



**"Unpublished Economic Texts from
Ur III Dynastic Period"**

**Lecturer: Hussein Mohammed Ridha Al-
Hummeri**

**University of Thi-Qar\ College of Archaeology
Department of Archaeology and Ancient Culture**

Email: hussien@utq.edu.iq

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period"

Lecturer: Hussein Mohammed Ridha Al- Hummeri

Abstract:

The economic texts are considered as one of the most important documents that reflect the condition of economic for society, the Ur III dynastic period (2112-2004 B.C) regards the greatest period that provides important documents to study the economic a social conditions of that period, this research studied four unpublished cuneiform texts belong to Iraqi Museum, but their location and reference are unknown, all of them had date formula, two of them belong to Šul-gi (2094-2047 B.C), the second king of Ur III dynasty, the rest two belong to Šū-Suen (2037-2029 B.C), the fourth king of this dynasty, since the origin of these texts doesn't have determined, we studied the names of the months that were scribed in most of them and tried to determine their regions, these text approximately in good condition, two of these texts had a damage cylinder seal imprints.

"نصوص اقتصادية غير منشورة من عصر سلالة اور الثالثة"

المخلص:

النصوص الاقتصادية تعتبر واحدة من اهم الوثائق التي تعكس حالة المجتمع الاقتصادية، يعتبر عصر سلالة اور الثالثة (2112-2004 ق.م) اكثر عصر زودنا بوثائق مهمة لدراسة حالة المجتمع الاقتصادية والاجتماعية لتلك المدة، هذا البحث يدرس اربعة نصوص غير منشورة تنتمي الى المتحف العراقي لكن موقعهم ومصدرهم غير معروف، جميعهم يمتلكون صيغة تاريخية، نصاب منهم يعود الى مدة حكم الملك شولغي (2094-2047 ق.م) الملك الثاني لسلالة اور الثالثة، الاثنان المتبقيان تعود الى مدة حكم الملك شو-سين (2037-2029 ق.م) الملك الرابع لهذه السلالة، ولان اصل النصوص غير محدد لذلك قمنا بدراسة اسماء الاشهر المدونة على معظمهم و حاولنا تحديد منطقتهم، هذه النصوص في حالة جيدة تقريباً واثنان منهم يحتويان على طبقات اختام تالفة.

Key words:

Cuneiform, Sumerian, text, Ur III, receipt, barley, seed, oar, oil,

1. Contents of the texts:

1.1. Text (1): (IM.239097): It is a receipt of barley from property inside (field of) Ugir, this place or field was mentioned in a text belongs to Umma (mod. Tell Jokha), the text dated back to the eighth year from the reign of Šul-gi, the second king of Ur when the Magur-boat of Ninlil was caulked, the date formula doesn't have the month name so we couldn't determine the origin of the text but we suppose it belongs to Umma (Jokha) according to name of the field or place that mentioned above, the text in good condition and doesn't have a cylinder seal imprint.

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

1.2. Text (2): (IM.212683): It is a receipt of seed grain as fodder which was received from incoming deliveries and regular offering, the text dated back to the tenth year from the reign of Šul-gi when the royal mountain-house (the palace) was built, the month that scribed on this text found in months calendars for the following cities: Adab, Irisagrig/ Āl-Šarrākī, Girsu (mod. Tello), Ur (mod. Tell Muqayyar), Puzur-iš Dagan (mod. Drehem), and Umma (mod. Jokha), so it is hard to determine the origin of this text. the text has damage on the left side of the reverse, and it has also a damaged cylinder seal imprint.

1.3. Text (3): (IM.206562): It is a delivery of oars, it dated back to the fifth year of the reign of the king Šū-Suen, the fourth king of Ur when he built the *Amurru* wall called *muriq-tidnim*, the month that scribed on this text found in months' calendar for Iri-saġrig \ Āl-Šarrākī, and the merchant Tūram-ilī archive's calendar, so the text perhaps belongs to this city, the text unfortunately had broken from the bottom that made some line missing and doesn't have a cylinder seal imprint.

1.4. Text (4): (IM.214341): It is a receipt of good-quality oil and lard by the messenger, it dated back to the seventh year from the reign of Šū-Suen when the land of *Zabšali* was destroyed, the month that scribed on this text is found in months' calendar of Umma (mod. Jokha), so we suggest that the text belong to this city, the text had broken on the top before made repair to it, the text had damage in somewhere of the reverse and has a damaged cylinder seal imprint.

2. The translation, Transliteration and vocabularies explanation

2.1.1. Text (1)

Details of the text:

Museum's number: IM.239097

Dimensions: 5.2 * 4.1 * 2.0 cm

Subject: receipt of barley

Date formula: 8th year of reign of the king Šul-gi

Transliteration:

Obv.

10.2.3.0 še.gur

Lú-gi-na

3.2.3.0 Û-amar-ba-aš

4.2.3.0 ^dDa-mu-gal

5-

5.1.2.1 Engar-zi

3.2.0.0 Lú-^dNanna

2.2.0.0 tu-ra-am ì-lí

Rev.

2.1.0.0 Ur-éš-dam

Obv.

Translation:

10(gur) 2(pi) 3(bán) of barley

Lugina

3(gur) 2(pi) 3(bán) (to)

Uamarbaš

4(gur) 2(pi) 3(bán) (to)

Damugal

5-

5(gur) 1(pi) 2(bán) 1(sìla) (to)

Engarzi

3(gur) 2(pi) (to) Lu-Nanna

2(gur) 2(pi) (to) Turam-ili

Rev.

2(gur) 1(pi) (to) Urešdam

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

	5.0.0.0 Lú- ^d Suen		5(gur) (to) Lu-Suen
10-	š <u>.n</u> íg <u>in</u> 36.1.3.0 š <u>e</u> .gur	10-	total is 36 gur 1(pi) 3(bán) of barley
	níg šà U.gir ^{ki}		property inside (field of) Ugir
	mu má.gur ₈ maḥ ba.		year (that) the high <i>Magur</i> - boat was caulked
	ab.du ₈		

2.1.2. Vocabularies explanation:

2.1.2.1. "še" (Akk. *še'um* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 169), means "barley".

2.1.2.2. "gur" (Akk. *kurru* Civil, M., & Others, (CAD), K, (1971), p. 564: b), It is a unit of a measure for grain equivalent to (300 liters) nowadays.

2.1.2.3. "š.nígin" (Akk. *napharu* Von Soden, W., (AHw), (1955), p.737a), means "total, sum".

2.1.2.4. "níg" (Akk. *bušu* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 50b), means "property, goods".

2.1.2.5. "šà" (Akk. *libbu* Civil, M., & others, (CAD), L, (1973), p. 167), means "inside (for inner part) of an area".

2.1.2.6. "U.gir^{ki}" it a name for a field that mentioned in text belong to Umma (mod. Tell Jokha) dated back to the king Ibbi-^dSin, (CDLI, No: P464309).

2.1.2.7. "mu" (Akk. *šattum* Borger, R., (ZL), Band 305, (2004), p. 266), means "year".

2.1.2.8. "má.gur₈" (Akk. *makūru, makurru* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 192), means "boat".

2.1.2.9. "maḥ" (Akk. *šīru* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 61), means "high".

2.1.2.10. "ba.ab.du₈" (Akk. *ippaḥi (peḥû)* Biggs, R. D., & Others, (CAD), P, (2005), p. 315) a Sumerian verb in the passive form, it means (it was caulked).

3.2.1. Text (2)

Details of the text:

Museum's number: IM.212683

Dimensions: 5.0 * 3.8 * 1.7 cm

Subject: receipt of seed grain as fodder

Date formula: the year 10th of the reign of the king Šul-gi

	Transliteration:		Translation
Obv.		Obv.	

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period"

	20+[x] še.numun gur mur.gu ₄ ba.rí.ga mu.túm ta		20+[x] gur seed fodder (by measure of) Bariga incoming deliveries
5- Rev.	6.0.2.0 gur ba.an sá.du ₁₁ ta [ki] A-zi-a ta [x]-ša-ḥa-am [šu].ba.an.ti é.àm <i>ma-la</i>	5- Rev.	6 gur 2(bán) (by measure of) bán regular offering [from] Azia to [x]-šaham received temple is full
10-	B L A N K [iti]ezem] dŠul-gi [mu] é ḥur.[sag] ba.dù	10-	B L A N K month festival of Šulgi year (that) mountain house was built

3.2.2. Explanation of vocabularies:

3.2.2.1. "še.numun" (Akk. *zēru* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 446b), means "seed".

3.2.2.2. "gur" (Akk. *kurrum* Civil, M., & Others, (CAD), K, (1971), p. 564: b), a Sumerian unit for barley measure, it equals (300 liter) for weight nowadays.

3.2.2.3. "mur.gu₄" (Akk. *imrû* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 129a), means "fodder", in many texts from Girsu (mod. Tello) which date to the Ur III period (2100-200 B.C), these texts were drawn up just prior to sowing as a mean of calculating the quantities of seed to be expended in cultivating the state field, fodder required for the draught animal pulling the plough, fodder for animals too young to be put to work yet, and wage for workers (Potts, D.T., (1997), p. 59).

3.2.2.4. "ba.rí.ga" (Akk. *parsiktu* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 43), a measure of capacity, mostly used for grain, (Biggs, R. D., & Others, (CAD), P, (2005), p. 192), it's also mentioned in Umma (mod. Tell Jokha) and Ur (mod. Tell Muqayyar), with this form "gi¹ba.rí.ga" (Sigrist, M., & Ozaki T., (BPOA), Vol 2, (2006), No: 2529,1; Legrain, L., (UET), Vol. 3, (1947), No: 847,5), which it was made from reeds, another type from Girsu (mod. Tello) is "giš²ba.rí.ga" (Snell, D.C., (MVN), Vol. 9, (1979), No: 18,2,11), which it was made from wood.

3.2.2.5. "mu.túm" (Akk. *šūrubtu* Brinkman, J, A., & Others, (CAD), (1992), Š/3, p. 370), means "incoming deliveries".

3.2.2.6. "ba.an" (Akk. *sūtum* Von Soden, W., (AHw), (1955), p. 1064), a measuring container, it equals (10 liter) for weight nowadays, another form which is common of this measure which it was made from wood is "giš.bán", "giš.ba.an" (Brinkman, J., & Others, (CAD), S, (1984), p. 420).

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

3.2.2.7. "sá.du₁₁" (Akk. *sattukku* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 205), means "regular offering", there are several translations for this term such as "sá-di" (Sallaberger, W., (LMSZ), (2006), p. 565), "sá-sag", "sá-dug₄" (Brinkman, J., & Others, (CAD), S, (1984), p. 198 ff).

3.2.2.8. "ki.....ta" (Akk. *ištu.....ana* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 99), a Sumerian preposition means "from.....to".

3.2.2.9. "šū.ba.an.ti" (Akk. *illeqqi (leqû)*) Civil, M., & Others, (CAD), L, (1973), p. 131: a), a Sumerian compound verb in the passive form, it means (it was received).

3.2.2.10. "é.àm *ma-la*", a term means "temple is full" (Gelb, I., & Others, (CAD), B, (1965), p. 282), "é" (Akk. *bītum* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 46a), means "temple, house", "àm", is verb to be, "*ma-la*" an Akkadian word means "everything that, as much as, full" (Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 192).

3.2.2.11. "iti^{ti} ezem^d šul-gi", a name of 6th month of Adab, 7th month of Irisagrig/ Āl-Šarrākī, Girsu (Tello), Tūram-ilī archive's calendars, 8th month of Ur (Tell Al Mugayyer) and Puzur-iš Dagan (Drehem) calendars, 10th month of Umma (Jokha) calendar (Sallaberger, W., (1993), Teil 1, p. 7-11), "iti" (Akk. (*w*)*arḫu* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 21: b), means "month", "ezem" (Akk. *isinnu* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 105), means "festival", "šul-gi" name of the second king of Ur.

3.2.2.12. "é ḫur.sag" a Sumerian term means "mountain house" (Frayne, D., (RIME), (1997), Vol 3/2, 1,2,3).

3.2.2.13. "ba.dù" (Akk. *ibbani (banû)* Gelb, I., & Others, (CAD), B, (1965), p. 83, a Sumerian verb in the passive form, it means (it was built).

4.3.1. Text (3)

Details of the text:

Museum's number: IM.206562

Dimensions: 4.0 * 3.7 * 1.6 cm

Subject: delivery of oars

Date formula: 5th year of the reign of the king Šū-Suen

Transliteration:

Obv.

7^{giš} gisal

Ur-niġar^{ġar}

180+20^{giš} gisal

Lugal-ḫé-gál

5.

120+50+7^{giš} gisal

kal-[x]

some lines are broken

Rev.

some lines are broken

Translation:

Obv.

7 oars

Ur-niġarġar

200 oars

Lugal-ḫegal

5.

177 oars

Kal-[x]

some lines are broken

Rev.

some lines are broken

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

10.	60+30+8 < ^{giš} gisal> Lú-ḫi-[x] 60+50+8 < ^{giš} gisal> Lú-dingir-ra 120 < ^{giš} gisal> A-a-kal-la 60+8 < ^{giš} gisal> Lú-ga 60 < ^{giš} gisal> Ba-an-sa ₆ š.u.nigin 1200+9+40 ^{giš} gisal lú tir.ra.ke ₄ .ne mu.túm	10.	98 <oars> Luhi-[x] 118 <oars> Lu-dingir-ra 120 <oars> Aakalla 68 <oars> Luga 60 <oars> Bānsa total 1249 oars forester(s) incoming deliveries
Lo.edge	iti níg ^d En-líl-lá! 15. mu ús.sa bàd Mar.tu ba.dù	Lo.edge	month of Enlil 15. year (that) after wall of Martu was built

4.3.2. Vocabularies explanation:

4.3.2.1. "^{giš}gisal" (Akk. *gišallu* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 125), means "oar".

4.3.2.2. "lú tir.ra.ke₄.ne", "lú tir" a Sumerian profession name means "forester" (Owen, D., Nisaba 15, Vol 1, (2013), p. 445), "ra.ke₄.ne" it is an agglutinative case composes from [r (last consonant sound) +ak (genitive sign) +e.ne (plural sign)].

4.3.2.3. "iti níg^dEn-líl-lá" a name of 8th month of Tūram-ilī archive and Iri-saḡrig \ Āl-Šarrākī calendars (Owen, D., Nisaba 15, Vol 1, (2013), p. 73; Sallaberger, W., Teil 1, (1993), p. 11), "dEn-líl" name of god who is one of the most important gods in Mesopotamia pantheon, the great center of the cult of him was the temple "é.kur which it means "mountain house"(Black, J., & Green, A., (1992), p. 76) , "lá" it is an agglutinative case composes from [l (last consonant sound) +ak (genitive sign)].

4.3.2.4. "ús.sa" (Akk. *emēdu* Von Soden, W., (AHw), (1955), p. 211), means "follow, after".

4.3.2.5. "bàd" (Akk. *dūru* Borger, R., (ZL), (2004) p. 308), means "stronghold, wall".

5.4.1. Text (4)

Details of the text:

Museum's number: IM.214341

Dimensions: 3.7 * 3.5 * 1.1 cm

Subject: receipt of good-quality oil and lard

Date formula: 7th year of reign of the king Šū-Suen

Transliteration:

Obv.

0.1.1.3 sìla ì.sag

Translation:

Obv.

1(pi) 1(ban) 3 sìla good-quality
oil

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

	Ur ₄ -da-šè 0.0.0.2 sìla ì.šáh é.sukal		Urdaše 2 sìla lard (to) secretary's house
Rev.		Rev.	
5-	ud 18.kam it ^{id} Dumu-zi ki lugal-níg-lagar-e ta lú.[kiĝ].gi ₄ [a]	5-	day 18 th (of) monthDumu-zi from Lugal-níg-lagar-e messenger
	B L A N K		B L A N K
10-	mu ma.da [Za-ab]> ša-li ^{ki} ba.ḫul	10-	year (that) land Zāb-šali ^{city} has destroyed

5.4.2. Vocabularies explanation:

5.4.2.1. "sìla" (Akk. *qû / qa* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 290a), A Sumerian unit for measurement, it equals (1 liter) for weight nowadays.

5.4.2.2. ì.sag" (Akk. *rūštu* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 127), means "best oil".

5.4.2.3. "ì.šáh" (Akk. *nāḫu* Borger, R., (ZL), (2004), p. 324), means "pig's fat, lard".

5.4.2.4. "é.sukal" a Sumerian term means "secretary's house" (Owen, D., Nisaba 15, Vol 1, (2013), p. 371).

5.4.2.5. "ud" (Akk. *ūmum* Foxvog, D., (2009), p. 56), means "day".

5.4.2.6. "kam" a Sumerian sign to covert the number to ordinal number (Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 183).

5.4.2.7. "it^{id}Dumu.zi" a name of 12th month of Umma (Jokha) (Sallaberger, W., Teil 1, (1993), p. 10), "d^dDumu.zi" name of the shepherd god who worshipped at Uruk as husband of Inanna, he is also worshipped in Bad-tibira, Dumuzi was originally worshipped at a village near Lagaš, in Early Dynastic Lagaš the sixth month of the year was named after the festival of Dumuzi, and in a later north Mesopotamia calendar one of the months is called Dumuzi, the fourth month of standard Babylonian calendar was called *Du'ūzu* or *Dūzu* and *Tammuz* is still used in Iraq as the name for July (Black, J., & Green, A., (1992), p. 72,73).

5.4.2.8. "lú.kiĝ.gi₄.a" another transliteration of this term is "lú.kin.gi₄.a" (Akk. *mār šipri* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p.199 a; Owen, D., Nisaba 15, Vol, 1, (2013), p. 444) a profession name means "messenger".

5.4.2.9. "ma.da" (Akk. *mātu* Civil, M.& Others, (CAD), M/1, (1977), p. 414), means "land".

5.4.2.10. "Za-ab-ša-li^{ki}" an Akkadian name for an Elamite city, it's located in west Lorestan in Khorramabad (Edzard, D., & Farber, G., (RGTC), Vol 2, (1974), p.243).

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

5.4.2.11. "ba.ḥul" (Akk. *šalputtu* Brinkman, J., & Others, (CAD), Š/1, (1989), p. 261; Schramm, W., (GAAL), Vol 4, (2003), p.73, a Sumerian verb in the passive form, it means (it was destroyed).

6. Study for complete personal names in the texts

6.1. "A-a-kal-la" (Text 3:9), "A-a" (Akk. *abu* Foxvog, D. A., (2009), p.2; Civil, M., & Others, (MSL), Vol. 12, (1960), p. 127) means "father", "kal" (Akk. *waqaru* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 433) means "esteem, respect", "la" it is an agglutinative case composes from [l (last consonant sound) +a (suffix of adjective)], the entire meaning of this name is "the esteemed father", (Owen, D., Nisaba 15, Vol 1, (2013), No: 422), In Old Babylonian period this name comes as "Abum waqar(um)" (Al- Janabe, Samraa Hameed Naef, (2006), No:19,5) or "Abu waqar" (Al Hummeri, Hussein Mohammed Ridha, (2016), No: 8,12).

6.2. "A-zi-a" (Text 2:6), (uncertain meaning), it mentioned in Irisaḡrig (Owen, D., Nisaba 15, Vol, 1, (2013), No: 1117), it is also name of god "A-zi-a" which is mentioned in texts from Umma (Jokha) (Verderame, L., Nisaba 23, (2009), No: 46), also as "Ur-A-zi-a" (Maekawa, K., (ASJ), Vol. 18, (1996), pl. 77, No: 10), and "lú-A-zi-a" (Dahl, J. L., (CUSAS), Vol. 39, (2019), No: 126).

6.3. "Engar-zi" (Text 1:5), "engar" (Akk. *ikkaru* Borger, R., (ZL), (2004), p. 264) means "farmer, ploughman", "zi, zi(d), zi.da" (Akk. *kīnu* Black, J., & others, (CDA), (2000), p.159) means "loyal, true, righteous", the entire meaning of this name is "the true farmer", we can compare this name with another personal name mentioned as "engar-zi-da" (Sigris, M., & Ozaki T., (BPOA), Vol 2, (2006), No: 2385,9), another transliteration for this personal name is "Apin-zi" it mentioned in Umma (Jokha) (CDLI, No: P412076), "apin, ^{<gi>}apin" (Akk. *epinu* Black, J., & others, (CDA), (2000), p.75) means "plough".

6.4. "Ba-an-sa₆" (Text 3:11), a personal name in verb form (Akk. *damāqu* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 165) means "beautiful, good", (Dahl, J. L., (CUSAS), Vol. 39, (2019), No: 141).

6.5. "Da-mu-gal" (Text 1:4), "Da-mu" a Sumerian deity, a god of healing, his name probably means "child", Damu was honoured at Isin, Larsa, Ur and perhaps Girsu, he is regarded as a son of the goddess Nininsina of Isin (Black, J., & others, (1992), p.57), "gal" (Akk. *rabû* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 157) means "big, great", the entire meaning of this name is "the great god Damu" this name mentioned in a seal dated back to Old Babylonian period (2000-1595 B.C) in Ur (Tell Muqayyar) that name came as "Da-mu-gal" see (CDLI Seals 012051; Frayne, Douglas R., (RIME), Vol. 4.01.07.2004, p. 73), another text dated back to the Old Babylonian period from unknown city this name came as "Da-mu-gal-zu" see (Sigris, M., & Ozaki T., (CUSAS), Vol. 40, (2019), No: 1948),

6.6. "Lú-dingir-ra" (Text 3:8), "lú" (Akk. *awīlu* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 151) means "man", "dingir" (Akk. *īlu* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 127b) means "god", "ra" it is an agglutinative case composes from [r (last consonant sound) +ak (genitive sign)], the entire meaning of this name is "the man of god", Owen, D., & Mayr, R. H., (CUSAS), Vol. 3, (2007), No: 1512).

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

6.7. "Lú-ga" (Text 3:10), (Akk. *lequ* Aljuboori, A. Y., (2016), p. 616) the entire meaning of this name is "thief, criminal", see (Pettinato, G., (MVN), Vol. 17, (1993), No: 55).

6.8. "Lú-gi-na" (Text 1:2), "gi-na" (Akk. *kīnu* Black, J., & others, *CDA*, (2000), p. 159) means "honest, loyal", the entire meaning of this name is "the honest man", Clarence E., Keiser, (BIN), Vol. 3, (1971), No: 270).

6.9. "Lú-^dSuen" (Text 1:9), "^dSuen" a Sumerian deity also called "Nanna(r)" and sometimes he was called by both names together, "Nanna-Suen", in Akkadian, Suen was later pronounced "Sîn" he was the moon god his main worship in Ur (Black, J., & Others, (1992), p. 135), the entire meaning of this name is "the man of the god Suen" see (Owen, D., Nisaba 15, Vol. 1, (2013), No: 41).

6.10. "Lugal-^hé-gál" (Text 3:4), "lugal" (Akk. *šarru* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 103) means "king", "^hé-gál" (Akk. *hengallu* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 113b), means "plenty", the entire meaning of this name is "the king of plenty" of the barley bushel" (Legrain, L., (UET), Vol. 3, (1947), No: 406).

6.11. "Lú-^dNanna" (Text 1:6), it is a common personal name the entire meaning of this name is "the man of the god Nanna" see (Clarence E., Keiser, (BIN), Vol. 3, (1971), No: 505).

6.12. "Lugal-níg-lagar-e" (Text 4:7), "lugal" (Akk. *bēlu* Foxvog, D. A., (2009), p. 35) means "owner", "níg-lagar" a Sumerian term for kind of measurement or bushel (Aljuboori, A. Y., (2016), p. 787), "e" a Sumerian vocabulary means "barley" (Aljuboori, A. Y., (2016), p. 262), the entire meaning of this name could be "the owner of the barley bushel" see (Oppenheim, L., (MVN), Vol 15, (1991), No: 156).

6.13. "tu-ra-am ì-lí" (Text 1:7), "tu-ra-am" an Akkadian imperative verb form the origin "tāru" which means "return" (Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p. 401), in addition to "am" is a suffix of ventiv means "(toward) me", "ì-lí" an Akkadian term consist of "ilum+i" which it is mean "my god", the entire meaning of this name is "my god return to me" see (Al-Janabi Jasim Abd Al-Amir, (2014), p. 116).

6.14. "Û-amar-ba-aš" (Text 1:3), (uncertain meaning), a similar personal name approximately mentioned in Puzriš-Dagan (Drehem) as "Û-amar-ba-šu" (Clarence E., Keiser, (BIN), Vol. 3, (1971), No: 342)

6.15. "Ur-ni^{gar}" (Text 3:2), (uncertain meaning) "ur" has many meanings such as it means "man, hero" (Akk. *eṭlu* Labat, R., (MDA), (1994), p. 235), or "dog" (Akk. *kalbu*), "lion" (Akk. *labbu*), "servant" (Aljuboori, A. Y., (2016), p. 1068,1069) "ni^{gar}" (Akk. *kummu* Civil, M., & Others, CAD, K, (1971), p. 533) means "cella, shrine", the entire meaning of this name could be "the servant of cella" see (Owen, D., Nisaba 15, Vol. 1, (2013), No: 579).

6.16. "Ur₄-da-šè" (Text 4:2), a rare personal name, we can compare with a name of god "^dNin-ur₄-da-šè" which is mentioned in another text from Umma (Jokha), Sollberger, E, (TCS), Vol. 1, (1966), No: 101).

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

6.17. "Ur-éš-dam" (Text 1:8), (uncertain meaning) "Ur.éš a Sumerian term means "dog" (Aljuboori, A. Y., (2016), p. 1072), "dam" (Akk. *aššatu*, *mutum* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p.29, 225b) a Sumerian word means "spouse, wife", the entire meaning of this name could be "the dog's spouse", another possibility of meaning for this name could be the following suggestion, since "ur" which has many meaning as above, "éš-dam" (Akk. *aštammu* Black, J., & Others, (CDA), (2000), p.29) means "tavern", the entire meaning of this name is "the man/ servant/ dog of tavern" Grégoire, J. P., (AAICAB), (1996), Vol. 1/2, pl. 167, No: 1975-298).

7. Photos and hand copies

Text (1)

Details of the text:

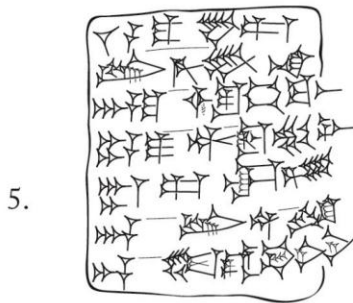
Museum's number: IM. 239097

Dimensions: 5.2 * 4.1 * 2.0 cm

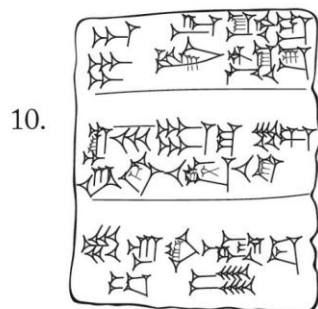
Subject: Receipt of barley

Date formula: 8th year of the reign of the king Šul-gi

Obv.



Rev.



1 cm

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

List of Abbreviations

Text (2)

Details of the text:

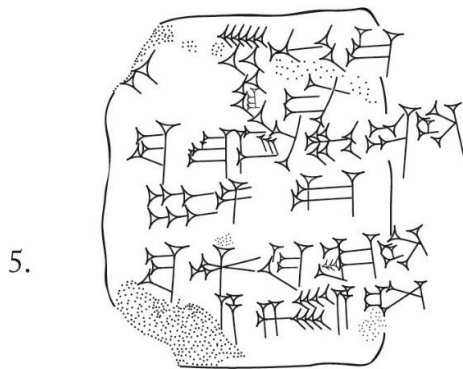
Museum's number: IM. 212683

Dimensions: 5.0 * 3.8 * 1.7 cm

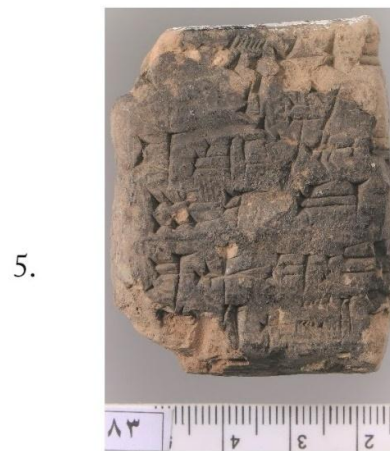
Subject: receipt of seed grain for fodder

Date formula: 10th of the reign of the king Šul-gi

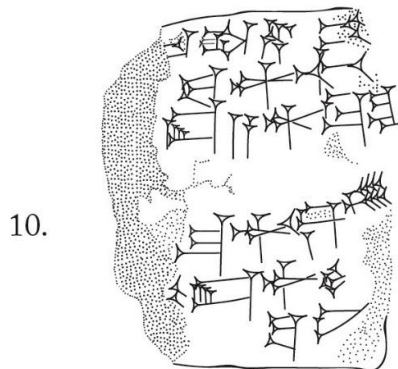
Obv.



Obv.



Rev.



Rev.



1 cm

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

Text (3)

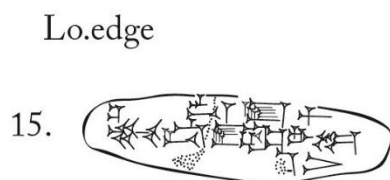
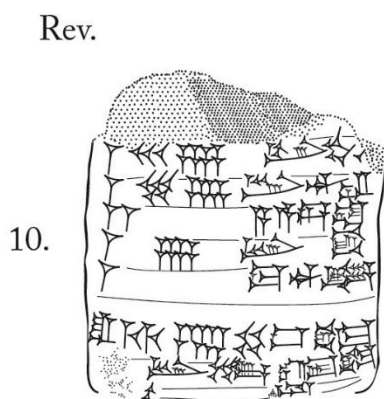
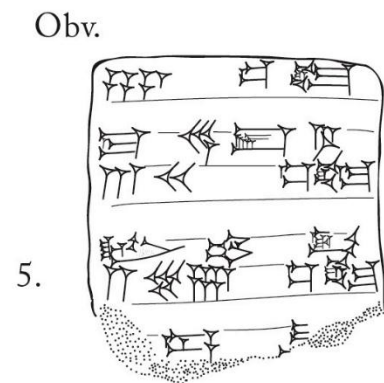
Details of the text:

Museum's number: IM. 201562

Dimensions: 4.0 * 3.7 * 1.6 cm

Subject: delivery of oars

Date formula: 5th year of the reign of the king Šū-Suen



1 cm

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period"

Text (4)

Details of the text:

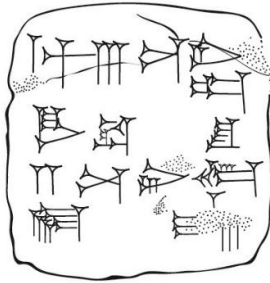
Museum's number: IM. 214341

Dimensions: 3.7 * 3.5 * 1.1 cm

Subject: receipt of good-quality oil and lard

Date formula: 7th year of reign of the king Šū-Suen

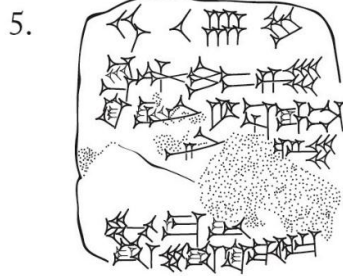
Obv.



Obv.



Rev.



Rev.

5.



1 cm

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

No	Abb.	Meaning
1.	Akk.	Akkadian
2.	Ff	Following pages
3.	IM	Iraqi Museum
4.	Lo. edge	Low edge
5.	Mod.	Modern
6.	No	Number
7.	Obv.	Obverse
8.	P.	Page
9.	Rev.	Reverse
10.	Vol	Volume

Bibliography

- Al Hummeri, Hussein
Mohammed Ridha** *Unpublished Cuneiform Texts from Old Babylonian Period -Sippar (Excavation season24), unpublished these in University of Baghdad, College of Art, Archaeology department, (2016).*
- Al- Janabe, Samraa
Hameed Naeef** *Unpublished Cuneiform Texts from the Old Babylonian Period/ Sippar (Tell Abu Habbah), unpublished these in University of Baghdad, College of Art, Archaeology department, (2006)*
- Al-Janabi Jasim Abd
Al-Amir Jasim** *Unpublished Cuneiform Texts from the Archive of Turamili (2046-2004 B.C), unpublished these in University of Baghdad, College of Art, Archaeology department, (2014)*
- Aljuboori, A. Y.,** *Sumerian – Akkadian – Arabic Dictionary, (Abu Dhabi: 2016)*
- Al- Lami, Sabreen
Qasim Rashid** *Unpublished Economic Texts from the reign of the Two Kings (Šu-Sin and Ibbi-Sin) (2038-2004 B.C)), unpublished these in University of Baghdad, College of Art, Archaeology department, (2012)*
- Al-Rawi, F. N. H., &
Verderame, L.,** *Neo-Sumerian Administrative Texts from Umma kept in British Museum, part three (NATU III), (Nisaba), Vol. 23, (Messina: 2009)*
- Biggs, R. D., &
Brinkman, J., &
Civil, M., & Farber,
W., & Gelb, I., &** *The Assyrian Dictionary of Oriental Institute of University of Chicago, CAD, P, (Chicago:2005)*

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

- Oppenheim, A., z7
Reiner, E., & Roth,
M. T., & Stolper, M.
W.,
Black, J. & Green, A.,
Gods, Demons and Symbols of Ancient Mesopotamia,
(London: 1992)
- Black, J., & George,
A., & Postgate, N.
Borger, R.,
A Concise Dictionary of Akkadian (CDA),
(Wiesbaden:2000)
*Mesopotamisches Zeichenlexikon, Alter Orient und Altes
Testament (ZL)*, band 305, (Munster: 2004).
- Brinkman, J, A., &
Civil, M., & Gelb, I,
J., & Oppenheim, L.
A., & Reine, E.,
*The Assyrian Dictionary of Oriental Institute of University
of Chicago (CAD)*, Š/III, (Chicago:1992)
- Brinkman, J., &
Civil, M., & Gelb, I.,
& Oppenheim, A., &
Reine, E.,
*The Assyrian Dictionary of Oriental Institute of University
of Chicago (CAD) Š/I*, (Chicago:1989)
- Brinkman, J., &
Civil, M., & Gelb, I.,
& Oppenheim, A., &
Reine, E.,
*The Assyrian Dictionary of Oriental Institute of University
of Chicago (CAD)*, S, (Chicago1984)
- Civil, M. & Gelb, I. &
Oppenheim, A. &
Reiner, E.,
*The Assyrian Dictionary of Oriental Institute of University
of Chicago (CAD)*, M/1, (Chicago: 1977)
- Civil, M., & Biggs, R.
D. & Guterbock, H.
G., & Nissen, H. J., &
Reiner, E.,
*The Series lú = ša and Related Texts, Materialem zum
Sumerischen Lexikon (MSL 12)*, (1960)
- Civil, M., & Gelb, I.,
& Oppenheim, A., &
Reine, E.,
*The Assyrian Dictionary of Oriental Institute of University
of Chicago (CAD)*, K, (Chicago:1971)
- Civil, M.,; Gelb, I. &
Oppenheim, A. &
Reiner, E.,
*The Assyrian Dictionary of Oriental Institute of University
of Chicago (CAD)*, L, (Chicago: 1973)
- Clarence E., Keiser
*Neo-Sumerian Account Texts from Drehem, Babylonian
Inscriptions in the Collection of James B. Nies*, (BIN) Vol.
3. (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1971)
- Dahl, J. L.
Ur III Texts in the Schoyen Collection (CUSAS), Vol. 39,
(Pennsylvania: 2019)
- Edzard, D., & Farber,
G.,
*Repertoire Geographique des Textes Cuneiformes (RGTC)
Vol 2*, (Beiheft zum Tiibinger Atlas des Vorderen Oriens
Reihe B (Geisteswissenschaften Nr. 7), (Wiesbaden: 1974)
- Foxvog, D. A., 1996
Ur III Economic Texts at Berkeley (ASJ), Vol. 18,
Hiroshima and Tokyo
- Foxvog, D. A., 2009
Elementary Sumerian Glossary, (California: 2009)
- Frayne, D.,
*Ur III period (2112-2004 B.C, Royal Inscription of
Mesopotamian (RIME)*, 3/2, (Toronto: 1997)
- Frayne, D.,
Old Babylonian Period (2003-1595 B.C), Royal Inscription

"Unpublished Economic Texts from Ur III Dynastic Period

- Gelb, I., & Landsberger, B., & Oppenheim, A., & Reiner, E., of Mesopotamian (RIME), Vol. 4, (Toronto: 1990)
CAD, B, (Chicago:1965)
- Grégoire, J. P., *Contribution à l'histoire sociale, économique, politique et culturelle du Proche-Orient ancien*, Archives administratives et inscriptions cunéiformes Ashmolean Museum Bodleian Collection Oxford (AAICAB), (Vol 1-4), (London : 1996ff)
- Labat, R., *Manuel D'Épigraphie Akkadienne* (MDA), (Paris : 1994)
Legrain, L., *Business Documents of the Third Dynasty of Ur*, Ur Excavations Texts (UET), Vol. 3, (London: 1947).
- Maekawa, K., *Confiscation of Private Properties in the Ur III period* (ASJ), Vol. 18, (1996)
- Oppenheim, L., *Neo-Sumerian Texts from American Collection"*, (MVN), Vol. 15, (Roma: 1991)
- Owen D., & Mayr, R. H., *The Garšana Archives*, Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology (CUSAS 3), (Bethesda: 2007)
Owen, D., *Cuneiform Texts Primarily from Iri-Saġrig/ Al-Šarrākī and the History of the Ur III Period*, (Nisaba 15), Vol. 1, (Maryland)
- Pettinato, G., *Testi Economici Neo-Sumerici del British Museum* (BM 12230- BN 12390), (MVN), Vol. 17, (Rome: 1993)
- Potts, D.T., *Mesopotamian Civilization the Material Foundations*, (1997)
- Sallaberger, W., 1993 *Der Kultische Kalender der Ur III – Zeit*, Teil 1, (Berlin: 1993).
Sallaberger, W., 2006 *Leipzig-Munchner Sumerischer Zettelkasten*, Fassung, (2006)
- Schramm, W., *Akkadische Logogramme*, *Gottinger Arbeitshefte Zur Altorientalischen Literature* (GAAL/4), (Gottingen: 2003)
- Sigrist, Marcel & Ozaki Tohru *Ur III Administrative Tablets from the British Museum*, *Biblioteca del Próximo Oriente Antiguo* (BPOA), Vol. 2, (London: 2006)
- Sigrist, Marcel & Ozaki Tohru *Tablets from the IriSaġrig Archive*, part 1, Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology (CUSAS 40), (Pennsylvania: 2019)
- Snell, D.C., *The E. A. Hoffman Collection and other American collections*, (MVN) Vol. 9, (Roma: 1979)
- Sollberger, E. *The Business and Administrative Correspondence under The Kings of Ur*, *Texts from Cuneiform Sources* (TCS), Vol. 1 (New York: 1966),
Von Soden, W., *Akkadische Handwörterbuch* (AHw), (Wiesbaden: 1955)
Website CDLI (Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative)