasures and peculiar writings indicate that the scribe had difficulty with the lengthy sentence extending between ll. 220-225, but his difficulties subsequently increased ll. 234-244, in which an entire incantation was erased. One wonders whether this tablet was intended as a draft or finished product.
- 224 For the restoration, cf. Sollberger, Iraq 24 pl. 26, No. B 2:3. This late tablet (BM 34816) with a Greek transliteration on the reverse duplicates UHF 222-224. Collation of the tablet reveals the correct reading of lines 3-4 as <sup>r</sup>d<sup>1</sup>nam-tar hul-gál á-<sàg> gig tù-ur nu-[du]<sub>10</sub>-ga. .] // <sup>r</sup>d<sup>1</sup>nam-<sup>r</sup>tar<sup>1</sup> lem-nu a-sak-ku <sup>mar</sup>GIG la [ta-bu šēru], which is confirmed by the Greek transliteration of the line, which reads:
- [ναμδ]αρ λεμν ασαχ μουρο  
[λα] ταβ σειρ
- The Greek text alone preserves the word *šēru* “angry”, corresponding in late texts to dab<sub>5</sub> (cf. AHW 1219a), which appears to be the last sign in UHF 224. It is tempting, of course, to render the second clause in Greek as *lā tūb šīri* (cf. AHW 1393), but the Greek clearly indicates a reading of *tāb*, not *tūb*, and the dab<sub>5</sub>-sign in UHF 224 cannot correspond to *šīru* “flesh” (AHW 1248b).
- 232 én é-nu-ru is written over an erasure.
- 246-295 This incantation is duplicated in CT 16 9-11.
- 247 For ki-in-du, cf. van Dijk, HSAO I 252; 254, and UHF 367 below, which reads ki-in-da.
- 248-249 The meaning of this clause follows closely upon the previous statement that demons are born like human children, and hence are nursed in the same way as humans. Later corresponding duplicates provide a slightly different interpretation, that the demons are progeny of the Netherworld who are suckled by the “nursemaid of evil” (cf. CT 16 9:1-6, UET 6 392:8-10, LKA 82:8-10). Our Old Babylonian tradition is closer to the idea expressed in Lugale 28, which refers to the Asag demon as dumu um-me (var. [um-me]-

ga, um-me-ga-lá) nu tuš-a nè ga gu<sub>7</sub>-a “the son who, although not sitting on the (lap of the) nursemaid, imbibed the nourishment of the milk”. The Lugale example is of interest, moreover, for the orthography of our line, since the variants um-me-ga, um-me-ga-lá and um-me are the same variants which occur in duplicates to UHF 249. This notion may also be alluded to in zi-pà incantations: um-me-ga-lá um-me-ga-lá ga lál-e um-me-ga-lá ga sis-a // *mušēniqtu* MIN ša tulûša řābu MIN ša tulûša marru “O Nurse, Nurse, whose milk (Akkadian: breast) is sweet, Nurse, whose milk (Akkadian: breast) is bitter” (Borger, AOAT 1 5:35-37). Cf. also the photograph of the Old Babylonian incantation (not edited) in Genava 16 110 ll. 6-7, which reads [u]m-me-ga-lá ga nu-si-sá-meš um-me-da būlug si-sá nu-re<sub>6</sub> “the nursemaid’s breasts are not bitter, the nurse does not lead her charge correctly” [courtesy I.L. Finkel]. The first few lines of this incantation are also duplicated on an amulet which, if not itself Old Babylonian, might be based upon an Old Babylonian original. The first few lines of the amulet (Lambert Iraq 38 60) read:

én é-nu-ru  
a-an-né ri-a / dumu ki-in-du tu-da  
um-me-da šeš-e a-è-a  
um-me šeš-e ga zi gu<sub>7</sub>-a

The amulet text follows the late tradition in describing the nursemaid as šeš “evil” (late *lemutti* in CT 16 9:6). Moreover, Lambert suggests a-è as a phonetic writing of á-è “to rear” (Iraq 38 61), which cannot be confirmed by UHF 248, which reads ga řè<sup>1</sup>-da-a-meš. The amulet, in fact, may be interpreted as “liquid is drawn out at the (tit of the) bitter nursemaid, true milk is ingested at the (tit of the) bitter nurse.” The amulet’s reading ga zi gu<sub>7</sub>-a might serve as an alternative restoration for UHF 249, as um-me-ga řsi-na ga<sup>1</sup> z[*i*] gu<sub>7</sub>-a-meš, although the sign KAXX, in l. 249, if correctly drawn on the copy, is not perfect for either sub or gu<sub>7</sub>.

Finally, the nursemaid’s “si” in these lines may refer to a more concrete image than “fullness”; since si denotes a projection like “finger” or “horn”, it may refer here to the “nipple”, i.e. “they were drawing out milk from her nipple”.

- 250 The infix ne-e in the verbal form is treated as the third plural dative infix, as Poebel GSG §491.
- 252 Note the different forms è-meš “came out” here, and è-a-meš in UHF 404, 411, and 425, which may reflect two different verbal forms LAL(+e)+meš [marû] and LAL+a+meš [hamtu].
- 253 For the verbal form, cf. UHF 380, and duplicates UET 6 391:9 and PBS 12/1 6 rev. 11 im-zi-ir-zi-ir-re(var. e)-dè, corresponding here to *pasāsu* (AHw 838), which may suggest a translation of “they were grinding . . . to

bits”. The emendation to /zi-ir-zi-ir/ is further suggested by the reduplicated verbal form /dig-dig/ in the following line (UHF 254), in a parallel context.

- 254 The late duplicate UET 6 391:10 contains a gloss, mu-un-dig<sup>di</sup>-di-ge-dig-e-dè, indicating /didig/ as the marû form.
- 255 Although kalam has a locative postposition, it is construed as the logical object of /ur<sub>4</sub>/, as in UHF 2. Alternatively, one might translate as “they caused panic/paralysis in the land”.
- 258 The meaning of kišib-gál as “seal-bearer” referring to demons would correspond to similar “official” titles of the Maškim and Galla demons; cf. above, notes to UHF 12 and 16.
- 263 Since neither bur-zi-gal nor the Akkadian loanword *burzigallu* are elsewhere attested with s [CAD B 345b], the readings of this word and [dugbu]r-si (= *pursitu*) in the following line are conjectural. The verbal form appears to be phonetic [bu-re] for /búr-e/.
- 270 Presumably gi(-b) for /gib/ (= *parāku*).
- 271 Cf. UHF 18.
- 272-277 The corresponding duplicates (cf. CT 16 9:20-34 and duplicates) preserve the following lines which do not conform to the traces on Ms. A viii 1-15:

(20) [nig-ur-límmu-ba dšakkan a]n-řna-ke<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup> gú mi-in-ru-uš  
(22) ugu-b[*i*]<sup>2</sup> du]g geštin-na gaz-za-gin<sub>7</sub> hur-sag-gá bí-in-sur-re-eš

(24) [m]a-da ma-da-bi mu-un-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge-eš  
(26) ki-sikil ama-a-ni-ta ba-ra-e<sub>11</sub>-dè  
(28) guruš é ušbar<sub>6</sub>-a-ni-ta ba-ra-è-dè  
(30) dumu é ad-da-a-ni-ta ba-ra-è-dè  
(32) tumušen ab-lá-bi-ta ba-ra-an-dab-dab-bé-dè  
(34) buru<sub>5</sub> á-búr-bi-ta ba-ra-e<sub>11</sub>-dè (= UHF 277)

(20) They subjugated [the quadrupeds of Šakkan]-of-heaven,  
(22) they broke their skulls on the mountain like a smashed wine jug,  
(24) they went about in every country.  
(26) They were bringing the maiden down from her apartment,  
(28) and driving out the young man from his father-in-law’s house,  
(30) and even driving the son away from his father’s house.  
(32) They were ensnaring the dove in the inclining window,  
(34) and were making the bird come down from its secluded nest.

- 277 There is some difficulty in the interpretation of á-búr which is translated as *iššūru ina abrīšu ušellū* (CT 16 9 i 35). The attested *abru* “wing” (cf. AHw 7) is rejected by CAD A<sup>1</sup> 64 in favour of á-búr // *abru* “hiding place”, based upon this Udug-hul context and a similar passage in the “Curse over Agade” (cf. Falkenstein ZA 57 61:220-225, and Cooper CA 60:217-221):

ki-sikil-bé ama<sub>5</sub>-na giš hul hé-en-da-ab-ra  
ad-da-bé é-dam-ug<sub>7</sub>-a-na gú gig-bi hé-em-me  
tumušen-bé ab-lál-ba še hé-ni-in-sa<sub>4</sub>

buru<sub>5</sub>mušen-bé(var. gin<sub>7</sub>) á-búr-ba níg hé-ni-ib-ra  
tu<sub>5</sub>mušen ni-te-a-gin<sub>7</sub> ur<sub>5</sub>-da hé-AK-e

The weapon will have struck the maiden in her chamber,  
so let the father groan bitterly in his dead wife's room.  
The dove will have been moaning in its inclining window;  
(like) the bird in its secluded nest, something will have struck it there —  
so like the dove in its fear, let (the city) give heed.

Although the interpretation in CAD A<sup>1</sup> 64 has been provisionally adopted in UHF 277, the meaning of “wing” for á-búr // *abru* may in fact fit this context, literally “they cause the birds to rise with their wings”.

280 Late duplicates (CT 16 9:40) read *udug hul nigin-na-meš*, which does not fit the traces on Ms. A. Cf. however, UHF 350, in which *gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>* appears as a variant to *nigin* in the late duplicate (CT 16 11 vi 27).

281 Since the line is indented on Ms. A, it may have been intended as part of the preceding line.

282 The verb appears in the late Uruk duplicate W 23288 [courtesy von Weiher] as *nu-íl-la // ul i-pad-d[u]-u*.

284 The late duplicate W 23288 [courtesy von Weiher] reads É.KUR.BAD for *arali*, as in CT 16 3:95.

The sense of the passage in this and succeeding lines suddenly changes, asserting that despite the destructive abilities of the demons, their attempts to kill the victim are foiled. Thus, since Ningeštinna, the scribe of the Netherworld, is unavailable to record the patient's entry into the Netherworld, he is (temporarily) spared.

286 The use of *ki* for “Netherworld” is supported by the late duplicate reading (phonetically) *e-sir kur-ra-ke<sub>4</sub> // sulī eršeti* (CT 16 9 ii 8).

291-295 Because the corresponding lines in the late duplicates are all broken at this point, the UHF text is restored from the closing lines of the following incantation in UH IV (= CT 16 10 iv 12-18). This procedure is justified by the repetitive nature of these successive incantations, and enough remains of the UHF text to regard the restoration as virtually certain.

296 The rubric is extremely important, since individual incantations on Ms. A have not been designated as “Udug-hul”, and hence this rubric is the only indication in a Forerunner text that these were incantations of the same type grouped together. This does not imply, however, that the incantations were thereby considered to constitute a “series”, particularly since not all are even duplicated in the later library editions of the UH Series, Tablets III and IV.

297 This lines could be a catchline, ending in . . .]-šub/ru.

299 The incipit and opening lines of this incantation closely resemble the opening passage of Inanna's Descent to the Netherworld, which repeats the phrase “. . . an-gal-ta ki-gal-šè géštu-ga-ni na-an-gub”. The UHF incipit,

restored after late duplicates, differs only slightly, reading *an-gal-ta ki-dagal-šè*, although *ki-dagal* may well be a late corruption of *ki-gal*, since the two expressions are not synonymous: *ki-gal* refers to the Netherworld, while *ki-dagal* refers to the earth's surface, and our incantation is concerned primarily with the Netherworld and ghosts. The similarity between the incipits of the Udug-hul incantation and Inanna's Descent is noteworthy, particularly since the composition “Inanna's Descent” was known by its ancient title as “an-gal-ta ki-gal-šè (UET 6 10 colophon, and Kramer PAPS 124 310). Moreover, similarities between the UHF incantation and the Sumerian version of Inanna's Descent may not be entirely coincidental. Both compositions deal with similar motifs, in particular the passage into the Netherworld and the re-emergence as a ghost, with Inanna serving as an epic ghost whose very presence threatens her former associates, and especially her husband Dumuzi. One might equally wish to extrapolate from Inanna's Descent by suggesting that, in Udug-hul IV, pernicious ghosts who haunted former companions or even casual acquaintances were seeking substitutes for themselves in the Netherworld. These thematic similarities between the two compositions may explain the literary parallels, which are noted in the commentary (cf. notes to UHF 300, 305, 352, 371-373, 475 and 800). Note also the similarities in the opening four lines of Nanna-Suen's Journey to Nippur (Ferrara St Pohl SM 2 44). The restorations are based upon CT 16 10 iv 25ff., CT 16 50, and W 23288 [courtesy von Weiher].

300 In this incantation it is Enki who “turns his attention from the great heaven to the broad Netherworld”, presumably to focus on the release of Inanna. The incantation, in fact, says that Enki turned his attention to the “hierodule”, namely Inanna herself (cf. note to UHF 305), which fits well with the mythological background. The main intention, however, of the incantation is to list the various types of ghosts who might oppress the victim (UHF 311-327), which completes the picture: Enki, who engineered the release of Inanna from the Netherworld, bears some responsibility for the danger which she subsequently posed as a ghost, although the terms of her release — that she find a substitute for herself in the Netherworld — were actually set by the Anunna (ID 289). The incantation therefore calls upon Enki, as the architect of Inanna's release, for protection against other ghosts who may emerge from the Netherworld, with a purpose similar to Inanna's.

305 Cf. Borger AOAT 1 4:11-12, in which *nu-gig* is an epithet of Ištar (*nu-gig an-na // ištarūt Anim*); cf. also Emesal Voc. II 80 (MSL 4 17) *nu-[gig] dīnanna = iš-ta-r[i-tu]*. The appearance in this incantation of an allusion to Inanna fits well with the other parallels to Inanna's Descent (cf. note to UHF 299). Interesting new evidence for *nu-gig // qadištu* “hierodule”

occurs in Ebla bilinguals, which read *níg-gig* = *qá-dì-šum* (Pettinato MEE 4 207:100) suggesting a close philological link between *níg-gig* (= *ikkibu* “sacred, taboo”) and *nu-gig*, cf. Krebernik ZA 73 4.

307 The god name *ḏnin-ug* appears in CT 24 31:76 = An-Anum III 129. Although the reading *ḏnin-pirig* is also possible, the name *ḏnin-ug* may serve as a pun on *ug<sub>5</sub>* “to die”, which is contextually suitable here [W.G. Lambert].

310 For the reading of KLE.NE.DI, cf. below, note to UHF 775-776. One hesitates, however, to find a “place of play” or merriment (cf. CAD M<sup>2</sup> 15 *mēlultu*) in the Netherworld. One might alternatively read *ki e-ne di-dug<sub>4</sub>* “the place where he pronounced judgement”, but the combination of signs most suggests *ki ešemen-ka*. The meaning, however, of *ki ešemen* in our context may be explained through a reference in an eršemma to Enlil, *ki ešemen líl-lá-àm e-si* “it is the ghost (who) filled (his) ‘playground’” (4R 28\* 4:67, cited CAD Z 59a, and cf. CT 15 12 bottom), where *ešemen* refers to the god’s sphere of activity. Similarly, the metaphorical reference in Lugale 137 *ki ešemen ḏinanna-ka/ke<sub>4</sub> á-zu ba-ra-ni-zi* “do not raise your arm/might on the ‘playground’ of Inanna”, i.e. the battlefield, refers to Inanna’s traditional bellicosity. Hence, the phrase in UHF 310 *dag ki-gal-la ki ešemen-ka* describes the Netherworld shrine as the centre of (cultic) activities of Netherworld deities, such as Ereškigal and the others mentioned in the context.

The intention of the passage UHF 306-310 is to contrast Netherworld and earthly cultic practice, since presumably the rituals governing the washing and mouth-rinsing of statues would not apply in the Netherworld. Thus, an offering made in the Netherworld temple, perhaps a metaphor for the victim’s death, would not be accompanied by the usual purification rituals. Hence the use of the *-e* postposition (*ḏnin-hursag-ak-e*, *ḏnin-azu-ak-e*) meaning “at” *Nin-hursag* or “at” *Ereškigal* (versus *-ra* “to, for”) supports the idea of an offering made *at* the goddess’ statue, suggesting a Netherworld cultic scene.

312 The usual orthography in bilinguals is *líl-lá-en-na* (cf. CAD L 190 s.v. *lílū*), although in this context the *líl(-lá)* appears to be a class of ghost, parallel with those who die a violent death, lack a permanent tomb, or are neglected. It may be noteworthy that the mythical figure of Martu, who is not buried when he dies, is referred to as the *lú-líl-lá hur-sag-gá tuš-a*, “‘demon’ dwelling in the mountain”, since he knows neither house nor city (cf. Edzard ZZB 32).

313 Restored after Ms. D 77' (Appendix), *ki-sikil šu nu-du<sub>7</sub>-a*. The signs in our line look like *ab-ta*, which seems inappropriate in the context. Cf. Farber-Flügge St Pohl 10 16 I i 16, in which Inanna says, regarding her vulva, *šu-du<sub>7</sub>-a-mu-dē* “if I have made it perfect”, as well as “beautiful”, “shining”,

“young”, etc. in subsequent lines. The late duplicate to our text reads [*ki-sikil nu-un-zu-àm hé-me-en* “whether you are the maiden not yet known (sexually) (CT 16 50:19). The term *šu-du<sub>7</sub>*, however, may mean “suitable” (= Akkadian *asāmu* / *šūsumu*) as well as “perfect” (= *šuklulu*), probably implying “ripeness” and the reaching of puberty.

314 Late texts translate *guruš á nu-lá* differently. The late duplicate to our line translates the term as *eṭ-lu muš-te-en-nu-ú* “a lad not yet changed (by puberty)” (CT 16 10 iv 46 and 50:21, cited CAD M<sup>2</sup> 288b), while another text translates the same phrase as *eṭlu la šu-um-[mu-du]* “a lad not yet yoked” (Falkenstein LSS NF1 38<sup>2</sup>). The latter term *šummu<sub>du</sub>* refers to the seeder plow in lexical texts (CAD S 247a), suggesting that the lad’s sexual organ is not yet developed.

315 Cf. Edzard ZA 62 25-29, for the forms of LAL-ada *hamṭu* participles. One might also translate *šub* as “fell” or “collapsed”.

317 The scribe has written GUL for dul. Cf. UHF 319, where *gul* appears as expected.

318-321 Note by way of comparison the ergative constructions (“man killed by the lion/whom the lion killed”) in Foxvog Or NS 44 413ff., especially: *gištukul-e gub-ba gištukul-e in-gaz* “he who was standing by the weapon was killed by the weapon” (First Ur Lament 225).

The meaning of *gaz* in UHF 318 may have another sense rather than “killed”, but closer to the usage in Edzard SR 32a B + C 11'-12': *kak-bi KA.KA e-gaz* “der betreffende Nagel . . . gestossen”.

319 Cf. ASKT 88:26-27 = Borger AOAT 1 7:99-100 *lú peš<sub>10</sub>-í[d]-da ba-an-gul-lu<sup>1</sup>-da ug<sub>5</sub>-ga // ša kibir nāri ibutušuma imūtu* “the one upon whom the river bank collapsed, and he died” (*zi-pā* incantations, which provide a parallel list of victims of various calamities which are similar but not identical to the list in UH).

320 Although the text appears to have only enough room for the ambiguous *ur-e*, the duplicate W 23288 [courtesy von Weiher] reads *ur-mah // ne-e-šú*, followed by *ur-gir<sub>15</sub> // kal-bi* in the next line. Cf. also *ur = nēšu* (A VII/2 95 [MSL 14 463], Hh XIV 63 [MSL 8/2 11]).

321 The late duplicate (unpub.) reads *ur-gir<sub>15</sub>* here.

324 If the infix *-ra* is correctly restored, it reflects the “neuter relative”, described by Jacobsen in AS 16 92-93.

326 Cf. Zimmern ZA 31 116:25 *lag nam-ba-e-šub-e // kurbanna la tanassuk* “do not throw a clod”.

328 Cf. Ms. D (Appendix): 111'f., for the restoration of this and subsequent lines describing possible points of contact between the patient and persons who later died and could haunt the victim.

The meaning of the *ga-*prefix in this context is not cohortative, but rather has the same meaning ascribed by Jacobsen to *hé-*, namely “potentialis”, or

the “mere allowance for it as a possibility” (cf. AS 16 73, and Edzard ZA 61 222-5). The use of the first person verbal forms represents the incantation priest reciting formulae or making declarations, as if the patient himself were speaking. Alternatively, the verbal form may be treated literally as a description of the ghost, “whether you are a ‘let me eat with him’ (ghost)”, or “whether you are one (who thought) ‘let me eat with him’”, as if the ghost were a beggar asking to be fed, anointed, and clothed.

As for *u<sub>4</sub>-šú-uš-e* (probably to be analysed as /ušu-še/, the translation “daily” is based upon the Akkadian translation *ūma* (cf. AHW 1411b), although the meaning may in fact be “towards sunset” (cf. *u<sub>4</sub>-šú* = *ereb šamšī[m]* = OBG I 818), since the activities of eating, drinking, anointing and dressing may have all occurred at sunset [Jacobsen].

331 Cf. Ms. D (Appendix):109'-113', which adds several lines which do not appear in the UHF text, but do appear in later duplicates (cf. CT 16 11:42-49).

332 For *uh-tag* as “lousy”, one manuscript translates the late duplicate to our line (CT 16 11 v 50) as *lu-u šá ina up-<sup>r</sup>li<sup>r</sup>-ia šam-na it-ti-šú lu-up-pa-šiš* MIN “whether you be the one with whom I may be anointed with oil when I (have) lice”. Cf. also *kalmatu laptu* (CAD K 86-87).

333 The form of *ga-ba-da-an-mu<sub>4</sub>-dè* looks suspect, since theoretically the prefix *ga-* should be incompatible with /ED/ (cf. Jacobsen AS 16 73a), although Edzard (ZA 61 225) cites the problematical form *ga-ba-ni-ib-gurru-dè*. Since all of the forms in Ms. H for UHF 328-333 are restored, it may be that all the verbal forms in this sequence originally had *ga-* with /ED/, and that this form represents *ga* - potentialis. Cf. however, the variant in Ms. D (Appendix) 120' *a-šed<sub>7</sub> tag-ga-mu-dè túg ga-ba-an-da-an-mu<sub>4</sub> hé-me-en*, duplicated in CT 16 11 v 51 (+ dupl.), *a-šed<sub>7</sub>-dè tag-ga-mu-dè úr-ra-na túg ga-ba-da-an-mu<sub>4</sub> hé-me-en // lu-u šá ina <sup>r</sup>ku<sup>r</sup>-ši-ia ina ut-li-šú šu-ba-tu KI-šú lul-ta-biš at-ta*, which may be rendered as “whether you are the one (thinking), ‘since I am cold, let me don with him the cloak on his lap’”. Cf. note to UHF 328 above.

337 Cf. Edzard ZA 61 218, for the point that the form *ba-ra-an-da-ab-nag-e* contains an “incorrect” form of *marû*, which should be /*nag-nag*/, confirmed by Ms. D (Appendix):167' and 180' [*b*]a-ra-an-da-ab-nag-nag-an. One possible explanation for *nag* in our line is analogy with *gu<sub>7</sub>* in the previous phrase (*ba-ra-an-da-gu<sub>7</sub>-e*). Note that the suffix *-en* applies both to *gu<sub>7</sub>* and *nag*.

339 Cf. Pinches JTVI 26 155 iv 13 (= Lackenbacher RA 65 128:13'), which reads, [*ba-ra-ab*]-šú-šú-dè-en // *telemme*, and [*ba-ra-ab*]-šú-šú-dè (CT 16 11:65), in contrast to the Old Babylonian verbal form *ba-ra-ab-šú-šú-dè-dè-en*, which appears to be the verbal base + /ED/ + first person plural suffix *-e(n)den*. Such a form is not only inconsistent with the second person

singular *-zu* suffix in ll. 341-344, but with the other verbs in the passage which fall into the following groups (omitting forms with restored endings):

- A        *ba-ra-an-da-gu<sub>7</sub>-e* (337)
- B        *ba-ra-an-da-nag-en* (337)  
*na-ab-il-en* (344)
- C        *nam-ba-gá-gá-dè-en* (341)  
*nam-mu-da-bal-dè-en* (347)  
*nam-mu-un(-da)-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>-dè-en* (348-349)  
*nam-mu-un-da-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>-dè-en* (350 restored, but almost certain)
- D        *ba-ra-ab-šú-šú-dè-dè-en* (339)  
*ba-ra-na-an-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-dè-d[è-en]* (340)

Although the forms in group D are problematical, and may be corrupt, the remaining verbs are all *marû* base + /ED/ + second person singular suffix. It is instructive to compare the parallel verbal forms in Ms. D (Appendix), which appear as follows in an identical context:

- ba-ra-an-da-ab-gu<sub>7</sub>-e-en* (171', 184')
- ba-ra-an-da-ab-nag-nag-an* (172', 185')
- na-ab-il-e-en* (177')
- ba-ra-an-da-ab-gá-gá-an* (168'-170')
- na-an-ši-in-bar-re-en* (178')
- na-ab-gid-i-dè-en* (176')

These forms all confirm second person singular *marû*, noting *-gu<sub>7</sub>-e-en* and *-il-e-en* with durative /e/, but mostly lacking /ED/. These parallel verbal forms indicate the non-obligatory character of the /ED/ suffix in *marû* forms, the precise meaning of which remains unclear.

343 The expression *gú gid-i*, “to stretch the neck” (cf. Akkadian *elēpu*), has various analogous verbal forms, as can be seen from Ai II ii 5-8 (MSL 1 21): *šu gid-i*, *šu gid-gid-i*, *šu in-da-an-gid*, compared with *gid-i* (Lanu A 182) and *gid/gid-gid* (= *elēpu/alāpu*, in Antagal III 137-138). Presumably, these distinctions are between *hamtu/marû*, but a paradigm is nevertheless difficult to establish which takes into account all of the forms *gid*, *gid-i*, *gid-gid*, and *gid-gid-i*, especially since a root *bu-i* may be known (cf. A VI/1:192, Nabn. 32 iii 20' [MSL 14 439; 16 253]). In our line, for example, the verbal base *gid-i* represents the *marû* base, which is required with the NA-prohibitive (Edzard ZA 61 219), and supported by the form in Ms. D



(Appendix 176<sup>1</sup>) na-ab-gíd-i-dè-en. Šulgi B 165, however, reads šu mu-un-gíd-gíd-i(var. dè) (Castellino, St Sem. 42 46).

344 Restored after CT 16 11:17.

349-350 Note the use of the comitative, which suggests that the demon accompanies the victim over the threshold, or into the city centre; the demon would have been denied access on his own, but would attempt to slip in by human company. One may perhaps read kun<sub>4</sub>-ba as kun<sub>4</sub>-šè.

351 The form hé-pà-aš, if correctly rendered on the tablet, is problematical, since one expects hé-pà-dè-eš.

352 The late duplicate reads inim<sup>d</sup>en-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> (CT 16 11:31), instead of “word of Ereškigal”. The appearance of Ereškigal in this context, although unexpected, is not unsuitable, since it reflects the similarity between this incantation and Inanna’s Descent to the Netherworld cited in the notes to UHF 308-310 above. The central theme of this incantation is the identification of types of ghosts who may return from the Netherworld to interfere with humans, for which Inanna serves as the example *par excellence* in Sumerian literature.

354-355 Cf. duplicates in CT 16 11:34-36 u-me-ni-hu-luh-luh [not -hu-luh-ha as CAD M<sup>2</sup> 31a] and u-me-ni-su-ub-su-ub, similarly in Šurpu VII 82-83, which must be hamtu plural forms in Freie-Reduplikation (Edzard ZA 61 226-232), since futurum exactum prefix /u/ with a transitive verb requires the hamtu aspect (Poebel GSG §654, Falkenstein GSGL I §76, Jacobsen AS 16 77). Cf. however UHF 506-507 below.

356-357 These lines are duplicated in PBS I/2 122 rev.36-40, and 112:91-92 [with the rubric ka-inim-ma udug-hul-a-kam], as well as Šurpu VII 84-86. The reading si for SUM is based upon lexical evidence cited in MSL 3 73:7’ si = paqādu, which corresponds in turn to the bilingual duplicates to our line, which translate the verb as pi-qid-su (CT 16 11 vi 39, Šurpu VII 85).

358a For the late corresponding sources, cf. CT 16 12-16. The late source (*ibid.* 12:1) reads ba-nigin-na, which is attested in bilinguals in this passage only, although šu-nigin is attested lexically (Ea VI B 4, Nabn. 0 286 [MSL 14 432; 16 295]). Cf. CAD N<sup>1</sup> 292a. For a-za-ad as a malady, cf. Benito EWO 29:89-90 mur-gig-ga šà-gig-ga lipiš-gig-ga su-ni a-za-ad lá-lá ka-bi-šè ninda nu-gar. . . , “his lung was infected, his heart was infected, his viscera were infected, a-za-ad seizes his body, food could not be placed in his mouth . . .” Benito, in his notes (p.70), relates a-za-ad here to the disease mentioned in MSL 9 89 lú-šà-lá-lá = ša karša pēhū, “the one who is blocked up at (lit. as to) the belly”. The word (uzu)a-za-ad in lexical texts, however, refers either to the head or nose (cf. MSL 9 6:3, 8a, 9), while the identification of a-za-ad with šuruppū “cold” appears to be attested only in this context (CT 16 12:1-2). The idea intended here may be that during the sterility of nature’s winter, evil remains fertile.

359 CT 16 12:2 reads a-ri-a, which shows the same variation discussed by Sjöberg in HSAO I 208-209.

361 The expression gur<sub>5</sub>-uš-búr is discussed by Sjöberg in TCS 3 132. The meaning of kar-sig is attested in bilinguals from this incantation (CT 16 12:9-11, UET 6 392:16), and supported by lexical entries, such as túg mu-sír (Hh XIX 240 = MSL 10 134) and lú túg-lá (Lu IV 194 = MSL 12 135); cf. also [si-ig] [si] = nadū ša karrum (A III/4 218 = MSL 14 342, cf. CAD K 222a). The difficulty is in explaining why an aggressive demon should don a mourning garment, which seems uncharacteristic for demons. One possibility is that the demon *causes* the mourning garment to be worn, but the expression is too rarely used to inspire confidence.

Another difficulty is that the late text treats this line as plural, referring to demons in general, reading an-na gur<sub>5</sub>-ru-uš bi-in-bu-ru-uš ki-ta kar-ra bi-in-sig-ga // eliš ikšusūma šapliš karra iddū (CT 16 12:9-11). In UHF 361, the absence of plural suffixes suggests that Namtar is the subject of the sentence, followed by a general description of demons.

362 The meaning of búr is similar to that of šu-bar in UHF 365, but quite different from the meaning of the corresponding duplicate, which reads e-ne-ne-ne dim-ma é aral[i-m]eš “they are the creation of the Netherworld” (CT 16 12:12).

366 Since Ms. L lacks sufficient space to accommodate dnin-nennimušen of the duplicate (CT 16 12:20), one is forced to seek an alternative reading, such as nin-na LAGABXEŠ = eš-še-bumušen (Ea I 98 = MSL 14 181).

367 Cf. UHF 247.

368 CT 16 12:24-25 reads i-du<sub>7</sub>-du<sub>7</sub>-dè // isurrū “they dance”, for which there is also lexical evidence (cf. AHw 1031b); du<sub>12</sub>-du<sub>12</sub> can mean to make noise or music through percussion, which may mean here that demons “beat” the roof like a flood.

369 Note the lack of an agentive, locative, or instrumental postposition with gišig and gišsuhub<sub>4</sub> which might have clarified the ambiguous ergative verbal form.

370 The late duplicate reads mu-un-sur-s[ur-re]-e-dè<sup>1</sup> // it-ta-[na-áš]-la-lu (CT 16 12:32), which suggests reading the verbal form DU.DU as /lah-lah/, based upon Antagal G 232 DU.DU<sup>la-ah</sup> MINDU.DU = i-taš-lu-[lu] (cited CAD N<sup>2</sup> 55b).

371-373 Cf. ID 303-305:

dam úr lú-ka ba-ra-an-si-il-si-il-le-eš  
dumu lu du<sub>10</sub>-ub-ta ba-ra-an-zí-ge-eš  
é-ge<sub>6</sub>-a ur<sub>7</sub> (var. ur)-ra-ka im-ta-an-é-eš-ám

For the order of the signs in our text (úr dam lú-ka compared with dam úr lú-ka in ID), a similar transposition occurs in the late duplicates which read

dam úr lú-ke<sub>4</sub> and dam lú úr-<sup>Γ</sup>ke<sub>4</sub><sup>Γ</sup> (cf. CT 16 12:36), translated as *aššata ina utli amēli itarrū* “they turn to the wife in the man’s lap”.

375-376 An interesting parallel occurs in the Instructions of Šuruppak 49: ú-nu-kin-gá-še udu-zu ság(PA.GÁN) nam-me, “auf einer unbekanntem Weide sollst du deine Schafe nicht auseinander laufen lassen” (Wilcke, ZA 68 204).

These lines can only be understood if taken together as a single sentence. The late duplicate (CT 16 12:44-46) is badly corrupted in the only complete manuscript (K 3121 coll.), with the confusion arising from the fact that the commonplace phrase lú-ùlu dumu dingir-ra-na has been divided between two lines.

The reverse of Ms. L contains snake incantations, unrelated to UHF. The gap should presumably contain the remainder of the incantation, (cf. CT 16 12:48-13 ii 64). Since the Old Babylonian evidence for UHF only resumes again for the fifth incantation of Udu-g-hul Tablet V (= CT 16 15 iv 40-59), it is not possible to ascertain whether all incantations in UH Tablet V had Old Babylonian forerunners, although it is likely that they did.

377 This short incantation is restored after CT 16 15:40-59, and BAM 508 iv 18-25, which is one of the few examples of an UH incantation duplicated in a medical text. One restores [én é-nu-ru] for the sake of consistency. The term níg-è níg-è is translated in the late duplicate as *hajiātu hajiātu* “watching watchman” (CT 16 15 iv 41), although níg-è actually means “(one) watching something”, judging from the lexical evidence è = *ha-a-tu* (Nabn. V 9 = MSL 16 95), and è = *hi-a-tù* (Proto-Diri 225, cited CAD H 159a). The term is another instance of demons forming the Netherworld police force, and the misuse of authority which that implies, similar to the Maškim and Galla demons. The reference in Lu II i 11 to lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-a-DU-DU = *ha-i-tù* (MSL 12 116) is reminiscent of the lú-ge<sub>6</sub>-sá demon encountered in UHF 158, and may designate in our context a “night watchman” demon.

379 The writing sa<sub>7</sub>(SIG<sub>7</sub>)-lim may be a unique phonetic writing for SIG<sub>7</sub>-ALAM (= /zalam/, corresponding to Akkadian *šalmu*); cf. MSL 16 50:1-4, and especially Hh XIX 272 túg-gu-za-alam = *šá šal-me* (MSL 10:135).

380 Unpublished duplicates to this line translate it: *ki-ma KUR-i ia-ab-<sup>Γ</sup>tí<sup>Γ</sup> bu-un-n[a-an-ni . . .]*, which fits well with other references to destroyed mountains (kur/hur-sag gul, cited CAD A<sup>1</sup> 42a).

383 For gaba-šu-gar, cf. Sjöberg Mondgott 37, although in our line the unusual orthography gaba-KA is baffling; one possibility might be to read gaba-šúr “angry breast”. The late duplicates add: hul-dúb zi an-na hé-p[à zi ki]-a hé-pà (CT 16 15 iv 58 and dupl.).

385-389 The incantation can be found in CT 16 15 iv 60ff. The corresponding late duplicates give a lengthier rendition of the opening lines of this incantation

(CT 16 15 iv 60 - v 10 coll.):

(60)	én ur-sag [imin]-na a- <sup>Γ</sup> rá <sup>Γ</sup> -[min-n]a-meš
(v 1)	a-ri-a dili-a-meš <sup>Γ</sup> a-ri <sup>Γ</sup> -a-na an-na-ke <sub>4</sub> tu-ud-da-meš
( 4)	e-ne-ne-ne líl-lá bú-bú-meš
( 6)	dam nu-tuku-meš dumu nu-tu-ud-da-meš
( 8)	bàn-da nu- <sup>Γ</sup> un-zu-meš <sup>Γ</sup>
(10)	<sup>Γ</sup> anše-kur-ra <sup>Γ</sup> hur-sag-ta è-a-meš etc.

390 For šeš-gal as a professional title, cf. Edzard SR 78a:13, as well as Falkenstein’s comments (ZA 56 59) on šeš-gal dingir-re-e-ne me-en “I am the tutor of the gods” (= Benito EWO 89:71). The late duplicate (CT 16 15 v 12) reads merely šeš-a-meš (= *lemnūtu šunu*), although the word order is the same, with <sup>den</sup>ki-ke<sub>4</sub> as an anticipatory genitive.

391 Cf. Falkenstein ZA 55 18, on gu-za-lá an <sup>den</sup>líl-lá “Sesselträger Ans (und) Enlils”, but in the incantation context it refers to Netherworld police.

392 The form gub-bu-meš (like gub-gub-bu-meš, UHF 473) contrasts with the late form gub-ba-meš in the duplicate (CT 16 15 v 14), which reflects the same distinction in non-finite verbal forms LAL-eda and LAL-ada (cf. Edzard ZA 62 25-31). It is difficult to predict when participles in our text take the form base + meš, base + a + meš, or base + e + meš.

393 The corresponding late duplicate reads mu-un-su<sub>8</sub>-su<sub>8</sub>-ge-eš (CT 16 15 v 16), considered by Krecher to be a confusion in late bilinguals between the roots su(-g) and su(-b) (WdO 4 7-9), although Civil suggests the possibility of [b] and [g] as allophones in Sumerian (JNES 32 57-61). Civil rejects su<sub>8</sub>(-g) and su<sub>8</sub>(-b) as examples of phonemic alteration (*ibid.* 5.2), since in earlier periods the roots mean “to go (plural)” and “to stand (plural)” respectively without being confused, although in later periods the two roots may have become conflated because of analogous cases of [b] ~ [g] in final position (*ibid.* 3.1).

396 A similar idea is reflected in the Hendursanga Hymn 44-45 (cf. Edzard and Wilcke AOAT 25 146):

mu <sup>d</sup>hen[dur]-sag-gá-ka um-mi-in-p[à]  
[s]ila si-[ga] ge<sub>6</sub>-ù-na-ka si-sá-bi mi-ni-dib-[bé]

When one invoked Hendur-sag’s name,  
he could walk along the safe quiet street at night.

This statement alludes to Hendur-sag’s epithets, *nimgir sila si-ga* and *nimgir ge<sub>6</sub>-ù-na*, which appear in our text and in CT 16 49:304 (= Iraq 42 31:183’).

398 Cf. the similar lines:

tu-ra mu-un-na-da-g<sub>14</sub>-g<sub>14</sub>-dè-en (UHF 398)  
 šu-ra mu-un-na-g<sub>14</sub>-g<sub>14</sub>-dè-en (UHF 418)  
 su-ra mu-un-na-g<sub>14</sub>-g<sub>14</sub>-dè-en<sup>1</sup> (UHF 441)

These lines, although almost identical in form, differ considerably in meaning, suggesting perhaps scribal word-plays. Alternatively, UHF 418 and 441 may be corruptions of tu-ra g<sub>14</sub>-g<sub>14</sub>. For the meaning of g<sub>14</sub>-g<sub>14</sub> as “fernhalten”, cf. Falkenstein ZA 56 55.

401 The incantation can be found in CT 16 15 v 28ff.

403 Cf. Sjöberg TCS 3 92, for the various spellings of šerkandu(g). The suffix on šerkandug-ani “in his adorning/adornment” is problematical contextually, as also evidenced by the late duplicate which reads še-er-ka-an-du<sub>11</sub>-ga-na//zu-’-nu-tú ina AN-e “adorned in heaven” (CT 16 15 v 32 [two manuscripts]), suggesting a sandhi writing for /šerkandug an-a/. The interpretation of the late text is unlikely, not only because it is unsupported by the Old Babylonian text, but also because the Seven are associated with the Abyss in this incantation, and not with heaven. One possible solution to the Old Babylonian text is to assume the personification of the idim abzu, thus: “The Source of the Abzu (Idim Abzu) and the Seven are they, the Seven are his adornment, they are brought out from the (Netherworld) apartment by Idim Abzu” [Jacobsen].

404 A related description reads imin-bi kur-ta è-a-meš “the Seven of them came out of the Mountain” (CT 16 45:131). The cosmological connotations of the terms idim and kur are also reflected in the Keš Temple Hymn (l. 52), é an-šè kur-ra-àm ki-šè idim-ma-àm “at its height it is the mountain, at its bottom it is the abyss (Sjöberg TCS 3 170).

406 The reading /bu-bu/ is confirmed by the late variant bú-bú (CT 16 15 v 39).

408 The late duplicate translates this line with *eṭēra gamāla ul idū* “they know not how to spare (or) reciprocate” (CT 16 15 v 44), although the difficulty in matching the Akkadian and Sumerian wording may indicate that the Akkadian phraseology is idiomatic, rather than a literal translation. Cf. the rarely attested šu-AK-a = *azāru* “to help” CAD A<sup>2</sup> 527a. Another solution, however, is suggested by Inninšagurra 7 (ZA 65 178): níg kid-kid-da-ni ab-ši-kúr-ru gar-bi níg nu-zu “she changes her own action, no one knows how it will occur” [Sjöberg’s translation].

410 Restored after CT 16 13 iii 5 dumu-dili-a-meš ibila-dili-a-meš. The question is whether dumu-sag can be read /ibila/, since in lexical texts dumu-uš, dumu-arad, dumu-sag, and dumu-diš are all given as readings of ibila (Diri I 267ff. [cited CAD A<sup>2</sup> 173b], Nabn. IV 79-81 [MSL 16 79], and A VI/1 99-104 [MSL 14 438]).

413 For sù // *edēpu* “to blow”, cf. CAD E 28, and for the related *uddupu*, cf. MSL 12 108:162 an-sù-sù-da = *ša-mu-u ud-du-pu-tú* (AHw 1401a “winddurchblasen”). The late duplicate is quite different, reading e-sír-ra lù-lù-a sila-a gub-ba-meš, “they stand around in the street, disturbing the thoroughfare” (CT 16 15 v 53), which may suggest that a sign (indicating a street?) is to be read before lù-lù-a in the Old Babylonian text.

418 The verb šu g<sub>14</sub>-g<sub>14</sub> occurs in Langdon PBS 10/4 No. 1 rev. ii 15 ám-kúr-re za-ar i-ri-ib-AK-e šu-bi bí-ib-g<sub>14</sub>-[g<sub>14</sub>] “he will repay what the adversary does to you”. The form of verb in our line, šu-ra g<sub>14</sub>-g<sub>14</sub>, may literally mean, “(re)turn out of the hand”; cf. the note to UHF 398 above.

420 This incantation is not duplicated in CT 16.

427 The gap should contain [min-kam-ma . . .]. The length of the gap of three lines can be calculated from the reverse of the tablet, Ms. B columns V-VI (ll. 616f. below).

428 The Hendursanga Hymn contains a similar sequence from two to seven; cf. Edzard and Wilcke AOAT 25 148, especially l. 85: imin-bi-ne dingir-munus nu-me-eš ù nita nu-me-eš “these Seven are neither goddess nor god”, which approximates UHF 426. The sequence of seven is a literary motif building up to a climax, since the approach of each demon increases the victim’s awareness of his plight, until at last he reconciles himself to his death.

441 Cf. the note to UHF 398 above.

445 The tablet reads giš-nú-na-na.

448 The verbal forms follow the pattern discussed in note 339 above, that fully suffixed forms need only appear in the initial verb of a sequence, as here, gu<sub>7</sub>-e-en followed by -nag-e(-en).

449 Later texts (CT 16 11:61 and 13:58) identify Enlil as the engendering parent (gišbanšur-a-a-ugu-zu-dēn-líl-lá-ke<sub>4</sub> “on your parent Enlil’s table”), treated grammatically as one connected phrase.

451-466 The incantation can be restored after von Weiher SBTU II 6 20-35, as well as Lackenbacher RA 65 146:1’ff. (cf. photo fig. 13), and CT 16 16 vi 1-25. This incantation may have been incorporated into UH because of the uduḡ hul cited in the incipit, as well as the intriguing presence of Inanna adjuring the demons. This same incantation was included within the compilation of incantations against the *lilitu* demon (with the rubric ka-inim-ma ki-sikil-líl-lá-kam, SBTU II 6 19, 35, and RA 65 144:3), but in this latter case the ki-sikil mentioned in the incipit was the *victim* of the ki-sikil-líl-lá demon. The verbal form appears in the late duplicates as mu-un-da-ru-uš, which appears as a singular form in another incantation context, translated with *ih-me-šú* “. . . lamed him” (CT 17 19 i 13-14).

458 For gi<sub>6</sub>-pār as the dwelling of the en-priest/priestess, cf. CAD G 83, and Hallo YNER 3 22:66, gi<sub>6</sub>-pār kù-ga hu-mu-e-ši-in-ku<sub>4</sub>-re-en “I entered towards you (Inanna) in the holy sanctuary” (to perform the rituals).

Likewise in our text the gipar appears to be Inanna's, since she is mentioned in the very next line, and the sanctuary seems to serve as a place of refuge, even from attacking demons.

459 A similar line occurs in an unpublished Ur III incantation: an mu-da-dúb ki mu-da-sìg (IM 61440, courtesy I.L. Finkel), with similar passages cited in CAD N<sup>1</sup> 348a.

460-461 The late duplicate (SBTU II 6 28-30) reads:

gaba-gál-a <sup>d</sup>inanna-ke<sub>4</sub> an-na gu mi-ni-in-[dé]  
ki-a gu mi-ni-in-r[a]  
bí-in-ra IZI im-ma-an-ZA[R]

'in arrogance, Inanna cried out in heaven, cried out on earth, struck out, and flashed fire.'

468 The [én é-nu-ru] rubric is added for the sake of consistency. The following incantation, although not duplicated in CT 16, is included here because of the thematic similarity between this incantation and other incantations in UH Tablet V, and because the tablet bears an "Udug-hul" rubric. The same incipit gal<sub>5</sub>-lá-e-ne gal<sub>5</sub>-lá-e-ne appears in three other Old Babylonian incantations, CT 4,4 (Bu 88-5-12, 7) [which has been recopied here as Ms. K, plates 19-20], TCL 16 63, and YOS 11 68, as well as the Late Assyrian duplicates copied and edited by Mrs. D. Linton (MA thesis, Univ. of Birmingham, 1975, unpublished), 277ff., although no Akkadian translation of this incantation has yet appeared. Three of the Old Babylonian incantations with this incipit (UHF Ms. G, YOS 11 68, and TCL 16 63) have rubrics identifying the incantation as Udug-hul. Nevertheless, these incantations are not duplicates, but only resemble each other, and only Ms. G is sufficiently similar to the later UH Series to be considered a likely Forerunner.

All of the Old Babylonian gal<sub>5</sub>-lá-e-ne incantations begin with a similar description of the Galla demon, followed by a section in which each line ends with šu-ti-a-meš (except for TCL 16 63: kar-ra-meš), and incorporating a formulaic Asalluhi-Enki dialogue (Falkenstein LSS NF1 54). The details of each incantation, however, are so dissimilar that each must be edited separately, rather than in *Partitur* format. Although only Ms. G has been edited here as most likely to be a Forerunner to UH, relevant lines from the other Old Babylonian gal<sub>5</sub>-lá-e-ne incantations are cited in the notes.

The incipit can be restored from Ms. K rev. 1 and TCL 16 63:9. YOS 11 68:7' has the unusual orthography GUDU<sub>4</sub>-e-ne GUD[U<sub>4</sub>-e-ne], which presumably is a writing for galla<sub>x</sub>.

469 Restored after the following:

[gall]a<sub>x</sub>-e téš-nu-z[u . . . .]  
[ . . . . . ]z[u imin-na-meš  
gal<sub>5</sub>-lá 'téš-nu'-zu' imin'-na'-meš<sup>1</sup>  
gal<sub>5</sub>-lá téš-nu-zu imin-na-a-meš

YOS 11 68 ii 8'  
Ms. K rev. 3  
TCL 16 63:  
CT 16 14:17

470 Restored after the following:

[ib]ila-dili-[meš ama-dili]-meš  
[ . . . . . ]jama-dili-meš  
dumu-dili-a-meš ibila-dili-a-meš

YOS 11 68 ii 9'  
Ms. K rev. 4  
(cf. CT 16 13 iii 5)

471 For the restoration, cf.:

lú-kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-a dereš-ki'-gal-meš  
[l]ú-kin-gi<sub>4</sub>-[a dereš/-k]i-gal-la-meš  
[lú-kin]-'gi<sub>4</sub>-a x x x<sup>1</sup>-da-ri-a-meš

TCL 16 63:11  
YOS 11 68 ii 10'-11'  
Ms. K rev. 5

Note that in YOS 11 68 the text is peculiarly divided on two lines of the tablet.

472 Restored after the following:

an-ki nu-zu-me-en(!) igi-kár' nu-[tuku]-meš  
[ . . . . . ] igi-kár nu [ . . . . ]  
[an-ki]-a nu-zu-meš x x gin<sub>7</sub>'x<sup>1</sup>  
n[u<sup>2</sup>-tuk]u<sup>2</sup>-meš

TCL 16 63:12  
YOS 11 68 ii 11'-12'  
Ms. K rev. 6

Cf. also e-ne-ne-ne an-ki-a nu-un-zu-meš me-lám dul-la-a-meš (CT 16 44:92, and KAR 24:9-11), and similar texts in CT 16 44:106, CT 17 41:5.

473 Perhaps to be restored after Ms. K rev. 7: [ir-si]-im nu-ur<sub>5</sub>-ra x x -an-'gub<sup>1</sup>-gub-meš "not smelling the (sweet) odour . . ."

475 Cf. ID 301 úr lú-ka dam šu-ti-a-meš, which resembles TCL 16 63:15 'úr<sup>1</sup> lú-'ka dam<sup>1</sup> kar-ra-meš, and Ms. K rev. 11 'úr<sup>1</sup> dam-a-ka nita šu-ti-a-meš "they take away the son from the wife's lap".

479 The reading of EZEN "to bind, hold back" is problematical, and no explanation thus far has managed to account for all of the evidence. The gloss in our line (siršár) argues for EZEN as sir rather than kēš or kēš-deš.

Excursus

The reading kešda is based primarily upon MSL 3 150:347, ke-eš-da EZEN = [ra-ka-s]u, which is supported by a broken passage in Erimhuš, K 4256 rev. 3-6 (CT 19 2):

[(. . .)] gán	= ka-ša-r[u]
[. . .]-da	= ra-ka-s[u]
[. . .] EZEN	= sa-ma-d[u]
[. . .]-da	= ka-su- <sup>r</sup> ú <sup>1</sup>

and *ibid.* 10: [. . .]-da = ra-ka-su. The restoration, however, in MSL 3 150:347, as [ra-ka-s]u is probably incorrect, since the context, which is primarily a list of nominal forms, suggests [ri-ik-s]u as a likely restoration. The Erimhuš passage, moreover, is consistently restored by CAD and AHW as keš(da), although kad<sub>5</sub> and giri<sub>11</sub> might serve as alternative possibilities. Hence, although lexical evidence for kešda as a nominal form seems certain, as a verbal form it is as yet inconclusive in lexical lists. Proto-Ea 760 (MSL 14 60) reads ki-še EZEN, although corresponding bilingual passages are unfortunately broken (Ea VIII 83, A VIII/2 27ff.? = MSL 14 478; 498). The reading kēš, however, can be identified with certainty in the following glosses:

hé-<sup>e</sup>ke-<sup>eš</sup>kēš (= *kissar*) A 29975 (unpub., cited CAD A<sup>2</sup> 111b)  
 nu-mu-ne-kešik<sup>1</sup>-šī (AOAT 25 216:15)  
 ka-kēški-šī-DU (Or NS 44 62:4)  
 i<sup>1</sup>-kekešēš (Izbu Commentary 246)  
 su-ki-išSU<sub>10</sub>-KÉŠ (// *tiqnu*) (ArOr 37 485:83)

Poebel argued for the root of this word as either \*keš(d) or \*keš(š) based upon the appearance of KÉŠ and KÉŠ.DU in texts of the Ur III period and earlier (AS 2 35-36). Nominal forms, for instance, are regularly KÉŠ.DU, corresponding to later /kešda/: giš-KÉŠ.DU (SAKI 364:2) compared with giš-kešda/kēš-da [or giš-girid/giri<sub>11</sub>-da] (Erimhuš II 61 and 238; cf. Hh IX 316 [MSL 7 52]), and gi-KÉŠ.DU (JCS 20 37) compared with gi-giš-kēš-da (Hh IX 318 [MSL 7 52, and 195:172]). Poebel (*op. cit.*), followed by Bauer (WdO 8 5), cited Old Sumerian verbal forms i-KÉŠ and ka e-da-KÉŠ, as well as verbal forms in KÉŠ.DU: i-KÉŠ.DU-a e-ne-KÉŠ.DU-am<sub>6</sub>, e-ta-KÉŠ.DU, nu-ta-KÉŠ.DU. Particularly significant, however, are those forms in which KÉŠ.DU parallels KÉŠ-dè: cf. sakan KÉŠ-dè (Eames p. 155 No. 8\*) and sakan KÉŠ.DU (UET 3 1767 rev. ii 13), as well as the form KÉŠ-dè-dè (UET 3 873:5).

If all of these forms represent the same root, the obvious conclusion is a root ending in /d/, which is only expressed under certain phonemic

conditions. The difference between forms KÉŠ and KÉŠ.DU, and the conditions under which /d/ is expressed, can only be explained by reading KÉŠ.DU as kēš-rá, as a nominalised form of \*kešd/r. A root \*kešd/r has already been proposed on other grounds (cf. Hallo YNER 3 81), but can be substantiated by this orthography, since conventionally -rá follows the trill consonant d/r, and hence the writing kēš-rá always represents a nominalised or non-finite verbal form, in contrast to KÉŠ or KÉŠ-dè (= KÉŠ + /ed/ + e). Krecher (ZA 58 54) bases the readings keš<sub>x</sub>-d and keš<sub>x</sub>-r, upon a restored passage, [e ke/ka]-ša-ad-dá = *bi-tù ra-ak-šu* (KUB 30 8:4), and upon sag kēš-šè-ra-ab = *ki-iš-sa-ar* (OBGT XII 5 = MSL 4 119), although this second example can be alternatively interpreted as an imperative form, EZEN-šè-ra-ab. Krecher himself remarks (*ibid.* n. 32): "Trotz dieses kēš-šè-r bleibt die Lesung vieler Stellen mit KÉŠ-r unklar, da auch šir und giri<sub>11</sub> überliefert sind".

The reading of \*kešd/r for EZEN is not exclusively used, even in Ur III texts. A "cordmaker", for instance, is called a lú-sa-sir-ra (UET 3/2 124), related to a "bundle" sa-sir-ra (UET 3/2 147), and other Ur III and Old Babylonian forms suggest a reading of sir/šir for EZEN:

ba-an-sirsár-sirsár-re-eš (UHF 479)  
 la-ba-an-na-sir (var. [sir<sup>1</sup>]) (Lambert JNES 33 292:8)  
 mu-é-sir-ra (UET 3 1575:3)  
 šuku sir-ra (UET 2 368 and 371)

with further evidence supplied by the late texts:

ba-an-sir(var. sar)-re (Borger JCS 21 5:37)  
 hu-mu-ra-ab-SAR-ra (CT 16 37:35) [= *rakāsu*]

The question is whether this supposed distinction between EZEN-d and EZEN-r (kešd/r versus sir) is merely orthographic rather than phonemic, since re can also have the value de<sub>5</sub> (as rendered in CAD K 251a, e.g. in-kēš-kēš-de<sub>5</sub> and hé-ni-ib-kēš-de<sub>5</sub>-e-dè). The difficulty in reading EZEN-d/r can be demonstrated in the following rubrics in Old Babylonian incantations:

ka-inim-ma idim ka-kēš-da-kam	(Finkel AfO 27 38:22)
ka-inim-ma munus kēš-da-kam	( <i>ibid.</i> 40:20)
ka-inim-ma nim-ma-ka ka-sir-re-da-kam	(YOS 11:6)

Similar ambiguities occur in the following examples:

suh-sir-re (YNER 3 14:3) vs. su-ki-išSU <sub>10</sub> -KÉŠ (ArOr 37 485:84)	
mu-un-na-sir-re-dè, var. -kēš-d[a-dè]	(Alster Mesop. 1 74:184)
sir-re-dè, var. kēš-da-gin <sub>7</sub>	(Wilcke Lugab. 113:246)

and similarly for ka-EZEN:

a-ša-ga ri-a ka-sir-re (Ur III)  
 a ša-ga ri-a ka-kéški-si-rá (OB)  
 ša ka-KÉŠ-da é-a (late)  
 ka-gir (= *kalû ša mē*) [= phonetic  
 ka-giri<sub>11</sub>]

Or Ns 44 55:21  
 ibid. 62:4 (dupl. to above)  
 MSL 1 65:20  
 MSL 16 122:250  
 MSL 16 122:250

Another candidate for EZEN is the reading giri<sub>11</sub>, which was read as /girid/ in the late period, based upon the following late forms: giri<sub>11</sub>-da<sub>gi</sub>-ri-tu-dè (/ *tu-ta-ag-gu-ni-ka*) (SBH 69:11), and giški-ri-idgiri<sub>11</sub> (Hh VI 7 = MSL 6 51). The final /d/ may well be trill d/r, since the actual reading of giš-KÉŠ.DU/giš-kešda may in fact be giš-giri<sub>11</sub>-rá/giš-giri<sub>11</sub>-da (cf. MSL 6 51 n. 15 for girid/kirid, adopted by van Dijk in Or NS 41 346<sup>23</sup>, OR NS 44 57:48, and Sigrist Act. Sum. 2 158), although these passages denote a needle or pin (*kirissu*, CAD K 407 and Kramer JCS 21 114:110), which may not be identical to the giš-kešda of the economic documents.

Two factors assist, nevertheless, in helping to distinguish between the readings kéš and sir. First, the later orthography kéš-da replaces earlier kéš-rá, suggesting that the final trill d/r consonant was no longer indicated in the script as seen in the examples discussed above. Cf. also Enlil and Ninlil 13 (Behrens St Pohl SM 8 18), na-mu-un-ri<sup>di</sup>-ri<sup>di</sup>, in which the value /di/ for ri was being forgotten and needed to be glossed as well as the following:

ti-u<sub>4</sub>-sud-rá (OB), late var. [t]i-la u<sub>4</sub>-sù-ud-da (Lugale 144)  
 an-bad-rá (OB), late var. an bad-bad-da (Lugale 145)  
 dili-bad-rá (OB), var. dal-bad-dè (OB) (Lugale 101)  
 ki-bad-rá-ke<sub>4</sub>, var. ki-bé-da-ke<sub>4</sub> (Jacobsen TIT 325)

Moreover, the example from Ea II 296-297 [MSL 14 259], in which RI is read /di/ for *maqātu*, but /ri/ for *miqtu*, shows that the traditional reading of RI.RI-ga as /didiga/ was preserved for the verbal form *maqātu*, but no longer applied to the derived noun *miqtu*, since the value /di/ for RI was less commonly used, and perhaps even forgotten.

Second, it is clear from the lexical lists, both Proto-Ea and A VIII/2, that si-ir is the primary reading for EZEN meaning “to bind”. It is therefore unlikely, at least for Old Babylonian and later periods, that EZEN-re should be interpreted as either kéšd/r-re or kéš-dè, since the gloss in UHF 479 (ba-an-sir<sup>sár</sup>-sir<sup>sár</sup>-re-eš) clearly indicates /sir/ as the reading of EZEN-re. Since the lexical difficulties remain, one notes some attempt in late periods at unambiguous writings, such as lú mu-ri-in-k[éš/sir] (UHF 514), which in the late duplicate reads lú kéš-da-ke<sub>4</sub> (CT 16 32:159), thereby avoiding the ambiguity.

480 Restored after the following:

šul dingir nu-tuku gaba mi <sup>l</sup> -ni <sup>l</sup> -in-ri-eš	TCL 16 63:18
šul dingir nu-tuku gaba im-ma-an-ri	ibid. pl. 159:20
šul dingir nu-tuku gaba rigg-ga	YOS 11 68 ii 24'
[š]ul dingir-da nu-me-a gaba mi-ni-in-ri-eš	Ms. K rev. 23'

481 It is possible to restore the line with negatives [nu]-un-gu<sub>7</sub> etc. (cf. note to UHF 602), although the positive statement is suggested by the following line (482) “lying on a pleasant bed”. The eating and drinking of proper food and sleeping in a soft bed are characteristic human comforts which are denied to ghosts (cf. UHF 601-2) or to the dead (ID 279-280).

491 Dr. F. Wiggermann kindly drew the author’s attention to Zimmern’s note in VAS 2 xviii, citing VAS 2 97 (VAT 1343) as part of this same tablet, and Mr. J. Marzahn has confirmed that there is no direct join. The gap of three lines at the top of the reverse of VAT 1343 should contain three lines of the “Marduk-Ea formula” (cf. LSS NF1 54-55, and UHF 195-198).

The juxtaposition of im abzu-ta with alam in ritual contexts can be found in STT II 173:50-53, CT 17 29:30-30:32, and *ibid.* 30 K 3518 rev. 2-3. Cf. also Lackenbacher RA 65 138 iii 9-14.

495 The position within the incantation of the zi-pà formulae corresponds to the brief list in TCL 16 63 40-43, even though the same gods may not have been invoked. Cf. similarly the series of zi-pà formulae in UH Tablet V *passim* (CT 16 13-15), as well as the long list in PBS I/2 112 (note Udug-hul rubric!), to be edited by W.G. Lambert.

506-507 Cf. above, UHF 354-355. These futurum exactum forms (not actually imperatives) are usually considered to be incompatible with suffix -e or /ED/ (cf. Jacobsen AS 16 77), which may suggest that the restoration based upon late duplicates is incorrect.

508 The gloss on the verbal form suggests /me'esi/ as the intended normalization of the verb.

510 The rubric is written in a unique manner, with udug rendered phonetically, cf. J. Klein, Three Šulgi Hymns (1981), 106<sup>221</sup>. The same rubric appears at the end of TCL 16 63:56 (presumably read udug-hul<sup>l</sup>-la<sup>l</sup>-kam), and at the end of YOS 11 68. Although all of these texts have “Udug-hul” rubrics, this incantation does not seem to have been incorporated into the later UH Series.

511-645 Cf. CT 16 30-34 and duplicates, although the order of incantations differs. Cf. also Falkenstein, LSS NF1 83ff.

512 This line seems to equate the Udug demon with the Gidim as in Gilg. XII 80, in which Enkidu’s ghost is referred to as an *utukku*. Note the syntax of the line, in which the verb is not in final position.

- 514 Collation disproves Falkenstein's suggestion in LSS NF1 872 that no sign appears at the end of the line after -in. The reading /kés/ is suggested by the late duplicates, which read lú kés-da-ke<sub>4</sub> (CT 16 32:159).
- 515 The second half of this line is not found in CT 16 32:162, which reads instead a-gin<sub>7</sub> hé-en-ta-dé. The meaning of bar-bar in our text is problematical; cf. Bergman ZA 56 6 (citing PBS 5 26:27): šen-tab-ba mu-na-an-bar-re-ia-ka "as he freed? the double axe".  
For the dugbanda, cf. Hh X 201-203 (MSL 7 86), giving three Akkadian equivalents, the *kupputu*, *sūtu*, and *adagurru*. The third type of dugbanda, the *adagurru*-vessel, was used exclusively for rituals (cf. CAD A<sup>1</sup> 94), which makes it more appropriate for our context.
- 516 The late duplicate (CT 16 32:163) omits sag, translating bal standardly as *ibbalkitūni*. The compound verb sag-bal may have another meaning, more akin to sag-gá-gá "advance" or sag-sum, "hasten". Cf. Römer SKI 170. gišgurum is treated here as the wooden frame encompassing the door-jam; cf. Akkadian *kippatu* (CAD K 397ff. "circumference").
- 517 Falkenstein's suggestion that the gišI-DUB is a phonetic variant of the gišI.DIB (LSS NF1 88) encounters the difficulty of the reading kun<sub>4</sub> for I-DIB. Could this door component be a gišI-kišib-ba, a type of joint?
- 521 Cf. TCL pl. 159:17: dugbur-zi bahár!-ka tilla<sub>4</sub> ḥé!-gaz-gaz<sup>1</sup>.
- 524 This incantation is not duplicated in CT 16.
- 525-529 Since the ends of the lines are now missing on the tablet, it is not possible to collate Lutz's copy.
- 535 For ka-inim-sum, cf. note to UHF 12. The /e/ of abzu-ke<sub>4</sub> is difficult to explain here.
- 537 The meaning of šu-bíl-bíl is uncertain, and although bíl for bil may have been used to avoid ambiguity (versus šu-ne-ne), the ambiguity persists. Alternatively, the notion expressed in our context may be that demons use "fresh" hands against each victim; for the notion of "fresh" referring to a "different" part of the body, cf. TDP 222:37 *ana tulī ešši tunakkaršu* "you will change (the infant) to a fresh breast".
- 538 Alternatively, "you must not allow your companions to lie down with him".
- 539 The KA sign should not be dug<sub>4</sub> "to speak", which is incompatible with marū suffixes, but KA is read provisionally as gu<sub>7</sub><sup>1</sup> on the basis of context. Alternatively the line may mean, "although your mouth is cleansed . . ."
- 548 The gap can be restored partially from CT 16 30:1-12 and duplicates:

- 1 (én) udug hul-gál gidim idim kur-ra
- 2 udug hul-gál gidim idim kur-ra i-bú-bú
- 3 udug hul-gál kalam-ma zi-gin<sub>7</sub> mu<sub>7</sub>-mu<sub>7</sub>
- 4 udug hul-gál lú-ra gù huš-ra
- 5 udug hul-gál gal<sub>5</sub>-lá giš nu-tuk

- 6 udug hul-gál ḥgal<sub>5</sub><sup>1</sup>-lá téš nu-tuku
- 7 udug hul-gál gal<sub>5</sub>-lá šu hul sá-a
- 8 udug hul-gál ḥkalam<sup>1</sup> zi-ir-zi-ir

- 1 The evil Udug-demon is a ghost at the source of the (cosmic) mountain,
- 2 the evil Udug roams about at the source of the (cosmic) mountain.
- 3 The evil Udug grinds the land like grain,
- 4 the evil Udug shouts furiously at the victim.
- 5 The evil Udug (is) a Galla-demon who hears not,
- 6 the evil Udug (is) a Galla who has no shame,
- 7 the evil Udug is a Galla whose evil hand . . .
- 8 The evil Udug distresses the land.

Cf. Falkenstein, LSS NF1 83f.

- 551 Cf. Erimhuš II 244f., šu-sūr, šu gid-i = *al-p[u]*, which is explained in CAD A<sup>1</sup> 364b as "to stretch out threateningly", and relates to the next clause (UHF 553), a-ra-zu šu nu-gid-i "does not accept supplication".
- 552 The late duplicates read . . . kalam-ma téš-a lù-lù-a (CT 16 30:23 and CT 17 36 [K 9272]:13), but the UHF reading is supported by a bilingual Nimrud incantation (Iraq 21 56:44 [cf. pl. XVII]): ḥén d<sup>1</sup>nam-tar a-mah illu // *namtaru mīlu šīru butuqtu* "the namtar demon is a tremendous flood — an inundation". Note illu-a for illu-àm.
- 554 The late sources (= CT 16 30:27, CT 17 36:15 and dupl.) read ku<sub>6</sub>-gin<sub>7</sub> a ba-an-sù. For the reading aba, cf. Sjöberg Mondgott 116. Another simile comparing children with fish is to be found in TCL 16 40:229 (cf. Heimpel St Pohl 2 458).
- 555 The later duplicates read: zar/za-re-eš mu-un-dù-dù // *magrāniš ittanamdū* "they piled up (the great ones) into grain heaps" (= CT 16 30:29 and CT 17 36:16). The only other bilingual text of similar content is SBH No. 56 (p. 108) 27-34:

kur-kur-ra zur-re-ḥeš<sup>1</sup>! [mu-un-du<sub>8</sub>]-du<sub>8</sub><sup>1</sup> ḥzar<sup>1</sup>-re-eš mu-un-sal-[sal-la]  
 šá-ḥdī<sup>1</sup>-i ma-ag-ra-niš at-ta-ḥad<sup>1</sup>-dī<sup>1</sup> [sa-ri-iš . . . .]  
 di<sub>4</sub>-di<sub>4</sub>-bi zur-re-eš mu-un-d[u<sub>8</sub>-du<sub>8</sub> . . . . .]  
 se-eh-he-ru-ti-šú [ma-ag-ra-niš at-ta-ad-di . . . .]  
 gal-gal-bi zar-re-eš mu-un-sal-[sal-la . . . . .]  
 rab-bu-ti-šú sa-r[i-iš . . . . .]

The parallel use of zu(r) and za(r) here corresponds to UHF zu versus zar in the late duplicates (CT 16 30:29 and dupl.). Note the variation of verbal forms used with za(r)/zu(r), namely dù (CT 16) and du<sub>8</sub> (SBH), compared with du in UHF, all of which may correspond to *kamāru* "heap up" (CAD K 112b). CAD M<sup>1</sup> 46a emends zu-gál in our Old Babylonian text to zu-re<sup>1</sup>-eš<sup>1</sup>, but the evidence for this emendation is inconclusive, since zu-gál may be

related to su<sub>7</sub>(LAGABxŠE) = *magrānu* and *maškanu* (CAD M<sup>1</sup> 46a, 369a). Cf. Römer SKI 170.

558-559 Cf. Krecher SKIy 176, reading gir<sub>5</sub>-gir<sub>5</sub> as /gigri/ (but cf. also Civil's remarks in Or NS 42 22). Likewise, the reduplicated form of si in our text is /sisig/ (cf. Inninšagurra 10: kaskal mu-un-si-si-ge), although the corresponding late text (CT 16 30:35 and dupl.) reads mu-un-sig-sig-ga.

560 Cf. CT 16 12 i 12: e-ne-ne-ne dīm-ma arali-meš (/ *šunu binūt arallê šunu*), "they [the demons] are the creation of the Netherworld", in contrast to mankind, the creation of the kalam.

565 Cf. Falkenstein, BaM 3 35, for a convincing collection of attestations for èn-tar as "sich kümmern".

567 /sanga/ is written as ÍL, rather than the more usual ŠID or ÍL.MÁ.DÚB.

568 The late duplicate reads mu-un-ši-in-gen-n[a] (CT 16 30:47 and dupl.), corresponding to UHF 62 (-gen-àm) and 39 (-ge<sub>4</sub>-en-àm); cf. note to UHF 62 above.

569 The reading sukkal appears to be the most probable interpretation of the cursive sign, which appears similarly in PBS I/2 112:32 <sup>da</sup>-ra sukkal ab-sú-a [coll. W.G. Lambert].

570 Note the phonetic writing a-ra for KAXŠID. The reading is confirmed by collations of both the author and Dr. Sally Moren, despite the note in Wilcke Lugalb. 150 that the sign should be read as "šid".

Many examples of the related verb SIG<sub>4</sub> gi<sub>4</sub>(-gi<sub>4</sub>) "to cry, shout" are cited by Falkenstein in GSGL I p. 30. Because a similar semantic range can be demonstrated for [KA x ŠID/BALAG/LI] gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> (cf. Gordon SP 331), Falkenstein (GSGL I p. 30) assigned KAXLI the value SIG<sub>14</sub> as synonymous with SIG<sub>4</sub>. This latter value was changed to šix, based upon the reading in Gelb MAD 2 No. 307a SIG<sub>4</sub> = /šix/, which has won wide acceptance as part of the verbal form šix gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> (cf. *inter alia* Sjöberg TCS 3 77). Heimpel, however, bases his reading šix upon the following duplicates (cf. St Pohl 2 491):

še-eg al-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>  
"KAXŠID al-gi<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>-[gi<sub>4</sub>]

UET 6 203:17  
SBH 82:11

and cf. pirig-e a-gal-a še e-ni-ib-gi<sub>4</sub> (Genouillac Trouvaille 1 3-4). Both of these examples are parallel to SIG<sub>4</sub>(šeg<sub>12</sub>) gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> in form and meaning, and suggest a reading /še(g)/ for KAXŠID. Cf. also Lugale 11 and 520.

This reading for KAXŠID clearly contradicts the phonetic writing a-ra in UHF, which has, however, some support in lexical texts. The sign KAXŠID is found in Nabnitu as a nominal form (Nabn. B 209-211 = MSL 16 261f.):

KAXŠID = (*rigmu*) šá ir-ti  
KAXŠID-KAXŠID = MIN šá ir-ti  
a-lá = MIN šá ir-ti

and MSL 16 260f.:

gù-ra-a[h] = *rigmu* (ll. 149, 155, and 194)

This last form may be related to the verb gù ra-ra "to shout", which is synonymous with KAXŠID gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> (cf. Cohen Enmerkar 122, Hallo YNER 3 18:29), and it is conceivable that both a-lá and gurah might represent allomorphs for /ara/. One possible solution to our problem is to consider SIG<sub>4</sub> gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> and KAXŠID gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> as separate but synonymous, related to the general notion of speech, as in inim gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>. As a clue to the difference between these two words, cf. the following examples:

mùrgu(KAXNE)-ni ù-dúb "when her anger causes trembling" ZA 65 180:17

im-dugud<sup>mušen</sup>-gin<sub>7</sub> SIG<sub>4</sub> gi<sub>4</sub>-a-bi-šè an im-ši-dúb-dúb  
"like the Anzu-bird, when it cries, shakes the heaven" Gud Cyl A 9 14

Since SIG<sub>4</sub> has both the values murgu and mur<sub>7</sub>, one might reconstruct the verb as mur<sub>7</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>-a-bi-šè "like the Anzu-bird, when angry, it shakes the heaven". This reading of mur<sub>7</sub> is supported by lexical evidence:

[m]u-úrMUR = ri[*gmu*] (MSL 3 221 ii 7')

and by words for "voice" in Ugu (MSL 9 55:112-115):

gù-HAR-mu  
gù-kiri<sub>6</sub>-mu  
za-pa-ág-mu

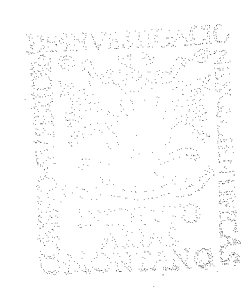
The reading gù-kiri<sub>6</sub> is clearly phonetic for gù-kiri (KA), a "nasal voice", and by analogy, the previous line may be read gù-mur-mu for "voice" of some type, perhaps related to shouting.

The evidence cited by Heimpel St Pohl 2 491 still remains unanswered, namely še-eg duplicated by KAXŠID in a late text. It is possible that /šeg gi-gi/ represents yet another synonym for shouting or roaring, but there is at present some evidence against šix gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub> as the only reading for KAXŠID gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>.

573

The lengthy gap can be restored from CT 16 30:59-31:102 and duplicates:

lú tu-ra-šè nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè  
lú-tu-ra-šè nam-ba-<sup>r</sup>gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>-[e-dè]  
zi dingir gal-gal-e-ne(-ke<sub>4</sub>) i-ri-pà ha-b[a-ra-du-un]  
ka-inim-ma udug-h[ul-a-kám]  
én udug hul-gál nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè





(A list of demons follows, in which each demon is the subject of the verb, nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè. The demons mentioned are the a-lá hul-gál, gidim hul-gál, gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul-gál, dingir hul-gál, maškim hul-gál, ddim-me, ddim-me-a, ddim-me-lagab, lú-lil-lá, ki-sikil-lil-lá, ki-sikil-ud-da-kar-ra, dnam-tar hul-gál, á-ság gig-ga, and tu-ra nu-du<sub>10</sub>-ga (“unpleasant illness”). The passage continues (cf. CT 16 31 top):

tu-ra sag-gig-ga šu-ur<sub>4</sub>-ur<sub>4</sub>-re<sup>1</sup> dugud-da sag dab-ba su-a nu-du<sub>10</sub>-ga  
 sag gig zú gig šá gig lipiš gig igi gig á-ság sa-ma-ná  
 udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul dingir hul maškim hul ddim-me ddim-  
 me-a ddim-me-lagab  
 lú-lil-lá ki-sikil-lil-lá ki-sikil-ud-da-kar-ra  
 nam-tar hul-gál á-ság gig-ga tu-ra nu-du<sub>10</sub>-ga nig-gig nig-AK-a  
 nig-hul-dim-ma  
 šur aš-ru a-ha-an-tùm u<sub>4</sub>-šú-uš-ru-um dim-ma bar giš-ra

- 584 The gap cannot as yet be restored.
- 590 Cf. Jacobsen TIT 329: a-huš-gi<sub>4</sub>-a “(flood)-water angry-red poured forth” [Jacobsen’s translation].
- 591 Cf. Landsberger JCS 21 140 (gùn-gùn = Akk. *burrumu*); a túggùn-a appears in Farber-Flügge St Pohl 10 252, and cf. Waetzoldt Textilindustrie 52. The túg sign in our text is uncertain, as is the context.
- 592 The first sign resembles ba or gal, but neither fits the context. One might expect a context resembling KAR 54:5 ur zú-ku<sub>5</sub>-da den-ki-ga-ke<sub>4</sub> (// *kal-bu mu-na-šik-ku šá dé-a*) “the biting dog of Ea”, referring to Samana.
- 593 As well as “lot”, giš-šub-ba may mean “destiny” (cf. Römer SKI 70<sup>328</sup>). The translation is entirely provisional.
- 596 The incantation has fragmentary late duplicates in CT 16 33:199-34:230.
- 600-604 These lines are restored after CT 16 33:199-209, although only the end of the lines are so far attested in the late periods.
- 601 The verb nú-da-ba is restored conjecturally on the basis of context.
- 602 Cf. UHF 481 above, compared with the late duplicate . . . a du<sub>10</sub>-g]a nu-un-nag-e (var. na<sub>8</sub>-n]a<sub>8</sub>-eš). The -eš endings are restored after the late duplicate.
- 603 The corresponding duplicate (CT 16 33:207 coll.) reads [n]ju-gíd-i, which is perhaps to be restored at the end of this line.
- 604 Restored after CT 16 33:209 [g]i-<sup>1</sup>gi<sup>1</sup>-dè. Cf. also CT 16 12:36 dam úr lú-ke<sub>4</sub> ba-ra-an-<sup>1</sup>gi<sup>1</sup>-dè.
- 606 The duplicate reads guruš é muru<sub>11</sub>-a-ni-ta ba-ra-[è-dè] (CT 16 34:212). Our line clearly does not use the muru<sub>11</sub>/ušbar sign, but shows the end of [ŠEŠ.UN]UG, read urum<sub>5</sub> (or múru?), phonetic for /urum/. Cf. A VII/2 144-6 (MSL 14 464):

mu-rum ÚRXÚ + RUM = *e-mu ra-bu-[u]*  
 ú-rum ÚRXÚ + RUM = MIN  
 uš-bar ÚRXÚ + RUM = *e-mi-t[u]*

and Proto-Ea 659: ú-šu-bu-ur ÚRXÚ + RUM (MSL 14 57). For further references, cf. Sjöberg HSAO 226-31, in which he suggests hypothetically that /(m)ur(um)/ could refer to the bride’s father, while /ušbar/ to the groom’s father. The lexical evidence from A VII/2 144 suggests /(m)urum/ as *emu rabû*, the bride’s brother (cf. CAD E 156), which is supported by readings murum<sub>5</sub>/muru<sub>5</sub> for *emu rabû* (Wilcke WdO 4 156<sup>14</sup>), and from ID 370 dtutu mí-u<sub>4</sub>-ru<sub>6</sub>-mu me-en “Utu, you are my brother-in-law”. It is unclear in our line whether the bride’s father or brother is intended, cf. Sjöberg *op. cit.* 229.

- 608 Although the duplicate reads ir-si-im AK (CT 16 34:215), si-im-AK is also well attested (cf. Civil Iraq 23 168, and Heimpel St Pohl 2 356).
- 609 This line differs considerably from the corresponding duplicate: ur-gir<sub>15</sub>-gin<sub>7</sub> nigin-e igi mu-un-ši-in-bar-re-e-dè “they look around like a prowling hound” (CT 16 34:217).
- 617-618 The first two lines of the incantation have been completely restored after CT 16 31:117-119, since so little is missing from the beginning of the incantation in the UHF source. The remainder of the incantation is partially restored after CT 16 31:117-32:143.
- 617 Cf. the similar passage in CT 17 27:19 [LÚ+K]ÁR šè-ab-AK-AK-e (// *ihabbilû*), which independently supports the lexical evidence that LÚ + KÁR and LÚ + ŠA can be written for one and the same word (cf. CAD H 16b). LÚ + KÁR can have the following readings:

ša-gá LÚ + KÁR = *ha-ab-lum* OB Lu A 496 (MSL 12 172),  
 Proto-Ea 628 (MSL 14 56)  
 še-e LÚ + KÁR = [. . . . .] Recip. Ea A iv 20 (MSL 14 527),  
 Proto-Ea 627 (MSL 14 56)  
 he-eš LÚ + KÁR = *hab-lu* Diri VI E 47 (cited CAD H 17a)

Since šà can also be read šag<sub>4</sub>, LÚ + ŠAG<sub>4</sub> is simply another writing for /šaga/ (= LÚ + KÁR).

- 619 The reading ku-ku is attested in Proto-Ea 25, Proto-Aa 25:4, and Ea 159 (MSL 14 31; 90; 185), and Antagal A 206, while unreduplicated ku appears in Secondary Proto-Ea/Aa No. 19:3 (MSL 14 140). The compound verb ù-ku-ku is attested lexically only in Antagal G 74, and widely in bilinguals (CAD § 67b), being a compound composed of ù = *šittu* “sleep” (Diri II 116) and the verb ku-ku. The divergent traditions between lexical and bilingual texts is noteworthy.
- 622 The form of the verbal infix (im-NI-i[n-]) may be an error (cf. the duplicate im-mi-in-šum-e-dè CT 16 31:127).

624 For the reading emeda, cf. the following:

e-me-da UM.ME  
e-me-da UM.ME *ta-ri-tum*

Proto-Ea 186 (MSL 14 39)  
Proto-Aa 186:1 (MSL 14  
96)

An alternative reading ummeda is known from the following:

um-me-da DUB.ME *ta-ri-tu<sub>4</sub>*

Aa III/5:27 (CT 12 14:27 =  
MSL 14 344)

Cf. also MSL 14 312, 315; the example from Aa III/5:27 looks like a scribal error for UM.ME, although quoted in a sequence of DUB entries.

626 The tablet is incorrectly joined, so that the beginning and end of several lines in this passage do not match on the tablet. This line is restored after UHF 554, and confirmed by CT 16 32:136 [k]īma nūni ina mē isahhalū.

628 Although ga-hab can be read kisim (= *kisimmu* "soured milk") in Hh 24 101 (MSL 11 81), nevertheless the repetition of hab in our text virutally rules this reading out, especially since hab alone means "malodorous" (= *bīšu*, cf. CAD B 270b).

629-630 The verbal forms ba-ge<sub>6</sub>-ge<sub>6</sub> (CT 16 32:139 reads ba-an-ge<sub>6</sub>-ge<sub>6</sub>) and nu-un-zu are both treated as third person plural hamtu (punctive) forms with final -eš/uš not indicated, since the final -eš of the preceding clause (l. 628) is intended to apply to these lines as well. Cf. above, note to UHF 30. The literal meaning of lú-ra igi-bi + a nu-un-zu(-uš) would be "they are not recognizable in their faces to the man".

647 This incantation is found in CT 16 24:1-25:40. The meaning of Ms. B differs from the duplicates, reading simply "the evil Udug-demon is silent in the street. . ." Cf. UHF 396 (also Ms. B): [zi dhendur-sag-gá] nímgir sila si-ga hé-pà, i.e. a night watchman is required since demons lurk in quiet streets.

The variant šú-šú // tar in Ms. I appears to be a gloss providing an alternative or synonymous verbal root, since šú and tar both correspond to Akkadian *parāru*. Cf. van Dijk HSAO 262:49 (OB royal ritual): igi-bi tilla-a dug-gin<sub>7</sub> hé-šú-šú (// *kīma* DUG *lipparir*) "may it be smashed like a pot in the street", and for tar = *purruru*, cf. A III/5:130 (MSL 14 347). A similar case of alternative readings occurs in Lugale 74, in which one Old Babylonian manuscript reads ba-e-e<sub>11</sub>-dè // re<sub>7</sub><sup>re</sup>-eš.

648 One problem with this line is the precise meaning of šu-gi<sub>4</sub>, which can correspond to Akkadian *habāšu* ("niederschlagen" AHW 303a) or *hamāšu* "to rob, strip" (AHW 315b, although both words are treated as phonetic variants in CAD H 60a). In this case the suggested meaning would be that the demon does not strip or rob the robber in the no-man's land of the steppe, but allows the thief to keep his ill-gotten gain. The alternative meaning adopted here is suggested by the fragmentary late duplicate,

which reads [uš] nu-gu<sub>7</sub> (// [l]ā *ipaddū*) "show(s) no pity. . ." (CT 16 24:4). Cf. šu-gi<sub>4</sub> as Akkadian *šullumu* "to preserve" in MSL 13 118:139, SBH p. 141 215-216.

650 In all of the manuscripts, lipiš is written ÁB+ŠĀ rather than ÁBxŠĀ. Cf. however Stele of Vultures vii 4 (= Jacobsen AOAT 25 258) ÁB+ŠĀ-ge dab<sub>5</sub>-ba-ta nam-[m]a-da-gub, literally "(he) may not stand with him because he is seized in (his) heart"; the -ge seems to rule out the reading lipiš for ÁB+ŠĀ-ge.

651 Cf. Šurpu VII 25 zé-ta ba-an-sù-sù (var. -sù-ge), which supports the reading of zé-sù in Ms. I to zé-ús in Ms. B. In both B and I, the plural /eš/ has been omitted in the second verb since it immediately follows a plural verb with /eš/ expressed (mu-un-da-ru-uš); cf. the late duplicate ba-ni-in-sù-eš (CT 16 24:10).

652 The verbal form in Ms. I i-bal-bal-e-en appears to be causative, "you push that man away from his vitality".

653-654 Although sag is missing from the corresponding line in CT 16 24:12, the noun sag-zi can nevertheless be restored after Hruška ArOr 37:519 (sag-zi = *agū*), and Antagal F 55-56 [sa]g-zi = (*a-gu-ú*) *gal-tu*, corresponding to the Akkadian translation of our line in CT 16 24:14 (*kīma agī*).

These two lines are only found in Ms. C and in the late duplicate (CT 16 24:12-15), which may perhaps suggest that text C is later than the other Forerunners. The issue is not clear cut, however, since the Late Babylonian duplicate includes an additional line which does not appear in Ms. C or any of the Forerunners, and the Late Babylonian text also abbreviates the Enki-Asalluhi dialogue (cf. CT 16 24:16-17), in contrast to all of the UHF sources.

657 Cf. above UHF 647, in which Ms. E reads sila si gig-ga "infecting the quiet street", while here further elaborating the fact that demons lurk *because* streets are silent. For this use of gin<sub>7</sub>, cf. Wilcke Lugalb. 149, "-gim nach nominalisierten Sätzen in der Bedeutung 'demgemäss, dass', 'weil'".

662 Cf. above UHF 652, in which Ms. B reads i-bal-bal-e instead of lú bal-bal-e.

664 Restored after Falkenstein LSS NF1 54.

667 The repetition of the line with the god's name in Ms. E (but not in B) is a typical pattern of Sumerian poetry, but this repetition is not universally employed in the Enki-Asalluhi dialogue of Old Babylonian incantations; cf. Ms. K (= CT 4,4):24-25 (dumu-mu. . . <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi. . .) versus CT 4,8:27 (only dumu-mu. . .).

668 The syntactical use of the ù in this passage requires further elucidation, since its usage here as a conjunction seems superfluous. Poebel, GSG §408-409 renders this form as "pleonastic ù" with either bi-da/ta or n-ga, citing this line from the Enki-Asalluhi dialogue as the only example of ù used in

this way. Occasionally in late texts ù in this context is omitted (cf. 4 R 22 rev. 7, and Šurpu V/VI 33 var. Ms. E). One would like to know, however, whether ù serves some specific syntactical function, perhaps related to the fact that it follows a subordinate clause containing a verb in the so-called “pronominal conjugation”, and introduces a main clause with a finite (hamṭu) verb. Cf. the Old Babylonian bilingual CT 4 8:29-30: níg-gá-e zu-mu ù za-e gá-zu // *ša a-na-ku i-du-ú ú at-ta ti-di*.

- 670 For further attestations to an-za-am, cf. Jacobsen TIT 337-338.  
 671 The first two incantations of Šurpu Tablet IX invoke the giššinig and ùinu-uš (IX 1,9), stressing the purifying value of these plants. Cf. giššinig in Ebla incantations, in Pettinato, OrAnt 18 339 ff. and M. Krebernik, *Die Beschwörungen aus Fara und Ebla* (1984), 96-102.  
 672 There is insufficient room in Ms. B to restore a-bi, which occurs in the late duplicate (CT 16 24:21).  
 673-680 These lines contain a sequence of verbs with ù-preformative (futurum exactum) followed by intransitive forms with hé-preformative:

ù-me-ni-sig . . . ù-me-ni-è	hé-em-ma-ra(-an)-zi-zi	(673-4)
ù-me(-ni)-si/túm	hé-a	(677)
ù-um-ma-dah-e	ha-ba-ra-è	(680)

The verbs with hé are all in the hamṭu mode (zi-zi is ingressive), while only the final verbal form with ù- is marû. Although the ù-preformative (ù-me-ni + root) is the typical form of ritual instructions, it is not actually an imperative (as translated by the Akkadian), but the futurum exactum “when . . . then . . .” (cf. Jacobsen AS 16 77, and Poebel GSG p. 268-270). The interesting pattern here is the futurum exactum followed by hé + hamṭu, since Jacobsen states that the form is “usually followed by a durative (pres./fut.) in -e” (AS 16 77). The possibility presents itself that hé + hamṭu may be neither affirmative nor optative, but a clause of result, implying “when (something) is done, so that (something else) may (potentially) happen”. Cf. UHF 156-158 and 785-788, and Lugale 473 and 478 for other examples of this same pattern, and Gragg JNES 32 131-133.

- 673 The ambiguity of sig in this context may have indirectly led to the more precise wording in the late duplicate, which reads lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu-bi a ù-me-ni-sù “sprinkle that man with water” (CT 16 24:22). The verb sig is treated here as synonymous with Akkadian *pašāhu*, which is supported by MSL 3 66:13, and CT 17 33:19 (hé-en-ib-sig-ga // *lipšah*), as well as Ea I 225 (MSL 14 188): si-ig SA<sub>6</sub> = *pašāhu*.

The variant níg-nam in Ms. J is probably intended as an orthographic variant to níg-na, since the writing níg-nam for *nignakku* occurs similarly in BAM 214 ii 1.

- 674 As in the previous line, the late source uses more concrete language, avoiding the ambiguous zi-zi of the UHF texts: a-gin<sub>7</sub> hé-em-ma-an-sur-sur-re // *kīma mē lišrur* “may it flow out like water” (CT 16 24:23). The writing ka-la of Ms. N may be phonetic for gál-la.  
 675-680 These lines have been discussed by Cooper AnOr 52 150-154.  
 675 Cooper’s reading gištukul before an-na-ke<sub>4</sub> (*ibid.* 151<sup>4</sup>) is incorrect.  
 676 za-pa-ág as “voice” occurs in Ugu (MSL 9 55:115), although in this context it represents a sound which frightens demons. Cf. Inninšagurra 11 (ZA 65 178): za-pa-ág dugud-da-ni-šè dingir kalam-ma-ke<sub>4</sub> úr àm-ma-ur<sub>4</sub>-ru-dè “the gods of Sumer fear her enormous roar”, which is similar to van Dijk SGL 2 8:49: za-pa-ág-zu di[ngir na-me]s[ag nu]-mu-un-dè-gá-gá “no god is able to oppose your roar” (cf. also KAR 101 ii 7). Falkenstein, SGL 1 105, observes that in literary contexts za-pa-ág usually refers to noise made by gods.

As for the verbal form, the late source reads za-pa-ág me-lám-a-ni hul-ha níg-hul ba-ab-bu-ra šu u-me-ti “take the (drum) which, through the terrifying noise of his radiance, drives away any evil” (CT 16 24:25-26). Cooper, AnOr 52 152<sup>5</sup> proposes that the late verbal form ba-ab-bu-ra is merely an auditory error for ba-ab-úr-re, which is unlikely, however, in the light of UHF Ms. B which reads bí-ib-bu-re. Two separate verbal roots appear in this line, either bu(r) or úr. The first root bu(r) “to tear, rip out” (cf. Eridu Lam. 2:18 [Green JCS 30 134]) corresponds lexically to A VIII/2 173 (MSL 14 501): bu-úr BÚR = *nasāhu ša šurru* “flaking of flint”. For úr, “sweep away”, cf. Sjöberg ZA 65 219 (citing Akkadian *mašāru* and *bā'u*), Gragg Infixes 94, and Römer SKI 46:121.

- 677 In Ms. B, DU is written over SUM (hence ù-me-ni-túm instead of ù-me-si in Mss. E and J), corresponding to ù-me-ni-dé (= *arû* “to lead”) in CT 16 24:29. Hence, the reading ù-me-ni-DU(var. dé) may point to a reading de<sub>6</sub>(DU) for *arû*, although only the reading túm is attested lexically (CAD A2 313).

Cooper’s treatment of sag-tu-uk as the equivalent of *rābišu* (AnOr 52 152<sup>8</sup>) is adopted here, although in other contexts the word is written as sag-tuk(u) (cf. Sjöberg RA 60 91 and Falkenstein NSU ii 160:38 and iii 155). The late duplicate reads a-tah-zu (for á-tah-zu) “your helper” (CT 16 24:29).

- 680 The late source reads za-pa-ág me-lám-a-ni hu-mu-ra-ab-dah-e “let it increase for you his awe-inspiring noise” (CT 16 24:32). Cf. Cooper AnOr 52 152<sup>2</sup>. The ù prefix of Ms. E is confirmed by collation.

- 685 Cf. CT 16 49:298 (Iraq 42 31:177'): udug <sup>d</sup>dim-me uš<sub>11</sub> lú-ra sù-sù (“ . . . spattered the man with poison”). The late duplicate for our line reads <sup>d</sup>dim-me <sup>d</sup>dim-me-a egir lú-ra sù-sù (CT 16 25: 36), which may be corrupt for uš<sub>11</sub> lú-ra sù-sù.

- 689 Cf. UHF 357.
- 691-745 The incantation duplicates CT 16 25 i 42ff.; many broken passages can be restored because of the repetitive nature of the text.
- 694 CAD K 286 and M 188a interpret U<sub>4</sub> as *pirig* (= *ūmu* "lion" rather than *u<sub>4</sub>* = *ūmu* "storm"), as a parallel to UHF 696 and 705. It is difficult, however, to determine on purely contextual grounds which homonym is "correct", since the ambiguity may have been intentional. The connotations of *ka-ša-an-ša-ša* "to overwhelm" (cf. Kienast Or NS 26 45-50, Sjöberg AfO 24 46, and as a compound verb Edzard and Wilcke AOAT 25 148:81) apply equally well to both "lion" and "storm".
- The writing *níg-nam-e* is phonetic for *níg-na-me* "nothing", in contrast to the use of *níg-nam* in UHF 377.
- 696 Cf. Falkenstein LSS NF1 48<sup>5</sup>, and ZA NF 16 77 (citing the Šulgi Hymn SRT 14 2: *pirig ka-du<sub>8</sub> ha-me-en*).
- 709 *zu* in Ms. B may be an error for *ùlu* (cf. *lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu-b[i]* in CT 16 24 ii 2). The sequence of prefixes in ll. 709-710 is illustrative of the spacial relationships which they express: *ba-te*, *ì-in-tag*, *mu-un-dù*, in which the sequence *ba*, *ì*, and *mu* suggest progressive movement from the demon's station toward the victim, culminating in the demon being in the victim's presence (*mu-*). Cf. Jacobsen AS 16 79, 82. The sequence finally reverts to the initial verb in the *marù* (*ba-an-te-ge<sub>26</sub>*).
- 713 The late duplicate reads *gěštu-g[a-ni gál-tag<sub>4</sub>-a] lú-a-šè <giš?> nu-tuk-tuk* (not as Falkenstein LSS NF1 52), which helps restore the UHF text.
- 720 The scribe omits the formulaic repetition (*a-na*) *a-ra-ab-dah-e-en*.
- 723-724 Cf. van Dijk HSAO 261: *ᵀasal-lú-hi a-gúb-ba ma-ra-an-si a-bi sikil-e* "Asalluhi set up the holy water(-basin), purifying its water". For the futurum exactum verbal forms, cf. note to UHF 673 above.
- 726 Note the variant (occurring twice!) *giš-nú(k)* instead of the more usual *giš-nú(d)*; cf. CAD D 317b for examples. The writing */giš-nuk-ani-a + ba/* treats *giš-nuk* as a genitive compound, which supports the evidence of Emesal *mu-nú* indicating that *giš* is part of the word, and not a determinative (cf. Green Eridu 215). Corroborative evidence is also to be found in the Old Babylonian bilingual, VAS 10 179, which has the phonetic writing *ᵀgiš<sup>1</sup>-nu // ᵀ[na ma-i]a-al*, with less decisive evidence in the synonym list CT 18 4 rev ii 16 *giš-nu-um = er-šu*, and Proto-Ea 843 (MSL 14 62) *geš-nu = NÁ*. The *-ba* of *giš-nú-ka-na-ba* is difficult to explain, and appears to be superfluous. One possible solution is to read *giš-nú ka-na-ba // <ne-ma> -ad er-ši-šu* (gloss Ms. C) "on his bedstead" [Jacobsen].
- 727-729 Cf. above UHF 679-681. The traces in C may correspond to UHF 672-673 above (cf. CT 16 24:21-22, and PBS I/2 116 rev 45). The variant *á-tah* in Ms. B "to help" seems disjointed here, and is probably corrupt.

- 732 For the reading *suhub<sub>4</sub>/sáhab* for *ŠU.DE.EŠ*, cf. CAD M<sup>2</sup> 2b, citing lexical glosses *su-hu-ub* for *GIŠ.ŠU.DE.EŠ* (Proto-Diri 148-148a), but *sa-ha-ab/sa-hab/šá-hab* for (*GIŠ*).*ŠU.DIŠ* (Diri II 268, Antagal F 234, Hh V 267 [MSL 6 28]). Ms. B reads *GIŠ.ŠU. <DE> .EŠ*, while the late duplicate (CT 16 25 ii 39) reads *GIŠ.ŠU.DIŠ* (= *sáhab*).
- The Galla-demons who accompanied Inanna from the Netherworld were described as *zì-dub-dub-ba nu-gu<sub>7</sub>(-ù)-me-eš* "they eat no zidubdub offering" (ID 298), hence were not susceptible to ritual appeasement, such as that offered in UH.
- 734 The late duplicates (CT 16 24 ii 31-32 and dupl.) read *sag-ba dingir gal-gal-l[a] // ma-mit DINGIR.MEŠ GAL.MEŠ*, with *sag-ba* as the subject of the sentence, in contrast to *sag-ba-a*, which assumes a translation of "by the oath of the great gods".
- 736 One might possibly read *na-an-KU-a* as *na-an-tus-a* for */na-n-t-us(-e)-a/*, to reconcile it with the variant *na-ús-e*.
- 742 The variant in Ms. C conforms to the late duplicates which read *nam-ba-e<sub>11</sub>(-e)-dè* (= CT 16 25 ii 45 and dupl.).
- 744 The late duplicates (four unpublished manuscripts) all omit this line.
- 747 This incantation is not duplicated in CT 16.
- 751 An *urudu-gaba* (or *urudugaba*) appears to be unattested elsewhere, although a bronze breast strap(?) is mentioned in MDP 28 545:2 (*gaba zabar*).
- 754 For *ur-dib = girru* "lion", cf. Hh XIV 70 (MSL 8/2 12).
- 764 The goddess Nindagalzu is known from An-Anum III (CT 25 19:24; 21:17, Deimel Pantheon 204a), written phonetically in both cases as *ᵀnin-da-gal-zu* (var. *di*), and coincidentally in both lists following *ᵀnanna-balag-an-ki*. The phonetic writing, representing *nin-da gal-zu*, may be an epithet rather than a name [W.G. Lambert].
- 765 Ninisinna, the patron goddess of Isin, was an incantation personality in the Ur III period. Cf. Edzard ZZB 87:22 [*kù ᵀni*]n-IN-si-na *dumu gal<sup>1</sup> an-[na šim]-mú kalam-[ma]* (= TCL 15 ii 22'), and ZZB n. 434, 813: *ᵀnin-IN-si-na š[i]m-mú<sup>1</sup>-kalam<sup>1</sup>-m[a] a-zu-gal sag-gi<sub>6</sub>-ga . . .* "Ninisinna, incantation priestess of Sumer, chief physician of the Black-Headed . . ." (UVB 1 53 No. 10 1-2, cf. Edzard Sumer 13 186-187). Cf. also Sjöberg TCS 3 40:392-3: *nin-zu a-zu gal kalam-ma nin-ì-IN-si-na dumu an-na-ke<sub>4</sub>*. Her temple name further alludes to healing or convalescence: *é-ú-nam-ti-la únu-kù-ga ki-ní-dúb-bu-da-ni* "the temple of the 'life-giving drug', the holy dwelling, her resting place" (SAK 214d rev. 12-14, cf. Edzard ZZB n. 961). Cf. also Bergman ZA 56 31, that the goddess Nintinugga "die als die in Nippur verehrte Ninisina galt", and especially Kraus JCS 3 66-73, in which he discusses the relationship between Ninisinna and Nintinugga, and the association of both goddesses with Gula, goddess of healing (cf. An-Anum

V 117-128, Macmillan BA 5 No. 11:1-2, and Lambert Or NS 36 116:8 [Gula Hymn]).

766 Cf. TCL 16 No. 89 rev. 2-3: *dasar-e abzu-a nam-mu-un-da-búr-e*, supplying Asare as an alternative name for Asalluhi, which is supported by VAS 17 29:4-7 (uhburuda): *dasar-re abzu mu<sub>7</sub>-mu<sub>7</sub> eriduki-ga <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi dumu eriduki-ga-ke<sub>4</sub> nam-mu-da-an-búr-re*, and *ibid.* 30:8-9: *dasar-lú-hi dumu eriduki-ga-ke<sub>4</sub> é abzu-eriduki-ga nam-mu-da-an-búr-re*.

767 This incantation has unpublished late duplicates which belong to CT 16 25 ii.

769 One might alternatively read *ša i-im-ta-è*, which would be difficult, however, to distinguish grammatically from *im-ta-è* of the previous line. The personal singular suffix on *ša-ni* is also difficult to explain, unless it refers to the victim. The solution proposed here is that the demons leave the Netherworld and Duku only to reappear (*è = apū*) in the victim's body.

For *du<sub>6</sub>-kù*, cf. Barton MBI No. 8 and Chiera SRT No. 25, in which the Duku is described as the home of the Anunna, and the birthplace of Lahar and Ašnan (cf. also CT 16 14 iv 30). The Duku also serves as an epithet of the Eridu temple, and a synonym for the Abzu (cf. Malku I 290, Green Eridu 209). Likewise, the *kur-idim* is translated in Bit Rimki as the *šad nāgbi* "mountain of the (primordial) source" i.e. the Abzu (JCS 21 3:2-3), and is also associated with Eridu (CT 18 29 ii 26 [group voc.], cf. CAD D 47b). Hence, the same irony applies to both the Abzu and Duku, both of which are described as the origins of fertility (both agricultural and animal) and as the birthplace of demons.

772 It is difficult to distinguish precisely between *sipa* and *udul* (UHF 773); cf. *zi <sup>d</sup>nin-dara udul ab-lu-lu-ú-a hé-pà* (CT 16 13:40), which is quoted in a medical commentary as *zi <sup>d</sup>nin-dar-a sipa ab-lu-lu-ú-a hé-pà* (Civil JNES 33 332:22).

775-776 These lines have close parallels in bilingual texts: *ki-sikil ama-a-ni-ta ba-ra-e<sub>11</sub>-dè // ardatu ina maštakīša ušellū* "they remove the maiden from her chamber" (CT 16 9 i 26), and *di<sub>4</sub>-di<sub>4</sub>-lá KI-E-NE-DI-ta nam-ma-ra-ab-è-dè-en // šehrūtu ašar mēlulti lā tušeššā* "do not remove the young from the playground" (Smith Misc. Assy. Texts 24:24 [Nergal hymn]). In both instances, *e<sub>11</sub>* (// *šulū*) and *è* (*šušū*) correspond to *ra* in our text, which raises the question whether the verbal root *ra* used together with postposition *-ta* could indicate "remove", literally "to strike away/off" the playground, battlefield, or bedroom, etc. Cf. Gragg AOATS 5 34, using *ra* with infix *ta* for "motion away": *a hé-em-ta-ra-ra* "throw (away) into the water". For the reading *ešemen*, cf. Diri IV 272f. (cited CAD M<sup>2</sup> 15b): *e-še-me-en KI-E-NE-DI = kip-pu-u, me-lul-tú*. Note, however, the following from VAS 2 79:20-21:

*ù-mu-un KI-E-NE-DI-da na-an-dè-ku<sub>4</sub>-ku<sub>4</sub>  
di<sub>4</sub>-di<sub>4</sub>-lá mu-lu E-NE-DI nam-ba-ra-ab-è*

These lines, which duplicate Smith, *op. cit.*, suggest that the correct orthography of *ešemen* (or its synonym) is *E-NE-DI*, with *ki-E-NE-DI* as *ašar mēlulti* (cf. CT 17 27:34). Note, however, the problematical *KI-A-NE-DI-ba* in AOAT 25 146:39.

777 The Akkadian translation for TAG could be a form of *natū/naṭū* "kill, beat" (AHw 768, CAD N<sup>2</sup> 133), since the gloss may read [*i*]t-<sup>Γ</sup>tū<sup>1</sup>-u.

778 One might read the verb in the gloss as *iš-ku<sup>1</sup>-nu<sup>1</sup>*.

779 The writing *lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu* in Ms. C, rather than *lú-ūlu* (the more usual orthography in Old Babylonian sources) may represent a relatively late feature in this source.

780 Cf. Falkenstein LSS NF1 54. One can probably restore the preceding line as *a-rá-min-kam-ma-aš ù-ub-dug<sub>4</sub>* "he spoke a second time".

782 The gap can probably be restored from LSS NF1 54-55 (cf. also the copy of Ms. B iii 19-20):

*<sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi a-na nu-e-zu a-na a-ra-ab-dah-e-en  
nig-gá-e i-zu-a-mu ù za-e in-ga-e-zu*

It is also possible to restore conjecturally UHF 783-784 after UHF 669-671 and 723 as follows:

*ge[n-na dumu-mu <sup>d</sup>asal-lú-hi dugx šu u-me-ti]  
a [huš-ām a <sup>i</sup>dīdigna a <sup>i</sup>dburanun ša-bi u-me-ni-dé]*

784 The meaning of a *huš-a* as "red water" is confirmed by an unpublished duplicate [K 166+], which reads *A.MEŠ nag-bi ru-uš-šū-ti* "red spring waters".

785 This line, and the gap which follows, can probably be restored from the unpublished fragments (= CT 16 25 ii [K 166+]), which duplicate the ritual instructions in CT 16 24:20-24:

(20) *giššinig úin-nu-uš ša-bi u-me-ni-šub*  
(21) *a-bi nam-šub eriduki-ga u-me-ni-si*  
(22) *lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu-bi a u-me-ni-<sup>Γ</sup>sù<sup>1</sup>*  
(22) *nig-na gi-izi-lá u-me-ni-è*  
(23) *nam-tar su lú-ka i-gál-la a-gin<sup>7</sup> <sup>Γ</sup>hé<sup>1</sup>-em-ma-an-sur-sur-re*

(20) Place the tamarisk and *imnuš* in their midst,  
(21) put in place that water of the Eridu-incantation,  
(22) (and) sprinkle that man.  
(22) Take out the censer and torch,  
(23) so that the Namtar-demon which is in the man's body flows out like water.

A more specific ritual instruction is given elsewhere as: a nam-šub ka-zu ba-an-si (// *mê šipti ana pika iddi*) “he placed the water of the incantation into your mouth” (4 R 25 iv 14) the idea being that the incantation is magically dissolved in water, and then administered. Cf. also above, UHF 671-676.

787 For the verbal form ù-um-ma-gar-gar (futurum exactum with an ingressive form of the hamtu), cf. above, note to UHF 673.

788 The late duplicates read alternatively su-na or su-bi ha-ba-an-zi-zi, meaning either “may they depart [intransitive] from his body”, or “may they remove [transitive] their body”.

789 The níg-gig, corresponding to *maruštu*, may describe this flour as “unpleasant to the ghost”, in order to discourage the ghost from entering the magic circle.

The fuller version of this line occurs in the late duplicate (K 166+), which adds zígig-ba níg-gig dingir-ra-ke<sub>4</sub> (*qēm kibti ikkib ilāni*), which is interpreted in CAD I/J 55b as “wheat flour is forbidden (as an offering) to gods”. No supporting evidence, however, is available for prohibited grain offering. In Šurpu, for instance, the culpable act described as *ikkib* (NÍG.GIG) *ilīšu ikulū* (II 5), or *ikkib*(NÍG.GIG) *ālīšu itakal* (II 95) is not eating what is taboo to his god but rather “he who ate what was reserved for his god”, or “sacred in his city”, i.e. he ate food which was already pledged or offered to a deity. Hence, the second type of flour mentioned in the late duplicate, namely flour “reserved for a god”, is off-limits to the ghost, and again discourages the ghost from entering the magic circle.

793 The reading dib is based upon the Akkadian translation *šu-ti-<sup>1</sup>iq<sup>1</sup>* in the late duplicate [K 166+].

791-794 The late duplicate can be found in CT 16 37:2-8.

795 It is not possible to be certain whether the rubric in Ms. F (PBS I/2 128 ii 1) belongs to this incantation or not, since the first column containing the incantation is completely lost.

797 The incantation can be found in CT 16 37 14ff.

799 The writing *šá šá* in the gloss may be intended for *asakku ša murša ša ina šēri ikassū*, with only selected words rendered in the gloss, rather than the entire line. Moreover, the gloss *ikassū* shows that Ms. B interprets the verb *lá* as transitive, i.e. preserving illness in the steppe, whereas late duplicates translate *la<sub>5</sub>-a* intransitively as *ittene'elū* “wander around” (CT 16 37:18-19).

800 The use of šerzid as an epithet of Enlil seems most inappropriate, since the term traditionally refers to the moon god, just as Akkadian *namru* or *namirtu* aptly describe Sin, Šamaš, or Ištar. Cf. Sjöberg OrS 19-20 146:8, ZA 63-29, and Mondgott 67, for še-er-zi “moonlight” as an epithet of

Ašimbabbar. Consequently, the original Vorlage for this passage may have cited Enlil, Nanna (šerzida), and Enki as the three gods who joined the Anunna in passing judgement, later changed to the more usual sequence of An, Enlil, and Enki. This hypothetical reconstruction of Enlil, Nanna, and Enki as the three gods intended here would fit well with parallels between Inanna's Descent and Uduḡ-hul, since these three gods were consulted about Inanna's fate in the Netherworld, although the unfavourable judgement of the Anunna was eventually altered by Enki's magical intervention (ID 288-290). Similarly, in this UHF passage the gods pass judgement, allowing the demons to attack, until Asalluhi takes note and secures Enki's magic.

801 For Enlilbanda, cf. Tallqvist, StOr 7 303, and Green Eridu 90f. The variant in Ms. C is presumably an error, since Enkibanda is unattested. The important gloss *niššiku* “prince” (cf. CAD N<sup>2</sup> 282b) refers to Enki, translating the epithet <sup>den</sup>en-lil-bān-da quite literally: <sup>den</sup>en-lil corresponds to Akkadian *illilu* “god of the highest rank” (CAD I/J 85b), while bān-da is “younger”, “of the lesser rank”, as in *dam bān-da* (cf. CAD Š 179bff.). “Prince” thus serves as an appropriate epithet for Enki, as “junior god of the foremost rank”. Cf. van Dijk MIO 12 62, and CAD D 189a (s.v. *duppussū*).

803 The reading of -ba (rather than -zu) is supported by the late duplicate, which has the suffix -bi (cf. CT 16 37:24). Cf. also UHF 816, the repetition of our line, in which -ba is omitted entirely (not as copied by Lutz PBS I/2 128 ii 22).

805 Cf. Sjöberg TCS 3 132, and especially Gud. Cyl. B XIV 21-22: *é-ki-nú-a ki ní-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-a-ba nú mu-ni-gub* “in the bedroom, where they withdraw/refresh themselves, he set up a bed”. Sjöberg's treatment of *ní-teg* as “cool off, refresh” (related to “fear”) may not apply to this particular UHF context, since the bilingual evidence assumes *ní* for *ramānu* and *teg* for *teḡhū* (CT 16 37:25).

Note in the gloss the use of TA for *ṭá*, as in OA writings of this word (cf. AHw 1384f.). Moreover, the translation *ānihu* “weary” for *ní-dúb* is unusual, since the Sumerian equivalent to *ānihu/ānāhu* is usually *kúš-ù* in bilingual texts, while *ní-dúb* corresponds to *tapšuh<sub>2</sub>tu*, “rest” or *napāšu* “to breathe freely”; cf. for example, Nabn. III 66 (MSL 16 64): *ní-dúb-dúb-bu* = (*napāšu*) *ša mānaht<sub>2</sub>i* “to relax from toil”, which has the opposite meaning to *ānihu* in our line.

807 This line refers back to the Uduḡ, Ala and Asag demons referred to in UHF 797-799, since these demons carry out the divine judgement decided by An, Enlil, and Enki.

The gloss is problematical, since *SU ir-bi-šu* may be out of place, and actually refer to the following clause *úr-ra mu-ni-in-ús*, which may be

alternatively interpreted as a plural form, representing an original mu-ni-in <-nú> -uš, "they lay/crouched".

808 The repetition of this and following lines is not followed in Ms. C, which is another common feature between Ms. C and later duplicates. The variant in C, the traditional final line of the Enki-Asalluhi dialogue (gen-na dumumu), usually introduces a ritual (cf. Falkenstein LSS NF1 90).

819-822 These lines, no longer extant on the tablet, are preserved only in Lutz's copy (PBS I/2 128 ii 25-28).

At this point, corresponding to the gap in UHF, the late duplicates include a ritual, incorporating the incantation priest's declaration that he is the representative of various deities (cf. CT 16 37:30-44 and dupl.):

- (34-35) ṛx xṛ ḡšṛxṛ [ . . . ] šu u-me-ti  
 lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu ṛxṛ [ . . . ] su-bi u-me-ni-tag-tag  
 abgal abrig dū-a-bi sa-bi-ta sa kù-ga hu-mu-ra-ab-SAR-ra  
 gi-izi-lá á-darà máš hur-sag-gá-ke<sub>4</sub> umbin am-gul sa<sub>11</sub>-a  
 na-izi-bi-ta na-izi hur-sag-gá-ta túm-a
- (41) ù-mu-un-è da(-bi)-ta re<sub>7</sub>-a  
 šir galam-ma šir densi-mah u-me-ni-ib-de<sub>4</sub>?-si  
 a-a-zu lugal dingir-re-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> n[am<sup>2</sup>-erim<sup>2</sup>] ba-ni-ib-ta-è  
 gá-e lú den-ki-ga me-en  
 gá-e lú den-líl-lá me-en  
 [g]á-e lú lugal-úr-ra me-en  
 [gá-e lú] asal-lú-hi (var. eriduki-ga) me-en

Take [ . . . ]  
 apply [ . . . ] to his<sup>1</sup> body, namely the patient,  
 so that all of the abgal and abrig priests may bind you with one  
 of their pure bindings.  
 He should bring out a censer, in which some of their mountain  
 incense is brought,  
 (decorated with) the ibex horn of the mountain goat with a wild  
 ox hoof, which has been led out from the corner.  
 He should recite together with this the spell of wisdom, the spell  
 of Ensimah.  
 Then your father, lord of the gods, will have removed [the oath].  
 I am the man of Enki,  
 I am the man of Enlil,  
 I am the man of Lugalurra,  
 I am the man of Asalluhi/Eridu.

Note that in one of the late manuscripts, Asalluhi's name is omitted.

823 Literally, "they caused me to purify him (the victim)". For the causative verbal form, cf. Jacobsen AS 16 94.

824 The restoration of [dnin]-mah-e is based upon the late Akkadian translation, *be-let* DINGIR.MEŠ *be-let ša-di-i* [unpub. duplicates].

826 The Akkadian translation in the late duplicates [unpub.] reads ṛxṛ-ri šá ina É mar-ši-ka uš-bū " . . . who stayed in the house of your sick person".

828-831 The late corresponding sources [unpub.], which resemble Ms. C, differ considerably from Ms. F. here:

níg hul-gál-e sil<sub>7</sub> igi-mu-ta  
 udug hul a[lá hul gidim]m hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul é-ta ha-ba-ra-è  
 bar-ta-bi-šè ha-ba-ra-an-gub-ba  
 ù-bí-zi hul-dúb zi an-na hé-pá zi ki-a hé-pá

These lines reflect the stereotyped formulae which occur at the end of incantations, calling upon the demon(s) to stand aside and be adjured by heaven and earth. The fact that the late textual tradition supplies a broadly different formulaic ending from that found in Ms. F is not surprising, since one formula can replace another; more significant is the fact that Ms. C resembles the late sources.

834 The incantation is known from unpublished duplicates, which fit CT 16 25 iii.

835 The late corresponding source [unpub.] reads g[idim hul g]al<sub>5</sub>-lá hul lú-ra gar-ra, for which there is insufficient room in Ms. C. The gloss is theoretically restored after late duplicates [unpub.], which read ṛe<sup>1</sup>-[tim-mu]lem-nu gal-lu-ú lem-nu šá a-na LÚ iš-šak-nu.

837 The late source (CT 16 25 iii 17) reads šir-kù-[ga] as a variant for maš-maš-gal, and the identification of the šir-kù(g) as an incantation priest is confirmed by the late duplicate [unpub.], which translates šir-kù-[ga] as [maš-maš-g]al-lu; cf. also UHF 94. The use of šir-kù(g) as incantation priest argues for the reading of šir corresponding to Akkadian *šiptu*; cf. CT 16 37:42-43 šir galam-ma šir densi-mah // *šipat nikilti šipat* dMIN (text cited in note to UHF 819-822 above).

839 The gap can be restored from late duplicates and from ASKT p. 79:26-29 (cf. Reiner Šurpu 53:26-29):

udug hul a-lá hul gidim hul gal<sub>5</sub>-lá hul dingir hul maškim ṛhul<sup>1</sup>  
 sil<sub>7</sub> igi-[mu-ta] zi an-na hé-pá zi ki-a hé-ṛpá<sup>1</sup>  
 lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu dumu dingir-ra-na ba-r[a-an-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-dè]  
 an-gin<sub>7</sub> hé-en-kù-ga ki-gin<sub>7</sub> hé-en-sikil-la šá-an-gin<sub>7</sub> hé-en-dadag-ga  
 eme hul-gál bar-šè hé-em-ta-gub  
 ka-inim-ma [udug hul-a-kam]

"(Demons) depart [from] before [me], be adjured by heaven, be adjured by earth.  
 May [you not approach] the man, son of his god.  
 May he be purified like heaven, cleansed like earth, and polished bright like the firmament, so that the evil tongue stands aside."

842-843 The beginning of the incantation is restored from a brief late incantation found in CT 17 8:12-21. The remainder of the incantation can be found in CT 16 25 iv 1ff.

844 For kuša-gá-la = *naruqqu*, cf. Hh XI 79 [MSL 9 197], and MSL 7 216:59. Ms. C, however, follows the unusual procedure of both translating kuša-gá-la as *na-ru-uq*, and incorporating a second gloss *na-de-e-ka*, "your

waterskin" (cf. CAD N<sup>1</sup> 100). Although the orthography of *na-de-e-ka* with plene *e* is unexpected, nevertheless the reading of the signs as a gloss [Jacobsen's suggestion] is attractive, since *nādu* corresponds to *kušā-EDIN-lá*, which is similar to the *kušā-gá-lá*. It is conceivable that the scribe of Ms. C copied the standard translation of *kušā-gá-lá* as *naruqqu*, but inserted an alternative translation of *nādu*. As for the use of the *kušā-gá-lá* in our context, it is noteworthy that the leather bag is employed in conjunction with the *šuku* (food)-offering. Hg A [MSL 7 149] 148-154 lists various types of pouches, for gold, silver, salt, alkali, or a stylus, so that similarly the *kušā-gá-lá* may have contained herbs or spices which were pleasing to the spirit or demon, and thus appeased him. Cf. Lambert Or Ns 36 120:80-81 (Gula Hymn):

*na-šá-ku* Ū<sup>hi.a</sup> *ku<sub>1</sub>-lat-su-nu ú<sup>1</sup>-né-es-si mur-su*  
*ez-he-ku tu-kan-nu šá ši-pat ba-la-tu*

I (Gula) carry all drugs, I remove disease,  
 I gird myself with a leather bag of health-restoring incantations.

The *naruqqu* and Gula's *tukkannu* may have had similar functions, as containers of drugs.

The form of *šu hé-bi-in-ti* appears passive (with locative pre-radical -n, cf. Jacobsen AS 16 84b), translated by the stative *leqe* (contra CAD K 573b); the imperative *liqe* in ritual contexts usually corresponds to *šu ú-me-ti*. Alternatively, the Sumerian can be rendered "someone has taken away . . . . ."

852 The late duplicate reads *ba-ra-an-dúr-ù-dè-en* // *tattanaššabšu* (cf. CT 16 26:25 and duplicates).

854 For *ki-ùr* as a cultic shrine, cf. Behrens St Pohl SM 8 145-148. Our translation, however, is based upon the definitions in Antagal G 21-22 *ki-ùr* = *du-ru-[uš-šu]*, *ki-ùr-ra* = *né-reb KI-tim* "base", "entrance to the Netherworld", as reflected in the Akkadian translation to our line: *ana du-ru-uš<sup>1</sup> KI-tim ana ik-le-ti-ka at-lak* (CT 16 26:32, and cf. *du-ru-uš* in CT 17 3:19, collated by W.G. Lambert). The superfluous genitive of *kur-ra-ka-ke<sub>4</sub>* in UHF 854 could be a misunderstanding of a Vorlage which originally may have read, *ki-ùr kur-ra-ka é-kúkku(k)-zu-šè gen-ba*, "go to your Netherworld entrance, the house of darkness".

856 The enuru rubric introduces another incantation which is no longer preserved on the tablet.

857 The beginning of the incantation can be restored from CT 16 27:1-25 (coll.):

- (1) *én hu[l-gá] hé-me-en hul-g[ál] hé-me-en*
- (3) *a-lá hul-gál hé-me-en*
- (4) *a-lá hul é-gar<sub>8</sub> diri-ga-gin<sub>7</sub> lú-ra in-gu[l]-u<sub>8</sub><sup>1</sup>-a hé-me-en*

- (6) *a-lá hul ka a du<sub>8</sub> ?? šu<sup>1</sup> ib<sup>1</sup>-KÉŠ-KÉŠ-Γx<sup>1</sup> hé-me-en*
- (8) *a-lá hul ka nu-tuku-[a] hé-me-en*
- (10) *a-lá hul me-dím nu-tuku-a hé-me-en*
- (12) *a-lá hul giš nu-[tu]k-a hé-me-en*
- (14) *a-lá hul igi kir<sub>4</sub> nu-tuku-a hé-me-en*
- (16) *[a-lá] hul ki-<sup>du</sup>tu-kam igi na-an<sup>1</sup>-du<sub>8</sub>-ru-u<sub>8</sub>-a hé-me-en*
- (18) *[a-lá hul] ki-nú ge<sub>6</sub>-a lú-ù-sá-ta in-úr<sup>1</sup>-ra-u<sub>8</sub>-a hé-me-en*
- (20) *a-lá hul usán(var. ú-sá) kar-kar-re lú(-a) túm-mu-dè in-gub-gub-bu-u<sub>8</sub>-a hé-me-en*
- (22) *a-lá hul dingir ge<sub>6</sub>-a gen-gen šu pil-lá ní nu-t[e-u<sub>8</sub>]-Γa<sup>1</sup> hé-me-en*
- (24) *a-lá hul lú-ra nú-a anše-gin<sub>7</sub> i-ka[s<sub>4</sub>]-Γu<sub>8</sub><sup>1</sup>-a hé-me-en*

- (1) Whether you be the evil one, whether you be the evil one,
- (2) whether you be the evil Ala-demon;
- (4) whether you be the evil Ala, who is like a collapsing wall which falls upon a man;
- (6) whether you be the evil Ala who . . . ;
- (8) whether you be the evil Ala who has no mouth;
- (19) whether you be the evil Ala who has no limbs;
- (12) whether you be the evil Ala who hears not;
- (14) whether you be the evil Ala who has no countenance;
- (16) whether you be the evil Ala who is not seen in daytime;
- (18) whether you be the evil Ala who, on the couch at night, spills (semen) from a man in (his) sleep;
- (20) whether you be the evil Ala who, as "sleep robber", always stands about in order to deprive a man (of sleep);
- (22) whether you be the evil Ala, an evil god who walks about without fear of the soiled hand;
- (24) whether you be the evil Ala, who, while riding a man, can trot like an ass.

858 The late duplicates are fragmentary, allowing only for the restoration of *gin<sub>7</sub>* and *hé(-me-en)* with certainty. The verbal root may be hypothetically restored as [bal-bal-e] after the Akkadian gloss *e-te-bi-i[r]*, since *bal* corresponds to *ebēru* in a similar passage: *lipiš a-ab-ba-ke<sub>4</sub> ba-ra-an-da-bal-e* // *ina qereb tâmtim lā tebbiršu* (UHF 294 = CT 16 10 iv 18-19). The gloss has omitted *eleppi*, and should be reconstructed as *kîma eleppi itebir*, "crossed over like a ship".

860 The gloss is problematical, since the late duplicate reads *ú-šar-[pa-du]* (cf. CT 16 27:33), i.e. the Ala demon causes the victim to "wander about", like in a dream. In Ms. C, however, the gloss is divided between two lines on the tablet, leaving insufficient room to restore [ú-šar-pa]-du, as well as leaving NIN unexplained. The solution adopted here, therefore, is to assume that the scribe split the word *nen-[mu]-du* in an unorthodox fashion between two lines, with the gloss meaning "afflicted (as in) a dream".

862 The late duplicates (cf. CT 16 28:36) are restored in CAD I/J 60b as [a-lá hul mušen-ge<sub>6</sub>-a-gin<sub>7</sub>]. Note, however, that UHF reads *igi kúkku-[ga]* instead of *ki kúkku-ga* (// *ašar ikleti*) of the late sources.

863 The appearance of *e-ba-al* in the gloss (versus *katimti* in the late text, CT 16 28:39), corresponding to *sa-dul*, is a rare attestation of *ebēlu/habālu* (C), "to



- ensnare (in a net)"; cf. AHW 181b, 302b, and CAD E 8a, H 7a. The difficulty is its use in the construct state.
- 864 The gloss seems to have an erased *i*- followed by *ú-sà-ha-pu* (or possibly *is-sà-ha-pu*), corresponding to *i-sah-ha-pu* in CT 16 28:41.
- 866 Although corresponding late sources have variants *du-du*, *du<sub>7</sub>-du<sub>7</sub>*, and *du<sub>9</sub>-du<sub>9</sub>* for the verbal form (cf. CT 16 28:44), the lexical lists give *du<sub>9</sub>(BÜR)* as the authentic root (cf. MSL 14 501:163, and CAD D 58a citing Diri and Antagal), in contrast to other bilingual texts which employ *dālu* to translate either *dī-dī* or *du-du*.
- 867 For the reading *šim-mú*, cf. the note to UHF 93 above. The gloss appears to be more literal than the translation of late sources, which read *āšipu šangammāhu mullil parši ša Eridu anāku* (cf. CT 16 28:47).
- 868 The evidence for the pronunciation of IGI.DU comes from Proto-Diri and Diri (cited CAD A<sup>1</sup> 344f., A<sup>2</sup> 416, I/J 43b), which read IGI-DU phonetically as *i-gi-iš-tu*, *a-ša-ri-id*, *ma-ah-ra*, and *pa-li-il*.
- Of the lexical equations, the latter three can be identified as Akkadian loanwords from *ašaredu*, *mahru*, and *pālihu*, whereas only the first entry, *igeštu*, can be identified in other lexical lists: cf. Emesal Voc. II 24 (MSL 4 14): *ḫ-[b]i-eš-du IGI.DU = a-lik mah-ra*, or Sb Voc. I 360 (MSL 3 127): *ge-eš-tu = a-šā-re-du*, which would fit well with an etymology of */igi-šè-du/*, "going towards the face/front". The difficulty in our text is the *-ra* which resumes IGI.DU in UHF and all later corresponding duplicates (cf. CT 16 28:48), which might indicate in this instance a resumptive [r], i.e. *igeštu(r)*, or a phonetic complement, i.e. *mahra<sup>ra</sup>*. The absence of corroborative evidence compels us to leave the matter undecided.
- 869 The restoration [didim] is based upon spacing, since there is insufficient room to accommodate [den-ki-ke<sub>4</sub>] (cf. CT 16 28:50).
- 870 The writing *ka-tu<sub>6</sub>-gál* is rendered in MSL 12 133:147 as *ka-mu<sub>7</sub>-gál*, but without explanation.
- 872 The gap can be restored from CT 16 28:56-29:88 (coll.):

- (56) lú-ti-la a-ri-a a-ri-a-šè gen-[na]  
 (58) en gal den-ki-ke<sub>4</sub> á mu-da-an-[ág]  
 (60) tu<sub>6</sub>-du<sub>11</sub>-ga-ni ka-mu bí-in-d[ug<sub>4</sub>]  
 (62) ní-g-na imin-na me sikil-la-ke<sub>4</sub> šu-mu bí-in-diri  
 (64) ḫuga<sup>mušen</sup> mušen nímgir dingir-re-e-ne-ke<sub>4</sub> á-zi-da-mu bí-in-tab  
 (66) súr-dù<sup>mušen</sup> mušen KA-zal-la igi hul-gál-zu-šè á-gùb-bu-mu bí-in-ús  
 (68) túggú-é sa<sub>5</sub> ní-te-na-ke<sub>4</sub> gú-gá bí-in-mu<sub>4</sub>  
 (70) túg sa<sub>5</sub> túg ni-gal-la-ke<sub>4</sub> bar kù-ga bí-in-mu<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>  
 (72) péš-hul gisgan-du<sub>7</sub> giská-na-ke<sub>4</sub> bí-in-lá  
 (74) gisísimusar gisnim-dili-ám giskak-ta bí-in-[lá]  
 (76) kušúsan-ta anše-kur-ra-gin<sub>7</sub> su-zu bí-in-dúb-dúb  
 (78) udu[g hul z]i-ga-ab a-lá hul zi-ga-a[b]  
 (80) su lú-u<sub>18</sub>-lu dumu dingir-ra-na a-lá hul zi-ga-ab

- (82) ZAG-DINGIR dingir é-a-ta nam-ḫba-gub<sup>1</sup>-bu-dè nam-ba-nigin-e-dè  
 (84) é-a ub-ub-ta nam-ba-gub-bu-dè nam-ba-nigin-e-dè  
 (86) é-a ga-ba-gub nam-ba-ab-bé-en  
 (88) ub-ub-ta ga-ba-gub nam-ba-ab-bé-en
- (56) O healer of the desert, go to your desert!  
 (58) The great lord Enki has given me instructions,  
 (60) and my mouth recited his incantation.  
 (62) The censer of the Seven of the pure rites filled my hand.  
 (64) My right hand grasped the raven, the bird, the divine herald,  
 (66) while my left hand held the falcon, the noble bird, to your evil face.
- (68) My neck is draped with a red cloak which is awe-inspiring,  
 (70) and my pure body wears a red garment, a garment of terror.  
 (72) A mouse is suspended from the lintel of the gate,  
 (74) and a shoot — a single thornbush — hung from a nail.  
 (76) Your body quakes from the whip like a straying donkey.  
 (78) Evil Udug, depart! Evil Ala, get out!  
 (80) Evil Ala in the body of the man, son of his god, get out!  
 (82) Do not stand or wander about in a god's shrine or in a temple,  
 (84) nor stand or wander in a house or (its) corners.  
 (86) Do not say "let me stand in the house",  
 (88) do not say "let me stand in the corners".
- 875 The gloss seems to translate *ki-bad-rá* of the preceding line (874) rather than *a-ri-a = namû*, which is not attested in a feminine plural form (cf. CT 16 29:95 *ana na-me-e*). Alternatively, one might restore the gloss as [*ana har-ba*]-*a-tim*, which also corresponds to Sumerian *a-ri-a*, as in UHF 877 (= CT 16 29:98-99) *a-ri-a // harbu*.
- 876-879 Restored after CT 16 29 96-100.
- 880 This rubric indicates that Ms. C, like other UHF sources, does not represent an extract of an Udug-hul series, and hence most probably antedates the compilation of these incantation into the unified composition known as Utukkū Lemnūtu.

## Appendix Ni 630

- 1' [ . . . . . ] dím-ma  
 2' [ . . . . . ] su<sup>2</sup>-ra  
 3' [ . . . . . ]g]a-bi du<sub>8</sub>-a<sup>1</sup>  
*i-nu-ma i-mu-ru*  
 4' [ . . . . .d]m [ . . . . .g]i-da zu bú<sup>r</sup>?  
*ina re-du-ut te<sub>4</sub>-mi / ša šu a še-tù*  
 5' [ . . . . .d]m-ma [ . . . . . ] ʽx mah<sup>2</sup>?-a ba buru<sub>14</sub> HA ʽx<sup>1</sup>  
 6' [ . . . . . ] gi ʽx x<sup>1</sup> [ . . . . .š]éš<sup>2</sup>?-da  
*ba-ku-ú*  
 7' [ . . . . .n]a<sup>2</sup>-ni-dab<sub>5</sub> hé-me-en  
 8' [ . . . . .a]-ra-zu-e i<sup>2</sup>-íb-dím-dè hé-  
 9' [ . . . . . ] AK-a šà in-úš ki in-ra hé  
 10' [ . . . . .n]a<sup>2</sup>-gur-gur-ra  
*la ik-bu-ús*  
 11' [ . . . . .n]a-gur-gur-ra  
 12' [ . . . . .n]a<sup>2</sup>-gur-gur-ra  
 13' [ . . . . . ] gig zé gig ka gig  
 14' [ . . . . .gi]g tu-ra nú-a  
*mar-ša-nu*  
 15' [ . . . . .]-ha u-ni-tùm šú-uš-ru  
 16' [ . . . . . ] ʽx<sup>1</sup> bar<sup>1</sup>-bar giš-ra  
 17' [ . . . . .D]U-DU  
 18' [ . . . . .gu]b-bu  
 19' [ . . . . .gu]b-bu  
 20' [ . . . . . ] ʽx<sup>1</sup>-ge kar  
*te-kim*  
 21' [ . . . . .d]a-a ús-sa  
*še-ru-ú*  
 22' [ . . . . . ] ʽx<sup>1</sup>-gi kar BAD-a<sup>1</sup>(copy za)-kam  
 23' [ . . . . . ] ʽx<sup>1</sup> šub-ba  
*ina SI.S[Á?].MEŠ*  
 24' [ . . . . .gi]š-nú-a  
 25' [ . . . . .sag<sup>2</sup>]-gá nu-dul-la  
 26' [ . . . . . ] eriduki-da nu-ʽx x<sup>1</sup>  
 27' [ . . . . . ] kur-ʽám<sup>1</sup> [ . . . . . ]  
 Gap  
 28' [lú . . . . . ] ʽx<sup>1</sup> d[a-b]i (hé-me-en)  
 29' [lú . . . . . ] u[gs]ga

- 30' ʽlú x x<sup>1</sup>-da KÉŠ-bi  
*ka-šir*  
 31' lú num-gin<sub>7</sub> gíd-gíd-ʽda<sup>1</sup>  
 32' lú im-gin<sub>7</sub> za-la-[ah]-ʽe<sup>1</sup>  
 33' lú an-na nigin-e-da  
 34' lú ki-a du<sub>7</sub>-du<sub>7</sub>-da  
 35' lú sanga-gin<sub>7</sub> gur<sub>4</sub>-gur<sub>4</sub>-re-ʽda<sup>1</sup>  
 36' lú za-ra-ta gir<sub>5</sub>-re  
 37' lú ab-ta du<sub>12</sub>-du<sub>12</sub>-d[a]  
 38' lú-imma-ta úš-a-ʽde<sub>5</sub><sup>2</sup>?  
 39' lú nam-erí[m . . . . . ]  
 40' lú é ʽx x<sup>1</sup> [ . . . . . ]  
 41' lú [ . . . . .ba]-an-esir  
 42' [lú . . . . . ] ʽx<sup>1</sup> BAD-a-kam  
 43' [lú . . . . . .B]AD-a-kam  
 44' [lú . . . . . ] ʽx x x<sup>1</sup>  
 45' lú [ . . . . .g]e í[<sup>2</sup>?]  
*ga-áš-ru iš-šu*  
 46' lú in-ʽra<sup>1</sup> [lú] zu bal-la  
 47' lú tur-ra ʽlú<sup>1</sup> gu-la  
 48' lú bân-da ʽlú<sup>1</sup> mu nu-ʽsa<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup>-za  
 49' lú ad-da [n]u-un-tuku-a  
 50' lú ama [n]u-un-tuku-a  
 51' lú ʽšeš<sup>1</sup> [n]u-un-tuku-a  
 52' lú nin [n]u-un-tuku-a  
 53' lú ibila [n]u-un-tuku-a  
 54' lú á-è-ʽa<sup>1</sup> nu-un-tuku-a  
 55' lú dam bânda-[b]i nu-un-tuku-a  
 56' lú im-ri-ʽa<sup>1</sup> nu-un-tuku-a  
 57' lú su-sa nu-un-tuku-a  
 58' lú mú-m[ú-d]a nu-un-tuku-a  
 59' lú igi ʽmu<sup>1</sup>-[un-du<sub>8</sub>] nu-un-tuku-a  
 60' lú gištukul-l[a mu-u]n-ni-gar nu-un-tuku-a  
 61' lú mu-pà-ʽda<sup>1</sup> nu-un-tuku-a  
 62' lú a bal-ʽe<sup>1</sup> nu-un-tuku-a  
 63' lú ninda ki-si<sup>1</sup>-ʽga<sup>1</sup> nu-un-tuku-a  
 64' lú ki-gub ʽgál<sup>1</sup>-a nu-un-tuku-a  
 65' lú uru ki ʽna<sup>1</sup>-[. ]-ʽx-eš<sup>1</sup> nu-un-tuku-a  
 66' lú ʽé<sup>2</sup>? [ . . . . . ] ʽx<sup>1</sup> nu-ʽun-tuku-a<sup>1</sup>  
 67' lú ʽx<sup>1</sup> [ . . . . . ] nu-un-tuku-a  
 Gap

68'	[. . . . . ]-e <sup>1</sup>
69'	[. . . . . ] x <sup>1</sup> -a
70'	[. . . . . n]i <sup>2</sup> nu-te-gá
71'	[. . . . r]a nu-un-zu <sup>1</sup> (copy su)-a
72'	[. . . ] x <sup>1</sup> igi giššukur-ra IZI ina tum-ri <sup>1</sup>
73'	ri <sup>5</sup> si im <sup>2</sup> -gur-ra ma-li-a [d]um-qá
74'	gú nu-si suhuš <sup>2</sup> bar-ta tuš-a
75'	pá-har <sup>2</sup> a <sup>2</sup> -šib [i]š-di
75'	ki-sikil dam nu-un-tuku-a
76'	guruš dam nu-un-tuku-a
77'	ki-sikil šu <sup>1</sup> nu-du <sup>7</sup> -a
78'	guruš á nu-lá-a
79'	ki-sikil šeš-a AK-a
80'	guruš šeš-gal du <sup>11</sup> -ga
81'	dag-dag-mu- <sup>1</sup> dè ki <sup>1</sup> -tuš-a ga-ba-an-da-an-tuš
82'	a-šed <sup>7</sup> tag-ga-mu-dè
83'	[úr-a] túg <sup>1</sup> ga-ba-an-da-mu <sup>4</sup> a-[. . .]
84'	gišig-e <sup>1</sup> nu-un-gub-bu ik-šu[r]
85'	gišsuhub <sup>4</sup> -e <sup>1</sup> nu-un-gub-bu
86'	giš ús-bi nu-ri <sup>1</sup> -ri-ga ri-id-di
87'	tiru <sup>ru</sup> uru <sup>4</sup> gal-gal-le <sup>2</sup>
88'	eriduki barag ki <sup>1</sup> nu-gub-gub <sup>1</sup> -b[u]
89'	e <sup>2</sup> en-na di-d[i <sup>2</sup> ]-a nu-un-tuku-a
90'	gidim kur-ta è <sup>1</sup> -da
91'	gidim lú kur NIM <sup>ki</sup> -ma
92'	gidim <sup>1</sup> lú kur su-bir <sup>4</sup> -a
93'	gidim <sup>1</sup> lú kur MAR-TU <sup>1</sup> -a
94'	gidim <sup>1</sup> lú kur su <sup>1</sup> -ti-um <sup>ki</sup>
95'	gidim <sup>1</sup> lú kur gu-ti-um <sup>ki</sup>
96'	gidim lú kur mar <sup>1</sup> -ha-šiki
97'	gidim lú ke-en-gi <sup>1</sup> ki-uri-a
98'	gidim lú kur-kur-ra
99'	gidim lú kur ki uru <sup>2</sup> ús ina te <sup>4</sup> -eh <sup>2</sup>
100'	gidim <sup>1</sup> lú ku[r . . ] x <sup>1</sup> -a <sup>1</sup>
101'	gidim lú šu nu-gar-ra igi hul-t[a <sup>2</sup> ] la ga-mi-lu

102'	gidim lú šu dag-dag-ge-da
103'	gidim lú šu-ni ra-ra-da
104'	gidim bíl-lá ki-a nu-dib-bé-da
105'	gidim ki gidim e-ne-da nu-šid-da
106'	i-dul nu-dul-la qé-eb-rù
107'	úrugal <sup>1</sup> gal dutu-šú-a-šè
108'	lú-líl-lá dam nu-un-tuku-a
109'	ki-sikil-líl-lá dam nu-un-tuku-a dumu nu-un-tu-ud-da
110'	lú níg hul <-la> -ke <sup>4</sup> mu-sa <sup>4</sup> -a
111'	u <sup>4</sup> -šú-uš ga-ba-an-da-an-gu <sup>7</sup> (copy KA)
112'	u <sup>4</sup> -šú-uš ga-ba-an-da-an-nag
113'	ga-àm-ku <sup>4</sup> ga-ba-an-da-an-gu <sup>7</sup>
114'	ga-àm-ku <sup>4</sup> ga-ba-an-da-an-nag <sup>1</sup>
115'	ga-àm-ku <sup>4</sup> ga-ba-an-da-an-šéš
116'	ga-àm-ku <sup>4</sup> ga-ba-an-da-an-mu <sup>4</sup>
117'	šagar tuku-a-mu-dè ninda ga-ba-an-da-an-gu <sup>7</sup> hé-me-en
118!3	imma tuku-a-mu-dè a ga-ba-an-nag hé-me-en
119'	uh tag-ga-mu-dè i ga-ba-an-da-an-šéš hé-me-en
120'	a-šed <sup>7</sup> tag-ga-mu-dè túg ga-ba-an-da-an-mu <sup>4</sup> hé-me-en
121'	nun-zu bar-ra edin-na mu-un-gar a-hu-ú <sup>1</sup> (copy ma)
122'	a-zu bar-ra edin-na mu-un-gar
123'	lú é-a ha-ba-ku <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> nam-ba-ku <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> -dè-en
124'	lú é-a ha-ga-te-ge <sup>26</sup> <sup>1</sup> nam-ba-te-ge <sup>26</sup> -dè <sup>1</sup> -en
125'	níg im-ku <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> na-am-ku <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> -dè-en
126'	lú ku <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> -da na-àm-ku <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> -dè <sup>1</sup> -en
127'	lú è-da na-àm-ku <sup>4</sup> -ku <sup>4</sup> -dè-en
128'	x x <sup>1</sup> (empty)
	Gap
129'	x <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .]
130'	MI <sup>2</sup> x <sup>1</sup> [. . . . .] ana x <sup>1</sup>
131'	KAXSĪG <sup>2</sup> -ni-šè <sup>1</sup> ki-ri
132'	ka-ni-šè pu <sup>1</sup>
133'	nundum-ma-ni-šè
134'	géštu-ga-ni-šè
135'	te-ni-šè

- 136' gú-sa-ni-šè  
šim-ti a-hi
- 137' gú-ni-šè
- 138' á-ni-šè
- 139' šu-ni-šè
- 140' á-zi-da-ni-šè
- 141' á-gùb-bu-ni-šè
- 142' gaba-ni-šè
- 143' giš-gaba-ni-šè
- 144' šà-ga-ni-šè
- 145' lipiš-a-ni-šè
- 146' sag lipiš-a-ni-šè
- 147' ka-KĒŠ lipiš-a-ni-šè
- 148' murgu-ni-šè  
bu-ud-<sup>Γ</sup>da<sup>Γ</sup>
- 149' gú-murgu-ni-šè
- 150' <sup>Γ</sup>ka<sup>Γ</sup>-KĒŠ gú-murgu-ni-šè
- 151' íb-ba-ni-šè
- 152' íb-gunû-ni-šè
- 153' suhuš gú-ni-šè
- 154' giri-ni-šè
- 155' á-šu-giri-ni-šè
- 156' kuš-a-ni-šè
- 157' giš-ge-en-gi-na-ni-šè
- 158' ki nú-a-ni-šè
- 159' gišgu-za-ni-šè
- 160' ki-nú-da-<sup>Γ</sup>ni<sup>Γ</sup>-šè nam-ba-te-g[e<sub>26</sub>-dè-en]
- 161' na-an-gub-bé-e[n n]a-an-dúr-ù-d[è-en]
- 162' nam-ba-gi<sub>4</sub>-gi<sub>4</sub>-e[n] nam-ba-nigi[n-e-dè-en] ba-<sup>Γ</sup>ra<sup>Γ</sup>-è-d[è-en]
- 163' [zi an-ki-bi]-<sup>Γ</sup>da<sup>Γ</sup> i-re-ni-pà ha-<sup>Γ</sup>ba<sup>Γ</sup>-r[a-du-un]
- 164' [. . . . .] <sup>Γ</sup>i-re-ni-pà ha<sup>Γ</sup>-[ba-ra-du-un]
- 165' [. . . . .] <sup>Γ</sup>x<sup>Γ</sup> [. . . . .]

## Gap

- 166' [. . .] <sup>Γ</sup>x<sup>Γ</sup> mah <sup>Γ</sup>x<sup>Γ</sup> [. .] bí-in-tag-ge-en
- 167' [. . .]-e-ka bí-in-tag-ge-en
- 168' [sag-zu] sag-gá-na [ba-r]a-an-da-ab-gá-gá-an
- 169' [šu-zu] šu-na [ba-r]a-an-da-ab-gá-gá-an
- 170' [giri-zu] giri-na [ba-r]a-an-da-ab-gá-gá-an
- 171' [šagar]-a-zu-dè [ninda/ú b]a-ra-an-da-ab-gu<sub>7</sub>-e-en
- 172' [imma]-a-zu-dè [a b]a-ra-an-da-ab-na<sub>8</sub>-na<sub>8</sub>-an
- 173' [uh tag-ga]-zu-dè [ba-r]a-an-da-ab-šéš-šéš-en

- 174' [a-šed<sub>7</sub> tag]-ga-zu-dè [túg]-na ba-ra-an-da-nú(sic!)-dè-en
- 175' [šu-zu] šu na!(copy á)-ab-tag!(copy bé)-en
- 176' [gú-zu gú] na-ab-gíd-i-dè-en
- 177' [igi-zu šu n]a-ab-<sup>Γ</sup>il<sup>Γ</sup>-e-en
- 178' [egir-zu igi n]a-an-<sup>Γ</sup>ši<sup>Γ</sup>-in-bar-re-en
- 179' [ugu-na-gù n]a-ab-ra-ra-an
- 180' [en su lú]-<sup>Γ</sup>ùlu<sup>Γ</sup> dumu dingir-ra-na
- 181' [ba-ra-an-ta-r]e-en-na-aš
- 182' [. .(?)] en-na [ba-ra-an-t]a-re-en-na-aš
- 183' [. .(?)] e]n-na [ba-ra-an-ta-zi-g]i<sub>4</sub>-en-na-aš
- 184' [ú ba-ra-an-da-gu<sub>7</sub>]-e-en
- 185' [a ba-ra-an-da]-na<sub>8</sub>-na<sub>8</sub>-an
- 186' [a ab-ba a du<sub>10</sub> a šéš-a] a ídidigna! [a buran]un-na
- 187' [a pú-ta] a íd-da [ba-ra-ab-šú-šú]-dè-en
- 188' [an]-šè [ba-dal-en pa na]-<sup>Γ</sup>an-du<sub>12</sub>-du<sub>12</sub><sup>Γ</sup>

## Notes

- The first column is too broken for translation.
- 3' One might expect *igi-du<sub>8</sub>* for *amāru* in the gloss.
- 4' *ús dima* might be a plausible restoration corresponding to *redūt řemi* in the gloss, but the context is unclear.
- 15'-16' These lines might represent the disease names mentioned in CT 16 31:102:  
*šur aš-ru a-ha-an-tum u<sub>4</sub>-šú-uš-ru-um dí-ma bar giš-ra.*
- 21' Cf. CT 19 21 (K 4362) 17-26, for correspondences between *ús-sa* and *šerú*, *šurrú*.
- 28'ff. *hé-me-en* is to be understood following every entry of this column, since the text defines categories of people who died and became pernicious ghosts, similar to the descriptions of ghost in UH Tablets 3 and 4. Note *hé-me-en* in 11. 7'-9'.
- 29'-39' '[Whether you are the one] who died [. . .],  
 whether you are the one bound with a . . . ,  
 whether you are the one who wanders about like a fly,  
 whether you are the one who blows like the wind;  
 whether you are the one who roams in heaven,  
 whether you are the one who prowls on earth;  
 whether you are the one who is fat like a priest,  
 whether you are the one who slips in through the door-socket;  
 whether you are the one who sings(?) from the window;  
 whether you are the one who dies(?) from thirst,  
 whether you are the one who [. . .] from a curse.'
- 41' Cf. *sà-e-sir/e-si-ir = ša-rah lib-bi* (Igituh short version 174, cited CAD Š 98b). The line may thus mean, '(whether you are) the one who [. . .] is feverish.'
- 42'-43' Cf. UHF 306 *šu úš-a-kam giri úš-a-kam*, and ID 168 *i-bí úš-a-kam*, the 'hand', 'foot', or 'look of death'.
- 45' Perhaps 'the one whom a strong man carried'?
- 46' 'Whether you are one struck down, or one . . . .'
- 47'-66' 'Whether you are small or large,  
 whether you are young, or not yet born (lit. your name is not yet called);  
 whether you have no father, mother, brother, sister, heir, adopted child,  
 young (or junior) wife, relations, family, or parent.  
 Whether you are one who has no one who *takes notice*;  
 whether you are one who has no one who sets up the (ritual) sceptre,

- whether you are one who has no one to utter his name (in rites at the grave),  
 whether you are one who has no one to provide a drink offering, or funerary offering;  
 whether you are one who has no existing resting place;  
 whether you are one who has no city where [. . .];  
 whether you are one who has no house [. . .]'
- 72' The *šukur* 'lance' does not seem to fit with the gloss, 'fire in an ash pit'.
- 74' *gú-si* is attested in bilinguals for *pahāru* (cf. Böllenrücher LSS I/6 44:33), perhaps suggesting a meaning of '(the ghost) residing on the foundation (ruin) outside is not gregarious'.
- 75'-76' '(Whether you are) the maid who has no husband, or the young man who has no wife'.
- 77'-78' Cf. UHF 313-314.
- 80' '(Whether you are) a lad ordered (to be) 'tutor'(?).'
- 81'-83' 'Since I roam about, let me sit in a dwelling, since I am affected by cold, let me don a garment [on my lap]'. Cf. UHF 333.
- 84'-86' The gloss seems to employ *kašāru* 'succeed' to translate *gub*, which is unattested elsewhere. The meaning seems to be that the lock and door are not successful in preventing ghosts from entering. Hence: 'The door will not block him [the ghost],  
 the lock will not block him,  
 the wood-(weapon) will not subdue their pursuers.'
- 90' Cf. UHF 311.
- 91'ff. The list of toponyms mentioned here, from where ghosts are likely to emerge, represent those lands which are neighboring to Mesopotamia, and conform to the order and content of similar lists in MSL 11 35:4ff., 43:7'ff., and 55:15ff. Cf. also Güterbock, ZA 42 29, the Lugalannemundu inscription which mentions the Cedar Land, Elam, Marhaši, Gutium, Subartu, Martu, and Sutium.
- 101'-110' '(Whether you are) the ghost not sparing, with (?) the evil eye,  
 or the ghost who wanders,  
 or the ghost struck down by his own hand,  
 or the filthy ghost who cannot walk on earth,  
 or the ghost who has not been counted with other ghosts,  
 whom no grave has covered  
 or a tomb in the west.  
 (Whether you are) the Lil-demon having no spouse,  
 or the female-Lil who has no husband, nor bears children (cf. UHF 388).

- (Whether you are) the one called "an evil thing".  
 Cf. UHF 328-333.
- 111'-120'  
 121'-122'  
 NUN.ZU is probably a corruption of abgal (NUN.ME) or abrig (NUN.ME.DU), corresponding to a-zu in the following line. Hence:  
 '(Whether you are one whom a strange *priest*(?) placed in the steppe, or a strange physician placed in the steppe.'
- 123'-127'  
 'If you are one who might enter the house, may you not enter!  
 If you are one who might approach the house, may you not approach!  
 May you not cause anything — which can enter — to enter,  
 may you not cause any man — likely to enter — to enter,  
 nor may you cause anyone who can go out, to enter.'
- 130'-159'  
 These lines are all to be understood with the verb nam-ba-te-ge<sub>26</sub>-e-dè (cf. l. 160'), 'do not approach his . . . .' Except for the last two entries, the list consists of parts of the body in the usual *de capite ad calcem* sequence, similar to the physionomical lists in MSL 9 6ff., 43ff. (Hh XV), and 52ff. (Ugu). '(May you not approach) his throat, mouth, lip, ear, cheek, neck muscles, neck, arm, hand, right or left (side), breast, pectorals(?), heart, abdomen, epigastrium, intestines, shoulder, spine, vertebrae, thorax, trunk(?), groin, foot, limbs, skin, or entire physique.'
- 158'-162'  
 The format of these lines is idiosyncratic, since the objects and verbs are collected into separate clauses, in contrast to the usual format which lists each injunction in its own clause, e.g. 'do not sit in his chair, do not lie in his bed' etc. (UHF 740ff.). This text, on the other hand, reads, 'to his (bodily parts), to the place where he rests, to his chair, to his bed, may you not approach, stand, reside, return, circumambulate, or go out. I have adjured you by both heaven and earth, so that you depart'.
- 167'-179'  
 Cf. UHF 341-345, although the structure of this text differs from the UHF text:  
 '[. . .] you attack/touch him, [. . .] you attack/touch him.  
 You [must] not place [your head] upon his head,  
 [nor] must you place [your hand] upon his hand,  
 [nor] must you place [your foot] upon his foot.  
 Although you are [hungry], you must not eat with him,  
 and although you are [thirsty], you must not drink with him.  
 Even though you are [parched], you must [not] anoint yourself  
 with him,  
 and although you are [chilled], you must not dress! in his  
 [garment].  
 You may not touch (his) hand with [your hand],

- you may not stretch out [your neck to his neck],  
 nor may you raise [your eyes] to him,  
 nor glance [behind you] toward him,  
 nor shout [at his face].'
- 180'-188'  
 Cf. UHF 334-339, with the final line restored from CT 16 11 v 67,  
 and Pinches JTVI 26 156.

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 dam-gal-nun-na 5, 101, 161, 200  
 en-ki 4, 6, 34, 36, 39, 42, 62, 74, 92 + Commentary, 100, 103, 157, 159, 181, 193, 199,  
 210, 218, 300 + Commentary, 390, 487, 490b, 567, 656, 665, 678, 718, 724, 781,  
 801 + Commentary, 809, 814, 825; 836, 868, 869(idim)  
 enki ninki 56 + Commentary  
 en-kum<sub>3</sub> 57 + Commentary  
 en-lil<sub>2</sub> 360, 393, 800 + Commentary, 813  
 en-lil<sub>2</sub>-ban<sub>3</sub>-da 801 + Commentary, 814  
 ereš-ki-gal 308, Commentary to 310, 352, 360, 471  
 geštin-an-na 48 + Commentary  
 gibil<sub>6</sub> 178 + Commentary, 190  
 hendur-sag-ga<sub>2</sub> 228, 396 + Commentary  
 inanna 460 + Commentary  
 marduk (amar.utu) 179 + Commentary, 191  
 namma 91 + Commentary, 145, 213  
 nanše 214 + Commentary  
 nanna 82, 177, 189, 764, Commentary to 800  
 ne<sub>3</sub>-iri<sub>11</sub>-gal 83, 393  
 ni-IN-si-na Commentary to 93, 765 + Commentary  
 nin-a-zu 308  
 nin-dagal 764 + Commentary  
 nin-geštin Commentary to 48, 284  
 nin-gir<sub>2</sub>-su 49  
 nin-hur-sag 307, Commentary to 310, 824  
 nin-kum<sub>3</sub> 57 + Commentary  
 nin-maš 307  
 nin-mah 824 + Commentary  
 nin-ug 307 + Commentary  
 nin-urta 84, 383  
 pisan<sub>2</sub>-sanga<sub>2</sub>-unug(ki) 45 + Commentary  
 utu 82, 176 + Commentary, 188, 356-357, 508, 509  
 zuen 177 + Commentary, 189, 395

*Index of place names*

(Italics indicate entries from the Appendix)

asilal 216  
 buranun(id<sub>2</sub>) 186', 338, 784  
 e<sub>2</sub>-an-na 463  
 elam 91'  
 eridu 11, 59, 75, 88', 105, 160, 202, 672, 725, 766, 867, 870  
 gutium 95'  
 idigna(id<sub>2</sub>) 186', 338, 784  
 ke-en-gi ki-uri 97'  
 ku'ar 217  
 kullaba 45  
 marhaši 96'  
 MARTU 93'  
 subartu 92'  
 sutium 94'



## Index of Akkadian terms

(Italic numbers indicate entries from the Appendix)

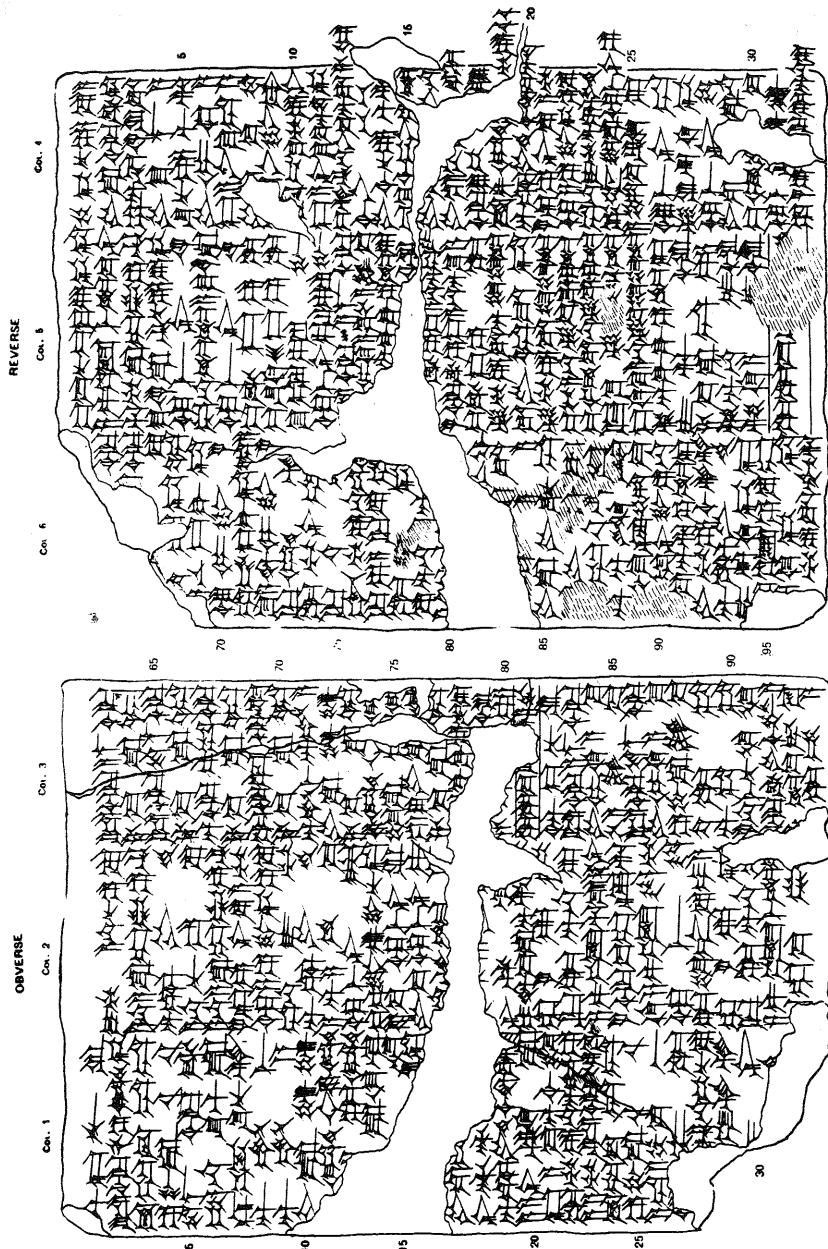
*ānihu* 805 + Commentary*āšibu* 74'*ahu* 136'*ahû* 121'*alāku* 710*alluhappu* 864*alu* 866*amāru* 3'*amēlu* 709, 835, 858, 859*anāku* 868*ašar* 772, 805*ašaredu* 868*āšipu* Commentary to 93, 867*atta* 857*bā'u* Commentary to 128*bakû* 6'*bēlu* 777*būdu* 148'*dālu* 866 + Commentary*duāku* 772*dumqu* 73'*duruššu* Commentary to 854*ebēru* 858 + Commentary*ebēlu* 863 + Commentary*ekēmu* 20'*eleppu* Commentary to 858*ellu* 867*emēdu* 860 + Commentary*ereb šamši* 847*eršu* 726, 859*eršetu* 768*ešretu* Commentary to 41*ešimmu* 848, 849*gamālu* 101'*gašru* 45'*halāqu* 711*idû* 857*ikletu* 862*ilu* 726, 777*inūma* 3'*išdu* 74'*ištu* 768*išû* 857, 865*iššuru* 862*izuzzu* 834, 851*kabāsu* 10'*kamû* Commentary to 16*kašāru* 30'*kasû* 799*kašāru* 84'*katāmu* 863*kīma* 858, 859, 862, 864-866*kirru* 131'*lapātu* 807*leqû* 844 + Commentary*mākālu* 848*malû* 73'*manma* 712, 713*manzāzu* 846*mar šipri* 868-869*marāšu* 14'*maršiš* 715*maruštu* 778*mašqītu* 849*maštaku* 775*maštītu* 849*mašhatu* 857*mūšu* 861, 866*mušamšû* Commentary to 174*mušēniqtu* Commentary to 248*muttalliku* Commentary to 19*nādu* 844 + Commentary*nadānu* Commentary to 12*nadû* Commentary to 12*naprušu* 861-862*naruqqu* 844 + Commentary*našû* 45', 778*nasāhu* 779*naṭālu* 712*naṭû* Commentary to 777*nesû* 875

*neššiku* 801 + Commentary  
*nigišsu* 861  
*niqû* 857  
*niṭlu* 865  
*pahāru* 74'  
*palāsu* Commentary to 180  
*paršu* 867  
*petû* 712  
*pû* 132'  
*qabru* 803  
*qeburu* 106'  
*rabāšu* 772, 807  
*rē'û* 772  
*rehû* 802  
*riddu* 86'  
*šēru* 842  
*šit šamši* 846  
*sahāpu* 715, 864  
*sahāšu* Commentary to 16  
*suttinnu* 861  
*šakānu* 835  
*šangamāhu* 867  
*šaqummu* 866  
*šēlibu* 866  
*šemû* 713  
*šerû* 21'  
*šēru* Commentary to 224  
*šiāmu* 806  
*šītu* 806  
*šīmtu* 136'  
*šūlu* Commentary to 22  
*šuātu* 709  
*šubtu* 803  
*šumšû* Commentary to 158  
*šuttu* 860  
*ṭēhu* 99'  
*ṭehû* 709, 805  
*tubqu* 709, 851  
*tumru* 72'  
*uznu* 713  
*wašû* 768  
*zumru* 777, 778, 807

PLATES 9–20

E

CBS 591 (PBS I/2 127)



CBS 591

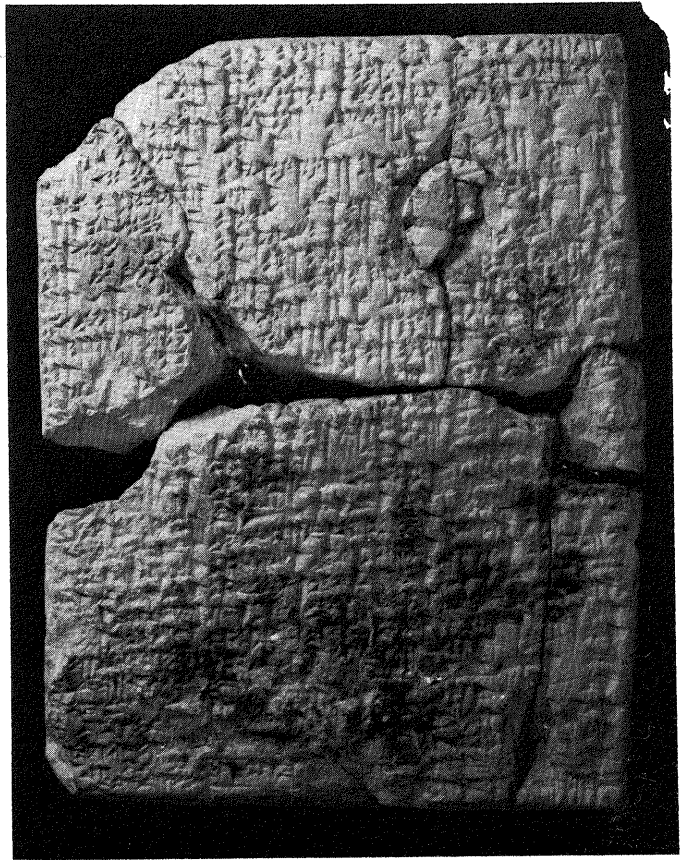
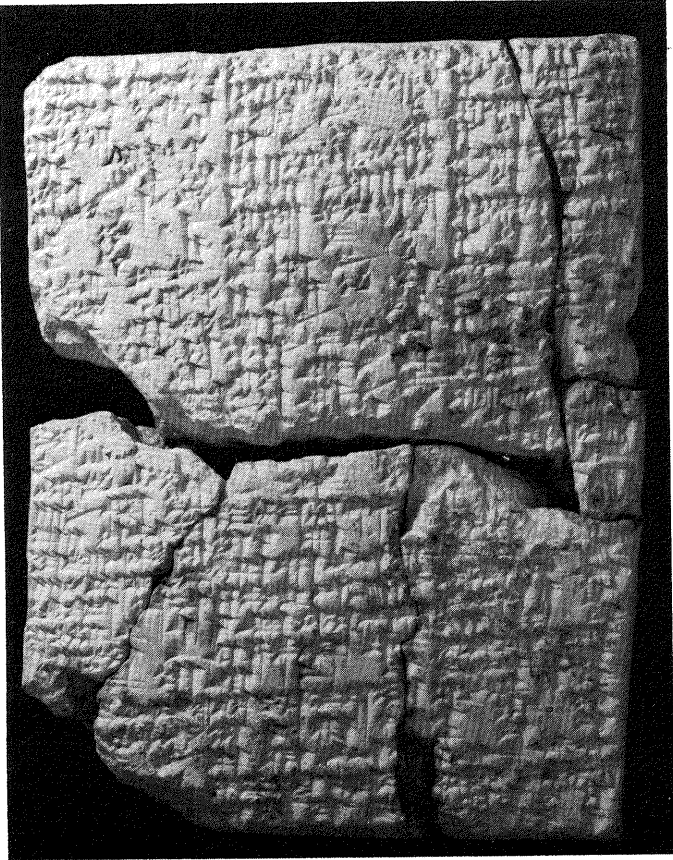
E

Collations

		UHF	tablet line
	la	651	i 14
read si-gin <sub>7</sub>		657	i 23
read sa (not ki)		692-693	iii 84, 87, and v 45
	tag <sub>4</sub> -tag <sub>4</sub>	694	iii 91
read KES		695	iii 98
	[ta]r-ra	714	rev. iv 17
read be		735	v 48 end
	an (not ta)	753	vi 76
	uz[u]	754	vi 77
		756	vi 80
looks like:		763	vi 87

CBS 591

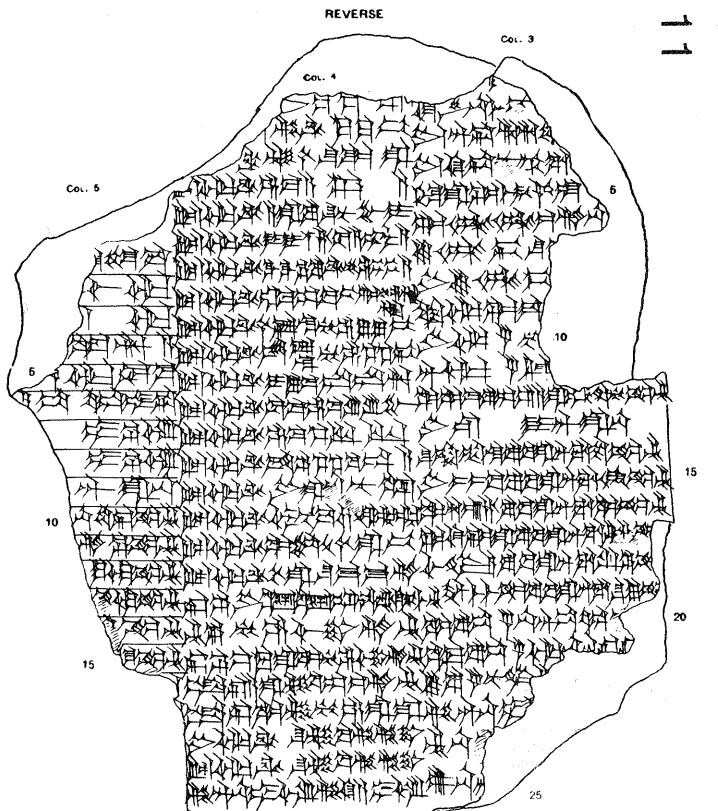
E



Pl. 10

CBS 1532 (PBS I/2 128)

F

















Pl. 11

CBS 1532

F

## Collations

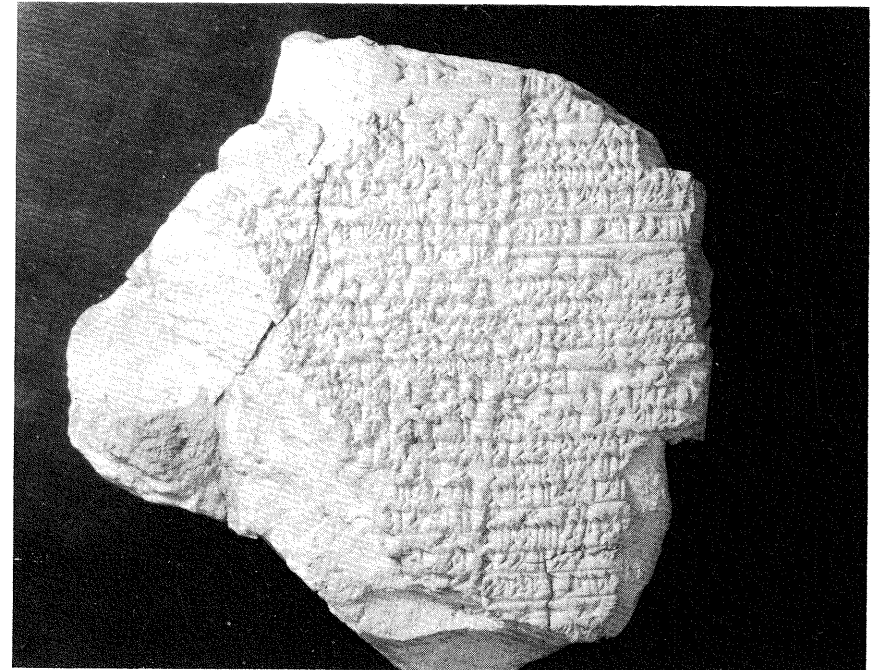
	UHF	Tablet* line
 k[ <sup>v</sup> ÉS]	514	iii 10 end
 [re]	515	iii 11 end
 [dug <sub>bur</sub> ]	521	iii 20 end
 [x gi <sup>?</sup> ]	524	iii bottom
ends of the lines no longer extant on tablet	525-529	rev. iv 1-6
 gidim-m[a <sup>?</sup> ]	534	iv 11 end
 dul-lu	542	iv 19
 aba sù-a	554	v 5 end
 du-du	555	v 6
omit un sign	556	v 7
read:  mu-un-šár	564	v 16
 nu	565	v 17
 [an]	800	ii 6
 k[i]	805	ii 11 beginning
 [b]a-ne-ne-e	806	ii 12
 tag-tag	807	ii 13
read dē (not dè)	809	ii 15
omit zu	816	ii 22
beginning of lines no longer extant on tablet	819-822	ii 25-28

\*N.B. Lutz col. i is actually col. ii, etc.

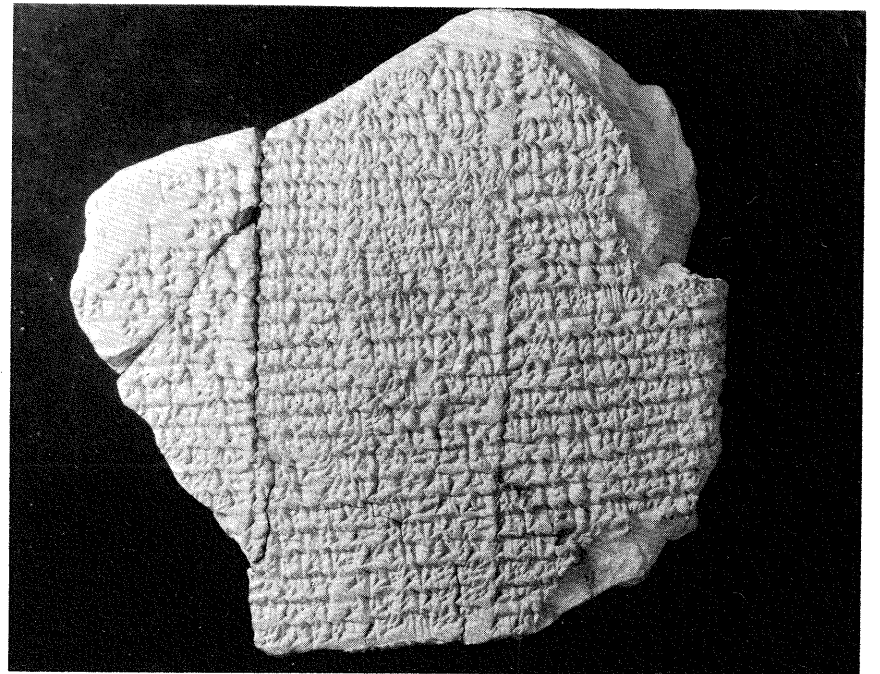
CBS 1532

F

obv.



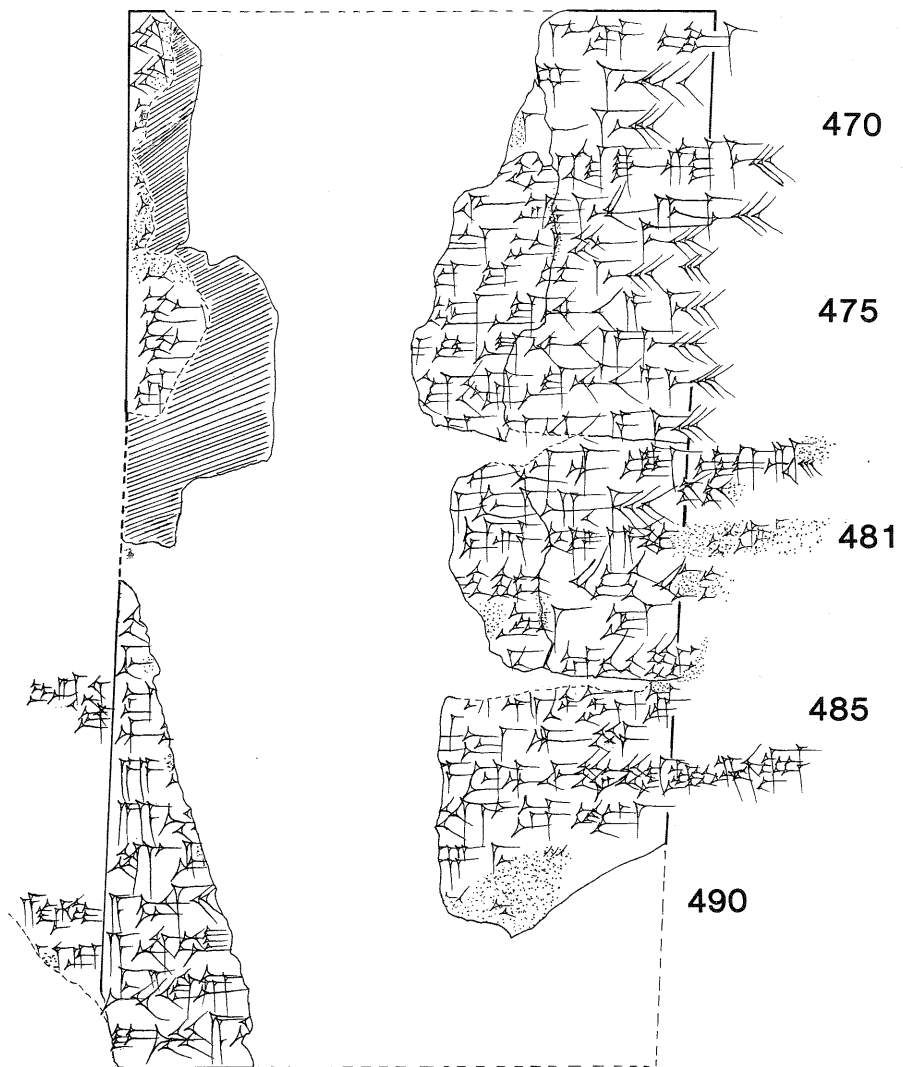
rev.



1343 [•] 3573 [•] 1376•3575

G  
obverse

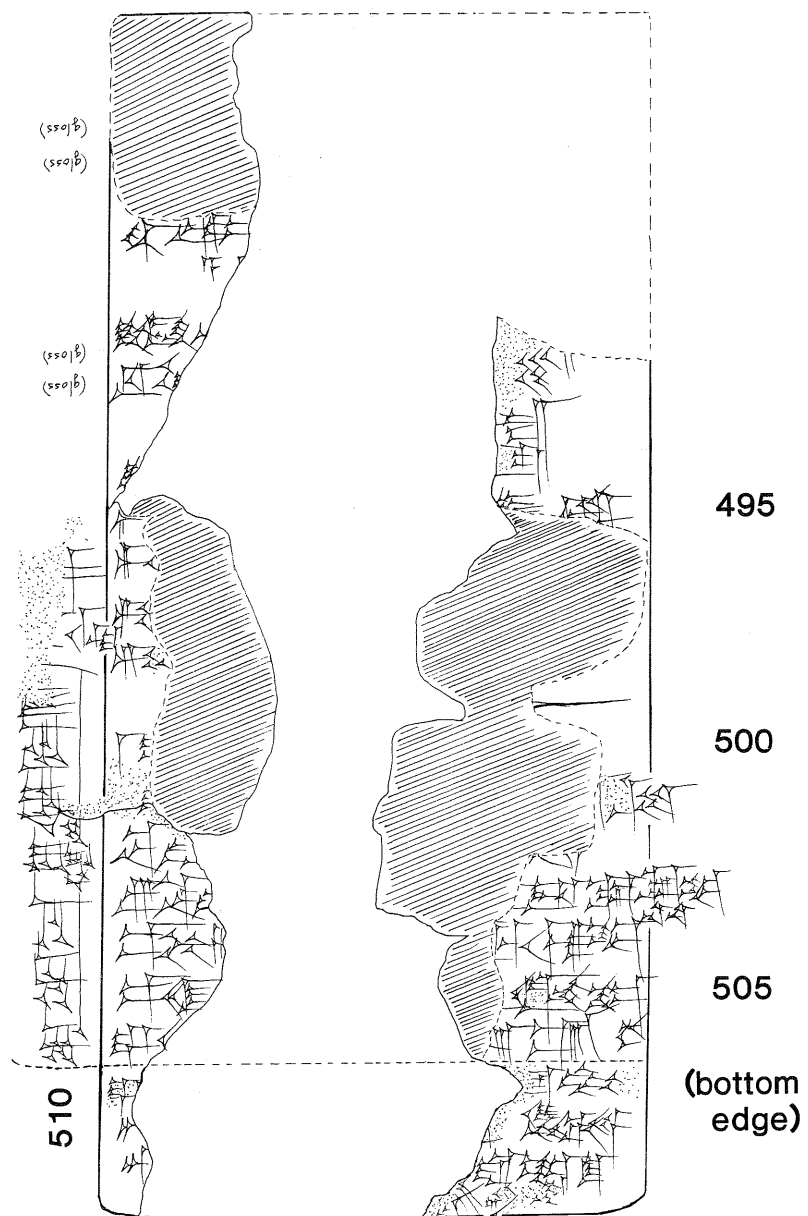
Pl. 13



VAT 1343•3573 [•] 1376•3575 G

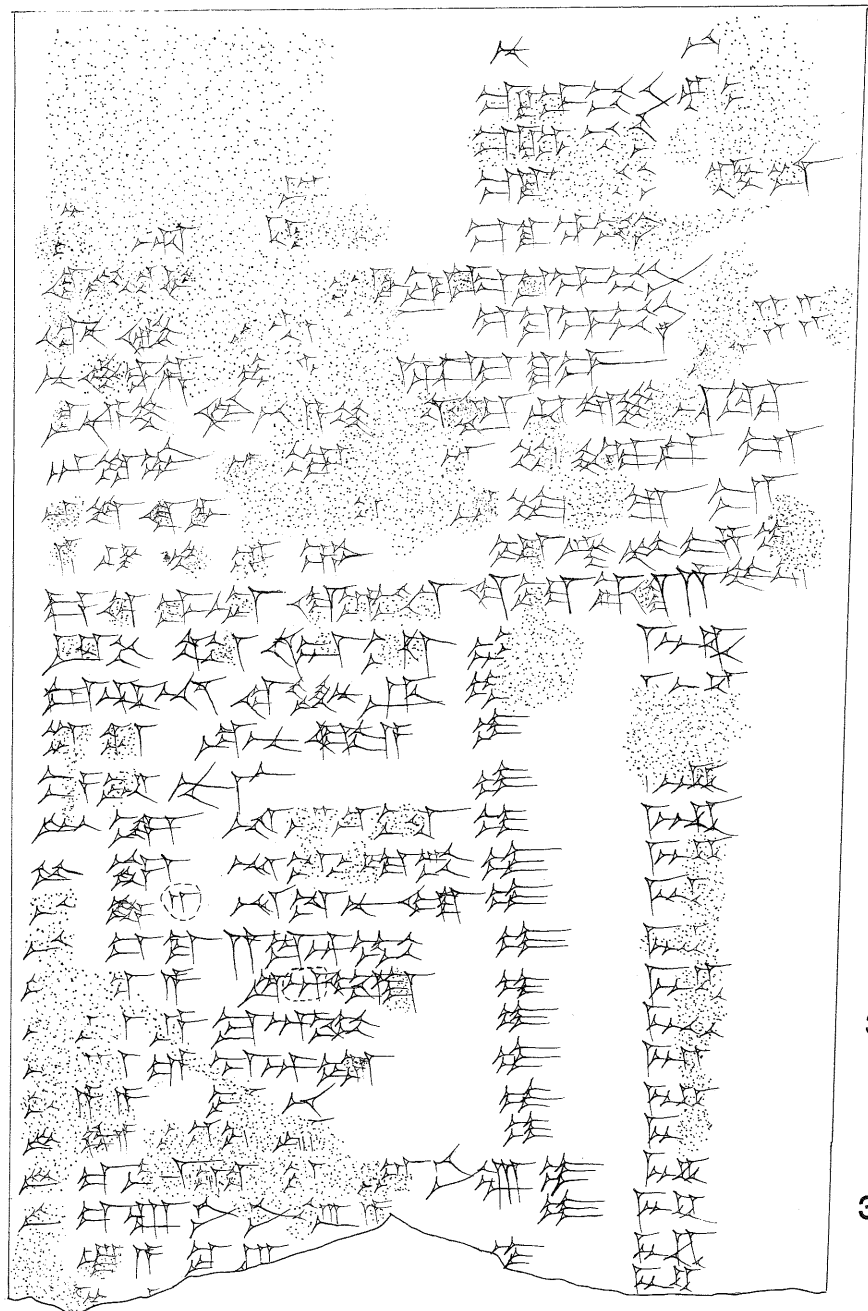
reverse

Pl. 14



BM 78185

H  
obverse



300

305

310

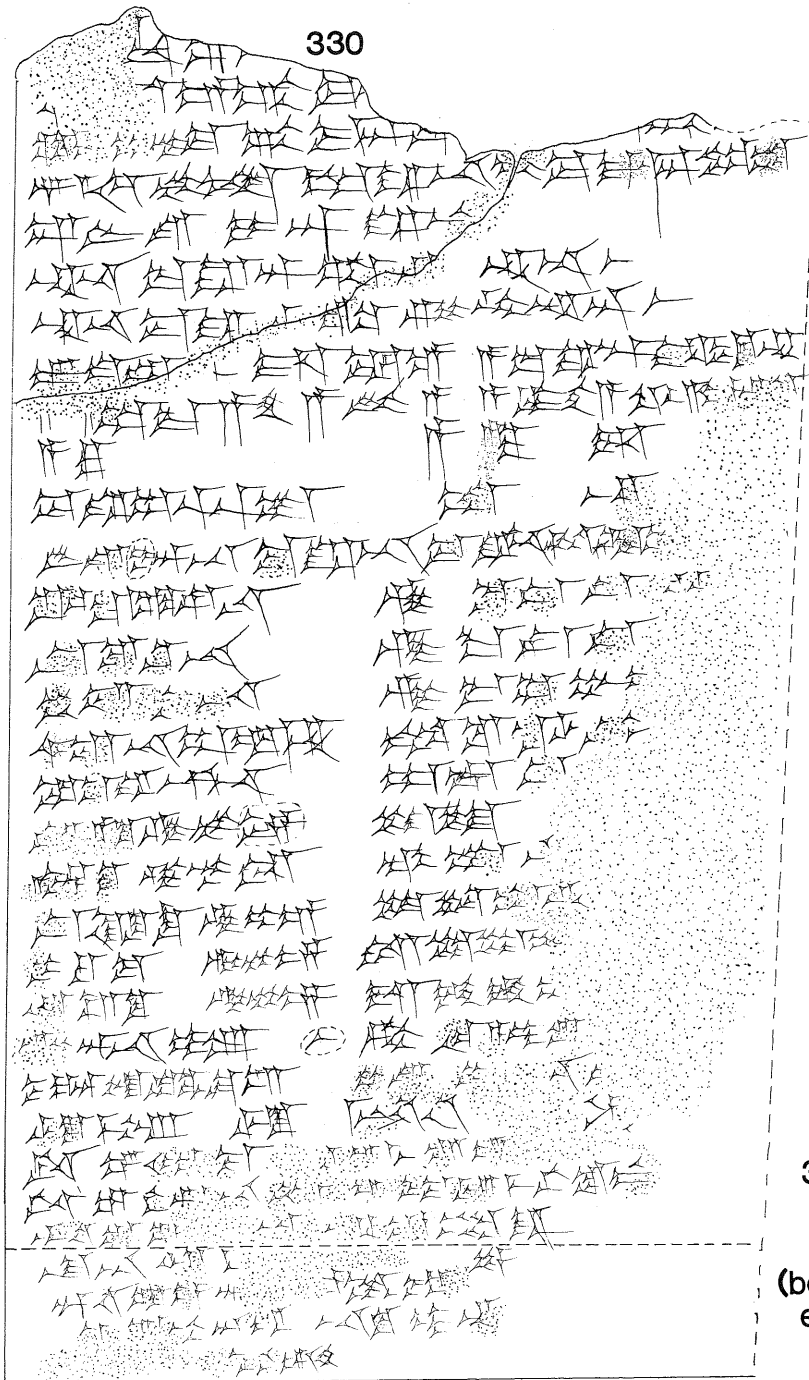
315

320

325

BM 78185

H  
reverse



330

335

340

345

350

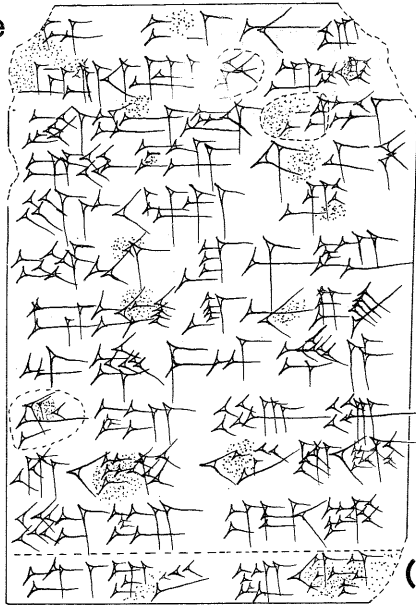
355

(bottom edge)

BM 92671

I

obverse

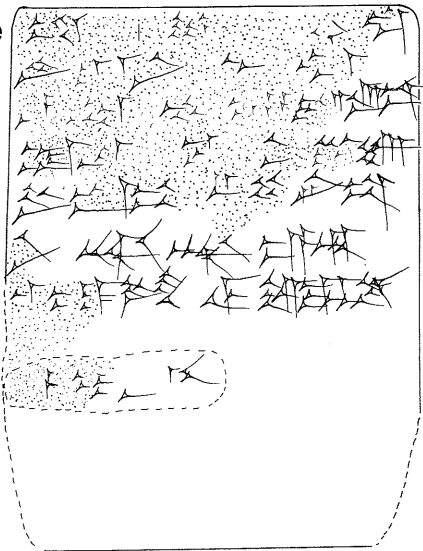


646

650

(bottom edge)

reverse

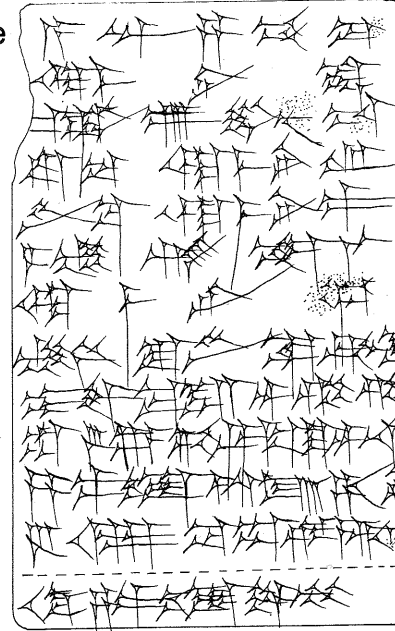


655

BM 78375

J

obverse

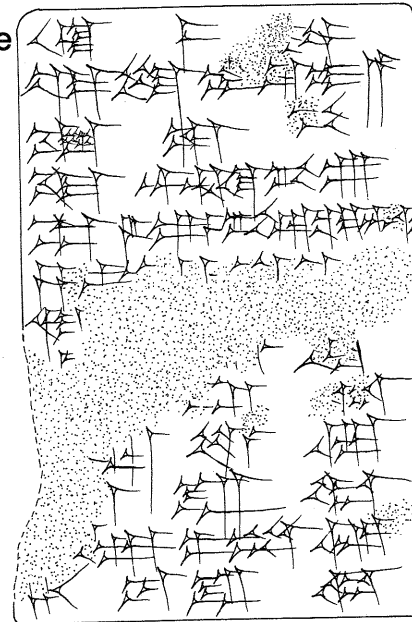


670

675

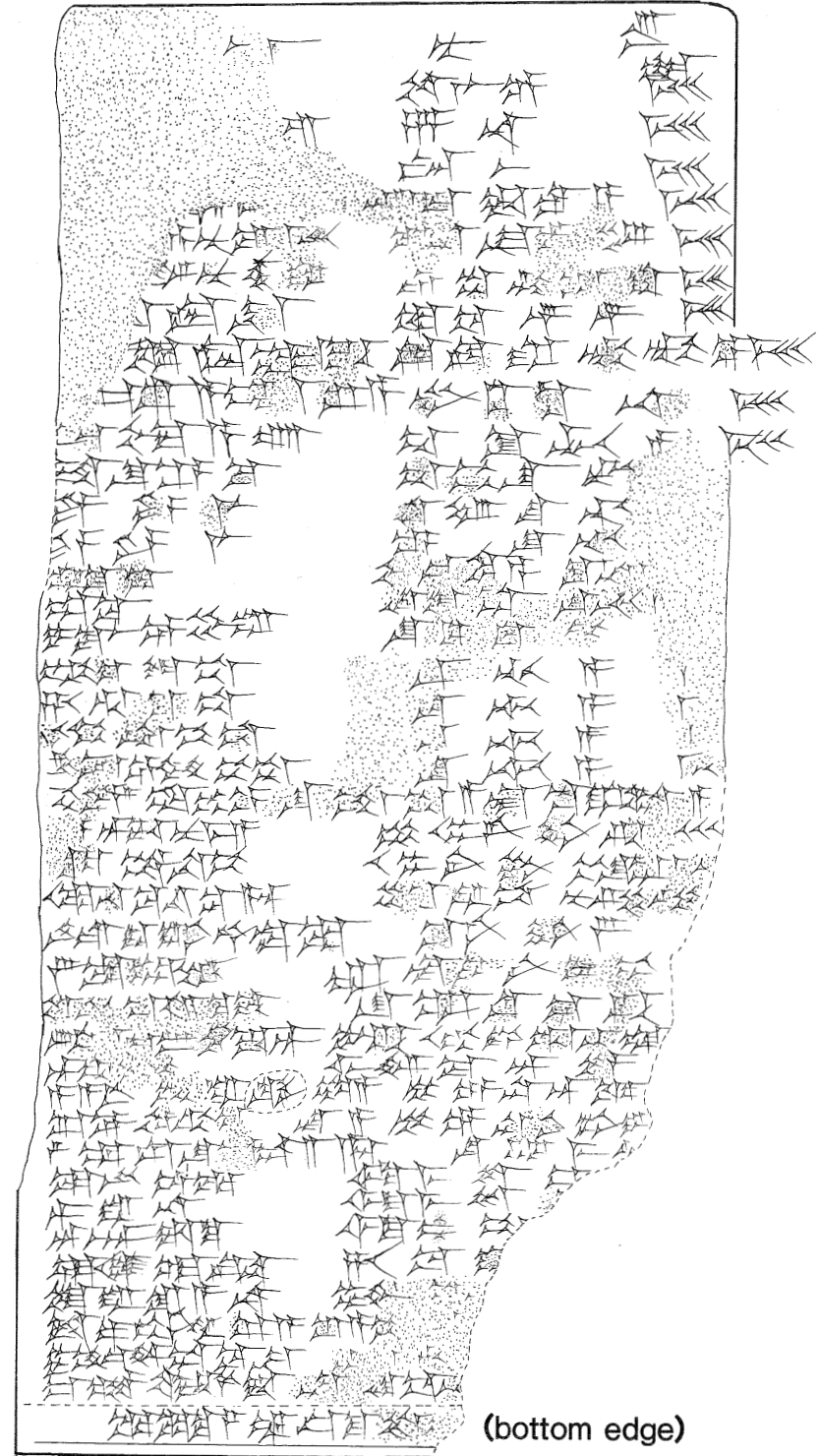
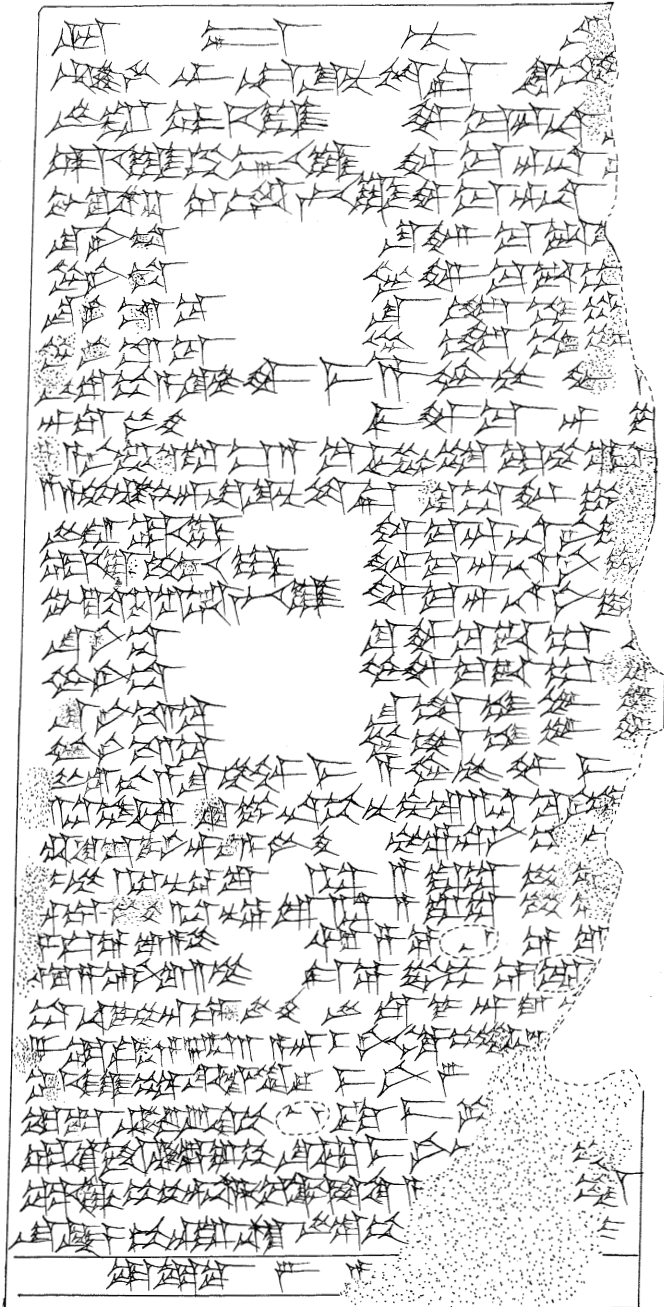
(bottom edge)

reverse



680

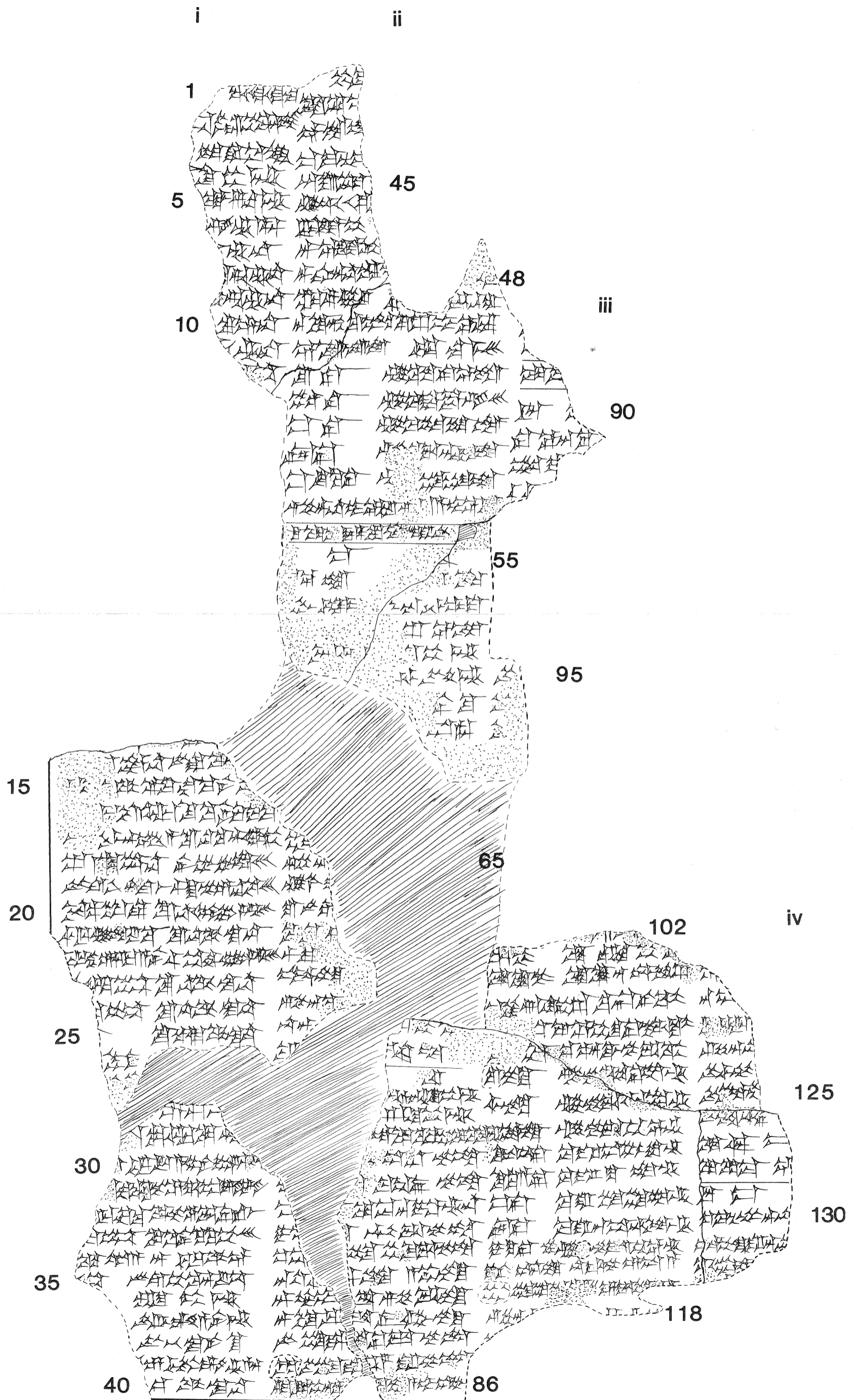




Ni 623.2320

A

obverse



i

ii

iii

iv

1

45

48

5

90

10

55

95

15

65

20

102

25

125

30

130

35

118

40

86

Ni 623.2320

A

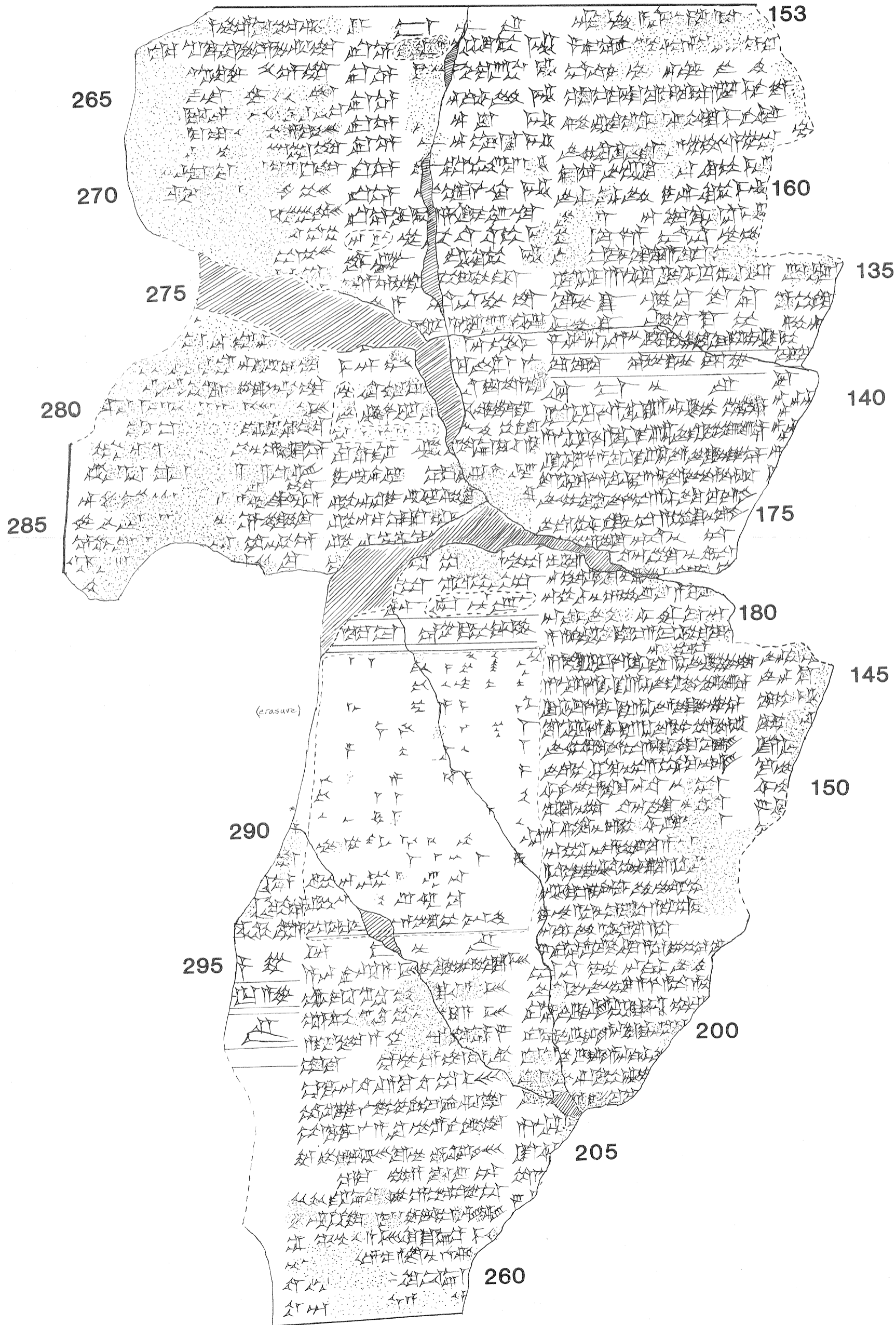
reverse

viii

vii

vi

v



Ni 631

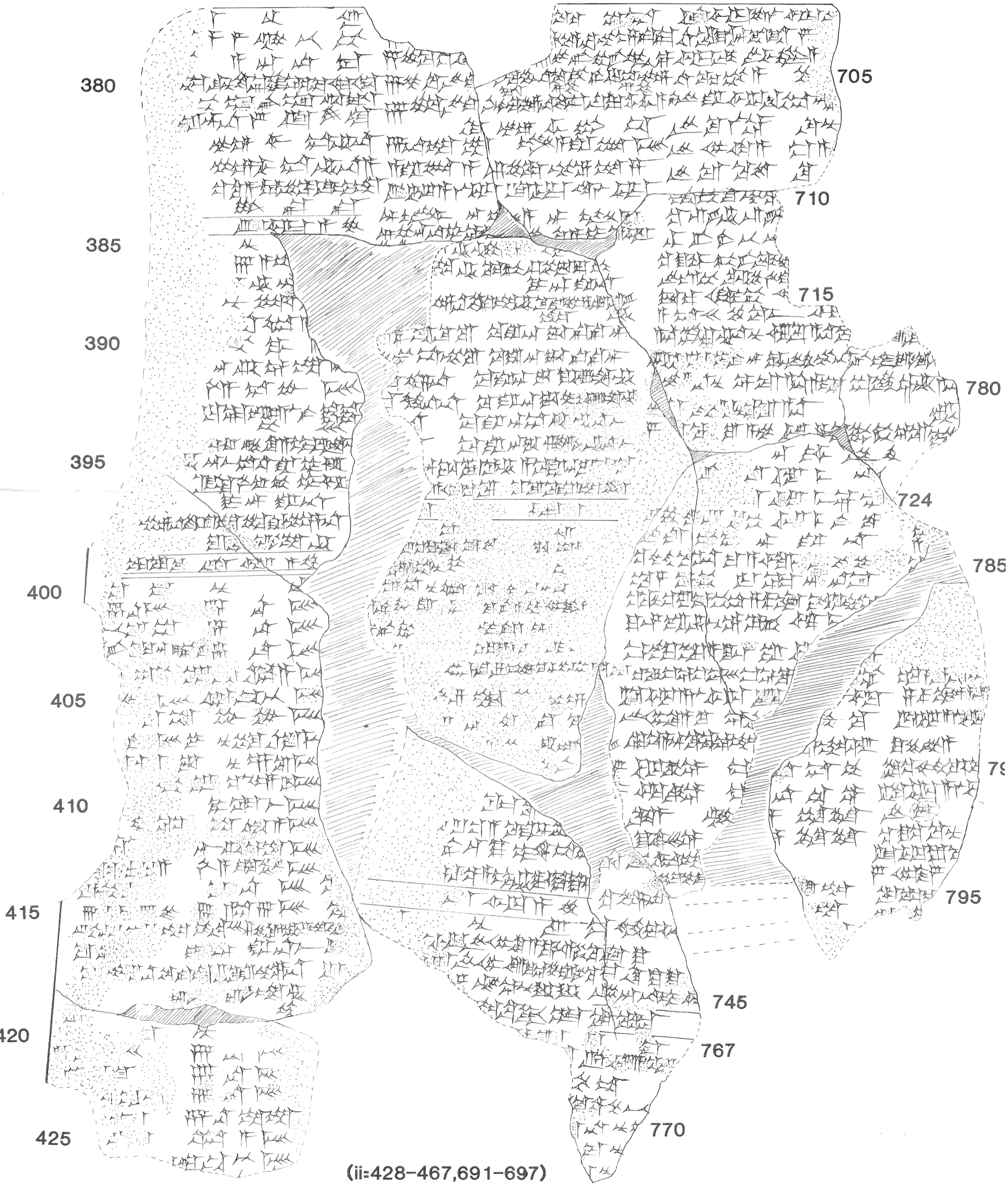
B

obverse

i

ii

iii



(ii=428-467,691-697)

Ni 631

B

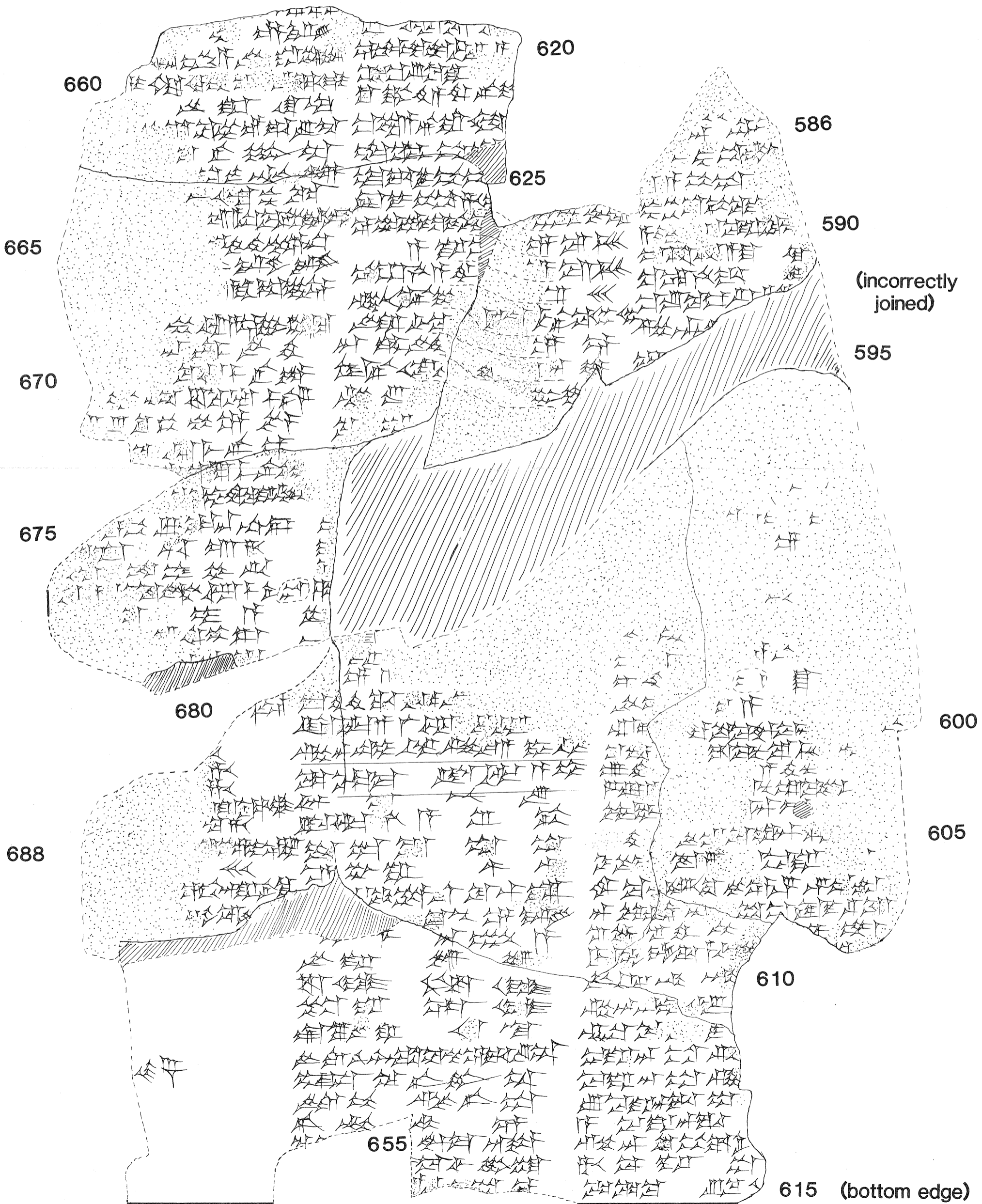
reverse

viii

vii

vi

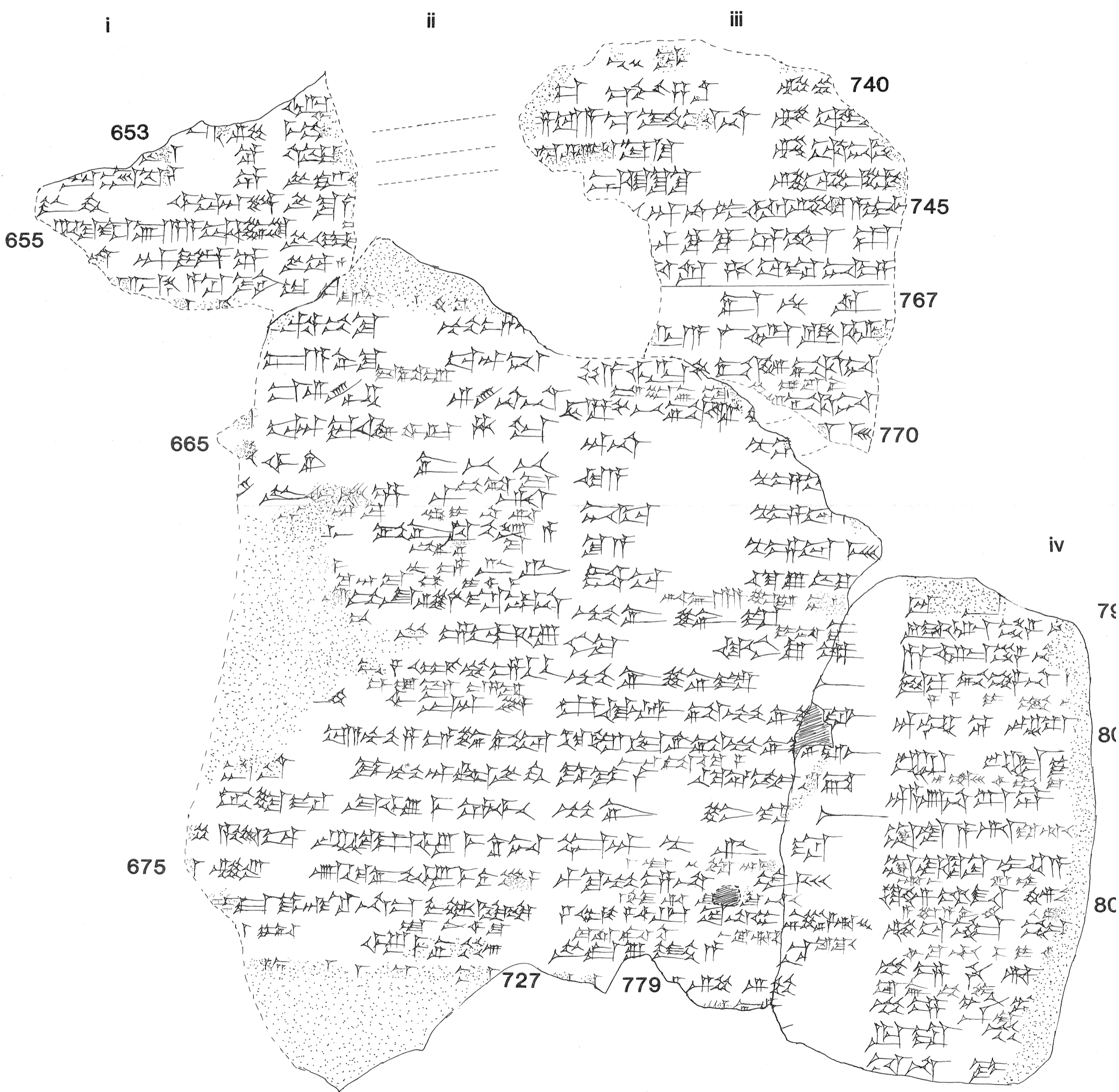
(v)



Ni 2676·2997·4017·4018

C

obverse



(ii=704-727)

2676·2997·4017·4018

C

reverse

vii

857

vi

860

842

v

825

viii

875

847

831

835

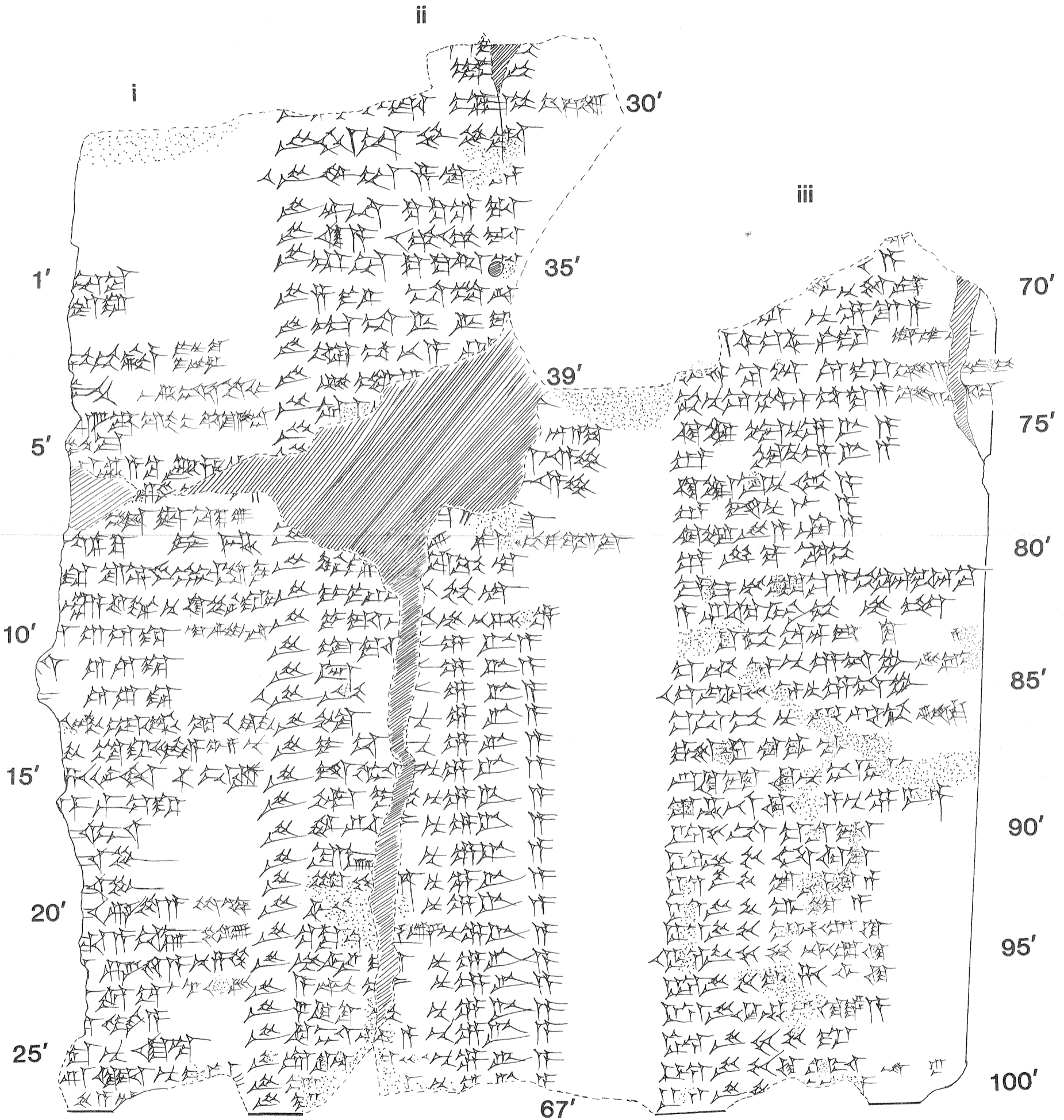
871



Ni 630

D

obverse





630

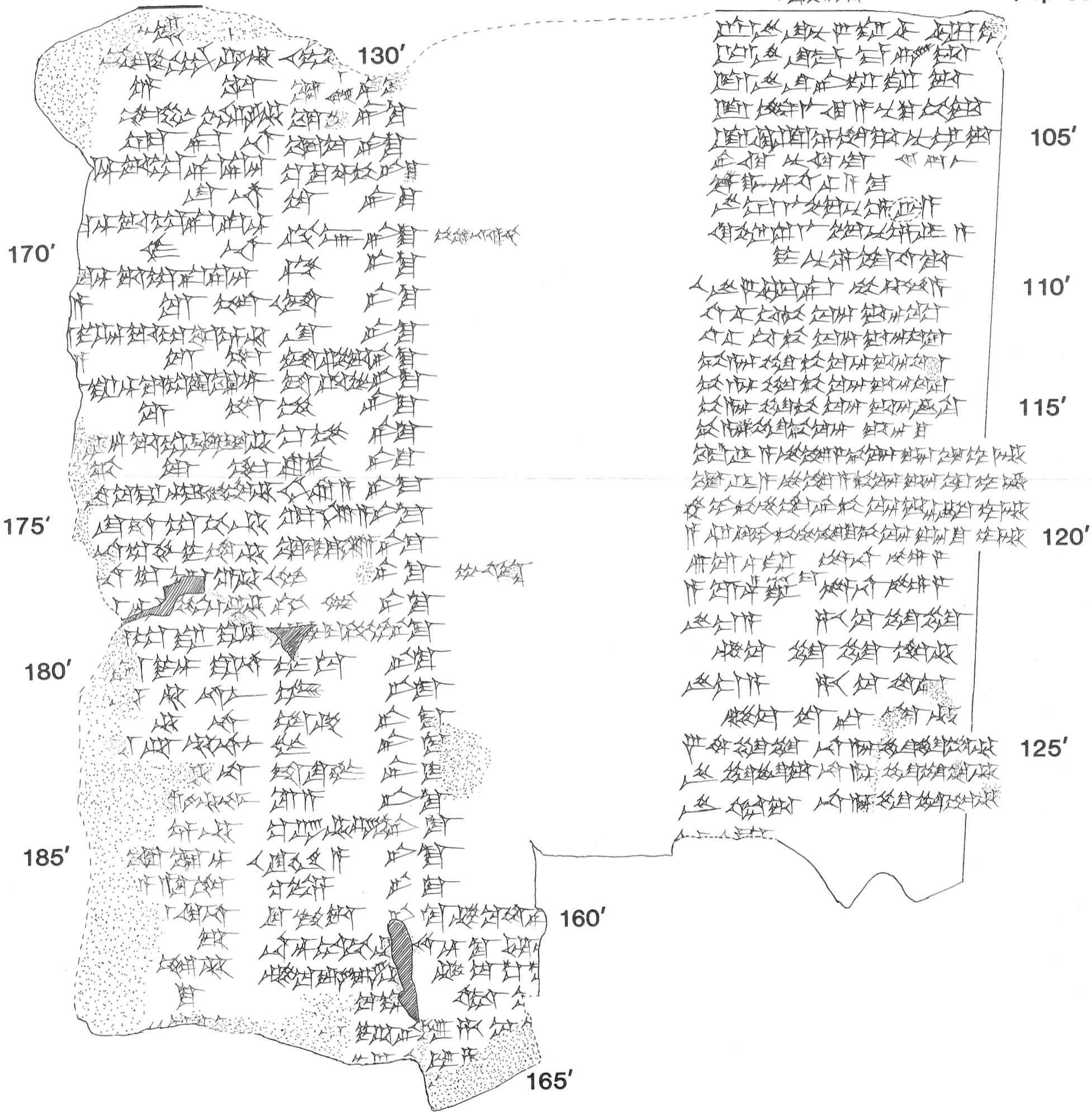
D  
reverse

vi

v

iv

(top edge)



630

D  
reverse

vi

v

iv

(top edge)

