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CHRONOLOGY
OF THE
LARSA DYNASTY

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AJSL</i>	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages</i> , etc.
AO	Tablets marked AO are in the Museum of the Louvre.
<i>BA</i>	<i>Beiträge zur Assyriologie</i> .
<i>Babyl</i>	<i>Babyloniaca</i> .
Ba W	Barton <i>The Origin and Development of Babylonian Writing</i> (<i>BA</i> vol. ix).
<i>BE</i>	<i>Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania</i> ; e. g., <i>BE</i> vi(1) = vol. vi, part 1.
<i>Br.</i>	Brünnow <i>A Classified List of Cuneiform Ideographs</i> .
Bu	Tablets marked Brit. Mus. or Bu are in the British Museum.
<i>CT</i>	<i>Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum</i> .
<i>DI S Gl</i>	Delitzsch <i>Sumerisches Glossar</i> .
<i>EBLL</i>	<i>Early Babylonian Letters from Larsa</i> (<i>YBT</i> vol. II).
<i>HGT</i>	<i>Historical and Grammatical Texts</i> (<i>UMBS</i> vol. V).
l(1)	line(s).
<i>LC</i>	<i>Lettres et Contrats de l'Époque de la Première Dynastie Assyrienne</i> .
<i>LIH</i>	<i>Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi</i> .
<i>Mei</i>	Meissner <i>Seltene assyrische Ideogramme</i> .
<i>Mei ABP</i>	Meissner <i>Beiträge zum altbabylonischen Privatrecht</i> .
<i>Misc-Insc</i>	<i>Miscellaneous Inscriptions in the Yale Babylonian Collection</i> (<i>YBT</i> vol. I).
MLC	Tablets marked MLC are in the Morgan Library Collection.
Ni	Tablets marked Ni are in the Imperial Ottoman Museum in Constantinople.
No(s).	Number(s).
<i>OLZ</i>	<i>Orientalistische Literaturzeitung</i> .
p(p)	page(s).
pl	plate.
<i>PSBA</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology</i> .
<i>R</i>	Rawlinson <i>Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia</i> .
<i>RA</i>	<i>Revue d'Assyriologie</i> , etc.
RFH	Robert Francis Harper Collection of tablets in the possession of the University of Chicago.

- RT* *Recueil de Travaux Relatifs à la Philologie et à l'Archéologie.*
- RUL* *Records from Ur and Larsa, dated in the Larsa Dynasty (YBT vol. V).*
- SCL* *Cuneiform Documents in the Smith College Library.*
- Th-D* Thureau-Dangin.
- U* Refers to list of Unidentified Formulae, probably of the Larsa Dynasty. (See the present work, p. 40 f.)
- UMBS* *University of Pennsylvania. The Museum. Publications of the Babylonian Section; e. g., UMBS viii(1) = vol. VIII, part 1.*
- Urk* *Urkunden des Altbabylonischen Zivil- und Prozessrechts (VAB vol. V).*
- VAB* *Vorderasiatische Bibliothek.*
- Var* Variant(s).
- VS* *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler.*
- Warka* Strassmaier *Die altbabylonischen Verträge aus Warka* (in *V. Oriental Congress, Berlin, 1882*).
- YBC* Tablets marked YBC are in the Yale Babylonian Collection, most of those referred to being unpublished.
- YBT* *Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts.*

INTRODUCTION

The large amount of material in the Yale Babylonian Collection relative to the Larsa Dynasty suggested an opportunity for bringing together all that is known, in order to furnish the basis for a scientific study of the history of the dynasty.

Some of the royal inscriptions were collected by Thureau-Dangin in *Die sumerischen und akkadischen Königsinschriften* (*VAB* vol. I), and by Price *Literary Remains of Rîm-Sin*, while others have since been published.¹ The Larsa Dynastic Tablet, published by Clay *Miscellaneous Inscriptions in the Yale Babylonian Collection*, No. 32, furnished the outline of the dynasty, giving the rulers in order, with the length of their reigns, thus supplying the framework into which the details may be fitted. For the sake of completeness, the translation of this dynastic list is reproduced here.

21	years	Naplanum
28	“	Emiṣu
35	“	Samum
9	“	Zabaia
27	“	Gungunu
11	“	Abisarê
29	“	Sumu-îlu
16	“	Nûr- ^d IM
6 (?) ²	“	Sin-idinnam
2	“	Sin-iribam
5 (?) ²	“	Sin-iqîsham
1	year	Ṣili- ^d IM
12	years	Warad-Sin
61	“	Rîm-Sin
14 (?) ²	“	Ḥammurabi
12	“	Samsuiluna the king
289 years		

¹ See, e. g., Clay *Misc-Insc* No. 31, an inscription of Warad-Sin; Th-D *RA* ix pp. 121 ff, and *RA* xi pp. 91 ff, inscriptions of Kudur-Mabuk.

² The duration of the reigns of Sin-idinnam, Sin-iqîsham, and Ḥammurabi is illegible in this list. A new collation of the tablet, however, shows that contrary to the impres-

A considerable number of business documents dated in the Larsa Dynasty have also been published, some of them singly or in small groups in periodicals, and a few larger groups in volumes composed partly of texts belonging to other dynasties.³

Besides the dynastic list and the date list of the years of Ḫammurabi and Samsuiluna after Larsa was conquered by Babylon (*Misc-Insc* Nos. 32 and 33), and the historical inscription of Warad-Sin (*idem* No. 31) the Yale Collection contains some thousands of business documents dated in the Larsa Dynasty. A group of one hundred and ten of these records which were found at Mugheir, together with a selection of one hundred and forty-three similar texts from Larsa, are published in *Records from Ur and Larsa, dated in the Larsa Dynasty* (YBT vol. V). By using the data in the texts of this volume, together with other texts previously published, and some unpublished Yale tablets, an attempt was made to collect for this monograph all the known formulae of the dynasty, in chronological order, as far as possible.

When this work was well advanced, a copy of part of the text of a prism in the Louvre, containing date formulae of part of the Larsa Dynasty, was kindly sent in advance by Thureau-Dangin. This confirmed various conclusions and conjectures concerning new date formulae in Yale tablets, and was used in determining the order of other formulae for the periods covered by it, though most of it was so badly mutilated that for complete formulae it was necessary to depend on Yale tablets. The prism has since been published by Thureau-Dangin (*RA* xv pp. 1-57), the article having appeared after the manuscript for the volume of Yale texts, men-

sion given by Th-D *RA* xv pp. 3-4, Clay's copy of the text is as accurate as could be made. Yet although the sign expressing the number of years of Ḫammurabi is more accurately reproduced by Clay than by Thureau-Dangin's conjectural reproduction, the facts that Ḫammurabi conquered Larsa fourteen years before the end of his reign, and that formulae for these fourteen years are given in a date list for the period of Babylon's rule over Larsa which was found at Senkereh (*Misc-Insc* No. 33), make it seem reasonable to suppose that fourteen years ought to have been written by the scribe. Accordingly, the reigns of Sin-idinam and Sin-iqisham may be considered to have been of six(?) and five(?) years respectively, as Thureau-Dangin (*loc. cit.*) suggested.

³ Especially Strassmaier *Die altbabylonischen Verträge aus Warka, Chiera Legal and Administrative Documents from Nippur*, and Figulla *Vorderasiatische Schriftdenkmäler* vol. xiii. For references to these and other texts see the List of Formulae below.

tioned above, was in the hands of the printer, and this monograph nearly completed.

By using published texts and unpublished tablets in the Louvre and in the Imperial Ottoman Museum in Constantinople, Thureau-Dangin has restored most of the mutilated formulae of the prism just as they had been independently restored from Yale tablets. Nevertheless, since the Yale texts furnish some additional material for the restoration of the broken formulae of the prism, and also for the period of fifty-four years which is broken from the middle of it, it seems worth while to publish at least that part of this study which comprises a list of all the formulae of the dynasty that are known, so arranged that they may conveniently be used by scholars who are studying Larsa Dynasty material. Twenty-one formulae, which cannot be positively assigned to any reign, have been placed in a list of Unidentified Formulae at the close of the list of formulae of definite reigns. Reasons for supposing that certain of these record the acts of one or another king of the Larsa Dynasty are there given in footnotes.

Since the historical inscriptions thus far published mention very few events which are not noted in the date formulae, the list of formulae will serve as a fairly complete summary of the achievements of the rulers of Larsa, though of course for their reverses we must depend almost entirely on the records of their enemies.

For the period of fifty-four years which has been broken from the Louvre prism; i. e., from the twenty-sixth year of Sumu-ilu to the sixth year of Rîm-Sin, business documents which contain records for more than one year are valuable for determining the order of the date formulae. Most noteworthy of these is the Yale tablet published in *RUL* No. 202, which contains an account of grain delivered during nine years, using nine date formulae, as follows:

- (1) *mu kisal-mah ê ^dNannar ba-dú*
Year he built the lofty platform of the temple of Nannar.
- (2) *mu alam Ku-du-ur-Ma-bu-uk guškin šú-dū-a ê ^dBabbar-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri*
Year he brought into the temple of Shamash a statue of Kudur-Mabuk entirely of gold.
- (3) *mu bád-gal Uruma^{ki}(-ma) ba-dú*
Year he built the great wall of Ur.

- (4) *mu uru^{ki} Sag-PA-KAB-DU ki-bi-šù bí-in-gé-a*
Year he restored to its place the city *Sag-PA-KAB-DU*.
- (5) *mu ê ^dNin-x 𒀭𒌦𒍪 šàg Maš-gan-šabra^{ki} mu-un-dú-a*
Year he built the temple of Nin-*x* . . . in Mashganshabra.
- (6) *mu Ri-im-^dSin lugal*
(First) year of Rîm-Sin, the king.
- (7) *mu ê ^dIM šàg Ararma^{ki} ba-dú*
Year he built the temple of *IM* in Larsa.
- (8) *mu 4 urudu alam Ku-du-ur-Ma-bu-uk ê ^dNannar-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri ù ê ^dNin-mar-ki šàg Rù-um-ma mu-un-dú-a*
Year he brought into the temple of Nannar four bronze statues of Kudur-Mabuk, and built the temple of Nin-mar-ki in Rumma.
- (9) *mu ê ^dInnina ^dNannar ù ^dEn-ki šàg Ararma^{ki} mu-un-dú-a*
Year he built the temple of Innina, Nannar, and Enki in Larsa.

Another Yale tablet, published as No. 207 of the same volume, is an account of a variety of articles delivered during the last five years of those nine, the five-year account thus confirming the other. Since the sixth of these years is the first year of Rîm-Sin, the two records show conclusively the formulae for the last five years of Warad-Sin and the first four of Rîm-Sin, his brother and successor.

RUL No. 15 contains two formulae: *mu Ši-li-^dIM nam-lugal-ta sîr-ra* "Year when Šili-*IM* was deposed from the kingship" (see *RUL* p. 17) followed by *mu Warad-^dSin lugal* "(First) year of Warad-Sin, the king." Since Šili-*IM* reigned only one year, while another text, *RUL* 117, is dated "(First) year of Šili-*IM*, the king," "The year Šili-*IM* was deposed from the kingship" must have been used for the fraction of a year after Kudur-Mabuk conquered Šili-*IM* and placed his son Warad-Sin on the throne of Larsa; i. e., the "accession" year as distinguished from the "first" year, according to the terminology used in the Neo-Babylonian Period. All the texts dated by this formula which have come to light are dated in the twelfth month.

RUL 38 contains two formulae: *mu unu Ê-babbar-ra ba-dú* "Year he built the dwelling Ê-babbar," followed by *mu ugnim DIN-TIR-KI 𒀭𒌦𒍪 ba-an-sîg* "Year he smote with his weapon the army of Babylon." Since Sin-idinnam records in his inscrip-

tions the building of Ê-babbar,⁴ there is reason to suppose that we have here the formulae for two successive years of Sin-idinam, and that he was victorious in a conflict with Babylon, as some years later Rîm-Sin succeeded in smiting Babylon when that city formed one of a coalition under the leadership of Erech and its king, Warad-NE-NE. (See the formula for Rîm-Sin's fifteenth year.)

AO 6759 (quoted by Scheil *OLZ* xvii p. 246; Thureau-Dangin *RA* xv p. 25), contains the formula *mu 2 urudu alam Ku-du-ur-Mabuk uk ù 1 urudu na-rú-a šàg Ê-gal-bar-ra-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri* "Year he brought into Êgal-barra two bronze statues of Kudur-Mabuk and one bronze stele," followed by the formula for the seventh year of Rîm-Sin. The formula concerning the two statues of Kudur-Mabuk and the stele is thus shown to be for Rîm-Sin's sixth year.

Though the publication of the Larsa Date List by Thureau-Dangin determines the order of the years of Rîm-Sin beginning with the seventh, the other dated documents which contain two or more formulae of the last fifty-five years of Rîm-Sin's reign, and which therefore showed the order of groups of years before the publication of the text of the prism, may nevertheless be mentioned here. Some of these are: a tablet in the Morgan Library Collection, quoted by Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 276, which contains the formulae for the seventh, the eighth, and the ninth years of Rîm-Sin; *RUL* 212, which has the formulae for his seventh and his eighth years; *RUL* 208, which contains those for his tenth and his eleventh years; *RUL* 217, the twenty-second and the twenty-third; *RUL* 150, the twenty-third and the twenty-fourth; *RUL* 223, the twenty-fifth and the twenty-sixth; and *RUL* 218, the twenty-ninth and the thirtieth.

A further point of interest, discussed by Clay *Misc-Insc* p. 38 relates to five Yale texts (YBC 4229, 4270, 4307, 4384, 4481) which are evidently dated in the second year of the Isin era, but which either introduce the formula *mu ki-2 šàg mu ki-19* or add at the end of a long formula *šàg mu ki-18* or *šàg mu ki-18 in-ag*. The proof that the Isin era of thirty-one years was at the end of Rîm-Sin's long reign shows that the solution proposed by Clay, that the

⁴ See Th-D *VAB* I pp. 208-211; texts published Dl *BA* I pp. 301 ff, Lenormant *Choix de Textes* No. 6 and IV *R* 36 No. 2, *CT* xxi 30 30215.

second year of the Isin era was the nineteenth year of the reign, cannot be accepted. But eighteen years earlier than the second year of the Isin era, in the fifteenth year of the reign, we find the first mention of Rîm-Sin's contending with the army of Isin. Inasmuch as the formulae for his twenty-sixth and his thirtieth years also record partial victories over Isin, there is reason to suppose that during all the eighteen years since the beginning of the conflict in his fifteenth year, Rîm-Sin had been trying more or less constantly to break the power of his rival, and that after his final success, which marked the rise of Larsa to the supreme power in southern Babylonia, a reference to the duration of the contest was made in the brief *šâg mu ki-18* (or *19*) "in the eighteenth (or nineteenth) year." The use of eighteen in some texts and nineteen in others might be due to the fact that the event mentioned in a date formula occurred probably in the year previous to that designated by the formula. (See Th-D *RA* xv p. 40.) Accordingly, one scribe may have calculated from the year of the event, another from the year of the formula.

Besides the two synchronisms between kings of Larsa and those of other dynasties that are shown by the date formulae; namely, that Zambia king of Isin was probably a contemporary of Sin-idinnam of Larsa, and that Warad-*NE-NE* was king of Erech in the fifteenth year of Rîm-Sin, it may not be out of place to mention here a third synchronism indicated by an oath formula. *RUL* 124, dated Warad-Sin a (see the List, below), mentions as a contemporary of Warad-Sin a hitherto unknown king of Erech named Sin-iribam. The name of this king, it is interesting to observe, is the same as that of one of the kings of Larsa.

In the following List of Formulae are registered most of the published or quoted business documents which are dated in the Larsa Dynasty. References are likewise given to a considerable number of unpublished Yale tablets. Yet no attempt has been made to register all the unpublished Larsa Dynasty texts in the Yale Babylonian Collection. Only the unpublished tablets from Mugheir, numbered 4719-4865, have been mentioned, together with a sufficient number of tablets from Senkereh to suggest the large amount of material in the Yale Collection for the study of the Larsa

Dynasty. The large number of unpublished Yale texts of the Isin era, except a few that are noteworthy for special reasons, have been omitted. Variants in verbal and nominal forms, suffixes, and the like, are fully given in the footnotes, for the light they throw on Sumerian grammar and style.

The following system of notation and abbreviations for the List of Formulae has been adopted. Figures indicate known years of definite reigns; as W-S 1 is the first year of Warad-Sin. Dates with Roman letters, like W-S a, belong to the reign of Warad-Sin, but their order in the reign is undetermined. Dates with a Greek letter, like W-S α , are only conjecturally assigned to the reign. U a, U b, etc., indicate the unidentified formulae which probably belong to the Larsa Dynasty.

LIST OF DATE FORMULAE

	Naplanum	21 years
	Emišu	28 years
	Samum	35 years
	Zabaia	9 years
	Gungunum	27 years
1. <i>mu Gu-un-gu-nu-um</i> [<i>lugal</i>] ¹		(First) year of Gungunum. [the king].
AO 7025 ² I: 5.		
2. <i>mu 2^{gis}gišimmar urudu ê dBar-bar-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri</i>		Year he brought into the temple of Shamash two bronze palm trees.
AO 7025 I: 6.		
3. <i>mu Ba-ši-mi^{ki} ba-ḫul</i>		Year he devastated Bashimi.
AO 7025 I: 7.		
4. <i>mu uš-sa Ba-ši-mi^{ki} ba-ḫul</i>		Year after he devastated Bashimi.
AO 7025 I: 8.		
5. <i>mu An-šá-an^{ki} ba-ḫul</i>		Year he devastated Anshan.
AO 7025 I: 9.		

¹ *Lugal* is supplied because of the fact that in the business documents of the Larsa Dynasty the formula for the first year of a reign is written *mu . . . lugal*. The three formulae for the first year of a reign which have been preserved in the Larsa Dynasty Date List in the Louvre (AO 7025 I: 5, 34, 46) have been so injured that it is impossible to tell from the copy whether they originally contained *lugal* or not.

² Published by Th-D *RA* xv pp. 52 ff.

6. *mu en ^dBabbar máš-e in-pád*
AO 7025 I: 10. Year he chose by omens the high priest of Shamash.
7. *mu uš-sa en ^dBabbar máš-e in-pád*
AO 7025 I: 11. Year after he chose by omens the high priest of Shamash.
8. *mu alam urudu gu-la ê ^dBabbar-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri*
AO 7025 I: 12. Year he brought into the temple of Shamash a large bronze statue.
9. *mu en ^dBabbar ba-hun-gá*
AO 7025 I: 13. Year he invested the high priest of Shamash.
10. *mu ^{giš}šú-nir min-a-bi ê ^dNannar-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri*
AO 7025 I: 14; cf. U s. Year he brought two emblems into the temple of Nannar.
11. *mu alam urudu gír-tab-ba mu-un-na-an-dim*
AO 7025 I: 15. Year he made a bronze statue with a pedestal.
12. *mu uš-sa alam urudu gír-tab-ba mu-un-na-an-dim*
AO 7025 I: 16. Year after he made a bronze statue with a pedestal.
13. *mu EN-DINGIR-NIN-SUN-ZID³ en ^dNin-x ba-hun-gá*
AO 7025 I: 17. Year he invested EN-DINGIR-NIN-SUN-ZID, the high priest of Nin-x.
14. *mu alam urudu gír-tab-ba ê ^dNannar-šù i-ni-in-[tu-ri]*
AO 7025 I: 18; RUL 59(?).⁴ Year he [brou]ght into the temple of Nannar a bronze statue with a pedestal.

³ With EN-DINGIR-NIN-SUN-ZID en ^dNin-x should be compared EN-AN-E-UL en ^dNannar šág Urumaki in the formula Warad-Sin d, also EN-AN-E-UL nin-dingir-ra Urumaki in an inscription of Nabonidus (Clay Misc-Insc No. 45 II: 1), as well as EN-NIN-SUN-ZID en ^dNin-x Urumaki(-ma) in an inscription of Libit-Ishtar (Clay Misc-Insc 27: 15-17). In the inscription of Nabonidus, EN-AN-E-UL refers to the daughter of Kudur-Mabuk. The similarity of this form with that of the name Bêl-ša-al-ṭi-dNannar, given to the daughter of Nabonidus (Clay Misc-Insc 45 II: 8 and p. 67; also Dhorme RA xi pp. 104 ff AO 6444 II: 13) suggests that in cases like those here cited we have official names, and that the passages should be so translated as to convey this idea. The syllabic writing Bêl(EN)-šá-al-ṭi-dNannar shows that in the Neo-Babylonian period the names were pronounced as Semitic. They may well have been pronounced in Semitic also in earlier times.

⁴ The formula of RUL 59 reads *mu urudu alam gu-la ê ^dNannar-ra i-ni-in-tu*.

15. *mu e íd An-ni-pád-da i[n-si-ga]*
AO 7025 I: 19. Year he [construct]ed the irrigation ditch(es) of the canal Ani-pada.
16. *mu ê ^dInnuina šàg Ararma^{ki}(-ma) [ba-dú]*
AO 7025 I: 20. Year [he built] the temple of Ish tar in Larsa.
17. *mu e Im-gur-^dSín i[n-si-ga]*
AO 7025 I: 21. Year he [construct]ed the irrigation ditch(es) of Imgur-Sin.
18. *mu ê ^dLugal-ki-BŪR-na [ba-dú]*
AO 7025 I: 22; Th-D LC 234.⁵ Year [he built] the temple of Lugal-ki-BUR-na.
19. *mu dug ^dEn-líl-lá ^dNannar-ta ugnim . . . ê-danna⁶ in-gi-na ù íd T[u . . . ba-ba-al]*
AO 7025 I: 23-24. Year when by the command of Ellil and Nannar the army . . . he established an ê-danna, and when [he dug] the canal Tu . . .
20. *mu ká-gal-mah . . .*
AO 7025 I: 25. Year the lofty city gate . . .
21. *mu bád-gal . . .*
AO 7025 I: 26. Year the great wall . . .
22. *mu Du-un-nu-um^{ki} ù íd I- . . .*
AO 7025 I: 27. Year Dunum and the canal I- . . .
23. *mu bád-gal K[á]- . . .*
AO 7025 I: 28. Year the great wall of K[a] . . .
24. *mu ê ^dNin-Ī-si-in^{ki}-na . . . [ba-dú]*
AO 7025 I: 29. Year [he built] the temple of Nin-Isin . . .
25. *mu ê-gi-na-ab-dū⁷ azag ^dNannar . . . [ba-dú]*
AO 7025 I: 30. Year [he built] the sacred depository of Nannar . . .
26. *mu alam kù-babbar ^dNannar-ra [mu-un-na-an-dim]*
AO 7025 I: 31. Year [he made] a silver statue for Nannar.

⁵ Th-D LC 234 is dated *mu ê Lugal-ki-BŪR-na*.

⁶ See Th-D RA XV p. 18 note 9.

⁷ Cf. votive cone of Gungunu Th-D VAB I pp. 206-7.

- 27a. *mu id dBa-ú-ÿc-gál ba[-ba-al]*⁸ Year he [dug] the canal Bau-ÿegal.
AO 7025 I: 32.
- 27b. *mu Gu-un-gu-nu-um ba-til*⁹ Year Gungunum died.
Scheil *RT* XXI p. 125.
- Abisarê 11 years
1. *mu A-bi-sa-ri-e lugal* (First) year of Abisarê, the king.
AO 7025 I: 34; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274; Scheil *RA* XIV p. 153.
2. *mu id Im-gur*¹⁰-*dInnina-Zaba-* Year he dug the canal Imgur-Ish-
lam^{ki} *ba-ba-al*¹¹ tar-ÿHallab.
AO 7025 I: 35; Th-D *LC* 235; See Scheil *RT* XXXIV p. 109.
3. *mu alam kù-babbar ê dNannar-* Year he brought a silver statue into
šù i-ni-in-tu-ri the temple of Nannar.
AO 7025 I: 36.
4. *mu id An-ni-pád-da ba-ba-al* Year he dug the canal Ani-pada.
AO 7025 I: 37.
5. *mu uš-sa id An-ni-pád-da ba-* Year after he dug the canal Ani-
ba-al pada.
AO 7025 I: 38.
6. *mu id Hi-ri-tùm šàg Arar[ma*^{ki} Year he dug at Larsa the canal
ba-ba-al ÿHiritum.
AO 7025 I: 39.
7. *mu id-maÿ ba-ba-al* Year he dug the Majestic canal.
AO 7025 I: 40.
8. *mu alam na*^a*gug na*^a*za-gín šú-dū-a* Year he brought into the temple of
ê dNannar-šù i[-ni-in-tu-ri] Nannar a statue entirely of
AO 7025 I: 41. cornelian and lapis lazuli.
9. *mu ugnim I-si-in*^{ki}-*na* *siš*^a*tukul* Year he smote with his weapon the
ba-an-siğ army of Isin.
AO 7025 I: 42.
10. *mu en dBabbar ba-ÿun-gá* Year he invested the high priest of
AO 7025 I: 43. Shamash.

⁸ Cf. *mu id dBa-ú-ri-ša-at ba-al* Scheil *RT* xxxiv p. 103; and *mu uš-sa id dBa-ú mu-bal* Scheil *RA* xiv p. 153.

⁹ Was the formula *mu Gu-un-gu-nu ba-til* "Year Gungunu died (ended?)," quoted by Scheil, used for the fraction of a year after the death of Gungunu, as *mu ši-li-dIM nam-lugal-ta šir-ra* seems to have been used for the fraction of a year after Warad-Sin was placed on the throne of Larsa? (See above, p. 10.)

¹⁰ Var: *še-ga*.

¹¹ Th-D *LC* 235 omits *ba-ba-al*.

11. *mu uš-sa en ^dBabbar ba-hun-gá* Year after he invested the high priest of Shamash.
AO 7025 I: 44; See Scheil *RT* XXXIV p. 109.
- Sumu-ilu 29 years
1. *mu Su-mu-ilu [lugal]* (First) year of Sumu-ilu, the king.
AO 7025 I: 46.
2. *mu alam kù-babbar ê ^dBabbar-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri* Year he brought a silver statue into the temple of Shamash.
AO 7025 I: 47; See Scheil *RT* XXXIV p. 109.
3. *mu [ur-mah urudu min-a-bi ká-s[ur ?]-ra ^dInnina-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri* Year he brought into the . . . gate of Ishtar two bronze lions.
AO 7025 I: 48; cf. U j, k.
4. *mu A-ku-uz^{ki} ba-hul ù ugnim Ka-zal-lu^{ki} ^{giš}tukul ba-an-sìg* Year he devastated Akuz and smote with his weapon the army of Kazallu.
AO 7025 I: 49.
5. *mu id Lugal-^dZuen-na ba-ba-al* Year he dug the canal Sharru-Sin.
AO 7025 I: 50; cf. RFH 39 under U t.
6. *mu en ^dBabbar ba-hun-gá* Year he invested the high priest of Shamash.
AO 7025 I: 51.
7. *mu uš-sa en ^dBabbar ba-hun-gá* Year after he invested the high priest of Shamash.
AO 7025 I: 52.
8. *mu uru^{ki} Ka-id-da ba-an[-dib]* Year he [took] the city Ka-ida (= Pî-nârâti).
AO 7025 I: 53.
9. *mu uš-sa uru^{ki} Ka-id-da ba-an[-dib]* Year after he [took] the city Ka-ida (= Pî-nârâti).
AO 7025 I: 54.
10. *mu uš-sa-bi uru^{ki} Ka-id-da ba-an[-dib]* Year after (the year) after he [took] the city Ka-ida (= Pî-nârâti).
AO 7025 I: 55.
11. *mu ugnim Kiš^{ki} [^{giš}tukul ba-an-sìg]* Year [he smote with his weapon] the army of Kish.
AO 7025 I: 56.
12. *mu uš-sa ugnim Kiš^{ki} [^{giš}tukul ba-an-sìg]* Year after [he smote with his weapon] the army of Kish.
AO 7025 I: 57.

13. *mu uš-sa-bi ugnim Kiški* [*gištu-kul ba-an-sig*] Year after (the year) after [he smote with his weapon] the army of Kish.
AO 7025 I: 58.
14. *mu ê A-AN-(?)*¹² Year the temple A-AN-
AO 7025 I: 59; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274.
15. *mu uš-sa ê A-AN-(?)* Year after the temple A-AN-
AO 7025 I: 60; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274.
16. *mu uš-sa-bi ê A-AN-(?)* Year after (the year) after the temple A-AN-
AO 7025 I: 61; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274.
17. *mu 4-kam-ma ê A-AN-(?)* Fourth year (of the era in which) the temple A-AN-
AO 7025 I: 62; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274.
18. *mu 5-kam-ma ê A-AN-(?)* Fifth year (of the era in which) the temple A-AN-
AO 7025 I: 63; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274.
19. *mu* ^{id}*Buranun-na* [*ba-ba-al*] Year he dug the Euphrates.
AO 7025 I: 64.
20. *mu uš-sa* ^{id}*Buranun-na* [*ba-ba-al*] Year after he dug the Euphrates.
AO 7025 I: 65.
21. *mu uš-sa-bi* ^{id}*Buranun-na* [*ba-ba-al*] Year after (the year) after he dug the Euphrates.
AO 7025 I: 66.
22. *mu ugnim Ka-zal-luki* *ù* Year [he smote with his weapon] the army of Kazallu and
[*gištukul ba-an-sig*]
AO 7025 I: 67.
23. *mu en* ^d*Nannar ba-hun-gá* Year he invested the high priest of Nannar.
AO 7025 I: 68; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274.
24. *mu uš-sa en* ^d*Nannar ba-hun-gá* Year after he invested the high priest of Nannar.
AO 7025 I: 69; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274.
25. *mu uš-sa-bi en* ^d*Nannar ba-hun-gá* Year after (the year) after he invested the high priest of Nannar.
AO 7025 I: 70; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274.

¹² Th-D *RA* xv pp. 6, 12 reads *ê-a dNan[nar . . .]*. But Johns (*loc. cit.*) says: "A number of tablets in Mr. Morgan's Collection in New York are dated . . . by

26. *mu 4-kam-ma en dNannar ba-hun-gá*
See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274. Fourth year (of the era in which) he invested the high priest of Nannar.
27. *mu 5-kam-ma en dNannar ba-hun-gá*
See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274. Fifth year (of the era in which) he invested the high priest of Nannar.
28. *mu 6-kam-ma en dNannar ba-hun-gá*
See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274. Sixth year (of the era in which) he invested the high priest of Nannar.
29. *mu 7-kam-ma en dNannar ba-hun-gá*
See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 274.³³ Seventh year (of the era in which) he invested the high priest of Nannar.

Nûr-IM 16 years

1. *mu Nu-úr-dIM lugal*
MLC 1629; See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 281. (First) year of Nûr-IM, the king.
- a. *mu gisgu-za zag-bi-uš¹⁴ guškin dBabbar-ra i-ni-tu-ri*
Warka 1 (Bu. 34a, Bu. 34¹⁵). Year he brought into (the temple of) Shamash a throne plated with gold.
- b (= a + 1).¹⁶ *mu uš-sa gisgu-za zag-bi-uš guškin šú-dū-a é dBabbar-šù i-ni-in-tu-ra*
RUL 151. Year after he brought into the temple of Shamash a throne entirely plated with gold.

the years (up to the fifth) after Ê(?) *A-NI-ZA-KI BA-AN-TÛG.*" It would seem that the formulae to which Johns refers are the same as those mutilated here.

¹³ Johns (*loc. cit.*) says that tablets in the Morgan Library Collection are dated by years up to the eighth after *mu en dNannar ba-hun-gá*.

¹⁴ The sign in the copies appears to be *bi* rather than *ga* (Read *ga* by Th-D *RA* xv p. 19 note 23). Moreover *bi* seems probable, by comparison with other passages in which *zag . . . uš* occurs (See Langdon *OLZ* xvii pp. 417 ff). Langdon (*loc. cit.*) suggests *zag* "side, beside" + *uš* "stand." This seems very good for some of the passages cited by Langdon; e. g., for the phrase in Clay *Misc-Insc* No. 28, *zag-an-uš*, for which Langdon suggests *aḥam emēdu* "to attain the side," as describing an accidental collision while passing in the street (Note Clay's translation "jostle"). But Langdon's translation of this date formula, "Year when he caused to be brought into [the temple of] Babbar a throne at whose side stood an *azag-zi*," seems less fortunate. *Zag* (See *Dl S Gl* p. 219) = "outside" as well as "side," thus *zag-bi-uš* = "at its side" or "on its outside"; when accompanied by the name of a metal, as here, the phrase *zag-bi-uš* might be translated "plated."

¹⁵ Bu. 34 reads *mu gisgu-za zag-bi-uš dBabbar-ra*.

¹⁶ That is, b is the year after a.

c. *mu Nu-úr-dIM lugal en dBabbar* Year Nûr-*IM*, the king, invested
*ba-hun-gá*¹⁷ the high priest of Shamash.
RUL 152; 153; 154.

Sin-idinnam 6(?) years

1. *mu dSin-i-din-nam lugal* (First) year of Sin-idinnam, the
king.

RUL 111.

a. *mu dSin-i-din-nam*¹⁸ *bád-gal* Year Sin-idinnam built the great
Maš-gan-šabra^{ki} *ba-dú* wall of Mashganshabra.

RUL 213, 214, 215, 216; YBC 3283, 3294, 3325, 4311, 5223, 5228; Th-D *LC* 231;
Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 229 RFH 13(?).

a.¹⁹ *mu ugnim Nim*^{ki}-*ma*²⁰ *ù Za-* Year he smote with his weapon the
am-bi-ia lugal I-si-in^{ki21} *gištu-* army of Elam and Zambia,
*kul ba-an-sig*²² king of Isin.

RUL 1(?),²³ 2, 3, 18, 36, 60, 76.

β. See U c.

γ. See U d.

δ. See U r.

¹⁷ Formula abbreviated *mu en dBabbar ba-hun-gá*. This is identical with the formula for the ninth year of Gungunu, the tenth of Abisarê, and the sixth of Sumu-ilu.

¹⁸ The name of the king, Sin-idinnam, is omitted in all texts except *RUL* 213.

¹⁹ This formula is conjecturally assigned to Sin-idinnam. Since Isin was the leading city in southern Babylonia at this time, a victory over Isin may have been the cause of Sin-idinnam's claiming the title "King of Sumer and Akkad."

²⁰ Var: *kûr Nimki, kûr Nimki-ma*.

²¹ The writing *I-si-in*^{ki}, with the common *i* sign, instead of *NI* = *ì* has been found up to the present time in texts of the time of the First Dynasty only in two Yale texts (*RUL* 3 and 139) and in one unpublished tablet in the Morgan Library Collection.

²² Var: *ba-sig*.

Formula abbreviated: *mu ugnim kûr Nimki-ma gištukul ba-an-sig*. The date formula for the thirtieth year of Hammurabi is *mu ugnim Nim-maki*. But if the formula of *RUL* 1, 2, 18, 36, 60, and 76 is, as seems likely from the similarity of the texts, an abbreviated form of the date of *RUL* 3, a formula of a contemporary of Zambia of Isin, the texts must all have been written earlier than the thirtieth year of Hammurabi. For Rim-Sin, the predecessor of Hammurabi on the throne of Larsa, conquered Damiq-ilishu, king of Isin, who according to the Isin Dynastic List began to reign twenty years after Zambia.

²³ The formula of *RUL* 1 is merely *mu ugnim gištukul ba-an-sig*. As it stands, it could of course not be identified, but since the record on which it appears seems to belong to the same series as *RUL* 2 and 3, it is reasonable to suppose that *Nimki-ma* was omitted by a mistake of the scribe.

Sin-iribam 2 years

1. *mu* ^d*Sin-i-ri-ba-am*²⁴ *lugal* (First) year of Sin-iribam, the king.

RUL 133, 155, 156, 157, 158; *MLC* 1283 (See Scheil *OLZ* viii pp. 350 f., Scheil *RT* xxv p. 25); Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 220 RFH 2.

Sin-iqîsham 5(?) years

1. *mu* ^d*Sin-i-qi-šá-am*²⁵ *lugal* (First) year of Sin-iqîsham, the king.

RUL 62, 159.

- a. *mu* ^d*Sin-i-qi-šá-am lugal-e alam guškin kù-babbar* ^d*Babbar-ra mu-na-dìm* Year Sin-iqîsham, the king, made for Shamash a statue (or statues) of gold and silver.

Chiera *UMBS* VIII(1) 21(?), 22 (= Poebel *HGT* 78), 23.

- b. *mu* ^d*Sin-i-qi-šá-am lugal*²⁶ *alam guškin 11 alam kù-babbar*²⁷ *ê* ^d*Babbar-ra*²⁸ *i-ni-in-tu*²⁹ Year Sin-iqîsham, the king, brought into the temple of Shamash 11 statues of gold and 1 statue of silver.

RUL 160; Th-D *RA* XV p. 20 AO 6346, 6347.

- c. *mu* ^d*Sin-i-qi-šá-am lugal-e . . . alam Nibru*^{ki30} *alam* ^d*Babbar* ^d*Šè-nir-da guškin šú-dū-a* *ê* ^d*Babbar-da i-ni-in-tu-ra*³¹ Year Sin-iqîsham, the king, brought into the temple of Shamash . . . a statue for Nippur, a statue of Shamash and She-nirda entirely of gold.

RUL 61; Chiera *UMBS* VIII(1) 24 (= Poebel *HGT* 77).

²⁴ Var: *dSin-e-ri-ba-am*.

It is possible that the Sin-iribam of some of these texts is the king of Erech, contemporaneous with Warad-Sin, mentioned *RUL* 124: 15.

²⁵ In *RUL* 159, the king's name is written *dSin-i-qi-Ū* or *Aš*. Since *Ū* has the value *šam*, and *Aš* is equivalent to *šamû* (Br. 6753), it is probable that the scribe intended to write *dSin-i-qi-šam*.

²⁶ Var: omit *dSin-i-qi-šá-am lugal*.

²⁷ The order of the last five words varies. Besides the order above, we find *11 alam kù-babbar à 1 alam guškin* and *alam 11 kù-babbar à alam 1 guškin*.

²⁸ Var: *ê dBabbar-šù*.

²⁹ Var: *i-ni-tu-ri, i-ni-in-tur-ra*.

³⁰ Var: *Nibruki-šù*.

³¹ Var: *i-ni-tu-ri*.

As Th-D *RA* xv p. 20 suggests, it is possible that the formulae b and c may represent the same year. Cf. also U f.

Šili-*IM*³² 1 year

1. *mu Ši-lí-^dIM lugal* (First) year of Šili-*IM*, the king.
RUL 117.
- a. *mu Ši-lí-^dIM nam-lugal-ta sír-
 ra³³* Year Šili-*IM* was deposed from the
 kingship.
RUL 8 (?), 9, 10, 11, 54, 55, 56, 57; YBC 4726, 4729, 4846 (?).

Warad-Sin 12 years

1. *mi Warad-^dSín lugal* (First) year of Warad-Sin, the
RUL 12, 15. king.
2. *mu uš-sa Warad-^dSín lugal* Year after (the first year of)
RUL 161. Warad-Sin, the king.
8. *mu kisal-mah é ^dNannar ba-dú
 à 2 ^{gi}gu-za bara-mah guškin³⁴
 ê-bara-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri³⁵* Year he built the lofty platform of
 the temple of Nannar, and
 brought into the shrine two
 golden shrine-thrones.
RUL 118, 120, 162, 202: 2; Th-D *RA* XV p. 22 AO 6354, 6379, 6380 A.
9. *mu ^dWarad-^dSín lugal-e³⁶
 alam³⁷ Ku-du-ur-Ma-bu-uk
 guškin³⁸ šú-dū-a³⁹ é ^dBabbar-
 šù i-ni-in-tu-ri⁴⁰* Year Warad-Sin, the king, brought
 into the temple of Shamash a
 statue of Kudur-Mabuk en-
 tirely of gold.
RUL 114, 119, 122, 128, 202: 4-5, 29; Th-D *RA* XV pp. 20-21 AO 6350, 6351, 6355;
 Chiera *UMBS* VIII(1) 25 = Poebel *HGT* 80.

³² In the Larsa Dynastic List (Clay *Misc-Insc* No. 32) the name of this king is written ideographically: *MI-lí-^dIM*; in the date formulae on business documents it is written syllabically *Ši-lí-^dIM*.

³³ Since Šili-*IM* reigned only one year, this latter formula was probably used only for the fraction of a year after Kudur-Mabuk deposed Šili-*IM* and placed his son Warad-Sin on the throne of Larsa; i. e., the accession year of Warad-Sin, as distinguished from his first year. See *RUL* p. 17 for a fuller discussion.

³⁴ Var: omit *guškin*, or insert *šú-dū-a*.

³⁵ Formula abbreviated *mu kisal-mah é ^dNannar ba-dú* or *mu kisal-mah é ^dNannar*.


³⁶ Var: *^dWarad-^dSín lugal-e* usually omitted.

³⁷ Var: a vertical wedge, probably signifying the numeral 1, inserted after *alam*.

³⁸ Var: *guškin* inserted after *alam* instead of here.

³⁹ Var: omit *šú-dū-a*.

⁴⁰ Var: *i-in-tu-ri, in-tu-ri, i-ni-in-tu-ra*.

10. *mu* ^d*Warad-dŠin* *lugal-e*⁴¹ *bád-gal*⁴² *Uruma*^{ki(-ma)}⁴³ *ba-du*⁴⁴ Year Warad-Sin, the king, built the great wall of Ur.
RUL 121, 123, 163, 202: 8, 38; *YBC* 6112; Th-D *LC* 236; Th-D *RA* XV p. 23 AO 6353; Chiera *UMBS* VIII(1) 27 = Poebel *HGT* 79; Figulla *VS* XIII 56; Meek *AJSL* XXXIII p. 221 RFH 3, p. 239 RFH 30.
11. *mu* ^d*Warad-dŠin* *lugal-e*⁴⁵ Year Warad-Sin, the king, restored *uru*^{ki}⁴⁶ *Sag-PA-KAB-DU*⁴⁷ *ki-bi-šù*⁴⁸ *bí-in-gé-a*⁴⁹ to its place the city *Sag-PA-KAB-DU*.
RUL 58, 115, 116, 126, 129, 164, 202: 11, 43; Poebel *BE* vi(2) 3; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 26 = Poebel *HGT* 81; Th-D *RA* xv p. 23 AO 6352.
12. *mu* *ê* ^d*Nin-r*  ⁵⁰ *šàg* Year he built the temple of Nin-x
Maš-gan-šabra^{ki} *mu-un-dú-a*⁵¹ . . . in Mashganshabra.
RUL 127, 130(?), 202: 13, 49, 207: 6; Th-D *EA* xv p. 23 AO 6356.
- a. *mu* ^d*Warad-dŠin* *lugal-e*⁵² 3 Year Warad-Sin, the king, brought *gišgu-za* *bara-mah*⁵³ *guškin* *ê* three golden shrine-thrones into the temple of Nannar, *dNannar* *dNin-gal*⁵⁴ *dBabbar-ra*⁵⁵ *mu-ne-in-tu-ri-en*⁵⁶ Ningal, and Shamash.
RUL 63(?), 82, 124, 125, 134, 135(?), 167(?); Poebel *BE* vi(2) 2; Th-D *RA* xv p. 21 AO 6376; Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 232 RFH 19, p. 233 RFH 21.

⁴¹ Var: *dWarad-dŠin lugal-e* usually omitted.

⁴² Var: *gal* omitted.

⁴³ Var: *Urumaki*.

⁴⁴ Var: *mu-dú-a*, or verb omitted.

⁴⁵ Var: *dWarad-dŠin lugal-e* usually omitted.

⁴⁶ Var: *uru*.

⁴⁷ Var: *Sag-PA-KAB-DU-GA*, *Sag-PA-KAB-DUki*.

⁴⁸ Var: *ki-bi*.

⁴⁹ Var: *gé-a*.

⁵⁰ Read *sumun-na* by Th-D *RA* xv p. 23. But the Yale texts appear to contain more than *na* after *TIL*.

⁵¹ Var: *ba-dú*.

⁵² Var: *dWarad-dŠin lugal-e* usually omitted.

⁵³ Var: *bara* or *pu-mah* "the lofty enclosure."

⁵⁴ Var: omit *dNin-gal*.

⁵⁵ Var: Instead of *dBabbar-ra* some texts have *ù ê dBabbar-šù* or *ù ê dBabbar-ra*.

⁵⁶ Var: *mu-ne-tu-ra*, *in-ni-tu-ri-en*, *in-ni-tu-ri*, *i-ni-in-tu-ri*, *mu-ne-in-tu-ri*.

Formula abbreviated *mu* 3 *gišgu-za pu-mah*.

Three Yale texts, marked (?) in the above list of formulae, are dated *mu* 14 *urudu alam Nibruki* *ù* 3 *gišgu-za bara-mah guškin šù-dú-a ê dBabbar-ra i-ni-in-tu-ri*. This may possibly be for the same year. The problem is rendered more complicated and difficult by the fact that the formula for the "year after" is written in three ways, recording the bringing into the temple of Shamash of (1) 14 statues and 3 thrones; (2) 14

b(= a + 1). *mu uš-sa 3 gišgu-za* Year after three golden shrine-
*bara guškin . . .*⁵⁷ thrones . . .
RUL 5(?), *25(?)*, *34*, *66*, *71(?)*.

c.^{57a} *mu kisal-mah*⁵⁸ *ê dBabbar*⁵⁹ Year he built the lofty platform for
šäg Ararma^{ki}(-ma)⁶⁰ *ba-dú* the temple of Shamash in Lar-
 . . . *ù gišgu-za bara-mah* *ê*⁶¹ sa, . . . and brought a
 . . . *i-ni-in-tu-ri*⁶² throne into the lofty shrine of
 the temple of . . .

RUL 7, *20*, *24*, *26*, *27*, *33*, *42*, *43*, *44*, *47*, *48*, *67*, *70*, *73*, *77*, *84(?)*, *85*, *93*, *104*,
131, *165*, *166*; cf. Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 223 RFH 5, p. 241 RFH 33, under U h;
 cf. also *RUL 22*, 39 under U i, and note to U i.

d. *mu Warad-dSin lugal-e*⁶³ *EN-* Year Warad-Sin, the king, invested
*AN-E-UL*⁶⁴ *en dNannar šäg* *EN-AN-E-UL*, the high priest
Uruma^{ki} *ba-hun-gá*⁶⁵ of Nannar in Ur.

RUL 28, *29*, *250*, *251*; YBC 5724; Poebel *BE* vi(2) 1; Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 228
 RFH 12, p. 232 RFH 20.

e. *mu Ê-nun-mah*⁶⁶ *ê dNannar-šù*⁶⁷ Year he built *Ê-nun-mah* for the
*ù Ê-kalam-ta-ni-gúr*⁶⁸ *ê dInni-* temple of Nannar, and
na Zabalam^{ki} *ba-dú*⁶⁹ *ê* *Ê-kalam-ta-ni-gúr*, the temple
 of Ishtar of Hallab.

RUL 253; Th-D *RA* xv p. 22 AO 6357; Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 231 RFH 18; Grant
AJSL xxxiv pp. 200, 201.

statues; (3) 3 thrones. Three of the five Yale texts of the "year after" are injured;
 the two formulae which are best preserved read *mu uš-sa 14 urudu alam Nibruki-šù 3*
gišgu-za bara unu Ê-babbar-ra i-ni-in-tu-ri, and *mu uš-sa 3 gišgu-za*.

⁵⁷ See above, note to W-S a.

^{57a} The placing of this formula is new. It is proved to be of the reign of Warad-Sin
 by the seal impression of *RUL 165*, which states that it is sealed with the seal of the
 king. The seal reads: "Warad-Sin, king of Larsa, son of Kudur-Mabuk."

⁵⁸ Var: *šäg* inserted.

⁵⁹ Instead of *ê dBabbar*, some texts omit *ê*, others have *ê dBabbar-šù* or *Ê-babar(UD-UD)-ra*.

⁶⁰ Var: *Ararmaki*, or omit *šäg Ararmaki*.

⁶¹ If RFH 33 (see under U h) belongs to this year, the temple whose name is destroyed
 is that of Nannar.

⁶² Most of the texts have abbreviated formulae, the briefest being *mu kisal-mah*
dBabbar ba-dú.

⁶³ Var: *Warad-dSin lugal-e* usually omitted.

⁶⁴ See note to Gungunu 13.

⁶⁵ Var: *mu-hun-gá*.

Formula abbreviated *mu EN-AN-E-UL en dNannar ba-hun-gá*, *mu en dNannar šäg*
Urumaki ba-hun-gá, and *mu en dNannar ba-hun-gá*.

⁶⁶ Th-D *RA* xv p. 22 d reads *gá-nun-mah*. The sign could be either *ê* or *gá*. But
 the Yale records from Larsa and especially from Ur, which refer to the *gi-mal* of
Ê-nun-mah (see *RUL 15* I: 5; 122: 14), and similar records which state that they were

*a. mu Ka-zal-lu^{ki} ba-gul*⁷⁰ Year he destroyed Kazallu.

RUL 4, 14, 16(?), 30, 31, 32, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 65, 68, 72, 78, 81, 88; YBC 3337(?); Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 222 RFH 4, p. 227 RFH 11(?); *Warka* 85(?); Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 277 f(?).

Rîm-Sin 61 years

1. *mu Ri-im-dSin*⁷¹ *lugal* (First) year of Rîm-Sin, the king.

RUL 103, 202: 14, 54, 207: 9, 36, 228; YBC 4857, 5757, 5771, *et multa*; Figulla *VS* xiii 58; Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 230 RFH 14; Th-D *LC* 233; Scheil *RA* xii p. 115; Grant *SCL* Smith 255.

stored in the temple of Nannar, probably referred rather to the temple as a whole than to a part of it. Moreover, by reading the word *Ê-nun-mah*, we have in the date formula the names of two temples, each followed by the name of the god to which it belonged; i. e., *Ê-nun-mah*, the temple of Nannar, and *Ê-kalam-ta-ni-gûr*, the temple of Ishtar of Hallab.

⁶⁷ Instead of *ê dNannar-šù*, some texts omit either *ê* or *šù*.

⁶⁸ Var: *Ê-kalam-ta-ni-gûr-ru*.

⁶⁹ Var: *mu-un-dû-a*.

Formula abbreviated *mu Ê-nun-mah ê dNannar ba-dû* (RFH 18). This formula is possibly, as Meek suggests, of Nûr-IM, who recorded the building of *Ê-nun-mah* in an inscription published *CT* xxi pl. 29, 30070; the building of *Ê-nun-mah* in the reign of Warad-Sin being mentioned in an inscription of Kudur-Mabuk, *CT* xxi 33, 90032.

⁷⁰ A number of the texts published in *RUL* which are dated by this formula are very similar in form and general appearance to others known to be dated in the reign of Warad-Sin. Among these is the group of texts relative to the *SA-GAZ*, *RUL* 46, 47, 50-53, five of which are dated by this formula and one by Warad-Sin *e.*, and all of which are sealed with the seals of the same *shatanmu* officers, each text having from five to seven seal impressions. Moreover, records of this date *RUL* 4, 16, 30 were in charge of Ibku-IM, the same *utullu* officer who had charge of other records, one of which is dated in the first year of Warad-Sin (*RUL* 15), and others in Šili-IM *a.*, which is probably the accession year of Warad-Sin (*RUL* 9, 10, 11, 55, 57). These facts, considered in connection with the mention of Kazallu in an inscription of Kudur-Mabuk which refers to Warad-Sin as king of Larsa (Th-D *RA* ix pp. 121 ff), furnish strong reasons for thinking that the formula *mu Ka-zal-luki ba-gul* belongs to the reign of Warad-Sin.

A variant formula reads *mu bād Ka-zal-luki ba-gul*, another *mu Ka-zal-luki gištukul ba-sig*. Three texts (*RUL* 16, *Warka* 85, and Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 277 f, which are marked (?)) in the list of formulae above) are dated *mu bād Ka-zal-luki ba-gul ù ugnim-bi šâg Ararmaki ba-a-sig* "Year he destroyed the wall of Kazallu and defeated its army in Larsa." (For *sig* see *Dl S Gl* p. 239 under *sig* II *a.*) This may be an expansion of the other formula, or it may belong elsewhere. The references are all included here for convenience. The mention of Larsa in connection with the smiting of an army in a formula of the Larsa Dynasty is easily explained by supposing that the army of Kazallu had invaded the territory of Larsa and was there defeated. Kazallu is mentioned in other dates of the Larsa Dynasty, in the fourth and the twenty-second years of Sumu-ilu; and in the First Dynasty of Babylon in the thirteenth year of Sumu-abu, the twentieth year of Sumula-ilu, and the twelfth of Zabium. (See Schorr *Urk* pp. 583, 584, and 586.)

⁷¹ Var: *dRi-im-dSin* and *dRi-im-Sin(ES)*.

2. *mu ê* ^d*IM* *šäg Ararma*^{ki}(-*ma*)⁷² Year he built the temple of *IM* in
^ê*dBār-ul-e-gar-ra šäg Zar-bi-*
lum^{ki}⁷³ *mu-un-dú-a ù urudu*
alam Warad-^dSín lugal šäg
*Ê-gal-bar-ra-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri*⁷⁴ Larsa and the temple of Bar-
 ulegarra in Zarbilum; and
 brought into Êgal-barra a
 bronze statue of Warad-Sin.
 the king.

RUL 199, 202: 15, 57, 207: 12, 44; *YBC* 5517, 5732, 6167; Latz *EBLL* 94; Th-D *RA* xv pp. 24-25 AO 6349, 6428, 6760.

3. *mu 4 urudu alam Ku-du-ur-Ma-*
bu-uk ê ^d*Nannar-šù i-ni-in-tu-*
ri ù ê ^d*Nin-mar-ki šäg Rù-um-*
*ma*⁷⁵ *mu-un-dú-a*⁷⁶ Year he brought into the temple
 of Nannar four bronze statues
 of Kudur-Mabuk, and built the
 temple of Nin-mar-ki in Rum-
 ma.

RUL 202:16, 61, and date, 207: 15-16, 50-51; *YBC* 4447, 5532, 5687, 5696, 5759, 5820, 6589, 7039, 7306(?), 7597.

4. *mu ê* ^d*Innina* ^d*Nannar ù* ^d*En-ki*
^{šäg Ararma}^{ki}(-*ma*)⁷⁷ *mu-un-*
*dú-a*⁷⁸ Year he built the temple of Innina,
 Nannar, and Enki in Larsa.

RUL 202: 19, 207: 19 and date; *YBC* 4431, 5533, 5787, 6168, 6190, 6199, 6975, 6982, 6990, 7038, 7189; *Warka* 98; Langdon *Babyl* vii p. 48 a; Th-D *RA* xv p. 24 AO 6363.

6. *mu* ^d*Ri-im-^dSín lugal-e*⁷⁹ 2 *uru-*
*du*⁸⁰ *alam Ku-du-ur-Ma-bu-uk*
^{ù 1 urudu}⁸¹ *na-rú-a šäg*⁸²
*Ê-gal-bar-ra-šù*⁸³ *i-ni-in-tu-ri*⁸⁴ Year Rîm-Sin, the king, brought
 into Êgal-barra two bronze
 statues of Kudur-Mabuk and
 one bronze stele.

RUL 137; *YBC* 5682, 5794, 5815, 6325, 7716, 7916; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 34 =
 Poebel *HGT* 82, Chiera 39; Langdon *Babyl* vii p. 42 b; Th-D *RA* xv p. 25 AO 6759: 3.^b

7. *mu ê* ^d*Bār-ul-e-gar-ra šäg* Year he built the temple of Bar-

⁷² Var: *Ararmaki*.

⁷³ Var: *Zar-bi-lum-ma*.

⁷⁴ Formula abbreviated *mu ê* ^d*IM šäg Ararmaki ba-dù* and *mu ê* ^d*IM šäg Ararmaki ê* ^d*Bār-ul-e-gar-ra šäg Zar-bi-lum*^{ki} *mu-un-dú-a*.

⁷⁵ Var: *Rù-um-maki*.

⁷⁶ Formula abbreviated *mu 4 urudu alam Ku-du-ur-Ma-bu-uk ê* ^d*Nannar-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri*

⁷⁷ Var: *šäg Ararmaki(-ma)* omitted.

⁷⁸ Var: *mu-dú-a*.

⁷⁹ Var: *dRi-im-dSín lugal-e* omitted.

⁸⁰ Var: *urudu* omitted.

⁸¹ Var: omit 1 *urudu*, or 1, or *urudu*.

⁸² Var: *šäg* omitted.

⁸³ Var: *Ê-gal-bar-ra, Ê-bar-ra-šù*.

⁸⁴ Var: *i-ni-tu-ri, i-ni-in-tu-ra*.

⁸⁵ AO 6759 published Scheil *OLZ* xvii p. 246. See also Th-D *RA* xv p. 25. The same tablet mentions the formula Rîm-Sin 7.

Adab^{ki} *mu-un-dú-a*⁸⁶ *ù alam*
guškin ^d*Sin-i-din-nam lugal*
Ararma^{ki}(-ma)⁸⁷ *mu-un-dim-*
*ma*⁸⁸

ulegarra in Adab, and made a golden statue of Sin-idinnam, king of Larsa.

RUL 140, 143, 144, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175; *YBC* 5519, 5520, 5528, 6148, 6470, 6663, 6839, 6974, 7025, 7258; *AO* 7025⁹⁰ III: 1-2; *Warka* 101 = iv *R* 36 2; *AO* 6759: 5 and date⁹⁵; *Th-D RA* xv p. 25 *AO* 6348, 6764; *Johns PSBA* xxxii p. 276 i.⁹⁰

8. *mu ká-gal-a*⁹¹ *min-a-bi šàg*⁹²
Maš-gan-šabra^{ki93} *mu-un-*
*dú-a*⁹⁴ *ù e a-šàg Šàg-tum-ma*
*4 kaskal-gid-di*⁹⁵ *mu-un-si-ig-*
*ga*⁹⁶

Year he built two city gates in Mashganshabra, and constructed the irrigation ditch(es) of the canal Sha(g)tumma for four double leagues.

RUL 99, 112, 113, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 209, 210, 211, 212; *YBC* 4416; *Warka* 91; *Langdon Babyl* vii p. 47 a, p. 48 b, c; *Johns PSBA* xxxii p. 276 j; *AO* 7025 III: 3-4; *Th-D RA* xv p. 26 *AO* 6368, 6763.

9. *mu* ^d*Ri-im-dSin* *lugal-e*⁹⁷ *ê* ^d*En-*
*ki šàg*⁹⁸ *Uruma*^{ki}(-ma)⁹⁹ *ù ê*
^d*Nin-lil nim-ma šàg Ê-dNin-*
*mar-ki*¹⁰⁰ *mu-un-dú-a*¹⁰¹

Year Rîm-Sin, the king, built the temple of Enki in Ur, and the lofty temple of Ninlil in Ê-Ninmarki.

⁸⁶ Var: *mu-dú-a*.

⁸⁷ Var: *Ararma*^{ki}(-ma), or *lugal Ararma*^{ki}(-ma) omitted.

⁸⁸ Var: *mu-un-dim*, *mu-dim-ma*, *ba-dim-ma*, *mu-un-dú-a*; the last form, occurring on *YBC* 5528 and *AO* 6764, both unpublished, is probably to be regarded in both cases as a mistake of the scribe. See *Th-D RA* xv p. 25.

Formula abbreviated *mu ê dBâr-ul-e-gar-ra šàg Adabki mu-un-dú-a*.

⁸⁹ Published by *Th-D RA* xv pp. 52 ff.

⁹⁰ On the same tablet, belonging to the Morgan Library Collection, MLC 1613, are mentioned the formulae Rîm-Sin 8 and 9.

⁹¹ Var: *ká-gal*.

⁹² Var: *šàg* omitted.

⁹³ Var: *Maš-gan-šabra*.

⁹⁴ Var: *mu-dú-a*.

⁹⁵ Var: *kaskal-gid*; the reading *kaskal-gid* has been retained here, instead of *danna* as in the formula for Gungunu 19 because of the fact that three texts are written *kaskal-gid-di*.

⁹⁶ Var: *mu-un-si-ga*, *mu-si-ig-ga*, *mu-si-ga*, *mu-un-si-ig*.

Formula abridged *mu ká-gal-a min-a-bi šàg Maš-gan-šabra* *mu-un-dú-a* or *mu ká-gal-a min-a-bi Maš-gan-šabra*.

⁹⁷ Most of the texts omit *dRi-im-dSin lugal-e*.

⁹⁸ Var: *šàg* omitted.

⁹⁹ Var: *Uruma*^{ki}, or *ba-dú* inserted after *Uruma*^{ki}.

¹⁰⁰ Var: Determinative *ki* inserted in *AO* 6363; *šàg Ê-dNin-mar-ki* omitted *Langdon Babyl* vii p. 45 e.

¹⁰¹ Var: *mu-dú-a*.

Formula abridged *mu ê dEn-ki šàg Uruma*^{ki}(-ma) *ba-dú*.

RUL 201; *YBC* 4417, 4418, 5378, 5449, 5848, 6198, 6231, 6980, 7028, 7191; *AO* 7025 III: 5-6; *Warka* 76(?),¹⁰² 77, 93; Langdon *Babyl* vii p. 45 e, p. 48 d; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 46, 58 = Poebel *HGT* 88, 80 = Poebel *HGT* 84; Ni 434 cited *RA* viii p. 84 note 3; Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 276 k; Th-D *RA* xv p. 26 *AO* 6367, 6369, 6377.

10. *mu* ^d*Ri-im-dSin* *lugal-e*¹⁰³ *íd* Year Rím-Sin dug the Lagash canal
^{Šir-bur-la}^{ki104} *zag a-ab-ba* to the sea.
^{šù}¹⁰⁵ *mu-un-ba-al-lá*¹⁰⁶

RUL 136, 142, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191; *YBC* 5309, 5788, 6214, 6215, 6570, 6636, 6729, 7093, 8729, 8745; *AO* 7025 III: 7; Th-D *RA* xv p. 27 *AO* 6370, 6371, 6372; Langdon *Babyl* vii p. 48 e; Poebel *HGT* 87; Pinches *PSBA* xxxix p. 70 pl. viii 22.

11. *mu* ^{bád-gal}¹⁰⁷ ^{uru}^{ki108} *Gar-ra-* Year he built the great wall of the
^{dBabbar}¹⁰⁹ ^{gú} ^{íd}*Buranun-na*¹¹⁰ city Ishkun-Shamash on the
^{ba-dú}¹¹¹ bank of the Euphrates.

RUL 132, 145, 146, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 208; *YBC* 5585, 6207, 7276, 7277, 7309; *AO* 7025 III: 8; *Warka* 50 = Mei *ABP* 34, *Warka* 90, 97; Th-D *RA* xv pp. 27-28 *AO* 6364, 6365.

- 12a. *mu* *uš-sa bád uru*^{ki} *Gar-ra-* Year after he built the wall of
^{dBabbar} *ba-dú* Ishkun-Shamash.

RUL 231.

- 12b. *mu* 2 *urudu alam sub*¹¹²-*bí*¹¹³ Year he brought into the temple of
^{Ri-im-dSin} ^{lugal}¹¹⁴ ^é ^d*Babbar-* Shamash two praying statues
^{šù} ^{i-ni-in-tu-ri}¹¹⁵ of Rím-Sin, the king.

RUL 200; *YBC* 5754, 6646, 7074; *AO* 7025 III: 9-10; *Warka* 5, 6, 15, 16; Langdon *Babyl* vii p. 45 e.

¹⁰² In *Warka* 76 the name of the city looks more like that of Larsa than that of Ur; if Larsa is intended, the formula would be a variant of Rím-Sin 4, as Thureau-Dangin says, *RA* xv p. 27.

¹⁰³ Most texts omit *dRi-im-dSin lugal-e*.

¹⁰⁴ Var: *Šir-bur-la*.

¹⁰⁵ Var: *a-ab-šù*.

¹⁰⁶ Var: *mu-ba-al-lá, mu-un-ba-al-la, mu-ba-lá, mu-ba-al, mu-un-ba-lá, mu-un-ba-al, ba-ba-al*.

¹⁰⁷ Var: *gal* omitted.

¹⁰⁸ Var: *uru*ki omitted.

¹⁰⁹ Var: *dBabbar-gar-ra*.

¹¹⁰ Var: *gú* *íd**Buranun-na* omitted.

¹¹¹ Var: *mu-un-dú-a, mu-dú-a*, or the verb omitted entirely.

¹¹² Written *KA* for *KA* with *KU* inserted.

¹¹³ Var: *sub-sub-bí*, or *sub-bí* frequently inserted after Rím-Sin instead of before it.

¹¹⁴ Var: *lugal* omitted.

¹¹⁵ Var: *i-ni-tu-ri, in-tu-ri*.

13. *mu nin-dingir* ^d*IM šàg IM*^{ki} Year he invested the high priestess
*ba-hun-gá*¹¹⁶ of the god *IM* in *IM*^{ki}.
RUL 232; *YBC* 5854, 6224, 7194, 7711; *AO* 7025 III: 11.
- 14a. *mu uš-sa nin-dingir* ^d*IM šàg* Year after he invested the high
IM^{ki} *ba-hun-gá* priestess of the god *IM* in *IM*^{ki}.
RUL 233; *YBC* 4995.
- 14b. *mu bád-gal*¹¹⁷ *uru*^{ki118} *Iš-ku-* Year he built the great wall of
*un-dNé-urú-gal*¹¹⁹ *ba-dú*¹²⁰ Ishkun-Nergal.
RUL 234, 235; *YBC* 5360, 5575, 5587, 6206, 6221, 7267; *AO* 7025 III: 12; *Warka*
 88; *Figulla VS* xiii 57; *Th-D RA* xv p. 28 *AO* 6388, 6389.
15. *mu ugnim Unug*^{ki} *Ī-si-in*^{ki} *DIN-* Year he smote with his weapon
TIR-KI Ra-bi-qum Su-ti-um- Erech, Isin, Babylon, Rabi-
*ma*¹²¹ *ù Warad-NE-NE lugal* qum, Sutium, and Warad-NE-
Unug^{ki} *gištukul ba-an-sìg*¹²² NE, king of Erech.
RUL 141, 147; *AO* 7025 III: 13-15; *Johns PSBA* xxxii p. 276 h; *Th-D RA* xv p. 29
AO 7034.
16. *mu Ka-íd-da*¹²³ *ù uru*¹²⁴ *Na-za-* Year when with his mighty weapon
*rum*¹²⁵ *gištukul kal-ga-ni-ta*¹²⁶ he took Ka-ida (= *Pî-nârâti*)
*in-dib-ba*¹²⁷ and the city *Nazarum*.
RUL 236, 237, 238; *YBC* 4437(?), 5364, 5832, 5850, 5852, 6182, 6202, 7034, 7201(?),
 8009; *AO* 7025 III: 16; *Warka* 94; *Johns PSBA* xxxii p. 277 l; *Th-D RA* xv p. 29
AO 6374, 6394.

¹¹⁶ The Louvre prism, *AO* 7025, preserves very slight traces of this formula, so that it can be identified for the first time from Yale tablets.

¹¹⁷ Var: *gal* omitted.

¹¹⁸ Var: *uruki* omitted.

¹¹⁹ Var: *Gar-ra-dNé-urú-gal, dNé-urú-gal-gar-ra*.

¹²⁰ Var: *mu-un-dú-a*.

¹²¹ Var: *Su-ti-umki, Su-tu-umki*.

¹²² Var: *ba-sìg*.

Formula abbreviated *mu ugnim Unugki Ī-si-inki DIN-TIR-KI gištukul ba-an-sìg* and *mu ugnim Unugki gištukul ba-sìg*. The fact that Warad-NE-NE, king of Erech, known from various texts dated in his reign (e. g., *YBC* 6768; *Th-D VAB* I p. 238, text *AO* 3744, unpublished, and a tablet in the private possession of Scheil—cf. *OLZ* viii 351—) was reigning in the fifteenth year of Rîm-Sin is shown for the first time by the Yale tablets which give the full formula for this year.

¹²³ Var: *Ka-íd-daki, Ka-íd-daki meš, Ka-íd-dameš ki, Ka-íd-dazun, uruki Ka-íd-da, Ka-íd-dameš*. This variation may be due to the fact that the city was probably called by its Semitic name, *Pî-nârâtîm*.

¹²⁴ Var: *uruki*.

¹²⁵ Var: *Na-za-ru-um*.

¹²⁶ Var: *kal-ga; gištukul kal-ga-ni-ta* omitted by most texts.

¹²⁷ Var: *ba-an-dib, ba-an-dib*.

Formula abbreviated *mu Ka-íd-da in-dib-ba*, or *mu Ka-íd-da ba-gul*.

17. *mu id Edin-na id he-gál-la*¹²⁸ Year he dug to the sea the canal of
*zag a-ab-ba-šù*¹²⁹ *mu-un-ba-al-*
*lá*¹³⁰ the Plain, the canal of abun-
 dance.
RUL 239, 240, 241; *YBC* 5765, 6188, 6191, 6192, 6195, 6210, 6211, 6213, 6217, 6595,
 6827, 7036, 7216, 7715, 7902, 7907, 7908; *AO* 7025 III: 17; *Figulla VS* xiii 59; *Th-D*
RA xv p. 30 *AO* 6373, 6385, 6391, 7035.
18. *mu uru*^{ki131} *Im-gur-dBil-gi*^{ki132} Year when with the mighty weapon
ù uru^{ki131} *Zi-ib-na-tum*^{ki133} given by Ellil he took the city
gištukul kal-ga dEn-lil mu-un-
*na-an-sum-ma-ta*¹³⁴ *in-dib-*
*ba*¹³⁵ Imgur-Gibil and the city Zib-
 natum.
RUL 107; *YBC* 6172, 6203, 7312, 7698; *AO* 7025 III: 18-19; *Warka* 96, 99; *Figulla*
VS xiii 94, 95; *Th-D RA* xv pp. 30-31 *AO* 6358, 6766.
19. *mu Ê-šù-dZuen-na*^{ki132} *ù Ū-zar-* Year when with the mighty weapon
pa-ra^{ki136} *gištukul kal-ga dEn-*
*lil mu-un-na-an-sum-ma-ta*¹³⁴ given by Ellil he took Bît-
*in-dib*¹³⁷ *ba* Gimil-Sin and Uzarpara.
RUL 243, 252; *YBC* 5561, 6837, 7268, 8629; *AO* 7025 III: 20-21; *Th-D RA* xv
 p. 31 *AO* 6395; cf. *RFH* 39 under U t.
20. *mu id Idigna id dingir-ri-e-ne* Year he dug to the sea the Tigris,
*nam-he-túm*¹³⁸ *zag a-ab-ba-šù*
*mu-ba-al-lá*¹³⁹ the river of the gods, which
 brings abundance.
RUL 244, 245; *YBC* 5737, 5744, 5761, 5770, 5806, 5851, 5853, 6422, 6637, 6648,
 6649, 6650, 6651, 7212, 7246; *AO* 7025 III: 22; *Warka* 20, 21 = *Mei ABP* 44;
Langdon Babyl vii p. 45 g.
21. *mu Ki-sur-ra*^{ki140} *Ararma*^{ki} Year he took Kisurra for Larsa.
- ¹²⁸ Var: *he-gál*.
¹²⁹ Var: *zag a-ab-ba-šù* omitted.
¹³⁰ Var: *mu-ba-al-lá*.
¹³¹ Var: *uru*; or *uruki* omitted.
¹³² Var: the determinative *ki* omitted.
¹³³ Var: *Zi-ib-na-a-tumki*, *Zi-ib-na-tum*.
¹³⁴ Var: *gištukul kal-ga dEn-lil mu-un-na-an-sum-ma-ta* usually omitted, or only *gištukul*
kal-ga included.
¹³⁵ Var: *in-dib*, *ba-an-dib*, *ba-dib-ba(?)*.
¹³⁶ Var: *Ū-za-ar-pa-raki*, *Ū-za-ar-bar-raki*.
¹³⁷ Var: *dib*.
¹³⁸ Var: *nam-he-túm* omitted.
¹³⁹ Var: *mu-un-ba-al-lá*, *mu-un-ba-lá*, *mu-ba-al*, *mu-ba-al-la*, *mu-un-ba-al*.
 Formula abbreviated *mu id Idigna mu-ba-al*.
¹⁴⁰ Var: the determinative *ki* omitted; *šâg* occasionally inserted.

šù¹⁴¹ *ba-dib-ba*¹⁴² ù *gištukul*
*kal-ga-ni-ta*¹⁴³ *dEn-lil mu-un-*
*na-sum-ma-ta*¹⁴⁴ *Bád*^{ki145} *ba-*
*hul-a*¹⁴⁶

and with the mighty weapon
 given by Ellil he devastated
 Dûrum.

RUL 203, 204; *YBC* 3266, 5148, 5572, 5760, 5763, 5803, 6261, 7583, 8074; *AO* 7025 III: 23-24; *Th-D RA* xv p. 32 *AO* 6359; *Warka* 17, 18 = *Mei ABP* 108; *Langdon Babyl* vii p. 45 d; *Figulla VS* xiii 60, 61.

22. *mu gištukul kal-ga dEn-lil mu-*
*na-an-sum-ma-ta*¹⁴⁷ *Unug*^{ki} *ga*
mu-un-hul-a erim á-tah-bi
*šú-ni*¹⁴⁸ *sá-bi-in-dug-ga ugu*
nam-lù gal-bi šú-gar mu-gar-
*ra*¹⁴⁹

Year when by the mighty weapon
 given by Ellil he devastated
 Erech, his hand seized the
 soldiers its defence, for the
 people of that city he estab-
 lished mercy. (Or perhaps
 "upon the people of that city
 he laid tribute.")

RUL 79; *YBC* 5041, 5569, 6151, 6176, 7257; *AO* 7025 III: 25-27; *Th-D RA* xv p. 32 *AO* 7046; See *Scheil RA* xii p. 200, No. 4.

23. *mu dug-ga zi-da Ana*¹⁵⁰ *dEn-lil*
*dEn-ki-ga-ta id ul-á-ú-a-ta*¹⁵¹
*mu-bi nu sà-a*¹⁵² *síb Ri-im-*
*dSin mu-un-ba-al-lá*¹⁵³ *id EL-*
la^{153a} *mu-bi bi-in-sà-a uru*^{ki}

Year when by the righteous com-
 mand of Anu, Ellil, and Enki,
 the shepherd Rim-Sin dug the
 canal which from ancient days
 had had no name, called its

¹⁴¹ Var: *Ararmaki(-ma)*; *-šù* or *Ararmaki-šù* frequently omitted.

¹⁴² Var: *ba-an-dib* (or *dib*), *mu-un-na-kùr-ra* "he bound, added"; occasionally no verb here.

¹⁴³ Var: *kal-ga*.

¹⁴⁴ Var: *mu-na-sum*, *mu-na-sum-ma-ta*, *mu-un-na-an-sum-ma-ta*; in *RUL* 203 the formula ends with this word.

¹⁴⁵ Var: *Bád-dingirki* = *Dûr-ilu* in *Warka* 18.

¹⁴⁶ Var: *ba-hul*, *ba-an-hul-a*, *mu-un-hul-a*, *mu-na-hul-a*, *mu-hul* . . .

Formula abbreviated *mu Ki-sur-raki ba-an-dib ù Bádki mu-un-hul-a* (*AO* 6359 B); *mu Ki-sur-ra ù Bádki ba-an-dib* (*YBC* 8074); *mu Ki-sur-raki ba-an-dib* (*Warka* 17); *mu Ki-sur-ra* (*Figulla VS* xiii 61).

¹⁴⁷ Var: *mu-un-na-sum-ma-ta*, *mu-na-sum-ma-ta*, *mu-na-an-sum-a-ta*.

¹⁴⁸ Var: *šú-ni-a*.

¹⁴⁹ Var: *mu-un-gar-ra*.

Formula abbreviated *mu Unugki ba-dib-ba*.

¹⁵⁰ *Ana* is omitted in the contracts; included only in the prism, *AO* 7025, in which phrases are habitually altered to be identical with other similar formulae.

¹⁵¹ Var: *ul-a-ta*.

¹⁵² Written *NAD-a* in *RUL* 220.

¹⁵³ Var: *mu-ba-al*, *mu-un-ba-al*.

^{153a} Var: *EL*.

*áš-áš-bi-šù¹⁵⁴ gan dagal-la bí-
in-tah-e¹⁵⁵*

name the Shining canal, for
all his cities added wide arable
fields.

RUL 217, 220; *YBC* 5045, 6986, 7248, 7255, 7264, 8386; *AO* 7025 III: 28-32; *Poebel BE* vi(2) 5; *Th-D RA* xv p. 33 *AO* 6424; *Grant SCL* Smith 266, 269.

24. *mu dug¹⁵⁶ Ana dEn-lil dEn-ki-
ga-ta idBurannun-na¹⁵⁷ ti-igi-
da¹⁵⁸ azag-ga dNannar-ge¹⁵⁹
x-túm¹⁶⁰ Ê-kúr-šù¹⁶¹ éš nam-
ti-la-gè síb zid dRi-im-dSín-e¹⁶²
ki Unug^{ki}-ga¹⁶³ zag a-ab-ba-
šù¹⁶⁴ mu-un-ba-al-la¹⁶⁵ gú-bi-ta
gan dagal-la bí-in-tah-e¹⁶⁶
a-da¹⁶⁷ uru Uruma^{ki}(-ma)-
šù¹⁶⁸ im-mi-in-gar-ra¹⁶⁹*

Year when by the command of
Anu, Ellil, and Enki, the right-
eous shepherd Rîm-Sin dug
from Ereeh to the sea the
Euphrates, the shining ves-
sel (?) of Nannar, which brings
. . . to Êkur, the dwelling
of life; from its bank wide
arable fields he added; abund-
ant water for Ur he provided.

RUL 149, 150; *YBC* 3384, 5855, 6042, 6154, 6223, 6294, 6992; *AO* 7025 III: 33-39; *Poebel BE* vi(2) 4; *Ni* 2002, cited *RA* viii p. 84 note 3; *Warka* 106; *Langdon Baby!* vii p. 45 f; *Th-D RA* xv p. 33 *AO* 7045.

25. *mu dug-ga Ana dEn-lil dEn-ki-
ga-ta id Maš-tab-ba¹⁷⁰ a-nag¹⁷¹*

Year when by the command of
Anu, Ellil, and Enki, Rîm-Sin,

¹⁵⁴ Supplied from Yale texts.

¹⁵⁵ Formula abbreviated *mu dug-ga zi-da dEn-lil dEn-ki-ga-ta id El-la mu-un-ba-al-lá. mu dRi-im-dSín lugal id El mu-ba-al*, and *mu id El mu-un-ba-al*.

¹⁵⁶ Var: *KA-bar-ra*.

¹⁵⁷ Var: *Bu-ra-na*.

¹⁵⁸ Var: *ti-ki-da*. See *Th-D RA* xv p. 34; he does not translate, and the translation of *tigida* given here is only conjectural.

¹⁵⁹ Var: *dNannar-ta*.

¹⁶⁰ Var: *du* in *RUL* 149: 10.

¹⁶¹ Var: *Ê-kúr, Ê-kúr-ra*.

¹⁶² Var: *Ri-im-dSín*.

¹⁶³ Wrongly read *Ararma* by *Th-D RA* xv p. 33, from a mutilated text. Var: *Unug-a-KU*.

¹⁶⁴ Var: *a-ab-šù*.

¹⁶⁵ Var: *mu-ba-al-la, mu-ba-al, mu-ba-lá, ba-ba-al*.

¹⁶⁶ *Gú-bi . . . bí-in-tah-e*: this clause expanded in *AO* 7025 and 7045 A to *gú-bi agar-gal-gal-la im-ta-é-a gan zid bí-in-dagal-la-a*, of equivalent meaning. *RUL* 150 gives *i-im-ta-bal(?)* instead of *bí-in-tah-e*.

¹⁶⁷ Var: *a-dúg* "good water."

¹⁶⁸ Var: *Urumaki-šù*.

¹⁶⁹ Var: *i-im-mi-gar-ra, i-mi-gar-ra*.

Formula abbreviated in many ways, the shortest being *mu idBurannun-na mu-ba-lá*.

¹⁷⁰ Var: *Maš-tab-ba-g[é]*.

¹⁷¹ Written *KA*.

*uku dagal-la-šù gál-la gú
sá¹⁷²-a-bi he-gál ^dAšnan gar-
gar-ra¹⁷³ sīb zid ^dRi-im-^dSin¹⁷⁴
lù¹⁷⁵ igi-gál tug ba-an-da-bi¹⁷⁶
dirig-ga zag a-ab-ba-šù mu-
un-ba-al-lá¹⁷⁷ [ag]ar-áš-áš-bi
gan-zid-dé-eš bí-in-tu-ri¹⁷⁸*

the man who possesses insight,
whose wisdom is surpassing,
dug to the sea the Mashtabba
canal, which provides drinking
water for numerous people,
whose favorable bank furnishes
abundance of grain(?); all
its land to arable fields he
turned.

RUL 221, 222, 223: 2-5; *YBC* 3264, 3293, 4494, 5043; *Warka* 86; Scheil *RA* xii p. 199; *AO* 7025 III: 40-46; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 32 = Poebel *HGT* 90, 36 = *HGT* 91, 79 = *HGT* 89; Figulla *VS* xiii 98.

26. *mu á-mah Ana ^dEn-líl ^dEn-ki-
ga-ta uru^{ki179} Dam-qi-ì-lí-šú
á-dam zag-šú-dib-bi¹⁸⁰ Í-si-
in^{ki}-ka¹⁸¹ sīb zid ^dRi-im-^dSin
in-dib-ba¹⁸² . . . -ra lù . . .
Ararma^{ki}(-ma)-šù bí-in-tu-ri
[u]d ul-a-ta ù-ma-a-ni mu-un-
gub-ba¹⁸³*

Year when by the exalted power of
Anu, Ellil, and Enki, the right-
eous shepherd Rím-Sin took
the city of Damiq-ilishu, the
inhabitants . . . of Isin,
brought into Larsa . . . ,
established forever his victory.

RUL 223: 7-10; *YBC* 3296, 5377, 5720, 5742, 7307, 7786, 8685; *AO* 7025 III: 47-51; *Warka* 23; Th-D *RA* VIII p. 82 *AO* 5478; Scheil *RA* xii p. 200 No. 3; Langdon *Babyl* vii p. 45 a; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 14, 17, 48, 49; Th-D *RA* xv p. 35 *AO* 6360.

27. *mu dug zid¹⁸⁴ Ana ^dEn-líl ^dEn-
ki-ga-ta íd ul-ta ba-ra gál-la*

Year when the righteous command
of Anu, Ellil, and Enki, the

¹⁷² The sign seems to be Ba *W* No. 143. See *DI S GI* pp. 230, 242. *RUL* 222 gives only *sá-bi* or *si-a-bi*. Perhaps the idea of fertility is suggested by "favorable." The Yale texts give clearly *gú* for the sign read *BI*(?) by Th-D *RA* xv p. 35, and probably *bi* for the sign read by him *GÚ*(?). See Scheil's copy, *RA* xii p. 199.

¹⁷³ Var: *gar-gar, gar-gar-ra-ám*.

¹⁷⁴ Var: *dRi-im-dSin-e*.

¹⁷⁵ *RUL* 222 gives *lù* instead of *nun* supplied by Th-D *RA* xv p. 8.

¹⁷⁶ Var: *banda-bi*.

¹⁷⁷ Var: *mu-ba-al, mu-ba-lá, mu-ba-al-lá, ba-ba-al*.

¹⁷⁸ Formula abbreviated in many ways, the shortest being *mu íd Maš-tab-ba mu-ba-al*.

¹⁷⁹ Var: *uru*.

¹⁸⁰ Var: *zag-šú-bi; zag-šú-ba*.

¹⁸¹ Var: *Í-si-in-na-ka, Í-si-in-na, Í-si-inki*.

¹⁸² Var: *ba-an-dib, in-dib-ba, mu-un-dib-ba, mu-dib-ba, mu-un-dib, mu-dib-bi, mu-un-dib-bi*.

¹⁸³ Formula abbreviated in many ways, the shortest being *mu uruki Dam-qi-ì-lí-šú ba-an-dib*.

¹⁸⁴ Both *RUL* 242 and Figulla *VS* xiii 99 give *dug zid* instead of *dug-ga* supplied by Th-D *RA* xv p. 8.

h̄c-gál-túm Arama^{ki}(-ma)-šù
síb zid ^dRi-im-^dSin mu-un-ba-
al-lá¹⁸⁵ id Nig-si-sá mu-ni bí-
in-sà-a . . . [gá|l-la mu-bi
PA¹⁸⁶-bí-in-é-a¹⁸⁷

righteous shepherd Rím-Sin dug a canal which from ancient days had not existed, which brings abundance to Larsa; named it the Canal of Justice, and forever made his name shine forth.

RUL 138, 229, 230, 242; YBC 5261; AO 7025 III: 52-56; Chiera UMBS viii(1) 33 = Poebel HGT 85, 35(?), 42 = HGT 86; Scheil RA xii p. 200 No. 5; Figulla FS xiii 99.

28. *mu dug Ana ^dEn-lil ^dEn-ki-ga-*
ta e id KA-NUN-DI ul-ta
ba-ra si-ga gan(?) g^v¹⁸⁸ dagal-
la gan zid nu gál-la ^dRi-im-
^dSin síb gš-tug kúr-gal-la igi
a-ab-ba-šù uku dagal uru
in-si-ga . . . [gan-dagal]-la
im-ta-é-a¹⁸⁹

Year when by the command of Anu, Ellil, and Enki, Rím-Sin, the obedient shepherd, from (?) the great mountain to the sea constructed the irrigation ditch(es) of the canal KA-NUN-DI, which had never been constructed, so that for a wide area(?) there had not been arable land, for(?) the numerous people of the city; . . . wide fields he made extend.

RUL 246, 247, 248; YBC 3282, 4211, 4249, 5165, 6777; AO 7025 III: 57-62; Chiera UMBS viii(1) 51; Th-D RA xv pp. 35-36 AO 6402.

29. *mu dug-ta Ana ^dEn-lil ^dEn-ki-*
ga-ta Zar-bí-lum^{ki} gan(?)
gú(?) -ka¹⁹⁰ ud-na-me bád nu
mu-un-đú-a síb gi-na Ri-im-

Year when by the command of Anu, Ellil, and Enki, the faithful shepherd Rím-Sin built the wall of Zarbilum, a region of

¹⁸⁵ Var: *mu-ba-al-lá, mu-ba-al, ba-ba-al*.

¹⁸⁶ DI S GI p. 209 suggests *had* as a possible reading for PA.

¹⁸⁷ Formula abbreviated in various ways, of two principal groups: *mu dug zid Ana ^dEn-lil ^dEn-ki-ga-ta id ul-ta ba-ra gál-la*, and *mu id Nig-si-sá mu-ba-al-lá*.

¹⁸⁸ *gi* = land. DI S GI p. 86.

¹⁸⁹ AN-DU is used as a variant of *é*.

Formula abbreviated in various ways, the shortest form being *mu e id KA-NUN-DI in-si-ga*.

¹⁹⁰ The writing of the last three signs looks more like *GIS-QAR* (or *GÚ*)-KA than anything else. The last is shown by several Yale tablets to be certainly *ka*, not *saq*, as it is read by Th-D RA xv p. 9 etc. *uru-gú-saq* "the important city" is tempting, but does not seem to agree with the signs in the texts. My translation "a region of the border" is merely conjectural. *GIS-GÚ* = *makātu* "pillar(?), wall(?)" (Mei 2031), is also possible.

*dŠin*¹⁹¹ *bád-bi mu-un-dú-a*¹⁹²
uku dagal-la-bi ki-bi-šù bí-in-
gé-á ki-tuš ne-ḥa im-mi-in-
*tuš*¹⁹³

the border(?) whose wall had never been built; reestablished its numerous people in their place; made them dwell in a dwelling of peace.

RUL 224; YBC 3286, 3356, 4998, 5098, 5160, 6243, 6389; AO 7025 III: 63-IV: 2; Warka 87, 95; Chiera UMBS viii(1) 55, 74; Figulla VS xiii 93, 96, 97; Th-D RA xv p. 36 AO 6366, 6765.

30a. *mu uš-sa dug-ta Ana dEn-lil*
dEn-ki-ga-ta Zar-bí-lum^{ki}
gan(?) -gú(?) -ka ud-na-me
bád nu mu-un-dú-a síb gi-na
Ri-im-dŠin bád-bi mu-un-dú-a

Year after, by the command of Anu, Ellil, and Enki, the faithful shepherd Rím-Sin built the wall of Zarbilum, a region of the border(?), whose wall had never been built.

RUL 225; YBC 6829, 7269; Chiera UMBS viii(1) 60.¹⁹⁴

30b. *mu á kal-ga*¹⁹⁵ *Ana dEn-lil*
dEn-ki-ga-ta Du-un-nu-um^{ki196}
uru^{ki} *sag-mah ĩ-si-in*^{ki-na-ka}¹⁹⁷
*síb gi-na*¹⁹⁸ *Ri-im-dŠin*¹⁹⁹ *ud*
*áš-ám*²⁰⁰ *in-dib-ba erim nam-*
*gub-bí*²⁰¹ *.šú-ni sá*²⁰² *bí-i[n-*
dug-ga] nam-lù gál-bi ki-tuš-
*bi nu mu-un-kur-ra*²⁰³

Year when by the mighty power of Anu, Ellil, and Enki, the faithful shepherd Rím-Sin in one day took Dunum, the principal city of Isin, his hand seized the soldiers its protection, the people of that city he did not remove from the place of their dwelling.

RUL 218, 219; YBC 3301, 4484, 5248, 5391, 6144; AO 7025 IV: 3-7; Chiera UMBS viii(1) 69; Scheil RA xii p. 200 No. 2; Th-D RA xv p. 37 AO 6393.

¹⁹¹ Var: *dRi-im-dŠin* (?).

¹⁹² Var: *mu-un-dú, mu-dú-a*.

¹⁹³ Formula variously abbreviated, the shortest form being *mu bád Zar-bí-lum*^{ki} or *mu uru*^{ki} *Zar-bí-lum*^{ki}.

¹⁹⁴ Chiera 69 abbreviated *mu uš-sa uru Zar-bí-lum mu-dú-a*.

¹⁹⁵ RUL 218 gives *á kal-ga* instead of *dug-ga* supplied by Th-D RA xv p. 9 on the basis of AO 6393 which has *dug*.

¹⁹⁶ Var: *Du-un-nu-um*.

¹⁹⁷ Var: *ĩ-si-in-na-ka*.

¹⁹⁸ Var: *zid*.

¹⁹⁹ Var: *dRi-im-dŠin*.

²⁰⁰ Var: *áš-a*.

²⁰¹ Var: *ne-ra*. Perhaps it is the equivalent of *ne-ru* = *erim*, D1 S Gl p. 33.

²⁰² RUL 218: 45 has *sá* instead of *šù* of AO 7025 IV: 6. It seems reasonable, accordingly, to complete the phrase *sá-bí-i[n-dug-ga]* on the analogy of the formula for Rím-Sin 22, instead of *bí-i[n-gar-ra]*.

²⁰³ The formula is variously abbreviated, the simplest forms so far found being *mu bád Du-un-nu-um*^{ki} *in-dib-ba*, or *mu Du-nu-um*^{ki} *gal-a mu-dib-ba*.

31a. *mu uš-sa uru^{ki} Du-un-nu-um* Year after he took Dunum, . . .
 . . . *Ī-si-in-na^{ki} ba-an-dib* of Isin.
 Th-D *RA* xv p. 37 AO 6387.

31b. *mu gisttukul-mah Ana dEn-lil* Year when by the exalted weapon
dEn-ki-ga-ta Ī-si-in^{ki}204 uru²⁰⁵ of Anu, Ellil, and Enki, the
nam-lugal-la ù á-dam áš-áš²⁰⁶ righteous shepherd Rim-Sin
a-na-me-a-bi²⁰⁷ sīb zid²⁰⁸ dRi- took Isin, the royal city, with
im-dSin^{208a} in-dib-ba^{208b} ugu all its inhabitants, as many as
uku dagal-bi šú nam-ti-la in- there were: over its numerous
gar-ra mu nam-lugal-bi du-rí- people he established the power
šú^{208c} bi-in-é^{208d} of life; he made go forth for-
 ever the name of his kingship.

RUL 139; AO 7025 IV: 8-13; IV *R* 36, 4 and 5; King *LIH* p. 228 note Bu 91-5-9, 2466; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 30, 41, 61, 62, 67, 68, 77; Figulla *VS* xiii 62, 63, 64, 65; Ni 215,²⁰⁹ 290,²⁰⁹ 431,²¹⁰ 1690,²¹⁰ 1925²⁰⁹; AO 6767 unpub.²⁰⁹

32. *mu ki-2 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba²¹¹* Second year (of the era in which)
 he took Isin.

RUL 83; YBC 4229, 4270, 4384, 4307, 4481, 4831, 4843; Langdon *Babyl* vii p. 45 a; AO 7025 IV: 14-19; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 45, 70, 71, 77; Figulla *VS* xiii 66, 67, 68, 70(?); Ni 1494,²¹² 1687, 1689,²¹² 1692,²¹⁴ 1694-1700,²¹⁴ 1704,²¹⁴ 1706,²¹² 1707,²¹⁴ 1709-1711,²¹⁴ 1714-1716²¹⁴, 1719,²¹³ 1720,²¹⁴ 1725,²¹³ 1728,²¹³ 1733²¹³; Th-D *RA* xv p. 38 AO 6761.

²⁰⁴ Var: *RUL* 139 has the form *I-si-in-ki*. See the note to *RUL* 3, under the formula for Sin-idinnam a. Other var: *Ī-si-in-naki*, *Ī-si-in-na*, *Ī-si-in*.

²⁰⁵ Var: *uru-ki*.

²⁰⁶ Var: *áš-áš-bi*.

²⁰⁷ Var: *a-na-me-é*, *a-na-me-bi*, *a-na-a-bi*.

²⁰⁸ Var: *gi-na*.

^{208a} Var: *Ri-im-dSin*.

^{208b} Var: *ba-an-dib*, *ba-dib-ba*, *in-dib-ba-a*, *mu-un-dib-ba*, also *dib(KU)* instead of *dib(LU)*.

^{208c} Var: *du-ri-eš*.

^{208d} Var: *bi-in-é-a*, *bi-ná-a*.

²⁰⁹ Th-D *RA* xv p. 37.

²¹⁰ Lindl *BA* iv pp. 338 ff.

²¹¹ The conventionalized formula used for this and the succeeding years of the Isin era is that used in AO 7025 for the years of the era beginning with the fourth, while in AO 7025 the formulae for the second and the third years of the era are written as fully as the first year, the second being called *mu uš-sa* etc, and the third *mu uš-sa-bi* etc. Full forms were occasionally used in business documents also for the later years of the era, the only one that is as full as the form on the prism for the first three years, however, that has yet been found on a published tablet being in *RUL* 106, for the eighth year of the era, though on the many documents of the era which have been published the formula is abbreviated or altered in almost every conceivable way.

Besides the phrases for the second and the third years of the era already stated,

33. *mu ki-3 ĩ-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Third year (of the era in which)
he took Isin.
RUL 95 (?); AO 7025 IV: 20-25; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 57, 66; Figulla *VS* xiii 71, 72; Ni 933,²¹⁴ 1701.²¹⁴
34. *mu ki-4 ĩ-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Fourth year (of the era in which)
he took Isin.
RUL 249; AO 7025 IV: 26; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 50; Ni 752,²¹⁴ 1693,²¹⁴ 1718.²¹⁴
35. *mu ki-5 ĩ-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Fifth year (of the era in which) he
took Isin.
RUL 205; AO 7025 IV: 27; *Warka* 105; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 78; Ni 1702.²¹⁴
36. *mu ki-6 ĩ-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Sixth year (of the era in which)
he took Isin.
Warka 9 = Mei *ABP* 41, 10; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 29; Figulla *VS* xiii 73; Scheil
RA xii p. 116; AO 7025 IV: 28.
37. *mu ki-7 ĩ-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Seventh year (of the era in which)
he took Isin.
Warka 107²¹⁵; Figulla *VS* xiii 74, 75, 76, 77; AO 7025 IV: 29; Scheil *RA* xii p. 201;
Grant *SCL* Smith 273.
38. *mu ki-8 ĩ-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Eighth year (of the era in which)
he took Isin.
RUL 106; IV *R* 36, 9; AO 7025 IV: 30; *Warka* 24; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 56;
Figulla *VS* xiii 78.
39. *mu ki-9 ĩ-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Ninth year (of the era in which)
he took Isin.
AO 7025 IV: 31; Th-D *LC* 232; Brit. Mus. 33280²¹⁶; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 25;
Figulla *VS* xiii 79.
40. *mu ki-10 ĩ-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Tenth year (of the era in which)
he took Isin.

various other ways of expressing the position of the year in the era were employed by the scribes; e. g.,

<i>mu uš-sa-bi ki-3</i>	<i>mu uš-sa x-kam-ma</i>	<i>mu ki-x uš-sa</i>
<i>mu uš-sa ki-x</i>	<i>mu uš-sa ki-x-kam</i>	<i>mu ki-x-kam-ma</i>
<i>mu uš-sa x-kam</i>	<i>mu uš-sa ki-x-kam-ma</i>	<i>mu x-kam</i>

and for the years up to the sixth *mu uš-sa-x-bi* in Yale texts (Cf. *RUL* 205, 249). It seemed best to group all these variants and to make no reference to them in connection with the individual years to which they happen to belong.

²¹² Th-D *RA* xv p. 38, note 61 and footnote 1.

²¹³ Th-D *RA* xv p. 38, note 61 and footnote 2.

²¹⁴ Lindl *BA* iv pp. 338 ff.

²¹⁵ See Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) p. 76, notes 3 and 4.

²¹⁶ See Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) p. 77, 9.

- AO 7025 IV : 32; Langdon *PSBA* xxxiv pp. 109 ff. No. viii; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 43; Figulla *VS* xiii 70a(9), 80.
41. *mu ki-11 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Eleventh year (of the era in which)
AO 7025 IV : 33; Poebel *BE* vi(2) 6. he took Isin.
42. *mu ki-12 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twelfth year (of the era in which)
AO 7025 IV : 34; Figulla *VS* xiii 81. he took Isin.
43. *mu ki-13 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Thirteenth year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 35; *Warka* 13, 14. which) he took Isin.
44. *mu ki-14 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Fourteenth year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 36; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 38. which) he took Isin.
45. *mu ki-15 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Fifteenth year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 37; Figulla *VS* xiii 82, 83; Waterman *AJSL* xxix p. 197 (Bu. 91-5-9, 752).²¹⁷ which) he took Isin.
46. *mu ki-16 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Sixteenth year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 38; Langdon *PSBA* xxxiv pp. 109 ff. Nos. vi, ix, x; Figulla *VS* xiii 84, 85. which) he took Isin.
47. *mu ki-17 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Seventeenth year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 39; Waterman *AJSL* xxix p. 153 (Bu. 91-5-9, 868).²¹⁷ which) he took Isin.
48. *mu ki-18 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Eighteenth year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 40; IV R 36, 11; *Warka* 7, 8; Poebel *BE* vi(2) 7. which) he took Isin.
49. *mu ki-19 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Nineteenth year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 41; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 44; Figulla *VS* xiii 86. which) he took Isin.
50. *mu ki-20 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twentieth year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 42; Langdon *PSBA* xxxiv pp. 109 ff. No. vii; Figulla *VS* xiii 87, 88, 89. which) he took Isin.
51. *mu ki-21 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twenty-first year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 43; Scheil *RT* xix 44. which) he took Isin.
52. *mu ki-22 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twenty-second year (of the era in
AO 7025 IV : 44; Poebel *BE* vi(2) 8; Figulla *VS* xiii 90; Ni 1708.²¹⁴ which) he took Isin.

²¹⁷ It is possible that these texts, the formulae of which read *mu 15-kam* and *mu 17-kam*(?), are not of the Isin era, because all the other texts published by Waterman in his two articles in *AJSL* are either of the First Dynasty of Babylon or of Immerum, the latter being probably a king of Sippar. Yet in the period of the First Dynasty no other era of fifteen or more years is known other than that after the capture of Isin.

53. *mu ki-23 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twenty-third year (of the era in which) he took Isin.
AO 7025 IV: 45; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 72; Ni 1717.²¹⁴
54. *mu ki-24 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twenty-fourth year (of the era in which) he took Isin.
AO 7025 IV: 46; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 59.
55. *mu ki-25 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twenty-fifth year (of the era in which) he took Isin.
AO 7025 IV: 47; Poebel *BE* vi(2) 9.
56. *mu ki-26 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twenty-sixth year (of the era in which) he took Isin.
AO 7025 IV: 48; Langdon *PSEA* xxxiv pp. 109 ff. No. v; Ni 642,²¹⁴ 1688.²¹⁴
57. *mu ki-27 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twenty-seventh year (of the era in which) he took Isin.
AO 7025 IV: 49; Ni 1591.²¹⁴
58. *mu ki-28 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twenty-eighth year (of the era in which) he took Isin.
AO 7025 IV: 50; *Warka* 19.
59. *mu ki-29 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Twenty-ninth year (of the era in which) he took Isin.
AO 7025 IV: 51; *Warka* 19, 82; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 31.
60. *mu ki-30 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Thirtieth year (of the era in which) he took Isin.
AO 7025 IV: 52; Figulla *VS* xiii 91, 92; Scheil *BT* xxi 125.
61. *mu ki-31 Ī-si-in^{ki} in-dib-ba* Thirty-first year (of the era in which) he took Isin.
RUL 206; YBC 5552, 7082; AO 7025 IV: 53.

Incomplete dates of the Isin era:

CT vi pl. 24; Chiera *UMBS* viii(1) 40, 47; Figulla *VS* xiii 101; *Warka* 104(?).

Rîm-Sin II

- a. *mu dRi-im-dSin lugal* (First) year of Rîm-Sin, the king.
AO 4323.²¹⁸

²¹⁸ *Nouvelles Fouilles de Tello* p. 195, and Th-D *LC* 233. See Th-D *RA* xv pp. 42-44, 51. The determinative for god before the name Rîm-Sin is not convincing evidence for assigning texts to a Rîm-Sin II, unless accompanied by other evidence, because of the variation in writing the name of the first Rîm-Sin. See *RUL* 107, dated in the eighteenth year of Rîm-Sin I, where the king's name is written in the oath formula *Ri-im-Sin(EŠ)*, and note the fact that in the documents from Nippur (See especially Poebel *BE* vi 2), the regular form is *dRi-im-dSin*, from the very beginning of the reign. Though no tablets from Senkereh have yet been published which use the determinative for god before the name of Rîm-Sin earlier than the twenty-third year of his reign, a text from Mugheir (*RUL* 103) in the Yale Collection is dated *mu dRi-im-dSin lugal*. Inasmuch as the latest date among the one hundred and thirty-six Yale tablets from Mugheir is the eighth year of the Isin era, while the Mugheir tablets include several of Sin-iqîsham and Šili-*IM*, together with a large number

- b. *mu* ^d*Ri-im-dSin* *lugal* *Uruma*^{ki}
ki-edin-šû bi-in-gar
 Pinches *PSBA* xxxix p. 56 and Pl. iv 17. Year Rîm-Sin, the king, established
 Ur (as the capital ?) for the
 land of the plain.
- c. *mu* ^d*Ri-im-dSin* *lugal* ^d*Nin-*
maḥ-e ê Keš^{ki219} *temen-an-*
*ki*²²⁰ *-bi-da-ta nam-lugal uku-*
kiš-gál-la-šû gal-bi-ta ba-an-
î[l]-la lù-kur lù-ḥul-lî kúr-
*kúr-šû gab-bi nu gé-a*²²¹
 Year Rîm-Sin, the king, whom, in
 the temple of Kesh, the *temen*
 of heaven and of earth, the
 goddess Nin-maḥ raised to the
 sovereignty of all the people,
 did not drive back the wicked
 enemies into their countries.
RUL 226, 227; *YBC* 5767, 5846, 7043, 7159; *Warka* 11, 12, 22; *Mei ABP* 1; Pinches
PSBA xxxix p. 68 and Pl. viii 21.

Unidentified Formulae, probably of the Larsa Dynasty

a. See Warad-Sin a.

b. See Sin-idinnam a.

- c. *mu unu Ê-babbar-ra ba-dû*²²²
RUL 38: 3, 75. Year he built the dwelling Ê-bab-
 bar.
- d(= c + 1).²²³ *mu ugnim DIN-*
TIR-KI ^{giš}*tukul ba-an-sìg*
RUL 38: 5 and date. Year he smote with his weapon the
 army of Babylon.

of Warad-Sin, *RUL* 103 is probably from the reign of Rîm-Sin I, and the determinative for god was probably in use at Ur as well as Nippur from the beginning of the reign of Rîm-Sin I. Thureau-Dangin's arguments for the existence of a second Rîm-Sin, however, seem convincing, and the three formulae lettered a, b, and c are therefore given here as belonging to Rîm-Sin II. The criteria for determining to which Rîm-Sin a given tablet of the first year of the reign belongs must in any case be of the same nature as those which Thureau-Dangin himself uses in determining the position of AO 4323 (See *RA* xv p. 43), not merely the way of writing the name of the king. (Note also *mRim(AM)-dSin(EŠ)* in *King Chronicles Concerning Early Babylonian Kings* vol. II p. 123 ll. 9, 15.)

²¹⁹ In *RUL* 226 *Keški* has *DU* inserted in the usual sign, the usual form being found in *Warka* 12.

²²⁰ *RUL* 226 has here a sign which looks more like *ud* than *ki*, though probably *ki* is intended.

²²¹ Formula abbreviated *mu dRi-im-dSin lugal lù-kur lù ḥul-gál*, or simply *mu lù-kur lù ḥul-gál*.

²²² This may possibly be a date of Sin-idinnam. Cf. references to Sin-idinnam's building Ê-babbar in his cones. (Th-D *VAB* I pp. 208-211; texts published *DI BA* I 301 ff; Lenormant *Choix de Textes* No. 6, and *IV R* 36 No. 2; *CT* xxi 30, 30215.)

²²³ *RUL* 38 contains two date formulae, those given here as c and d. Accordingly d is for the year after c.

- e. *mu ugnim uru Al-gu-um* ^{giš}*tu-*
kul [*ba-an-sàg*] Year [he smote] with his weapon
the army of the city Algum.
RUL 17.
- f. *mu bád-gal Ararma*^{ki}(-*ma*)²²⁴
*ba-dú*²²⁵ *ù 1 alam kù-bab-*
*bar*²²⁶ *ù 1 alam guškin*²²⁷ *ê*
*dBabbar-šù*²²⁸ *i-ni-tu-ri*²²⁹ Year he built the great wall of
Larsa and brought into the
temple of Shamash one silver
statue and one golden statue.
RUL 13, 21, 23, 35, 37, 40, 41, 64, 69, 74, 80a, 86, 92, 100, 109a, 148; YBC 4235b,
4792, 4853; Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 235 RFH 25a.
- g(= f + 1). *mu uš-sa alam guš-*
kin ê dBabbar-šù i-ni-tu-ri Year after he brought a golden
statue into the temple of
Shamash.
RUL 45.
- h. *mu* ^{giš}*gu-za ê dNannar* Year (he brought) a throne (into)
the temple of Nannar.
Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 223 RFH 5,²³⁰ p. 241 RFH 33.
- i. *mu hisal-mah* ^d*Babbar šàg* Year he built the lofty temple plat-
UNU^{ki}-*ma ba-dú*²³¹ form of Shamash in Erech (?).
RUL 22, 39.
- j. *mu* ^{giš}*gu-za zag-bi-uš urudu* Year he brought into the temple of

²²⁴ Var: *Ararmaki*.²²⁵ Var: *ba-dú* omitted.²²⁶ Var: *šú-dū-a* inserted.²²⁷ Var: *ù 1 alam guškin* omitted.²²⁸ Var: *ê dBabbar-ra, ê dBabbar*.²²⁹ Var: *i-ni-in-tu-ri, i-ni-in-tu, i-ni-in-tu-ra, tu-ri*.

The texts here listed are dated by formulae which are of three groups:

- a. The complete formula as given above.
- b. *mu bád-gal Ararmaki ba-dú*.
- c. *mu alam guškin ê dBabbar-šù i-ni-in-tu-ri*.

For convenience they have been grouped together above, though it is possible that they represent two or even three different years. The letters a or b at the right of the numbers in the list indicate to which group each text belongs. The texts without a letter belong to group c. Some of these texts, possibly all of them, may belong to the reign of Sin-iqīsham. Cf. Sin-iqīsham b, c.

²³⁰ The formula of RFH 5 is read by Meek *mu gu-za sangu-uš*. This reading may be correct.

²³¹ The name of the city in both of these texts is written *UNUki-ma*. The sign *UNU* of course is the sign for Erech, yet the overhanging *ma* suggests that probably *UD* was omitted by the scribe before *UNU*, and that the city referred to was *UD-UNUki*, Larsa, making these tablets of the year Warad-Sin c.

- ur-mah min(?) -a-bi ê dInnina* Ishtar a throne with two(?)
in-ni-tu-ri bronze lions at its sides.
 See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 281.²³²
- k(= j + 1.) *mu uš-sa zag-bi-uš* Year after he brought into the tem-
ur-mah min(?) -a-bi ê dInni- ple of Ishtar (a throne with)
na-šù i-ni-in-tu-ra two(?) lions at its sides.
 See Johns *PSBA* xxxii p. 281.²³²
- l. *mu id dSin-i-mi . . . mu-ba-al* Year he dug the canal Sin-imi . . .
Warka 92.
- m. *mu gis^{is}gu-za dEn-lil mu-un-dim-* Year he made the throne of Ellil.
ma
 Langdon *Babyl* vii p. 48 b.
- n. *mu uš-sa urudu alam 4-bi ê* Year after he made four bronze
dBabbar-šù ba-dim statues for the temple of
 Th-D *LC* 58.²³³ Shamash.
- o. *mu Du-nu-um . . . mu-dú* Year he built Dunum . . .
 Th-D *LC* 55.²³⁴
- p. *mu En-te-na id he-gál mu-ba-* Year he dug Entena, the canal of
*al*²³⁵ abundance.
 Th-D *RA* xv p. 39 e AO 6383.
- q. *mu dNu-muš-da*^{236d} *Nam-ra-at* Year he made (statues of) Nu-
^{236d} *Lugal-A-wa-ak*²³⁷ *ba-an-* mushda, Namrat, (and) Lugal-

²³² Johns gives the two formulae listed here as j and k with other formulae which he says are of Immerum or Nûr-IM. Judging by the oath formulae which mention him, Immerum was probably a king of Sippar. The oath of *CT* iv 50a, *mu dšamaš ù Im-me-ru-um mu dMarduk ù Su-mu-la-ilu* indicates that the patron god of Immerum's city was Shamash, as Marduk was the patron of Babylon, Sumu-la-ilu's capital; i. e., that Immerum was king of either Larsa or Sippar. But the oaths which mention both Immerum and Sippar (Cf., e. g., the oath of *VS* viii 4, 5, by Shamash, Aia, Sippar, and Immerum, the gods of Sippar and the city itself) indicate that his seat was at Sippar rather than Larsa. The dates j and k are included in the list because they may belong to the Larsa Dynasty. Cf. the formula for Sumu-ilu 3, of which this may possibly be a variant.

²³³ See Th-D *RA* xv pp. 38-39 a.

²³⁴ See Th-D *RA* xv p. 39 b.

²³⁵ It is possible, in view of the great variation in the writing of the sign *edin-na* in the large number of Yale tablets dated in the seventeenth year of Rim-Sin, that this formula is for that year, *id* having been omitted by a mistake of the scribe.

²³⁶ Var: a single vertical wedge is inserted in one text before *dNam-ra-at* and one before *dLugal-A-wa-ak*. Perhaps this means "one" statue, though it may be a determinative before the name.

²³⁷ Var: *dLugal-A-wa-akki*.

- dìm-mc-eš Ka-zal-lu^{ki}-šù²³⁸* Awak. (and) brought them
i-ni-in-tu-ri²³⁹ into Kazallu.
 Th-D *RA* xv pp. 39-40 f AO 6382, 6386.
- r. *mu^{id} Idigna ba-ba-al giššú-nir* Year he dug the Tigris, and brought
gal guškin ê^d Babbar-šù i-ni- into the temple of Shamash a
in-tu-ri²⁴⁰ large golden emblem.
 Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 225 RFH 8 (See p. 217).
- s. *mu^{giššú-nir kal-ga ê^d Nannar-šù}* Year he brought a precious emblem
i-ni-in-tu-ri²⁴¹ into the temple of Nannar.
 Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 240 RFH 32, p. 241 RFH 34.
- t. *mu Lugal-^d Zuen-na ba-an-dib²⁴²* Year he took Sharru-Sin.
 Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 243 RFH 39.
- u. *mu ugnim . . .²⁴³ gištukul* Year he smote with his weapon the
ba-an-sìg army . . .
 Meek *AJSL* xxxiii p. 233 RFH 22, p. 242 RFH 38.

²³⁸ Var: *Ka-zalki-lu-šù*.

²³⁹ Var: *i-ni-in-tu-tu*.

²⁴⁰ This may be a formula of Sin-idinnam. Cf. his reference to digging the Tigris in a cone published *DI BA* I 301 ff, translated Th-D *VAB* I pp. 208, 209.

²⁴¹ The formula of RFH 32 reads *mu šù-nir kal-ga ê^d Nannar*; that of RFH 34 is read by Meek *mu giššú-nir-ra kalag ê^d Gašan-ki-gal i-ni-in-tu-ri*.

²⁴² Cf. the formulae for Sumu-ilu 5 and Rîm-Sin 19. This formula, read by Meek *mu lugal Nipruki ba-an-dib*, is not exactly like either of the other formulae.

²⁴³ Meek leaves this formula undeciphered. His copies do not look like any other known formula of the dynasty which has to do with an army. (Cf. Gungunu 19; Abisârê 9; Sumu-ilu 4, 11-13, 22; Sin-idinnam a; Warad-Sin a; Rîm-Sin 15, 16, 22; U d, e.) The signs in his copy of this formula look more like *GIS-(?) -KA-A-KI* than anything else.

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