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#### Abstract

This article provides editions of the tablets and fragments inscribed with the Mesopotamian scholarly series *Iqqur īpuš* that were found at the Neo-Assyrian provincial capital of Tell Tayinat (ancient Kullaniya) by the Tayinat Archaeological Project in 2009. The editions are accompanied by a brief discussion of the tablets' tabular format and archaeological context.

## Introduction

In 2009, members of the Tayinat Archaeological Project discovered a small collection of cuneiform tablets and fragments in the inner sanctum of Building XVI, a temple in the sacred precinct whose excavation had begun the previous year.<sup>1</sup> The majority of these tablets and fragments are exemplars of *Iqqur īpuš*, a Mesopotamian scholarly series that specified the favorable months for a variety of human activities and celestial phenomena.<sup>2</sup> The aim of this article is to make preliminary editions of these texts available to the interested scholarly community in a prompt fashion.<sup>3</sup> To this end, commentary on the texts is kept to a minimum, and this introduction to the editions focuses primarily on the broader cultural contexts of the Tayinat tablets; this focus necessitates a brief, general, discussion of the so-called tabular format of *Iqqur īpuš*.

<sup>1.</sup> I am grateful to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the University of Toronto for their funding of the Tayinat Archaeological Project; to the Tayinat Archaeological Project's Director Tim Harrison for permission to publish the tablets edited here; to the Hatay Arkeoloji Müzesi's Director Nilüfer Sezgin for allowing me to study the tablets in the museum; and to Jeanette Fincke for discussing T-1930 and *Iqqur īpuš* in general with me and for making a section of her unpublished Habilitation available to me. The photograph of K.98 is published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum. Of course, all errors or omissions are my own responsibility. Abbreviations follow *CAD* U/W and *Orientalia*, with the following additions: *KAI* = H. Donner and W. Röllig, *Kanaanäische und Aramäische Inschriften*, 5th ed., Wiesbaden: Harrasowitz, 2002; MS = siglum, tablet in the Schøyen Collection; T = excavation number, tablet from Tell Tayinat excavated by the Tayinat Archaeological Project.

<sup>2.</sup> Labat 1965 remains the standard edition of *Iqqur īpuš*, although a number of new exemplars have been published in the half century since it first appeared; e.g., *CTN* 4: 50–53, von Weiher, *Uruk* 4: 163–165, and Arnaud, *Emar* 4: 608–615 with many fragments.

<sup>3.</sup> Ultimately, all of the Neo-Assyrian cuneiform texts from Tell Tayinat—those discovered by the Syrian-Hittite Expedition between 1935 and 1938, those discovered by the Tayinat Archaeological Project at the conclusion of its excavation of the site, and those which entered the museum in the intervening decades (e.g., the fragment of the Epic of Anzû; see Lauinger 2004)—will be published in a single volume as part of the excavation's series of final reports. As the Tayinat Archaeological Project will continue for the foreseeable future, the decision has been made to publish preliminary editions of the epigraphic finds from the 2009 season in advance. This decision has the benefit of allowing other scholars' refinements of the preliminary editions to be incorporated into the final edition. The first tablet to be published this way was a new exemplar of the text known as Esarhaddon's Succession Treaty; see Lauinger 2012 for a preliminary edition and now Fales 2012; Lauinger 2013 and Watanabe 2014. With the editions presented here, the texts remaining to be published in preliminary form are T-1899, an administrative docket, and T-1921, a fragment of  $ur_5$ -ra-*hubullu* Tablet III. The *Iqqur īpuš* material was first studied in the Hatay Archaeological Museum in February 2010, collated in May 2013 and, after a re-cleaning, collated again in June 2015.

Most tablets of *Iqqur īpuš* fall into one of two groups that the series's editor, René Labat, termed *la série générale* and *la série mensuelle* (1965: 13–18), and which I will refer to as the general format and the monthly format (in order to reserve use of "series," anachronistically or not, as an umbrella term). A fundamental difference between the general format and the monthly format is their organization (other differences between the two formats include the number of protases, their sequence, and certain protases that occur in one format but not the other). The general format is organized by sections. Each section states one of the human activities and celestial phenomena that are the series's subject, below which are provided "apodoses that result from the performance or occurrence of the specified activity or phenomenon during each month" (Rutz 2013: 244). Conversely, the monthly format is organized by the months of the year. For each month, the text lists the relevant human activities and celestial phenomena together with their apodoses.

A third format, the table (Labat's [1965: 11] *tableau*), exists alongside the general and monthly formats. In this format, the tablet is arranged in fourteen columns, with the first and widest column containing a protasis, the next twelve columns containing the relevant month name if that month was favorable for the relevant activity (otherwise left blank), and the final column containing the sign ŠE (*magir*), "it is favorable." As we now know from one of the Tayinat exemplars (see below), the tabular format is much shorter than the general and monthly formats, with only fifty protases. It also lists only human activities, omitting the celestial phenomena found in the general and monthly formats (I thank Jeanette Fincke for this information).

The tabular format of *Iqqur īpuš* is more poorly attested than the general and monthly formats. Labat (1965: 12) knew of only eight exemplars, and I know of only two more that have appeared since then (one of which joins to a previously known fragment). Given the relatively restricted circulation of *Iqqur īpuš* in its tabular format, it comes as a surprise that all of the new exemplars of the series from Tell Tayinat are in this format (the seven tablets and fragments from Tayinat may conservatively have comprised only three tablets; see the discussion below, with table 1).

As with other exemplars of the tabular format and related texts, the sequence of protases in the Tayinat exemplars shows a greater affinity to the sequence found in the monthly format than in the general format (for instance, in the opening sequence §§ 1-5-7-8-9-10, from which only VAT 13799+ deviates; I am grateful to Jeanette Fincke for this information). Crucially, the Tayinat tablet T-1701+1923 allows us to establish the length of the series in the tabular format. This tablet has thirty-seven protases on its well-preserved obverse; while the protases are not preserved on the reverse, at least one month column remains for each line until the protases end and lists of lucky days begin. This fact allows one to establish that the reverse originally contained thirteen protases so that T-1701+1923 contained fifty protases in its entirety. Given that the sequence of protases in T-1701+1923 largely agrees with the sequence found in other exemplars of the tabular format and related materials—and that a round number is more likely to be an intended outcome than a random one—it seems likely that fifty protases was the standard length of the tabular format in the Neo-Assyrian period.

Why was the tabular format used at Tell Tayinat? An answer may lie in the particular nature of the tablet collection to which the tablets belonged. I have argued elsewhere (Lauinger 2011) that this collection was not stored in the temple for safekeeping or reference but rather was put on display there. Such was certainly the situation for T-1899, the tablet inscribed with Esarhaddon's Succession Treaty that was found with the *Iqqur īpuš* tablets and fragments, as is clear from the following four points:

- 1. T-1899 was found in situ face down just in front of the cella's back wall, evidently having fallen forward in the destruction of the temple;
- 2. The tablet itself has two circular indentations on either side, most likely made by pegs that helped hold it in a frame. A varied pattern of oxidization on the tablet's reverse may reflect where this frame covered the tablet,<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4.</sup> This observation allows me to correct my earlier statement that the tablet was pierced completely through the horizontal axis (Lauinger 2011: 11). That statement was made on the basis of a field photograph (Lauinger 2011: 11, fig. 8) that provided the only image of the tablet's side

Tablet	Date	Provenience	Contents (§ follows Labat 1965)
VAT 10375 (RSO 32: 196)	MA <sup>a)</sup>	Aššur	\$\$ 11-13, 15-18, 20-24, 26-28, 4, 61-63
VAT 13799+1643 ( <i>MIO</i> 5: 340 Pl. XV)	NA	Aššur	\$\$ 1-5, 7-13, 15-21, 24
VAT 10480 (MIO 5: 341 Pl. XVI)	NA	Aššur	Only month columns preserved
VAT 10912 (MIO 5: 341 Pl. XVI)	NA	Aššur	Only month columns preserved
VAT 12944 (MIO 5: 341 Pl. XVI)	NA	Aššur	Only month columns preserved
VAT 16463b ( <i>MIO</i> 5: 341 Pl. XVI)	NA	Aššur	Only month columns preserved
STT 304	NA	Huzirina	Only month columns preserved
CTN 4: 53 (CUSAS 25, p. 84) source L [ll. 5'–8'only])	NA	Kalhu	Only month columns and lucky days preserved
MS 2226+K.98 (unpublished+ZA 2, 333–35) <sup>b)</sup>	NA	Nineveh	Obverse: §§ 62, 64, 34/35–36, 38, 37, 29–31, 41, 43, 52, 60, 45–46, 48–49 (MS 2226) + month columns (K.98) Reverse: lucky days for 12 months and commentary (K.98) + ? + colophon (MS 2226)
T-1701+1923	NA	Tayinat	Obverse: §§ 1, 5, 7–18, 21, 20, 23, 22, 24, 26–28, 61–64, 34/35–36, 38, 37, 29–31, 41, 43, 52 Reverse: Month columns + lucky days + colophon
T-1927	NA	Tayinat	\$\$ 15-18, 21, 23, 22, 26-28, ? ? ?
T-1930	NA	Tayinat	§ 65 (?) and month columns
T-1922	NA	Tayinat	\$\$ 52-60, 45-46, 48-49
T-1931	NA	Tayinat	Only month columns preserved
T-1928	NA	Tayinat	Only month columns preserved
T-1920+1920a	NA	Tayinat	Only lucky days preserved

Table 1. Exemplars of Iqqur *īpuš* in the tabular format

a) On this date, see Pedersén (1986: 22).

b) For the join, see Livingstone (2013: 84) source O. A photograph of the obverse of MS 2226, which forms part of the Schøyen Collection, can be found at http://www.schoyencollection.com/calendars-almanacs/assyrian/neo-assyrian-almanac-ms-2226 (accessed 12 August 2015). The information concerning the obverse in the contents field above derives from this photograph, while information concerning the reverse derives from the website's accompanying text; see Frahm (2011: 215–16). The join with a fragment from the Kouyunjik collection establishes the provenience as Nineveh. However, the website's text identifies the fragment's provenience as "Nimrod," most likely because it names the fragment's author as the well-known scribe Nabu-zuqup-kenu, who was active at Nimrud (I am grateful to Jeanette Fincke for this observation; for other tablets from Kouyunjik which name Nabu-zuqup-kenu as author in the colophon, see Baker and Pearce 2001: 913).

- 3. The tablet's atypical rotation on the vertical axis allows the tablet's reverse to be legible at the same time as the obverse when upright (Watanabe 1988),
- 4. The text of Esarhaddon's Succession Treaty itself tells us that it was set up before the party entering into the *adê* (*SAA* 2: 6, 408; see now *JCS* 64 [2012] 99).

before conservation (the tablet was placed in a box filled with foam that surrounded the tablet's sides in order to stabilize it; for a photograph, see Lauinger 2011: 8, fig. 5). When the tablet was removed from the box for conservation, it was discovered that the piercing visible in the field photograph does not extend through the tablet, being instead an indentation, and that a second, fainter indentation is directly opposite the first on the other side of the tablet. I am grateful to the Tayinat Archaeological Project's conservator, Julie Unruh, for the information about the pattern of oxidization on the surface of the tablet's reverse.

The *Iqqur īpuš* tablets seem also to have been on display. The largest and best-preserved tablet, T-1701+1923, is in the so-called amulet shape, with a large rectangular projection at its top (fig. 1; on the shape, see Reiner 1960: 148 and Heeßel 2014: 57).

As reported earlier (Lauinger 2011: 7), this projection is pierced through its horizontal axis so that the tablet, like amulet-shaped tablets known from elsewhere, could be hung on display (fig. 2). Indeed, Tayinat conservator Julie Unruh has reported to me her discovery of a fragment of vegetal matter in the piercing, and it seems likely that this vegetal matter derives from a rope that originally went through the piercing.

The next largest tablet of *Iqqur īpuš*, T-1927, also has a large rectangular projection, although the projection is not on top of the tablet but on the left side (fig. 3). Only after the tablet received additional cleaning did it become clear that this projection is also pierced, though necessarily through the tablet's vertical axis (fig. 4). Significantly, this piercing is much smaller than the piercing through T-1701+1923, and it seems impossible that T-1927 would not have toppled over with only slender means of support set off to its left in this way. However, if the tablet was rotated 90 degrees, then the projection is on top of the tablet and the piercing would have run through its horizontal axis. This rotation would have corrected the imbalance and allowed the tablet to be suspended, although still by a means of support smaller than that used for T-1701+1923, for example, perhaps string instead of rope.

An implication of this reconstruction is that T-1927 could not have been easily read for its text would have run vertically and not horizontally. Indeed, there is another indication that these exemplars of *Iqqur īpuš* were not written with the aim of future consultation in mind. In one instance, T-1701+1923 obv. 34, the length of the protasis far exceeds the amount of space in the column allotted to it so that the protasis extends into the columns allotted to the months.<sup>5</sup> The protasis ends in the cell for Abu and the cells for Ululu and Tašritu are blank before the tablet breaks off. A similar situation exists in MS 2226+K.98 obv. 9', the only other exemplar of *Iqqur īpuš* in the tabular format known to me for which this protasis is extant. Crucially, the end of the line is preserved in this tablet, and we can see that the protasis extends into the cell for Tebettu while the cells of Šabattu and Addaru are filled in to indicate that these months are favorable for the action (fig. 5).

In other words, the scribe of MS 2226+K.98 obv. 9' used the conventional method of indicating favorable and unfavorable months in this line instead of qualifying it with a blanket statement that the months were uniformly favorable or unfavorable (note VAT 13799+ obv. 3-5; see below). Consequently, it is not possible to tell whether the first ten months of the year were favorable or not for the activity listed in MS 2226+K.98 obv. 9'—and, by extension, for the first five months of the year in T-1701+1923. The fact that these omissions were considered acceptable to the creator and users of these tablets implies that the tablets were not written first and foremost as reference materials.

In sum, the analogous evidence of the exemplar of Esarhaddon's Succession Treaty, the presence of piercings, and the arrangement of the signs on one of the tablets combine to imply that the Tayinat exemplars of *Iqqur īpuš* were written to be put on display. To circle back to the question posed above about the use of the tablar format at Tayinat, this very context of display may explain it: Visually, the tabular format allowed an informed viewer to identify a tablet as *Iqqur īpuš* without needing to actually read its text.

Finally, how many distinct tablets of *Iqqur īpuš* does the material discovered in Building XVI actually comprise? Although nine different excavation numbers are assigned to cuneiform tablets or fragments inscribed with *Iqqur īpuš*, the maximum number of tablets these might have originally comprised is seven because of two physical joins (T-1701+1923 and T-1920+1920a). The minimum possible number is three. T-1701+1923 and T-1927 are well enough preserved to establish them as two distinct tablets. On the other hand, T-1922, T-1928, and T-1931 (fig. 6) are very small fragments that probably derive from T-1701+1923 and T-1927 (their texts do not overlap).

<sup>5.</sup> A similar situation exists in T-1930 rev. 5', but that line is supplied with apodoses that seem to apply to all the months of the year and so is not relevant to the discussion here.

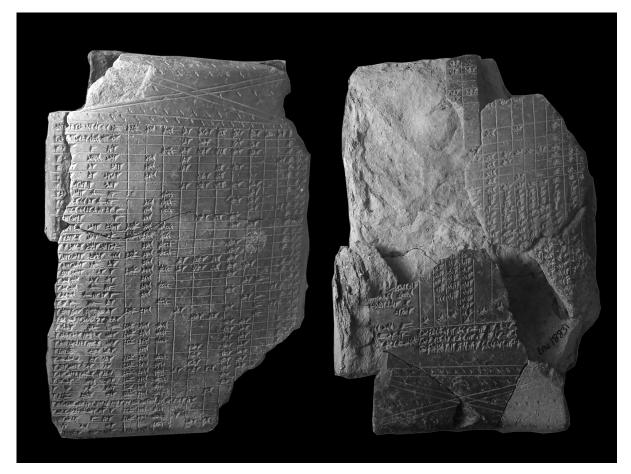


Fig. 1. T-1701+1923, obverse (left) and reverse (right)

Fig. 2. T-1701+1923, showing piercing through the projection

The fragmentary list of lucky days, T-1920+1920a (fig. 7; see the introduction to the text on the absence of a photograph of the join), may also have originally come from a tablet inscribed with *Iqqur īpuš*. Exemplars of *Iqqur īpuš* in the tabular format are attested elsewhere with lists of lucky days on the reverse (e.g., CTN 4 53 and MS 2226+K.98). While T-1920+1920a could not have come from the reverse of T-1701+1923, which has a similar if differently oriented list still preserved on it, this list could have come from T-1927 or another tablet. But the final fragment, T-1930, must come from a third distinct tablet. This fragment preserves the upper edge and right side of a tablet's reverse face (fig. 8).

This part of T-1927 is no longer preserved, but the clay and ductus of that tablet are quite distinct from those of T-1930. Although most of the upper edge of T-1701+1923







is missing, the one part of the tablet that is preserved has the columns for the months Du<sup>2</sup>uzu and Abu. Columns for Du<sup>2</sup>uzu and Abu are preserved on T-1930 as well, and since the content of T-1701+1923 therefore overlaps with T-1930, they must be distinct tablets (see also the comment on T-1701+1923 rev. 7). Therefore, a maximum of seven tablets and a minimum of three tablets of Iqqur īpuš in the tabular format should be present among the cuneiform material from Tell Tayinat.

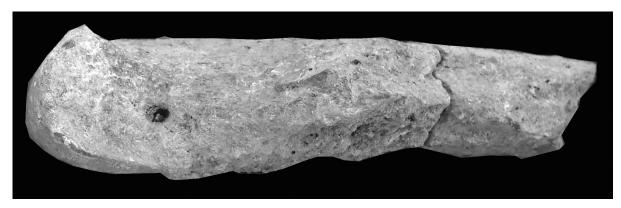


Fig. 4. T-1927, showing piercing through the projection

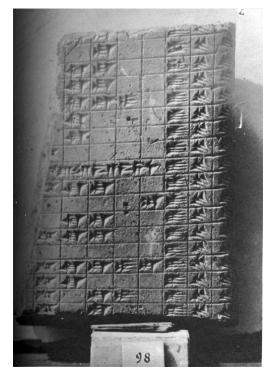


Fig. 5. K.98 (obverse) (© Trustees of the British Museum)

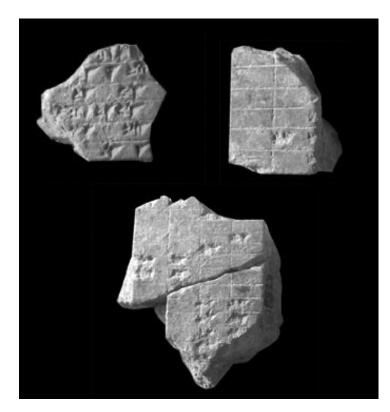
## Editions

In the editions below, I transliterate the month name or day number in those cells in which it is inscribed and mark those cells in which a month name or day number is absent with  $\emptyset$ . I indicate cells that are too damaged to determine which day number was inscribed therein with [n]. I indicate cells that are too damaged to determine whether or not a month name or day number was inscribed within with [...], although I consistently restore the month of Addaru (ŠE) as to my knowledge this month is almost always favorable in the extant exemplars of *Iqqur īpuš* in the tabular format; the only exceptions known to me are T-1930 rev. 5' (see below) and VAT 13799+ obv. 3-5 where one finds ITI.MEŠ 1-*iš* NU  ${}^{r}SIG_{5}$ <sup>1</sup>, "The months altogether are unfavorable. The number after the section symbol (§) refers the reader to the relevant section in the presentation of Labat (1965).

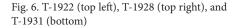
## 1. T-1701+1923

17.3 (height)  $\times$  12.0 (width)  $\times$  2.4 (thickness) cm

T-1701 was joined to the reverse of T-1923 by the author in 2013. The tablet has an amulet shape with a horizontal piercing (on which see the introduction, above, and Lauinger 2011: 10–



11). The obverse of the tablet is inscribed with *Iqqur ipuš*; the series continues for thirteen lines on the reverse but only some month columns are preserved. After the series ends, lists of lucky days continue in the month columns for all twelve months. Alternate lists of lucky days for Nisannu and Ululu(?) as well as a list of lucky days for intercalary Addaru are written horizontally at the very bottom of the tablet. The bottom of the leftmost column where the protases originally appeared in the top part of the reverse—contains a fragmentary colophon.



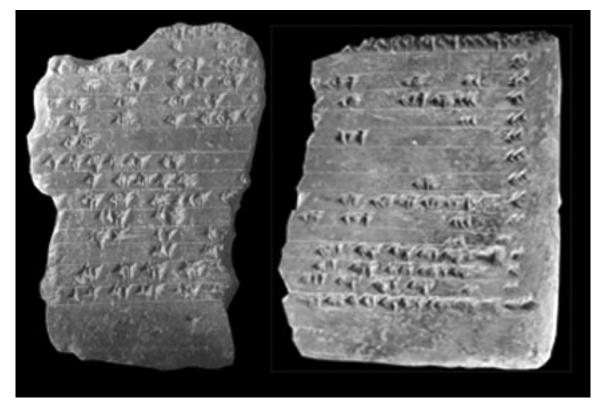


Fig. 7. T-1920+1920a



Fig. 8. T-1930



Fig. 9. T-1930 rev. 5

## Obverse

1. TA [U]D 1.KÁM EN UD 30.Kám	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	ŠU	NE	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	GAN	AB	ZÍZ	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
From day 1 to day 30													
2. (§ 1) <sup>r</sup> DIŠ SUHUŠ É <sup>1</sup> BAD-ma SIG <sub>4</sub> ŠUB-di	Ø	Ø	Ø	ŠU	NE	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	Š[E]	[ŠE]
If he opens the foundation of a house and lays a brick:													
3. (§ 5) DIŠ <sup>r</sup> ɹ DÙ- <i>uš</i>	Ø	Ø	SIG <sub>4</sub>	ŠU	NE	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	[ŠE]
If he builds a house:													
4. (§ 7) DIŠ <sup>r</sup> É <sup>1</sup> iq-qur	Ø	GU4	Ø	ŠU	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	AB	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he demolishes a house:													
5. (§ 8) DIŠ <sup>r</sup> É <sup>1</sup> <i>iṣ-ṣi</i>	Ø	GU4	Ø	ŠU	Ø	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he scrapes the plaster off a house:													
6. (§ 9) DIŠ <sup>r</sup> É <sup>1</sup> is-suh	Ø	GU4	Ø	Ø	NE	KIN	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠЕ	ŠE
If he excavates (the ground for) a house:													
7. (§ 10) DIŠ [É] <i>tam-la-a</i> DIR	Ø	Ø	Ø	ŠU	NE	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	Ø	ŠE	ŠE
If he builds a terrace for a house:													
8. (§ 11) DIŠ <sup>r</sup> ɹ- <i>su</i> KÚR- <i>ir</i>	Ø	Ø	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠЕ	ŠE
If he changes his house:													
9. (§ 12) DIŠ ana <sup>r</sup> ɹ-šú MAN-ma KÚR-ir	Ø	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	Ø	ŠE	ŠE
If <i>someone else</i> changes his house:													
10. (§ 13) DIŠ [ana] É-šú MAN-ma KÚR-ir-ma LAL	Ø	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	APIN	Ø	AB	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If <i>someone else</i> changes his house and inspects it:													
11. (§ 14) <sup>r</sup> DIŠ <sup>1</sup> É-su LAL	Ø	GU4	Ø	Ø	NE	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he inspects his house:													
12. (§ 15) <sup>r</sup> DIŠ <sup>1</sup> [a-na] É-šú GUR-úr	BARÁ	$GU_4$	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he returns to his house:													
13. (§ 16) [DIŠ] ana É-šú KU <sub>4</sub> -ub	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he enters into his house:													
14. (§ 17) <sup>r</sup> DIŠ <sup>1</sup> ana É-šu GIBIL KU <sub>4</sub> -ub	Ø	$\mathrm{GU}_4$	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he enters into his new house:													
15. (§ 18) <sup>r</sup> DIй É-su GIBIL-eš	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he renovates his house:													
16. (§ 21) 「DIŠ」 É- <i>su</i> 「 <i>i</i> ]- <i>šur</i>	Ø	GU4	Ø	ŠU	NE	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	ŠЕ	ŠE
If he organizes his house:													
17. (§ 20) 「DIŠ」 É-「su」 ud-diš	BARÁ	$GU_4$	$SIG_4$	ŠU	NE	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he renovates his house:													

18. (§ 23) DIŠ IDIM. <sup>r</sup> BI <sup>1</sup> BAD-te	Ø	GU4	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he opens its spring:													
19. (§ 22) DIŠ IDIM. <sup>[</sup> BI <sup>]</sup> KÚR- <i>ir</i>	Ø	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	APIN	GAN	Ø	Ø	ŠE	ŠE
If he changes its spring:													
20. (§ 24) DIŠ IDIM.BI KÚR- <i>ir</i> LAL	Ø	GU4	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	AB	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he changes its <i>spring</i> and inspects it:													
21. (§ <b>26)</b> DIŠ NÍG.LAL KU₅- <i>is</i>	Ø	Ø	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	APIN	GAN	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he breaks through brick mortar:													
22. (§ 27) DIŠ TA* <sup>r</sup> ÙR NÍG.LAL <sup>1</sup> KU <sub>5</sub> - <i>is</i>	BARÁ	GU4	Ø	ŠU	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	GAN	AB	Ø	ŠE	ŠE
If he breaks through brick mortar from the roof beam (down):													
23. (§ 28) DIŠ <sup>r</sup> KÁ ku <sup>1</sup> -[lu- mu-te] <sup>r</sup> NÍG <sup>1</sup> .LAL KU <sub>5</sub> -is	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	NE	KIN	Ø	Ø	GAN	Ø	Ø	ŠE	ŠE
If he breaks through brick mortar at the " <i>exhibition gate</i> ":													
24. (§ 61) DIŠ DAM TUK- <i>ši</i>	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he takes a wife:													
25. (§ 62) DAM-su ana É-šú KU <sub>4</sub>	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
If he brings his wife into his house:													
26. (§ 63) DIŠ É.GI4.A ana É-šú KU4	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he brings a daughter-in- law into his house:													
27. (§ 64) DIŠ LÚ.TUR Ù.TU	Ø	GU4	Ø	Ø	NE	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If a (male) child is born:													
28. (§ 34/35) DIŠ ši-gu-u is-si	BARÁ	GU4	$\mathrm{SIG}_4$	Ø	NE	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	Ø	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he recites a <i>šigû</i> -prayer:												ļ	
29. DIŠ TÚG-su DADAG	BARÁ	GU4	$\mathrm{SIG}_4$	Ø	NE	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he purifies his garment:	ļ							<u> </u>				ļ	
30. (§ 36) DIŠ ŠUK-su ana DINGIR-šu GAR-un	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	ŠU	NE	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	GA[N]	[AB]	[ZÍZ]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he makes his food offer- ing to his god:													
31. (§ 38) DIŠ GARZA TI-qé	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he performs a ritual:													
32. (§ 37) DIŠ NINDA SUM-in	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he provides bread:													

33. (§ <b>29</b> ) DIŠ BARÁ GIBIL- <i>iš</i>	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	KIN	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he renovates a cult dais:													
34. 「DIŠ <sup>1</sup> lu KUN.SAG.GÁ lu	UB.LÍL.L	Á lu BAF	RÁ.SI.GA <i>l</i>	u IM.DÙ./	A DÙ-uš	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he builds a <i>muhru</i> -chapel of brick wall (as a <i>temenos</i> )	or an <i>ibrati</i>	u-shrine o	or a <i>barasi</i> ş	gû-socle oi	a mud-								
35. (§ 31) 'DIŠ' DINGIR-šú šul-pu-tu ud-diš	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	D[U <sub>6</sub> ]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he renovates a desecrated statue of his god (lit. his desecrated god):													
36. (§ 41) [DIŠ] KI.MAH DÙ- <i>uš</i>	BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	ŠU	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he builds a tomb:													
37. (§ 43) [DIŠ P]Ú BAD-te	Ø	Ø	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	NE	KIN	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he opens up a well:													
38. (§ 52) [DIŠ K]I.NE ŠUB- <i>di</i>	BARÁ	GU4	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he lays out a brazier:													

## Reverse

1. []	[]	[]	[]	ŠU	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]	[]	[]	[]		[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[01]	[02]
2. []	[]	[]	[]	ŠU	NE	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
3. []	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
4. []	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
5. []	[]	[]	[]	ŠU	NE	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
6. []	[]	[]	[]	٢ŠU٦	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
7. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	「KIN1	۲DU <sub>6</sub> ٦	rAPIN <sup>1</sup>	Ø	Ø	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
8. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	KIN	Ø	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
9. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	۲NE۱	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠЕ	[ŠE]
[]													
10. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	۲NE1	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	GAN	AB	ZÍZ	ŠЕ	[ŠE]
[]													
11. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
[]													
12. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	KIN	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠЕ	ŠЕ
[]													
13. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	KIN	Ø	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
[]													

14. []	[BARÁ]	[GU₄]	[SIG <sub>4</sub> ]	[ŠU]	[N]E	KIN	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	GAN	AB	ZÍZ	ŠЕ	ŠЕ
[]		1-041	10-041	11		'	6						1
15. [?]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
[?]	[]	11	11		11	-	-	-	-	-			-
16. [?]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	4	4	2	2	7	5	3	1
[?]													-
17. [?]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n] SA9	5 SA9	6	5	5	9	7	4	1
[?]													-
18. [?]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	14	7 SA9	7	9	10 SA <sub>9</sub>	10	r51	1
[?]													-
19. [?]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	15	9	9	11	13	10 SA <sub>9</sub>	5+[x]	1
[?]													-
20. [?]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	17	11	11	12	15	11	[n]	1
[?]													-
21. [?]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	22	13 SA <sub>9</sub>	13	15	[n]	12	[n]	1
[?]													1
22. [?]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	Ø	[2]6	14	15	16	[n]	[n]	<sup>1</sup> 10 <sup>1</sup>	1
[?]													
23. [?]	[n]	[n]	[n]	[n]	Ø	[]	۲n٦	<sup>1</sup> 16 <sup>1</sup>	20+[x]?	<sup>1</sup> 21	<sup>1</sup> 17 <sup>1</sup>	11	1
[?]													1
24. [?]	[n]	[2]2	<sup>г</sup> 22 <sup>1</sup>	17	[Ø]	[]	[n]	[n]	<sup>7</sup> 23 <sup>1</sup>	22	19	۲13 <sup>1</sup>	1
[?]													1
25. [?]	[n]	24	24	19	[Ø]	[]	[n]	[n]	[2]5	23	21	14	1
[?]													
26. [?]	<sup>[</sup> 26 <sup>1</sup>	26	25	21	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[2]4 SA9	22	15	
[?]													]
27. $[ x]x^{-r}re^{2}-e^{1}$	Ø	28	27	22	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[2]5	23	16	]
(no translation)													]
28. [] <sup>[</sup> BAL <sup>?]</sup> DÙG. GA	Ø	29	28	23	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[2]6 <sup>?</sup>	25	[]	
"good []/[] is good"													]
29. [GIM] LIBIR.RA-šú	Ø	30	Ø	26	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	「26 <sup>1</sup>	[]	]
"[According to] its original"													
30. [MU-ma] È	Ø	Ø	Ø	27	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	1
"[written and] checked."													]
31. (blank)	Ø	Ø	Ø	28	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	]
32. (blank)	ŠE	ŠE	ŠE	29	ŠE	ŠE	[ŠE]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]	]
33. [DUB <sup>md</sup> 3]0- NUMUN-DÙ	Ø	Ø	Ø	ŠE	Ø	Ø	[Ø]	[Ø]	[Ø]	[Ø]	[Ø]	[Ø]	]
"[Tablet of S]in-zeru- ibni,"													1
34. [DUMU DN-(u)- bal]-lit-an-ni	ana ITI B.	ARÁ UD 2	2.KAM 4 S	A <sub>9</sub> 6 9 10	11 10+[x .	]							1
"[son of DN-(u)bal] lițanni."													

35. [šá i-ta-bal <sup>d</sup> UT]U IGI <sup>II</sup> -šú lit-bal	ana ITI KIN UD 2.KAM 3 5 7 11 14 10+[x]	
"[Whoever carries off (the tablet)] – may [Šam]aš carry off his eyesight!"		
36. (blank)	ana ITI DIRI ŠE 1 2 5 5(sic) 6 7 10 <sup>1</sup> 11 15 16 17 []	

### **Commentary**

obv. 5: The sense "to scrape off plaster" for the verb *neşû*, "to tear down," is confirmed by two commentaries: DIŠ É *iṣ-ṣi // šá si-i-ri i-hal-la-šú*, "If he 'tore down a house,' that (means) he scrapes off the plaster" (*BRM* 4: 24, 22 and *KAR* 398: 4; see already Labat (1965: 64 n. 6), *CAD* N/2 s.v. *neşû* mng. 1, and now the discussion in the *Leipzig Etymological Dictionary of Akkadian, Supplement to the Akkadian Dictionaries*, vol. T s.v. *taḥrīru* [http://www.uni-leipzig.de/altorient/SAD/T.htm, accessed 18 August 2015]).

obv. 21–23: On these protases, including the meanings of the phrase *simitta nakāsu* and the word *kullumūtu*, see Ambos (2004: 79 and 129–30).

obv. 28. As in its monthly format, the series does not specify whether the  $\dot{s}ig\hat{u}$ -prayer should be recited on a particular day in the tabular format; in the general format, the series specifies that the  $\dot{s}ig\hat{u}$ -prayer can be prescribed or restricted on the 6th, 16th, 26th, and 28th days of various months (Labat 1965: 96, n. 6; see Groneberg 1989 on the days of the  $\dot{s}ig\hat{u}$ -prayer in hemerological literature more generally).

obv. 29: In Labat (1965), this protasis is not attested in the general format, and so it does not receive a section number (the protasis is attested in several exemplars of the series in its monthly format).

obv. 34: See the discussion in the introduction, above, on the length of this protasis, which extends into the columns for months.

rev. 7: The cells for this line are approximately three times as high as elsewhere on the tablet. Most likely, this line contained a very long protasis that was written over several lines *within* the cell reserved for the protasis—thus making all the month cells wider as well—instead of stretching in a single line into the month columns, as in line obv. 34. For this protasis as perhaps originally an expanded variant of § 65, "If fire falls on a man's house," see the comment to T-1930 rev. 5'.

rev. 28: The damaged wedges coming out of the break cannot be UD.MEŠ, ruling out the possibility that the line originally read UD.MEŠ DÙG.GA for *uttukkū*, "auspicious days," used as a catch-all for hemerologies (Reiner 1960: 155, Livingstone 2013: 2).

rev. 33: In the first sign that is preserved, the trace of the top corner of a third Winkelhaken coming out of the break in front of two that are fully preserved seems decisive for  $[^{md}3]0$ -NUMUN-DÙ over  $[^{m}]$ MAN-NUMUN-DÙ (the latter name being otherwise unattested, to my knowledge). Sin-zeru-ibni is, of course, the name of a deceased priest of the moon god in one of the two seventh-century Aramaic funerary stelae from Nerab (*KAI* 225:1). Unfortunately, the Nerab stele does not include the name of the priest's father, so that it is impossible to determine on the basis of the evidence currently available whether or not the two attestations of the name document one or two distinct individuals. The only attestations of the name in cuneiform known to me are *SAA* 6: 43, 5 and 44, 4, a legal text and its envelope from the reign of Sennacherib, where Sin-zeru-ibni is the "third man" on a chariot who functions as a witness.

rev. 36: There are two errors in the line. First, the scribe has written the numeral 5 twice. As extant lists of lucky days for intercalary Addaru contain the fourth day of the month (Livingstone 2013: 97–98), it is possible that the first 5 is in error for 4. However, there are enough discrepancies both between those lists themselves and also the list found on T-1701+1923 to make any emendation far from secure. For instance, one could emend the text to 5 5 <SA<sub>9</sub>>. The second error is a vertical wedge right before and partially underneath the numeral 10.

## 2. T-1927

6.1 (height)  $\times$  8.5 (width)  $\times$  2.1 (thickness) cm

T-1927 is a large fragment from the obverse of a tablet's right side; the reverse is not preserved. The right side of the fragment has a pierced projection marked with double crosses emerging from it (on which see the introduction, above, and Lauinger 2011: 10–11). The fragment preserved 16 protases from *Iqqur īpuš* and month columns, although no more than four columns are preserved for any given line due to damage to the tablet. The preserved protases come from near the beginning of the series in its tabular format and duplicate protases found in T-1701+1923.

#### Obverse

1′. (§ 15?) 「DIŠ a-na <sup>1</sup> [É-šú GUR-úr] <sup>?</sup>	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If [he returns] to [his house]: <sup>?</sup>													
2′. (§ 16) DIŠ ana <sup>r</sup> ɹ- [šú KU₄-ub] <sup>?</sup>	[]	[G]U <sub>4</sub> ?	۲SIG <sub>4</sub> ?٦	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If [he enters] into [his] house: <sup>?</sup>													
3′. (§ 17) DIŠ ana <sup>r</sup> É- šú <sup>1</sup> [GIBIL KU <sub>4</sub> -ub]	Ø	GU4	「SIG <sub>4</sub> 」	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If [he enters] into his [new] house:													
4′. (§ 18) DIŠ É 「GIBIL¹-[eš]	<sup>iti</sup> BARÁ	GU4	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he renovates a house:													
5′. (§ 21) DIŠ É.BI <sup>r</sup> i¹-[šu]r	Ø	GU4	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he org[ani]zes his house:													
6'.(§ 23) DIŠ IDIM.BI [B]AD	Ø	GU4	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he [op]ens its spring:													
7′. (§ 22) DIŠ IDIM.BI KÚR- <sup>r</sup> ir <sup>1</sup>	Ø	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he changes its spring:													
8′. (§ 26) DIŠ NÍG. LAL KU <sub>5</sub> - <sup>r</sup> is <sup>1</sup>	Ø	Ø	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he breaks through brick mortar:													
9′. (§ 27) DIŠ TA <sup>r</sup> ÙR <sup>1</sup> NÍG.LAL KU <sub>5</sub> - <sup>r</sup> is <sup>1</sup>	<sup>iti</sup> BARÁ	Ø	Ø	ŠU	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he breaks through brick mortar from the roof beam (down):													
10'. ( <b>§ 28)</b> DIŠ KÁ kul-lu-mu-tú NÍG. LAL KU <sub>5</sub> - <sup>r</sup> ís <sup>1</sup>	Ø	Ø	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
If he breaks through brick mortar at the <i>"exhibition gate</i> ":													

11'. (§ ?) [DIŠ] 「x x <sup>1</sup> GIBIL- <i>eš</i>	<sup>iti</sup> BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If] he renovates:													
12'. (§ ?) [DIŠ] GIBIL- <i>eš</i>	<sup>iti</sup> BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If] he renovates []:													
13'. (§ ?) [DIŠ] <sup>r</sup> x x <sup>1</sup> ud-diš	<sup>iti</sup> BARÁ	GU4	SIG <sub>4</sub>	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If] he renovates []:													
14′. [DIŠ x]x	<sup>iti</sup> BA[RÁ]	GU4	S[IG <sub>4</sub> ]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If]:													
15′. [DIŠ]	<sup>iti</sup> BA[RÁ]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If]:													

(The remainder of the obverse is not preserved.)

#### *Commentary*

4': The expected possessive pronominal suffix is missing after É.

5': The logographic writing BI for the third-person masculine singular possessive pronominal suffix appears occasionally in place of a syllabic spelling for the owner of the house in both the general and monthly formats. However, as a syllabic spelling of the suffix appears in l. 3'of this text, the logographic writing in this line may be an error of anticipation in light of the sequence of protases with BI that immediately follow; note the omission of the expected pronominal suffix altogether in the preceding line.

11'-13': The damaged signs coming out of the breaks cannot be read with confidence. In the tabular format, one expects §§ 61–63 to follow § 28 (cf. VAT 13799+ and T-1701+1923, above; the Middle Assyrian exemplar VAT 10375 places § 4 between § 28 and § 61). But these sections concern marriage and bringing a wife or daughter-in-law into one's house, and the verbs preserved at the ends of lines 11'-13' do not occur in them. Alternatively, the tablet *KAR* 177, which begins with the same sequence of protases as the tabular format, departs from that sequence when it places §§ 29–30, 32 after § 28. While the traces of the broken signs are not incompatible with those sections, line 12' seems much too short and those protases have the verbs GIBIL-*eš*, DÙ-*uš*, and *ud-diš*, respectively, not GIBIL-*eš*, GIBIL-*eš*, *ud-diš* as found in T-1927. Finally, the sequence of verbs GIBIL-*eš*, *ud-diš* in lines 12'-13' could suggest §§ 48–49 (DIŠ g<sup>iš</sup>KIRI<sub>6</sub> GIBIL-*eš*, DIŠ g<sup>iš</sup>KIRI<sub>6</sub>. Furthermore, this position in the sequence of protases for § 48–49 would be unexpected in the tabular format (cf. T-1922) and would still leave line 11' unaccounted for.

14': Only a single vertical wedge remains coming out of the break.

#### 3. T-1930

4.2 (height)  $\times$  9.8 (width)  $\times$  1.1 (thickness) cm

T-1930 is the top of a tablet's reverse, preserving the right side and right hand corner of the tablet. The identification of the single preserved face as the reverse depends on the first line of text. If the preserved face was the obverse, this line would introduce the table and each cell in the line would be inscribed with its respective month name following the statement "From day 1 to day 30 (these months are auspicious)" (see T-1701+1923 obv. 1 and VAT 13799+ obv. 1). Because some cells are empty in line 1, the preserved face must be the reverse. The distinguishing feature of the fragment is line 5, in which the protasis extends through the month columns; see the comment on the line, below.

1. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	NE	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	٢ŠE٦
[]													
2. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
[]													
3. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	ŠЕ	ŠE
[]													
4. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
[]													
5. [				] 「 <i>in</i>	a ŠÀ/ŠUB	י NU ? EN	I.NUN.UE	ZAL.LA 'Š	U <sup>1?</sup> ina ŠÀ	/ŠUB <sup>?</sup> ? ?			
[If during th	e first watch	; during	the second	watch]–	–not favora	<i>ıble</i> ; during	g the third	watch fa	vorable.				
6. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
[]													
7. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	ZÍZ	ŠE	ŠE
[]													
8. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	٢ŠE٦	ŠE
[]													
9. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	۲AB۱	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													

Reverse

(The remainder of the reverse is not preserved.)

#### *Commentary*

rev. 5: I am grateful to Jeanette Fincke for discussing this line and sharing her copy of it with me. So far, the line has resisted complete decipherment, in part because the signs are quite small and cramped in order to fit the entire protasis in a single line (fig. 9).

The reason for the protasis' long length is likely that it treated the first and second watches of the night in addition to the third. Instead of assigning favorability by month, it seems that the protasis was structured as follows: [If (a phenomenon occurs,) during the first watch, it displays a certain feature—favorable/not favorable; during the second watch, it displays the same feature]—not favorable; during the third watch, it displays the same feature—favorable. The repetition of the same uncertain sign (transliterated above as ?) first qualified by NU and then appearing without qualification implies that these are the apodoses for the second and third watches, which were unfavorable and favorable, respectively. Furthermore, although the line is not completely deciphered, on the basis of the following chain of reasoning, it seems likely that it is an expanded version of § 65, "If fire falls on a man's house." First, the protasis is in roughly the same position on the reverse of T-1930 as T-1701+1923 rev. 7, which, owing to the wide spacing of the line, also should have had a very long protasis (see the note to that line). Second, § 52, "If he lays out a brazier" is the final protasis on the obverse of T-1701+1923, and in *KAR* 392 obv.<sup>1</sup> 10' and 19', a tablet in the monthly format, § 65, "If fire falls on a man's house," is the seventh protasis after § 52. And third, an expanded variant of § 65, "If fire falls on a man's house," that mentions the third watch (*šāt urri*)—as in T-1930 rev. 5'—is known from *KAR* 212 iii 49 (DIŠ *ina* EN.NUN UD.ZAL.LE EN É.BI *ina* NU UD.MEŠ-*šú* ÚŠ, "If (fire falls on a man's house) in the third watch, the owner of that house will die on an unallotted day").

## 4. T-1922

2.3 (height)  $\times$  2.2 (width)  $\times$  1.2 (thickness) cm

T-1922 is a small fragment on which parts of six protases are preserved on a single face. The accompanying month columns are lost. Because the text in line 1' of T-1922 also appears in line obv. 38' of T-1701+1923, the fragment cannot have been part of that larger tablet. However, there is no textual overlap between T-1922 and T-1927 or T-1930, and it is possible that the fragment was part of one of those tablets. It is difficult to establish whether T-1922's single preserved face comes from the obverse or reverse of a tablet. If the obverse, the fragment should be from the tablet's lower half; if the reverse, its upper half.

1'. (§ 52) [DIŠ KI.NE] <sup>r</sup> ŠUB- <i>di</i> <sup>1</sup>	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If] he lays out [a brazier]:													
2'. (§ 60) [DIŠ DUG A.GEŠTIN.N]A GAR-un	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If] he sets up [a jar of vinega]r:													
3′. (§ 45) [DIŠ <sup>giš</sup> KIRI <sub>6</sub> ] <i>iz-qup</i>	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If] he plants [an orchard]:													
4'. (§ 46) [DIŠ <sup>giš</sup> KIRI <sub>6</sub> ] <sup>giš</sup> GIŠIMMAR <sup>1</sup> <i>iz-qup</i>	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If] he plants [an orchard] of date palms:													
5′. (§ 48) [DIŠ <sup>giš</sup> KIRI <sub>6</sub> GIB]IL- <i>iš</i>	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If he repl]ants [an orchard]:													
6′. (§ 49) [DIŠ <sup>giš</sup> KIRI <sub>6</sub> ] <i>ud-diš</i>	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[If he] replants [an orchard]:													

## 5. T-1931

4.9 (height)  $\times$  4.2 (width)  $\times$  1.3 (thickness) cm

#### T-1932 is a small fragment with only month columns remaining on its single preserved face.

1'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	۲NE۱	「KIN1	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
2'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
3'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													

4'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	Ø	APIN	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
5′. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
6′. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	NE	KIN	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
7′. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	NE	KIN	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
8′. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
9′. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	APIN	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
10′. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	DU <sub>6</sub>	۲APIN	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
11'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	ل DU	۲APIN	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
12′. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	لDU <sup>1</sup>	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
13'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	ل DU	[]	[]	[]	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													

## 6. T-1928

2.2 (height)  $\times$  1.9 (width)  $\times$  0.9 (thickness) cm

T-1928 is a small fragment with only month columns remaining on its single preserved face.

1'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
2'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	[]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
3'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	Z[ÍZ]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
4'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	Ø	Z[ÍZ]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
5'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	Ø	۲AB۱	Z[ÍZ]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													
6'. []	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[]	[GA]N	Ø	Z[ÍZ]	[ŠE]	[ŠE]
[]													

#### 7. T-1920+1920a

6.8 (height)  $\times$  9.6 (width)  $\times$  1.0 (thickness) cm

The two constituent fragments were joined in July 2010 when T-1920a was identified among pottery sherds from the temple (Building XVI) that were being sorted. Tayinat conservator Julie Unruh immediately recognized its similarity to T-1920 and made the join on the spot; hence, the second fragment retroactively received the excavation number T-1920a. Unfortunately, the join was not made permanent at that time and T-1920a was not

available to me during my study of the tablets in 2013 and 2015, so no photograph of the joined fragments exists. Fifteen ruled lines are preserved on the fragments, which probably originate from the reverse of one of the tablets inscribed with the tabular format of *Iqqur īpuš* also found in the temple, as discussed in the introduction to this article. The leftmost side of T-1920 is not preserved so that the beginning of each line is now lost, but the format of the text is clear nonetheless. After an introductory line that names all of the days of the month (i.e., UD 1 UD 2 UD 3, etc.), the subsequent fourteen lines list lucky days for the twelve months of the year and two intercalary months. On comparison with the lists of lucky days published by Livingston (2013), the second list of lucky days (T-1920+1920a line obv. 3') should be for intercalary Nisannu; presumably the final line (line obv. 15') lists lucky days for intercalary Addaru, but the days appearing in that line do not correspond well to those listed in the extant exemplars published by Livingstone. The transliteration below simply lists the lucky days inscribed for each month in the sequence in which they appear; it does not reflect the spacing of the numbers in the line.

1'. [] <sup>r</sup> UD 10 <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> UD 11 UD 12 UD 13 UD 14 <sup>1</sup> [] <sup>r</sup> UD 21 UD 22 UD 23 UD 24 UD 25 UD 26 UD 27 UD 28 UD 29 UD 30 <sup>1</sup>
2′. [] 20 23 SA <sub>9</sub> ŠE
3'. [] 10 <sup>r</sup> 11 12 13 14 15 16 <sup>?</sup> 17 <sup>?</sup> 24 26 27 <sup>1</sup> 28 29 30 ŠE
4'. [] 16 18 20 22 24 <sup>r</sup> 25 <sup>1</sup> 26 28 29 30 ŠE
5′. [ 1]3 15 18 22 24 <sup>г</sup> 27 <sup>?1</sup> 30 ŠE
6′. [ 1]3 17 19 21 22 26 <sup>r</sup> 27 <sup>1</sup> 28 ŠE
7′. [] 15 16 ŠE
8′. [ 1]0 14 15 17 19 22 27 29 ŠE
9'. [] <sup>r</sup> 9 <sup>1</sup> 11 13 13(sic) 17 19 <sup>r</sup> 21 <sup>1</sup> 22 23 25 26 28 29 ŠE
10′. [] 15 18 19 20 22 20+[x] 26 28 30 ŠE
11′. [] 25 29 30 ŠE
12′. [] 17 SA <sub>9</sub> 21 <sup>r</sup> 22 <sup>1</sup> 23 24 25 26 27 SA <sub>9</sub> 29 ŠE
13′. [1]9 21 22 23 25 26 28 29 SA <sub>9</sub> ŠE
14′. [] <sup>r</sup> 9 <sup>1</sup> 12 13 15 16 <sup>r</sup> 20 <sup>1</sup> 22 24 25 27 <sup>r</sup> 30 <sup>1</sup> ŠE
15′. [] <sup>r</sup> 9 <sup>1</sup> 10 11 12 15 16 <sup>r</sup> 17 <sup>?1</sup> 18 19 20 21 24 <sup>r</sup> 25 <sup>1</sup> [] <sup>r</sup> 30 <sup>1</sup> ŠE

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