



**A New Old Babylonian Date List with  
Hammurapi Year Names**

*Ardalan Khwshnaw*



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### Abstract

This paper contains the publication of a previously unknown date list of Hammurapi, the king of Babylon, with his year formulae, kept in the Sulaymaniyah Museum in Iraq. The tablet originally contained the year formulae for 42 years of Hammurapi's reign and ended with a summation of the number of years formulae recorded at 42. The obverse is better preserved than the reverse and the beginning lines on the reverse are mostly broken. This study contains an abbreviated version of the Hammurapi date list compared with other Hammurapi date lists and year formulae. The manuscript of Sulaymaniyah contains 43 lines, which is shorter than the MAH and DL<sup>2</sup>-K (anonymous<sup>3</sup> 513458 [CDLI P513458]) manuscripts, and all the lines of Sulaymaniyah's manuscript are completely or partially preserved.

**Keywords:** Babylonian, date list, year formulae, Hammurapi, Old Babylonian.

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### المخلص

تحتوي هذه المقالة على نشر قائمة تواريخ لم تكن معروفة من قبل لحمورابي، ملك بابل، مع صيغ السنة الخاصة به، محفوظة في متحف السليمانية في العراق. احتوى اللوح في الأصل على صيغ العام لمدة ٤٢ عامًا من عهد حمورابي وانتهى بجمع عدد معادلات السنوات المسجلة عند ٤٢. يتم الحفاظ على الوجه بشكل أفضل من العكس ويتم كسر خطوط البداية على الجانب الخلفي في الغالب. تحتوي هذه الدراسة على نسخة مختصرة من قائمة تاريخ حمورابي مقارنة بقوائم تاريخ حمورابي الأخرى وصيغ السنة. تحتوي مخطوطة السليمانية على ٤٣ سطرًا، وهي أقصر من مخطوطات MAH، K-DL (٥١٣٤٥٨) و [CDLI P513458]، وجميع سطور مخطوطة السليمانية محفوظة كليًا أو جزئيًا.

# A New Old Babylonian Date List with Hammurapi Year Names

## 1. Introduction

This paper is the publication of a previously unknown manuscript of Hammurapi, the king of Babylon, which is kept in the Sulaymaniyah (Slemani)<sup>4</sup> Museum in Iraq, its catalogue number is SM.038125<sup>5</sup> The tablet was inscribed on the obverse and reverse of a single columned tablet. It measures 13 cm long by 6 cm wide. The text is unprovenanced.

As far as the state of conservation of the manuscript is concerned, a big part of the upper right corner of the obverse and the upper left corner with the middle of the reverse of the tablet have been sliced, and broken away. On either side, instead of the broken piece, appears a fake piece attached with the inscription of several false cuneiform signs. All year formulae originally inscribed on the manuscript are preserved in whole or in part.

The scribe of the text wrote in a neat, medium-sized hand, thereby producing well-formed signs. A horizontal ruler and a summary line are found after each year's formula, except line 43, inscribed at the end of the tablet with a summation of the number of year formulae recorded at 42. Furthermore, each year formula takes only one line.

Hammurapi, the king of Babylon, had three date lists with all the year formulae of Hammurapi, which are known up to now: DL-K (anonymous 513458 [CDLI P513458]), DL-L (MAH 07485 [CDLI P423830]), and DL-M (MAH 07484 [CDLI P423829]). The proveniences of all are unknown as they were acquired from dealers. Apart from these three date lists, some or all of Hammurapi's reign year formulae were also recorded along with other date lists, as follows: The date list, DL-A (BM 092702 [P365131]), from III.1-43 contained all the year formulae of Hammurapi's reign and the total number of all the year formulae was written at the end of his year -formulae<sup>6</sup>. However, its provenance is uncertain but catalogued by Leichty in *Sippar Catalogue 3*, who proposed Sippar or Tell ed-Der as the text's provenance. However, its provenance is uncertain but catalogued by Leichty in *Sippar Catalogue 3*, who proposed Sippar or Tell ed-Der as the text's provenance. However, we cannot be sure because whether the text came from the region of Sippar or Tell ed-Der is uncertain<sup>7</sup>. Meanwhile, DL-B (BM 016753 + BM 016924 + BM 017137 [CDLI P275175]), initially contains all Hammurapi's year formulae<sup>8</sup>, but it remains only the years Ha 1-31 and 36-43 in which the whole or only part of them have been preserved<sup>9</sup>. For DL-C, from all the years of Hammurapi, only Ha 1-7 and 43 remained with the other years of the other kings which were recorded in this date list<sup>10</sup>. In DL-F (BM 080037 [CDLI P513457]), the Hammurapi years Ha 5-25 and 40-43 were preserved completely or in part<sup>11</sup>. DL-I (YBC 02140 [P409476]), contains Ha 30-43 of the Hammurapi years<sup>12</sup>. For DL-O (Ashm

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1923-0373 [CDLI P384787]), Hammurapi's eight-year formulae that can be identified in specific years (Ha 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39 and 43) are now preserved in whole or in part<sup>13</sup>. Moreover, DL-P (BM 096695 [CDLI P500440]), It includes thirteen years (Ha 30-42) of Hammurapi's regnal years<sup>14</sup>.

### 2. Relationship between the new date list with the date lists of (DL-K, DL-L and DL-M)

The inscription on the new date list contains only one inscription column on both sides of the obverse and reverse. Table 1 below shows the correspondence and the difference between the inscription of the new date list with the inscription of the DL-K, DL-L and DL-M.

Number of Years	SM 038125	Anonymous 513458 (DL-K)	MAH 07485 (DL-L)	MAH 07484 (DL-M)
Ha 1	1.[mu ha-am]-mu-ra-pí lugal-e	1.mu ha-am-mu-ra-pí lugal-e	1.□mu□ [h]a-□am□-[mu-ra-pí lugal-e]	1.mu [ha-am-mu-r]a-pí lug[al-e]
Ha 2	2.[mu nì-si-sá] ma-da-na i-ni-ġar-ra	2.mu [nì-si]-□sá□ ma-da-na i-ni-in-ġar-re-eš	2.mu □nì□-si-sá [...]	2.[mu ... ma-d]a-na AN x [...]
Ha 3	3.[mu <sup>ġiš</sup> g]u-za <sup>d</sup> nanna	3.mu □ <sup>ġiš</sup> □ gu□-za <sup>d</sup> □nan□na ká-dingir-□ra□ <sup>ki</sup>	3.mu <sup>ġiš</sup> gu-za <sup>d</sup> [nanna ...]	3.[m]u gu-□za□ <sup>d</sup> □nanna□ ká-dingir-ra□ <sup>ki</sup>
Ha 4	4. [mu b]àd ġá-al-ġi <sub>4</sub> -a	4. mu gá-□ġi <sub>4</sub> □-a <sup>ki</sup>	4. mu □bàd□ gá-ġi <sub>4</sub> -[a <sup>ki</sup> ...]	4. mu bàd gá-ġi <sub>4</sub> -a <sup>ki</sup> [...]
Ha 5	5. [mu en] ka-aš-bar an-ki	5. mu □en□ □ka□-□aš□-□bar!□ □an□-ki	5. mu en ka-aš-bar [...]	5. mu en ka-aš-bar an-ki
Ha 6	6.[mu] □bára□ <sup>d</sup> nin-pìriġ	6.mu □bára!□ <sup>d</sup> □nin□-□pìriġ□	6.mu bára <sup>d</sup> [nin-pìriġ]	6.mu bára <sup>d</sup> nin-pìriġ
Ha 7	7.[mu un]u <sup>ki</sup> ì-si-in <sup>ki</sup>	7.[mu] unu <sup>ki</sup> □ì□-si-in <sup>ki</sup> [i]	7.mu unu <sup>ki</sup> ì-si-[in-na <sup>ki</sup> ]	7.mu unu <sup>ki</sup> ì-si-in-na <sup>ki</sup>
Ha 8	8.[mu] ma-da gú <sup>i</sup> šumun-dar	8.[mu] ma-da □gú□ <sup>i</sup> šū-□numun□-dar	8.mu ma-da gú <sup>i</sup> šumun-[dar]	8.mu <ma-da> gú <sup>i</sup> šū-mu-dar
Ha 9	9.[mu] <sup>i</sup> ha-am-mu-ra-pí	9.[mu] <sup>i</sup> ha-am-mu-ra-pí	9.mu <sup>i</sup> ha-am-mu-ra-[pí hé]-gál	9.mu <sup>i</sup> ha-am-mu-ra-pí
Ha 10	10.[mu ur]u á-dam ù ġá-al-ġi <sub>4</sub> -a	10.mu [á-da]m mal-ġi <sub>4</sub> -□a□ <sup>[k]</sup> i	10.mu uru á-dam ġá-a[l]-□ġi <sub>4</sub> □-[a] <sup>ki</sup>	10.[m]u uru á-dam ġá-al-ġi <sub>4</sub> <sup>ki</sup>
Ha 11	11.[mu] ra-pí-qum	11.mu [ra-pí-q]um <sup>ki</sup> [i]	11.mu ra-p[í-qum] <sup>ki</sup>	11.mu ra-pí-qum <sup>ki</sup>

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Ha 12	12.[mu <sup>gis</sup> g]u-za <sup>d</sup> zar-pa-ni-tum	12.mu <sup>gis</sup> [gu-za] <sup>d</sup> zar□-pa-ni-t[um]	12.[m]u <sup>gis</sup> gu-za <sup>d</sup> zar-pa-ni-[tum]	12.mu gu-za <sup>d</sup> zar- pa-ni-tum
Ha 13	13.[mu <sup>urudu</sup> ki]- lugal-gub-ab <sup>du</sup> <sub>8</sub> mah-bi	13.m[u] ki-□lugal□- □gub□-ba	13.mu ki-lugal- gub [du <sub>8</sub> -m]ah- [bi]	13.mu <sup>uruda</sup> ki- lugal-gub <du <sub>8</sub> >- mah-bi
Ha 14	14.[mu <sup>gis</sup> gu-za] <sup>d</sup> inana ká-dingir-ra <sup>ki</sup>	14.[mu] <sup>gis</sup> [g]u-za <sup>d</sup> inanna ká-dingir-ra <sup>ki</sup>	14.mu <sup>gis</sup> gu-za <sup>d</sup> inanna □ká□- ding[ir-ra <sup>ki</sup> ]	14.mu gu-za <sup>d</sup> inanna ká-dingir- ra <sup>ki</sup>
Ha 15	15.[mu <sup>urudu</sup> alan]-bi imin-e	15.[m]u [a]lan □imin□-bi	15.m[u] a]lan-bi □imin□ [...]	15.mu alan-bi imin-àm
Ha 16	16.[mu <sup>gis</sup> g]u-za <sup>d</sup> na-bi-um	16.[mu] <sup>gis</sup> gu-za <sup>d</sup> na□-□bi□-[u]m	16.[mu] □ <sup>gis</sup> gu-za □ <sup>d</sup> [na-bi-um]	16.mu gu-za <sup>d</sup> na- bi-um
Ha 17	17.[mu] alan <sup>d</sup> inana elip <sup>ki</sup>	17.[mu] <sup>gis</sup> gu-za <sup>d</sup> in[anna] □elip□ □ki□	17.[mu] alan <sup>d</sup> inanna el[ip <sup>ki</sup> ]	17.mu alan <sup>d</sup> inanna elip <sup>ki</sup>
Ha 18	18.[mu] bára mah <sup>d</sup> en-líl-ra	18.[mu] bára [ <sup>d</sup> en]- líl-lá-ra	18.[mu] bár]a mah <sup>d</sup> en-[líl]-ra	18.m[u] bára mah <sup>d</sup> en-líl□ [...]
Ha 19	19.[mu] bàd mah igi-hur-saĝ-ĝá	19.[mu] bàd [m]ah igi-hur-saĝ-□ĝá□	19.[mu] bà]d mah igi-hur-saĝ-ĝá <sup>ki</sup>	19.m[u] □bàd□ mah igi-hur-saĝ- ĝá <sup>ki</sup>
Ha 20	20.[mu] <sup>gis</sup> gu-za <sup>d</sup> iškur	20.[mu] <sup>gis</sup> [gu-za] <sup>d</sup> iškur□-re	20.[mu] <sup>gis</sup> gu-z]a <sup>d</sup> iškur	20.m[u] <sup>gis</sup> gu-za <sup>d</sup> iškur
Ha 21	21.mu bàd uru ba- zum <sup>ki</sup>	21.[mu] bàd uru ba- zum <sup>ki</sup>	21.[mu] bà]d uru ba-zum <sup>ki</sup>	1.[mu] bà]d □ba- zum□ [k]i
Ha 22	22.mu alan ha-am- mu-ra-pí é-sa[ĝ-íl]	22.[mu] alan ha-am- mu]-ra-pí	22.[mu] a]lan ha- am-mu-ra-pí	2.[mu] al]an □ha□-[a]m-mu- ra-pí
Ha 23	23.mu uru <sub>4</sub> bàd zimbir <sup>ki</sup>	23.[...]	23.[m]u uru <sub>4</sub> bàd zimbir <sup>ki</sup> -ra	3.[m]u □bàd□ uru zimbir <sup>ki</sup> -ra
Ha 24	24.mu <sup>i</sup> ti-lim-da <sup>d</sup> en-líl-lá	24.[...]	1.[m]u <sup>i</sup> ti-lum-da <sup>d</sup> en-líl-lá	4.m[u] □ <sup>i</sup> ti-lim- [d]a <sup>d</sup> en-líl
Ha 25	1.mu [bád gal zimbir <sup>ki</sup> ]	25.[...]	2.mu bàd gal zimbir <sup>ki</sup>	5.□mu□ [bàd] □gal zimbir□ [k]i
Ha 26	2.mu [bára gal-gal- la]	1.[mu] bára □gal□- [gal ...]	3.mu □bára□ gal- gal-la	6.mu □bára□ gal-[gal]-□la□
Ha 27	3.mu [šu-nir mah]	2.[mu] šu-ni[r...]	4.mu šu-nir mah	7.mu □šu□-nir mah g[uškin]
Ha 28	4.mu [é-nam-hé ]	3.mu é-nam-[h]é	5.mu é-nam-hé □é□ [...]	8.mu é-nam-<hé> é <sup>d</sup> iškur □ká□- dingir-ra <sup>ki</sup>
Ha 29	5.┌mu┐ [alan <sup>d</sup> ša-la]	4.[mu] alan <sup>d</sup> ša-a-la	6.mu alan <sup>d</sup> ša-la	9.[m]u alan <sup>d</sup> ša-a- la
Ha 30	6.[mu uĝnim elam- ]	5.[m]u uĝnim elam <sup>ki</sup>	7.mu uĝnim elam-	10.[m]u

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	ma <sup>ki</sup> ]		ma <sup>ki</sup>	□uĝnim□ elam- ma
Ha 31	7.[mu ma-da e-mu- ut-ba-l]um <sup>ki</sup>	6.mu ma-da e-mu- <ut>-ba-lum <sup>ki</sup>	8.mu ma-da e-mu- ut-ba-□lum□□ <sup>ki</sup>	11.[m]u ma- da□ □e□-mu- ut-ba-lu[m] <sup>[k]i</sup>
Ha 32	8.[mu uĝnim èš- nun]-na <sup>ki</sup>	7.mu □uĝnim□ èš- □nun□-[n]a	9.mu uĝnim èš- nun <sup>ki</sup>	12.mu □uĝnim□ èš-n[un-na <sup>k]i</sup>
Ha 33	9.[mu <sup>i</sup> ha-am-mu- ra]-pí-nu-hu-uš-ni-ši	8.mu <sup>i</sup> ha-am-mu- [r]a-pí-nu-□hu□- u[š-n]i-ši	10.mu <sup>i</sup> ha-am- mu-ra-pí-nu-hu- uš-ni-□ši□	13.mu <sup>i</sup> ha-am- mu-ra-pí-nu-hu- uš-ni-ši
Ha 34	10. <sup>r</sup> mu <sup>1</sup> [an <sup>d</sup> innana <sup>d</sup> na]-na-a	9.mu an <sup>d</sup> inanna ù <sup>d</sup> na-na-a	11.mu an <sup>d</sup> inanna <sup>d</sup> na-na-a	14.[m]u an <sup>d</sup> inanna ù <sup>d</sup> □na- na□-a
Ha 35	11.mu [bád má-rí <sup>ki</sup> ù ĝá-a]l-gi <sub>4</sub> -a mu- <sup>r</sup> un <sup>1</sup> -gul	10.mu bád má-rí <sup>ki</sup>	12.mu bád má-rí <sup>ki</sup>	15.□mu□ [b]ád má-rí <sup>ki</sup>
Ha 36	12.mu [é-me-te-u]r- saĝ	11.mu é-me-te-ur- □sag□	13.mu é-me-te-ur- sag	16.[mu] □é□- me-t[e]-□ur□- [s]ag
Ha 37	13.mu [uĝnim] <sup>r</sup> tu <sup>1</sup> -ru-uk-kum <sup>ki</sup>	12.mu □uĝnim□ tu- ru-□uk□-ki	14.mu uĝnim tu- ru-kúm <sup>ki</sup>	17.[mu uĝnim tu- ru-kúm <sup>ki</sup> ]
Ha 38	14.mu □áš□-nun- na <sup>ki</sup> a gal-gal	13.mu èš-□nun□- □na□ <sup>ki</sup> a ga[l-g]al-la	15.mu èš-nun <sup>ki</sup> - [na]	18.[mu èš-nun <sup>ki</sup> - na]
Ha 39	15.mu kilib gú-dù- a-bi	14.mu kilib gú-da-bi	16.mu kilib gú-dà- a-[bi]	19.[mu šu-nígin gú-dà-a <sup>ki</sup> -bi]
Ha 40	16.mu é-mes-lam	15.mu é-mes-lam	17.mu é-mes- [lam]	20.[mu é-mes- lam]
Ha 41	17.mu <sup>d</sup> taš-me-tum	16.mu <sup>d</sup> taš-me-tum	18.mu <sup>d</sup> taš-m[e- tum]	1.[mu] <sup>[d]</sup> taš-me- tum
Ha 42	18.mu bád gal gú <sup>i</sup> idigina kar?- < <sup>d</sup> >utu <sup>[ki]</sup>	17.mu bád kar- <sup>d</sup> utu	19.mu bád gal k[ar- <sup>d</sup> utu <sup>ki</sup> ]	2.[mu b]ád gal kar- <sup>d</sup> utu
Ha 43		18.mu zimbir <sup>ki</sup> iri u[l <sup>d</sup> utu-ke <sub>4</sub> ?]	20.□mu□ □zimbir□ [ <sup>ki</sup> [...] □bad□-b[I ...]	1.mu z[imbi]r <sup>ki</sup> uru ul-[l]a <sup>[d]</sup> utu- kam
Total number of years	19. [x?] 42 mu ha- am-mu-ra-pí	19.43 mu ha-am- m[u-ra-pí]		

**Table 1. Transliteration of the four Hammurapi date lists**

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Approximately, Hammurapi date lists: DL-K, DL-L, and DL-M with the new date list (SM 038125) are similar with some minor differences as shown in the list above. The inscription of the four date lists contains only one column of the inscription on both sides of the obverse and reverse of the tablets<sup>15</sup>.

Table 2 shows the correspondence and difference of the obverse numeral lines of four Hammurapi date lists. The obverse of the new date list contains 24 lines of the inscription, which begins with the first year of Hammurapi and ends with the 24rd year of Hammurapi. In addition, the obverse of DL-K contains more lines of inscription than the new date list because it begins with the first year of Hammurapi and ends with the 25<sup>th</sup> year of Hammurapi's reign. Maining, it contains only 25 lines of the inscription, but the last three lines are crushed<sup>16</sup>. The obverse numeral lines of DL-L are lower than those of the previous two manuscripts, containing only 23 lines of inscription beginning with Hammurapi's first year and ending with his 23rd year<sup>17</sup>. Apart from the three previous manuscripts, we must also mention the obverse lines of DL-M which are lower than those of the previous manuscripts. It begins with the first year of Hammurapi and ends with the 20<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, containing only 20 lines<sup>18</sup>.

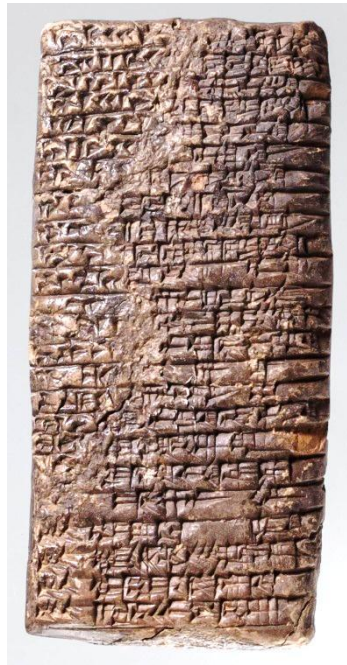


Figure 1. Obverse of the new date list



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Number of Years	SM 038125	Anonymous 513458 (DL-K)	MAH 07485 (DL-L)	MAH 07484 (DL-M)
Ha 1	Obv.1. [mu ha-am]-mu-ra-pí lugal-e	Obv.1. mu ha-am-mu-ra-pí lugal-e	Obv.1. □ mu □ [h]a-□ am □-[mu-ra-pí lugal-e]	Obv.1. mu [ha-am-mu-r]a-pí lug[al-e]
Ha 20				Obv.20. m[u <sup>ḡis</sup> gu-za] d <sub>i</sub> škur
Ha 23			Obv.23. [m]u uru <sub>4</sub> bàd zimbir <sup>ki</sup> -ra	
Ha 24	Obv.24. mu <sup>1</sup> ti-lim-da <sup>d</sup> en-líl-lá			
Ha 25		Obv.25. [...]		

**Table 2. First and last line of the obverse of the four Hammurapi date lists**

Table 3 presents the similarities and differences between the reverse number lines of the four Hammurapi date lists. The total number line of the reverse side of the Sulaymaniyah Museum date list consists of 19 lines, which begin with the year 25 of Hammurapi's reign and end with the year formulae 42 of Hammurapi. However, the last line of the date list includes the total number of Hammurapi year names inscribed on this tablet. The reverse side of DL-K also includes 19 lines of the inscription, beginning with the year formulae of 26 of Hammurapi and ending with the year name of 43 of Hammurapi plus the last line, which includes the total number of lines of the manuscript<sup>19</sup>. In addition, the reverse of DL-L contains 21 lines of the inscription of the date list, beginning with year 24 and ending with year 43 of Hammurapi. However, the last line of the total number of lines is wholly broken<sup>20</sup>. In addition, the reverse of the DL-M contains 20 lines, beginning with the name of the 20<sup>th</sup> year of Hammurapi and ending with the 40<sup>th</sup> year of Hammurapi's reign. Here, we must refer to the left edge of the DL-M, which contains 3 lines of the inscription in two columns: the first column contains the year names 41 and 42, and the second column contains only the year formula 43<sup>21</sup>.

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Figure 2. Reverse of the new date list

Number of Years	SM 038125	Anonymous 513458 (DL-K)	MAH 07485 (DL-L)	MAH 07484 (DL-M)
Ha 21				Rev.1. [mu bà]d □ba-zum□ <sup>[ki]</sup>
Ha 24			Rev.1. [m]u <sup>i</sup> ti-lum-da- <sup>d</sup> en-líl-lá	
Ha 25	Rev.1. mu [bád gal zimbir <sup>ki</sup> ]			
Ha 26		Rev.1. [mu] bára □gal□-[gal ...]		
Ha 40				Rev.20. [mu é-mes-lam]
Ha 42	Rev.18. mu bád gal gú <sup>i</sup> idigina kar?- < <sup>d</sup> >utu <sup>[ki]</sup>			
Ha 43		Rev.18. mu zimbir <sup>ki</sup> iri u[l <sup>d</sup> utu-ke <sub>4</sub> ?]	Rev.20. □mu□ □zimbir□ [ <sup>ki</sup> [...]] □bad□-b[I ...]	

Table 3. First and last lines of the reverse of the four Hammurapi date lists

## 3. Transliteration and translation

### Transliteration

#### Obv

1. [mu ha-am]-mu-ra-pí lugal-e

### Translation

#### Obv

1. [The year: Ham]murapi, the king
2. [mu nì-si-sá] ma-da-na i-ni-ĝar-ra
3. [mu <sup>ĝi</sup>šg]u-za <sup>d</sup>nanna
4. [mu b]àd ĝá-al-gi<sub>4</sub>-a
5. [mu en] ka-aš-bar an-ki
6. [mu] □ bára □ <sup>d</sup>nin-piriĝ
7. [mu un]u<sup>ki</sup> ì-si-in<sup>ki</sup>
8. [mu] ma-da gú <sup>i</sup>šumun-dar
9. [mu] <sup>i</sup>ha-am-mu-ra-pí
10. [mu ur]u á-dam ù ĝá-al-gi<sub>4</sub>-a
11. [mu] ra-pí-qum
12. [mu <sup>ĝi</sup>šg]u-za <sup>d</sup>zar-pa-ni-tum
13. [mu <sup>uru</sup>duki]-lugal-gub-ab du<sub>8</sub> mah-bi
14. [mu <sup>ĝi</sup>šgu-za] <sup>d</sup>inana ká-dingir-ra<sup>ki</sup>
15. [mu <sup>uru</sup>dualan]-bi imin-e

## A New Old Babylonian Date List with Hammurapi Year Names

16. [mu <sup>ĝi</sup>šgu]u-za <sup>d</sup>na-bi-um

17. [mu] alan <sup>d</sup>inana elip (KI.BAL.MAŠ.DÛ)<sup>ki</sup>

18. [mu] bára mah <sup>d</sup>en-líl-ra

19. [mu] bàd mah igi-hur-saĝ-ĝá

20. [mu] <sup>ĝi</sup>šgu-za <sup>d</sup>iškur

2-6. [The year: (he) established] justice <sup>3</sup>.[the year: (he made) a th]rone (for the temple) of Nanna, <sup>4</sup>.[the year]: (he built) the (great) wall of Ĝalgium, <sup>5</sup>.[the year]: he made [the lord] who is the decision maker of heaven and earth, <sup>6</sup>.[the year]: (he) made □the throne□ of Ninpiriĝ

7-14. [the year]: (he seized) [Ur]uk (and) Isin, <sup>8</sup>.[the year]: (he built the wall of Emutbalum) in the land on the bank of the canal Šumundar, <sup>9</sup>.[the year]: (he dug) the canal of Hammurapi, <sup>10</sup>.[the year]: (he destroyed) the cities and villages of Ĝalgium, <sup>11</sup>.[the year]: (he captured the cities of the land) of Rapiqum, <sup>12</sup>.[the year: (he made) a th]rone for Zarpanitum, <sup>13</sup>.[the year]: (he) made the high platform of the royal [copper] stall, <sup>14</sup>.[the year]: (he made) [a throne] for Inanna in Babylon.

15-17. [The year]: (he made) 7 stat[ues in silver], <sup>16</sup>.[the year]: (he made) [a th]rone for Nabium, <sup>17</sup>.[the year]: (he raised up) a statue of Inanna of Elip.

18-20. [The year]: (he) made a throne of the high dais for Enlil, <sup>19</sup>.[the year]: (he built) the high wall of Ighursaĝĝa, <sup>20</sup>.[the year]: (he made) a throne for Adad.

21. mu bàd uru ba-zum<sup>ki</sup>

22. mu alan ha-am-mu-ra-pí é-sa[ĝ-íl]

23. mu uru<sub>4</sub> bàd zimbir<sup>ki</sup>

24. mu <sup>i</sup>7ti-lim-da <sup>d</sup>en-líl-lá

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1. mu [bád gal zimbir<sup>ki</sup>]

## A New Old Babylonian Date List with Hammurapi Year Names

2. mu [bára gal-gal-la]
3. mu [šu-nir mah]
4. mu [é-nam-hé]
5. ʾmuʾ [alan <sup>d</sup>ša-la]
6. [mu ugnim elam-ma<sup>ki</sup>]
7. m[u ma-da e-mu-ut-ba-l]um<sup>ki</sup>
8. [mu ugnim èš-nun]-na<sup>ki</sup>
9. m[u <sup>i</sup>ha-am- mu-ra]-pí-nu-hu-uš-ni-ši
10. ʾmuʾ [an <sup>d</sup>innana <sup>d</sup>na]-na-a
11. mu [bád má-rí<sup>ki</sup> ù ḡá-a]l-gi<sub>4</sub>-a mu-ʾunʾ -gul
12. mu [é-me-te-u]r-saḡ
13. mu [uḡnim] ʾtuʾ -ru-uk-kum<sup>ki</sup>
14. mu ʾášʾ -nun-na<sup>ki</sup> a gal-gal

21-24. The year: (he built) the city wall of Bazum, <sup>22</sup>the year: (he brought a copper) statue of Hammurapi into Esa[ḡil], <sup>23</sup>the year: (he stabilized) the foundations of the wall of the city Sippar, <sup>24</sup>the year: (he dug) the canal the watering vessel of Enlil,

### Rev

1-3. The year: (he built) [the great wall of Sippar], <sup>2</sup>the year: (he made) [the great thrones], <sup>3</sup>the year: (he made) [the high emblem].

4-6. The year: (he built) [the Enamhe], <sup>5</sup>ʾthe yearʾ: (he made) [a (copper) statue of Šala], <sup>6</sup>the ye[ar: (he overthrew) the army of Elam].

7-9. The ye[ar: (he conquered) the land of Emutbalum], <sup>8</sup>[the year|: (he overthrew) the army of Ešnu]na, <sup>9</sup>the ye[ar]: (he dug) the canal of [Hammura]pi-nuhuš-niši.

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10-11. ʾThe yearʾ: (he made) [An, Inanna, and Nan]na (shine), <sup>11</sup>the year: (Hammurapi) destroyed (the great) [wall of Mari and Ĝa]lgium.

12-14. The year: (he renovated) [the Emetu]rsaĝ, <sup>13</sup>the year: (he overthrew) [the army] of ʾTuʾrukkum, <sup>14</sup>the year: (he destroyed) ʾAšʾnunna with a very great flood.

15. mu kīlib gú-dù-a-bi

16. mu é-mes-lam

17. mu <sup>d</sup>taš-me-tum

18. mu bàd gal gú <sup>i</sup>idigina kar?-<<<sup>d</sup>>>utu<sup>[ki]</sup>

19. [x?] 42 mu ha-am-mu-ra-pí

15-18. The year: (he slaughtered) all the enemies, <sup>16</sup> the year: (he raised the top) of the Emeslam, <sup>17</sup>the year: Tašmetum, <sup>18</sup>the year: (he raised the top) of the great wall (on) the bank of the Tigris, (named its name) Kar-Šamaš.

19. [x?] 42 years of Hammurapi.



Figure 3. Obverse left edge of the new date list

#### 4. Commentary

**Obvers:** Regarding the state of preservation of the obverse of the manuscript, a huge part of the upper right corner of the obverse of the tablet has been broken. In place of the broken piece appears an attached fake piece with the inscription of some fake cuneiform signs, as mentioned above. See Fig.3.

Obv.2. The two words at the beginning of this line are completely broken, but owing the same line of the DL-K, restoring both words of (mu nì-si-sá) is possible for the line<sup>22</sup>. Notably, the same line is broken in the DL-L and DL-M manuscripts, only a few cuneiform signs remain on the two lines<sup>23</sup>.

## A New Old Babylonian Date List with Hammurapi Year Names

Obv.4. The cuneiform signs of this line are very clear; only the (mu) sign and the beginning of the (bàd) sign are broken, as follows: [mu b]àd ġá-al-gi<sub>4</sub>-a "[The year]: (Hammurapi built) [the w]all of Ġalgium". The fourth year name of Hammurapi, inscribed in this new date list is different with the fourth year of Hammurapi, which was recorded in the other date lists, because in the new date list, the (al) sign is inscribed but in the other date lists this sign was not inscribed. Moreover, in the other date lists the line ends with the sign (ki)<sup>24</sup>, but in the new inscription this sign is not existed (See Table 4). Hammurapi called this year as (the year: he built the great wall of Ġalgium). Table 4 shows the difference between the fourth year of the Hammurapi year formulae in the new date list with the other Hammurapi date lists.

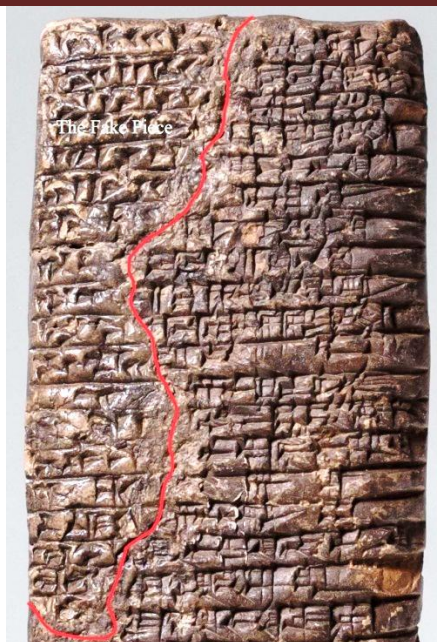
Number of Year	SM 038125	Anonymous 513458 (DL-K)	MAH 07485 (DL-L)	MAH 07484 (DL-M)
Ha 4	4. [mu] [b]àd ġá- al-gi <sub>4</sub> -a	4. mu ġá-□ gi <sub>4</sub> □ -a <sup>ki</sup>	4. mu □ bàd □ ġá- gi <sub>4</sub> -[a <sup>ki</sup> ...]	4. mu bàd ġá-gi <sub>4</sub> - a <sup>ki</sup> [...]

**Table 4. Difference between Hammurapi's fourth year in Hammurapi's date lists**

Obv.8. The inscription of this line is well preserved, and only the (mu) sign is broken, as follows: [mu] ma-da ġú <sup>i</sup>šumun-dar, this transliteration is completely similar to the same line in the DL-L transliteration. Moreover, differences exist between the transliterations of Sulaymaniyah and DL-L with the transliterations of DL-K and DL-M. The difference between them seems in the canal name of Šumun-dar, because the Sulaymaniyah and DL-L manuscripts inscribed this name as <sup>i</sup>šumun-dar<sup>25</sup>. However, the same name in DL-K was inscribed as <sup>i</sup>šū-□ numun □ -dar<sup>26</sup>, in DL-M it was inscribed as <sup>i</sup>šū-mu-dar<sup>27</sup>. The differences only appear from the different cuneiform signs. Otherwise they all mean the same thing.

Obv.22. The composition of the cuneiform signs of the 22nd year of Hammurapi in the Sulaymaniyah manuscript is different from other Hammurapi date lists. This year's transliteration in DL-K, DL-L and DL-M is inscribed as: mu alan ha-am-mu-ra-pí<sup>28</sup>. However, in the new date list the same year is inscribed as: mu alan ha-am-mu-ra-pí é-sa[ġ-íl]. Meaning, the word of (é-sag-íl) composes the last word of this line, but the last cuneiform sign of this word together with the last part of the second cuneiform sign are broken. However, this word was not inscribed in the other Hammurapi date lists.





**Figure 4. Broken piece in the upper right corner of the obverse replaced by a fake piece**

**Reverse:** The upper left corner and the middle of the reverse of the manuscript are broken. On either side, in place of the broken piece, appears a fake piece attached with the inscription of several fake cuneiform signs (See Fig 4).



**Figure 5. Broken piece in the upper left corner with the middle of the reverse replaced by a fake piece**

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Rev.11. Except the cuneiform sign of (mu), the beginning of this line is broken. Nonetheless, owing the other Hammurapi's date lists and the year name 35<sup>th</sup> of his reign, restoring the broken place in this line is possible as follows: mu [bád má-rí<sup>ki</sup> ù ġá-a]l-ġi<sub>4</sub>-a mu-<sup>un</sup>-gul. In addition, the last part of this line is different from DL-K, DL-L and DL-M because these date lists only mentioned the destruction of Mari's wall as follows: mu bád má-rí<sup>ki29</sup>. However, the new date list alongside the destruction of the Mari's wall also mentioned the destruction of the Ġalgium's wall.

Rev.18. The year 42 of Hammurapi in DL-K, DL-L and DL-M inscribed without the words (ġú<sup>i</sup>idigina)<sup>30</sup> "the bank of the Tigris", which exist in the Sulaymaniyah manuscript and inscribed as follows: mu bád gal ġú<sup>i</sup>idigina kar!-<sup><<d>></sup>utu<sup>[ki]</sup> "the year: (he raised the top) of the great wall (on) the bank of the Tigris, (named its name) Kar-Šamaš".



Figure 6. Reverse left edge of the new date list

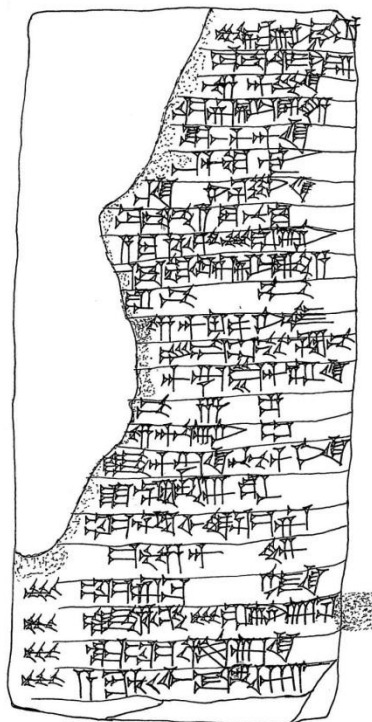


Figure 7. Obverse hand-copy of the new date list

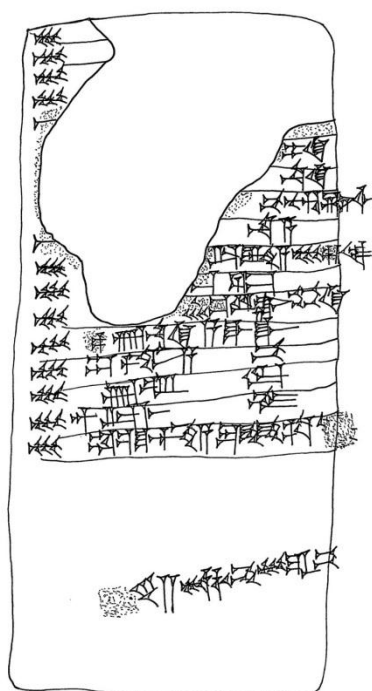


Figure 8. Reverse hand-copy of the new date list

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<sup>2</sup> DL (date list).

<sup>3</sup> In CDLI, this concept is used instead of museum names for any text which museum is unknown.

<sup>4</sup> Slemani Museum is an archaeological Museum, located within the heart of the city of Slemani - Slemani Governorate - Iraq. It is also known as the Sulaymaniyah Museum. In terms of numbers of contents, it is the second largest Museum in Iraq, following the National Museum of Iraq. It houses artefacts, which date from the pre-historic periods to the late Islamic and Ottoman periods.

<sup>5</sup> Here, I wish to thank Mr. Hashim Hama Abdullah, Director of the Sulaymaniyah (Slemani) Museum, for his kind permission to publish SM 038125. I am also grateful to Mr. Hemn Nuri and Mrs. Hazha for their assistance in obtaining photos of it.

<sup>6</sup> Horsnell M. J. A, *The year-names of the first Dynasty of Babylon*, Vol. I (Master University, 1999), 234-246.

<sup>7</sup> Leichty E, *Tablets from Sippar I*. Introduction by J. E. Reade. (Catalogue of the Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum VI) (London, 1986), XI and XXIV.

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- <sup>8</sup> Horsnell, *The year-names of the first Dynasty of Babylon I*, 246-248.
- <sup>9</sup> King L. W, *The Letters and inscriptions of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, about B. C. 2200*, Vol. 1 (London, 1898), 102.
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- <sup>15</sup> Horsnell, *The year-names of the first Dynasty of Babylon I*, 268-272.
- <sup>16</sup> Ungnad A, "Datenlisten", 173.
- <sup>17</sup> Boissier Alfred, "Deux tablettes inédites historiques concernant le règne de Hammurabi", *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie Orientale* 11, no. 4 (1914): 161-163 A.
- <sup>18</sup> Boissier, "Deux tablettes inédites historiques concernant le règne de Hammurabi", 163-164 B.
- <sup>19</sup> Ungnad, "Datenlisten", 173
- <sup>20</sup> Boissier, "Deux tablettes inédites historiques concernant le règne de Hammurabi", 161-163 A.
- <sup>21</sup> Boissier, "Deux tablettes inédites historiques concernant le règne de Hammurabi", 163-164 B.
- <sup>22</sup> Scheil Jean-Vincent, "[La chronologie rectifiée du règne de Hammourabi](#)", *Mémoires de l'Institut National de France, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* 39 (1914): 116-120.
- <sup>23</sup> Boissier, "Deux tablettes inédites historiques concernant le règne de Hammurabi", 161-164.
- <sup>24</sup> Horsnell M. J. A, *The year-names of the first Dynasty of Babylon*, Vol. II (Master University, 1999), 109-110.
- <sup>25</sup> Boissier, "Deux tablettes inédites historiques concernant le règne de Hammurabi", 161-163 A.
- <sup>26</sup> Ungnad, "Datenlisten", 173.
- <sup>27</sup> Boissier, "Deux tablettes inédites historiques concernant le règne de Hammurabi", 163-164 B.
- <sup>28</sup> Horsnell, *The year-names of the first Dynasty of Babylon II*, 130-131.
- <sup>29</sup> Horsnell, *The year-names of the first Dynasty of Babylon II*, 151-152.
- <sup>30</sup> Horsnell, *The year-names of the first Dynasty of Babylon II*, 164-165.