

Support for Messengers: Road Stations in the Ur III Period

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§1. Introduction

The well-developed transportation networks and guesthouse system served a crucial role in the administration, commerce, and deployment of armies in ancient times. Various countries throughout the world depended on it for long-distance communication before the creation of modern technologies. For those regimes that historically ruled over relatively large territories, establishing, and maintaining such networks and systems were a fundamental policy to be maintained over time and a great challenge during their rule. At a certain period, the transportation network and guesthouse system's condition were largely determined by the national strength. In ancient Western Asia, the most well-known road station system was the imperial roads of the Persian empire.¹ Both Herodotus and Xenophon praised it and marveled at its extensive coverage and the ease of communication through it. In his book "Histories" (VIII 98), Herodotus writes:

"Now there is nothing mortal that accomplishes a course more swiftly than do these messengers, by the Persian's skillful contrivance. It is said that as many days as there are in the whole journey, so many are the men and horses that stand along the road, each horse and man at the interval of a day's journey; and these are stayed neither by snow nor rain nor heat nor darkness from accomplishing their appointed course with all speed."

In *Cyropaedia* (VIII 6.17-18), Xenophon writes:

"It is plain that this is the fastest land travel on earth. And it is excellent to be apprised of everything as quickly as possible so that one can deal with it at top speed."

The Persian Empire was not the first state to build such a well-developed imperial road. Instead, it was the final form of the road station system, which developed over more than 2,000 years in ancient Mesopotamia. Most current scholars believe that a more developed, nationwide road station system first appeared in Assyrian Empire. Radner (2014a, 2) even asserts: "The relay communication system that so amazed Herodotus and Xenophon can be demonstrated to be an innovation of the Assyrian Empire." However, this innovation was not born out of thin air but developed from the

¹ For a detailed description of the imperial roads of the Persian's empire, see Kuhrt 2014.

Sumerian road station system, which could be at the origins of such strategy in the ancient western Asia.²

In Sumerian, the road station is written as “e₂-kaš₄” or “e₂-kaskal”, which literally means “house of messenger/of running” or “house of road”. The road stations known from the Ur III period were located in the provinces of Ġirsu, Umma, and Irisaġrig. Their origin date back to the Early Dynastic period, when a network of transportation began to be established between cities, making trade, diplomatic, military and religious contacts possible between them. One document³ referred to a total of 66 travelers who were stationed in the trading area iri-kaš₄ of the Shuruppak for six months (Pomponio/Visicato 1994, 47-55). These people came from almost all the major cities in southern Mesopotamia and consumed 160 liters of barley per month. Selz (2013, 2014) considered this trading area iri-kaš₄ as a residency for travelers passing through the city and suggested that it was the prototype of the later road station in the Ur III period. However, at least six other documents also from Shuruppak in this period recorded the real e₂-kaš₄ road station was the recipient of barley or flour.⁴ Thus, the trading area iri-kaš₄ in the Early Dynastic period cannot be simply equated with a road station in Ur III period. Given that the archaeological site where these six texts concerning a road station were excavated is situated close to the site where the documents of a “mill” (e₂-kinkin) were unearthed, it is possible to imagine a large, integrated institution with multiple departments there (Martin [e. a.] 2001, 22). In the middle of the third millennium B.C., the Ebla kingdom began to flourish and expand its political and economic power. Providing provision of supplies for travelers along the road was an obligation of the local authority. The treaty between Ebla and Abasal (ARET 13, 5) mentioned that if travelers or caravan pass through the territory of the other side, the travelers will receive water. If the other side refused to support the travelers, it was considered a breach of the treaty.

² The tradition of the guesthouse in the northern part of Mesopotamia dates to the early Bronze Age. Nashef (1987) first researched the trade route between Assur and Kanesh and the guesthouses alongside it. Parpola (1987, xiii-xiv) referred to the “imperial route” (*hūl šarri*) and the “road stations” (*bēt mardēti*) in the Neo-Assyrian period. Mules, chariots, and grooms served at each road station so that letters could be sent to the next stop without delay. Radner (2014b) pointed out that these road stations were only used to transmit official government documents, so they were not available to private correspondence. Each high-rank official of Neo-Assyrian received a “signet ring” (*unqu*) with the imperial seal showing the king killing a lion as a symbol of their office and as a tool to act in the king’s stead. This recognizable seal was used to mark the envelopes of state letters. This enabled the staff of the road stations to identify the documents instantly as letters of the state importance and treat them with the required attention and urgency.

³ CDLI P011027.

⁴ FTP 035, FTP 051, FTP 052, FTP 056, FTP 065, FTP 073.

The construction of roads and road station was newly established in the state of the kings of Ur III. Before the establishment of the dynasty, the road system was described to have been hindered by the Gutians:

“In southern regions of Sumer, (Tirigan) blocked off (the water for) the fields,
In northern regions, (he) blocked off pathways,
The roads of land grew (only) bush.”

Victory of Utu-heĝal: 41-45⁵

Therefore, one of the first tasks of the dynasty’s ruler was the restoration and expansion of the road and road station. One of the year names of the dynasty founder Ur-Namma is “Year Ur-Namma the king put in order “travelling” from the lower to the upper land”.⁶ The prologue of Codex Ur-Namma (151-156) and the hymn Ur-Namma C also recount this merit:

“[I established] road stations in [...],
I [build] ...
(and) [planted] orchards beside them.
(I), the king, placed gardeners in charge of them.”

The prologue of Codex Ur-Namma: 151-156⁷

“Ur-Namma, the king of Ur, after an auspicious fate were determined, the roads were put in order due to him.”

Ur-Namma C: 19⁸

Sulge, the son of Ur-Namma, proceeded to renovate and expand the road network throughout the country. The sixth and seventh years of his reign were named “Year the king straightened out the Nippur road”⁹ and “Year the king made a round

⁵ Espak 2016, 82.

⁶ mu ur-^dnamma lugal-e sig-ta igi-nim-še₃ ĝiri₃ si bi₂-sa₂-a.

⁷ RIME 3/2, 49.

⁸ Flückiger-Hawker 1999, 210-211.

⁹ mu lugal-e ĝiri₃ nibru^{ki} si bi₂-sa₂-a.

trip between Ur and Nippur (in one day)".¹⁰ In Sulge A, a hymn praising the achievements of King Sulge, he calls himself:

"I am Sulge, the mighty king. I am superior to all.
Because I am the strongest one, rejoicing over my endurance,
I went around (and) put the roads of the land in order,
I staked out the danna, build something of palaces,¹¹
planted gardens at their side, placed rest areas there,
(and) let experienced people settle at those places.
(so that) the ones coming from below, coming from above,
may refresh themselves in their coolness.
(so that) the wayfarer, spending the night on the road,
may take refuge there like in his well-built city."

Sulge A: 26-34¹²

After the fall of the Ur III dynasty, the decay of the whole road network was also mentioned in Lamentation over the destruction of Sumer and Ur:

"When Enki changed the Tigris and Euphrates,
when Utu cursed the roads and highways, ...,
That on the two banks of the Tigris and Euphrates "bad weeds" grow,
that no one set put for the road, that no one seek out the highway."

Lamentation over the destruction of Sumer and Ur: 25-26, 38-39¹³

The primary textual sources for a study of road stations are the archives that recorded their expenditures. These documents can be divided into three categories that correspond to three administrative phases of the road station system. The first significant category is the so-called messenger texts, which recorded the type and quantity of provisions received by the messengers passing through the road station

¹⁰ mu lugal-e urim^{ki}-ta nibru^{ki}-še₃ šu in-niĝen₂.

¹¹ The transliteration respects the genitive "e₂-gal-la", "of the palace". Given the close connection between the guesthouse and the palace in the province of Ĝirsu, the description here can be seen as key evidence of this connection.

¹² Vacin 2011, 275.

¹³ Michalowski 1989, 36-39; Studevent-Hickman 2006, 68.

every single day. Some of these texts additionally mentioned the departure and destination of the messengers or the specific purpose of their travel. The name “messenger text” is a traditional term that is still used today, although this term is misleading and needs to be replaced by “meal distribution accounts” or “errand records”. While the messenger texts of Ġirsu and Umma were mostly single-column files with a small number of lines, many of the messenger texts from Irisaġrig were double-column with more than 100 lines. Moreover, eighty percent of messenger texts from Ġirsu did not contain an exact year, while the Umma and Irisaġrig documents are dated mainly. Because messenger texts are the most numerous documents concerning road station, their contents focused on previous research.

The messenger texts from the province of Ġirsu were first studied by Jean (1921), who described these documents’ general character and grouped them into two categories, namely the small size tablets recording rations for one to three guests and the large size tablets concerning five or more persons. Afterwards, Fish (1954, 1955) and Jones/Snyder (1961) concentrated on guests’ analysis and began to build the connection between the title and mission of messengers and their provision’s type and quantity. This attempt culminated in the schema consisting of four groups as illustrated by Lafont (1985) and then further developed by Capitani (2003). The latest research is the study by Notizia (2009), which improved the understanding of messenger text from the province of Ġirsu and focused specifically on the “en-nu/e2-gal” dossier that may indicate that the road station was situated within a large complex in the city of Ġirsu. As for the messenger texts from the province of Umma, the fundamental study is the well-known Ph.D. dissertation of McNeil (1970), which divided the documents into twelve groups according to the type and quantity of goods mentioned. Pomponio (2013, 2018) has further examined this issue and categorized the twelve groups into three mega groups that exactly correspond to three road stations in the province of Umma. The messenger texts from Irisaġrig are the latest available resources to comprehend the system of road stations. According to the research by Owen (2013a) and Brunke (2013), the form of messenger texts from Irisaġrig is relatively unusual: it contained up to 50 lines in single column tablets and more than 100 lines in double column tablets. This feature enabled the scribe to record more details of guest’s title and errands. Lastly, in terms of the general research of the messenger texts, Sallaberger (1999) provides an overview of these documents from the provinces of Ġirsu and Umma. Besides, the Ph.D. dissertation of Patterson (2018)

discusses the messenger texts in a military view in the Ur III period. He has pointed out that some guest's titles within this genre were the only evidence for military terminology.

The second major category of textual sources are the month and multiple month accounts of goods expenditure in road station. In the provinces of Ĝirsu and Irisaĝrig, the expenditures from road stations were listed along with expenses in other institutions or for other purposes, whereas the monthly accounts of road stations in the province of Umma were recorded in a separate file. Furthermore, the subscripts of multiple month accounts in the province of Ĝirsu indicate that they summarized the contexts of "leather bags" (^{kuš}du₁₀-ga). These bags were filled with messenger texts and sent from every road station to the central archive of the province in the capital of Ĝirsu/Tello. The tag of these leather bags is the third major category of textual evidence, which is useful for identifying different road stations in one province and their related responsible officials.

The present study investigates the organizational structure of the guesthouses and the staff within them. It consists of three main chapters that analyzed the guesthouses of the provinces of Umma (§2), Ĝirsu (§3), and Irisaĝrig (§4) separately. They are preceded by a general introduction (§1) and followed by the conclusions (§5). The data are presented in the tables that are seen as an essential part of this dissertation. Each table contains either long or short descriptions and notes of its content. At the end of the title of the table, the page number of its content in the text is indicated.

Due to the lack of self-sufficiency that road stations had, a more accurate view of the government's economic sector during this period can be obtained by analyzing the case of guesthouse operations.

§2. The road station in the province of Umma

In all provinces of the Ur III dynasty, Umma was the second largest province in surface, estimated to cover around 2,000 square kilometers (Adams 2008, 5). It consisted of four administrative districts, namely Da-Umma in the north-west Apišal in the north-east, Guedena and Mušabiana in the south. The capital of the province of Umma was the city of the same name, which is located within the territorial area of Da-Umma and has been identified with Jokha in modern times.¹⁴ Besides, other important cities in the province of Umma include Apišal and Zabalam, whereby the former had more importance in economic matters and the latter were considered a religious center (Dahl 2007, 33-45).

The textual evidence of Umma dates from the Presargonic to the Old Babylonian periods. Nevertheless, the Ur III dynasty was the time for which the province of Umma is best documented. While Ĝirsu was the biggest province in terms of area, more documents are known from Umma's governor's archive in the Ur III period. It includes more than 30,000 documents which focus mainly on agriculture and the management of natural sources and various institutions in provincial respects (Steinkeller 2017, 536). The situation of the guesthouse was obviously one of the key topics among them. The earliest source yielding information on the guesthouse in the province of Umma could broadly date to SH 43, when some workers were engaged in restoration and extension of this institution's building,¹⁵ but there is still controversy about the number of guesthouses in the province of Umma. Heimpel (1994, 27-28) has pointed out that guesthouses in the province of Umma were located in four sites, namely Umma, Apišal, Anzagara, and Bašime. Sallaberger (1999, 298-299) mentioned that two guesthouses in the province of Umma separately existed in the Umma city and the city named "Tower" (an-za-gara₃) along the Ĝirsu canal, and that documents from these two guesthouses were archived in the capital of the province. Pomponio (2013, 2018) has identified "Gaba-Baš(i)me" as the alternative name of the guesthouse in Anzagara, and therefore suggested there were three guesthouses in the province of Umma.

In effect, one tag of a "tablet basket" (bešeĝ dub-ba) provides the decisive clue to define the number of guesthouses in the province of Umma:

¹⁴ Tell Jokha lies about 365 kilometers to the south of Baghdad, 50 kilometers to the northwest of Tello (Ahmed Al-Mutawalli/Shahad Al-Harbi 2019, 5).

¹⁵ Nisaba 24 04: 8 1/3 ĝuruš u₄ 25-še₃ a₂-bi u₄ 183 1/3-kam e₂-da e₂-kaš₄ du₃-a u₃ e₂-kaš₄ šu du₁₁-du₁₁-ga u₃ ur₃ ba-a-ĝa₂-ra.

AAICAB 1/4, Bod. S. 481 (ŠS 02/i/- to ŠS 02/xii/-)	
1) bešeĝ dub-ba	(tag of a) tablet basket (of the)
2) sa ₂ -du ₁₁ kaš ₄	consignments for the messengers
3) ša ₃ ^{kuš} du ₁₀ -gan	in a leather bag.
4) ša ₃ Umma ^{ki}	in Umma
5) ĝiri ₃ Kur ₄ -za-an	conveyor: Kurzan
6) ša ₃ An-za-gara ₃	in Anzagara
7) ĝiri ₃ A-ra ₂	conveyor: Ara
8) ša ₃ A-pi ₄ -šal ₂ ^{ki}	in Apišal
9) ĝiri ₃ Ku ₃ -ga-ni	conveyor: Kugani
10) iti 12-kam	for 12 months
12) i ₃ -ĝal ₂	were therein (= in the bag)
13) mu ma ₂ ^d En-ki-ka ba-ab-du ₈	ŠS 2

Although Sallaberger has correctly pointed out that the documents of guesthouses in Umma city and Anzagara were kept together in the capital of the province, the existence of the third guesthouse in Apišal should also be considered. Regarding the guesthouse of Bašime, no obvious pattern emerges to indicate its association with the guesthouse in Anzagara. Quite to the contrary, it seems to be closely related to the guesthouse in Apišal. On the one side, the only three attestations of the “guesthouse opposite of Bašime” (e₂-kaš₄ gaba Ba-šim-e^{ki}) appear alongside the guesthouse in Apišal.¹⁶ On the other side, all cases concerning the expenditure for messengers on “gaba mission” are part of the archive from the guesthouse in Apišal.¹⁷ Considering the location of Apišal in the north-eastern part of the province and the literal meaning of the term “gaba” as “the opposite side”, it is possible to link the guesthouse in Apišal and the eastern Elamite site Bašime on the other side of the marshes and sea. Overall, the province of Umma had maintained guesthouses in the city of Umma, Anzagara, and Apišal. The guesthouse for travels to Bašime appeared to be under the management of the guesthouse in Apišal to some extent.

§2.1. Documents on the administration of guesthouses in Umma

¹⁶ BCT 2 050, SAT 2 0703, TCL 5 6038. By comparison, the rest two guesthouses in Umma and Anzagara had also been recorded together in two texts (Syracuse 426, ASJ 14 100 2).

¹⁷ More discussion about messengers on “gaba missions” and the archive of the guesthouse in Apišal could be found in the following sections.

Owing to the largest governor's archive in the Ur III dynasty, the documentation of guesthouses in Umma is more abundant than their counterparts from other provinces in terms of quantity and variety. Basically, these files include daily recordings of expenditure and the monthly accounts of goods receipts and payments, whereby the former comprised a much larger proportion. In the guesthouses of Umma, the names of messengers and the amount of provision was documented daily, but there was no record of what the messenger did before they arrived or after they departed from the guesthouse. Based on the work of McNeil (1970) and Pomponio (2018), the messenger texts from Umma can broadly be subdivided into twelve groups according to the type and quantity of goods distributed. Pomponio (2018) has further pointed out that these twelve groups can be classified into three "mega-groups", which corresponded to three different guesthouses in the province of Umma.

Additionally, the dossier concerning "consignments (sa₂-du₁₁) for messengers" provides important evidence bearing on the resources of guesthouses.¹⁸ Significantly, this term not only existed alongside other various provisions in some summary accounts but also were considered the only topic of a few documents, which can therefore be named as "delivery texts" concerning the provision of the Umma guesthouse.¹⁹ According to the content and external form, these "delivery texts" can be divided into two types. The first type of delivery texts was written on a one-column tablet, which recorded the supply of barley²⁰ and other goods²¹ for the guesthouse as the raw material of food production.²² In general, these texts were sealed by the recipient of the guesthouse and thereby can be viewed as receipt of income.²³ The structure of these documents is as follows:

¹⁸ In the archive of Umma, the term "sa₂-du₁₁ kaš₄" also indicated the provisions for the official Enkaš in some cases. This Enkaš was the son of Ur-Ištaran and a "chief livestock administrator" (šuš₃), but his name were sometimes abbreviated only as "kaš₄" in the documents. Therefore, it is necessary to carefully identify whether the delivery was for the guesthouse or the official Enkaš.

¹⁹ BPOA 1 0770, BPOA 1 0662, and BPOA 1 1049 documented "consignment for messengers" from AS 07/vi to AS 07/ix in the same format, but recordings in BPOA 1 0770 and BPOA 1 0662 were written as "sa₂-du₁₁ e₂-kaš₄". Therefore, the term "consignment for messengers" was likely synonymous with the "consignment for guesthouse" (sa₂-du₁₁ e₂-kaš₄).

²⁰ Nisaba 09 282, BPOA 1 0364, MVN 04 041, SAT 2 0835, AoF 43 p. 67 1, BPOA 1 0780, BPOA 1 0770, BPOA 1 0662, BPOA 1 1049, BCT 2 191, BPOA 1 0688, BPOA 1 0555, BPOA 1 0545, AAICAB 1/3 Bod. S 216, AAICAB 1/3 Bod. S 230, BPOA 2 2082, UTI 6 3681, Nisaba 26 055, UTI 6 3519+3566, Ontario 2 133, MVN 16 1231, Ontario 2 134, UTI 5 3046, TCTI 2 02556.

²¹ Fish: SAT 2 0091; Reed: BPOA 6 0521; Wood: PDT 2 1346.

²² The recipient of the guesthouse of Apišal was Ur-E'e, who was also the chief livestock administrator. Hence the income for the guesthouse in Apišal were recorded tighter with the fodder for calves.

²³ For instance, TCTI 2 02556 mentioned that the official Lukala had sealed the envelope of the tablet after the receiving of barley and emmer.

- quantity of barley
- “consignment for messengers” (sa ₂ -du ₁₁ kaš ₄)
- delivery’s origin
- “seal” (kišeb ₃) of recipient
- “conveyor” (ġiri ₃)
- date

The first type of delivery texts dates from SH 47 to ŠS 09, which account for the majority of all documents recording the raw materials received by road stations (see Table 01, p.89).²⁴ Based on the recording of delivery texts, the provenance of this processed material was the “Ukunuti-Field”, which was located in the eastern regions of the province of Umma.²⁵ Due to the flow of the Ġirsu-canal, this area was divided into two districts (Steinkeller 2011, 381). The barley could be firstly shipped through the canal to Ka’ida, a town on the Tigris river (Steinkeller 2001, 33), and then further delivered to the quay in the city of Umma.²⁶ The “granary supervisor” (ka-kuru₁₃) was responsible for the barley delivery, but the specific name of this official was only recorded in the annual summary account.²⁷ When the grain arrived, the recipient was the personnel of the guesthouse, such as cook and brewer.²⁸

In the early stages of the guesthouse in Umma, the delivery of income was documented monthly. Subsequently, with the development of administration and the extension of the guesthouse, the sealed recordings from every month were merged into one “transcript text” (gaba-ri) at the end of the years and then further added to the previous year’s amounts.²⁹ Two parallel texts UTI 6 3681 and Nisaba 26 055 illustrate this archiving practice:

UTI 6 3681 (ŠS 3)	Nisaba 26 055 (ŠS 3-4)
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²⁴ Table 01 lists the income of barley for the guesthouses in the province of Umma.

²⁵ BPOA 1 0545 mentioned Isala was another origin of barley, located in the area of Tigris canal and one day’s route from Umma city (Sauren 1966, 155).

²⁶ Nisaba 06 15 mentioned the shipping between Ukunuti filed and the quay of Umma city: kar Umma^{ki}-ta ki-su₇ Uku₂-/nu-ti-še₃ ma₂ su₃ gid₂ u₃ ki-su₇ Uku₂-/nu-ti-ta kar Umma^{ki}-ta, ma₂ še gid₂-da u₃ / Umma^{ki}-še₃ še ba-al-la.

²⁷ According to the prosopographical research by Dahl, the granary supervisor was a family member of the governor in the province of Umma, such as the governor’s brother Urdu (Dahl 2007, 115-121) or Lu-Sulgera (Dahl 2007, 76).

²⁸ Cook: Gurzan (see p.19), Igigunu (see p.19), Ur-niġar; Brewer: Ur-ġepar, Ur-mes, Anana.

²⁹ Such-Gutiérrez (2011) has pointed out that the term “gaba-ri” indicated either “copy (of a sealed tablet)” or “transcript (of several sealed tablets)”. Although he preferred the meaning “copy” in the case of Garšana texts, UTI 6 3681 and Nisaba 26 055 proved that the meaning “transcript” is more suitable in the archive of the guesthouse in Umma.

1) 1,21.1.2 še gur	1) 1,21.1.2 še gur
2) kišeb ₃ Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga	2) kišeb ₃ Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga
3) 8.0.0 gur kišeb ₃ Ur-mes	3) 8.0.0 gur kišeb ₃ Ur-mes
4) 8.0.0 gur Ur-niĝar ^{gar}	4) 8.0.0 gur Ur-niĝar ^{gar}
5) 8.4.5 gur	5) 10.4.5 gur kišeb ₃ Kur ₄ -za-an
6) kišeb ₃ Kur ₄ -za-an	
7) 46.2.0 gur	
8) kišeb ₃ Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar	6) 46.2.0 gur kišeb ₃ Ur- ^{ĝe6} <ĝepar>
9) 1.0.0 gur kišeb ₃ ensi ₂ -/ka	7) 1.0.0 gur kišeb ₃ ensi ₂ -ka
10) sa ₂ -du ₁₁ kaš ₄	8) mu Si-ma-num ₂ ^{ki} ba-hul (ŠS 3)
11) ki ka-kuru ₁₃ -ta	
12) Ur- ^d Nun-gal-ke ₄ / ba-an-dab ₅	
13) mu Si-ma-num ₂ ^{ki} ba-hul	
seal of Ur- ^d Nun-gal	
	9) 23.0.0 gur Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar
	10) 27.0.0 gur Ur-niĝar ^{gar}
	11) 10.0.0 gur Ur-mes
	12) 17.0.0 gur Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga
	13) 2.0.2 gur mu Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -/ga-še ₃
	14) kišeb ₃ Ur-niĝar ^{gar}
	15) 0.3.0 ^d Šara ₂ -za-me
	16) 1.0.0 gur Kur ₄ -za-an
	17) mu bad ₃ ĝar ₇ -du ₂
	18) sa ₂ -du ₁₁ kaš ₄
	19) ki! ka-kuru ₁₃ -ta
	lo.ed. 1) gaba-ri kišeb ₃ Ur- ^d Nun-gal

UTI 6 3681 records the guesthouse's expenditure for the whole year of ŠS 3, while the first half of Nisaba 26 055 begins with a recapitulation of last year's data and adds the amounts for ŠS 4 in the second half. The transcript text was written by the archivist Ur-Nungal,³⁰ who "had taken" (ba-an-dab₅) the sealed tablets from the cooks and brewers, who had separately received sources from the granary supervisor according to the

³⁰ Ur-Nungal and his father Ur-Šara were the two best-documented archivists in Umma. Apart from the tablets of the guesthouse, Ur-Nungal had also collected and archived documents from other institutions in the province of Umma. His career in writing transcript date from AS 08 to ŠS 08. According to the chronological order, these transcripts include BPOA 1 0441, BPOA 6 0089, Nisaba 09 136, BPOA 1 1163, BPOA 2 2566, BPOA 1 0412, BPOA 1 1112, MVN 21 317, Nisaba 26 055.

aforementioned first type of delivery texts. It is worth noting, however, that the two files do not exactly match in terms of who received the gran or even the number of items received in the same year. For instance, the amount of grain received by the cook Kurzan was recorded as “2690 liters” (8.4.5 gur) in UTI 6 3681, but was changed to “3290 liters” (10.4.5 gur) when it was recorded again the following year. It seems that this discrepancy may reflect the significance of repeated proofreading, i.e., constantly correcting the numbers in the accounts so as to provide the most accurate date possible for the administration. In addition, comparing the accounts of the two years before and after, it can be found that the cooks and brewers mentioned in the accounts do not appear in the same order, and the extra staff in the latter year may suggest that the operation scale of the road station was further expanded.

Apart from recordings of the daily expenditure in the guesthouse, the messenger texts were merged into one summary document at the end of every month (Table 02, p.92).³¹ Due to the mention of the term “consignment for messengers”, I consider this month account as the second type of delivery text. They were written in pyramidal-shaped tags, in the range of 46-60 mm × 43-50 mm × 35-39 mm (Laurito [e.a.] 2008). Considering that tags from the city of Umma and Anzagara had directly mentioned the name of the site where the goods were allocated and tags from Apišal never indicated the place name, these documents can be accordingly divided into three groups, which also correspond to the three different guesthouses in the province of Umma (Pomponio 2018, 12-16).³² The second type of delivery texts is structured as follows:

- the quantity of different goods
- “consignment for messengers” (sa ₂ -du ₁₁ kaš ₄)
- “conveyor” (ġiri ₃)
- “seal” (kišeb ₃) of recipient
- date
- two officials “had confirmed” (mu-ġi-ne ₂ -eš)

The second type of delivery texts dates from AS 05 to ŠS 09. Provincial officials and even the governor of the province of Umma had sealed these documents, whereas the

³¹ Table 02 lists the expenditure’s summary tags of guesthouses in the province of Umma.

³² In addition to the place name, labels from the guesthouse in Apišal also lack the day. Comparatively, the date of labels from guesthouses in the city of Umma and Anzagara is either the 29th day or the 30th day. The only exception is BRM 3 030, which referred to the date as the 14th day.

conveyor was the responsible official of the guesthouse, for instance, the “cook” (muḥaldim) Kurzan in the city of Umma or the “vizier of messengers” (sugal₇ kaš₄) Luduga in Anzagara. Compared to the income’s receipts of the guesthouse (Table 01, p.89), the summary tag of expenditure did not mention the origin of goods but the means of certification instead. In principle, the income of grain and the provision for guests represented the initial and final phases of food allocation. But no evidence apparently indicates the circumstances of food production in the guesthouse. UTI 5 3473, JCS 24 151 14, and BPOA 1 0564 mention the delivery of finished food from Ur-Sulpa’e, the mill’s overseer, to the official of the guesthouse. However, these texts date from AS 09 to ŠS 01, which was the period that no messenger texts date to (Pomponio 2018, 12). In any case, these two types of delivery texts and the entry of deliveries for messengers from the summary accounts already present an abundant sources for studying the guesthouses’ operation.

Lastly, tags of “tablet basket” (bešeĝ dub-ba) are also valuable sources to understanding the guesthouses’ operation. But in addition to the aforementioned ones, which indicate the number of guesthouses in the province of Umma, only one basket tag of tablets in 15 months is available for research.³³ This type of document, however, is more important for the study of Ġirsu’s guesthouses, for which see the following chapter.

§2.2. The personnel of guesthouses in Umma

Although the earliest messenger texts of Umma date to SH 46/iv,³⁴ there is documentation as early as SH 43 that “the guesthouse was repaired” (e₂-kaš₄ šu du₁₁-du₁₁-ga) and “the side house of the guesthouse was built” (e₂-da e₂-kaš₄ du₃-a) in the province of Umma.³⁵ The guesthouse in Apišal was first recorded in SH 34,³⁶ whereas the earliest source was yielding its counterpart in the Umma city and Anzagara date to SH 44.³⁷ Depending on the role played in the operation of the road station, the personnel of the guesthouse in Umma consisted of provincial officials, “responsible staff” (ĝiri₃-si₃-ga), and “male and female workers” (ĝuruš geme₂). Most of the provincial officials were mentioned in the dossier of income and expenditure, but they did not always deal solely with the

³³ BPOA 1 0417.

³⁴ MVN 21 345.

³⁵ Nisaba 24 04.

³⁶ Nebraska 44 (r. i. 14-17) mentioned 528 female workers had ground (ar₃-a) flour of “regular delivery for messengers” in Apišal. Besides, the term “e₂-kaš₄” of Apišal first appeared in AS 01 (Princeton 1 363, BCT 2 050).

³⁷ Syracuse 426.

guesthouse. Instead, the responsible staff were for responsible for the actual running of the road station. Owing to the mention of toponyms in some documents, especially the tags of expenditure dossier (Table 02, p.92), the relation between the specific guesthouse and its officials can be accordingly established.

Location	provincial officials ³⁸	responsible staff of road station
Umma	Ur-Lisi (AS 06/xiii- to AS 07/xi/29)	Kurzan (SH 44/-/- to ŠS 07/iii/-)
	Lukala & Ur-Nungal (ŠS 02/iv/30 to ŠS 06/vii/29)	Šara-zame (ŠS 04/x/30 to ŠS 06/iii/29)
	Ur-Nungal (ŠS 03/xi/- to ŠS 05/-/-)	
Anzagara	Lukala (AS 07/i/- to AS 08/x/30)	Ur-Mami (ŠS 44/-/-)
	Lukala & Ur-Nungal (AS 08/vii/30 to ŠS 08/v/30)	Igigunu (AS 04/xi/- to AS 07/ix/-)
		Ara (AS 07/xi/14 to ŠS 2/xii/-)
		Lu-duga (ŠS 2/vi/30 to ŠS 08/v/30)
Apišal	Ur-E'e (SH 46/-/- to ŠS 05/viii/-)	Kugani (SH 45/-/- to ŠS 09/viii/-)
	Lu-Ḥaya (ŠS 09/viii/-)	

As mentioned above, the guesthouses of Umma city and Anzagara were recorded together in a few cases. Similarly, there was considerable overlap between provincial officials responsible for these two institutions. Except for the direct involvement of the province's governor at the early age, Lukala was responsible for the guesthouses in the city of Umma and Anzagara. The name Lukala is very well attested in Umma documents, whereas the identification of the person can be disputed regarding two different seals of a Lukala.³⁹ In respect to the road station, its documents of expenditure were impressed by Lukala, the son of Ur-E'e, from AS 07 to ŠS 08. The transfer of the responsibility from the province's governor to Lukala was gradual; and this responsibility carried out by Lukala was assisted by the aforementioned archivist Ur-Nungal in the later period.

kišeb ₃	Seal	Location	Texts	Date
ensi ₂	Ur-Lisi	Umma	OrSP 47-49 360, Hermitage 3 514, OrSP 47-49 373, TJAMC IES 318	AS 06/xiii/- to AS 07/xi/29
ensi ₂	Lukala	Anzagara	BRM 3 030, BRM 3 001	AS 07/xi/14 to AS 08/x/30

³⁸ For the references, see Table 04.

³⁹ Jones/Snyder (1961, 330-360) has identified Lukkala as the son of Ur-E'e, whose name was mentioned mostly in texts regarding Apišal. However, Snell (1982, 78-81) and Waetzoldt (1986) have pointed out that at least two Lukala were recorded with different titles, such as "equerries" (šuš₃) and "granary supervisor" (ka-kuru₁₃). In contrast, Dahl (2007, 105-106, 109) and Ouyang (2013, 96-97) had considered the difference in seal inscription as a copying error, and therefore they agreed with the opinion of Jones and Snyder.

Lukala	Lukala	Anzagara	Hermitage 3 512	AS 07/i/-
Lukala	Lukala & Ur-Nungal	Anzagara	BRM 3 003, CST 871, AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 02, MVN 15 256, AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 03, BRM 3 007, AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 04	AS 08/vii/30 to ŠS 05/viii/30
		Umma	MVN 04 173, CST 872, MVN 04 177, MVN 04 176, OrNS 81 281 02, BRM 3 010, BRM 03 005	ŠS 02/iv/30 to ŠS 03/xii/30
		[...]	AR RIM 07 19 13	ŠS 04/iii/30
Lukala	Ur-Nungal	Umma	Nik. 2 281	ŠS 02/iv/30
Lukala & Ur-Nungal	Lukala & Ur-Nungal	Umma	BRM 3 012, UTI 6 3777, ASJ 03 191 6, BM 108545	ŠS 04/x/30 to ŠS 06 /vii/29
		Anzagara	BRM 3 012, CHEU 099, SET 185	ŠS 06/iii/29 to ŠS 08/v/30
		[...]	BM 115846	ŠS 03/-/-

The process of this control's change can be found in the impression of the seal on the expenditure's summary tags (Table 02, p.92). Both guesthouses in the city of Umma and Anzagara were originally under the control of the provincial governor Ur-Lisi. With the transfer of kingship from Amar-Suena to Šu-Suen, the responsibility for the expenditure accounts of the guesthouse was transferred to Lukala and then to Ur-Nungal. However, the affairs of the guesthouse were only one subject in the sealed documents of these provincial officials (Pomponio 1992,172). Rather, there was responsible staff that was more involved in the running of the institution. According to Table 04 (p.101), the governor's cook Kurzan⁴⁰ was the most active staff from SH 44 to ŠS 04 in texts relating to the guesthouse in the city of Umma. Thereafter, his role was replaced by Šara-zame in the expenditure's account of the guesthouse. Considering that this official was named in his seal inscription "servant of (god) Šara, overseer of milling women",⁴¹ and thus placing him in an important position in food production, only few texts mention his activities in regard to the guesthouse.

Compared to the city of Umma, the officials of the guesthouse in Anzagara were more varied. The first generation of staff included Ur-Mami and Igigunu, who were active from SH 44 to AS 07; the exact relationship between their offices remains opaque. For instance, Igigunu was responsible for the barley income of the guesthouse in the second

⁴⁰ Based on his two seals (Ontario 2 286, ASJ 11 175), he was "the governor's cook, son of Dulabi" (muḫalḏim ensi₂ dumu Du-la-bi).

⁴¹ NYPL 383, UTI 3 1616, MVN 18 686, Princeton 1 359, MVN 02 365, MVN 04 255, BPOA 6 1480, MVN 16 1442, AAICAB 1/3 Bod. S 255, UTI 3 1724, BPOA 7 2942, AnOr 01 158, MVN 16 1121.

half of year AS 07 (Table 01, p.89), but the seal impression on the documents was by Ur-Mami, son of Azida.⁴² Apparently, the official Igigunu did not have a seal of his own and he always impressed the name of Ur-Mami on the document.⁴³ On the other hand, another Ur-Mami, son of Enim-Šara and fattener of (god) Šara, is better documented.⁴⁴ In this regard, I suppose the name of Igigunu was the byname of the fattener Ur-Mami when he undertook some tasks outside of his main concern.⁴⁵ Moreover, a similar case had also been recorded in the file of Ara, who was the successor of Ur-Mami and Igigunu and active from AS 07 to ŠS 02. In ŠS 01/iii, he was responsible for the barley income for the guesthouse, whereas the seal impression on the tablet shows Kuli, son of Ur-kiaĝĝu.⁴⁶ It appears likely that the operation of the guesthouse in Anzagara was small before the reign of Šu-Suen and only became larger by his reign. The third generation of staff was Lu-duga, who directly handled the income and expenditure of the guesthouse in Anzagara throughout the whole period of Šu-Suen. He was the only official who bore the title “vizier of messengers (sugal₇ kaš₄)” in documents from the province of Umma.⁴⁷ Given the importance of officials with this title at the guesthouse of the province of Ĝirsu, the authority of Lu-duga in Anzagara and perhaps even in the whole province of Umma should not be underestimated.

The structure of provincial officials at the guesthouse of Apišal was relatively simple by contrast. Ur-E’e, Lu-Ĥaya, and Kugani took charge of the income and expenditure of this institution over twenty years. It is noteworthy that Lu-Ĥaya and Lukala, the provincial official of the guesthouses in the city of Umma and Anzagara, were according to their seals “sons” of Ur-E’e. Given the fact that Ur-E’e had controlled the account of the guesthouse in Apišal for a long period and the recordings of this institution were the earliest texts concerning guesthouses in the whole province, Ur-E’e can be considered as the founder of the guesthouse in the province of Umma to some extent.

⁴² BPOA 1 0770, BPOA 1 0662, BPOA 1 1049.

⁴³ Apart from the texts related to the guesthouse, Igigunu also used the seal of Ur-Mami in other documents (BPOA 7 2923, Syracuse 298, CST 650, CTNMC 44, Nisaba 09 005, BIN 5 196, SNAT 386, Nisaba 23 141).

⁴⁴ BPOA 7 2155, SAT 3 1993, BPOA 1 1132, SAT 3 1406, CDLI P112298, CST 750, SAT 3 1724, CUSAS 40-2-2 1317, BPOA 1 1214, BPOA 2 2122, CUSAS 40-2-2 1137, BDTNS 192175, BPOA 1 1109, CUSAS 40-2-2 1914, Nisaba 31-2 110, AAICAB 1/2 Ashm. 1975-303, UTI 6 3832, BPOA 6 0513, BPOA 6 0226, BPOA 6 0347, BPOA 6 0792, UTI 6 3834, CDLI P384820, MVN 13 757.

⁴⁵ According to research carried out by Mayer (1997, 141-147), it is not uncommon for officials to use seals that do not correspond to their names in the province of Umma.

⁴⁶ BPOA 2 2082 (Table 01).

⁴⁷ AAICAB 1/4 TCTIA 04, BRM 3 007, AAICAB 1/4, TCTIA 04, CHEU 099, SET 185. Lu-duga was mentioned as the son of Abba in the most ancient text about his activity at the guesthouse of Anzagara (UTI 3 1846). But the identification of this Lu-duga as the vizier of messengers needs more evidence.

Overall, Ur-E'e, Lu-Ḫaya, and Kugani were the three best-documented officials; but the affairs of the guesthouse played only a small part in their career. Fortunately, two documents preserve details of the “responsible staff” (ḡiri₃-si₃-ga) of the guesthouse in Apišal, whereas sources for the city of Umma and Anzagara are lacking.⁴⁸

CUSAS 39 127 (AS 05/vii/15)	TCL 5 6038 (AS 07/-/-)
rev. col. ii	rev. col. iii
	17) Ur-E'e
	18) Ayabba
	19) Lu-saga, son of Gudea
	20) Erġu, chair carrier
	21) Lugal-enimgena
6) Old: Zagagena	22) Ur-mes, son of Zagagena
7) Ur-mes, his son, carrier	
1) Niġir-ane, potter	23) Niġir-ane, potter
2) Lugal-nisaġe	24) Lugal-nisaġa
3) Šara-mutum;	25) Šara-mutum, they are his children
4) They are children of Lugal-gigire, potter	
5) From Lu-diġira, overseer	
8) Old: carrier, Lugal-bad	26) Seskala, son of Lugal-bad
9) Seskala, brewer	
10) Lu-Sulgera	
11) Ur-Suen	
12) Lugal-amar-ku	
13) They are children of Lugal-bad	
	27) Utu-saga, son of Ur-Suen, fisher
	28) Nin-urada, son of Sesani, carrier
14) Guesthouse of Apišal	29) Staff of the guesthouse in Apišal

CUSAS 39 127 and TCL 5 6038 document the personnel of the guesthouse of Apišal in AS 05 and AS 07. Apart from eight responsible staff members, CUSAS 39 127 also mentioned two seniors along with them. Therefore, these guesthouse workers in AS 05 were not classified as “responsible staff” (Dahl 2020, 171). Two years later, Ur-mes, the potter Niġir-ane, Lugal-sisaġa, Šara-mutum and Ses-kala still worked at the

⁴⁸ Only SNAT 349 mentioned the amount of barley ration for the responsible staff of the guesthouse in the city of Umma. Besides, a similar entry were recorded in SNAT 453, whereas no specific location were written.

guesthouse of Apišal in AS 05 with seven new recruits. This change of personnel's number indicated the enlargement of the institution. Based on these two documents, the guesthouse in Apišal was composed of two branches. The first one was the department of production, which included three potters, one brewer, and one fisher. They took care of the income of raw materials in order to produce either food or utensils for guests.⁴⁹ The second branch of the guesthouse in Apišal was the department of service, which included carriers or "chair carriers" (gu-za-la₂).⁵⁰ The guests could be impressed by the convenience and comfort in the road station under the support of these manual labor workers.

The last group of personnel at the guesthouse should have been the male and female workers (ġuruš geme₂), but data for them are difficult to find. These workers were either hired per day (u₄ 1-še₃) or constantly worked (šu-a-ge-na) at the guesthouse. BCT 2 050 recorded 826 1/3 female workdays were spent on guesthouse of Apišal and Bašime in AS 01. Based on 360 days of work per person per year, there were two female workers here. With 2691 1/3 workdays to be paid by Ur-E'e, workers of guesthouse accounted for one-third of the total. By comparison, the guesthouse in the city of Umma required 390 female workdays in AS 06, which corresponds to the employment of only one female worker.⁵¹ This difference in numbers further demonstrates the difference in scale of road stations in different locations. Under normal conditions, these female workers were engaged as miller,⁵² brewer⁵³, or servants of "water heating" (a kum₂)⁵⁴ at the guesthouse.

§2.3. The income and production of foods and facilities

Owing to the existence of the production branch, the largest proportion of the income of guesthouses in the province of Umma were the raw materials for further processing (Table 01, p.89). Barley was the most important and fundamental goods for food production.

In addition to the barley deliveries, the guesthouse also received other materials for the production by the regular food producers and the craftsmen. According to Table

⁴⁹ The fisher could not only support the food fish supply but also took part in the boat's building (YOS 04 189).

⁵⁰ It has not been determined whether these two types of carriers correspond to two categories of carriers in Aleppo 267 and Princeton 1 383, whose was at the guesthouse of Apišal and received 40 liters and 30 liters ration, respectively.

⁵¹ MVN 21 202

⁵² SAT 02 0703, CDLI P424440, AAS 135, MVN 21 216, PPAC 5 1742.

⁵³ SAT 02 0703, CDLI P424440,

⁵⁴ AAS 135, MVN 21 216.

03 (p.98),⁵⁵ these goods included foodstuffs, raw materials for crafts, and manufactured goods. Concerning food production, the guesthouse received goods that cannot be made from flour, such as “fish” (^{ku6}kuġ2-zi, ^{ku6}saġ-kur2), “baked fish” (^{ku6}šeġ6), “soda plant” (^{naġa}si-e3),⁵⁶ “onion” (^{šum2}-gaz), “cress” (^{za3}-ĥi-li, ^{za3}-ĥi-li, ^{U2}.KUR)⁵⁷, “bran” (^{tuĥ}), “sheep” (^{udu}),⁵⁸ and “goats” (^{maš2}). On the other side, the craftsmen of the guesthouse benefited from the income of raw materials, such as “reeds” (^{ge}),⁵⁹ wood (^{ġeš}ma-nu, ^{ġeš}asal2),⁶⁰ “millstones with handmills” (^{na4}ĤAR šu-si3-ga), “goats hair for mattresses” (^{siki}ud5 ša3-tuku5), and leather “for the bed” (^{ġeš}-nu2). Meanwhile, the finished products were also delivered to complement the supplies, such as different kinds of baskets (^{ge}kaskal, ^{ge}gur), “mats” (^{ge}ge2), vessels (^{gur}-tul2, ^{dug}ma-an-ĥara4-ru-um), and containers (^{ge}buġin esir2). For instance, Ur-E’e of Apišal received five pieces of leather each year to make the carriage needed for the journey. The 24 minas = 12.5 kgs of “goat hair bedding” (^{ša3}-tuku5 ^{ġeš}-nu2) sent to the guesthouse in AS 01 and 48 1/3 minas = 24 kgs of bedding sent to the guesthouse in Šu-Suen confirm the presumption that the road station could provide accommodation for passing messengers. The vessels (^{dug}gur-dul2, ^{dug}ma-an-ĥara4) sent to Anzagara perhaps were used to provide bathing facilities.

As the institution that served the passengers, the guesthouse should facilitate the coming journey of the guest. Therefore, the carriage services and food allocation were equally important. The existence of a “carriage house” (*sikkum*) in the province of Umma is attested textually (Table 05, p.104).⁶¹ BPOA 2 2118 mentions that the carriage house was the addressee of “flour for runners” (^{zi3}kaš4-ne), which indicates the close bond between guesthouse and carriage house. Moreover, it seems that three guesthouses in the province of Umma separately had a carriage house of their own.⁶² But because the service from this institution mainly focused on equid feeding and carriage building, the related

⁵⁵ Table 03 lists the income of raw material for the guesthouses in the province of Umma.

⁵⁶ Postgate (2020, 654) mentioned that “All agree that these are halophytic plants whose ashes provide an alkaline substance serving as an essential component of soap”.

⁵⁷ Onions and cresses were measured either in liters or in bundle. Nisaba 11 10 mentioned that the guesthouse of Apišal could receive the seed of cress (^{nuġun}za3-ĥi-li, ^{U2}.KUR).

⁵⁸ Based on the feeding method, the sheep could be classified as “fattened” (^{niga}) and “grass-fed” (^{u2}). Furthermore, “with fleece” (^{bar}-ġal2) and “without fleece” (^{su}-ga) were also two markers of the sheep.

⁵⁹ Reed and wood were often used in the manufacture of mats and baskets. The workshop of reed-wood processing was the supplier for these goods (Neumann 1993, 135-142). TCS 1 351 mentioned that 30 bundles of reed and three craftsmen (^{ġuruš}ašgab) were delivered to the guesthouse.

⁶⁰ In addition to the normal type, some woods were highlighted as “willow” (^{ġeš}ma-nu) or “tree branch” (^{pa}-ku5).

⁶¹ Table 05 lists the income for the carriage house in the province of Umma.

⁶² RBC 00129 referred to the barley delivery for “equids’ fodder in the carriage house” (^{ša3}-gal anše z[i-gu5]-um-ma), whereas this recording could correspond to one of three entries in Nisaba 24 09 (rev. iii. 9’-16’). All documents marked with RBC number are unpublished manuscripts provided by Ozaki Tohru.

documents do not mention much data like the dossier of the guesthouse.⁶³ The earliest texts concerning income of goods for the carriage house date to SH 40.⁶⁴ In this transit, the recipient of the fodder for equid in the carriage house was Puzur-ilī, who was identified as “groom” (giri₁₇-dab₅) in his seal. Four further documents attest that he received fodder for equids from SH 33 to SH 42,⁶⁵ but none of them explicitly referred to the *sikkum*. Therefore, even though more than 400 texts record the delivery or expenditure of fodder for equids in the province of Umma, it is hard to prove their relations with the carriage house.⁶⁶ The texts from the carriage house yield more information on income of leather for the carriage building. For instance, the type and quantity of materials for the building of one carriage were referred to in three documents.⁶⁷ Based on the tag for the income of leather in the same year,⁶⁸ it can be seen that the carriage house had built a total of four wagons in ŠS 03.

§2.4. The provisions and passengers at guesthouses of Umma

Owing to the infrequent data on guests’ professions and errands, the meals and travel provisions are the major focus of the previous studies on messenger texts by McNeil (1970) and Pomponio (2013, 2018). Based on the type and quantity of foods, the provisions from guesthouses in the province of Umma are divided into twelve groups by McNeil. Similar expenditure types and the chronological sequence allow the classification of these groups into three “mega-group”, which correspond to three guesthouses within the province. The first mega-group consisted of Group A, Group B, Group J, Group K, and Group L:

Megagroup 1: A+B+J+K+L		
Date	Goods	
AS 03 –	B1	5 liters of beer, 3 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 04	B2	3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 04 –	A1	5 liters of beer, 3 liters of bread, 3 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 06	A2	3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 06 –	J1	5 liters of high-quality beer, 3 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 09	J2	5 liters of beer, 3 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant

⁶³ Only Nisaba 23 034 recorded the equerries of carriage house along with the shepherds.

⁶⁴ SAT 2 0248.

⁶⁵ OrSP 47-49 205, OrSP 47-49 210, Ontario 2 057, SAT 2 0958.

⁶⁶ By comparison, only one text (ASJ 19 0164 64) from the corpus of messenger texts referred to the fodder for equid.

⁶⁷ BIN 5 107, BM 105753, UTI 3 2041.

⁶⁸ BRM 3 049.

	J3	3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
IS 01 –	K1	3 liters of high-quality beer, 2 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
IS 02	K2	3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekel of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 09 –	L	3 liters of high-quality beer, 2 liters of bread, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 5 shekels of onion
IS 02		

The second mega-group consisted of Group C, Group D, Group E, Group F and Group I:

Megagroup 2: C+D+E+F+I		
Date	Goods	
SH 46 –	F1	5 liters of beer, 5 liters of bread, 2 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
AS 07	F2	3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, 2 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
AS 06 –	D1	5 liters of beer, 5 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 04	D2	3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
AS 06 –	E1	5 liters of high-quality beer, 5 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 06	E2	5 liters of beer, 5 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
	E3	3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 04 –	C1	5 liters of high-quality beer, 3 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
ŠS 08	C2	5 liters of beer, 3 liters of bread, 5 shekels onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant
	C3	3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, 5 shekels of onion, 3 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant

The third mega-group can be identified as the provision from the guesthouse in Apišal, which consisted of Group G and Group H:

Megagroup 3: G+H		
Date	Goods	
AS 05 –	G1	1 instant beer, 5 liters of beer, 10 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 3 fish, 3 bundles of onion
ŠS 03	G2	1 instant beer, 3 liters of beer, 10 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 3 fish, 3 bundles of onion
	G3	5 liters of beer, 5 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 1 fish, 1 bundle of onion
	G4	5 liters of beer, 3 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 1 fish, 1 bundle of onion
	G5	3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 1 fish, 1 bundle of onion
ŠS 03 –	H1	1 instant beer, 5 liters of beer, 10 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 3 bundles of onion
IS 02	H2	1 instant beer, 3 liters of beer, 10 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 3 bundles of onion
	H3	5 liters of beer, 5 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 1 bundle onion
	H4	5 liters of beer, 3 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 1 bundle onion
	H5	3 liters of beer, 3 liters of bread, 2 shekels of oil, 2 shekels of soda plant, 1 bundle onion

Beer, bread, and onions were the prevalent foods in guesthouses of the province of Umma, and the fish allotments were only served in the guesthouse of Apišal. Oil was used for anointing, while the soda plant was used for washing. The fluctuation of

distribution reflected the rise and fall of this institution over 20 years. The turnaround point came in the third and fourth year of Šu-Suen's reign when the messengers began to experience reductions in provision and the disappearance of fish foods. The most considerable difference in supply was the quantity of beer, bread, and onions, while the amount of oil and soda plant remained relatively constant. Pomponio (2018, 13) has accordingly estimated the number of guests based on the recorded expenditures of soda plants. But because many group guests did not receive soda plant in any case, the real number of guests was higher than the calculated result. "Instant beer" (kaš dida) was mainly provided in the guesthouse of Apišal to support the messengers' departure for "gaba"-mission along with more bread.

Except for the foods mentioned in messenger texts, the meat allocation from the guesthouse is attested in the monthly summaries of expenditures. The members of the royal family in Apišal and foreign guests in the city of Umma and Anzagara were perhaps the main recipients of meat provisions, but the frequency and quantity of this allocation were lower than in the guesthouses in other provinces. According to the study of guests mentioned below, the high-quality beer was clearly a sign to indicate the higher status of guests. But otherwise, the foods of honored guests did not present many features that differentiated them from the provision for normal guests. The quantity of a prince's food, for instance, depended on the number of his subordinates. If documents mentioned the entry of his group company, the prince only received his own food, which was not much more than the provision.⁶⁹ Comparatively, if his group followers were not mentioned in documents, the amount of the prince's food was much higher than the normal level, which could include the portion of this anonymous followers.⁷⁰

According to the study of Pomponio (2018), the three mega-groups of messenger texts could correspond to the three guesthouses in the province of Umma. Given that the quantity of soda plant's distribution for guests was always two shekels in every mega-group document, the number of guests may be calculated according to the total number of expenditures of soda plant in one month (Pomponio 2018, 13).

Based on the fluctuation of the number of guests (Table 06, p.107),⁷¹ the operation of the guesthouses in the province of Umma can be divided into three stages around the

⁶⁹ AnOr 01 111, AnOr 01 105, AUCT 1 712, RBC 00081.

⁷⁰ Nisaba 03-1 036, Torino 2 415, SACT 2 315, Nik. 2 350 record that the prince received 20 liters or 30 liters of beer, an amount much higher than the usual 5 liters received.

⁷¹ Table 06 lists the number of passengers at the guesthouses of the province of Umma.

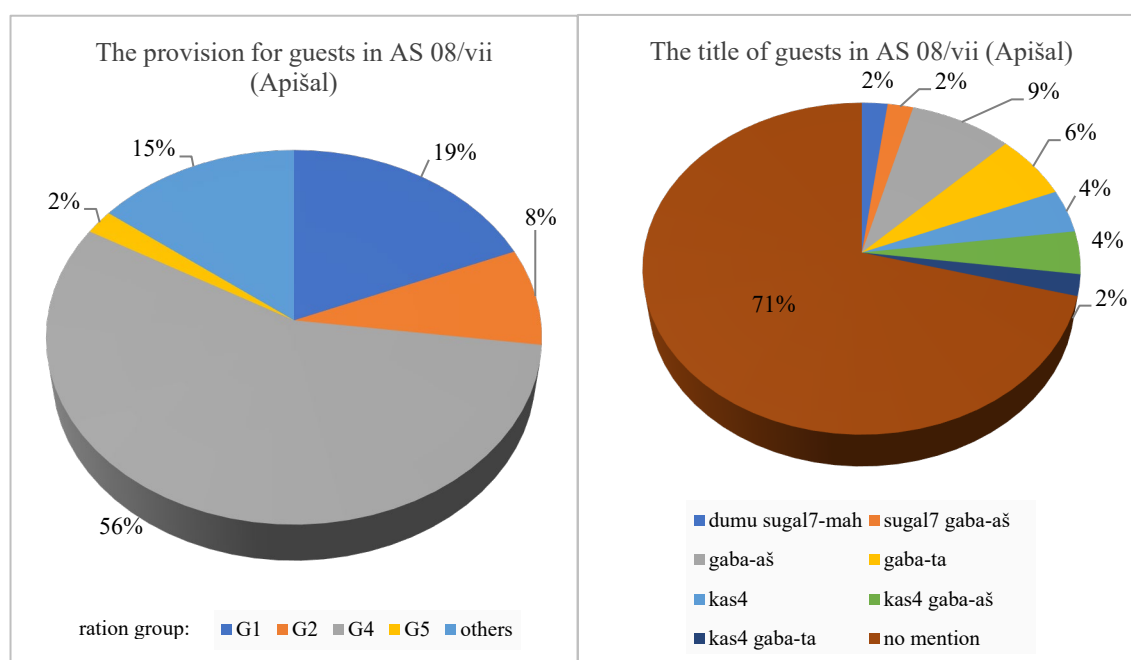
period of Šu-Suen. During the second half of the reign of Amar-Suena, the guesthouses in Umma city and Anzagara each maintained a scale of two hundred people in one month, whereas only about 50 passengers received the provision in Apišal at the same time. With the enthronement of Šu-Suen, the reception capacity of the guesthouses was improved to a monthly service of 300 to 400 guests in the city of Umma or in Anzagara, the scale of the guesthouse in Apišal was also raised to 50 to 100 guests in one month. But in the second half of the reign of Šu-Suen, the operation of all three guesthouses in the province of Umma went backward to the level nearly a decade ago.⁷² It is noteworthy that although the guesthouse in Anzagara could exclusively provide better foods and accommodations (Pomponio 2018, 12), the guesthouse in Umma city was the biggest institution to receive passengers in the province of Umma.

To establish a precise connection between the three mega-groups of texts and three guesthouses is crucial for our research. Owing to the lack of fish distribution in the summary tags of expenditures from the city of Umma and Anzagara (Table 02, p.92), the third mega-group and its characteristic recording of fish could only be identified as the dossier of the guesthouse in Apišal (see already Pomponio 2018, 16). This hypothesis can be proven by OrSP 47-49 443 (ŠS 06/vi/13), which belongs to the third mega-group and clearly indicates the name of “Apišal” after the mention of food expenditures. However, documents of the guesthouse in the Umma city and Anzagara are hard to distinguish from each other, even though they should correspond to the both remaining two mega-groups of texts. A text of the second mega-group, Nisaba 01 008 referred to the location of the expenditure of goods as the city of Umma. But it is difficult to assume that the texts of the first mega-group belong to the guesthouse in Anzagara and the second mega-group to the guesthouse in Umma city. The recording of “high-quality beer” existed in the second mega-group rather than the first mega-group, and this phenomenon contradicts the image of the better provision in Anzagara if the previous assumption is correct. Hence, it makes sense to restrict the study the documents to those from a certain location, namely Apišal, although the operation scale of the guesthouse itself was smaller than its counterparts in Umma city and Anzagara. According to Table 07 (p.108),⁷³ the published texts of most months do not suffice to discuss the details of the guesthouse in Apišal in a certain period.

⁷² It should be noted that the strongest fluctuation in numbers concerns the road station in the city of Umma.

⁷³ Table 07 lists the number of messenger texts from the guesthouse in Apišal.

The 18 texts of AS 08/vii are the largest group in one month,⁷⁴ and therefore serve as the corpus of a case study.



The published texts mention four options for the passengers when they came to the guesthouse of Apišal in AS 08/vii (Table 08, p.109),⁷⁵ which correspond to the four out of five entries of Group G texts based on the category from Pomponio (2018). UTI 5 3207 and MVN 15 117 present the best foods provision in this month, which were even better than the menu of best entry of Group G. The main recipients in these two documents were recorded either as “son of grand vizier” (dumu sugal7-mah) or “from the opposite (shore)” (gaba-ta), but it is not possible to explain the better food allotments in the same way by these two indications. On the one side, MVN 15 117 is the only evidence for the title “son of grand vizier” in the whole corpus of messenger texts from the province of Umma; this, therefore, might explain the high-quality expenditure of food. On the other side, even though the scope of research were limited to the 18 texts of AS 08/vii, the provision for passengers who were marked as “gaba-aš” or “gaba-ta” ranged from the best option G1 to the worst option G5, not to mention the unknown reason for the frequent reference to the high-quality beer (kaš saga₁₀). This also confirms the general

⁷⁴ UTI 5 3278, Nisaba 01 309, Nisaba 03-1 029, MVN 16 0614, UTI 5 3197, MVN 15 174, Nisaba 01 297, UTI 3 2158, Nisaba 03-1 034, Princeton 2 209, Nisaba 03-1 007, MVN 16 0659, Nisaba 01 307, UTI 3 2032, UTI 5 3207, MVN 15 117, MVN 16 0702, Nisaba 03-1 202.

⁷⁵ Table 08 lists passengers and their provisions in the guesthouse of Apišal in AS 08/vii.

understanding that “gaba-aš” and “gaba-ta” indicates the messengers’ errand, rather than marking a provision’s quality.

In AS 08/vii, less than a quarter of guests were marked as being on a “gaba”-mission, whereas more than 70% of messengers did not leave their title or errands. However, if the scope is extended to the entire published messenger texts from the guesthouse in Apišal (Table 07, p.108), an opposing view can be presented. Except for its beginning phase in the period of Amar-Suena, this institution greeted messengers before or after their gaba-mission nearly every day. Even regarding the guests’ number (Table 09, p.111),⁷⁶ messengers on “gaba”-mission were the main part of the guesthouse’s daily service in Apišal.⁷⁷ Furthermore, the corresponding relation between “gaba”-mission and goods distribution was significant according to the data presented in Table 10 (p.112).⁷⁸ The first two entries of provisions (G1 and G2) were allocated to messengers for their departure of “gaba”-mission, and the last two entries of provisions (G4 and G5) were provided for the arrivals. The messengers with the title “sugal₇” could receive better foods and high-quality beer in most cases, whereas the lower quality entries of foods were mostly distributed to normal messengers.

According to the study by Yoshikawa (1988), the term “gaba-aš” means “(going) to the opposite countries, mostly Elam”, and “gaba-ta” means “(coming) from the opposite countries” or “(arrived) from the opposite countries (and staying in Umma).” In this circumstance, the guesthouse in Apišal was the key hub on the route between the province of Umma and the eastern region of Elam on the other side of the sea. Pomponio (2018, 17-19) analyzed the difference between “sugal₇ gaba-aš/ta” and “gaba-aš/ta”, and he suggested that the former title did not indicate a higher degree in comparison with the latter one. But at least concerning the distribution of high-quality beer and better food provision, the number of messengers with the title “sugal₇” was higher than the normal messengers. Besides, messengers were occasionally accompanied by the “runner’s group” (kaš₄-e-ne) during the “gaba” round-travel (Table 11, p.127).⁷⁹ These anonymous group of guests as well as “prisoners” (al/ḥe₂-dab₅-ba) and craftsmen (simug, tibira, šidim) could

⁷⁶ Table 09 lists the speculated number of guests at the guesthouse of Apišal based on published messenger texts.

⁷⁷ AION 58 144 1, AnOr 01 220 and Nisaba 03-1 133 recorded expenditure for messengers on “gaba”-mission, whereas the location of guesthouse was not Apišal.

⁷⁸ Table 10 lists the expenditure for messengers on “gaba”-mission at the guesthouse of Apišal.

⁷⁹ Table 11 lists the provision for group guests at the guesthouse of Apišal. Only AnOr 01 103 indicated the provision for general La’a and runner groups, which could not be identified as the archive of the guesthouse in Apišal due to the lack of fish distribution.

receive foods from the guesthouse, which were indicated as “fodder, food” (ša₃-gal) and was conveyed by the named messengers whom the anonymous groups followed. Given that the calculation of the monthly number of guests is based on the expenditure of soda plant, and the recording of group guests neither mentioned the exact number of them nor the allocation of soda plant, the true number of guests in Apšsal must have been significantly higher than shown in Table 06 (p.107).

The features of the guesthouse in Apišal are reflected not only in the service for messengers on “gaba”-mission and guest groups but also in the welcome for royal family members (Table 12, p.131).⁸⁰ Generally speaking, the guesthouse served foods to six princes and one anonymous princess from AS 07/iv to AS 07/vii and in a period without a year’s name.⁸¹ Owing to the recording of their fish provision, the location of the guesthouse which they visited was definitely Apišal. These royal siblings never travelled alone, although their company was an anonymous group of guests in some cases.⁸² SACT 2 315 mentions that the “food provision” (igi-kara₂) for the princess was conveyed by Puzur-Mama, who undertook the “gaba”-mission. Considering that all documents of expenditure for royal family members belonged to the archive of guesthouse in Apišal, the food expenditure for them might also support the “gaba”-mission of these highness.

The guesthouses in the city of Umma and Anzagara presented much information on their organization and running system, but the data on guests are considerably less extensive. Except for the amount of provisions and the name of the recipient, neither title nor errand of messengers was recorded in most cases. Nevertheless, the service for guests from the Elam region was the strongest feature of these two sites, which had never been recorded in the archive of the guesthouse in Apišal. But the exact location of food distribution for highlanders varied with the change of throne. According to Table 13 (p.132),⁸³ all recordings of guests from the Elam region in the periods of Sulge and Amar-

⁸⁰ Table 12 lists the expenditure for royal family members at guesthouse of Apšal.

⁸¹ Urdu-Nanna were termed as “prince” when he stayed at the guesthouse of Apišal in AS 07/iv/02 (AnOr 01 111). Except for this case, no other evidence supports his prince title. Another similar instance was Beli-arik, who were recorded as “prince” and received provision on the way to Nippur (MVN 16 0933). In RBC 00081, Beli-arik’s received as much provision as the princes did, although he was not labeled as the prince. Based on the recording of provisions for other messengers in this text, it couldn’t be identified as the archive of the guesthouse in Apišal, although it is the only evidence of Beli-arik’s prince title. The last exception is Nisaba 27 227, which doesn’t belong to the archive of the guesthouse in Apišal but recorded princess received foods as “gift” (saġ-rig₇). Aside from these royal family members, prince Lu-duga had also been mentioned once in the archive of the guesthouse in Apišal (Hirose 336). However, in this case, this prince was not the recipient, but the conveyor of foods for the builders of royal boats.

⁸² AnOr 01 111, AnOr 01 105.

⁸³ Table 13 lists the provision for Elamite and Amorite at guesthouses of Umma city and Anzagara.

Suena belong to the second mega-group of messenger texts, whereas the documents in the reign of Šu-Suen can be classified in the first mega-group of messenger texts. The Elamite (NIM) was undoubtedly the main group of guests among passengers from the east. Michalowski (2008) studied Elamites and the Elam region in the Ur III period and concluded that those people were bodyguards of messengers on the route from the eastern region. However, this conclusion applies only in some specific cases. When Elamites visited the guesthouse of the province of Umma, their provisions were mostly conveyed by messengers whom they followed in the period of Amar-Suena, but it was directly distributed to them in the period of Šu-Suen.⁸⁴ As the documents from these two different periods correspond to two different mega-groups of messenger texts, this may imply that differences in the location of the road stations led to differences in the way the Elamites received their provisions.

The main origins of these highlanders include AdamDUN, Anšan, TuḫtuḫNI, Ḫuḫnuri, Sabum, but rarely their governors or chiefs appeared to be served provisions. The only exception was TuḫtuḫNI's governor Ḫulibār, who received provisions for him and his wife from their fellow messengers.⁸⁵ Owing to the title of his wife as "princess",⁸⁶ Ḫulibār had close ties with the royal family of the Ur III dynasty. Although he was the habitue of guesthouses both in Umma and Ġirsu, the expenditure for him and his wife are more frequently mentioned in the archive of the province of Ġirsu. Sabum's governor Abum-ilum was probably another relative frequent visitor of guesthouses in Umma and Ġirsu, but the archive of guesthouses in the province of Umma never mentioned his governor status. In Nisaba 03-1 065, Abum-ilum and an Elamite Danada were recorded as "men of TuḫtuḫNI", which confused the identification of provision for this governor at the guesthouse of Umma. In addition to Elamites and other foreigners, Amorites could also receive food from guesthouses in the province of Umma; for instance, few guests were marked as "ġar7-du2".⁸⁷ But on the other hand, UMTBM 3 72 referred to one Amorite guest as Elamite (NIM).⁸⁸ Accordingly, it is not impossible that those Elamite guest groups at the guesthouse also included some Amorites. Overall, the distribution of provision for guests from foreign lands was accounted for in various days, but the

⁸⁴ In terms of the structure of messenger text, the entry of Elamite were written at the end of the document if no conveyor of provision were mentioned.

⁸⁵ For more details of the governor Ḫulibār and his province TuḫtuḫNI, see Notizia (2010).

⁸⁶ MVN 13 735.

⁸⁷ Nisaba 27 042.

⁸⁸ By contrast, the Elamites could also be marked as Amorite in RBC 00130, when they had drunk 30 pots of beer on the road from Nippur to Anšan.

recordings of expenditures for governors from the east never presented the corresponding date; thus, the anonymous groups of easterners did not travel with their governors.

In contrast with the few documents of allocations to eastern governors, the name of these chiefs more regularly functioned as the marker to indicate the origin of anonymous Elamites. Apart from Hūlibar, the name of Adamdun's governor Uba'a was also used to highlight the identity of his people. Nevertheless, the Elamites were not the only guests who received provision in the name of eastern governors. The "messenger" (lu₂-kiĝ₂-gi₄-a) of these rulers could also receive food at guesthouses of the province of Umma, but they never appeared there in the company of normal Elamites.⁸⁹ If we consider the whole archive of the guesthouse in the province of Umma, more documents of "messengers" (lu₂-kiĝ₂-gi₄-a) mentioned them on a continuous stay for a complete month (Table 14, p.137).⁹⁰ The provisions for them were recorded as "food" (ša₃-gal) or "consignment" (sa₂-du₁₁) for their stay in a specific site during the one-month period. Neumann/Hruška (1994, 248) have pointed out that the mentions of messengers and the location of road station were connected by the word "and (u₃)" in texts, which seems meaningless in the context of the documents. Actually, the clue to the understanding of this phenomenon could likely be derived from Nisaba 03-1 017 and Nisaba 27 235, in which the long-stay guests were mentioned as "of old, from before" (libir) in Apišal and Maškan.⁹¹ Considering the similarity in sign's form of u₃ (IGI.DIB) and libir (IGI.ŠE₃), I suppose the latter one could be true writing when the provision for long-stay messengers were referred to. The meaning of "old" is suitable for the image of messengers' "long-lasting" stay in a specific location.

Based on Table 14 (p.137), Apišal and Gudena were two popular places for messengers when their visit lasted for one month. The existence of the name of "Guedena" is uncanny if we accept the correspondence between three guesthouses and three mega-group documents. But on the other hand, it is not impossible if messengers lingered one month in one of four main districts of the province of Umma. In accounting practice, the expenditure for long-stay messengers in Gudena were recorded together with the entry of Apišal. Given that the guesthouse of Umma city was associated with the guesthouse in Anzagara as mentioned before, the concurrence of distribution from Apišal and Gudena

⁸⁹ Although the conveyor of provision for the Elamites was also the messengers in some cases, no direct evidence support they were the company of Elamite's travel and came from the same eastern region.

⁹⁰ Table 14 lists the expenditure for long-stay messengers at the guesthouse of the province of Umma.

⁹¹ Edzard (1977) has suggested that Maškan was perhaps the abbreviation of the name of various sites, whose was named starting with Maškan-.

in the same document is not as fanciful as it may seem at first glance. When the provision was highlighted as “consignment of one month” (sa₂-du₁₁ iti 1-kam), the term “u₃ ba-zi-ge” functioned as a modifier for the mention of the messenger. Archi/Pomponio (1995, 434) pointed out that “ba-zi-ge” is the name of the person who accompanied the messenger during his long-stay time.

From an overall perspective, it is hard to conduct a detailed analysis of passengers due to the absence of recordings of their titles or professions in the archive. According to the grouping of messenger texts by Pomponio (2018), the Group L texts divided the guests into two categories, namely “diplomat” (sugal₇) and “runner” (lu₂ kaš₄/maškim). Although the entry of diplomat was written before the entry of runner, the quality of their provisions presented no difference between these two professions. The third major profession of guests seems to have been the “messenger” (lu₂-kiĝ₂-gi₄-a), but the real identity of this official is not explicit. When they conveyed provisions from the guesthouse to the Elamite guests, their seal entitled them as either runner or overseer of these highlanders instead of “messenger”.⁹² In fact, one cannot find any seal that mentions the term “lu₂-kiĝ₂-gi₄-a” even in the whole database of BDTNS.

§2.5. Summary

The province of Umma kept guesthouses in Anzagara and Apišal as well as in the province’s capital, Umma. In the period of Amar-Suena, road stations in the city of Umma and Anzagara independently maintained a scale of 200 messengers per month, but only 50 passengers visited the guesthouse in Apišal. Following the beginning of the first year of Šu-Suen, the capacity of the guesthouses rose to service of 300 to 400 guest-stays per month in the city of Umma, or in Anzagara, and the scale of road station in Apišal was raised to allow 50 to 100 guest-stays per month. In terms of days, about 10 people per day visited the road station in the city of Umma or Anzagara, while in Apisal only 2 to 3 people stayed per day. Concerning the amount of provisions received by messengers, the road station in the city of Umma or Anzagara each expended 900 to 1500 liters of beer and 600 to 1500 liters of bread per month, whereas the road station in Apisal expended 150 to 500 liters of beer and 100 to 500 liters of bread. During the second half of the reign of Šu-Suen, the operation of all three road stations in Umma had regressed to the level it was nearly a decade ago.

⁹² UTI 4 2492, MVN 16 0793, Nik. 2 340.

Provincial officials, responsible staff, and male and female workers constituted the personnel of the guesthouses in Umma. In a few cases, the road stations of Umma city and Anzagara were mentioned together. Likewise, there was considerable overlap between provincial officials from these two institutions. Lukala, the son of Ur-E'e, was responsible for road stations in Umma and Anzagara. On the other hand, Ur-E'e, Lu-Ḫaya, and Kugani took charge of the income and expenditure of guesthouse in Apišal for nearly two decades. Ur-E'e may perhaps be considered as the founder of road stations in the province of Umma due to the fact that Ur-E'e controlled the account of the road station in Apišal for a long period, and the records from this institution were the first documented in the province. Moreover, the responsible staff of the road station in Apišal was composed of two branches. The first one was the department of production, which included potter, brewer and fisher. They took advantage of raw materials' income to produce either foods or utensils for guests. The second branch was the department of service, which included normal carrier or throne carrier. The guest could be impressed by the convenient and comfort under the support of these manual labor workers.

From the perspective of the operation of road stations, the most important aspect was the income and expense of goods. The messenger texts and monthly accounts are the records of expenditure, whereas the data on income for the road station were recorded only sporadically in the expense documents of other specialized institutions. Only the archives in Umma include recordings of income for the road stations from SH 47 to ŠS 09. In the early stages of the guesthouse in Umma, the delivery of income was documented monthly (Table 01, p.89). As the administration and the extension of the road stations developed, the sealed recordings from each month were combined into one text and have subsequently been further summarized with information from last year (Table 01 and Table 02, p.89-97).

§3. The road station in the province of Ĝirsu

Ĝirsu was the largest province of the Ur III dynasty, consisting of the three districts of Ĝirsu, Kinunir-Niĝen, and Guabba from north to south, covering a total of more than 3000 km². Due to its strategic location, the province of Ĝirsu was considered the “gateway to the east” by water. The merchants of Ur III probably sailed to the distant centers of Magan (Oman) and Meluḥḥa (mouth of the Indus) from the port located in Guabba (Heimpel 1987; Laursen/Steinkeller 2017, 71-78). In fact, a shipyard of the city of Ĝirsu worked on large tonnage vessels suitable for maritime navigation, probably used to transport copper and other goods from Magan and Meluḥḥa to Sumer (Heimpel 1998, 393). In addition to the large geographical extension, Ĝirsu was also the richest province in the Ur III period, considering the fact that one-quarter of the bala-system was covered by this province (Sharlach 2004, 61-66).⁹³

In the Early Dynastic period, the First Dynasty of Lagaš was already one of the main powers in southern Mesopotamia. Ĝirsu maintained its prosperity and importance during under the Sargonic rulers and the ‘Second Dynasty’ of Lagaš. With the founding of the Ur III dynasty, the state of Lagaš became the province of Ĝirsu. It remains one of the best-documented regions that presented valuable data in many respects, undoubtedly including the conditions of guesthouses. Thanks to previous studies by Sigrist (1986), Heimpel (1994), Sallaberger (1999, 295-315), Veldhuis (2001), and Notizia (2009), the understanding of guesthouses in the province of Ĝirsu improved considerably. In general, there were guesthouses in each of the three provincial districts where on-mission officials and messengers received foods for on-site sustenance and subsequent travel. Unlike in the province of Umma, in Ĝirsu “guesthouse” (e2-kaš4) existed not only in the major cities of each district but also in some second rank small towns. Besides, carriage houses (*sikkum*) are better documented in the province of Ĝirsu than in Umma and Irisaĝrig. Hence in particular districts, it is possible to identify the guesthouses and carriage houses. In larger cities of each district, the carriage house was viewed as a department subordinate to the guesthouse. But in the smaller settlements, the carriage house could also independently serve messengers.

Site	guesthouse	carriage house
Ĝirsu district		

⁹³ For more information about the province of Ĝirsu, see the dissertation of E. Zanetti (LMU, in preparation).

Ĝirsu	+	+
Kalamsaga	+	+
Kimadašala	+	-
Kisura	-	+
Kinunir-Niĝen district		
Kinunir	+	-
Lagaš	+	-
Niĝen	+	-
Guabba district		
Asuna	-	+
Guabba	+	+
Hurim	+	+

The guesthouse and carriage house in the province of Ĝirsu (Notizia 2009, 17)

§3.1. Documents on the administration of guesthouses in Ĝirsu

Although the textual evidence for guesthouses in Ĝirsu is extensive, it is not easy to investigate the details. On the one hand, texts are difficult to distinguish from expenditure documents for other purpose. On the other, the complete data were only sporadically recorded, and only few files have survived. As for the records of daily supply for messengers, only about 25% of the messenger texts mention a year's name. In addition, nearly a half of them only indicate the month name, while 27% of the messenger texts record both month and day (Pomponio/Notizia 2006, 185).⁹⁴ The analysis of the development of this institution is therefore seriously compromised. Moreover, different types of food distribution for one messenger could have been recorded separately in some cases (Notizia 2009, 25-26), which was a similar administrative practice as the situation in the guesthouse of Irisaĝrig (see below §4.4). Any further in-depth discussion should be based on identifying these parallel documents, but in the case of no date, this attempt is more difficult.

The multiple month accounts, the bullae of the “bag” (^{kuš}du₁₀-gan) and the “tags on the tablet container” (bešeĝ dub-ba) (Table 15, p.139)⁹⁵ are the most useful texts to reconstruct the running of guesthouses in the province of Ĝirsu. The multiple month accounts summarize the expenses in guesthouses for periods ranging from one month to

⁹⁴ Sallaberger (1999, 303-306) has pointed out, based on the recording of leap ninth month, that the possible date of a few texts should be AS 09. Furthermore, Michalowski (2013) and Lafont (2007) suggested this feature of date might indicate the disruption and transfer of the kingship.

⁹⁵ Table 15 lists the tags on tablet bags and tablet containers of the guesthouse in the province of Ĝirsu.

more than one year and may concern assorted goods as well as the type and the amount of them.⁹⁶ In general, the monthly account can briefly be divided into four parts: goods for messengers, goods for Elamites, goods for cultic expenditure, and fodder for equids in the carriage house (Veldhuis 2001, 107-109; Notizia 2009, 106-107). In multiple month accounts, sub-totals may appear, indicated by the term dub "tablet" and followed by an official's name; these subsections correspond to individual bag^{kuš}du₁₀-gan in which the texts of the messengers were kept and of which each official was responsible for different time segments. The reference to the bag^{kuš}du₁₀-gan and to the tablets of which one or more officials were responsible is also present in the colophon of the month account, together with the indication of the place where the guesthouse was located. Apart from the expenditure for messengers, the fodder for equids was also an important item for the management of the guesthouse. It was first recorded in a single document and then merged into the monthly accounts with the data from messenger texts. This preliminary recording of the fodder for equids also mentioned other expenses in some cases, for instance, the cultic expenses in Guabba or the distribution for local officials in Ġirsu. Since the structure of each multiple month account was so heterogeneous and most of the documents were incomplete, it is hard to establish uniform rules how to interpret the expenditures. Furthermore, the absence of the dates of messenger texts leads to difficulties in comparing the content between original daily records and multiple month accounts.

Regarding administrative practice, the recordings of daily expenditure was collected and kept in a leather bag and then transferred periodically to the central archive in the city of Ġirsu. Generally, files from different districts were kept separately. But one can also find exceptionally that all documents were stored in a single tablet basket:

Nisaba 22 063 (SH 48/xid/- to SH 48/xii/-)	
1) bešeġ dub-ba	Tablet basket:
2) ša ₃ ^{kuš} du ₁₀ -ga-na	in a leather bag,
3) kaš zi ₃ i ₃	(11) there are (the accounts concerning) (3) beer, flour and oil,

⁹⁶ Ġirsu district: STA 8, TCTI 1 1021+1022, TCTI 1 893, TÉL 62, MVN 13 735; Kinunir district: MVN 6 255, HLC 1 035; Guabba district: MVN 17 4, Nisaba 22 71, ZA 91 101, TUT 105, TÉL 46, MVN 5 233, Ontario 2 458, TCTI 1 875, Nisaba 22 74, TUT 164-13, Nisaba 22 72; unknown: Nisaba 22 73; Nisaba 22 103; Nisaba 22 160; TÉL 63, HLC 2 023, CTPSM 1 249.

4) ġiri ₃ kaš ₄ -ke ₄ -ne	conveyed by runners,
5) iti diri še-KIN-ku ₅ -ta	from intercalary month šeKINKu
6) iti še-il ₂ -la-še ₃	to month še'ila,
7) iti 2-kam	for two months,
8) ša ₃ Gu ₂ -ab-ba ^{ki}	in Guabba,
9) ša ₃ Ki-nu-nir ^{ki}	in Kinunir,
10) ša ₃ Ki-ma-da-šal ₂ -la ^{ki}	(and) in Kimadašala.
11) i ₃ -ġal ₂	
12) mu Ħa-ar-ši ^{ki} ba-hul	SH 48

Additionally, the daily tablets that recorded the cultural expenses and those related to the fodder for equids were also transferred along with the expenditure of messengers. The indication dub, which was followed by the name of the responsible official, was affixed to the “bags” (^{kuš}du₁₀-gan). These officials and those whose names follow the indication dub in the monthly account were scribes of the local administration responsible, among other expenses, also for those for the messengers (Notizia 2009, 107). In most cases, tags were sealed by the officials recorded in texts as conveyors in the Ġirsu district, whereas the tags in the Guabba district did not mention any specific conveyor. Finally, the calculation was performed in the central archive in Ġirsu with the removal of tags and the opening of bags. Afterwards, these documents were stored in basket containers to be checked in the future by scribes.

Although the general archival process of the guesthouse in the district of Kinunir was similar to Ġirsu and Guabba, the textual evidence presented some particular features. Owing to the lack of clear evidence for the expenditures in Ġirsu or Guabba, it is difficult to identify any messenger text belonging to an archive of guesthouses in both districts.⁹⁷ Furthermore, the multiple-month accounts of Ġirsu and Guabba did not mention any particular leader of their guesthouses. Considering that the tags on the tablet containers referred only to local administrative functionaries, it is impossible to find a connection between the specific officials' file and documents of guesthouses in Ġirsu and Guabba. In contrast, the dossier of the guesthouse in Kinunir is much easier to analyze. The first

⁹⁷ In the corpus of messenger texts, TCTI 2 03505 mentioned the fodder for equids in carriage house of Ġirsu. Additionally, the name of Guabba and Ġirsu were recorded as either origin or destination of messengers (CDLI P127678, MTBM 067, MTBM 182, MTBM 136, DAS 129, CTPSM 1 181, MVN 22 169, MTBM 336, MVN 09 127, CUSAS 16 212, MTBM 003, Nisaba 22 104, CUSAS 16 259, CUSAS 16 234, Nisaba 22 039, SAT 1 130, RTC 357, CTPSM 1 160, MTBM 100, HLC 2 111, MTBM 167, Nisaba 13 112, Nisaba 03-2 07, CDLI P112788).

part of the dossier includes 19 documents that record expenditure for messengers “in Kinunir” (ša₃ ki-nu-nir^{ki}),⁹⁸ who came mainly from or went to Ur (10 cases) and Susa (1 case). Two multiple-month accounts of the guesthouse in Kinunir are the second part of the dossier.⁹⁹ The third part covers files of chief personnel at the guesthouse of Kinunir, namely Ayakala (59 texts), Diku (37 texts), and Kaĝu (4 texts).¹⁰⁰ Notizia (2009, 82-90) analyzed texts which documented supplies for messengers along the route between Ur and Susa.¹⁰¹ Since the main origin or destination of messengers in Kinunir were likewise Ur and Susa, Notizia argued that the guesthouse of Kinunir is the origin of these documents.¹⁰² The fifth part of the dossier are texts booking provisions for journeys going to or coming from Ur (no mention of Susa). It could belong to a subordinate group of the third part of the dossier (Table 16, p.141).¹⁰³

In his monograph about the messenger texts of the province of Ĝirsu, Notizia (2009, 72-81) discussed texts that recorded supplies for messengers from Nippur or Anšan. According to his hypothesis, these files could belong to the guesthouse in Kinunir. Notwithstanding, his arguments seem to lead to a different conclusion. He first referred to two texts that recorded messengers from Nippur who arrived by “ship” (ma₂-ta), indicating the guesthouse was located near a river or a navigable canal. Then he mentioned that more than one occasion the messengers’ activities were connected with wool and fabrics, for example, messengers going to the “house of weavers” (e₂ uš-bar) or “shepherd’s camp of ‘fat-tailed’ sheep” (aša₃ sipa GUKKAL-na-ka). Furthermore, the guesthouse in Guabba should be excluded, since Guabba was once regarded as the origin

⁹⁸ Apart from texts which Notizia 2009, 89 (Table H) listed, Nisaba 13 127 and Nisaba 33 0976 should be added to them.

⁹⁹ MVN 06 255, HLC 1 035.

¹⁰⁰ In addition to texts which Notizia 2009, 50-52 (Table A), 57-58 (Table B), and 63 (Table E) listed, four new published documents (CTPSM 1 132, CTPSM 1 133, CTPSM 1 134, Nisaba 33 0329) should be added to files of Ayakala. AAICAB 1/3, Bod. B 16 (123) should be added to files of Diku. MVN 2 139 is a unique text, which, although recorded “zi-ga a-kal-la”, differs considerably from other files of Ayakala. Notizia 2009, 47 referred to this point and hypothesized it also documented the expense of guesthouse. I agree with his suggestion and practice, which exclude this text from the dossier.

¹⁰¹ Notizia (2009, 90) listed 19 documents that recorded summary formula “from Ur to Susa (urim^{ki}-ta šusin^{ki}-še DU)” or “from Susa to Ur (šusin^{ki}-ta urim^{ki}-še₃ DU)” completely. Besides, Nisaba 22 41 and Nisaba 22 56 should also be included in this little group. Perhaps because the number of messengers is 4 and 5 respectively, which is larger than that of nineteen listed texts, Notizia excluded them from this part. But the time of messengers’ stay at the guesthouse of these two texts is also longer than that of other listing texts (except for Nisaba 22 58, RA 73 5, ITT 3 4939). In Nisaba 22 56, for example, three messengers stayed here for three days and one messenger stayed here for four days. Similarly, Nisaba 22 41 recorded a round trip of one messenger.

¹⁰² Other similar features between these texts and files from the guesthouse in Kinunir could also be found, for instance, a small number of messengers of each file and the oil product was directly measured in giĝ₄.

¹⁰³ The amount of this part is 36. Table 16 lists goods expenditure for passengers between Kinunir and Ur.

of messengers in Nisaba 3/2 7. Accordingly, he supposed the most likely location of this guesthouse to be Kinunir. Nevertheless, this view is not supported by further evidence. For instance, Ġirsu was also located near the canal “niġen^{ki}-še₃-du”,¹⁰⁴ which can be confirmed by some texts referring to ships from Ġirsu or the shipyard of Ġirsu,¹⁰⁵. Albeit the husbandry¹⁰⁶ and weaving industry¹⁰⁷ in Ġirsu was perhaps not as flourishing as in Guabba or Kinunir, proofs about their existence are still abundant.¹⁰⁸ Notizia further quoted the research of Falkenstein (1955, 66) to argue that Kinunir was a suitable place for messengers to make testimonies (KA enim-ma), which were the aim of messengers in Kinunir. But on the contrary, based on the argument from Falkenstein it is more plausible that the place of this guesthouse is Ġirsu. In conclusion, recordings of messengers coming from Nippur or Anšan could not be considered belong to the archive of the guesthouse in Kinunir, but more like to be the guesthouse in the city of Ġirsu.

§3.2. The infrastructure of guesthouses in Ġirsu

Owing to the aforementioned difference between the files from Ġirsu/Guabba and Kinunir, the image of the guesthouse presented in these documents is different. Heimpel (1994, 28-29) and Sallaberger (1999, 308) mentioned that the guesthouse in Guabba was associated with the term “palace” (e₂-gal) and was recorded as “palace-guesthouse” in the archive. Notizia (2009, 91) observed that the guesthouses in Guabba and Ġirsu were connected to the palace, assuming that this expressed the authority of the provincial governor.¹⁰⁹ This agree with the description of the guesthouse in the hymn Sulge A, where the term “e₂-gal” implies that the guesthouse was a building of the palace organization. As a result of this characteristic, most officials mentioned in the monthly account or tags on the tablet container were not personnel of guesthouses in Guabba and Ġirsu. Obviously, the guesthouse itself was never described with the term “e₂-gal”

¹⁰⁴ See the dissertation of Zanetti.

¹⁰⁵ Fs. Owen 176 L. 04976, BPOA 1 0169, MVN 17 019, HLC 317.

¹⁰⁶ See the study by Heimpel (1993, 1995).

¹⁰⁷ See the study by Waetzoldt (1972).

¹⁰⁸ Weaving mill in Ġirsu: ITT 3 04957, HLC 376, BM 019151, SAT 1 279, TUT 082, BM 014306, BM 018202, MVN 22 131, BM 028417, BM 014614, ZA 12 260 3, UDT 067, SAT 1 279, HSS 04 003, HLC 068, MVN 05 155, MVN 17 052, TCTI 2 03679, HLC 317, DAS 255, ITT 3 04957, TÉL 280, MVN 02 173, TCTI 2 03428, PPAC 5 0677, ITT 2 00909, TCTI 2 02628, BM 018434, PPAC 5 0001; husbandry in Ġirsu: PPAC 5 0606, CUSAS 16 070, BPOA 2 1882, MVN 17 002, PPAC 5 0217, BM 021387, MVN 07 195, TCTI 1 00729, TCTI 2 03732, DAS 053, TÉL 213b, TÉL 256, MVN 09 165, MTBM 257, TCTI 1 00623, BM 024977, PPAC 5 0010, MVN 22 016, MCS 1 23.

¹⁰⁹ Although Patterson (2018, 403) has pointed out that no messenger texts presented the link between the term “palace” (e₂-gal) and any royal family members,

With the exception of the guesthouse archive in Kinunir, no other documents mention the responsible official of daily expenditure for messengers. In contrast, the dossier of expense for equid fodder and cultic festivals gives some evidence for the organizational structure. As Heimpel (1994, 29) has pointed out, the data concerning these two subject matters in the Guabba district were recorded along with the Amorite Ilumalik and “Sulpae of the palace”. Based on the discussion of Falkenstein (1962) about Sulpae, Heimpel suggested that the connection between guesthouse and Sulpae is suitable for his epithet “Night watcher of the person of the road” (^dmaškim-ġi₆-lu₂-har-ra-an-na). Differently, Sallaberger (1993, 93-94) has considered him a personal or familial deity of the governor of the province of Ġirsu, based on his connection to “e₂-gal”. Accordingly, the palace recorded after his name in documents and the palace written in multiple month accounts could be identical. He could be the “patron” of this “palace-guesthouse” complex.

Regarding the real personnel, given the recording of Ilumalik alongside the expenditure for the cultic festivals in most cases, this Amorite was likely the conveyor of goods from the guesthouse in Guabba to a festival.¹¹⁰ The bird-catcher Buga was another active person at the guesthouse of this district. Given that the recipients mentioned in multiple month accounts were usually marked anonymously as groups, the name of a specific recipient was only rarely spelled out. Even though a few recipients were mentioned, most of them appeared only once in the corpus of month accounts. The bird-catcher Buga is a rare exception, since his provisions were recorded four times in three different accounts¹¹¹, and one of them is attested equally in a messenger text. His bird hunting activities could support the supply of birds and “small ducks” (uz-tur) for messengers.

Nisaba 22 079 (messenger texts)	Nisaba 22 071 (month account)
r. 4) 3 dug dida [...]	ii. 2) 3 dug dida du
5) 0.1.0 dabin [...]	3) 0.1.0 dabin 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃
6) 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃ [...]	
7) Bu-ga [mušen-du ₃]	4) Bu-ga mušen-du ₃
8) ki mušen-na [...]	5) ki mušen-na-še ₃ DU-ni

¹¹⁰ In his study of the carriage house in the province of Ġirsu, Heimpel (1994, 29) called this official as “AN.ID.NI.IG ġar₇-du₂”. However, based on written form “AN-ma-a₂-li₂-ik” (Nisaba 22 074, PPAC 5 1194) and “AN-ma-li₂-ik” (CUSAS 16 112), the accurate transliteration of this name should be “Ilumalik”.

¹¹¹ Nisaba 22 071, Ontario 2 458, MVN 5 233.

However, the recording of the guesthouse itself in the Guabba district is not entirely absent. According to RTC 399 and BM 019724,¹¹² the “responsible staff of the guesthouse” (ġiri₃-si₃-ga e₂-kaš₄)¹¹³ could be divided into five major departments. By comparing the number of staff in the different departments (BM 019724), it can be seen that the largest department in the road station is the branch of manufacturing, followed by the food production and service departments:

Branch of guesthouse	Responsible staff	Number of staff
management	1 “vizier of messengers” (sugal ₇ kaš ₄)	1
food production	3 “cooks” (muḫal _{dim}), 2 “brewers” (lu ₂ -šIM, e ₂ -šIM), 1 “milling supervisor” (ugula HAR), 1 “scribe of cattle” (dub-sar gud)	7
manufacturing	4 “basket weavers” (adgub), 2 “tanners” (ašgab), 3 “carpenters” (naġar)	9
service	2 “carriers” (u ₂ -IL ₂), 1 “hot water worker” (lu ₂ a-kum ₂), 2 “donkey herder” (sipa anše), 1 “cupbearer” (sagi)	6
storehouse	1 “guard” (i ₃ -du ₈)	1

Comparatively, instead of the cultic festival, the guesthouse in the Ġirsu district provided goods for “armed men stationed at the river” (lu₂-ġeš₃tukul i₇-da gub-ba-me) and “followers of the armed men” (lu₂-ġeš₃tukul-še₃ us₂-sa-me). Among the rest addressees of provisions, the Elamite Tan-upe and the “prison” (en-nu) can be discussed. Notizia (2009, 91-105) analyzed the dossier of en-nu and reconstructed the sequence of documents about the daily provision for this institution and “palace” (e₂-gal) from AS 09 to ŠS 01. According to his study, the Elamite Tan-upe, Puzur-Hali, and Puzur-Ammi were three responsible officials of this regular supply, at least during the period of succession from Amar-Suena to Šu-Suen. As Patterson (2018, 403) pointed out, the term “palace” (e₂-gal) was almost always recorded along with the “prison” (en-nu) in the corpus of the province of Ġirsu. Considering the palace in the district of Ġirsu existed parallel to the palace in

¹¹² For more research on RTC 399, see the study by Grégoire (1962) and Sallaberger (1999, 307-310).

¹¹³ Comparatively, the “staff of the palace-guesthouse” (ġiri₃-si₃-ga e₂-gal e₂-kaš₄) in the district of Guabba were also recorded. CTPSM 1 085 and BM 018371 only referred to their barley and wool rations, which lead to difficulty in discerning the specific division of them. TUT 147 mentioned the exact number of them, namely 132 male workers and 53.5 female workers.

the district of Guabba (de Maaijer 1998, 53), the guesthouse in Ġirsu should also belong to the large complex. Furthermore, the so-called “kennelmen texts” (Table 17, p.143) is another useful dossier to survey the infrastructure of the guesthouse.¹¹⁴ Except for the occasional passing messenger, this type of file mainly documented the expense on personnel of a large complex, including the guesthouse. Based on the basic research by Mander (1994, 1998), the guesthouse in the Ġirsu district normally included the following members in AS 05:

Umani, Uremaḥ
6 young scribes ¹¹⁵
2 bird catchers (SuḥušGI, Šu-Irra)
dogs
2 dog herder (PI-mu, Puzur-Eštar)
2 courtyard workers (Šu-Adad, Niġurum)
5 storehouse workers (Ur-damu, Urrebadu, Lu-Ninġirsu, Lu-saga, Lu-Enlila)
6 Amorite women (Šailtum, Dariša, Admua, Šalimmi, Eštar-ummī, Ališage)
3 livestock workers (Lu-Ninġirsu, Ur-Ba’u, Niġir-dide)
2 “sons” of equid’s herder (Urgigir, Lu-diġira)

The so-called ‘kennelmen texts’ indicate that Umani was the director of the guesthouse in Ġirsu. This assumption can be supported by STA 08, which mentions that he was responsible for the multiple-month account of AS 05/ii/- to AS 05/x/- of the guesthouse. In a letter-order,¹¹⁶ he was asked to provide 300 liters of sesame oil and 3000 liters of fresh fish, perhaps for messengers at the guesthouse. According to these documents, Heimpel (1998) has argued that the guesthouse in Ġirsu district was a part of “an industrial park”, which also included “palace” (e₂-gal), “prison” (en-nu), “storehouse” (ġa₂-nun), “timber warehouse” (ġa₂-nun-ġeš), “livestock ranches” (e₂-udu, e₂-gud), kitchen, kennel, and shipyard. In addition to branches which the kennelmen texts mentioned, the evidence of the shipyard can be found in the “boat texts” of the province of Ġirsu (Sharlach 2004, 86-90). These documents concerning up to nearly a hundred boats were stationed for the bala duty, and only two 60 gur-

¹¹⁴ Sigrist et al (1996, xi) has identified this dossier as “caravan texts” that “contain reference to rations for dogs (ur-gi₇), ġar₇-du₂-mi₂, or lu₂ Ḥu-bur_x (KU-PU)”. Table 17 lists the kennelmen archive that mentioned guesthouse in the district of Ġirsu.

¹¹⁵ The names of young scribes are never mentioned in the texts. As the supply given to them was usually liters, I presume that they were a maximum of 6.

¹¹⁶ TCS 1 319.

capacity boats belonged to the messengers.¹¹⁷ The materials for building the boat of messengers were mentioned in an account of the shipyard, although the boat's capacity was 70 gur in this case.¹¹⁸

Messengers' boat in the province of Ġirsu

Text	Date	Messengers' boat	The number of the total boat in the province
CDLI P416109	AS 08/v/07	2 ma ₂ (60.0.0 gur) kaš ₄ , ġiri ₃ Nanna-kam	98 ma ₂ ħi-a, ma ₂ bala-a gub-ba
TCTI 1 00927	AS 08/v/20	2 ma ₂ (60.0.0 gur) kaš ₄ , ġiri ₃ Nanna-[kam]	98 ma ₂ ħi-a, ma ₂ bala-a gub-ba
CDLI P320470	AS 08/v/21	2 ma ₂ (60.0.0 gur) kaš ₄ , ġiri ₃ Nanna-kam	98 ma ₂ ħi-a, ma ₂ bala-a gub-ba
CDLI P416115	AS 08/v/23	[2] ma ₂ (60.0.0 gur) kaš ₄ , ġiri ₃ Nanna-kam	98 ma ₂ ħi-a, ma ₂ bala-a gub-ba
CDLI P416114	AS 08/v/26	2 ma ₂ (60.0.0 gur) kaš ₄ , ġiri ₃ Nanna-kam	98 ma ₂ ħi-a, ma ₂ bala-a gub-ba
TCTI 1 00916	AS 08/v/28	2 ma ₂ (60.0.0 gur) kaš ₄ , ġiri ₃ Nanna-[kam]	98 ma ₂ ħi-a, ma ₂ bala-a gub-ba
CDLI P416112	[AS 08/v/xx]	2 ma ₂ (60.0.0 gur) kaš ₄ , ġiri ₃ Nanna-kam	98 ma ₂ ħi-a, ma ₂ bala-a gub-ba
CDLI P416111	AS 08/xii/29	3 ma ₂ 20.0.0 Urim ₅ ^{ki} -še kaš ₄ ba-a-u ₃	60 ma ₂ ħi-a, ma ₂ bala-a gub-ba
SNAT 122	AS 09/xi/06	1 ma ₂ 60.0.0 kaš ₄ ki Nanna-kam	36 ma ₂ ħi-a, ma ₂ bala-a gub-ba
TCTI 2 03355	ŠS 03/iv/17	1 ma ₂ 60.0.0 gur kaš ₄	10 ma ₂ -ħi-a, ma ₂ 60.0.0 gur-bi 7
TCTI 2 02720	ŠS 03/v/01	1 ma ₂ 60.0.0 gur kaš ₄	12 ma ₂ -ħi-a, ma ₂ 60.0.0 gur-bi 9 10 giġ ₄

A clearer structure of the guesthouse can be found in the district of Kinunir, thanks to its well-documented dossier.¹¹⁹ Based on records of goods distribution, the guesthouse in Kununir can be divided chronologically into two phases: 1) from SH 31 to SH 47; 2) from SH 48 to ŠS 08.¹²⁰ During the first period, only one kind of goods expenditure was documented in each tablet, whereas more varieties of goods were recorded in the late period.¹²¹ To efficiently manage, expenses of the guesthouse in Kinunir would be booked and archived in “bags” (^{kuš}du₁₀-gan) for a further possible check.¹²² In the early period (SH 31 to SH 47), Ayakala was almost always responsible for “beer” (kaš) expenditure,¹²³

¹¹⁷ The official Nanna-kam may be responsible for the boat of the guesthouse. But apart from the recording in boat texts, no other texts referred to his association with the guesthouse.

¹¹⁸ WMAH 003.

¹¹⁹ The uniqueness of the road station In Kinunir dossiers may be due to the fact that they are not archived in the same way as in other cities.

¹²⁰ It should be noticed that in total 22 texts did not record year name.

¹²¹ Notizia 2009, 25-26 named them as MT₁ text and MT₂ text, respectively. The relationship between MT₁ text and MT₂ text could not only focus on chronology. Notizia 2006 discussed more details about these two types of messenger texts from the province of Ġirsu.

¹²² The tag on the tablet container about the expenditure's record of the guesthouse in Kinunir: Nisaba 22 63, TCTI 1 01002, Nisaba 22 22. Based on TCTI 1 01002, Sallaberger 1999, 301 mentioned the expenditure of the guesthouse in Kinunir would be summarized only yearly. But the fourth and fifth lines of TCTI 1 01002 recorded names of the first and second months. At least in SH 48 and AS 08, it seems every two months to summarize.

¹²³ Two exceptions are MVN 7 11, and MVN 7 251, which recorded “flour” (zi₃) was distributed.

while Diku was only responsible for “bread” (inda₃) provision. During the later period (from SH 48 to ŠS 08), the booking of expenditure for passengers at the guesthouse of Kinunir generally includes beer, bread, and oil simultaneously, which is similar to the situation in guesthouses in Ġirsu or Guabba.

The first important director of the guesthouse in Kinunir was Ayakala, who had the title “sugal₇ kaš₄” in Kinunir. Sallaberger (1999, 300) identified him as “abbuchender Beamter” at the guesthouse of Kinunir. Notizia (2009, 46-52) analyzed his files and considered him as “supervisore del *sikkum* (ugula zi-gum₂)” based on his title in documents (DAS 196).¹²⁴ Besides, Ayakala was also named “inspector of *sikkum*” (nu-banda₃ zi-gum₂) in MTBM 016. Based on the evidence from the “tags on the tablet container” (bešeġ dub-ba), another official Diku was also in charge of the guesthouse in Kinunir.¹²⁵ Notizia (2009, 54) supposed that Diku had the title “cook” (muħaldim) and therefore seemed reasonably have been responsible for the guesthouse. He was mainly active during the periods of Sulge and Šu-Suen, which complements Ayakala, whose heyday was in the period of Amar-Suena. Ayakala’s other title “brewer” (lu₂-šim)¹²⁶ and Diku’s title “cook” might explain their work’s division from SH 31 to SH 47, although the difference between their work were less pronounced since SH 48.

The origin of beer expenditure is the brewer, it is doubtful, however, whether a separate brewery existed at the same time in the early period. For instance, according to MVN 06 255, the brewer Kaġu was not only the provider of beer but also one of the supervisors of beer expenditure for passengers in Kinunir in the early period.¹²⁷ Notizia

¹²⁴ Although Notizia (2009, 17) mentioned that *sikkum* did not exist in the district of Kinunir, *sikkum* existed in almost every other guesthouse. Considering that Ayakala had the title “overseer of *sikkum*”, the possibility of the existence of *sikkum* in Kinunir should not be excluded.

¹²⁵ MVN 7 44 and BPOA 1 35 testified his “cook” title. A tag on the tablet container (Nisaba 22 22) more strongly supports his responsibility for the guesthouse in Kinunir, although in this case, he was recorded as “bringer” (ġiri₃).

¹²⁶ A total of six texts recorded the title “brewer” of Ayakala. Apart from documents which Notizia (2009, 48-49) listed, one new text CTPSM 1 128 is added. Five of them booked expenditure for “cult offerings” (siškur₂). Goods, their amount, and “bringer” (ġiri₃) are identical. The only difference among them is the cult place. Notizia (2009, 48) suggested bringer Alla could be identified with the son of Namzi in HLC 35. However, whether “Ayakala, the brewer” is the same Ayakala who was responsible for the expense of the guesthouse is questionable. As Notizia 2009, 48 indicated, texts of “Ayakala, the brewer” dated in AS 04 and AS 07. However, the guesthouse’s expense record in this period from Ayakala is not yet found.

¹²⁷ The term “kišeb₃ PN” was used here, which literally means “seal (tablet) of PN”. Sallaberger (1995, 144) and Paoletti (2012, 95) refer this term was normally used to certify the receipt of transaction. But it’s weird if Kaġu was provider and recipient at the same time. Besides, according to HLC 1 035, the flour “expenditure for the cult” (zi-ga zabar-dab₅) was included in the total of goods expenditure, which was supervised under Alla. If here “kišeb₃ Al-la” means “Alla received”, it couldn’t be explained why a receipt already includes an expenditure. Therefore, I suppose “kišeb₃ PN” in this case means “supervised under PN”.

(2006, 52 and 2009, 63) discussed his dossier¹²⁸ and identified Kaĝu as the principal official for this account and the third director of the guesthouse in Kinunir.¹²⁹ Considering his career's title as "brewer", it seems not contradictory to identify him both as a supervisor of beer expenditure and a provider of beer, which also supports that he perhaps worked together with other personnel at guesthouses. Additionally, an account of the "fat-house" (e₂-i₃-gara₂) is involved in each booking.¹³⁰ The daily ration of beer for the fat-house is 5 liters, which can be concluded from the amount and the number of days. There is no direct proof about the source of barley, which Kaĝu used in his brewing. Perhaps he received barley from the "granary" (kuru₁₃) in Kinunir.¹³¹ Except for Kaĝu, also other officials once supervised the beer expenditure according to MVN 06 255 and HLC 1 035. However, if we analyze their titles and related documents, no one of these can be identified as an official who regularly performed this work at the guesthouse of Kinunir.¹³² They had perhaps closer connection with Kinunir. Ur-saga, an "administrator of the temple" (saĝĝa) of Dumuzi, was one of supervisors in MVN 06 255. The number of documents about Ur-Bau, son of Lu-kala, is small. He had received, for example, abundant dates from Ur-abba in ŠS 03 (CDLI P127904), i.e., 28 years later (!). In PPAC 5 0692, an official Ur-Bau probably received wool ration for workers of the temple of Dumuzi in SH 44. But it is difficult to guess whether he was the same person here.¹³³ Based on the possible relationship between the guesthouse and the temple of Dumuzi, this organization likely derived at first from the temple of Dumuzi in its early period.¹³⁴

¹²⁸ MVN 7, 567; MVN 7, 17; L. 6103; MVN 7 39.

¹²⁹ The corpus of third director Kaĝu includes only five texts, which recorded he took charge of beer's expenditure or oil product's expenses. It is difficult to identify his work's character. Furthermore, the earliest date of his file is SH 32, which is one year earlier than the earliest dates of texts from Ayakala and Diku. Therefore, Kaĝu could be considered as the first director of passengers at the guesthouse.

¹³⁰ "e₂-i₃-gara₂" could not only be regarded as fat-house, but also a name of the official. In fact, it is also the abbreviation of the name "E₂-i₃-gara₂-su₃" (WMAH 277, WMAH 287, PPAC 5 1377, TCTI 1 00627, MVN 06 289, TLB 3 145). Englund 1990, 115-118 identified him as in charge of labors' distribution.

¹³¹ "The granary in Kinunir is recorded in documents, for example, MVN 06 524, MVN 19 064, Nisaba 18 050, TÉL 226, HLC 349, BAOM 2 30 59.

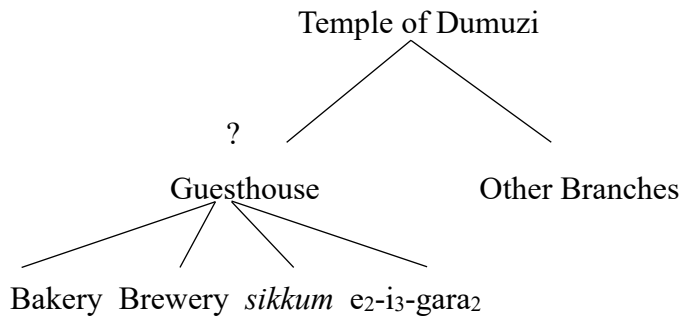
¹³² Alla and another Ur-Bau, son of Uĝĝa, were responsible for the delivery of wool from Kinunir. In Zinbun 21 pl. 01 37 men can find an official named "Al-la-kam", whose title is "overseer of passenger" (ugula kaš₄). In Nisaba 07 37 and MVN 12 147 recorded an official name "Ur-^dBa-u₂", whose title is "brewer". Because their fathers were not recorded in these texts, it could not be confirmed if they are the same persons in our multiple-month account.

¹³³ Ur-saga is the administrator of Dumuzi temple in Kinunir. According to his seal, he is identified as a field recorder of Dumuzi, son of E-nebi, a field recorder (TCTI 2 04225). Steinkeller 2015, 98 try to analyze his responsibility for Irrigation in his field. In PPAC 5 0285, Ur-saga took in charge of rations for workers (ĥe₂-dab₅) in the Dumuzi temple of Kinunir.

¹³⁴ Although Kinunir was the cult center of Dumuzi-abzu, only documents about the temple of Dumuzi were found, for example, MVN 22 101, PPAC 5 0692, HLC 018, PPAC 5 0285, TCTI 2 04078, StOr 46 44, PPAC 5 0168.

Following the rise of numbers of passengers, the guesthouse was then enlarged and became independent of the temple.¹³⁵ The development of the guesthouse in Kinunir is indicated by Nisaba 33 1036, which shows the increase of beer-bread expense from 2763 liter in AS 03 to 3756.5 liter in AS 04 to 4860.5 liter in AS 05.

In general, the guesthouse in Kinunir could consist of these entities:



Lastly, the workforce of the guesthouses in Ġirsu also included the normal “male and female workers” (ġuruš geme2). Sallaberger (1999, 313) referred that in the summary document of workers from various institutions, these workers were recorded mostly as “4 men stationed at guesthouse” (4 ġuruš e2-kaš4 gub-ba).¹³⁶ In CDLI P142608, this group of four workers were viewed as “the responsible staff of guesthouse” (ġiri3-si3-ga e2-kaš4). Considering that the dossier concerning them were the daily accounts, the guesthouse could need about 1440 men workdays in a 360-day year. Comparatively, TÉL 138 mentioned that the guesthouse had hired 1578 women workdays in the whole year of AS 07.

§3.3. The income and production of foods and facilities.

Although the guesthouses in the province of Ġirsu also had a food production branch, the income of goods (Table 18, p.151)¹³⁷ is not documented in such a variety as it is the case for the guesthouses in the province of Umma. Barley was mostly delivered from different “granaries” (i3-dub) of province, and the responsible officials of the guesthouse acted as the recipient. In addition to barley, also fish, sheep and leather for building carriages were delivered to the road station. It is worth noting that a few texts mentioned the sheep

¹³⁵ It is worth noting that BM 018343 mentioned ration for the staff of palace-guesthouse in Lagaš-Niġen, but no more other evidence referred to this possible guesthouse.

¹³⁶ CDLI P416107, TCTI 2 03233, CDLI P416107, TCTI 2 03503, TCTI 2 02796, TCTI 1 00949, UDT 041, CDLI P102675, CDLI P102671, CDLI P416106, ITT 2 00970, HLC 3 175, CDLI P142608.

¹³⁷ Table 18 lists the income of guesthouses in the province of Ġirsu.

income from the “sheep house (of the) palace” (e₂-udu e₂-gal). Considering the existence of the “guesthouse of the palace” in the province of Ġirsu, this may imply that sheep house and guesthouse were two subordinate institutions of the palace organization. Lastly, the documents of raw material for building carriage could also be found in the archive of the guesthouse in the province of Ġirsu, but most of them only referred to small amounts of bull and sheep leather. TCTI 1 00869 is a rare listing of the components needed to build a carriage.

§3.4. The provisions and passengers at guesthouses of Ġirsu

The food distribution in the province of Ġirsu was not as plentiful as in the province of Umma. According to the studies by Lafont (1985, 42-43) and Capitani (2003, 183-184) the provision in the guesthouse of the province of Ġirsu can be grouped as follows:

Group A: Beer and bread

A₁: 5 sila₃ kaš 5 sila₃ inda₃

A₂: 5 sila₃ kaš 3 sila₃ inda₃

A₃: 4 sila₃ kaš 6 sila₃ inda₃

A₄: 3 sila₃ kaš 2 sila₃ inda₃

Group B: Beer, bread, and sesame oil in vessel (a₂-GAM)

B₁: 5 sila₃ kaš 5 sila₃ inda₃ 1 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

B₂: 5 sila₃ kaš 3 sila₃ inda₃ 1 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

B₃: 5 sila₃ kaš 3 sila₃ inda₃ 2 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

B₄: 5 sila₃ kaš 3 sila₃ inda₃ 4 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

B₅: 3 sila₃ kaš 2 sila₃ inda₃ 1 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

B₆: 3 sila₃ kaš 2 sila₃ inda₃ 2 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

B₇: 3 sila₃ kaš 2 sila₃ inda₃ 4 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

B₈: 3 sila₃ kaš 3/5 sila₃ inda₃ 4 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

Group C: Beer, flour, and sesame oil in vessel (a₂-GAM)

C₁: 5 sila₃ kaš 5 sila₃ zi₃ 1 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

C₂: 5 sila₃ kaš 3 sila₃ zi₃ 1 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

C₃: 5 sila₃ kaš 3 sila₃ zi₃ 2 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

C₄: 3 sila₃ kaš 2 sila₃ zi₃ 1 a₂-GAM i₃-ġeš

Group D: Beer, bread, and oil

D₁: 6 sila₃ kaš 6 sila₃ inda₃ 6 giġ₄ i₃

D₂: 6 sila₃ kaš 4 sila₃ inda₃ 4 giġ₄ i₃

D₃: 6 sila₃ kaš 4 sila₃ inda₃ 2 giġ₄ i₃

D₄: 5 sila₃ kaš 5 sila₃ inda₃ 2 giġ₄ i₃

D₅: 5 sila₃ kaš 5 sila₃ inda₃ 4 giġ₄ i₃

D₆: 5 sila₃ kaš 3 sila₃ inda₃ 2 giĝ₄ i₃

D₇: 4 sila₃ kaš 4 sila₃ inda₃ 4 giĝ₄ i₃

D₈: 3 sila₃ kaš 2 sila₃ inda₃ 2 giĝ₄ i₃

D₉: 2 sila₃ kaš 2 sila₃ inda₃ 2 giĝ₄ i₃

From an overall perspective, the most distinctive feature of the archive in the province of Ĝirsu were the two expressions “in the city” (ša₃ iri) and “for the journey” (kaskal-še₃)¹³⁸ that identified provisions as either consumed in the guesthouse or provided for the future travel. The use of these two terms has incorrectly been considered the equivalent of “gaba-aš/ta” in Umma messenger texts (Notizia 2009, 24). According to the aforementioned discussion, the term “gaba-aš/ta” was mentioned only in the archive of the guesthouse in Apišal, whereas the “ša₃ iri” and “kaskal-še₃” can be used to mark messengers in the province of Ĝirsu. Due to the different purposes, the two types of provisions were not identical in the amount and sorts of goods. The provision for the journey, however, would almost never have been sufficient for the entire duration of a journey that might have been hundreds of kilometers in some cases (Notizia 2009, 25). Quite the opposite, the provision from the guesthouse may have sufficed only for some days, hence Grégoire (1962, 62) concluded that the guesthouses were probably at the same close distance from each other. Furthermore, the term “for the journey” (kaskal-še₃) was more precisely to indicate land travel, while the provision for waterway travel was marked as “put on the boat” (ma₂-a ĝar-ra) (Table 19, p.153).¹³⁹ As Guabba is attested as the destination for waterway travel,¹⁴⁰ the origin of the water route may have been the road station in the city of Ĝirsu. The goods consumed in the boat seem to be identical with the provision for the journey, and the most common destination was travel “to” or “from the sea” (a-ab-ba-še₃/-ta).

The food expenditure in the guesthouse of Kinunir presents a distinct contrast in the two aforementioned chronological phases. In the early period (SH 31 to SH 47), the booking of expenditure was only either beer or bread from one official. The quality of beer was mostly indicated, namely “good beer” (kaš saga₁₀) and “normal beer” (kaš du)” Moreover, the quantity of the beer provision was chiefly divided into two levels: 5 liters

¹³⁸ In addition to the meaning “journey, road”, the Sumerian word “kaskal” also could be understood as “military campaign, expedition”. Therefore, Patterson (2018) has viewed “kaskal-še₃” as “from the military campaign”.

¹³⁹ Only CDLI P295839 mentioned “for the journey” and “put on the boat” simultaneously. Table 19 lists the provision for the waterway travel in the province of Ĝirsu.

¹⁴⁰ MVN 07 116.

per head and 3 liters per head.¹⁴¹ Because relatively few texts were dated to the early period, the relationship between the passenger's title and the number of goods can not be established.¹⁴² It is noteworthy that Urkium, a city ruler of Susa, consumed 20 liters of good beer and 20 liters of normal beer, which were taken in charge by Ayakala in SH 33/iv (RA 5 92 AO 03466).

During the late period (SH 48 to ŠS 08), the booking of expenditure for passengers generally includes beer, bread, and oil at the same time, which is similar to the situation in the guesthouse in Ġirsu or Guabba. From SH 48 to AS 08, the quantities can be divided into two levels: 1) 5 liters of beer, 3 liters of bread, and 4 ($\times 1/60$ liters) oil; 2) 3 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, and 2 ($\times 1/60$ liters) oil. From AS 09 to ŠS 08, almost every passenger received the same number of foods, namely 2 liter of beer, 2 liter of bread, and 2 ($\times 1/60$ liter) of oil.¹⁴³ On the other hand, the quality of the beer was never directly recorded. As for the oil product, a "sesame oil" (i₃-ġeš) was recorded more often explicitly than simply called, i.e., "oil".¹⁴⁴ Notizia (2009, 49) noticed that in some cases,¹⁴⁵ "baked bread" (inda₃ du₈-a) is listed only for the first receiver, in the later entries, of course, the word was abbreviated to simple inda₃.¹⁴⁶ Meanwhile, the Elamites had also the opportunity to receive backed bread, if they visited the guest house in Kinunir.¹⁴⁷

To discuss the situation of passengers in a specific guesthouse, it is first necessary to identify the files belonging to that guesthouse. Due to the lack of distinctive features, it is not possible to distinguish between the messenger texts of Guabba and Ġirsu districts. The exception to this is the previously mentioned "en-nu" dossier, which presented many details about the situation of passengers at the guesthouse of Ġirsu from the end of the period of Amar-Suena to the beginning of his successor's period. Table 20 (p.155) illustrates the expenditure over two-thirds of one month (00/ix)¹⁴⁸ in a large complex with the road station in Ġirsu. The amount of daily consumption in prison was 12 liters of beer

¹⁴¹ Only one exception is MVN 07 495, which recorded 6 Liter normal beer were provided.

¹⁴² Perhaps only the amount of goods distribution for the low-ranking "runner" (kaš₄) could be confirmed as "3 liters of beer" or "2 liters of bread".

¹⁴³ This situation could base on the fact that general passengers of the guesthouse in Kinunir during this period almost always had the same title "soldier" (lu₂ ġeš₄tukul).

¹⁴⁴ Notizia 2009, 49 referred to this point. Sallaberger 1999, 301 hypothesized that this feature was linked to guesthouse in Kinunir. However, this suggestion is still questionable if we consider the whole corpus of guesthouse in Kinunir. Because we can find about the half part of texts, which recorded the distribution of normal oil.

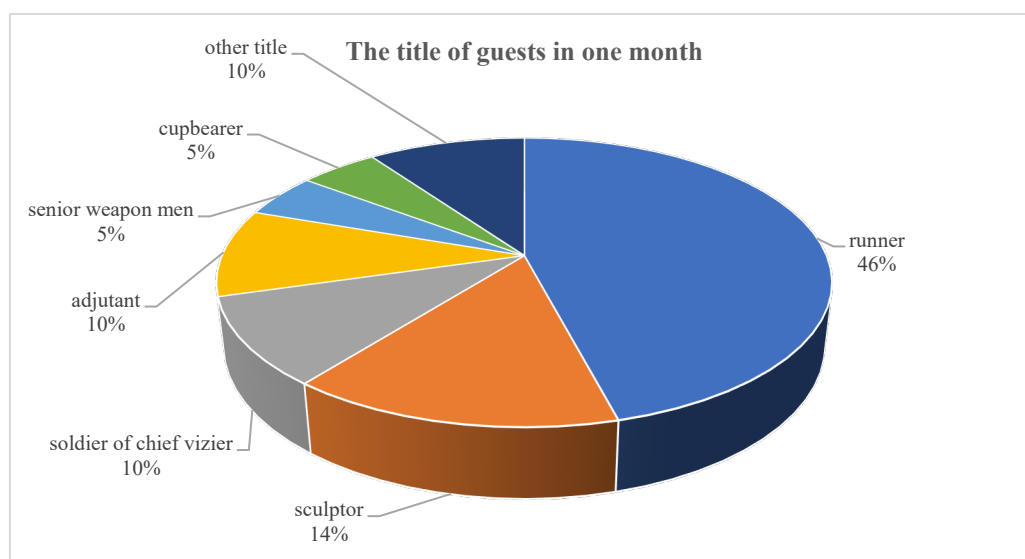
¹⁴⁵ HSS 4 84, TCTI 2 4022, TÉL 39, DAS 163, Nisaba 22 132, MTBM 047,

¹⁴⁶ For more details of backed bread, see Brunke 2011, 126.

¹⁴⁷ Nisaba 22 03, ITT 5 6990, Nisaba 22 60, RA 19 43 110, TCTI 2 02665, TCTI 1 715.

¹⁴⁸ Notizia (2009, 100-102) studies the "en-nu" dossier and speculated that they date from the alternating regimes of Amar-Suena and Šu-Suen.

and 53 liters of bread, whereas the palace needed 5 liters of beer and 6 liters of bread per day. During the period of 20 days, 117 single guests and five anonymous guests in groups had received provisions from the guesthouse in Ġirsu. In busier times, as many as eleven single guests had visited the guesthouse in one day,¹⁴⁹ while in the less frequented times, there were only four single guests.¹⁵⁰ Given that this guesthouse received an average of six passengers per day, it could host 2160 individuals in a 360-day year. Among the guests in 20 days (Table 20, p.155), half of them were marked with a title. According to the following chart, “runner” (lu2-kaš4) was the most common title of guests. On average, “runner” was the title of more than one person passing through this guesthouse every day. Additionally, also professional workers, armed men, and viziers frequently visited this guesthouse. The reason for food expenditures was documented less than once a day on a percentage average. Except for Agua’s trip to Susa, domestic missions are the only documented reason. The companion of passengers appeared only once in 20 days.¹⁵¹



Concerning guesthouse in Kinunir, the number of passengers is relatively smaller compared to the number of passengers in other guest houses.¹⁵² Whereas in the province of Umma or in the city of Ġirsu and Guabba usually six to eight passengers stayed there per day, the normal number of passengers in Kinunir was only one to three.¹⁵³ Because it

¹⁴⁹ DAS 192.

¹⁵⁰ Nisaba 22 069, DAS 156, Nisaba 22 070, CTPSM 1 219.

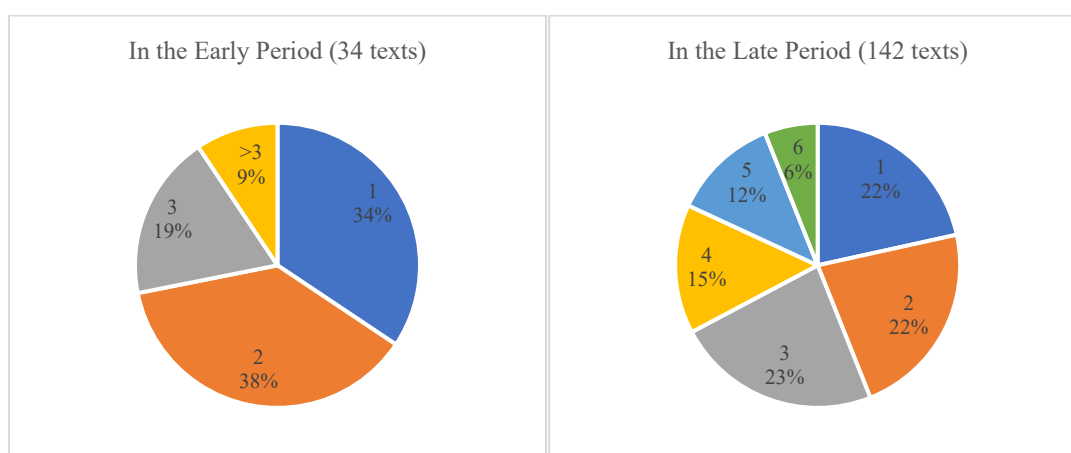
¹⁵¹ DAS 192.

¹⁵² Sallaberger (1999, 301) suggested that because of the number of passengers is small in the guesthouse of Kinunir, the expenditure of goods would be booked monthly, which was recorded daily in guesthouses in other cities or other provinces.

¹⁵³ Since the end of the period of Amar-Suena, this number could increase to four to six.

is located along the route between Ur and Susa, people from the region of Elam were in some cases accompanied by normal passengers. A special feature of the provisions for people from Elam in Kinunir is that they could not only receive foods for the journey but also received and perhaps immediately are foods at the guesthouse. Likewise, these people from Elam received their foods by themselves (Elam city's name-ke₄ šu-ba-ti), which is different from other guesthouses.¹⁵⁴ Notizia (2009, 86-89) analyzed a series of texts, which recorded “the journey when the king is in Ur” (ĝiri₃ lugal urim₅^{ki}-ma tuš-a). According to his hypothesis, these texts refer to the transit of delegations of representatives of Elamite cities that came to Ur (via Kinunir) between the end of the reign of Sulge and the beginning of the period of Amar-Suena, in order to confirm relations with the new ruler in Ur. Two newly published texts (CTPSM 1 120, CTPSM 1 121) can be added to this series and they may support this hypothesis. Regarding the visit of passengers, besides the general visit, some passengers stayed here more than one-day. The most extended stay lasted twelve days,¹⁵⁵ while the two-day stay was relative more recorded.

The Number of Guests in the guesthouse of Kinunir



From the viewpoint of the province, the royal family members were frequent visitors of the guesthouse in the province of Ĝirsu (Table 21, p.159).¹⁵⁶ Compared to the

¹⁵⁴ Veldhuis (2001, 94-95) referred that people of Elam region should stay at a considerable distance of guesthouse in Guabba, and passengers who accompany by them should take over their food until they arrived at the destination. It seems that people of Elam region could only receive foods by themselves to eat in guest house of Kinunir. If texts referred to foods for their further journey, one passenger who accompanies by them should also take over their food.

¹⁵⁵ Nisaba 22 14. Ur-^dIštaran daily consumed 10 Liter beer and 5 Liter flour-dabin on the first four days, and then daily consumed 5 Liter beer and 5 Liter flour-dabin on the rest days. He had a judge (di-ku₅) title in many completed court cases (di-til-la) and some messenger (for example Nisaba 22 160).

¹⁵⁶ Table 21 lists the expenditure for the royal family members at guesthouses of the province of Ĝirsu.

counterparts in the provinces of Umma and Irisaâgrig, the guesthouses in the province of Ġirsu supported not only the occasional passing but also regular travels of royal family members. Also one multiple month account mentions that a prince had received provisions in the guesthouse in Guabba:¹⁵⁷

2.0.2 zi₃ gur 1.4.2 še gur, E-tal_x (=HU)-pu₃-da-gen₇ dumu lugal, ^{u2}URU×A^{ki}-ta du-ni
 “620 liters of flour, 560 liters of barley, when the prince Etel-pū-Dagān came from Urua”

As the son of king Sulge, Etel-pū-Dagān had received 620 liters of flour and 560 liters of barley from the guesthouse. Notizia (2013, 212-213) has pointed out that this recording referred to the half of one round trip, which was fully documented in BPOA 1 224:

BPOA 1 244 (SH 47/vii/-)	
1) 0.2.0 zi ₃ -gu lugal	120 liters of fine flour
2) 0.2.0 še anše gu ₇	120 liters of barley for equid
3) u ₄ 2-kam	second day,
4) ^{u2} URU×A ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni	when he went to Urua
5) 1.0.2 zi ₃ -gu lugal	320 liters of fine flour
6) 1.0.2 še anše gu ₇	320 liters of barley for equid fodder
7) u ₄ 8-kam	eighth day;
8) a-ra ₂ 1-kam	it is the first time
9) 0.4.0 zi ₃ -gu	240 liters of fine flour
10) 0.4.0 še anše gu ₇	240 liters of barley for equid fodder
11) u ₄ 6-kam	sixth day;
12) a-ra ₂ 2-kam	it is the second time
13) 0.1.0 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀	60 liters of good fine flour
14) E-tal _x -pu ₃ -Da-ge dumu lugal	prince Etel-pū-Dagān
15) ^{u2} URU×A ^{ki} -ta udu ur ₄ -de ₃ ġen-na-ne	when he came from Urua
16) iti ezem- ^d Sul-ge	7 th month

The document presented the supply for the whole trip of the prince, and the amount of expenditure for his return (line 5 to line 15) was identical to the accounts in multiple month account MVN 17 004.¹⁵⁸ In fact, this was not the only trip of Etel-pū-

¹⁵⁷ MVN 17 004.

¹⁵⁸ Notizia (2013, 212) has suggested that the term “a-ra₂ 1-kam / a-ra₂ 2-kam” could indicate the prince’s two stops on his return trip.

Dagān between Guabba and Urua, he was also not the only royal family member who travelled between these two places. Based on the messenger texts, the journey of princes and princesses between the province of Ġirsu and Urua can be summarized as follows:

Text	Goods	Recipient	
BPOA 1 244 = MVN 17 004 (SH 47/vii/-)	0.2.0 zi ₃ -gu lugal, 0.2.0 še anše gu ₇ , u ₄ 2-kam	Etal-pū-Dagān dumu lugal	u ² URU×A ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
	1.0.2 zi ₃ -gu lugal, 1.0.2 še anše gu ₇ , u ₄ 8-kam		u ² URU×A ^{ki} -ta udu ur ₄ -de ₃ ġen-na-ne
	0.4.0 zi ₃ -gu, 0.4.0 še anše gu ₇ , u ₄ 6-kam		
	0.1.0 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀		
Nisaba 22 057 (AS 07/xii/-)	0.0.1 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ lugal	Nabi-Enlil dumu lugal	udu-gukkal-še ₃ ġen-na
	0.0.1	Urnu di-ku ₅	
	2 sila ₃	Šarrum-bani ra ₂ -gaba	
	1 sila ₃ -ta	6 ra ₂ -gaba	
CTPSM 1 195 (0000/v/-)	4 dug dida DU	Nabi-Enlil dumu lugal	u ² URU×A ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
MTBM 115 (0000/vi/-)	0.0.3 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.3 inda ₃ du ₈ -a lugal, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 0.0.5 še anše kunga ₂ gu ₇ -a	Etal-pū-Dagān dumu lugal	ur ₄ -de ₃ ġen-na du-u ₂ -gar ₃ -še ₃ ġen-na
MVN 11 110 (0000/vii/-)	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.3 zi ₃ , 0.0.4 še anše gu ₇	Etal-pū-Dagān dumu lugal	siki u ² URU×A ^{ki} aga ₃ -us ₂ šum ₂ -mu-de ₃ ġen-na
BM 021670 (0000/[vii]/-)	1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	Etal-pū-Dagān dumu lugal	siki [u ²] URU×A ^{a.ki} aga ₃
	1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	Šu-Nisaba sugal ₇	us ₂ lugal šum ₂ -m[u-de ₃] ġen-na-ne-ne
MVN 18 391 (0000/vii/-)	0.0.4 še anše gu ₇ lugal, 3 dug dida 0.0.3 zi ₃ , 1 sila ₃ [...]	dumu lugal	udu ur ₄ -[de ₃] u ² URU×A ^{ki} -še ₃ du-[ni]
PPAC 5 0227 (0000/viii/-)	0.0.2 kaš saga ₁₀ lugal, 0.0.4 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃	Puzur-Eštar dumu lugal	udu u ² URU×A ^{ki} i ₇ -de ₃ bala-e-de ₃ ġen-na
Nisaba 03-2 07 (0000/xii/-)	0.0.2 dida lugal, 0.0.2 dabin lugal	Ur-Nanna dumu lugal	diri siki-da ġen-na
	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Lamma sugal ₇	

The royal family members seemed to travel from the guesthouse to the Elamite site Urua intensively in the seventh and eighth month.¹⁵⁹ A landowner at Urua was probably Ninkala, a queen of Sulge (Dahl 2007, 18). She owned a flock of sheep (Weiershäuser 2008, 222-223) and supervised a factory for textile products (Sharlach 2017, 114-115). Probably because of their possessions and textile workshops, the royal family regularly travelled to Urua. Additionally, the princes could visit the guesthouse in the province of Ġirsu for other reasons. Among the royal family members, prince Ur-

¹⁵⁹ For more details of Urua, see Edzard/Farber 1974, 227, 238-239.

Ninsumun was probably the most frequent visitor to the guesthouse. The consumptions of his visits are listed in the following:

ITT 3 05001	AS 05/-/-	0.1.0 kaš lugal, 0.1.0 dabin, 0.0.1 še anše gu ₇ sa ₂ -du ₁₁ u ₄ 4-kam	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
Rochester 152	0000/i/14	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ ša ₃ iri	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
		0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu kaskal-še ₃	
ITT 2 00756	0000/iv/4	5 kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ kaš du, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
CDLI P127676	0000/v/10	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ ša ₃ iri	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
		1 dug dida du, 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu kaskal-še ₃	
CDLI P234806	0000/x/18	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
DAS 203	0000/xi/02	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
DAS 180	0000/xi/05	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
Nisaba 03-2 03	0000/xi/13	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.3 inda ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
RTC 387	0000/xi/16	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
DAS 154	0000/xi/16	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
DAS 150	0000/xi/20?	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
DAS 158	0000/xi/21	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal
WMAH 237	0000/xii/20	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 10 giĝ ₄ i ₃	Ur-Ninsumun dumu lugal

On the other side, Elamite governors were also frequent visitors of the guesthouse in the province of Ĝirsu. After receiving the provision, they could either go to the most important cities of Ur III state or travel back to their homeland. In TÉL 046, a multiple-month account, a visit of Beli-arik were documented. But the governor of Susa was not the most frequent guest. According to Table 22 (p.162),¹⁶⁰ the governor of Sabum had visited the guesthouse in the province of Ĝirsu almost every month. Sabum was located on the northeastern border of the Ur III state and on the road to Susa, a central city of the Elam region. Owing to its important geographical position, Sabum was of great significance to the regime in lower Mesopotamia.¹⁶¹ When the governors came from¹⁶² or went back to Sabum,¹⁶³ they would usually consume 60 liters of beer, 60 liters of bread or flour, and 1 liter of sesame oil. The governor of TuhtuḥNI, Ḫulibar, had also frequently visited the guesthouse. He seemed to have been able to receive more goods than other Elamite governors. Once he came from his homeland, the guesthouse provided 180 liters

¹⁶⁰ Table 22 lists the expenditure for Elamite governors at guesthouses of the province of Ĝirsu.

¹⁶¹ Edzard (1974, 159-161) has referred to a few governors of Sabum. Selz (2013, 223-224) mentioned more details of this Elamite site.

¹⁶² TCTI 1 00868, MVN 22 148, ITT 5 06783, TCTI 2 03782, TCTI 2 03743, ITT 5 06987.

¹⁶³ Nisaba 22 110, TCTI 1 00773, TCTI 1 00641, CDLI P105790.

of beer, 180 liters of flour and 240 liters of sesame oil. At the same time, just 60 liters of beer, 60 liters of flour and 1 liter sesame oil were consumed by the governor of Sabum, when he came from his homeland.¹⁶⁴ In another document, Hūlibar had received three sheep, while the governor of Sabum had only received one sheep.¹⁶⁵ The reason for the privilege of Hūlibar probably lies in his wife's status. In MVN 13 735, she was mentioned as "princess, Hūlibar's wife". She could also visit the guesthouse together with his husband¹⁶⁶ or alone.¹⁶⁷

§3.5. Summary

The road stations in the province of Ġirsu were found not only in the main cities of Ġirsu, Kinunir and Guabba districts, but also in a few subordinate towns. In addition, documents of carriage houses in the province of Ġirsu indicate more details on this institution than in either Umma or Irisaġrig. Therefore, it is believable to identify the road stations and carriage houses in particular locations. In each district's larger cities, the carriage house was viewed as a subdepartment of the road station. However, in the other outlying sites, the carriage house could also independently serve for messengers.

According to the subscript of multiple month accounts, the road station in Guabba was associated with the term "palace (e2-gal)" and was recorded as "road station of the palace". As a result of this characteristic, most officials mentioned in month account or tags on tablet container were not the personnel of road stations in Guabba and Ġirsu. The responsible staff of the road station in Guabba can be found in RTC 399 and BM 019724. Because the road station was a place of food distribution, the personnel with responsibility for food production played an important role there. These included three cooks, two brewers, one milling supervisor and one scribe of cattle. In addition, four basket weavers made utensils for eating in the road station and the travel baskets for the journey. Two tanners and three carpenters worked for the building of carriages. The guard ensured the safety of the barley in the storehouse. Besides, responsible officials also include one cupbearer, two carriers, one hot water worker and two donkey herders. Similarly, the road station in Ġirsu district was also within a large complex, which also included palace, prison, storehouse, timber warehouse, livestock ranches, kitchen, kennel and shipyard.

¹⁶⁴ ITT 5 06783.

¹⁶⁵ ITT 3 06062.

¹⁶⁶ TÉL 063.

¹⁶⁷ TCTI 1 00875, Nisaba 13 089, MVN 13 735.

In terms of the reception scale, 117 single guests and five group guests had received provision from road station in the city of Ġirsu during a period of 20 days. In busier times, as many as eleven single guests had visited the road station in one day, while in the less frequented times there were only four single guests. Given that this road station received an average of six passengers per day, it could support 2160 individuals in a 360-day year.

§4. The road station in the province of Irisağrig

Thanks to the publication in the last decade of thousands of new tablets from the province of Irisağrig, a new door has been opened to study the Third Dynasty of Ur. Although, unfortunately, these texts lack the background of excavations, some of their unique features facilitate the conception of the history of the Ur III period. To some extent, Irisağrig played a particular role in administering the land in southern Mesopotamia, based on its strategic geographical location and close association with the royal family. Nevertheless, the academic world remains relatively unfamiliar with several cases of Irisağrig. The guesthouse is valued as one topic that needs more analysis.

The name “Irisağrig” is documented from the Presargonic period to the Old Babylonian period.¹⁶⁸ It appears first in a legal text from the Nippur area dated to the Presargonic period,¹⁶⁹ and it is further documented in documents of the Sargonic period from Ešnunna, Ġirsu, Kiš, Sippar, and Umma.¹⁷⁰ Irisağrig is best known in the period of the Third Dynasty of Ur, especially after more than 1000 texts have been published by Owen (2013a, 2013b) and Sigrist/Ozaki (2019). These tablets are dated between AS 01 and IS 04/xii. Thereafter, only a handful of mentions of Irisağrig in the Old Babylonian period are known to us.¹⁷¹

Because the tablets stem from illicit lootings in Irisağrig, the site’s exact location has been unknown; this has become the main topic of scholarly debates.¹⁷² Nevertheless, wherever the site precisely lay, it was an important and strategic position in the Tigris

¹⁶⁸ The traditional name of this site is URU-sağrig. Some researchers argued the reading of sign “URU” is “iri”, see Edzard (1991, 77f.) and Lambert (1992, 257). Gelb (1970, xxv) identified the name URU-SAG.PA.ĤUB₂.DU^{ki} (CDLI: iri-sa₁₂-rig^{ki}) as *Āl-Šarrākī* in Babylonian, which means “the city of the *Šarrākū* people”.

¹⁶⁹ Buccellati/Biggs (1969, 22). For other texts from the Early Dynastic period, see Edzard [u.a.] (1977, 186).

¹⁷⁰ Edzard [u. a.] (1977, 186f.). However, traces of Irisağrig are only founded from economic texts from this period.

¹⁷¹ For a more comprehensive review of textual references on Irisağrig, see Frayne (2013). It is noteworthy that this understanding based on the hypothesis about the location of Irisağrig is identical to the site of *Tulūl al-Baqarat*.

¹⁷² Goetze (1963, 20) referred to Irisağrig “may be located not far from Nippur”. In the dissertation about the topography of the province of Umma in the Ur III period, Sauren (1966, p. 9. 99) mentioned Irisağrig existed in the west of Umma and the south of Nippur. Wilcke (1972, 55-66) analyzed the route from Umma to Irisağrig and supposed the latter site was located around a four-day boat-travel from Umma, not far upstream from Adab. After a comprehensive survey of textual resources, Frayne (2013) suggested Irisağrig lay very near Nippur. The recent discussions on this subject mainly focus on two potential locations: *Tulūl al-Baqarat* and Tell al-Wilaya. Before the excavation at *Tulūl al-Baqarat*, some scholars suggest this site was the location of Irisağrig (Molina 2013, Steinkeller 2014). However, with the subsequent study of royal inscriptions from *Tulūl al-Baqarat* by Viano (2016), this location is identified as Keš. Viano (2019) further proposed Tell al-Wilaya was the location of Irisağrig, which could be supported by Owen (2013a, 36).

area. Given the specific relationship between the governor Ur-mes and the royal family,¹⁷³ Irisağrig became an essential hub for members of the royal family, high-ranking officials, and other “royal messengers” (lu₂-kiğ₂-gi₄-a lugal), traveling to and from eastern cities Dēr,¹⁷⁴ Diniktu, and other sites in Elam.¹⁷⁵ During their stay, the passengers were provided with roasted meat, soup, fish, beer, and bread. It is significant that some regular supplements (normal beer, flour) for passengers known from textual records in other provinces, such as Umma or Ġirsu, are only marginally visible in the archive of Irisağrig. The unique kinds and the generous amounts of provisions from the guesthouse of the palace in Irisağrig presents a surprising difference that needs more research.

§4.1. Documents on the administration of the guesthouse in Irisağrig

As discussed in the chapters above, the guesthouse administration generally included personnel management and the service for passengers, and correspondingly issued two different types of documents. In Irisağrig, however, these two separate data sets could be merged into one document. Owen (2013a, 129) has pointed out that most of the provisions listed in messenger texts are related to officials who were engaged in local tasks, instead of passengers travelling to Elam. This statement is based on the detailed information provided in the archive of Irisağrig concerning errands. Most documents from the provinces of Umma and Ġirsu mentioned only the name and provision of messengers and thus can not be compared easily. However, this feature of Irisağrig can be regarded as the first reason for the unusual format of messenger texts, containing up to 50 lines in single column tablets and more than 100 lines in double column tablets. Another character of the administration of the Irisağrig guesthouse is the detailed record of the assignments of passengers or local officials and their professional titles, which could also expand the content and physical form of most texts.

Notwithstanding the importance of messenger texts in discussing the

¹⁷³ Based on dense textual sources, five governors of Irisağrig are known in this period: Lu-banda, Nanna-zišağal, Ur-mes, Dadani, and Ilallu (Owen 1988). Nevertheless, nearly all documents dated from the reign of Ur-mes, who was associated with King Šu-Suen’s sister *Waqartum*.¹⁷³ His long tenure lasted from no later than AS 03/ii (AOAT 240 81 7) to IS 04 (Nisaba 15-2 984), which was shortly broken by Dadani and Ilallu in AS 07 and AS 08 (Owen 2020, 591-592). *Waqartum* was recorded as “e₂-gi₄-a”. either bride or daughter-in-law, of Ur-mes. For more details of this Sumerian word, see Bartash (2018). The first governor of Irisağrig was Lu-banda, who was recorded in documents of SH 36 (OrSP 06 60 Wengler 50) and SH 38/xi (NYPL 281). After that, the second governor mentioned was Nanna-zišağal in AS 02 (OIP 121 478).

¹⁷⁴ Because the governor of Dēr was a prince, it was a very important place for the king.

¹⁷⁵ Owen (2020) referred to at least 14 princes, 15 princesses, 21 governors and foreigners mentioned in archives of Irisağrig.

administration of the guesthouse, the monthly expenditure accounts played a crucial role in discussing the management of the guesthouse. Like the multiple month-accounts of the guesthouse in Ġirsu, the tablets from different Irisaġrig's "bureaus" were first collected "in a leather bag" (ša₃ kuš₃ du₁₀-gan)¹⁷⁶ and then merged into one summary tablet every month. The entry about expense from the guesthouse had likely been summarized from the daily expense tablet, while the others might have been documented monthly. Monthly accounts in Irisaġrig indicate the exact number of accumulated tablets for this summary and the responsible official for this document. The recording of the number of "accumulated tablets" (im-bi) is a noticeable feature of the monthly expenditure accounts in Irisaġrig, although accounts from other cities were also written in accordance with the information of the accumulated texts. In fact, the number of collected tablets was rarely mentioned in other documents. Apart from the monthly expenditure accounts, only two accounts about the expense of beer and bread¹⁷⁷ and two tags of the expenditure by Ur-Dumuzi, scribe of spices,¹⁷⁸ mention the number of tablets.¹⁷⁹ Even if we look at all the Ur III texts, traces of the tablets' number are still rare.¹⁸⁰ Another noteworthy feature in Irisaġrig is that expenditures for many other different purposes were recorded alongside the provision for passengers.¹⁸¹

According to the types of goods, the monthly expenditure accounts in Irisaġrig can be grouped into two types: the "soup, fish, meat" Type A and "beer, bread" Type B. This classification is supported by the colophons of every account that classified it either as "accumulated expenditure of meat" (zi-ga ĠAR-ĠAR-a usu₃) or as "accumulated expenditure of beer and bread" (zi-ga ĠAR-ĠAR-a kaš inda₃). These two types of accounts also corresponded to two categories of provision for passengers (Brunke 2013, 207). So far, seven Type A accounts and ten Type B accounts can be used for discussion, including five tags that only mentioned the number of tablets and the responsible official:

Text	Date	Responsible Officials	Type
Nisaba 15 0049	AS 07-09	-	B

¹⁷⁶ Nisaba 15-2 0333: r. 15.

¹⁷⁷ Nisaba 15-2 0586, CUSAS 40-2 0395.

¹⁷⁸ CUSAS 40-2 0814: 3; CUSAS 40-2 1104: 3.

¹⁷⁹ One little tablet (CUSAS 40-2 1104) only recorded the tablets' number, the name of the responsible official and date. It might be one draft of a complete account.

¹⁸⁰ Only four files (UET 3 1058, AAICAB 1/1, Ashm. 1911-177, SAT 3 1368, UET 3 1358,) recorded the number of collected tablets.

¹⁸¹ In addition to the guest house, the month account from Gu'abba also recorded expenditure for festive occasions and "carriage house" (*sikkum*). However, entries of account from Irisaġrig were more varied.

Fs. Rosen 022	AS 08-11	-	B (tag)
Nisaba 15 0286	ŠS 04-09	Šu-Eštar aĝrig	A (tag)
Nisaba 15 0333	ŠS 05-10	[Šu-Eštar] aĝrig	A
CUSAS 40 0339	ŠS 05-11	Šu-Eštar aĝrig	A (tag)
CUSAS 40 0815	ŠS 06-07	Šu-Eštar aĝrig	B
Nisaba 15 0369	ŠS 06-10	Šu-Eštar aĝrig	A
CUSAS 40 1716	ŠS 06-13	Šu-Eštar [aĝrig]	B
CUSAS 40 1292	00-12-00	Šu-Eštar aĝrig	B (tag)
BDTNS 193776	IS 01-04	Adad-rabi aĝrig	B
CUSAS 40 0064	IS 01-05	Adad-[rabi] aĝrig	B
CUSAS 40 1049	IS 01-10	-	B (tag)
Nisaba 15 0718	IS 02-02	Adad-rabi aĝrig	A
Nisaba 15 0719	IS 02-02	Adad-rabi aĝrig	B
Nisaba 15 0792	IS 02-06	Adad-rabi aĝrig	A
Nisaba 15 0810	IS 02-07	Adad-rabi aĝrig	A
Nisaba 15 0814	IS 02-07	Adad-rabi aĝrig	B

The accounting practice of the expenditure of goods in Irisaĝrig had gone through three chronological phases of evolution corresponding to the last three kings of the Ur III dynasty. In each era, the “steward” (aĝrig) took charge of this administrative process.¹⁸² The first period of expense accounting was under the authority of Šu-Mama (AS 07/vii – AS 09/ii),¹⁸³ who monthly summarized the amount of expense, and then integrated six-month accounts into the account of half-year.¹⁸⁴ Therefore, the monthly account was treated as containing raw data at that time, which recorded neither the name of responsible officials nor the kind they belonged to. In the reign of Šu-Suen and Ibbi-Suen, the “steward” title and the charge of accounting practice were succeeded by Šu-Eštar (ŠS 02/ii – ŠS 09/ix)¹⁸⁵ and Adad-rabi (IS 01 – IS 02) successively. Apart from the summary documents, these two stewards had also written tags monthly to record the exact number

¹⁸² The meaning of the Sumerian term “aĝrig (IGI.DUB)” is “steward, housekeeper”, based on its Akkadian interpretation *abaraku* (MAOG 3/3 47-55 o ii 16, STT 2 373 r ii 5). It sounds reasonable consequently if the official “aĝrig” supervised the storehouse. However, other evidence of this relation has not yet been found. The relations between account and steward could be demonstrated by Nisaba 15-2 0684, Nisaba 15-2 0891, CUSAS 40-2 0602, and CUSAS 40-2 0481. Generally, at least six officials had the title of “steward” (aĝrig) in Irisaĝrig. Thereinto, Šu-Mama, Šu-Eštar, and Adad-rabi were much better documented than the other three stewards. These three officials were recorded in texts about goods accounting, and the active time of them correspond chronologically to the periods of the last three kings.

¹⁸³ CUSAS 40-2 0602.

¹⁸⁴ Nisaba 15-2 0056 is one instance of a half-year account that recorded the accumulated expenditure in the second half of AS 07.

¹⁸⁵ Nisaba 15-2 0222, CUSAS 40-2 1595.

of collected tablets for accounting.¹⁸⁶ Half-year or one-year summaries in this period were not yet found, albeit a few bullas of tablets on goods expenditure in one year are already published.¹⁸⁷

Since the monthly accounts are similar in structure to those of Ġirsu, Patterson (2018, 411-414) has assumed that the guesthouse in Irisaġrig was also part of a large complex. The detailed composition of this large organization can be inferred from the typical entries of the month account listed below:

eš ₃ -eš ₃ ki lugal-še ₃	for the festival at the place of king
lu ₂ -kiġ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal u ₃ zi-ga didli	the royal messengers and various expense
geme ₂ uš-bar ki A-li ₂ -ni-su	weaving women at Alinīšu
geme ₂ ġeš-i ₃ sur-sur geme ₂ HAR geme ₂ e ₂ -bappir u ₃ geme ₂ HAR e ₂ -kurušda	sesame oil pressing women, milling women, brewing women, and milling women in the fattening house
u ₂ -il ₂	carrier
si ₁₂ -a ġeš ₃ kiri ₆ -e-ne	blind workers in the garden
ša ₃ -gal ur-maḥ u ₃ ur-gi ₇ e ₂ -gal	fodder for lions and dogs of the palace
im-bi	its number of tablets
zi-ga ĠAR-ĠAR-a	accumulated expenditure (on meat or beer and bread)
PN aġrig	PN, the steward.
Date	Date

The monthly account of Irisaġrig was the summary of expenses in each bureau across the province, and the entry concerning passengers was normally written at the second place in the document, which may indicate that the importance of guesthouse was already the second after the religious rituals. Other institutions within this large complex

¹⁸⁶ Nisaba 15-2 0286, CUSAS 40-2 0339, CUSAS 40-2 1292.

¹⁸⁷ Nisaba 15-2 0891, BDTNS 201150.

included the textilemill,¹⁸⁸ an oilmill,¹⁸⁹ gristmill,¹⁹⁰ brewery,¹⁹¹ the fattening house,¹⁹² garden, and kennels.¹⁹³ The earliest month account Nisaba 15 0049 even referred the goods for arrested troops and prisoners in the “prison” (en-nu), thus illustrating picture similar to the large complex in the province of Ġirsu.¹⁹⁴ In most cases, the account recorded one to three officials’ names on the left edge of the tablet. However, these officials are less documented and unknown to us except Ali-nīšu, the overseer of the weaver.¹⁹⁵

As Table 23 to Table 26 (p.166-169) illustrate,¹⁹⁶ the guesthouse’s expenditure of beer and bread was always the largest of the province’s total expenditure, whereas the amount of its soup expense amounted only to a small part of the provincial monthly

¹⁸⁸ The distribution of goods for weaving women was mainly undertook by Alinīšu, who was mentioned as overseer or foreman of weaver (CUSAS 40-2 0161, CUSAS 40-2 0244, CUSAS 40-2 0359, CUSAS 40-2 0473, CUSAS 40-2 0550, CUSAS 40-2 0568, CUSAS 40-2 0739, CUSAS 40-2 0747, CUSAS 40-2 0820, CUSAS 40-2 0828, CUSAS 40-2 0844, CUSAS 40-2 0975, CUSAS 40-2 1319, CUSAS 40-2 1546, Nisaba 15-2 0037a+b, Nisaba 15-2 0157, Nisaba 15-2 0318, Nisaba 15-2 0587, Nisaba 15-2 0844). Additionally, other officials could also deal with the allocation for the weaving women, such as Puzur-Adad (CUSAS 40-2 0491, CUSAS 40-2 0618, CUSAS 40-2 0660, Nisaba 15-2 0046, Nisaba 15-2 0179), Ur-Hendursag (CUSAS 40-2 0231, CUSAS 40-2 0754, Nisaba 15-2 0132, Nisaba 15-2 0135) and Ur-Nanše (Nisaba 15-2 0107).

¹⁸⁹ The oil pressing women could receive goods from the scribe of oil NE.NE (CUSAS 40-2 0017, CUSAS 40-2 0172, CUSAS 40-2 0235, CUSAS 40-2 0603, CUSAS 40-2 0622, CUSAS 40-2 0816, CUSAS 40-2 0943, CUSAS 40-2 1265, Nisaba 15-2 0082, Nisaba 15-2 0158a+b, Nisaba 15-2 0246a+b, Nisaba 15-2 0578, Nisaba 15-2 0603).

¹⁹⁰ The foreman of miller Abušuni took in charge of allocation to milling women (CUSAS 40-2 0203, CUSAS 40-2 0501, CUSAS 40-2 0584, CUSAS 40-2 0630, CUSAS 40-2 0771, CUSAS 40-2 1042, CUSAS 40-2 1124, CUSAS 40-2 1588, Nisaba 15-2 0355, Nisaba 15-2 0761).

¹⁹¹ The responsible official was the foreman of brewer Epuša (BDTNS 193422, CUSAS 40-2 0448, CUSAS 40-2 0563, CUSAS 40-2 1487, CUSAS 40-2 1697, Nisaba 15-2 1158).

¹⁹² The milling women in the fatten house could receive goods from the overseer of fatterer Ba’aga (BDTNS 197182, CUSAS 40-2 0226, CUSAS 40-2 0320, CUSAS 40-2 0449, CUSAS 40-2 0677, CUSAS 40-2 0939, Nisaba 15-2 0044, Nisaba 15-2 0101, Nisaba 15-2 0136, Nisaba 15-2 0314a+b, Nisaba 15-2 0408, Nisaba 15-2 0606, Nisaba 15-2 0621, Nisaba 15-2 0815, Nisaba 15-2 1107).

¹⁹³ According to the archive of Irisağrig, at least four different “garden” or “orchard” (^{ḡeš}kiri₆ gula, ^{ḡeš}kiri₆ Keš^{ki}, ^{ḡeš}kiri₆ ka i₇ Ta₂-bi₂-Ma-ma) existed in this province, which confused the identification of the garden within the large complex. The canine office had existed in the reign periods of the last three kings, which was corresponded to three generations of officials. During the period of Amar-Suena, the dog’s fodder was “expended” (zi-ga) on the kennelman Iku-mešar from the overseer Ilallum (CUSAS 40-2 0933, CUSAS 40-2 1739, Nisaba 15-2 0054, Nisaba 15-2 0064a+b). The canine office was extended in the coming period, and the “lionkeeper” (sipa ur-mah) was begun to appear in texts since the midterm of Šu-Suen’s reign, and Ur-Sulpa’e was likely the principal official who had this title in the reminding time in Irisağrig (CUSAS 40-2 0882, CUSAS 40-2 1738, CUSAS 40-2 1778, CUSAS 40-2 1798, CUSAS 40-2 1847, Nisaba 15-2 0405).

¹⁹⁴ The prisoner in the en-nu of Irisağrig could receive goods from the scribe Šelebum (CUSAS 40-2 0106, CUSAS 40-2 0508, Nisaba 15-2 0614a+b, Nisaba 15-2 0764).

¹⁹⁵ Although the name of Alinīšu was recorded in many texts, the overseer of weaver could not be surely identified as the same officials whose name was written on the left edge of the month account. The link between Alinīšu and the accounting practice has not yet been found.

¹⁹⁶ Table 23 lists the expense of beer and bread from the guesthouse of Irisağrig; Table 24 lists the percentage of the spending on beer and bread in the guesthouse of Irisağrig; Table 25 lists the expense of meat, soup, and fish from the guesthouse of Irisağrig; Table 26 lists The percentage of soup expense in Irisağrig.

output.¹⁹⁷ This phenomenon may be attributed to the fact that most spending of the guesthouse was for supplying provisions to messengers, while the expenditure of other institutions was primarily for the nutrition of their own workers, which may imply that the beer and bread consumption of messengers was much higher than that of the personnel in the bureaus.¹⁹⁸ Also, in terms of the absolute quantities, expenditure of beer and bread exceeded those of meat and soup. However, the trend of changes in beer and bread and in soup consumption by messengers was more or less the same, i.e., gradually increased from the middle of the reign of Šu-Suen, peaked at IS 02/ii and then began to decline; this may reflect the rise and decline of the guesthouse in Irišaḡrig.¹⁹⁹ Besides, the expenditure on the weaving women and milling women was also a significant part of the month account, which even exceeded the entry of the guesthouse in terms of soup spending. By contrast, the monthly cost of beer and bread and soup during festivals at the place of the king was almost negligible.²⁰⁰ The other entries of the month accounts mirrored the division of expenditures in different bureaus; the blind workers of the gardens, for example, did not receive beer and bread, whereas soup was not provided for carriers and as fodder for lions and dogs.

§4.2. The carriage house and its personnel in Irišaḡrig

Unlike its counterparts at other locations, the usual term of “guesthouse” (e₂-kaš₄) does not appear in textual records. The assumption of a guesthouse presupposes that provisions for passengers were spent at one place, which would mostly be recorded in documents as “expenditure in the guesthouse” (zi-ga e₂-kaš₄) after entries concerning the details of the distribution,²⁰¹ whereas the files from Irišaḡrig did not indicate the concrete place. Owen (2013a, 130) has pointed out that the term of “royal roadhouse” (e₂-kaskal lugal) may

¹⁹⁷ Compared to meat and fish, the soup was a provision that has been specified in the monthly account so that the quantity of soup is chosen as a measure of the study.

¹⁹⁸ See the analysis of the oil mill at Irišaḡrig by Sallaberger at <https://www.i3-mesop-oil.gwi.uni-muenchen.de/dossier/a-1-1-12/>.

¹⁹⁹ The amount of beer and bread spent by the guesthouse in Irišaḡrig has gone from 1219 liters of beer and 2013 liters of bread in the early period (ŠS 06/vii), to 2632 liters of beer and 2854 liters of bread in the peak (IS 02/ii), to 1213 liters of beer and 1250 liters of bread in the fallback period (IS 02/vii). Similarly, the consumption of soup also experienced a fluctuation from 115 liters (ŠS 05/x) to 792 liters (IS 02/ii) to 298 liters (IS 02/vii).

²⁰⁰ The festivals at the place of the king were held three times a month, namely on the 5th, 15th and 23rd, and the cup-bearer Ur-Sulge was responsible for the costs of the festival. The regular tribute for each festival included 5 liters of soup, 2 pieces of cake (each 2 liters), 12 pieces of bread (each 0.5 liters), 3 liters of pastry, before rapidly slipping back to 1213 liters of beer and 1250 liters of bread.

²⁰¹ The term of expenditure “zi-ga” were mentioned at the end of the provision’s records, whereas its exact place is missing.

have had the same meaning as “e₂-kaš₄” in Irisağrig. Although this term was often referred to as destination in passenger errands,²⁰² all related entries effectively focused on “preparing the royal roadhouse” (e₂-kaskal lugal sa ge₄-ge₄-de₃) during the period from the second half of AS 08 to the first half of AS 09;²⁰³ this might attest to the existence of a royal roadhouse in Irisağrig.

Contrariwise, the term for “carriage house” (*sikkum*) was recorded more often in documents, but it was also commonly considered the termination of passenger’s commission. Table 27 (p.170) and Table 28 (p.172) illustrate the running expenses of the carriage houses in Irisağrig, which consisted of allotments for equeries (šuš₃), fodder for equids and animal leather for the carriage building.²⁰⁴ A few smaller carriage houses existed in the immediate vicinity, which regularly sustained a team of two equeries and one “mule team” (sur_x anše₆kunga₂). Among the surrounding sites, Nēbir-nadiātīm was better documented than others.²⁰⁵

In comparison with documents concerning the *sikkum* itself, more files mentioned this place as the destination of the passenger’s errand. Based on the summarized data in Table 29 (p.173),²⁰⁶ the two officials who went to the carriage house daily were labeled as “equerry” (šuš₃). Among the personnel, the equerry Pululu was the better documented one; he was often also responsible for receiving rations for grooms and fodder for equids (Table 27, p.170).²⁰⁷ Accordingly, we may assume that individuals worked in this place and regularly received 1 liter of soup, 1 fish, 2 liters of beer and 2 liters of bread. Furthermore, their entry was principally recorded at the end of a document. In view of the fact that the *sikkum* was not their rest station but their working place, the amount of personnel’s provision was intentionally written after the entries for guests. As a

²⁰² The only exception is Nisaba 15-2 0740 (IS 02/iii/), which recorded the boat of the royal roadhouse was towed from Irisağrig to the royal quay.

²⁰³ Nisaba 15-2 0021 (AS 07/ix/10), CUSAS 40-2 0970 (AS 07/x/08), Nisaba 15-2 0051 (AS 07/x/21), CUSAS 40-2 0854 (AS 07/X/23), CUSAS 40-2 0013 (AS 07/X/25), CUSAS 40-2 0578 (AS 07/xi/08), CUSAS 40-2 0192 (AS 07/xi/18), Nisaba 15-2 0023 (AS 07/xi/23), CUSAS 40-2 0684 (AS 08/iii/09), CUSAS 40-2 0104 (AS 08/iii/26), CUSAS 40-2 0208 (00/xi/01).

²⁰⁴ Most texts within these two tables dated in the period of Ibī-Suen, whereas a few texts reached back to the end of the period of Amar-Suen.

²⁰⁵ Owen (2013a, 398 no.719) has suggested the place name “ne-be₆-er-na-di₃-a-tim” could be interpreted as “Nēbir-nadiātīm”, which means “Ford of the *Naditus*”. In IS 02, Nēbir-nadiātīm became the crucial station between “king’s place” and eastern cities, such as Dēr and Kimaš. High-rank officials, such as general (šagana) or equerry (and) royal messenger, could receive 5 liters of beer and 5 liters of bread, while the provision for normal royal messengers was 3 liters or 2 liters of beer and 2 liters of bread.

²⁰⁶ Table 29 lists the expenditure for the passenger(s) when he (they) came for the mule at the carriage house in Irisağrig.

²⁰⁷ Pululu was first documented at the end Šu-Suen’s reign (Nisaba 15-2 0520). Based on his seal (Nisaba 15-2 0945, CUSAS 40-2 1578), Pululu was the son of Šu-Zababa, one royal equerry. In the last recording of him (CUSAS 40-2 0834), he also had the title of royal equerry in IS 03/xii.

consequence, it is likely that the last part of the messenger texts from Irisağrig belongs to documenting the ration for personnel of the carriage house or guesthouse.²⁰⁸

While royal messengers also often went to the carriage house in some instances (Table 28, p.172), most errands were “on the road of the mule in the carriage house” (kaskal ^{anše}kunga₂ sikkum)” instead of the only “mule in the carriage house”. The term “kaskal” means that they went to the carriage house to get their travel’s equid, rather than working here as equerry. Under normal circumstances, “grooms” (giri₁₇-dab₅) were not mentioned in documents. When the name of a groom appeared in documents, it was recorded after the name of equerry, who was perhaps the superior of the grooms. In some instances,²⁰⁹ the provision was provided for grooms, who “took over the people of the shipyard” (giri₁₇-dab₅ lu₂-mar-sa₍₃₎-ke₄-ne dab₅-ba-me). Although the previous analysis of the term “lu₂-mar-sa₍₃₎” referred that “they might have been in court to observe the judicial procedure” (Oh’e 1980, 136), Owen (2013a, 95) has pointed out that the reference in Irisağrig presented this term had closer relations with equids, rather than with a legal affiliation. But obviously the plural form “lu₂-mar-sa₍₃₎-ke₄-ne” means “people of the shipyard”, which connotes a relation with travelling and passengers.²¹⁰

Apart from equerry and groom, the final section of messenger texts also mentioned other professions such as “barber” (šu-i) and “spice miller” (lu₂ ur₃-ra). Their errands in documents (Table 30, Table 31, p.178-181)²¹¹ indicated the relations between them and the guesthouse, although this association seemed less apparent as the situation between the carriage house and equerry and groom. Kleinerman (2013) has studied the barber in Irisağrig and points out that the barbers’ errands in messenger texts provide evidence about their actives as hairdressers, such as “when they came to the bath house” (u₄ e₂-du₁₀-us₂-še₃ im-e-re-ša-a), “when they came for willow (to heat the bathwater)” (u₄ ^{geš}ma-nu-še₃ im-re-e-ša-a), and “when he came for a stool (for the bath)” (u₄ ^{geš}šu₄-a-še₃ im-ğen-na-a). These assignments correspond to the interpretation of “šu-i” as “Bader,

²⁰⁸ Brunke (2013, 201-220) referred to the “(weak) pseudo-complementary”, that the sequence of entries in messenger texts was dependent on the disbursement of ration in the case of the same sort of mission, namely from the largest to the smallest. This argument seems not to contradict the conclusion from the aforementioned discussion, while it was not uncanny to suppose the ration’s difference between service users and providers.

²⁰⁹ Nisaba 15-2 0720, Nisaba 15-2 0721, Nisaba 15-2 0723, CUSAS 40-2 0587, Nisaba 15-2 0724, Nisaba 0725.

²¹⁰ Alivernini (2013a, 2013b) had discussed the term “mar-sa” and suggested that this administration structure consisted of the shipyard and the storehouse.

²¹¹ Table 30 lists the expenditure for the barber(s) when he (they) came for the work at the guesthouse of Irisağrig; Table 31 lists the expenditure for spice miller when they came for the work at the guesthouse of Irisağrig.

Arzt” (Sallaberger 1993, 17) and provide an imagine of bath service in the guesthouse.²¹² Šu-Adad was the most frequently mentioned barber doing the bath service, who was active through the three kings’ reigns.²¹³ Besides, the “spice miller” (lu₂-ur₃-ra) might also provide ingredients for making delicious foods in the guesthouse.²¹⁴ Based on the messenger texts, they were assigned to going out for “spices” (mun-gazi),²¹⁵ which were considered as one kind of provisions that were also mentioned in documents of guesthouses in other provinces. Considering that the spice miller was not the recipient but the provider of mun-gazi, the relationship between this profession and the guesthouse operation was apparent. If we accept the assumption above that the final sections of messenger texts from Irisağrig recorded the provision for personnel in the carriage house or the guesthouse, then the barber and spice miller undoubtedly also belonged to them. Lugal-amar-ku was a widely documented spice miller who served during the period from the end of period of Amar-Suena to the period of Ibbi-Suen. But except for the records of his provision in messenger texts, there exists no evidence about his other activities. It is noticeable that no direct evidence could prove the existence of a “cook” (muḥaldim) at the guesthouse of Irisağrig, and the spice miller seems the only profession to assist in the food processing,²¹⁶ especially in the case of widespread fish allocation.²¹⁷ The lack of cooks may be due to the fact that the guesthouse in Irisağrig was part of a larger complex and the food that the messengers was served was the responsibility of the cooks of that large complex.

From a general viewpoint, the carriage house and the possible guesthouse in Irisağrig were much more modest than their counterparts in other locations. In the absence of food manufacturing and equipment manufacturing departments, the carriage house in this region retained only the professions that can maintain the basic operations, such as

²¹² In this case, a "bather" performs simple medical treatments.

²¹³ Although another Šu-Adad, who had the title “equerry”, also worked at the guesthouse, it is difficult to identify them as the same person.

²¹⁴ The Akkadian interpretation of “lu₂-ur₃-ra” is “*marrāqu*” (MSL 12, 157 A19). Wilcke (1988, 33-34) and Sjöberg (1996, 130-131) have interpreted this profession as “spice miller”, based on the meaning “to crush” of the verb “*marāqu*”. Heiple (2009, 168) has interpreted “ur₃” as “roof” and hence discussed the construction of fish sauce roof house (e₂ ur₃ ku₆ al-us₂-sa) and supposed “the lu₂-ur₃-ra was typically occupied with the preparation of fish sauce”. Brunke (2011, 198-199) has pointed out that the “e₂ ur₃ ku₆ al-us₂-sa” as “Einrichtung zu begreifen, in der die Fischpaste hergestellt im Sinne von ‘glattgestrichen (ur₃) wird.’”

²¹⁵ Except for mun-gazi, another term of spice “^{u2}sullim₂ (U.EN) (fenugreek)” were written in CUSAS 40-2 0868 (ŠS 07/xii) as the errand of one spice miller. Because it is the only record in the archives of Irisağrig, there is no possibility to make a detailed study on this kind of spice.

²¹⁶ The guesthouse was likely the only working place of spice miller.

²¹⁷ For the association between fish and spices, see the study by Brunke (2013, 197-199).

equerry, groom, barber, and spice miller. In most cases, one person was working in each profession at a time. The goods available to the guesthouse staff were very limited compared to the abundance of provision for the messengers. This phenomenon also explains why the entries about them were always recorded at the end of the messenger texts because the sequence of entries reflected the amount of allocation in descending order (Brunke 2013, 222). Given that the month account of expenditure mentioned the entry of the guesthouse along with that of other institutions, the operation of the guesthouse in Irisağrig may require the aid of other bureaus to a large extent. The number of their provisions was recorded in the monthly account and labeled as “various expenses” (zi-ga didli) after the item of messengers.

§4.3. The income of foods in the guesthouse of Irisağrig

Owing to the lack of an own food-producing sector, the guesthouse in Irisağrig was heavily reliant upon the foods’ income. Therefore, it is worthwhile to search the trace of the supplier on the goods recorded in the expense summary. Documents concerning the source of beer and bread are relatively infrequent. At least one text (CUSAS 40 0404) recorded the bread provider was Elanuid, who had the title of “cooks’ overseer” (ugula muḫaldim).²¹⁸ Although the steward Adad-rabi had once received fruits on IS 02/xii/30 (Nisaba 15 0875), no monthly account indicates the expense of such goods.²¹⁹ On the other hand, the records of meat delivery are comparatively extensive. Over a period of more than ten years, Ba’aga, the “overseer of animal fatteners” (ugula kurušda), was the major supplier of meat. Daily transit of different kinds of sheep and domestic birds was not only recorded in receipts of addressee but also appeared in provider’s monthly accounts.²²⁰

Table 32 (p.182) shows that sheep and poultry were the essential meat food in Irisağrig.²²¹ Before the reign of Ibbi-Suen, various live animals were first delivered to the fattener Ba’aga.²²² After further breeding and slaughter, carcasses were then daily transported on account of the usual expenses of the meat. In IS 01 and IS 02, the deliveries

²¹⁸ Nisaba 15-2 0397, BDTNS 198879.

²¹⁹ But on the other hand, one also has to consider that these kinds of luxury foods were occasionally recorded as the provision for royal messengers (Brunke 2013, 209). The reason for the absence of this entry in the monthly account has not been determined.

²²⁰ These accounts of the supplier include Nisaba 15-2 0290 and CUSAS 40-2 0888.

²²¹ Table 32 lists the meat delivery from Ba’aga to the guesthouse in Irisağrig.

²²² One exception is CUSAS 40-2 0778 that recorded carcass delivery directly from “cowards” (unu₃-e-ne) to steward in ŠS 06.

of dead animal between the steward Adad-rabi and animal herders were also recorded apart from the fattener's consignment.²²³ During the period of power's transition from Šu-Suen to Ibbi-Suen, the steward Ašgi-bāni had temporarily undertaken the receiving of the carcass.²²⁴ In addition to animal corpses, another general meat food in Irisaḡrig is fish, which was recorded exclusively as being delivered from Keš.²²⁵ On occasions, the fish supply was highlighted as either "smoked" (šeḡ₆-ḡa₂) or "fresh" (duru₅).

§4.4. The provisions and passengers at the guesthouse of Irisaḡrig

Based on the corpus of the guesthouse in Irisaḡrig, some key information about the passengers and provisions during their stay can be established in several respects. Nevertheless, it is difficult to find any particular month when more than half of the daily provision documents are already published (Table 33, Table 34, Table 35, p.184-186).²²⁶ Therefore, the discussions about guests and provisions are limited to some kinds of trend, rather than based on a more accurate statistical analysis. Like archival records in other regions, the messenger texts of Irisaḡrig recorded the name of the messengers and the foods they received at the guesthouse. Theoretically, each document had recorded the guesthouse's expenses throughout one day, and the guests' number and food quantity mentioned therein may reflect the daily operation of the guesthouse. However, since the messengers in Irisaḡrig received two types of foods, and each document recorded only one type, hence several pairs of "complementary texts" recorded the expenditure from the guesthouse on the same day, and the number of documents thus doubles the number of days. Despite the fact that the messenger texts from Irisaḡrig are remarkable for their abundant contents and non-typical size, the number of guests still remains under ten persons in most cases, which shows no apparent distinction from the guesthouses of other provinces. During the periods of Amar-Suena and Šu-Suen, the regular number of guests was even less than five, which indicates a smaller scale in contrast to the counterparts. But with the beginning of Ibbi-Suen's reign, the guesthouse in Irisaḡrig also began to

²²³ These deliveries include calf carcasses from temple administrators (BDTNS 157732, Nisaba 15-2 0911) and cowards (Nisaba 15-2 0912), goat carcasses from goatherd (CUSAS 40-2 0575), sheep carcasses from shepherd (CUSAS 40-2 0797), donkey carcasses from the herd of Magan's donkey (CUSAS 0998), and pig carcasses from the herd of pig (Nisaba 15-2 0908).

²²⁴ Although the name Ašgi-bāni was also recorded either as "priest" (Nisaba 15-2 0716) or as "overseer of smith" (Nisaba 15-2 0459, CUSAS 40-2 1141), it is difficult to identify the steward Ašgi-bāni with officials from other documents.

²²⁵ Nisaba 15-2 0275, CUSAS 40-2 0676, CUSAS 40-2 1556.

²²⁶ Table 33- 35 list the number of documents and guests in Irisaḡrig during the period between Amar-Suena and Ibbi-Suena.

reach its peak period. The documents of passenger's provision in Irisağrig presented astonishing generous and comprehensive details of the missions. It seems that every passenger had to explain his purpose of visit before he received his goods distributed.

Unlike the tablets from guesthouses in the provinces of Umma and Ġirsu, the documents from Irisağrig provided a more generous provisioning system. Brunke (2013) was the first to research this allocation method and laid the foundation for further studies. As the records of monthly expenditure accounts shows, the provision from the guesthouse in Irisağrig consisted of the “soup-fish-meat” type and the “beer-bread” type. In theory, every passenger at the guesthouse could receive these two types of supply and then consumed them. The “soup” (tu₇), “beer” (kaš) and “bread” (inda₃) were measured in “liters” (sila₃), whereas the “fish” (ku₆) and “meat” (udu) were counted.²²⁷ The documents occasionally differentiated between specific kinds of goods, such as “grilled mutton” (udu šeğ₆-ğa₂) or “fat bread” (inda₃-i₃). Based on the documents in Nisaba 15, Brunke (2013, 219-223) discussed the provisioning system of the guesthouse in Irisağrig and established a schema that might apply to most cases. With the rank rising, guests could feel the improvement of their meals. In this frame, variations in level I presented was much more considerable than level II and level III. While provisions for the high-rank official often lack fish, the mutton meal was obviously their privilege.

	soup	fish	mutton	beer	bread
Level I-1	5 liters	5	1	60 liters	70 liters
Level I-2	5 liters	-	1	30 liters	30 liters
Level I-3	5 liters	-	1/2	30 liters	30 liters
Level I-4	4 liters	-	2	20 liters	20 liters
Level I-5	4 liters	-	3	15 liters	15 liters
Level I-6	3 liters	2	1	10 liters	10 liters
Level II-1	2 liters	2	1	5 liters	5 liters
Level II-2	2 liters	2	-	5 liters	5 liters
Level III-1	1 liter	1	-	3 liters	2 liters
Level III-2	1 liter	1	-	2 liters	2 liters

In order to acquire more in-depth points, I will select the documents of IS 02/ii (Table 36, p.187),²²⁸ which not only preserved relatively more texts but also could compare with

²²⁷ In a few cases, the fish was also measured in liters. 1 liter of fish was the equivalent of 1 piece of fish.

²²⁸ Table 36 lists the guests and their provisions in Irisağrig on IS 02/ii.

the data in the monthly account. The following tables illustrate the messengers and their provisions based on the above schema. It should be noted that the fish allocation disappeared from IS 01/xiii to IS 02/02 (Brunke 2013, 220).

The expenditure of soup, fish and mutton in IS 02/ii²²⁹

Date	Level I-3	Level I-4	Level II-1	Level II-2	Level III
IS 02/ii/05			1 ra ₂ -gaba lkl, 2 lkl	1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra, 1 lkl,	3 lkl, 1 aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal, 1 šu-i
IS 02/ii/07		1 dumu sugal ₇ -maḥ		1 lkl	1 lkl, (2?) aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal-me, 1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra, 1 šu-i
IS 02/ii/09		1 dumu sugal ₇ -maḥ		2 lkl, 1 aga ₃ - us ₂ lugal	2 lkl, 1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra, 1 šu-i
IS 02/ii/17	1 šuš ₃ lkl		1 sagi lkl**	3 lkl*, 3 lkl	1 lkl*, 2 sagi*, 1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra, 1 šuš ₃

lkl: lu₂-kiĝ₂-gi₄-a lugal

*: with fish

**: only mutton

The expenditure of beer and bread in IS 02/ii

Date	Level I-2	Level I-5	Level I-6	Level II	Level III-1	Level III-2
IS 02/ii/03		1 dumu sugal ₇ -maḥ		3 lkl	3 lkl	(5?) aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal-me, 1 šu-i, 1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra
IS 02/ii/05	1 ra ₂ -gaba lkl			1 sugal ₇ lugal, 4 lkl		2 sagi, 1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra, 1 <šu-i>
IS 02/ii/06				5 lkl	1 lkl	1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra, 1 šu-i
IS 02/ii/22				4 lkl	2 lkl	1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra, 1 šu-i
IS 02/ii/24	1 ra ₂ -gaba lkl	1 lkl		2 lkl	4 lkl	1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra, 1 šu-i
IS 02/ii/25	1 ra ₂ -gaba lkl			4 lkl	2 lkl, 1 sipa- ur-maḥ	1 lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra, 1 šu-i
IS 02/ii/27			1 ra ₂ -gaba lkl	4 lkl	1 lkl	1 sagi, 1 [...]
IS 02/ii/-						(15?) lu ₂ Sigrāš-me

In the case of distributions in IS 02/ii, the most prevalent rations were reflected in the second and third levels, which corresponded to the usual royal messengers and the guesthouse personnel, respectively²³⁰. The “courier royal messenger” (ra₂-gaba lu₂-kiĝ₂-

²²⁹ The document of IS 02/ii/17 (Nisaba 15-2 0700) not only recorded the entry with fish, but even noted the entry of bread allocation.

²³⁰ Table 29, Table 30, and Table 31 can prove this viewpoint.

gi4-a lugal) clearly belonged to the distinguished guests in this month. Every time they stopped at the guesthouse of Irisağrig, they always received 2 liters of soup, 30 liters of beer, 30 liters of bread, and 1 *malaku*-piece of mutton. Though ranked lower than the most honored guests, the grand vizier's "son" still ranked in Level I, with 4 liters of soup, 15 liters of beer, 15 liters of bread, and 2 *malaku*-pieces of mutton. In comparison to the mission, the variety of meals depended more on the rank or status of guests. Since the entries were recorded in descending order based on the number of goods, entries of messengers in higher levels were written before those in lower levels, even though they had worked on the same assignment.

Additionally, the documents of IS 02/ii/05 present a striking feature. Although Nisaba 15 0693 and Nisaba 15 0692 correspond respectively to two types of the provisions on the same day, they do not mention the same guests. It is likely that the date of the day was misread in one of the two instances. Nevertheless, the same personnel of the guesthouse were mentioned at the end of both documents. The situation on IS 02/ii/05 was not the only example, and the same explanation may be relevant there. Two types of expenditure on IS 02/ix/06 were recorded in Nisaba 15 0833 and Nisaba 15 1159, whereas the difference in guests could not be overlooked.²³¹ On the other hand, out of a total of 29 pairs of complementary texts, only these two "parallels" mentioned different guests on the same day.

Complementary texts of guesthouse in Irisağrig

Date	Texts (same messengers)			Textx (different messengers)		
	Type A	Type B	Others	Type A	Type B	Comments
AS 07/vii/20	C.1242	C.0864				
AS 07/viii/25	B.203125	N.0043				
AS 07/xii/-	C.0257	C.1239				
AS 08/i/-	-	C.0918	C.0662 (pot)			
AS 08/i/-	-	C.0484	C.1708 (pot)			
AS 08/v/25	C.1791	C.0218				
ŠS 07/i/23	C.0973	C.0972				
ŠS 07/xii/15	C.0755	C.0624				
IS 01/i/20	C.1519	N.0561				
IS 01/ii/22	C.1113	C.1843				
IS 01/viii/18	C.0564	N.0619				

²³¹ Nisaba 15-2 0833 and Nisaba 15-2 0832 referred to the same type of expenditure even on the same day, and the guests were also partly different.

IS 01/viii/30	C.0337	C.0188				
IS 01/x/21	C.0653	C.0184				
IS 01/xi/-	-	C.0033	C.0712 (oil)			
IS 01/xiii/14	C.0657	C.1896				
IS 01/xiii/28	C.0290	N.0655				
IS 02/ii/05				N.0693	N.0692	only Type A: 6 persons only Type B: 6 persons both: 4 persons
IS 02/iii/07	C.0587	N.0724				
IS 02/iii/30	N.0731	N.0732				
IS 02/v/19	N.0772	N.1108				
IS 02/v/xx	N.0778	N.0777				
IS 02/vi/12	N.0788	N.0787				
IS 02/ix/06				N.0833: 10	N.1159:11	only Type A: 7 persons only Type B: 8 persons both: 3 persons
IS 02/ix/16	N.0836	N.0835				
IS 02/x/18	N.0853	C.0019				
IS 02/xi/15	C.1590	C.0170				
IS 02/xi/17	C.0065	N.0744				
IS 02/xii/12	N.0867	C.1606				
IS 02/xii/27	C.0372	C.1520				

B: BDTNS; C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15

In IS 02/ii, nearly half of the guests were royal messengers,²³² and their most important mission were agricultural affairs. In the whole corpus of messenger texts from Irisaḡrig, the missions on agriculture concentrated on mobilizing (zi-zi-de₃) the troops for the harvest work, which included “reaping” (še ḡeš gur₁₀-gur₁₀), “drying” (še zar₃ tab-ba), and “threshing” (še ḡeš ra-ra). Heimpel (2009, 325-330) discussed the harvest work in Garšana and points out that the people involved in these tasks were from various professions, such as weavers, leatherworkers, and oil pressers. In Irisaḡrig, the harvest work was probably be performed by similar workers, and their supervisors stayed temporarily at the guesthouse for these seasonal works. In agreement with the calendar

²³² The title “royal messenger” was likely valued as a temporary function rather than a formal profession. This term had never been mentioned in the seal of texts from Irisaḡrig. Instead, some documents referred to one official as the “normal messenger” (lu₂-kaš₄), although he was recorded as a royal messenger in the main text of the dossier (Nisaba 15-2 0081, CUSAS 40-2 0497, CUSAS 40-2 0712, Nisaba 15-2 0709, Nisaba 15-2 0708, Nisaba 15-2 0763, Nisaba 0782).

of Irisağrig (Ozaki 2016) with the twelfth month's name "harvest" and the third month's name "plough", the conceivable busy harvest season lasted from the end of the previous year to the beginning of the following year. Although the limited textual evidence mainly dated in IS 01 and IS 02, it still corresponds to the expected harvest season and procedures, namely, guests were assigned during the time from the thirteenth month to the next third month to muster the local worker to reap and dry and then to thresh the barley.²³³ At the end of the reign of Amar-Suena, royal messengers were only assigned to "muster the troops" and the overseer was the directly responsible for the "reaping" (še gur₁₀-gur₁₀-de₃).²³⁴ After that, the work distribution was not apparent, and the royal messengers could supervise the whole phase of this assignment.

During the early period of the guesthouse in Irisağrig, many long-stay guests were also sent to agricultural work (Table 37, p.191).²³⁵ Apart from the harvest time at the start of the year, they also came to handle sesame around mid-year. For instance, CUSAS 40 0148 and Nisaba 15 0111 mentioned that two farmers had followed one scribe from Dēr to Irisağrig for teaching (or learning) sesame cultivation techniques. Heimpel (2013, 202) supposes that these documents can be viewed as evidence of the expansion of sesame cultivation from south-western Iran to Mesopotamia, and the route between Irisağrig and Dēr²³⁶ played such an essential role in the spread of sesame that even the prince Narām-Ea had a stopover in the guesthouse to supervise the teaching of cultivation.²³⁷ Among the long-stay guests in Irisağrig, an important official's mission appears different from the rest. CUSAS 40 1234 mentioned meat allocation to the royal scribe Ayakala due to the errand of archive tablet basket. In this case, the term concerning "tablet basket" was "bešeğ im-sar-ra" instead of "bešeğ dub-ba". Although the relations between high-rank scribe and archive basket is not unknown, the archive from Irisağrig firstly presented the textual evidence of such association in the administrative system. But on the other side, the instance in Table 37 (p.191) is the only text that referred to the scribe's long stay. All the other documents indicated that this errand of archive basket was likely a daily mission, and it were recorded along with other errands at least at the end of the period of Amar-

²³³ The errands for reaping and drying were documented in the thirteenth, first, and the second month, whereas the errands for threshing were dated in the second, third, and fourth month. For more details on the agricultural process in the Ur III period, see Grégoire (2013).

²³⁴ Nisaba 15-2 0143.

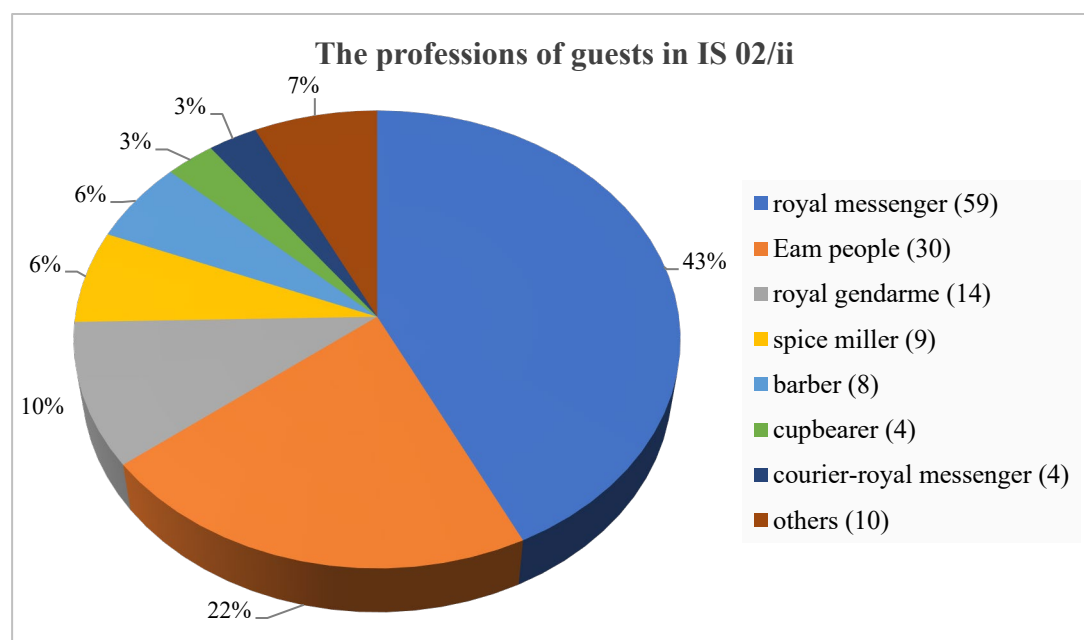
²³⁵ Table 37 lists the expenditure for long-stay passengers at guesthouse of Irisağrig.

²³⁶ For more details of the spread of sesame from the eastern region to Mesopotamia especially via Susiana, see Waetzoldt (1985, 77-96).

²³⁷ Nisaba 15-2 0112. For a new edition of these documents see Sallaberger at <https://www.i3-mesopotil.gwi.uni-muenchen.de/dossier/a-1-1-10/#chapter:disseminating-the-expertise-of-sesame-cultivation>.

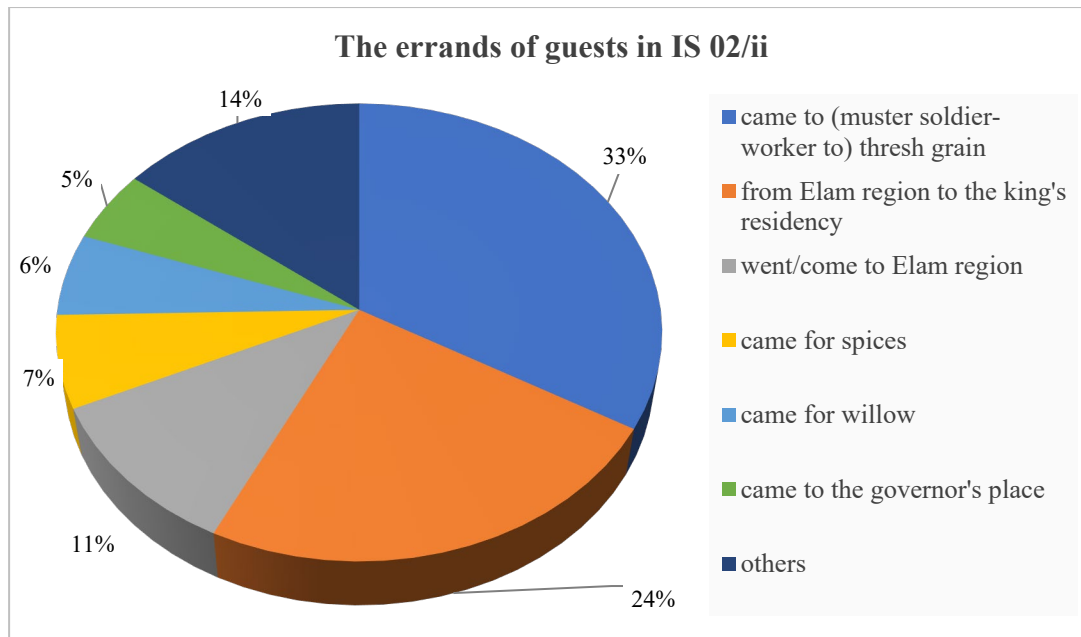
Suena.²³⁸ This phenomenon corresponds to the fact that most documents of long-stay guests dated before the period of Ibbi-Suen, which could chronologically connect with the daily records of provision for agriculture tasks. The guesthouse thus provided a stable place and adequate material support for the spread of sesame as well as for the visits of higher officials during the farming season.

Besides, more than a third of passengers were issued with provisions due to their travel between the eastern region and the inland of dynasty in IS 02. It is likely that a group of Elamites travelled from their homeland to “where the king is” every month (Table 38, p.193).²³⁹ In the same way, as at guesthouses of other provinces, the Elamites could not directly obtain their provision from the guesthouse, but “via” (*ĝiri3*) one particular guest who would supply them with foods. At the guesthouse of Irisaĝrig, one royal messenger took on this role, and his name was sealed on the document. Due to the lack of a precise date, it is difficult to determine whether these items were released on one day or within one month. In the view of the Elamites, the guesthouse in Irisaĝrig was the staging post for their travel to “where the king is”. For the officials who requested to depart to Dēr, Kimaš, and other eastern destinations, the guesthouse in Irisaĝrig was the last stay for their travel before they embarked.



²³⁸ Except for CUSAS 40-2 1234, other related documents include Nisaba 15-2 0068, CUSAS 40-2 0515, CUSAS 40-2 1465, CUSAS 40-2 0141, CUSAS 40-2 1217, CUSAS 40-2 0360.

²³⁹ Table 38 lists the expenditure for the Elamites at the guesthouse of Irisaĝrig.



In the guesthouse archives of Irisaĝrig, a few entries were highlighted with “ša₃ iri^{ki}” (in the city) and “kaskal-še₃” (for the journey), which were also found in the guesthouse dossiers from the province of Ġirsu. Table 39 (p.195)²⁴⁰ shows that these two terms had always been recorded with each other.²⁴¹ Although the records of Irisaĝrig preserved more details on traveler’s motivations, no particular reason could explain why they needed additional foods for the journey. Given that all passengers theoretically consumed the foods at the guesthouse after having received them, the marker “in the city” was likely mentioned only to highlight that the following provision was issued “for the journey”.²⁴² Remarkably, a few texts also mention the Elamites “when they brought the tablet of the grand-vizier from city to city” (u₄ dub sugal₇-maḥ iri^{ki}-ta iri^{ki}-še₃ mu-de₆-ša-a).²⁴³ I assume that this errand indicates that these Elamites were conveying tablets for keeping the correspondence between the Ur III dynasty and Elam. In order to send the letters or deliver timely commands from grand vizier, the people of various Elamite cities either separately or conjointly had to perform the round trip between their homeland and the central state. Under this circumstance, the city of Irisaĝrig played a pivotal role in the dealings with the Elamites and the guesthouse functioned as a reception place to provide food provisions and a living place for these strangers.

²⁴⁰ Table 39 lists the expenditure for passenger(s) “in the city” and “for the journey” in Irisaĝrig.

²⁴¹ Four exceptions also could be found in documents, which only mentioned the provision either in the city or for the journey (Nisaba 15-2 0561, CUSAS 40-2 1519, Nisaba 15-2 0653, Nisaba 15-2 0706).

²⁴² For the similar function of these terms in Ġirsu, see Sallaberger 1999, 297.

²⁴³ CUSAS 40-2 0005 was the only evidence that referred to the mission “brought the tablet of the grand-vizier from the city to the city” was undertaken by a royal messenger, instead of Elamites.

Despite playing as a significant knot station on the road to the Elamite area, the guesthouse in Irisağrig did not preserve more evidence for food distribution to royal family members and governors from foreign lands than it is case in the guesthouses of the provinces of Umma and Ġirsu. Less than 20 documents (Table 40, p.197)²⁴⁴ mentioned food expenditures for a queen, twelve princes, and four princesses during the period from AS 07 to ŠS 09. In most cases, the prince had undertaken his mission alone, whereas the princess would be accompanied by her entourage. While princesses apparently only performed travels to Dēr, the other missions of royal guests did not differ from other normal guests. The recordings of expenditure for governors (Table 41, p.199)²⁴⁵ are obviously much rarer than texts related to their people. Like the situation of Elamite groups, the provision for governors was delivered by one royal messenger from the guesthouse in Irisağrig. Strangely, CUSAS 40 0484 and CUSAS 40 1708 referred to the expenditure for two governors on the same day (if the day date is read correctly). Considering these two documents date to the end of the period of Amar-Suena, it is possible to assume that these two Elamite elite guests came to the king's place for the transition of governorship.

While the royal family members and governors were undoubtedly the dignitary in the guesthouse, their provision was not stable. The prince Narām-Ea received daily 60 liters of beer and 60 liters of bread in the whole month of AS 08/vii,²⁴⁶ whereas the provision for his brother Nūr-Enlil was only 5 liters of beer and 5 liters of bread at the end of the same year.²⁴⁷ On the other hand, the available documents concerning the expenditure for governors did not record the exact date, so the ration's level is still unclear. Overall, however, the mutton was undoubtedly the standard meal for these personages. As for the provision for Elamites, Nisaba 15 0708 referred to 30 liters of beer and 30 liters of bread were issued to the people from Sigraš in IS 02/ii. Based on Table 38 (p.193), the exact number of Elamites were never recorded in documents. The lowest level of allocation for officials was 1 liter of soup, 1 liter of fish and 2 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, hence I supposed the amount of provision for Elamites was also 2 liters of beer and 2 liters of bread during their travel between their homeland and the place where the king is. In CUSAS 40 0033, persons from four different Elamite cities went together to "where

²⁴⁴ Table 40 lists the expenditure for royal family members at the guesthouse of Irisağrig.

²⁴⁵ Table 41 lists the expenditure for governors at the guesthouse of Irisağrig.

²⁴⁶ Nisaba 15-2 0112.

²⁴⁷ CUSAS 40-2 0360.

the king is” and received the provisions for “in the city” and “for the journey” simultaneously. It is striking that the foods “for the journey” were totally identical with the normal provisions from the guesthouse of Irisağrig, which contrasted sharply with its counterparts in other provinces.

Finally, the total expense of the guesthouse in Irisağrig was summarized in the monthly account. Based on the available daily expenditure documents, the number of guests can be estimated in some respects. As the character of notable guests was the *malaku*-piece of mutton, the number of this meal could provide the clue to the dignitary estimation. According to Table 36 (p.186), 7 *malaku*-pieces of mutton were issued to 5 guests, which meant 1.4 pieces per guest. Considering that the total expense of *malaku*-pieces of mutton was 63, the number of persons in one month was likely 45. Furthermore, the possible number of normal guests could also be calculated in a similar way. If the guesthouse of Irisağrig was able to host 439 guests in IS 02/ii, it could accommodate up to 15 daily passengers per day on average. When the same method is used to analyze the consumption of beer and bread, it can be estimated that the guesthouse in Irisağrig could receive 670 guests per month, or about 22 people per day. This number is significantly higher than the number of messengers that can be accommodated at other road stations, and this may be due to the fact that the guesthouse in Irisağrig was part of a larger complex.

The expenditure for guests in IS 02/ii				
Type	Data in the month account	Data in published texts		The possible number of guests in one month
A (meat and soup)	63 <i>malaku</i> mutton	7 <i>malaku</i> mutton	5 guests	45 guests
	792 liters of soup	65 liters of soup	36 guests	439 guests
	44 pots (per 20 liters)	6 pots (per 20 liters)	1 guest	7 guests
	16 containers (per 5 liters)	6 pots (per 5 liters)	1 guest	3 guests
B (beer and bread)	2632 liters of beer	371 liters of beer	94 guests	669 guests
	2858 liters of bread	396 liters of bread	104 guests	679 guests

§4.5. Summary

More than separate administrative units, the guesthouse in Irisağrig was rather integrated in departments within a large provincial complex. Therefore, the guesthouse itself did not employ a number of staff, but drew on the workforce of other institutions to maintain its own operations. The personnel of road station still can be recognized in some cases. At

the end of messenger texts from Irisağrig, it is mentioned that one or two officials had received provisions because of a local affair. Some of them can be considered as the personnel of road station, such as the equerry and the groom came for the mule in carriage house, the spice miller came for the spice or the barber came for the bath. Accordingly, the road station in Irisağrig could at least have carriage house, kitchen and a place for baths.

Although the large tablet size of messenger texts and the type and quantity of foods they recorded are in stark contrast to those in other provinces, the scale of the guesthouse operations in Irisağrig was still relatively small compared to the counterparts. During the periods of Amar-Suena and Šu-Suen, the regular number of guests was even under five persons per day, which clearly indicates the small scale in contrast to the counterparts. But with the beginning of Ibbi-Suen's reign, the road station in Irisağrig also began to reach the peak. The documents of messenger's provision in Irisağrig presented astonishing comprehensive details of mission. It seems that every passenger should explain his purpose of visit before he received goods distribution.

Due to the strategic location, the guesthouse in Irisağrig had its uniqueness in terms of external communication with the eastern region. The route between Irisağrig and Dēr was the path towards the Great Khorasan Road, and thus connected Mesopotamia and the Iranian plateau. From the guesthouse in Irisağrig, royal messengers received provision for traveling to or from eastern cities. From the guesthouse in Irisağrig, Elam governors and their people were served with foods and then went to the interior of Mesopotamia or back to their homeland. Even in the early stages of the spread of sesame from Iran to the hinterland of the Ur III dynasty, the guesthouse in Irisağrig was the temporary accommodation of farmers who were engaged in teaching or learning the cultivation of sesame.

§5. Conclusions

The road stations in the Ur III period were under the provincial administration and controlled by the provincial officials who were responsible for other institutions at the same time. In terms of actual operation, a guesthouse consisted of four central departments. The food preparation branch was the first and most important department, employing cooks, brewers, and overseer of milling. The second one was the manufacturing department, in which the potter was responsible for making the utensils needed for the provisions, the basket weaver for making travel baskets, the carpenters for building the chariots. The third major department was the service branch that included porters, hot water workers, donkey herders, and cupbearers. The last was the granary, which the gatekeeper guarded.

Through the military conquests abroad and the administrative improvements within, the Ur III dynasty effectively ruled over the Tigris and Euphrates river basins. The transportation network based on the road station system provided a reliable guarantee for the rapid communication of state orders, the exchange of internal and external personnel, and the rational deployment of goods and resources. The guesthouse strengthened the government's control and management of the frontier areas by facilitating communication between the central government and the local governor. When passing through the road station, the governors were accompanied by an armed official or assistant. When the governor was only accompanied by the residents of his own region, these people could only stay outside the guesthouse, and the governor received their supplies. Under the national system, although each road station was financed by the government of its province, it served travelers from across the country. For instance, on the eve of the enthronement of king Amar-Suena, several groups of Elamites from eastern regions passed through the guesthouse in Kinunir before heading to the capital city Ur for congratulations. Additionally, the road station was also the temporary stop of the members of the royal family in order to maintain their assets, such as their travel between Guabba and Urua to manage and supervise the royal wool manufacture.

As the crucial element of information transmission, the development of the road station system is closely related to the rise and fall of the Ur III state. While the smooth flow of information ensured the state control's stability, the weakness of the state rendered it difficult for the central government to maintain the efficient operation of the road station system. The guesthouse established by king Sulge in Kinunir is the first

documented road station in the Ur III period. At that time, there existed no unified management of guesthouses, and the services provided were relatively simple compared to the later period. In addition to managing the running of the road station, the personnel in charge were also responsible for supplying messengers with various provisions. Although the Ur III dynasty were founded more than fifty years earlier, the state of the country was still developed further, and one of the most important administrative reforms during the reign of Sulge – the construction of a national tribute center in Puzriš-Dagān – was not implemented until ten years later. At this time, there was not a great need for communication of governmental orders and exchange of goods, so fewer than ten messengers per month passed through the guesthouse. In later years, as the state's overall power increased, the demand for the road station was enhanced in the middle of the reign of king Amar-Suena, and the first road station in the province of Umma was established in the city of Apišal. However, the number of messengers passing through the guesthouse was still low, and the head of the guesthouse was also the highest authority of the city. The heyday of the road stations was during the beginning of Šu-Suen, when all seven known guesthouses of the state were in operation, and the number of messengers received and the variety and quantity of supplies provided were at their highest, and the country was at the peak of its power under the new king. Then from ŠS 04/v onwards, the operation of the guesthouses was weakened due to the dynasty's decline. Faced with the rising threat of the Amorites, King Šu-Suen had to construct "the Amorite Wall" to protect his kingdom, and the amount of bread per messenger received from guesthouses was reduced from five to three liters and onions from five to three shekels. At the beginning of the reign of Ibbi-Suen, with the loss of a large part of the ruled area, the road stations disappeared from the textual records in each region, and the road and transportation network remained only in the literature.

The road station of the Ur III period established one of the earliest relatively complete and transparent samples of the development of such a system. The two main tasks of the road station – the long-distance transportation of persons and the transmission of governmental information – were fully established during this period. The expense of the Ur III period's road station was not included in the state expenditures but belonged to the local governments, which put high demands on local financial capacity. The attention of the highest state decision-makers to the road station, the support of the local governments in terms of human and material resources, the verification of income and expenditure at a high density, the clear division of labor among various departments, the

establishment of specific standards for the quantity and quality of provisions for different travelers – the fulfillment of these preconditions and the practice of many specific measures in actual operation could have made the road stations of the Ur III period a pattern for the establishment of similar institutions by later generations and laid the precursor for the well-known imperial road system in the Assyrian Empire and even the Persian Empire – the long time gap, however, makes a direct tradition highly improbable. Concerning the existence of private commerce in the period of Ur III which is not explicitly documented textually, the road stations in this period were at least nominally an official institution and they did not provide services to unofficial travelers or merchants. Under the redistributive economy of the Ur III dynasty, the road station regularly received raw materials from other institutions and processed them into supplies for the passing messengers. This non-self-sufficiency nature made the operation of the road station integrated into the overall economic system of the province and the state. By studying the road station, the understanding of the administrative and economic system of the Ur III dynasty could be improved considerably.

§6. German summary

Gut ausgebaute Verkehrsnetze und Straßenstationssysteme spielten in der Antike eine Schlüsselrolle für Verwaltung, Handel und den Einsatz von Armeen. Länder auf der ganzen Welt waren vor dem Aufkommen der modernen Kommunikationstechnologie auf sie angewiesen, um über weite Entfernungen zu kommunizieren. Für die Regime, die historisch über relativ große Territorien herrschten, war die Einrichtung und Aufrechterhaltung solcher Netzwerke und Systeme nicht nur eine grundlegende Politik, die es über die Zeit aufrechtzuerhalten galt, sondern auch eine große Herausforderung während der Zeit ihrer Herrschaft. Zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt war der Zustand des Verkehrsnetzes und des Straßenstationssystems eines Staates weitgehend mit seiner eigenen nationalen Stärke verbunden und wurde durch diese ergänzt. Im alten Westasien war das bekannteste Straßenstationssystem die kaiserlichen Straßen des persischen Reiches.

Tatsächlich war das Perserreich nicht der erste Staat, der eine so gut ausgebaute Reichsstraße baute. Es war vielmehr die Endform des Straßenstationssystems, das sich über mehr als 2.000 Jahre im alten Mesopotamien entwickelte. Die meisten heutigen Gelehrten glauben, dass ein weiter entwickeltes, landesweites Straßenstationssystem erstmals in der Zeit des Assyrischen Reiches auftauchte. Diese „Innovation des Assyrischen Reiches“ war jedoch nicht aus der Luft gegriffen, sondern entwickelte sich aus dem sumerischen Straßenstationssystem, das am Ursprung einer solchen Strategie im alten Westasien stehen könnte.

Im Sumerischen wird die Straßenstation als "e₂-kaš₄" oder "e₂-kaskal" geschrieben, was wörtlich "Haus des Boten/des Laufens" oder "Haus der Straße" bedeutet. Die sumerischen Straßenstationen stammen aus der frühdynastischen Zeit, als man begann, ein Verkehrsnetz zwischen den Städten zu errichten, das Handel, diplomatische, militärische und religiöse Kontakte zwischen ihnen ermöglichte. Die Straßenstationen, die aus der Ur III-Periode bekannt sind, befanden sich in den Provinzen Ĝirsu, Umma und Irisaĝrig. Die wichtigsten Textquellen für eine Untersuchung der Straßenstationen sind die Archive, die ihre Ausgaben aufzeichneten. Diese Dokumente können in drei Kategorien eingeteilt werden, die den drei administrativen Phasen des Straßenstationensystems entsprechen. Die erste Hauptkategorie sind die sogenannten Boten-Texte, die die Art und Menge des Proviantes aufzeichneten, den die Boten, die die Straßenstation

passierten, jeden Tag erhielten. Einige dieser Texte erwähnten zusätzlich den Abgang und das Ziel der Boten oder den spezifischen Zweck ihrer Reise. Die zweite Hauptkategorie der Textquellen ist die Monats- und Mehrmonatsabrechnung der Warenausgaben in der Straßenstation. In den Provinzen Ġirsu und Irisaġrig wurden die Ausgaben der Straßenstation zusammen mit den Ausgaben in anderen Institutionen oder für andere Zwecke aufgelistet, während die Monatsabrechnungen der Straßenstationen in der Provinz Umma in einer separaten Datei erfasst wurden. Darüber hinaus zeigen die Subscripte von Mehrmonatskonten in der Provinz Ġirsu, dass sie die Zusammenhänge von Ledertaschen (^{kuš}du₁₀-ga) zusammenfassten. Diese Taschen wurden mit Botenschriften gefüllt und von jeder Straßenstation an das Zentralarchiv der Provinz in der Hauptstadt Ġirsu/Tello geschickt. Die Markierung dieser Ledertaschen ist die dritte große Kategorie von Textbelegen, die für die Identifizierung verschiedener Straßenstationen in einer Provinz und ihrer zugehörigen verantwortlichen Beamten nützlich ist. Der Name "Boten-Text" ist ein traditioneller Begriff, der auch heute noch verwendet wird, obwohl dieser Begriff irreführend ist und durch "Rationsverteilungskonten" oder "Botenaufzeichnungen" ersetzt werden muss. Während es sich bei den Boten-Texten von Ġirsu und Umma meist um einspaltige Akten mit einer geringen Zeilenzahl handelte, waren viele der Boten-Texte in Irisaġrig zweispaltig mit mehr als 100 Zeilen. Außerdem enthielten achtzig Prozent der Boten-Texte aus Ġirsu keine genaue Jahreszahl, während die Umma- und Irisaġrig-Dokumente weitgehend datiert sind. Da die Boten-Texte die zahlreichsten Dokumente zur Straßenstation sind, stand ihr Inhalt im Fokus der bisherigen Forschung.

Die Straßenstationen in der Ur III-Periode unterstanden der Provinzverwaltung und wurden von den lokalen hochrangigen Beamten kontrolliert, die gleichzeitig für andere Institutionen verantwortlich waren. In Bezug auf den eigentlichen Betrieb bestand das Gästehaus aus vier zentralen Abteilungen. Die erste und wichtigste Abteilung war die Lebensmittelzubereitung, zu der Köche, Bierbrauer und Mühlenaufseher gehörten. Die zweite war die Herstellungsabteilung, in der der Töpfer für die Herstellung der für den Proviant benötigten Utensilien zuständig war, der Korbflechter für die Herstellung der Reisekörbe, die Zimmerleute für den Bau der Wagen. Die dritte große Abteilung war die Dienstabteilung, zu der Träger, Heißwasserarbeiter, Eselhirten und Mundschenke gehörten. Die letzte war der Lagerraum, den der Torwächter bewachte.

Durch die militärischen Eroberungen im Ausland und die administrativen Verbesserungen im Inneren herrschte die Ur III-Dynastie effektiv über die Flussgebiete

von Tigris und Euphrat. Das Verkehrsnetz, das auf dem System der Straßenstationen basierte, bot eine zuverlässige Garantie für die schnelle Kommunikation staatlicher Befehle, den Austausch von internem und externem Personal und den rationellen Einsatz von Waren und Ressourcen. Das Gästehaus stärkte die Kontrolle und Verwaltung der Grenzgebiete durch die Regierung, indem es die Kommunikation zwischen der Zentralregierung und dem lokalen Gouverneur erleichterte. Wenn die Gouverneure die Straßenstation passierten, wurden sie von einem bewaffneten Beamten oder Assistenten begleitet. Wenn der Gouverneur nur von den Bewohnern seiner Region begleitet wurde, konnten diese nur außerhalb des Gästehauses übernachten, und der Gouverneur erhielt ihre Versorgung. Unter dem nationalen System wurde zwar jede Straßenstation von der Regierung der jeweiligen Provinz finanziert, aber sie diente Reisenden aus dem ganzen Land. So kamen zum Beispiel am Vorabend der Inthronisierung von König Amar-Suena mehrere Gruppen von Elamiten aus den östlichen Regionen durch das Gästehaus in Kinunir, bevor sie in die Hauptstadt Ur zur Gratulation führen. Darüber hinaus war die Straßenstation auch der vorübergehende Aufenthaltsort der Mitglieder der königlichen Familie, um ihr Vermögen zu erhalten, wie z.B. ihre Reisen zwischen Guabba und Urua, um die königliche Wollmanufaktur zu leiten und zu beaufsichtigen.

Als entscheidendes Element der Informationsübertragung ist die Entwicklung des Straßenstationssystems eng mit dem Aufstieg und Fall des Landes verbunden. Während der reibungslose Informationsfluss die Stabilität der staatlichen Kontrolle sicherte, machte es die Schwäche des Staates der Zentralregierung schwer, den effizienten Betrieb des Straßenstationssystems aufrechtzuerhalten. Das von König Sulge in Kinunir errichtete Gästehaus ist die erste dokumentierte Straßenstation in der Ur III-Periode. Zu dieser Zeit gab es keine einheitliche Führung des Gästehauses, und die angebotenen Dienstleistungen waren im Vergleich zur späteren Periode relativ einfach. Das zuständige Personal war nicht nur für den Betrieb der Straßenstation zuständig, sondern auch für die Versorgung der Boten mit verschiedenen Vorräten. Obwohl die Dynastie Ur III. schon mehr als fünfzig Jahre alt war, befand sich der Staat noch in einem frühen Stadium des Wachstums, und eine der wichtigsten Verwaltungsreformen während der Herrschaft der Sulge - der Bau eines nationalen Tributzentrums in Puzriš-Dagān - wurde erst zehn Jahre später umgesetzt. Zu dieser Zeit gab es noch keinen großen Bedarf für die Übermittlung von Regierungsaufträgen und den Austausch von Waren, so dass weniger als damals Boten pro Monat das Gästehaus passierten. In späteren Jahren, als die Gesamtmacht des Staates zunahm, wurde der Bedarf an der Straßenstation in der Mitte von König Amar-

Suena erhöht, und die erste Straßenstation in der Provinz Umma wurde in der Stadt Apišal eingerichtet. Allerdings war die Anzahl der Boten, die die Station durchliefen, immer noch gering, und der Leiter der Station war gleichzeitig die höchste Autorität der Stadt. Die Blütezeit der Straßenstation war zu Beginn des Šu-Suen, als alle sieben bekannten Gasthäuser des Staates in Betrieb waren und die Anzahl der empfangenen Boten sowie die Vielfalt und Menge der bereitgestellten Güter am höchsten waren und das Land unter dem neuen König auf dem Höhepunkt seiner Macht stand. Dann, ab der ŠS 04/v, wurde der Betrieb der Gasthäuser durch den Niedergang der Dynastie geschwächt. Angesichts der zunehmenden Bedrohung durch die Amoriter aus dem Westen musste König Šu-Suen die "Amoriter-Mauer" errichten, um sein Reich zu schützen, und die Menge an Brot, die jeder Bote von den Gasthäusern erhielt, wurde von fünf auf drei Liter und die Zwiebeln von fünf auf drei Schekel reduziert. Zu Beginn der Herrschaft des Ibši-Suen, mit dem Fall eines großen Teils des Herrschaftsgebiets, verschwanden die Straßenstationen in jeder Region aus den textlichen Aufzeichnungen, und das Straßen- und Transportnetz blieb nur in der Literatur erhalten.

Mit der Straßenstation der Ur-III-Periode wurde eines der frühesten relativ vollständigen und transparenten Beispiele für die Entwicklung eines solchen Systems geschaffen. Die beiden Hauptaufgaben der Straßenstation - der Ferntransport von Personen und die Übermittlung staatlicher Informationen - wurden in dieser Periode vollständig demonstriert. Die Ausgaben für die Straßenstation der Ur-III-Periode waren nicht in den Staatsausgaben enthalten, sondern gehörten den lokalen Selbstverwaltungen, was hohe Anforderungen an die lokale Finanzkapazität stellte. Die Aufmerksamkeit der höchsten staatlichen Entscheidungsträger für die Straßenstation, die Unterstützung der lokalen Regierung in Form von personellen und materiellen Ressourcen, die Überprüfung von Einnahmen und Ausgaben in hoher Dichte, die klare Arbeitsteilung zwischen verschiedenen Abteilungen, die Festlegung spezifischer Standards für die Quantität und Qualität der Verpflegung verschiedener Reisender - die Erfüllung dieser Voraussetzungen und die Praxis vieler spezifischer Maßnahmen im tatsächlichen Betrieb machten die Straßenstation der Ur-III-Periode zu einem Muster für die Errichtung ähnlicher Institutionen durch spätere Generationen und legten den Grundstein für das bekannte kaiserliche Straßensystem des Assyrischen Reiches und sogar des Persischen Reiches. Es ist jedoch bemerkenswert, dass, da die Beweise über die Existenz von privatem Handel in der Zeit von Ur III nicht eindeutig sind, die Straßenstation in dieser Periode zumindest nominell eine offizielle Institution war und keine Dienstleistungen für

inoffizielle Reisende oder Händler anbot. Im Rahmen der Umverteilungswirtschaft der Ur III-Dynastie erhielt die Straßenstation regelmäßig Rohstoffe von anderen Institutionen und verarbeitete sie zu Vorräten für die vorbeiziehenden Boten. Durch diese Nicht-Selbstversorgung war der Betrieb der Straßenstation in das gesamte Wirtschaftssystem der Provinz und des Staates eingebunden. Durch das Studium der Straßenstation konnte das Verständnis für das Verwaltungs- und Wirtschaftssystem der Ur III-Dynastie erheblich verbessert werden.

§7. Tables (01-43)

Table 01: The income of barley for guesthouses in Umma (p.14, 17, 20 22)

The road station received raw materials from outside once a month, and the items are almost all barley. The person in charge of the handover was mostly the cook or brewer of the guesthouse (in column “kišeb₃/seal”), who had to stamp the receipt with his seal to confirm receipt of the goods. The raw materials came mainly from the warehouses within the province (in column “Origin”), but the origin of the raw materials was often mentioned in the receipts of the road station. The warehouse that was the direct source of the raw materials would only be mentioned in the annual summary (Table 02) at the end of the year.

Text	Date	Goods (liter)	Origin	kišeb ₃ /seal	recipient	conveyor
SAT 2 0185	SH 38/-/-	73505 Z, 20 S	Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -i ₃ -zu	Ur-zu		
Nisaba 26 003	SH 38/xx/xx	15593+ D ₂ [...]	[...]			
Nisaba 09 282	SH 47/-/-	30902 S, 1240 Z	Urdu		Ur-E ₁₁ -e	
BPOA 1 0364	AS 02/-/-	13075.83 S	Urdu		Ur-E ₁₁ -e	En-u ₂ -a
MVN 10 219	AS 04/-/-	2000 S	gibil gana ₂ -gud-gud kuru ₁₃ A-pi ₄ -šal ₂ ^{ki}			
Nisaba 06 26	AS 04/ii-ix/-	900 S		Ur- ^{ēc6} ḡepar		
		900 S		Ur-mes		
		600 S		Igi-gunu ₃		
		300 S		Kur ₄ -za-an		
MVN 04 041	AS 05/-/-	14627 S	Urdu		Ur-E ₁₁ -e	
SAT 2 0835	AS 05/i/-	1500 S	ki-su ₇ gu-la a-ša ₃ la ₂ -maḥ	Ur-mes		Lu ₂ -ge-na & ^d Šara ₂ -ba-zi-ge
Princeton 2 368	AS 05/viii/-	300 S	e ₂ gu ₂ i ₇ -da-ke ₄ us ₂ -sa	Šu-Eš ₄ -tar ₂		Lugal-ku ₃ -zu
AoF 43, p. 67 1	AS 07/-/-	22025 S	Lu ₂ - ^d Sul-ge-ra		Ur-E ₁₁ -e	
BPOA 1 0780	AS 07/iii/-	3000 S	e ₂ -HAR-ta ki ka-kuru ₁₃	A ₂ -na-na / Lu ₂ -[...]		
BPOA 1 0770	AS 07/vi/-	900 S	ki-su ₇ Uku ₂ -nu-ti ki ka-kuru ₁₃	Igi-gunu ₃ / Ur- ^d Ma-mi dumu A ₂ -zi-da		
BPOA 1 0662	AS 07/vii/-	900 SK, 600 SI	ki-su ₇ Uku ₂ -nu-ti ki ka-kuru ₁₃	Igi-gunu ₃ / Ur- ^d Ma-mi dumu A ₂ -zi-da		
BPOA 1 1049	AS 07/ix/-	120 S	ki-su ₇ Uku ₂ -nu-ti ki ka-kuru ₁₃	Igi-gunu ₃ / Ur- ^d Ma-mi dumu A ₂ -zi-da		
BPOA 1 1526	AS 07/ix/-	180 S	An-za-gara ₃ Nin-me-lam ₂	Ur- ^{ēc6} ḡepar / Ur- ^{ēc6} ḡepar dumu Su-tur lu ₂ -SIM		
SAT 2 1015	AS 07/xii/-	2400 S	Lu ₂ - ^d Sul-ge-ra ki-su ₇ Uku ₂ -nu-ti	A-ra ₂		
BCT 2 191	AS 08/-/-	21000 S		Ur- ^d Nun-gal		
		300 ZZ (mu-ša)		Niḡar ^{gar} -ki-du ₁₀		
		4380 S		A-ra ₂		
		360 S		Kur ₄ -za-an		

Nisaba 33 0553	AS 08/-/-	[...]		Kur ₄ -za-an			
		[...]		Lu ₂ -Zabalam ₃ ^{ki}			
BPOA 1 0688	AS 08/i/-	600 S	e ₂ -HAR -ta ki Lu ₂ - ^d Sul-ge-ra	Kur ₄ -za-an / Kur ₄ -za-an muḫaldim dumu [...] -la-bi			
BPOA 1 0555	AS 08/iv/-	3000 S	ki-su ₇ Uku ₂ -nu-ti ki Lu ₂ - ^d Sul-ge-ra	Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar / Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar dumu Su-tur lu ₂ -SIM			
BPOA 1 0545	AS 08/vi/-	5100 S	ki-su ₇ I ₇ -šal ₂ -la ki Lu ₂ - ^d Sul-ge-ra	Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar / Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar dub-sar dumu [...]			
AAICAB 1/3, Bod. S 216	AS 08/viii/-	300 S	Ad-da	Lu ₂ -Zabalam ₃ ^{ki} / Lu ₂ -Zabalam ₃ ^{ki} dumu Niĝ ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga-mu gudu ₄ ^d Šara ₂			
AAICAB 1/3, Bod. S 230	AS 08/viii/-	60 S	Ad-da	Kur ₄ -za-an / [...]			
BPOA 2 2082	ŠS 01/iii/-	300 S	e ₂ -HAR-gibil ki ka-kuru ₁₃	A[-du] / Ku-li dub-sar dumu Ur-ki-aĝ ₂ -ĝu ₁₀			
UTI 6 3681	ŠS 03/-/-	24380 S	ki ka-kuru ₁₃	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga	Ur- ^d Nun-gal / Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ , bešeĝ-dub-ba		
		2400 S		Ur-mes			
		2400 S		Ur-niĝar ^{ĝar}			
		2690 S		Kur ₄ -za-an			
		13920 S		Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar			
		300 S		ensi ₂			
Nisaba 26 055	ŠS 03/-/-	24380 S	ki ka-kuru ₁₃	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga	gaba-ri kiše ₃ Ur- ^d Nun-gal		
		2400 S		Ur-mes			
		2400 S		Ur-niĝar ^{ĝar}			
		3290 S		Kur ₄ -za-an			
		13920 S		Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar			
		300 S		ensi ₂			
	ŠS 04/-/-	6900 S		Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar			
		8100 S		Ur-niĝar ^{ĝar}			
		3000 S		Ur-mes			
		5100 S		Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga			
		620 S		mu Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga			
		180 S		^d Šara ₂ -za-me			
		300 S		Kur ₄ -za-an			
UTI 6 3519+3566	ŠS 05/-/-	3920 S		Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga			Lu ₂ -[du ₁₀ -ga]
		7200 S					Ur-[...]

		6600 S			Ur- ^d Nun-gal dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂		Ur-niĝar ^{ĝar}
Ontario 2 133	ŠS 05/-/-	300 S		Lu ₁₀ -du ₁₀ -ga			
		180 S		^d Šara ₂ -za-me			
		120 S		Ur-niĝar ^{ĝar}			
MVN 16 1231	ŠS 05/xii/-	600 S	uš-gid ₂ -da E ₂ -gal-e-si	Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar / Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar dumu Su-[tur] lu ₂ -[ŠIM]			
Ontario 2 134	ŠS 06/-/-	1260 S	Lugal-niĝ ₂ -lagar-e	^d Šara ₂ -za-me	gaba-ri kišeb ₃ ^d Šara ₂ -i ₃ -zu		
UTI 5 3046	ŠS 06/iv/-	3600 S	ki-[su ₇] a-ša ₃ La ₂ -tur ki ka- kuru ₁₃	Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar / Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar dumu Su-[tur] lu ₂ -[ŠIM]			
BCT 2 211	ŠS 07/-/-	150 S		Kur ₄ -za-an			
Ontario 2 014	ŠS 07/iii/-	110 S	e ₂ še-sumun	Kur ₄ -za-an			
SAT 3 1834	ŠS 07/x/-	240 S	e ₂ -HAR	Lu ₂ -diĝir-ra			
SAT 3 1815	ŠS 07/xii/-	300 S	e ₂ -HAR	Ba-saga ₁₀			
TCTI 2 02556	ŠS 09/i/-	16500 S, 1500 ZZ	i ₃ -dub ħe ₂ -ĝal ₂ -la ki Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga	Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Nanše			
CDLI P135957	00/vi/-	3000 S		Ur-mes			
Nisaba 06 09	xxxxxx	1590 S					

Abbreviations:

D: dabin (semolina); S: še (barley); SI: še inda₃ (barley for bread); SK: še kaš (barley for beer); Z: zi₃ (flour); ZZ: ziz₂ (emmer)

Table 02: Expenditure's summary tags of guesthouses in the province of Umma (p.16, 18-19, 27)

The following table lists the monthly expenditure tags arranged according to the date from AS 05 to ŠS 09. In addition to the summary of consumption quantities of various goods (in column "Goods"), each document was sealed by provincial officials (in column "kišeb₃/seal") and indicated the specific conveyor (in column "Conveyor"). Tags from the city of Umma and Anzagara mentioned the site location, while tags from Apišal did not. Since AS 07, records from the city of Umma and Anzagara were certificated by one or two officials (in column "Certification"). The number of guests can be inferred from the monthly total of soda plant expenditures since each guest received the same amount of soda plant (abbreviated with "N", "NG" or "NA" in column "Goods").

Text/City	Date	Goods	kišeb ₃ /seal	Conveyor	Certification	guest's number (calculated)
BM 123014	AS 05/v/-	unpublished	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}			
OrSP 47-49 341	AS 05/vii/-	151 KS, 250 KD, 5 KDD2, 19 KDD1, 697 ID, 4.1 IG, 1.76 N, 93 KG, 93 SS, 1 U, 1 DU, 60 ZL	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}			53
Nebraska 43	AS 05/ix/-	141 KS, 262 KD, 5 D2, 19 D1, 537 I, 3.7 IG, 1.87 N, 86 K, 86 SS, 1 U	Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Sa ₆ -e ₂			56
OrSP 47-49 360 Umma	AS 06/xiii/-	985 KD, 925 ID, 1 KDD15, 70 D, 13.3 IG, 18.17 SG, 7.17 N	ensi ₂ / Ur- ^d Li ₉ -si ₄ ensi ₂ Umma ^{ki}	Kur ₄ -za-an		215
Hermitage 3 512 Anzagara	AS 07/i/-	1025 KD, 1404 ID, 6 KDS2, 2 KDD3, 24 KDD2, 30 ID, 120 ZGS, 220 ZGD, 770 D, 720 SI, 3 SEG, 35.42 IG, 18.17 SG, 7.33 NA, 1 UN, 8 UU, 0.5 GAM, 0.5 SL; 11 GD1, 40 SGE	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃	Igi-gunu ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Su ₄ -an-ka	220
Hermitage 3 514 Umma	AS 07/iv/29	270 KS, 988 KD, 1 DD2, 1 DD15, 944 I, 150 D, 0.17 IGD, 12.23 IG, 18.33 SG, 7.33 NA	ensi ₂ / Ur- ^d Li ₉ -si ₄ ensi ₂ Umma ^{ki}	Kur ₄ -za-an	Ur- ^{ge6} ĝepar	220
OrSP 47-49 373 Umma	AS 07/ix/29	976 KD, 883 ID, 10 IG, 16.33 S, 6.67 NA	ensi ₂ / Ur- ^d Li ₉ -si ₄ ensi ₂ Umma ^{ki}	Kur ₄ -za-an	Ur- ^{ge6} ĝepar	200
BRM 3 030 Anzagara	AS 07/xi/14	438 KD, 358 I, 1 DS15, 2 DD3, 1 DD15, 5 ZS, 5 E, 65 D, 0.5 IN, 0.5 GM, 0.5 SE, 5.7 IG, 3 ZL, 176 SSG, 1.08 SG, 3.37 NG, 3 DG3, 30 DGL, 10 KU, 1 M, 1 GG, 5 SP	ensi ₂ / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃	A-ra ₂	Lu ₂ - ^d Nam ₂ -an-ka	101
TJAMC IES 318 Umma	AS 07/xi/29	[...] KS, 1044 KD, 1 DD15, 901 I, 30 ZZ, 11.4 IG; 17.33 SGU, 6.83 NG	ensi ₂ / Ur- ^d Li ₉ -si ₄ ensi ₂ Umma ^{ki}	Kur ₄ -za-an	Ur- ^{ge6} ĝepar	205
BRM 3 002	AS 08/ii/-	145 KS, 192 KD, 3 DD2, 17 DD1, 497 I, 2.6 IG, 1.6 N, 82 KG, 82 SSG, 1 MS	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}			48
Contenau Umma 26	AS 08/iii/-	140 KS, 155 KD, 2 KDD2, 19 KDD1, 441 I, 2.9 IG, 1.9 NG, 91 KG, 91 SSG	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}			57

Nebraska 02	AS 08/vii/-	153 KS, 250 KD, 2 DD3, 28 DD1, 683 I, [...] IG, [...] NG, 131 KG, 131 SSG, 1 MS	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}			[...]
BRM 3 003 Anzagara	AS 08/vii/30	1604 KS, 3 DS15, 3 DD3; 12 DD15, 1320+ ID, 1200+ D, 11 UU, 32.38 IG, 454 SSG, 7.57 NA, 124 H1, 4 GD1, 1 KA1, 15 GA	Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	A-ra ₂	Ša ₃ -nin-ĝa ₂ & Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ -ga	227
BRM 3 001 Anzagara	AS 08/x/30	759 KD, 680 ID, 120 D, 3 D3; 1.72 IG, 1 UU, 334 SSG, 5.57 N, 1 GD	ensi ₂ / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃	A-ra ₂	Lu ₂ - ^d Nam ₂ -an-ka	167
Nisaba 33 0447	ŠS 02/i/-	153 KS, 377 KD, 2 KDS2, 3 KDD3, 5 KDD2, 24 KDD1, 928 I, 5.53 IG, 2.2 NG, 144 SSG, 0.5 UU	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}	Ku ₃ -ga-ni		66
Nik. 2 281 Umma	ŠS 02/iv/30	790 KS, 1346 KD, 1 DS05, 1679 ID, 50 ZGD, 40 D, 300 S, 19.25 IG, 18.93 [...], 12.37 NG,	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	[...]	Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ -ga & Ur-e ₂ maḥ	371
MVN 04 173 Umma	ŠS 02//iv/30	451 KS, 666 KD, 2 DD15, 1056 ID, 60 D, 300 S, 14.22 IG, 22.42 SGU, 9.17 NG	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Kur ₄ -za-an muḥaldim	Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar & Lu ₂ - ^d Sul-ge	275
OrSP 47-49 405	ŠS 02/vi/-	115 KS, 160 KD, 24 DD1, 374 I, 2.17 IG, 2.17 NA, 112 SSG	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}	Ku ₃ -ga-ni		65
CST 871 Anzagara	ŠS 02/vi/30	15 KS, 1610 KD, 75 K[...], 430 [...], 1020 [...], 15 [...], 10 ZGS, 15 K[...], 715 D, 2 U, 1 M, 0.67 IND, 22.77 IG, 20 ZL, 23.58 [...], 9.45 NG, 13 [...]	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dub-sar	Ša ₃ -nin-ĝa ₂ & Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ -ga	283.5
CST 872 Umma	ŠS 02/vi/30	450 KS, 1168 KD, 4 DD15, 1473 ID; 72 D, 300 S, 22.05 IG, 34.25 SG, 10.87 NG	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Kur ₄ -za-an	Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ -ga & Ur-e ₂ maḥ	56
MVN 04 177 Umma	ŠS 02/viii/30	440 KS, 1143 KD, 1 DD15, 1410 ID, 70 D, 300 S, 19.2 IG, 30.58 SGU, 12.5 NG	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Kur ₄ -za-an	Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ -ga & Ur-e ₂ maḥ	375
Nisaba 33 0507	ŠS 02/viii/-	[...], 26 DD1, 504 I, 2.13 IG, 2.13 NG, 116 SSG	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}	Ku ₃ -ga-ni		64
MVN 04 176 Umma	ŠS 02/ix/29	435 KS, 856 KD, 3 DD15, 1153 ID, 20 D, 17.45 IG, 27.58 SGU, 10.63 NG	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Kur ₄ -za-an muḥaldim	Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ -ga & Ur-e ₂ maḥ	349

OrSP 47-49 407	ŠS 02/x/-	130 KS, 286 KD, 2 DS2, 33 DS1, 639 [...], 4.35 IG, 2.4 NA, 168 SSG, 60+ [...]	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}	[...]		72
YOS 18 058	ŠS 02/xii/-	120 KŠ, 378 K [...], 60 KD, [...], 304+ I, 4.57 I3, 2,07 NA, 146 SSG	Ur-E ₁₁ -e	Ku ₃ -ga-ni		62
AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 02 Anzagara	ŠS 03/ii/30	1985 [...], 1 KDS15, 5 KDD3, 1 KDD2, 4 KDD15, 1084 ID, 20 ZGS, 575 D, 33,03 SGU, 28.27 IG, 13.33 NA, 40 ZL, [...]	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga sugal ₇ kaš ₄	Ur- ^d Nun-gal & Ur-e ₂ -maḥ	400
MVN 15 256 Anzagara	ŠS 03/iv/30	1581 S, 105 KDS, 1380 KDD, 1407 [...], 120 ZGS, 180 ZGD, 1510 D, 380 S, 2 UNB, 7 UUB, 3 MS, 3 IGD, 44.43 IG, 22.17 SGU, 8.93 NA, 10 GD1	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dub-sar	Ša ₃ -nin-ĝa ₂ & Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ -ga	268
OrNS 81 281 02 Umma	ŠS 03/vi/29	295 KS, 1410 KD, 2 [...], 1533 I, 5 ZGD, 700 S, 60 ZL, 0.17 IGD, 24 IG, 37.33 SGU, 14.5 NA	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Kur ₄ -za-an muḥaldim	Ḥu-wa-wa & Lu ₂ -Ib-gal	435
BRM 3 010 Umma	ŠS 03/vii/-	450 KS, 1228 KD, 1 DD15, 1537 ID, 30 D, 300 S, 21 IG, 34 [...], 13 [...], [...]	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	[Kur ₄ -za-an]	Ḥu-wa-wa & Lu ₂ -Ib-gal-la	390
BRM 3 005 Umma	ŠS 03/xii/30	[...], 1233 KD, 177+ ID, [...] DS15, [...] S, 19.55+ IG, 3.92 SG, 12.7 NG	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Kur ₄ -za-an	Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ -ga & Ur-e ₂ maḥ	381
BM 115846	ŠS 03/-/-	unpublished	Lu ₂ -kal-la & Ur- ^d Nun-gal / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	[...]	Ša ₃ -nin-ĝa ₂ & Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga	
AR RIM 07 19 13 [...]	ŠS 04/iii/30	20 KS, 1644 KD, 1 D3, 2 DS05, 19 DD3, 4 DD2, 914 ID, 30 ZGS, 1225 D, 300 S, 3 UN, 2 UU, 2 MS, 1 IGD, 32.1 IG, 1 GH, 26.92 SG, 1.9 NA, 2 g, 6 [...]	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	[...]	Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ -ga & Ur-e ₂ maḥ	327
AR RIM 04 28	ŠS 04/vi/-	118 KS, 458 KD, 2 DD2, 21 DD1, 775 I, 40 SGK, 4.3 IG, 3.13 NG, 155 SG	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / Ur-[E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}]	Ku ₃ -ga-ni		94
BRM 3 012 Umma	ŠS 04/x/30	295 KS, 590 KD, 550 ID, 17.5 SG, 1.5 IG, 7.07 NG	Lu ₂ -kal-la & Ur- ^d Nun-gal / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e	^d Šara ₂ -za-me	Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar & Lu ₂ -suĝal ₇	212

			šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba			
NABU 1989: 97 4 = AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 03 Anzagara	ŠS 04/xi/19	1364 KD, 766 ID, 1 DS15, 9 DD3, 3 DD2, [...] DD15, 570 D, 20 S, 22.47 IG, 13.8 SG; 9.03 NA	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun- gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ - ga dub-sar	Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar & Ȳu-wa-wa	271
UTI 6 3777 [Umma]	ŠS 05/iii/30	300 KS, 483 KD, 80 KDD, 500 ID, 90 D, 900 S, 2.33 E, [...] IG, [...]	Lu ₂ -kal-la & Ur- ^d Nun-gal / Lu ₂ - kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	^d Šara ₂ -za- me	Ur- ^{ĝe6} ĝepar & Ȳu-wa-wa	[...]
BRM 3 007 Anzagara	ŠS 05/iii/29	120 KS, 924 KD, 6 DS3, 9 DD3, 1 DD2, 1 DD15, 490 ID, 230 ZGS, 615 D, 1 UN, 7 UU, 1 MS, 4 IGD, 17.33 IG, 1 IN, 1 GAG, 10 ZL, [...] SG, [...] NG, 1 KA	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun- gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ - ga sugal ₇ kaš ₄	Ȳu-wa-wa & Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ - ga	[...]
MVN 15 096	ŠS 05/viii/-	5 KS, 456 KD, 1 KDS15, 90 KDD, 1 KDD15, 17 KDD1, 708 I, 3.33 IG; 1.67 NA, 84 SSG, 60 ZL, 1 U, 1 MS	Ur-E ₁₁ -e / [Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}]	Ku ₃ -ga-ni		50
AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 04 Anzagara	ŠS 05/viii/30	1011 KS, 1 KDS15, 4 KDD3, 10 KDD2, 3 KDD15, 632 ID, 40 ZGS, 595 D, 20 S, 4 UU, 22.32 IG, 11.15 SG, 7.43 NA	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun- gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ - ga sugal ₇ kaš ₄	Ȳu-wa-wa & Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ - ga	223
BRM 3 025 Anzagara	ŠS 06/iii/29	10 KS, 1013 KD, 90 KDS, 265 KDD, 744 ID, 70 ZGS, 370 D, [...] IG, [...], 6 UU, 1.75 [...], 7.17 [...]	Lu ₂ -kal-la & Ur- ^d Nun-gal / Lu ₂ - kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ - ga	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga & Ur-e ₂ -maḥ	215
ASJ 03 191 6 [Umma]	ŠS 06/iii/29	145 KS, 649 KD, 150 DD, 521 ID, 100 S, 900 S, 3 E, 15.07 [...], 14 [...], 5.68 [...]	Lu ₂ -kal-la & Ur- ^d Nun-gal / Lu ₂ - kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	^d Šara ₂ -za- me	Lu ₂ - ^d Sul-ge- ra & Ur-e ₂ - maḥ	170.5
CHÉU 099 Anzagara	ŠS 06/vii/29	[...], 170+ D, 16.67 IG, 11.15 SG, 7.43 NG	Lu ₂ -kal-la & Ur- ^d Nun-gal / Lu ₂ - kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ - ga sugal ₇ kaš ₄	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga & Ur-e ₂ - [maḥ]	223
BM 108545 Umma	ŠS 06/vii/29	unpublished	Lu ₂ -kal-la & Ur- ^d Nun-gal / Lu ₂ - kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Kur ₄ -za-an	Lu ₂ -ur ₄ -ša ₃ - ga & Lu ₂ - du ₁₀ -ga	

SET 185 Anzagara	ŠS 08/v/30	24+ KD, 45 KDS, 265 KDD, 741 ID, 510 D, [...], S, [...] UNS, [...] UUB, [...] UUS, 1 MS, 24.67 I3, 3+ SG, 0.67+ NA, [...], [...] DHD, [...] GD1	Lu ₂ -kal-la & Ur- ^d Nun-gal / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃ & Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga sugal ₇ kaš ₄	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga & Ur-e ₂ -maḥ	[...]
OrSP 47-49 457	ŠS 09/viii/-	125 KS, 352 KD, 430 KDD, 1244 ID, 5.1 IG, 1.6 NA, 132 SSG	Lu ₂ - ^d Ha-ia ₃ / Lu ₂ - ^d Ha-ia ₃ dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e	Ku ₃ -ga-ni		48
Santag 7 187 Anzagara	00/iii/28	60 KS, 1732 KD, 981 I, 2 KDS3, 2 KDD15, 40 ZGS, 870 D, 35.32 IG, 4 UU, 30 SG, 435 SSG, 7.23 NA, 3 GG, 6 KA1	Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃	A-ra ₂		217
Torino 2 439 Anzagara	xxxxxx	4 DS15, 4 DD15, 5 ZK, 40 ZGS, 40 ZGD, 220 D, 15.13 IG, 15.33 SG, 6.12 NA, 5 UU, 6 GD1, 5 GA	Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃	[...]		183.5
Santag 7 186	xxxxxx	60 KS, 86 KD, 2 KDD, 2 DS, 21 [...], 576 I, 2.66+ IG, 90 [...], [...], 0.13+NA, 92 KG, 92 SSG, 20 SGK	Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{gar}	[...]		[...]

Abbreviations:

E: eša (a fine grade flour)

D: dabin (flour); DD: dug dida DU (pot normal instant beer); DS: dug dida saga₁₀ (pot good instant beer); DGL: dug gal (big pot); D1: dug dida 0.0.1 (10 liter-pot instant beer); D2: dug dida 0.0.2 (20 liter-pot instant beer); DS3: dug dida saga₁₀ 0.0.3 (30 liter-pot good instant beer); D3: dug dida 0.0.3 (30 liter-pot instant beer); DS2: dug dida saga₁₀ 0.0.2 (20 liter-pot good instant beer); DS15: dug dida saga₁₀ 0.0.1 5 (15 liter-pot good instant beer); DS05: dug dida saga₁₀ 0.0.0 5 (5 liter-pot good instant beer); DG3: dug 0.0.3 (30 liter-pot); DD3: dug dida DU 0.0.3 (30 liter-pot normal instant beer); DD2: dug dida DU 0.0.2 (20 liter-pot normal instant beer); DD1: dug dida DU 0.0.1 (10 liter-pot normal instant beer); DD15: dug dida DU 0.0.1 5 (15 liter-pot normal instant beer); DHD: tuḥ DU (normal bran)

GA: ^{ĝeš}asar₂ (poplar); GD: ^ggur-dub (basket); GD1: ^ggur-dub 0.1.0 (60 liter-basket); GG: gu₂-gi (gold); G: ga (milk); GM: ga-murub₄ (middle quality milk);

GAG: ga-gazi (stirred milk); GAM: ^wgamun₂ gaz (stirred cumin); GH: ĝeš-ḥum (bench)

H1: ^ghal 0.1.0 (60-liter pot)

I: inda₃ (breed); I3: i₃ (oil); ID: inda₃ DU (normal bread); IG: i₃-ĝeš (sesame oil); IGD: i₃-ĝeš du₁₀-ga (good sesame oil); IN: i₃-nun (butter); IND: i₃-nun du₁₀-ga (good butter)

KS: kaš (beer); KD: kaš du (normal beer); KS: kaš saga₁₀ (good beer); KU: kuš udu (leather of sheep); K: ku₆ (fish); KG: ^{ku}ku₂-zi (a kind of fish); KA: ^gkaskal (travel basket); KA1: ^gkaskal 0.1.0 (60 liter-travel basket); KDS: kaš dida saga₁₀ (good beer and breed), KDS2: kaš dida saga₁₀ 0.0.2 (20 liter good instant beer); KDS3: kaš dida saga₁₀ 0.0.3 (30 liter good instant beer); KDS15: kaš dida saga₁₀ 0.0.1 5 (15 liter good instant beer); KDD: kaš dida DU (normal instant beer); KDD3: kaš dida DU 0.0.3 (30 liter normal instant beer); KDD2: kaš dida DU 0.0.2 (20 liter normal instant beer); KDD15: kaš dida DU 0.0.1 5 (15 liter normal instant beer); KDD1: kaš dida DU 0.0.1 (10 liter normal instant beer)

N: naĝa (soda planet); NG: naĝa gum (soda planet); NA: naĝa gaz (stirred soda planet); NAS: niĝ₂-ar₃-ra saga₁₀ (good groats)

M: murub₄ (middle); MS: maš₂ (goat)

S: še (barley); SI: še iri (barley for the city); SE: šem (aromatic); SEG: šem saga₁₀ gaz (stirred good aromatic); SS: sa šum₂ (bundle onion); SSG: sa šum₂ gaz (stirred bundle onion); SGE: sa ge (bundle reed); SP: sa ^{geš}peš₃ tar (bundle severed tree); SG: šum₂ gaz (stirred onion); SGU: (igi-saĝ-)šum₂ gum; SGK : še ša₃-gal ^{anše}kunga₂ (fodder for equid); SL: še-lu₂ gaz (stirred coriander)

U: udu (sheep), UD: ud₅ (goat) ; UU: udu u₂ (grass-fed sheep); UN: udu niga (fattened sheep); UNB: udu niga bar-ĝal₂ (fattened sheep with fleece); UNS: udu niga bar-su-ga (fattened sheep without fleece); UUB: udu u₂ bar-ĝal₂ (grass-fed sheep with fleece); UUS: udu u₂ bar-su-ga (grass-fed sheep without fleece)

ZGS: zi₃-gu saga₁₀ (good flour); ZGD: zi₃-gu DU (normal flour); ZK: zi₃ kum (a type of flour); ZL: zu₂-lum (date); ZS: zi₃ sig₁₅ (good flour); ZZ: ziz₂ še (emmer barley)

Table 03: The income of raw material for guesthouses in Umma (p.22-23)

In addition to the barley used as raw foods, the guesthouse received other goods to maintain its own operation. Food materials, craft materials, and manufactured goods (in column “Goods”) were provided to make production by the regular food producer and craftsmen. The personnel of the road station were responsible for the income and sealed the tablet to confirm receipt of the goods (in column “kišeb₃/seal”).

Text	Date	Goods	Origin	kišeb ₃ / seal	recipient / conveyor	Place
Fish and Soda						
SAT 2 0091	SH 34/viii/-	5 ^{ku6} kuĝ ₂ -zi	Ur-ki-dagal		Enim-ge-na	
BPOA 6 1097	SH 46/-/-	420 ku ₆ šeĝ ₆ , 240 ^{ku6} kuĝ ₂ -zi, 120 naĝa si-e ₃	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂		Ĥu-wa-wa	
SAT 2 0471	-/i/-	0.2.0 ku ₆ saĝ-kur ₂ , 0.2.0 naĝa si-e ₃	Ur- ^d Kal-kal	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃	Ĥu-wa-wa	
Livestock and meat						
UTI 3 1846	ŠS 01/-/-	2 udu niga bar-ĝal ₂ , 1 udu niga bar su-ga, 12 udu u ₂ bar-ĝal ₂ , 28 udu u ₂ bar su-ga, 3 maš ₂	Ninta-ĝu ₁₀	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dumu A-ab-ba		
CST 783	ŠS 03/-/-	4 udu niga bar-ĝal ₂ , 4 udu niga bar su-ga, 16 udu u ₂ bar-ĝal ₂ , 23 udu u ₂ bar su-ga, 13 maš ₂	Ninta-ĝu ₁₀	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga		Anzagara
MVN 16 0606	ŠS 03/-/-	1 udu bar su-ga, 1 maš ₂	Ninta-ĝu ₁₀	Kur ₄ -za-an		
Onion						
BPOA 1 1044	ŠS 01/-/-	0.2.5 6 sila ₃ igi-saĝ šum ₂ -gaz, 90 kilib šum ₂ -gaz	Lugal-niĝ ₂ -lagar-e	Kur ₄ -za-an / Kur ₄ -za-an muĥaldim dumu Du-la-bi		
BM 113075	ŠS 03/-/-	190 kilib šum ₂ -gaz, 4 igi-saĝ šum ₂ -gaz	Lugal-niĝ ₂ -lagar-e	Kur ₄ -za-an / Kur ₄ -za-an muĥaldim dumu Du-la-bi		
Santag 6 340	IS 01/i-xii/-	0.1.3 igi-saĝ šum ₂ -gaz, 0.0.2 za ₃ -ĥi-li	ka-kuru ₁₃	Ĥu-wa-wa		
		0.2.1 5 sila ₃ šum ₂ -gaz, 30 kilib šum ₂ -gaz		Lu ₂ -diĝir-ra		
Seed						
Nisaba 11 10	AS 03/-/-	3 sila ₃ nuĝun za ₃ -ĥi-li, 2 sila ₃ še zi-bi ₂ -tum, 3 sila ₃ U ₂ .KUR		Ku ₃ -ga-ni		Apišal
Bran						
ArOr 62 240 I 869	AS 02/-/-	72040.67 sila ₃ tuĥ saga ₁₀ , 2950 sila ₃ tuĥ DU			Ur-E ₁₁ -e	Apišal
Textile						
BPOA 1 1673	AS 01/-/-	3 ma-na siki ud ₅ ša ₃ -tuku ₅	Ur-E ₁₁ -e			
BM 105488	AS 05/iv/-	3 ^{tu9} guz-za DU, niĝ-dara ₃ ĝar-ra-še	Ur-zu	Ur- ^d Šara ₂ / Ur- ^d Šara ₂ dub-sar dumu Lugal-ušur ₃		

Leather						
DoCu EPHE 226	SH 46/-/- to AS 01/-/-	4 kuš ^{ĝes} za-an-ka (SH 45), 5 kuš (SH 46), 5 kuš (SH 47), 5 kuš (SH 48), 5 kuš (AS 1)		Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{ĝar}		
MVN 16 1535	ŠS 02/ii/-	10 giĝ ₄ še-gin ₂ , 2 kuš, ĝeš-nu ₂	A-kal-la	Diĝir-ra dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ -ga		
Reed						
BPOA 6 0521	SH 39/-/-	2250 sa ge-zi	An-gu-gu	Kaš ₄ / En-kaš ₄ dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Ištaran		
Nik. 2 176	AS xx/x-xi/-	10 sa ge	mu-ku _x e ₂ -gal			
UTI 6 3823	ŠS 05/-/22	35 sa ge, ge En-gaba-ri ₆	Ses-kal-la	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -ga		
UTI 6 3814	ŠS 05/-/27	40 sa ge, ge še-ta sa ₁₀ -a	Ses-kal-la	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -ga		
TCS 1 351	-/-/-	30 sa ge		A-kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar ^{ĝar} šuš ₃		
Wood						
Nisaba 24 30	AS 09/-/-	20 gun ₂ ĝeš-gal ^{ĝes} ma-nu, 90 gun ₂ ^{ĝes} ma-nu, 8 gu ₂ pa-ku ₅		Lu ₂ -ge-na		
PDT 2 1346	ŠS 03/vi/-	145 gu ₂ siki ge, 10 gu ₂ ^{ĝes} asal ₂ , 10 gu ₂ ^{ĝes} ma-nu		[...] dub-sar dumu Ur-mes		
Vessel						
MVN 21 203	AS 07/-/-	120 dug niĝ ₂ 5 sila ₃		Na-ba-[sa ₆]		
BPOA 1 1076	ŠS 07/x/-	5 gur-tul ₂ , 1 ^{dug} ma-an-ḥara ₄ -ru-um	Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -i ₃ -zu	Ba-saga ₁₀ / Ba-sa ₆ -ga sagi dumu Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-tin-[mug]		Anzagara
Basket and Bag						
UTI 4 2677	AS 09/ii/-	14 ^{ge} kaskal EN 0.0.3-ta	Lu ₂ -Ib-gal	Ku ₃ -ga-ni / Ku ₃ -[ga-ni] dub-sar dumu Ur-[^d Sul-pa-e ₃]		
BPOA 6 1474	ŠS 01/viii/-	4 ^{kuš} a-ĝa ₂ -la ₂ , 3 ^{kuš} <du ₁₀ >-tan 2 sila ₃ -ta zi ₃ mun-gaz	A-kal-la	Ur- ^d Šara ₂ / Ur- ^d Šara ₂ dub-sar dumu Lu ₅ -lu ₅ -ni		
MVN 16 1537	ŠS 02/ix/-	1+ ^{ge} gur-dub 0.1.0-ta, 2 ^{ge} gur 0.1.0, 1 ^{ge} gur 0.0.3, 1 ^{ge} kaskal 0.0.1	Lu ₂ -Ib-gal	Ku ₃ -ga-ni / Ku ₃ -ga-ni dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃	Ur-ku-nun-na lu ₂ -[...]	
UTI 3 1715	ŠS 03/-/-	1 ^{ge} gur zi ₃ -da ka-tab-ba esir ₂ su-ba	A-gu	Lu ₂ -kal-la / Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃		
BPOA 6 0437	ŠS 04/iv/-	2 ^{ge} kaskal [0.0.1 5 sila ₃]-ta, 2 ^{ge} kaskal 0.0.1-ta, 3 ^{ge} kaskal 5 sila ₃ -ta	Lu ₂ -Ib-gal	Ku ₃ -ga-ni / Ku ₃ -ga-ni dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃		
RBC 00109	ŠS 04/-/-	4 ^{ge} buĝin esir ₂ su-ba 0.0.0 5 sila ₃ -ta	Lu ₂ -Ib-gal	Ku ₃ -ga-ni dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃		
	ŠS 05/-/-	4 ^{ge} buĝin esir ₂ su-ba 0.0.0 5 sila ₃ -ta				
Mat						

Aleppo 138	AS 04/iv/-	30 sa ^{ge} ge ₂ šer ₇ -um	Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃	Lu ₂ -ḫe ₂ -ḡal ₂ / Lugal-[...] dub-sar dumu Ur-[...]		
UTI 4 2815	ŠS 01/-/23	7 ^{ge} murux	A-gu	Ur- ^d Šara ₂ / Ur- ^d Šara ₂ dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ -lu-ni		
UTI 3 2214	ŠS 02/v/-	5 5/6 ma-na ša ₃ -tuku ₅ ḡeš-nu ₂ , kin til-la	Lu ₂ - ^d Naḡar-pa-e ₃	Diḡir-ra / Diḡir-ra dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ -ga		
Millstone equipped with miller						
UTI 4 2674	AS 07/-/-	1 HAR zi-bi ₂ šu si ₃ -ga	Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃	Igi-gun ₃ / Ur- ^[d] Ma ¹ -[mi] dumu ^[A₂] -[zi-da]		Anzagara

Table 04: The personnel of three guesthouses in Umma (p.19)

This table lists the specific textual sources (from Table 01 to Table 03) relevant to the provincial officials (in the left half of the table) and responsible officials (in the right half of the table) of three guesthouses in the province of Umma. In most cases, the road stations in Umma and Anzagara were supervised by Lukala, the son of Ur-E'e. Comparatively, Ur-E'e, Lu-Ḫaya, and Kugani took charge of the guesthouse in Apišal.

Location	Provincial officials	Date	Responsible officials	Date																							
Umma	Ur-Lisi, governor	AS 06/xiii/-: OrSP 47-49 360	Kurzan, cook, son of Dulabi	SH 44/-/-: Syracuse 426																							
		AS 07/iv/29: Hermitage 3 514		AS 04/ix/-: Nisaba 06 26																							
		AS 07/ix/29: OrSP 47-49 373		AS 04/-/-: CDLI P132097																							
		AS 07/xi/29: TJAMC IES 318		AS 06/xiii/-: OrSP 47-49 360																							
				AS 07/iv/29: Hermitage 3 514	AS 07/ix/29: OrSP 47-49 373	AS 07/xi/29: TJAMC IES 318	AS 08/i/-: BPOA 1 0688	AS 08/viii/-: AAICAB 1/3 Bod. S 230	AS 08/-/-: BCT 2 191	AS 08/-/-: Nisaba 33 0553	AS 09/-/-: UTI 5 3473	ŠS 01/-/-: BPOA 1 1044	ŠS 02/iv/30: MVN 04 173	ŠS 02/iv/30: CST 872	ŠS 02/viii/30: MVN 04 177	ŠS 02/ix/29: MVN 04 176	ŠS 02/i/- to ŠS 02/xii/-: AAICAB 1/4 Bod. S 481	ŠS 02/-/-: JCS 24 151 14	ŠS 02/-/-: BPOA 1 0564	ŠS 03/vi/29: OrNS 81 281 02	ŠS 03/vii/-: BRM 3 010	ŠS 03/xi/-: MVN 16 0779	ŠS 03/xii/30: BRM 3 005	ŠS 03/-/-: MVN 16 0606	ŠS 03/-/-: UTI 6 3681	ŠS 03/-/-: BM 113075	ŠS 03/i/- to ŠS 04/iii/-: BPOA 1 0417
				Lukala, scribe, son of Ur-E'e, equerry & Ur-Nungal, scribe, son of Ur-Šara, archivist	ŠS 02/iv/30: Nik. 2 281	ŠS 02/iv/30: MVN 04 173	ŠS 02/vi/30: CST 872	ŠS 02/viii/30: MVN 04 177	ŠS 02/ix/29: MVN 04 176	ŠS 03/vi/29: OrNS 81 281 02	ŠS 03/vii/-: BRM 3 010	ŠS 03/xii/30: BRM 3 005	ŠS 03/-/-: BM 115846	ŠS 04/iii/30: AR RIM 07 19 13	ŠS 04/x/30: BRM 3 012	ŠS 05/iii/30: UTI 6 3777	ŠS 06/iii/29: ASJ 03 191 6	ŠS 06/vii/29: BM 108545	ŠS 03/xi/-: MVN 16 0779	ŠS 03/-/-: UTI 6 3681							
						ŠS 03/xi/-: MVN 16 0779	ŠS 03/-/-: UTI 6 3681																				

	Ur-Nungal, scribe, son of Ur-Šara, archivist	ŠS 04/-/-: Nisaba 26 055		ŠS 04/-/-: Nisaba 26 055	
		ŠS 05/-/-: UTI 6 3519+3566		ŠS 06/vii/29: BM 108545	
				ŠS 07/iii/-: Ontario 2 014	
				ŠS 07/-/-: BCT 2 211	
		Šara-zame, the servant of (god) Šara, overseer of milling women	ŠS 04/x/30: BRM 3 012		
			ŠS 04/-/-: Nisaba 26 055		
			ŠS 05/iii/30: UTI 6 3777		
			ŠS 05/-/-: Ontario 2 133		
			ŠS 06/iii/29: ASJ 03 191 6		
			ŠS 06/-/-: Ontario 2 134		
Anzagara	Lukala. scribe, son of Ur-E’e, equerry	AS 07/i/-: Hermitage 3 512	Ur-Mami	SH 44/-/-: Syracuse 426	
				Igigunu, the cook	AS 04/ix/-: Nisaba 06 26
			AS 07/i/-: Hermitage 3 512		
			AS 07/vi/-: BPOA 1 0770		
			AS 07/vii/-: BPOA 1 0662		
			AS 07/ix/-: BPOA 1 1049		
		AS 07/-/-: UTI 4 2674			
		00/iii/28: Santag 7 187	Ara	00/iii/28: Santag 7 187	
				AS 07/xi/14: BRM 3 030	
				AS 07/xii/-: SAT 2 1015	
	AS 08/vii/30: BRM 3 003				
	Lukala, scribe, son of Ur-E’e, equerry & Ur-Nungal, scribe, son of Ur-Šara, archivist	AS 08/vii/30: BRM 3 003		AS 08/x/30: BRM 3 001	
				AS 08/-/-: BCT 2 191	
				ŠS 01/iii/-: BPOA 2 2082	
				ŠS 02/i/- to ŠS 02/xii/-: AAICAB 1/4 Bod. S 481	
				ŠS 01/-/-: UTI 3 1846	
		ŠS 02/vi/30: CST 871	ŠS 02/vi/30: CST 871		
		ŠS 03/ii/30: AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 02	ŠS 03/ii/30: AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 02		
		ŠS 03/iv/30: MVN 15 256	ŠS 03/iv/30: MVN 15 256		
	ŠS 04/xi/19: NABU 1989: 97 4		ŠS 04/xi/19: NABU 1989: 97 4		
			ŠS 04/-/-: Nisaba 26 055		

		ŠS 05/iii/29: BRM 3 007		ŠS 05/iii/29: BRM 3 007
		ŠS 05/viii/30: AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 04		ŠS 05/viii/30: AAICAB 1/4 TCICA 04
		ŠS 06/iii/29: BRM 3 025		ŠS 05/-/-: Ontario 2 133
		ŠS 06/vii/29: CHEU 099		ŠS 05/-/-: UTI 6 3519+3566
		ŠS 08/v/30: SET 185		ŠS 06/iii/29: BRM 3 025
				ŠS 06/vii/29: CHEU 099
				ŠS 08/v/30: SET 185
Apsal	Ur-E'e, equerry, son of Ur-niġar	SH 46/-/- to AS 01/-/-: DoCu EPHE 226	Kugani, scribe, son of Ur-Sulpa'e	SH 45/-/-: Aleppo 267
		SH 47/viii/15: YOS 04 189		
		SH 47/-/-: Nisaba 09 282		
		AS 01/-/-: BCT 2 050		
		AS 02/-/-: ArOr 62, 240 I 869		
		AS 02/-/-: BPOA 1 0364		AS 02/-/-: Nisaba 11 10
		AS 05/v/-: BM 123014		
		AS 05/vii/-: OrSP 47-49 341		
		AS 05/ix/-: Nebraska 43		
		AS 05/-/-: MVN 04 041		
		AS 07/-/-: AoF 43, p. 67 1		
		AS 08/ii/-: BRM 3 002		
		AS 08/iii/-: Contenau Umma 26		AS 09/ii/-: UTI 4 2677
		AS 08/vii/-: Nebraska 02		ŠS 02/i/- to ŠS 02/xii/-: AAICAB 1/4 Bod. S 481
		ŠS 02/i/-: Nisaba 33 0447		ŠS 02/i/-: Nisaba 33 0447
		ŠS 02/vi/-: OrSP 47-49 405		ŠS 02/vi/-: OrSP 47-49 405
		ŠS 02/viii/-: Nisaba 33 0507		ŠS 02/viii/-: Nisaba 33 0507
		ŠS 02/x/-: OrSP 47-49 407		ŠS 02/ix/-: MVN 16 1537
		ŠS 02/xii/-: YOS 18 058		ŠS 02/xii/-: YOS 18 058
		ŠS 04/vi/-: AR RIM 04 28		ŠS 04/iv/-: BPOA 6 0437
		ŠS 05/viii/-: MVN 15 096		ŠS 04/vi/-: AR RIM 04 28
		ŠS 09/viii/-: OrSP 47-49 457		ŠS 04/-/- to ŠS 05/-/-: RBC 00109
	Lu ₂ -Haya, scribe, son of Ur-E'e			ŠS 05/viii/-: MVN 15 096
				ŠS 09/viii/-: OrSP 47-49 457

Table 05: The income for the carriage house in Umma (p.23)

The goods received by the carriage house consisted mainly of fodder for equid and leather to construct. Many of the officials responsible for the handling also worked at the guesthouse (in columns “Recipient”, “Conveyor”, and “kišeb₃/seal”). The barley was mostly sourced from mills or warehouses, while the rest of the items came from the officials in charge of the relevant bureaus (in column “Origin”).

Text	Date	Goods	Origin	Recipient	Conveyor	kišeb ₃ / seal
fodder for equid and/or for personnel						
SAT 2 0248	SH 40/xii/-	1.0.0 še	Urdu	Puzur ₄ -i ₃ -li ₂		Puzur ₄ -i ₃ -li ₂ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅
Ontario 2 042	SH 45/v/-	1.1.3 še	Urdu	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-šubur		Lu ₂ -[...] urdu ₂ ^d Šara ₂
RBC 00379	SH 46/xii/-	1.2.3 še	e ₂ -HAR Urdu	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-šubur		Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-šubur šuš ₃ urdu ₂ ^d Šara ₂
MVN 15 200	SH 48/ix/-	1.0.0 še	Urdu	Igi- ^d Šara ₂		[...]
MVN 05 041	AS 05/-/-	18.0.0 še			A ₂ -ni-ta	
YOS 04 260	AS 09/xi/01	0.0.2 še	ka-kuru ₁₃		Igi- ^d Šara ₂	
		0.0.2 še			U ₂ -li	
		0.0.2 še			Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-šubur	
AAICAB 1/1, Ashm. 1911-169	ŠS 03/i/-	0.2.0 še			Igi- ^d Šara ₂	
RBC 03201	ŠS 04/i/-	3.0.0 še	e ₂ -HAR gibil ka-kuru ₁₃			U ₂ -li U ₂ -li urdu ₂ ^d Nin-lil ₂ -la ₂
BDTNS 167460	ŠS 04/ii/-	3.0.0 še	ki-su ₇ Gana ₂ - Ur-gu ka-kuru ₁₃			Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dumu Lu ₂ -[Šara]
SAT 3 1612	ŠS 05/iv/-	0.0.3 še	E ₂ -gal-e-si			Ad-da-kal-la Ad-da-kal-la giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ dumu Ur- ^d Nin-had
RBC 00129	ŠS 09/ii- to ŠS 09/xi/-	32.2.0 še	Gu-du-du			Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dumu Lu ₂ - ^d [Šara]
Nisaba 24 09	[ŠS 09/ii- to ŠS 09/xi/-]	32.2.0				[...]
		32.2.0				Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga
		32.2.0				Ur-mes
SAT 3 1981	IS 03/i/-	0.3.4 5 sila ₃ še	Gu-du-du	I ₃ -li-iš-ta-kal ₂		I ₃ -<li ₂ >-iš-ta-kal ₂ dumu Ur-du-nun-[na] šuš ₃ lugal
Nisaba 06 09	xxxxxx	2.24 še	kuru ₁₃			
source for carriage's building						
SAT 2 0299	SH 42/i- xiii/-	[x] kuš gud, 15 kuš udu, 3 sa gud	Lu ₂ -kal-la			
Nik. 2 202	AS 01/-/-	22 gu ₂ pa-ku ₅ ^{ḡeš} asal		Igi-gunu ₃		Ur- ^d [...] dumu Da-[...]

Bulla							
BM 105713	AS 07/-/-	1 kuš gud, 2 kuš maš ₂ , 7 kuš udu					
BRM 3 051 Bulla	ŠS 02/-/-	1 2/3 giĝ ₄ gud, 10 giĝ ₄ udu, 4 sa gud, 1 ma-na še-gin ₃	[...]			Ur-E ₁₁ -e	Ur-E ₁₁ -e dub-sar dumu Ur-niĝar
BRM 3 049 Bulla Apišal	ŠS 03/-/-	2 1/3 giĝ ₄ gud u ₂ -hab ₂ , 4 sa gud, 1 ma-na še-gin ₂ , 12 kuš udu a i ₃ -ri-na gu ₇ -a, 4 ĝuruš u ₄ 1-še ₃	A-kal-la lu ₂ -[x]		Za ₃ -ga-ni	Lu ₂ - ^d Ha-ia ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Ha-ia ₃ dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃
UTI 5 3426	ŠS 04/vii/-	1/2 kuš gud, 1 kuš udu, 1/2 kuš maš ₂	A-kal-la			[Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga]	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dub-[sar] dumu [Ur-ni]ĝar
Nisaba 09 363	ŠS 09/ii/-	20 ^{ĝeš} kab ₂ -kul, 2/3 kuš gud, 3 kuš maš ₂ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 7 ĝuruš u ₄ 1-še ₃					
SAT 3 1903	ŠS 09/iv/-	1 kuš gud, 2 kuš maš ₂ , 1 kuš udu	A-kal-la ašgab			Ĥu-wa-wa	Lu ₂ -Ib-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^{ĝeš} ĝepar gudu ₄ ^d Inana
BPOA 6 0126	ŠS 09/vii/-	1 kuš gud mu 1, 3 kuš udu, 1 ma-na <še-gin ₃ >	A-kal-la			Ĥu-wa-wa	
SAT 3 1898	ŠS 09/xiii/-	1 kuš gud, 2 kuš maš ₂ , 1 kuš udu, 10 giĝ ₄ sa	A-kal-la			Ĥu-wa-wa	Lu ₂ -Ib-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^{ĝeš} ĝepar gudu ₄ ^d Inana
BPOA 1 0804	ŠS 09/-/-	1 kuš gud, 10 kuš udu, 5 ĝuruš u ₄ 1-še ₃	A-kal-la			Lu ₂ - ^d Ha-ia ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Ha-ia ₃ dub-sar dumu Ur-E ₁₁ -e šuš ₃
Nisaba 09 338	IS 01/iii/-	10 ^{ĝeš} kab ₂ -kul, 1/2 kuš gud, 2 kuš maš ₂ , 2/3 sila ₃ i ₃					
livestock							
MVN 16 0619	AS 08/-/-	2 udu bar-su-ga	Ninta-ĝu ₁₀			Kur ₄ -za-an	
MVN 16 0932	AS 08/-/-	1 udu niga bar-ĝal ₂ , 33 udu bar-ĝal ₂ , 1	Ninta-ĝu ₁₀			A-ra ₂	

		sil ₄ bar-ĝal ₂ , 3 udu bar-su-ga, 1 maš ₂					
BIN 5 199	AS 09/-/-	1 maš ₂	Ninta-ĝu ₁₀			Kur ₄ -za-an	
UTI 3 1740	ŠS 04/-/-	6 udu niga bar-ĝal ₂ , 6 udu niga bar su- ga, 11 udu u ₂ bar- ĝal ₂ , 37 udu u ₂ bar su-ga, 11 maš ₂	Ninta-ĝu ₁₀			Ur- ^d Nun-gal	Ur- ^d Nun-gal dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Šara ₂ bešeĝ-dub-ba-ka
BPOA 6 0282	ŠS 07/ix/-	1 maš ₂	A-lu ₅ -lu ₅			Ba-saga ₁₀	Ba-sa ₆ -ga sagi dumu Lu ₂ - ^d Nin- mug-ga
container							
BPOA 2 2118	ŠS 01/-/-	104 ^{ĝe} gur-dub EN 0.1.0-ta, 5 ^{ĝe} kaskal EN 0.1.0-ta, zi ₃ kaš ₄ - ne u ₃ zi ₃ didli ba- an-si	A-gu			AŠ-a	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ - ^d Šara ₂
Hirose 385	ŠS 04/xii/-	4 ^{ĝe} gur	A-gu			Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ - ^d Šara ₂ saĝ-du ₅
SAT 3 1539	ŠS 04/xii/-	5 ^{ĝe} gur-dub	A-gu			Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ - ^d Šara ₂ saĝ-du ₅

Table 06: The number of passengers in guesthouses of Umma (p.26, 30)

This table shows the fluctuation of guests' number in guesthouses of Umma. The data in this table has been extracted from documents listed in Table 02, which entirely preserved the date and location's place. BRM 3 030 indicated that 101 passengers had received foods from guesthouse in Anzagara in the first half of AS 07/xi, and I calculate the guests' number of the whole month is 202. Besides, Nik. 2 281 and MVN 04 173 recorded the expenditure from the same guesthouse in the same month of ŠS 02, but the guests' number of them was not the same. In this case, only the number of more guests has been counted. Lastly, the guests' number from CST 871 (Anzagara, ŠS 02/vi/30) and ASJ 03 191 6 (Umma, ŠS 06/iii/29) was not the integer, which imply the existence of half provision for the junior or senior guests.

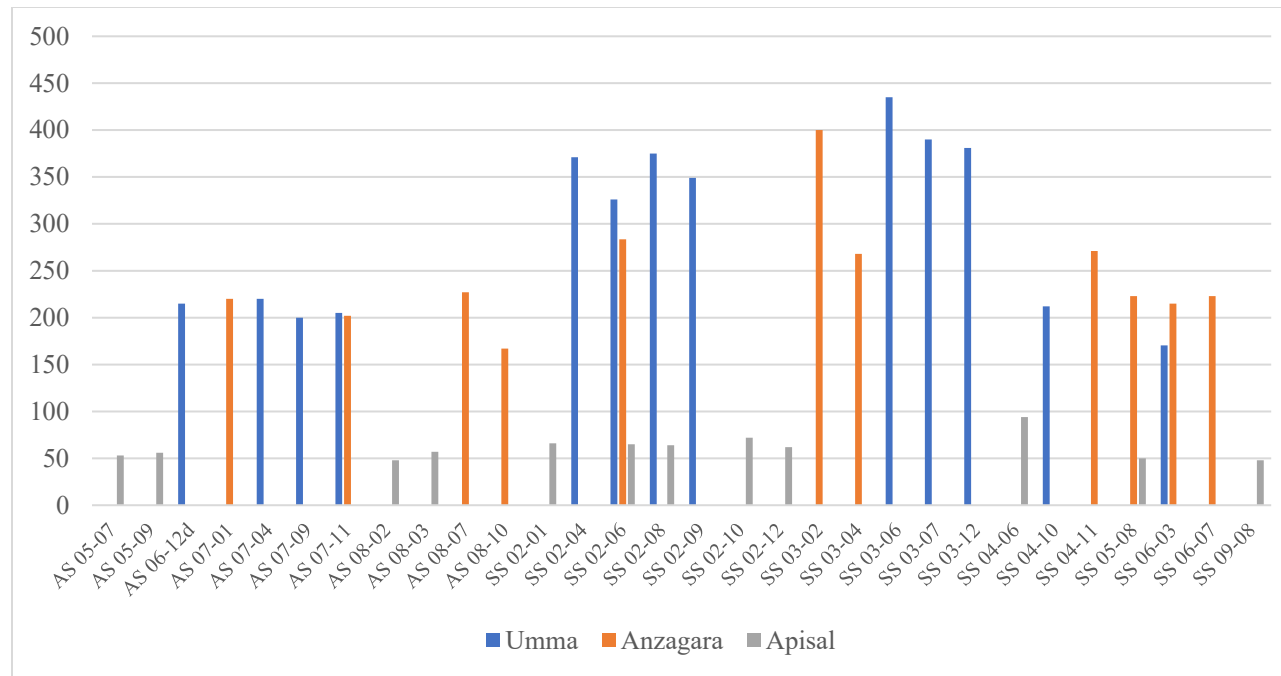


Table 07: The number of messenger texts from the guesthouse in Apišal (p.27-29)

This table lists the whole published messenger texts from the guesthouse in Apišal and arranged according to the date from AS 05 to IS 02. Based on the hypothesis that each messenger texts summarized the foods expenditure on one day, the number of messenger texts could indicate number of days within one month, which provide the available data. Except the beginning phase in the period of Amar-Suena, this institution greeted messengers before or after their gaba-mission nearly every day. Although Pomponio (2018, 10) has pointed out that the texts without year names presented a similar structure to the dossier date from AS 05 to AS 07, the data of Table 07 doesn't involve these documents that lack date.

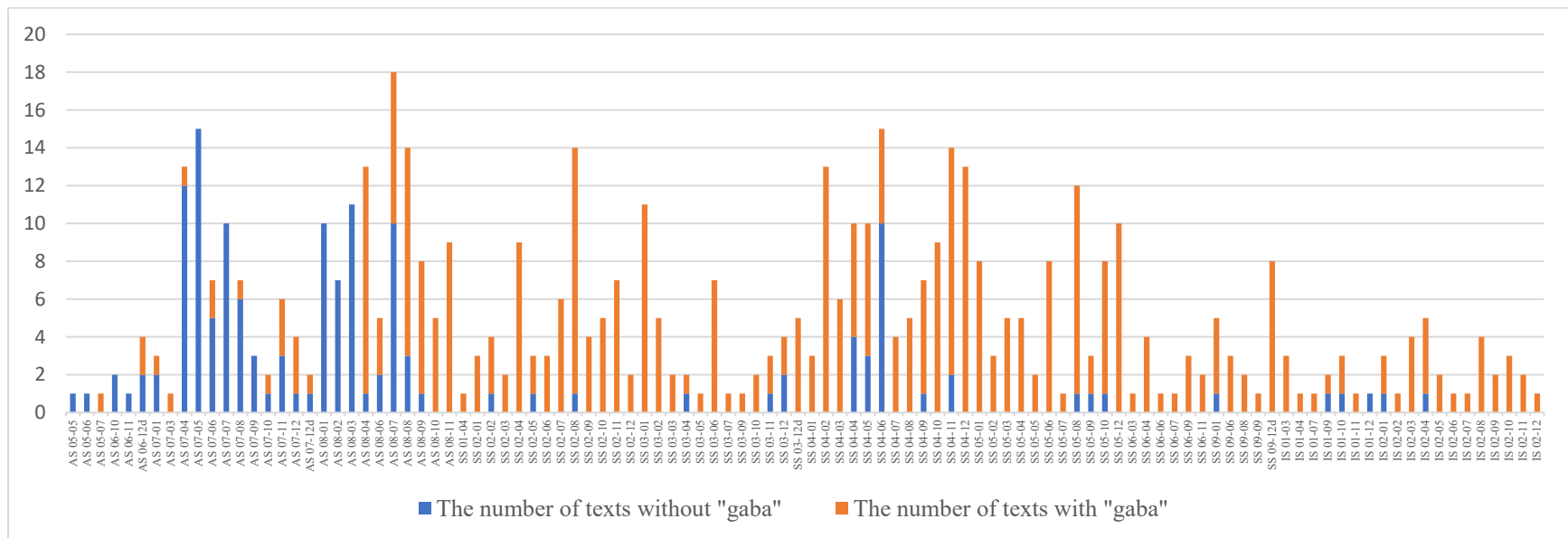


Table 08: Passengers and their provisions in the guesthouse of Apišal in AS 08/vii (p.28)

This table lists the whole published messenger texts of the guesthouse of Apišal in AS 08/vii. It shows that most passengers at the guesthouse of Apišal in AS 08/vii were not the messengers on “gaba”-mission, and the documents did not mention the title or errands of these messengers (in column “Guest”). Hence, it is also difficult to establish the relevancy between the provision and messengers’ titles. The data in column “Goods” is written as the abbreviation based on the grouping by Pomponio (2018).

Group G 1: 1 dida 5 sila ₃ kaš 1/30 (gur) inda ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa 3 ku ₆ 3 sa šum ₂ Group G 2: 1 dida 3 sila ₃ kaš 1/30 (gur) inda ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa 3 ku ₆ 3 sa šum ₂ Group G 3: 5 sila ₃ kaš 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa 1 ku ₆ 1 sa šum ₂ Group G 4: 5 sila ₃ kaš 3 sila ₃ inda ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa 1 ku ₆ 1 sa šum ₂ Group G 5: 3 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa 1 ku ₆ 1 sa šum ₂			
Text	Date	Goods	Guest
UTI 5 3278	AS 08/vii/02	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur-niĝar ^{gar}
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Da-da-a
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Adad gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 309	AS 08/vii/05	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nam-ḫa-ni
		G4	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen
		G4	^d Nanna-kam
Nisaba 03-1 029	AS 08/vii/06	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Ir ₃ -ra-ba-ni
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ḫi-lum
		G4	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂
MVN 16 0614	AS 08/vii/08	G4	Kur-bi-la
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Illum-ba-ni
		G4	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂
UTI 5 3197	AS 08/vii/09	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-ḫu-ma
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Illum-ra-bi
		G4	A-bu-ni
MVN 15 174	AS 08/vii/12	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^{es} Har-na-i ₃ -sa ₆
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	E ₂ -mul
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Gu-da-a-a
Nisaba 01 297	AS 08/vii/13	G2	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
		G1	E-su ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂
		0.0.2 <inda ₃ >	ša ₃ -gal kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a ĝiri ₃ E ₂ -su ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂
UTI 3 2158	AS 08/vii/14	G4	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna
		G4	Šu- ^d Suen gaba-ta
		G4	Ma ₂ -gur ₈ -re
Nisaba 03-1 034	AS 08/vii/16	G4	En-u ₂ -mi-li ₂
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂
Princeton 2 209	AS 08/vii/17	G4	La-ni-mu
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ša-al-maḫ
		0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.5 inda ₃ , 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	ša ₃ -gal kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a ĝiri ₃ Ša-al-maḫ
Nisaba 03-1 007	AS 08/vii/18	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lugal-mas-su ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G4	Du ₁₀ -ga-mu
MVN 16 0659	AS 08/vii/22	G2	Illum-ba-ni
		G2	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂
Nisaba 01 307	AS 08/vii/24	G4	I-di ₃ - ^d Šamaš
		G4	Ur-sa ₆ -ga
UTI 3 2032	AS 08/vii/25	G4	Ha-la-mu gaba-ta

		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂
		G4	Ba-ba-a
UTI 5 3207	AS 08/vii/25	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 5 ku ₆ , 5 sa šum ₂	Pu ₃ - ^d Si ₄ -u ₂ -da gaba-ta
		2 kaš-dida 0.0.3, 0.1.0 dabin, 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš, 1 maš ₂	ša ₃ -gal kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a ĝiri ₃ Pu ₃ - ^d Si ₄ -u ₂ -da
MVN 15 117	AS 08/vii/26	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 2 ku ₆ , 2 sa šum ₂	Ur- ^d Nanna dumu sugal ₇ -maḥ
		3 dida 0.0.2, 0.1.4 inda ₃ , 1 udu, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	sa ₂ -du ₁₁ kaš ₄ -e-ne ĝiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nanna dumu sugal ₇ -maḥ
MVN 16 0702	AS 08/vii/27	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Nin-šubur
		G1	Ur-saĝ-ku ₅ gaba-aš
		0.0.2 inda ₃	ša ₃ -gal kaš ₄ -e-ne gaba-aš bala-a ĝiri ₃ Ur-saĝ-ku ₅
Nisaba 03-1 202	AS 08/vii/28	G2	Ilum-ba-ni gaba-aš
		G4	Kur-bi-la-ak
		G5	Šu- ^d Šamaš

Table 09: The number of guests in the guesthouse of Apišal based on published messenger texts (p.29)

Table 07 and Table 09 indicate that the travelers to Elam tend to travel individually, but the people who do not travel tend to travel in groups. Therefore, there are more texts concerning “gaba-aš” and “gaba-ta” mission, but fewer people were involved.

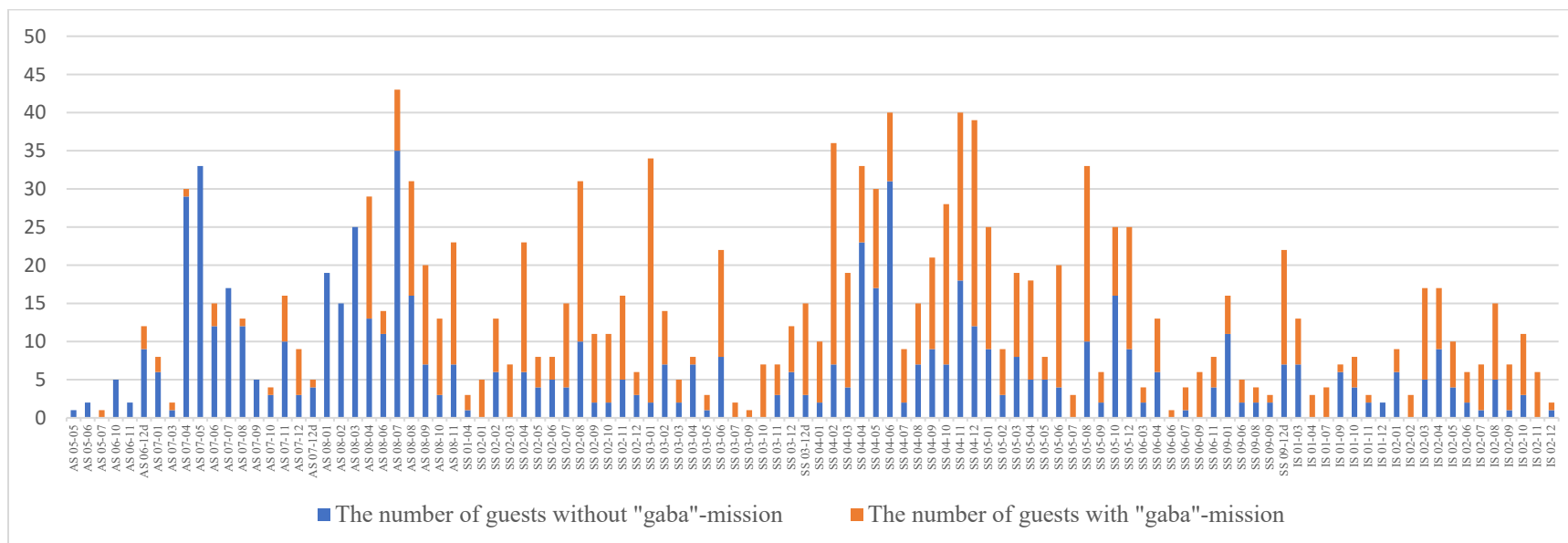


Table 10: Expenditure for the messenger on “gaba”-mission at the guesthouse of Apišal (p.29)

This table lists the entry of messengers on “gaba”-mission in messenger texts. The data in column “Goods” is written as the abbreviation based on the grouping by Pomponio (2018). The first and second levels of provision (G1, G2 or H1, H2) were given to messengers for their departure of the “gaba”-mission, while the last two levels of provisions (G4, G5 or H4, H5) were given to those who arrived. The messengers with the title “sugal₇” could receive more provisions in most cases, while the lower entries of foods were mostly distributed to the normal guests (in column “Guest”). This table doesn’t include documents without the exact date.

Text	Date	Goods	Guest
Torino 2 413	AS 05/vii/12	G1 (with 2/30 (gur) ninda instead of 1/30 (gur) ninda)	A-ḫu-du ₁₀ gaba-aš
MVN 04 225	AS 06/xiii/11	G1	I-di ₃ - ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
		G2	Kur-bi-la-ak gaba-aš
MVN 04 229	AS 06/xiii/14	G2	Lugal-an-ne ₂ gaba-aš
Princeton 2 394	AS 07/i/04	G1	Bur-Ma-ma gaba-aš
		G2	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
BIN 5 299	AS 07/iii/04	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Bur-Ma-ma gaba-aš
Syracuse 407	AS 07/iv/06	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Kur-bi-la-ak gaba-aš
Princeton 2 398	AS 07/vi/12	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar ₂ -ri-lum gaba-aš
AnOr 01 106	AS 07/vi/18	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I-šar-be-li ₂ gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-ru-um-ba-ni gaba-aš
UTI 3 1875	AS 07/viii/08	G1	Ilum-ba-ni gaba-aš
UTI 5 3313	AS 07/x/13	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
UTI 5 3322	AS 07/xi/11	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Iš ₄ -tar ₂ gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Nisaba gaba-aš
AnOr 01 113	AS 07/xi/14	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nita-kala-ga sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G1	Ba-a-a-mu gaba-aš
AnOr 01 114	AS 07/xi/17	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lugal-an-ne ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Su ₁₁ -ga-li sugal ₇ gaba-aš
AnOr 01 117	AS 07/xii/13	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		G2	Nu-ḫi-lum gaba-aš
		G2	Bur-Ma-ma gaba-aš
Princeton 2 478	AS 07/xii/16	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ḫa-la-mu gaba-aš
		G2	Na-bi ₂ - ^d Suen gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 211	AS 07/xii/24	G4	^d Adad-ba-ni gaba-ta
MVN 04 234	AS 07/xiii/02	G2	Igi-mu gaba-aš
UTI 5 3326	AS 07/xx/10+	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nin-gal gaba-aš
		G1	Lu ₂ -i ₃ -zu gaba-aš
MVN 16 0603	AS 08/iv/03	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-gu-a gaba-aš
		G1	Bad ₃ -uru-na gaba-aš
UTI 3 2185	AS 08/iv/05	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Ir ₃ -ra-ba-ni gaba-aš
		G4	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-ta
UTI 5 3198	AS 08/iv/08	G4	I-šar-li ₂ -si gaba-ta
UTI 5 3291	AS 08/iv/09	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 221	AS 08/iv/10	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ gaba-aš
		G2	A-bu-ni gaba-aš
MVN 14 0574	AS 08/iv/11	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-bu-du ₁₀ gaba-aš
UTI 5 3294	AS 08/iv/12	G1	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
UTI 3 2006	AS 08/iv/14	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I-bi ₂ - ^d Suen gaba-aš
UTI 3 1987	AS 08/iv/16	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
AnOr 01 133	AS 08/iv/18	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Da-da-a gaba-ta

Nisaba 03-1 053	AS 08/iv/19	G2	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 207	AS 08/iv/24	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Nanna-kam gaba-aš
		G1	Šu- ^d Ma-mi gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 308	AS 08/vi/01	G1	Šu- ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
MVN 14 0243	AS 08/vi/08	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
MVN 16 0914	AS 08/vi/18	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ilum-dan gaba-ta
UTI 5 3278	AS 08/vii/02	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 297	AS 08/vii/13	G2	Šu-En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
UTI 3 2158	AS 08/vii/14	G4	Šu- ^d Suen gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 007	AS 08/vii/18	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lugal-mas-su ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
UTI 3 2032	AS 08/vii/25	G4	Ḫa-la-mu gaba-ta
UTI 5 3207	AS 08/vii/25	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 5 ku ₆ , 5 sa šum ₂	Pu ₃ - ^d Si ₄ -u ₂ -da gaba-ta
MVN 16 0702	AS 08/vii/27	G1	Ur-saĝ-ku ₅ gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 202	AS 08/vii/28	G2	Ilum-ba-ni gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 300	AS 08/viii/01	G1	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
CST 845	AS 08/viii/03	G1	I-di ₃ -Šamaš gaba-aš
UTI 3 2116	AS 08/viii/12	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ -Eridu ^{ki} gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 073	AS 08/viii/14	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Kas ₃ -pu-ša gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 074	AS 08/viii/15+	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ilum-ba-ni gaba-aš
		G4	I-di ₃ -Šamaš gaba-ta
UTI 5 3290	AS 08/viii/16	G4	Ur-sa ₆ -ga gaba-ta
		G5	Ilum-ra-bi ₂ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 004	AS 08/viii/17	G1	Ur-Pa ₄ -gara ₂ gaba-aš
		G1	Nu-ḫi-lum gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 305	AS 08/viii/19	G4	Ba-a-a gaba-ta
UTI 3 2008	AS 08/viii/23	G4	Uĝ-ga ₆ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 052	AS 08/viii/24	G1	Ur- ^d Adad gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 298	AS 08/ix/03	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ - ^d Ḫa-ia ₃ gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ša-ša-lum gaba-aš
UTI 5 3248	AS 08/ix/04	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	En-ki-ib-ki gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Kas ₃ -pu-ša gaba-aš
JCS 40 237 4	AS 08/ix/10	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Kur-bi-la-ak gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur-Ma-mi sugal ₇ gaba-aš
CST 852	AS 08/ix/13	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Ir ₃ -ra sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 068	AS 08/ix/17	G5	A-ḫu-ni gaba-ta
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UTI 3 1998	AS 08/ix/21	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		G2	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} sugal ₇ gaba-aš
OrSP 47-49 381	AS 08/ix/22	G4	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma gaba-ta
		G4	Ra-ši gaba-ta
AnOr 01 137	AS 08/x/06	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Nin-mug-ga sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G5	Za-a-na-ti gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 070	AS 08/x/11	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Nisaba gaba-aš
		G2	Kas ₃ -pu-ša
Nisaba 03-1 027	AS 08/x/13	G1	Ḫa-la-mu gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 045	AS 08/x/16	G2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Saĝ-ni-la-ad gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d En-ki gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	U ₂ -tul ₂ - ^d En-ki gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 036	AS 08/x/19	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma gaba-aš
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nam-ša ₃ -ni-u ₃ gaba-ta

UTI 3 2062	AS 08/xi/01	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Adad sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} gaba-aš
MVN 14 0573	AS 08/xi/02	G2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-ru-um-ba-ni gaba-aš
		G5	Šu- ^d Nu-muš-da gaba-ta
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nam-ḥa-ni sugal ₇ gaba-aš
RBC 02600	AS 08/xi/04	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma gaba-aš
		[G4]	A-gu-a gaba-[ta]
AnOr 01 140	AS 08/xi/05	G2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ gaba-aš
UTI 3 1859	AS 08/xi/08	G5	Nu-ḥi-lum gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 184	AS 08/xi/09	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 047	AS 08/xi/14	G5	A-ḥu-šu-ni gaba-ta
MVN 14 0592	As 08/xi/24	G2	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen gaba-aš
		G5	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} gaba-ta
Nisaba 16 012	AS 08/xi/27	G5	Da-da gaba-ta
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Niĝ ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-ta
UTI 3 2177	ŠS 01/iv/02	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ - ^d Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Ur- ^d Nin-mug-ga gaba-aš
OrSP 18 pl. 08 25	ŠS 02/i/06	G1	Ur-sa ₆ -ga gaba-ta
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lugal-an-ne ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Aleppo 023	ŠS 02/i/10	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^{ges} Har-na-i ₃ -sa ₆ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
CDLI P142034	ŠS 02/i/20	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Šamaš-a ₂ -mu sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G4	A-bu-ni sugal ₇ gaba-ta
MVN 14 0196	ŠS 02/ii/04	G2	^d Sul-ge-sa-du gaba-[aš]
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G2	[...]-aš
		G4	Ur- ^d Nanše sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Aleppo 024	ŠS 02/ii/07	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ba-[...] sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G4	Turam-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-ta
CDLI P330585	ŠS 02/ii/12	G5	^d Nanna-dalla gaba-ta
BCT 2 064	ŠS 02/iii/16	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	La-ša-num ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Illum-ra-bi ₂ gaba-aš
		G2	I-di ₃ -lum gaba-aš
		G4	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} sugal ₇ gaba-ta
OrSP 18 pl. 11 30	ŠS 02/iii/25	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	An-na-ḥi-li-bi sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	A ₂ -nin-ĝa ₂ -ta gaba-aš
		G2	Lal ₃ -mu gaba-aš
SET 214	ŠS 02/iv/03	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Da-a-a sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	La-la-a gaba-aš
		G4	Ta-ab- ^d Sul-ge sugal ₇ gaba-ta
MVN 01 148	ŠS 02/iv/04	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	E ₃ -lu-ra-bi ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G5	A-bi-ṭa-ab gaba-ta
SET 219	ŠS 02/iv/06	G5	A-ḥu-ni gaba-ta
		G4	A-gu-a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P330447	ŠS 02/iv/12	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Adad-ni-ad sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	I-mi- ^d Adad gaba-aš
CDLI P102800	ŠS 02/iv/15	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Ku-li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G5	Lu ₂ -ša-lim gaba-ta
		G5	En-mes-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-ta
CDLI P330512	ŠS 02/iv/16	G2	Šar-ru-um-ba-ni gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Nanna-i ₃ -sa ₆ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
BCT 2 065	ŠS 02/iv/22	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-bu-ni sugal ₇ gaba-ta
SET 216	ŠS 02/iv/24	G2	I ₃ -li ₂ -dan gaba-aš

		G2	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} gaba-aš
RBC 00235	ŠS 02/v/09	G5	Puzur ₄ - ^d Šamaš gaba-ta
OrSP 21 88 IB 181	ŠS 02/v/19	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-[...] sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
		G2 (without dida)	A-gu-a gaba-ta
OrSP 26 66 IB 206	ŠS 02/vi/20	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	A-ḥu-ni gaba-aš
Aleppo 026	ŠS 02/vi/22	G5	Ur- ^d Inana gaba-ta
SET 218	ŠS 02/vi/27	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ - ^d Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G5	A-aḥ-zu gaba-ta
Aleppo 028	ŠS 02/vii/17	G4	[...] gaba-[ta]
CDLI P330569	ŠS 02/vii/19	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
MVN 02 373	ŠS 02/vii/21	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ḥa-la-mu sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G5	U-bar gaba-ta
		G5	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Šamaš gaba-ta
Aleppo 029	ŠS 02/vii/29	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-bu-ni sugal ₇ [gaba-aš]
		G2	[...] gaba-ta
CDLI P330477	ŠS 02/vii/xx	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[...] sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G5	Lu ₂ -nin-ĝa ₂ gaba-ta
Aleppo 027	ŠS 02/vii/xx	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G4	Ġiri ₃ -ni-i ₃ -sa ₆ -ga sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P332412	ŠS 02/viii/01	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Sul-ge-da-an sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G5	A-ḥu-du ₁₀ gaba-ta
Aleppo 030	ŠS 02/viii/02	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
CDLI P330436	ŠS 02/viii/04	G5	U-bar gaba-ta
CDLI P332413	ŠS 02/viii/07	G2	Ša-al-maḥ gaba-aš
Aleppo 031	ŠS 02/viii/08	G4	A-ḥu-ma sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P330552	ŠS 02/viii/17	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Sul-ge-iri sugal ₇ [gaba-ta]
Aleppo 032	ŠS 02/viii/18	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P330579	ŠS 02/viii/23	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Du ₁₀ -ga-mu sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Ra-ši gaba-aš
		G2	[...] gaba-aš
Aleppo 036	ŠS 02/viii/24	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Niĝ ₂ -Ba'u (sugal ₇)
Aleppo 033	ŠS 02/viii/25	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-Ma-ma sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G4	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
OLP 04 17-70 no. 72	ŠS 02/viii/26	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Enim-[...gaba]-ta
		G2	Lugal-an-dul ₃ gaba-aš
		G5	A-bu-ni gaba-ta
Aleppo 034	ŠS 02/viii/27	G5	Ba-a-a gaba-ta
		G5	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} gaba-ta
CDLI P330570	ŠS 02/viii/xx	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[... Eš]-tar sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G5	En-um-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-ta
Aleppo 035	ŠS 02/ix/05	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	U-bar sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G5	Na-bi ₂ - ^d Suen gaba-ta
MVN 02 375	ŠS 02/ix/09	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Adad gaba-aš
SET 207	ŠS 02/ix/11	G1	Šu- ^d Adad gaba-aš
		G2	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Adad gaba-aš
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[...] gaba-ta
MVN 01 152	ŠS 02/ix/25	G2	Bi ₂ -la-la gaba-aš
		G2	Da-da-ni gaba-aš
CDLI P342003	ŠS 02/x/06	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ -nin-ĝa ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Šu- ^d Adad gaba-aš

CDLI P112493	ŠS 02/x/15	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Za-ri ₂ -iq sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P330430	ŠS 02/x/19	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Za-ri ₂ -iq sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G5	Kal-la gaba-ta
CDLI P330435	ŠS 02/x/21	G2	NE.NE-a gaba-aš
		G2	[...] gaba-aš
RBC 03052	ŠS 02/x/22	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Adad sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	A-gu-a gaba-aš
Aleppo 037	ŠS 02/xi/05	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G1	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 302	ŠS 02/xi/08	G2	[...] gaba-aš
		G5	Ur- ^d Suen gaba-ta
CDLI P120676	ŠS 02/xi/17+	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-[ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂] sugal ₇ gaba-ta
OLP 04 17-70 no. 75	ŠS 02/xi/20	G2	[...] gaba-aš
		G2	Ur-zu gaba-aš
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-gu-uh gaba-ta
SAKF 062	ŠS 02/xi/22	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-[aš]
Aleppo 038	ŠS 02/xi/23	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Du ₁₀ -ga-mu sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P330431	ŠS 02/xi/24	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[...]Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-ta
MVN 04 159	ŠS 02/xii/11	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Gar ₇ -du ₂ -i ₃ -sa ₆ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G5	I ₃ -li ₂ -dan gaba-ta
MVN 01 155	ŠS 02/xii/22	G5	Ur- ^d Nin-pirig gaba-ta
AnOr 01 173	ŠS 03/i/01	G2	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		G2	Šu-zu gaba-aš
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ša-al-maḥ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UTI 3 2140	ŠS 03/i/06	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ gaba-aš
UTI 6 3539	ŠS 03/i/09	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ḫi-lum sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G5	[...] gaba-ta
MVN 16 0944	ŠS 03/i/12	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-tu sugal ₇ gaba-ta
MVN 16 0609	ŠS 03/i/13	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-gu-a sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Ur-pa ₄ -gara ₂ gaba-aš
UTI 3 1888	ŠS 03/i/14	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I ₃ -li ₂ -dan sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	Kal-la gaba-aš
MVN 16 0610	ŠS 03/i/17	G2	Kur ₈ -da-num ₂ gaba-aš
		G2	Bi ₂ -šum ₂ , gaba-aš
		G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	La-ša-num ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
UTI 5 3279	ŠS 03/i/20	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ - ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G2	I ₃ -ku ₈ -Mi-šar gaba-aš
		G5	An-na-ḫi-li-bi gaba-ta
MVN 16 0602	ŠS 03/i/21	G4	^d Sul-ge-iri-mu sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 015	ŠS 03/i/26	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Enim- ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UTI 5 3236	ŠS 03/i/30	G3 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Enim- ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P112330	ŠS 03/ii/02	G2	Ḫe ₂ -DU.DU, gaba-aš
MVN 13 334	ŠS 03/ii/04	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur-niḡar ^{gar} sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P273413	ŠS 03/ii/07	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-gu- ^l a ^l sugal ₇ gaba-aš
UTI 6 3730	ŠS 03/ii/26	G4	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G4	Ur- ^d Lamma sugal ₇ gaba-ta
MVN 16 0930	ŠS 03/ii/27	G4	A-kal-la sugal ₇ gaba-ta
AnOr 01 175	ŠS 03/iii/04	G4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		G5	Kur-bi-la-ak gaba-ta
UTI 6 3537	ŠS 03/iii/xx	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[...] gaba-aš

UTI 5 3264	ŠS 03/iv/12	G1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
UTI 3 2118	ŠS 03/v/xx	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ur ₂ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	Lu ₂ -[... gaba]-ta
Nisaba 01 299	ŠS 03/vi/01	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Niĝ ₂ -kal-la gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
UTI 3 2044	ŠS 03/vi/08	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	U-bar gaba-aš
UTI 3 1990	ŠS 03/vi/11	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[... gaba]-ta
		H2	[...] gaba-aš
UTI 3 2040	ŠS 03/vi/17	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nam-ḥa-ni sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	HA sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-zu gaba-[aš]
Princeton 2 179	ŠS 03/vi/22	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A ₂ -pi ₅ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	A-ḥu-ba-qar gaba-[...]
UTI 3 2152	ŠS 03/vi/23	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I ₃ -li ₂ -dan sugal ₇ gaba-[ta]
SET 215	ŠS 03/vi/26	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I-di ₃ - ^d Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Illum-gara ₂ -ad gaba-aš
		H2	A-da-lal ₃ gaba-aš
UTI 3 2031	ŠS 03/vii/01	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Suḥuš-GI sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	Ba-ba-ti sugal ₇ [gaba]-ta
UTI 3 2270	ŠS 03/ix/04	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Enim- ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
AnOr 01 182	ŠS 03/x/15	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[...]-mu sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Gu-du-du gaba-aš
		H5	Lu ₂ -ša-lim gaba-ata
UTI 3 2015	ŠS 03/x/xx	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-rum-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	A-ḥa-ni-šu gaba-aš
		H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Sul-ge-ša-lim sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	E-tur-gen ₇ gaba-aš
UTI 5 3317	ŠS 03/xi/24	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	Lugal-an-ne ₂ gaba-[ta]
AnOr 01 183	ŠS 03/xi/xx	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Nu-muš-da sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	A-tu gaba-ta
UTI 5 3211	ŠS 03/xii/09	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Iš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Ĝar ₇ -du ₂ -i ₃ -sa ₆ gaba-aš
		H5	[...] gaba-ta
AnOr 01 185	ŠS 03/xii/14	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-[...]-aš
		H2	Lu ₂ - ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
		H5	A-mur- ^d Su[en g]aba-ta
AnOr 01 186	ŠS 03/xiii/07	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu- ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
UTI 3 1867	ŠS 03/xiii/14	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	An-na-ḥi-li-bi gaba-ta
MVN 14 0251	ŠS 03/xiii/17	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ba-a-a sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
UTI 3 2157	ŠS 03/xiii/23	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	A-bu-ni gaba-aš
		H2	I ₃ -ba-um gaba-aš
UTI 5 3280	ŠS 03/xiii/26	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[Puzur ₄]-Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Kur-bi-la-ak gaba-aš
		H4	Enim- ^d Nanna [sugal ₇] gaba-aš
AnOr 01 170	ŠS 03/xx/21	H5	Enim- ^d Utu gaba-ta
		H4	Du ₁₀ -ga-mu sugal ₇ gaba-ta
AnOr 01 194	ŠS 04/i/09	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Da-a-a gaba-aš

		H5	Lu ₂ -[...] gaba-[ta]
UTI 5 3295	ŠS 04/i/20	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-bu-ni sugal gaba-ta
		H5	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 072	ŠS 04/i/xx	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[...] gaba-aš
		H2	Niĝ ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Ur- ^d Nanna gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 012	ŠS 04/ii/01	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -a-bi ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-[aš]
		H2	Ilum-dan gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 009	ŠS 04/ii/03	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ĥu-da sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	Šu- ^d Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 117	ŠS 02/ii/04	H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-ku ₈ -ub gaba-aš
		H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-pi ₅ -li ₂ -a sugal ₇ gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 301	ŠS 04/ii/06	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ša ₃ -ku ₃ -ge sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P107407	ŠS 04/ii/08	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku-li sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	Kal-la-mu sugal ₇ gabna-ta
Nisaba 03-1 167	ŠS 04/ii/09	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	U-bar sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Ĥa-la-ša gaba-aš
		H2	A-kal-la gaba-aš
JSOR 14 50 67	ŠS 04/ii/13	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Nanna-i ₃ -sa ₆ gaba-aš
		H4	Niĝ ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-ta
CDLI P387671	ŠS 04/ii/14	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Du-ga sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 010	ŠS 04/ii/16	H5	^d Nanna-kam gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 147	ŠS 04/ii/17	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Lu ₂ -ša-lim gaba-aš
		H2	A-ĥu-ni gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 060	ŠS 04/ii/19	H2	A-bu-ni gaba-aš
		H2	I ₃ -kal-la gaba-aš
		H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Sul-ge-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 216	ŠS 04/ii/20	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₈ -da-num ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Bu ₃ -u ₂ -la gaba-ta
MVN 14 0266	ŠS 04/ii/xx	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Sul-ge-ša-lim sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
UTI 3 1994	ŠS 04/iii/02	H2	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ennum-ili sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 066	ŠS 04/iii/03	H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ĝiri ₃ -ni-i ₃ -sa ₆ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
MVN 14 0276	ŠS 04/iii/13	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Lu ₂ - ^d Utu gaba-aš
		H4	Nam-ĥa-ni sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UTI 5 3184	ŠS 04/iii/19	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-ru-um-dan sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	^d Sul-ge-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H4	Gu-ru-ri-a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
AnOr 01 195	ŠS 04/iii/22	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Suen sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Ur- ^d Nin-pirig gaba-aš
		H2	Enim- ^d Utu gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 140	ŠS 04/iii/24	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ - ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	Niĝ ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CHEU 071	ŠS 04/iv/07	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Li-bur-be-li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la gaba-aš
UTI 3 2136	ŠS 04/iv/11	H3 (only kaš, inda ₃)	[...] -gaš

		H2	Bur-Ma-ma gaba-aš
		H2 (only dida, i ₃ , nağa)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ gaba-aš
UTI 3 2176	ŠS 04/iv/25	H2	Eš ₄ -tar ₂ -ilum [gaba]-aš
MVN 14 0272	ŠS 04/iv/30	H2	Kal-la-mu gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 124	ŠS 04/v/03	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	U ₂ -ša ₃ -gi ₄ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	A-mur- ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
UMTBM 3 87	ŠS 04/v/06	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Da-a-a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UTI 5 3226	ŠS 04/v/11	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Adad-ba-ni gaba-aš
		H5	Šar-ru-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
MVN 16 0703	ŠS 04//v/16	H5 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I-šar ₃ -i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Ir ₃ -ra-nu-ur gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 148	ŠS 04/v/20	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ep-qu ₂ -ša gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 005	ŠS 04/v/20	H2	Lu ₂ -ša-lim gaba-aš
		H2	Niĝ ₂ -kal-la gaba-aš
UTI 5 3191	ŠS 04/v/23	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Ma-mi-tum gaba-aš sugal ₇
SET 217	ŠS 04/vi/02	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Bur-Ma-ma gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ gaba-aš
AnOr 01 201	ŠS 04/vi/12	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Adad-ba-ni gaba-aš
MVN 14 0237	ŠS 04/vi/15	H2	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Bur-Ma-ma gaba-aš
CST 840	ŠS 04/vi/20	H1	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
		H2	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 304	ŠS 04/vi/23	H4	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H2	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
YOS 15 123	ŠS 04/vii/20	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	La-te-ni-še ₃ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 16 004	ŠS 04/vii/24	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Lamma sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Puzur ₄ -Ma-a[m ₃] gaba-aš
AnOr 01 203	ŠS 04/vii/28	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	En-um-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ha-la-ša sugal ₇ gaba-aš
UMTBM 3 17	ŠS 04/vii/30	H2	Šar-ru-um-ba-ni gaba-aš
AnOr 01 205	ŠS 04/viii/01	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-ku ₈ -ub gaba-aš
Nisaba 16 240	ŠS 04/viii/03	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Du ₁₀ -ga sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Ur- ^d Nanše gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 213	ŠS 04/viii/19	H5	Niĝ ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-ta
Nisaba 01 315	ŠS 04/viii/21	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lugal-An-ne ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 059	ŠS 04/viii/26	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lugal-an-ne ₂ -si sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H4	Na-bi ₂ -zu sugal ₇ gaba-ta
RA 08 157 AO 5650	ŠS 04/ix/02	H4	Du ₁₀ -ga sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	Ba-a-a sugal ₇ -ta
Nisaba 03-1 030	ŠS 04/ix/07	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Nanše sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Ilum-ba-ni gaba-aš
		H4	R[a]-ši sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CST 841	ŠS 04/ix/21	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ses-a-ni sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Lu ₂ -[gu] ¹ -la gaba-aš
		H2	Hu-ba-a gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 032	ŠS 04/ix/24	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	A- ^h u-ni gaba-aš
MVN 16 0939	ŠS 04/ix/27	H5	Šar-ru-da-an gaba-ta
MVN 14 0250	ŠS 04/ix/28	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Iškur sugal ₇ gaba-ta

Nisaba 03-1 042	ŠS 04/x/01	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 063	ŠS 04/x/02	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-ḫu-ni sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Re-ši-lu-um gaba-ta
UTI 4 2582	ŠS 04/x/12	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ -a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Kas ₃ -pu-ša gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 150	ŠS 04/x/12	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ġiri ₃ -ni-i ₃ -sa ₆ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Ur- ^d Nanše gaba-aš
		H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 077	ŠS 04/x/16	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 069	ŠS 04/x/17	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	An-na-ḫi-li-bi sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H1	Šu-Ma-ma gaba-aš
		H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I ₃ -kal-la sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 080	ŠS 04/x/19	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	An-na-ḫi-li sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-Eš ₄ -tar ₂
MVN 16 0920	ŠS 04/x/22	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H4	Šu- ^d Nisaba sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H2	Šu-ma-li ₂ -ik sugal ₇ gaba-aš
MVN 14 0545	ŠS 04/x/26	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H4	Šu- ^d Adad sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H2	Lugal-a ₂ -zi-da gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 064	ŠS 04/xi/04	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
AnOr 01 208	ŠS 04/xi/08	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ḫi-lum sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-zu gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 046	ŠS 04/xi/12	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 16 015	ŠS 04/xi/14	H5	Kur-bi-la-ak gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 008	ŠS 04/xi/16	H5	Niġ ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-ta
		H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Suen sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 037	ŠS 04/xi/17	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	ġ ^{es} U ₂ -ga gaba-aš
		H4	Ġiri ₃ -ni-i ₃ -sa ₆ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UMTBM 3 18	ŠS 04/xi/19	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Gu-da-a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
OrSP 47-49 425	ŠS 04/xi/19	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-ḫu-ni sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Kal-la-mu gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 026	ŠS 04/xi/20	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-Ma-ma gaba-aš
		H2	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 205	ŠS 04/xi/24	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-Ma-ma gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur-niġar ^{gar} gaba-aš
CDLI P130420	ŠS 04/xi/25	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Ba-ba-a gaba-aš
		H5	Za-ri ₂ -iq gaba-ta
OrSP 47-49 426	ŠS 04/xi/29	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I ₃ -li ₂ -dan sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 01 028	ŠS 04/xii/03	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	^d Šu- ^d Suen-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-ta
Nisaba 27 165	ŠS 04/xii/07	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-mur-zu sugal ₇ gaba-<aš>
		H1	Ur- ^d En-ki sugal ₇ gaba-<aš>
		H5	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UMTBM 3 25	ŠS 04/xii/10	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Nanše sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	Lu ₂ -uš-ge-na sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	An-na-ḫi-li sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 013	ŠS 04/xii/11	H5	Puzur ₄ -a-bi ₂ gaba-ta
AnOr 01 209	ŠS 04/xii/12	H2	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen gaba-aš

		H2	Šar-ru-um-ba-ni gaba-aš
UTI 3 2043	ŠS 04/xii/15	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Nanna-ḫi-li sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H1	^d Utu-mu sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna gaba-ta
AnOr 01 210	ŠS 04/xii/16	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	E-zu-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Nam-ḫa-ni gaba-aš
AnOr 01 211	ŠS 04/xii/20	H5	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ gaba-ta
Nisaba 16 119	ŠS 04/xii/23	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nam-ḫa-ni sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Ḫu-ḫu-ni gaba-ta
Hirose 382	ŠS 04/xii/24	H5	A ₂ -pi ₅ -li ₂ gaba-ta
		H5	^d Nanna-kam gaba-ta
AnOr 01 212	ŠS 04/xii/25	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	La-a-a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UTI 5 3260	ŠS 04/xii/29	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Da-da sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 031	ŠS 04/xii/30	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ur ₂ -zu gaba-[aš]
		H2	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Za-ri ₂ -iq gaba-aš
UTI 5 3283	ŠS 05/i/02	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H4	Šu- ^d Adad sugal ₇ gaba-ta
MVN 21 382	ŠS 05/i/05	H3	Pa ₄ -pa ₄ -a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
OrSP 47-49 430	ŠS 05/i/07	H1	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-ku ₈ -ub gaba-aš
		H2	Kal-la-mu gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 019	ŠS 05/i/10	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ba-sa ₆ -ga sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Ilum-ba-ni gaba-ta
		H4	Niĝ ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga gaba-ta
CHEU 095	ŠS 05/i/14	H2	Ku ₂ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
		H2	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 047	ŠS 05/i/21	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I ₃ -li ₂ -dan
Princeton 2 463	ŠS 05/i/26	H2	Kur-bi-la-ak gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 083	ŠS 05/i/29	H5	Šu- ^d Šamaš gaba-ta
		H5	Šu- ^d Adad gaba-ta
Nisaba 27 236	ŠS 05/ii/07	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I-di ₃ - ^d Adad sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	I ₃ -li ₂ -sa-tu gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 028	ŠS 05/ii/12	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	SI.A-a sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	Šu-E ₂ -a gaba-ta
AnOr 01 215	ŠS 05/ii/27	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ - ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Ba-a-a gaba-ta
Nisaba 27 007	ŠS 05/iii/01	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ - ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H1	Šu- ^d Nin-šubur sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UTI 5 3363	ŠS 05/iii/04	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur-[...] gaba-aš
		H2	Ši-il- ^d Adad gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 115	ŠS 05/iii/06	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-ne-tum sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H4	Lu ₂ -Ša-lim sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 146	ŠS 05/iii/10	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Niĝ ₂ -mu-me-ša sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Ep-qu ₂ -ša gaba-aš
		H5	[...]-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-ta
Nisaba 01 098	ŠS 05/iii/11	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
		H5	Lu ₂ - ^d Suen sugal ₇ gaba-aš
CST 842	ŠS 05/iv/06	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H1	Šu-ka ₃ -ab-ta ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna gaba-ta

Nisaba 03-1 218	ŠS 05/iv/14	H2	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} gaba-aš
		H2	Tu-ra-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 16 082	ŠS 05/iv/15	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Ur- ^d Lamma gaba-aš
		H5	Ur-diĝir-ra gaba-ta
BPOA 2 2310	ŠS 05/iv/21	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	Lugal-an-ne ₂ gaba-ta
Nisaba 16 122	ŠS 05/iv/29	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ba-ba-a sugal ₇ gaba-[aš]
		H4	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	^d Sul-ge-da-an-ka gaba-ta
Nisaba 27 177	ŠS 05/v/18	H5	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ gaba-ta
Nisaba 16 054	ŠS 05/v/25	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A ₂ -pi ₅ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	Urdu- ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
Nisaba 16 209	ŠS 05/vi/03	H5	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 014	ŠS 05/vi/04	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Da-a-a gaba-aš
AnOr 01 217	ŠS 05/vi/11	H2	Šu- ^d Adad gaba-aš
		H2	Puzur ₄ - ^d Eš ₄ -tar ₂ gaba-aš
UTI 3 2059	ŠS 05/vi/15	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Illum-ba-ni sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Puzur ₄ - ^d Šamaš gaba-aš
		H5	Lugal-an-ne ₂ gaba-ta
AnOr 01 218	ŠS 05/vi/16	H5	Šu- ^d Nin-šubur gaba-ta
		H5	Tu-ri-ri gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 079	ŠS 05/vi/17	H2	Puzur ₄ -Ĥa-ia ₃ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-Ma-am ₃ gaba-aš
UTI 5 3233	ŠS 05/vi/20	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Nanna [sugal ₇] gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[La-a sugal ₇] gaba-aš
CST 856	ŠS 05/vi/22	H4	Ša ₃ -mu sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	Kas ₃ -pu-ša sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 123	ŠS 05/vii/12	H2	Ša-al-maḥ gaba-aš
		H2	A-ḥu-ni gaba-aš
		H2	A-gu-a gaba-aš
MVN 21 386	ŠS 05/viii/01	H4	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Ša-lim gaba-ta
UMTBM 3 88	ŠS 05/viii/02	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Gu-ga-a-a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Lu ₂ - ^d Utu gaba-ta
Nisaba 01 100	ŠS 05/viii/04	H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Gu-ra-ti-i ₃ -li gaba-aš
		H2	I-di ₃ - ^d Suen gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 046	ŠS 05/viii/05	H2	^d Sul-ge-ra gaba-aš
		H2	Ur- ^d Suen gaba-aš
		H5	Gu-da-a-a gaba-ta
Nisaba 16 014	ŠS 05/viii/08	H3	ĝeš ^š Har-na-i ₃ -sa ₆ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Šu- ^d Adad gaba-ta
RA 19 192 01	ŠS 05/viii/10	H2	Šar-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Nu-ur ₂ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 118	ŠS 05/viii/10	H2	In-zu gaba-aš
		H2	Ši-tum ₃ - ^d Adad gaba-aš
RBC 03048	ŠS 05/viii/11	H5	Ḥu-u ₃ -<lum>-ma gaba-ta
Princeton 2 427	ŠS 05/viii/14	H2	Ba-a-a gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₃ -a gaba-aš
		H2	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 16 183	ŠS 05/viii/15	H5	Lugal-an-dul ₃ gaba-ta

		H5	Šu-Ma-ma gaba-ta
MVN 16 0921	ŠS 05/viii/24	H4	Ra-ši sugal ₇ gaba-ta
AnOr 01 221	ŠS 05/ix/10	H2	I-di ₃ - ^d Suen gaba-aš
		H2	Ša-al-maḥ gaba-aš
		H2	Lugal-an-du ₃ gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 182	ŠS 05/ix/19	H2	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 165	ŠS 05/x/07	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu- ^d Nisaba gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 045	ŠS 05/x/08	H5	Ba-a-a gaba-ta
UMTBM 3 14	ŠS 05/x/15	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-ḥu-ni sugal ₇ gaba-aš
UTI 5 3237	ŠS 05/x/24	H2	Ku ₃ - ^d Šara ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 078	ŠS 05/x/26	H4	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CST 843	ŠS 05/x/27	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I-pa ₂ -li ₂ -is sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H1	I ₃ -li ₂ -sa-tu sugal ₇ gaba-aš
Nisaba 27 171	ŠS 05/x/29	H5	Ur-kun gaba-ta
CDLI P248762	ŠS 05/xii/02	H4	Šu- ^d Adad sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	^d Ir ₃ -ra-nu-ib gaba-ta
AnOr 01 222	ŠS 05/xii/03	H5	Nam-ḥa-ni gaba-ta
MVN 14 0543	ŠS 05/xii/05	H2	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Sa-a-num ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 01 270	ŠS 05/xii/07	H4	Ur- ^d Nin-pirig sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Šu- ^d Nin-šubur gaba-ta
CST 855	ŠS 05/xii/09	H4	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 043	ŠS 05/xii/12	H4	A-da-lal ₃ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H4	Ḥu-ba sugal ₇ gaba-ta
AnOr 01 223	ŠS 05/xii/13	H2	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Suen gaba-aš
		H2	A-ḥu-ni gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ -a gaba-aš
AnOr 01 224	ŠS 05/xii/18	H4	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
AnOr 01 225	ŠS 05/xii/20	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	NE.NE-a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 27 168	ŠS 05/xii/21	H4	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Nisaba 16 011	ŠS 05/xx/08	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ḥu-un-ba sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	I-tar ₂ -ra-qi ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 125	ŠS 05/xx/24	H5	Puzur ₄ - ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-ta
UTI 3 2259	ŠS 05/xx/25	H1	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen gaba-[aš]
UTI 5 3288	ŠS 06/iii/01	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ĝiri ₃ -GIN ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
OrSP 47-49 440	ŠS 06/iv/01	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-da-lal ₃ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Lugal-ku ₃ -zu gaba-aš
UTI 5 3312	ŠS 06/iv/03	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Suen sugal ₇ gaba-ta
CDLI P424391	ŠS 06/iv/17	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ba-a-a-ti sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	[...]-ta
CDLI P330652	ŠS 06/iv/18	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Sul-ge sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H4	Šar-ru-dan sugal ₇ gaba-ta
OrSP 47-49 443	ŠS 06/vi/13	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	En-um-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
OrSP 47-49 445	ŠS 06/vii/16	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ -Urim ₅ -ma ^{ki} sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} gaba-aš
		H4	Šar-ru-ba-ni sugal gaba-ta
ASJ 09 240 16	ŠS 06/ix/08	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Ba-lba-a? ^l gaba-aš
		H2	Ḥa-la-ša gaba-aš
CDLI P142780	ŠS 06/ix/11	H2	Puzur ₄ - ^d Utu gaba-aš
		H2	A-gu-a gaba-aš

AnOr 01 229	ŠS 06/ix/16	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[...] gaba-ta
MVN 21 397	ŠS 06/xi/17	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šar-rum-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu- ^d Nin-šubur gaba-aš
		H5	Šu- ^d Šamaš
CDLI P248761	ŠS 06/xi/20	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I-di ₃ -ilum sugal ₇ gaba-ta
JCS 54 10 71	ŠS 08/xx/xx	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ilum-ba-ni sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H4	^d Utu-pa ₃ -da sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	[...] -ta
Nisaba 03-1 223	ŠS 09/i/10	H1	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ [gaba-aš]
Nisaba 16 010	ŠS 09/i/11	H4	Ur-Ma-mi sugal ₇ gaba-ta
UTBM 3 27	ŠS 09/i/15	H2	Lu ₂ -bala-sa-ga gaba-aš
Nisaba 03-1 191	ŠS 09/i/29	H1	[...] sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H5	[... gaba]-ta
Hirose 390	ŠS 09/vi/02	H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
CDLI P136127	ŠS 09/vi/04	H3	[...-Eš ₄ -]tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
AAS 033	ŠS 09/vi/-	H5 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-ḥu-ni sugal ₇ gaba-ta
MVN 13 333	ŠS 09/viii/18	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-[...] sugal ₇ gaba-[ta]
Nisaba 01 294	ŠS 09/viii/22	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₃ - ^d Nannna sugal ₇ gaba-ta
MVN 18 305	ŠS 09/ix/22	H5	Bu ₃ -zu ₂ gaba-ta
MVN 04 224	ŠS 09/xiii/01	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-[ta]
		H5	U ₂ -da-ur ₄ -ra gaba-ta
MVN 04 200	ŠS 09/xiii/07	H2	Urdu- ^d Nanna gaba-aš
		H2	Puzur ₄ -i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
MVN 04 197	ŠS 09/xiii/15	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ba-a-a sugal ₇ gaba-ta
Aleppo 039	ŠS 09/xiii/16	H2	[...] - ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
Hirose 392	ŠS 09/xiii/18	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ sugal gaba-ta
Nisaba 01 306	ŠS 09/xiii/19	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I ₃ -li ₂ -dan sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	[Nu]-u ₃ - ^d Adad gaba-ta
Nisaba 01 293	ŠS 09/xiii/22	H2	A-bi ₂ -du ₁₀ gaba-aš
		H2	Šar-ru-um-ba-ni gaba-[aš]
		H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-ḥu-šu-ni sugal ₇ gaba-ta
RA 49 90 23	ŠS 09/xiii/27	H1	[...] sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
CDLI P342014	ŠS xx/ii/16	H2	Šar-ru-um-ba-ni gaba-aš
		H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	I ₃ -li ₂ -[...] gaba-ta
Nik. 2 362	IS 01/iii/01	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu-Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-[ta]
Nisaba 16 009	IS 01/iii/09	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	E-zu-ga-ba-al sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	Šu- ^d Ir ₃ -ra gaba-aš
Nik. 2 352	IS 01/iii/26	H5	Ba-an-du-du gaba-ta
		H4	A-ḥu-šu-ni gaba-ta
		H5	Šu-Ma-ma gaba-ta
MVN 20 150	IS 01/iv/08	H1 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ -[^d N]anna sugal ₇ gaba-aš
		H2	[Šu- ^d Ma-mi]-tum gaba-aš
		H4	[Šu- ^d Nisaba] gaba-ta
Nisaba 27 033	IS 01/vii/08	H2	E-zu-mi-šar gaba-aš
		H2	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H5	Kal-lu-mu gaba-ta
		H5	Šu-zu gaba-ta
Hirose 394	IS 01/ix/23	H5	A-da-lal ₃ gaba-ta
Santag 6 335	IS 01/x/03	H5 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Š[u- ^d Nin]-šubur gaba-[ta]
		H5	[Ur]-Sul-pa-e ₃ gaba-[ta]
MVN 13 345	IS 01/x/13	H1	Šu- ^d Ma-mi-tum gaba-aš

		H2	Niĝ ₂ -diĝir-ra gaba-aš
BPOA 1 1364	IS 02/i/05	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna gaba-aš
		H5	Ga-la-ab-e ₂ -a gaba-ta
SACT 2 302	IS 02/i/12	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Adad-ba-ni gaba-aš
CTMMA 1 45	IS 02/ii/16	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ep-qu ₂ -ša gaba-aš
		H2	Ša-al-maḥ gaba-aš
		H5	En-um-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-ta
SACT 2 303	IS 02/iii/02	H5 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Šamaš gaba-ta
		H5	Šu-ga-bu-um gaba-[ta]
UMTBM 3 97	IS 02/iii/04	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Na-ra-am-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H5	Ga-la-a-a gaba-ta
		H5	Ur-saga ₁₀ gaba-ta
Nisaba 03-1 122	IS 02/iii/15	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Kur-a-a gaba-aš
		H5	Šu-Da-da gaba-ta
		H5	Za-ri ₂ -iq gaba-ta
BCT 2 066	IS 02/iv/13	H5 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ku ₅ -ku ₅ -da gaba-[ta]
Nisaba 03-1 033	IS 02/iv/24	H5 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A[...] sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Illum-ba-ni gaba-ta
		H5	Šu- ^d Ir ₃ -ra gaba-ta
Nisaba 27 002	IS 02/iv/28	H5 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Utu-sipa gaba-ta
UMTBM 3 96	IS 02/iv/29	H5 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	E-su-ur-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇ gaba-ta
		H5	Šu- ^d Nisaba gaba-ta
		H5	Na-an-na-ri gaba-ta
BPOA 1 0975	IS 02/v/08	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Sul-ge-pa-li gaba-aš
		H2	NE.NE-a gaba-aš
		H2	Ur-saga ₁₀ gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ur- ^d Lamma gaba-aš
CST 854	IS 02/v/09	H5	Ba-a-a gaba-ta
		H2	I-šar-sipa gaba-aš
Nisaba 31-2 097	IS 02/vi/21	H5	Da-an-ga-da gaba-[ta]
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Iš-ḫa-ra gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-šubur gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	La-qi ₃ -pu-um gaba-aš
BPOA 1 0430	IS 02/vii/20	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-ḫa-ni-šu gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma gaba-aš
		H2	I ₇ -pa-e ₃ gaba-aš
		H5	Lu ₂ -kal-la gaba-ta
		H5	Ur- ^d Iškur gaba-ta
		H5	Lu ₂ - ^d Da-mu gaba-ta
CST 844	IS 02/viii/03	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} gaba-aš
		H5(with kaš saga ₁₀)	[...] gaba-ta
Nebraska 27	IS 02/viii/09	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-ta
		H2	Min-kam- ^d Utu gaba-aš
		H5	Šu-Ma-ma gaba-ta
UMTBM 3 98	IS 02/viii/20	H4 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Niĝ ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga gaba-ta
		H5	Ur- ^d Lamma gaba-ta
CDLI P234983	IS 02/viii/30	H[1/2] (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d Sul-ge-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[...] gaba-aš
MVN 15 167	IS 02/ix/06	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ḫu-ru gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-ḫa-ni-šu gaba-aš
		H2	En-um-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
SACT 2 304	IS 02/ix/25	H2	Ur- ^d Lamma gaba-aš

		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Kal-la-mu gaba-aš
		H5	Ḫa-ma-ti gaba-ta
SACT 2 305	IS 02/x/04	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H5 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ba-a-a gaba-ta
SACT 306	IS 02/x/12	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	^d <Utu>-bar-ra gaba-aš
		H5	Lu ₂ -kal-la gaba-ta
MVN 15 251	IS 02/x/16	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -[x] gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	A-ḫi-ba gaba-aš
		H2	Ur- ^d Lamma gaba-aš
		H5	Lu ₂ - ^{ḡeš} gigir gaba-ta
MVN 21 401	IS 02/xi/04	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Ba-ga gaba-[aš]
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Kur-bi-la-ak gaba-aš
		H2	Šu- ^d Adad gaba-ta
Nisaba 01 292	IS 02/xi/22	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[^l Hu]-da-mu gaba-aš
		H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	Šu- ^d Suen-i ₃ -li ₂ gaba-aš
		H2	Ba-a-a gaba-aš
CDLI P120672	IS 02/xii/21	H2 (with kaš saga ₁₀)	[^l Ur]- ^{ḡeš} gigir gaba-aš

Table 11: Provision for group guests at the guesthouse of Apišal (p.29)

In general, the group guests at the guesthouse of Apišal were the follower of messengers on “gaba-mission”. They could only receive their provision from their chief (in column “Conveyor”), even though these goods were worse than the lowest level of the normal messengers’ foods (in column “Goods”). This table could also support the trend that the travelers were usually followed by anonymous group guests. This table doesn’t include documents without the exact date.

Text	Date	Goods	Group Guests	Conveyor
RBC 00043	AS 05/v/17	2 dug dida 0.0.3, 0.1.0 inda ₃ lugal, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	kaš ₄ -e-ne	Kur-bi-la-ak
AnOr 01 094	AS 07/i/11	3 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.1.2 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	kaš ₄ -e-ne	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Suen
AnOr 01 111	AS 07/iv/02	2 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.2.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	lu ₂ al-dab ₅ -ne	Urdu- ^d Nanna dumu lugal
AuOr 31 233 6	AS 07/iv/04	0.0.5 inda ₃ , 0.0.3 kaš du, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	kaš ₄ -e-ne	Ur- ^d Nanna
AnOr 01 099	AS 07/iv/05	0.0.4 inda ₃	simug-e-ne	Niĝ ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂
Syracuse 407	AS 07/iv/06	0.0.3 inda ₃ , 0.0.3 kaš du	tibira-e-ne	Kur-bi-la-ak
Nisaba 01 314	AS 07/v/20	0.0.3 inda ₃	si ₁₂ -a-ne	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna
UTI 5 3325	AS 07/v/24	0.1.0 inda ₃ lugal, 0.1.0 kaš du lugal, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	kaš ₄ -<e-ne>	Urdu- ^d Nanna
AnOr 01 105	AS 07/v/26	1.0.3 inda ₃ , 4 dug dida 0.0.3, 4 dug dida 0.0.2	kaš ₄ -e-ne	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna dumu lugal
AnOr 01 103	AS 07/v/-	0.2.0 inda ₃ lugal, 4 dug dida 0.0.2, 3 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš, 1 ud ₅	kaš ₄ -e-ne	La-a-a šagana
Princeton 2 407	AS 07/vi/06	2 dug dida 0.0.3, 0.1.0 inda ₃ lugal, 0.1.0 i ₃ -ĝeš	dub-sar u ₃ šidim-e-ne gaba-aš bala-a	Šu- ^d Šamaš
Princeton 2 398	AS 07/vi/12	0.0.3 inda ₃	kaš ₄ -e-ne	Šar ₂ -ri-lum
AnOr 01 106	AS 07/vi/18	0.0.2 inda ₃	simug-e-ne	Šar-ru-um-ba-ni
Nisaba 03-1 090	AS 07/vii/07	0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	A-bi ₂ -a
UTI 5 3331	AS 07/vii/09	1 kaš-dida 0.0.2, 0.0.4 inda ₃ , 10 ku ₆ , 10 sa šum ₂	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇
RA 98 07 09	AS 07/vii/15	0.0.3 inda ₃ , 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta ba-a	Kal-la-mu
AUCT 1 712	AS 07/vii/16	2 dug dida 0.0.3, 1 sila ₃ ĝeš, 0.1.2 inda ₃ lugal	ne-a-ra-aš a-ak-ne	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ dumu lugal
Nisaba 03-1 087	AS 07/viii/23	0.1.0 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	lu ₂ al-dab ₅ -ba-ne gaba-ta bala-a	
Princeton 2 204	AS 07/ix/15	2 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.0.4 inda ₃ lugal, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	A-bu ₃ -ni sugal ₇
UTI 5 3315	AS 07/ix/22	0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Šu- ^d Suen
AnOr 01 114	AS 07/xi/17	0.0.4 inda ₃ lugal, 2 dug dida 0.0.2	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Lugal-an-ne ₂ sugal ₇
Princeton 2 478	AS 07/xii/16	3 dud dida 0.0.2, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu, 0.1.0 dabin lugal	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Na-bi ₂ - ^d Suen
RBC 03088	AS 07/xiii/05	0.0.3 inda ₃	simug-e-ne	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna
UTI 5 3326	AS 07/xx/10+	0.0.[3] 6 sila ₃ inda ₃	kaš ₄ -e-ne	Lu ₂ -i ₃ -zu
UTI 3 1991	AS 08/i/18	0.0.3 inda ₃	kaš ₄ -e-ne	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂
Nisaba 03-1 020	AS 08/i/22	0.0.4 inda ₃	kaš ₄ -e-ne	Ur- ^d Iškur
AnOr 01 125	AS 08/i/24	3 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.0.5 inda ₃ lugal	lu ₂ -al-dab ₅ -ba-ne	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna dumu Ba-a-a
UTI 3 1876	AS 08/ii/11	0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.2 inda ₃	šidim-e-ne	Šu- ^d Nisaba
UTI 3 2185	AS 08/iv/05	0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂

MVN 14 0574	AS 08/iv/11	0.0.4 inda ₃	lu ₂ al-dab ₅ -ba-ne gaba-aš bala-a	A-bu-du ₁₀
UTI 3 1987	AS 08/iv/16	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu, 0.2.0 inda ₃ lugal, [1] sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	La-la-a-a šagana*
Nisaba 03-1 053	AS 08/iv/19	0.0.3 inda ₃ , 10 giġ ₄ i ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna
Nisaba 03-1 207	AS 08/iv/24	0.0.3 kaš du, 0.0.4 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Šu-Ma-mi
Nisaba 01 297	AS 08/vii/13	0.0.2 <inda ₃ >	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	E-su ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂
Princeton 2 209	AS 08/vii/17	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.5 inda ₃ , 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	kaš ₄ -e-ne gaba-ta bala-a	Ša-al-maḥ
UTI 5 3207	AS 08/vii/25	2 kaš-dida 0.0.3, 0.1.0 dabin, 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 1 maš ₂	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Pu ₃ - ^d Si ₄ -u ₂ -da
MVN 15 117	AS 08/vii/26	3 dida 0.0.2, 0.1.4 inda ₃ , 1 udu, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	kaš ₄ -e-ne	Ur- ^d Nanna dumu sugal ₇ - maḥ
MVN 16 0702	AS 08/vii/27	3 dida 0.0.2, 0.1.4 inda ₃ , 1 udu, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	kaš ₄ -e-ne gaba-aš bala-a	Ur-saġ-ku ₅
Nisaba 01 300	AS 08/viii/01	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Šu- ^d Šamaš
BM 105591	AS 08/viii/09	4 kaš dida 0.0.2, 0.1.4 inda ₃ , 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	E-mul dumu Ba-a
Nisaba 03-1 073	AS 08/viii/14	0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.3 inda ₃ , 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	kaš ₄ -e-ne gaba-aš bala-a	Ka ₃ -pu-ša
Nisaba 01 305	AS 08/viii/19	0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Ba-a-a
UTI 3 2008	AS 08/viii/23	0.1.0 dabin, 0.0.2 kaš du	ḥe ₂ -dab ₅ -ne gaba-ta bala-a	Uġ-ga ₆
Nisaba 01 298	AS 08/ix/03	0.0.3 inda ₃	kaš ₄ -e-ne gaba-aš bala-a	Ša-ša-lum
JCS 40 237 4	AS 08/ix/10	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.4 inda ₃ , 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Ur-Ma-mi
CST 852	AS 08/ix/13	1 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.0.5 dabin 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	lu ₂ al-dab ₅ -ne	A-bu-ni
UTI 3 1998	AS 08/ix/21	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.4 inda ₃ , 10 giġ ₄ i ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Ur-niġar ^{gar}
AnOr 01 140	AS 08/xi/05	0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.4 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂
Nisaba 03-1 184	AS 08/xi/09	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.5 inda ₃ , 10 giġ ₄ i ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Puzur ₄ - ^d En-lil ₂
OrSP 18 pl. 08 25	ŠS 02/i/06	0.0.1 6 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.1 6 inda ₃	a ₂ gaba-ta bala-a	Lugal-an-ne ₂ sugal ₇
CDLI P142034	ŠS 02/i/20	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	A-bu-ni sugal ₇
Aleppo 025	ŠS 02/ii/09	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.4 inda ₃ , 1/3 [i ₃]	kaš ₄ gaba-[...]	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna
SET 214	ŠS 02/iv/03	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.4 inda ₃	DU gaba bala-a	Ta-ab- ^d Sul-ge
CDLI P200780	ŠS 02/iv/15	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.4 la ₂ 1 sila ₃ inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Maš sugal ₇
CDLI P330512	ŠS 05/iv/16	[...] dida DU 0.0.2, [...] inda ₃ , 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	^d Nanna-i ₃ -sa ₆ sugal ₇
CLDI P330569	ŠS 02/vii/19	0.0.2 inda ₃ , 0.0.4 zi ₃ dabin	ka[š ₄ ...] bal[a-a]	[...]
Aleppo 029	ŠS 02/vii/29	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	A-bu-ni sugal ₇
CDLI P332413	ŠS 02/viii/07	0.0.2 inda ₃ , 0.0.3 dabin	[..]-aš bala-a	Šal-maḥ
CDLI P330552	ŠS 02/viii/17	2 kaš-dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.2 dabin	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	^d Sul-ge-iri sgual ₇
Aleppo 032	ŠS 02/viii/18	1 dug dida DU 0.0.2	[kaš ₄] gaba-aš bala- a	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna

CDLI P330568	ŠS 02/viii/20	0.0.1 5 sila ₃ kaš du	[...] bala-a	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂
Aleppo 033	ŠS 02/viii/25	5 sila ₃ inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna
SET 207	ŠS 02/ix/11	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ -e-ne gaba-aš bala-a	Šu- ^d Adad
Aleppo 036	ŠS 02/ix/24	0.0.1 kaš [...]	[...] gaba[ta]	Niġ ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ sugal ₇
CDLI P112493	ŠS 02/x/15	1 udu, 2 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.3 dabin	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala	Za-ri ₂ -iq
CDLI P120676	ŠS 02/xi/17+	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.4 [inda ₃], [...] i ₃	[...] bala-a	^d Sul-ge-iri sgual ₇
CDLI P330431	ŠS 02/xi/24	0.0.3 5 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.4 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	[...] - ^d Šamaš sugal ₇
MVN 01 155	ŠS 02/xii/22	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃	lu ₂ al-dab ₅ -ba-ne	Ses-kal-la
Aleppo 022	ŠS 02/xxxx	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš didli	An-na-ĥi-li-bi
MVN 16 0944	ŠS 03/i/12	5 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃	lu ₂ al-dab ₅ -ba-ne	A-tu sugal ₇
UTI 3 1888	ŠS 03/i/14	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	I ₃ -li ₂ -dan sugal ₇
MVN 16 0602	ŠS 03/i/21	2 kaš-dida DU 0.0.2, 0.1.1 dabin 2/3 sila ₃ i ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	^d Sul-ge-iri-mu sugal ₇
Nisaba 03-1 015	ŠS 03/i/26	[0.0.2] kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃ , 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta	Enim- ^d Šamaš*
UTI 5 3236	ŠS 03/i/30	1 kaš-dida DU 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.2 8 sila ₃ kaš du, 0.0.2 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Enim- ^d Nanna sugal ₇
UTI 6 3730	ŠS 03/ii/26	[...]	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇
Nisaba 27 046	ŠS 03/v/03	0.0.2 8 sila ₃ inda ₃	lu ₂ al-dab ₅ -ba	
UTI 3 2270	ŠS 03/ix/04	0.0.1 6 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Enim- ^d Nanna
UTI 5 3317	ŠS 03/xi/24	0.0.1 2 sila ₃ kaš 0.0.1 [inda ₃]	kaš ₄ gab[a-]-ta	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna
Nisaba 01 301	ŠS 04/ii/06	1 dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.2, 1 dida DU 0.0.3, 0.0.1 zi ₃ sig ₁₅ , 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu, 0.2.0 dabin, 1 udu, 1 maš ₂	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Ša ₃ -ku ₃ -ge sugal ₇
UTI 3 2136	ŠS 04/iv/11	0.0.3 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a- ne	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la
BM 105597	ŠS 04/iv/24	0.0.1 kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Šu-ga-tum
Nisaba 03-1 148	ŠS 04/v/20	0.0.1 inda ₃ , 1 dida	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	
UTI 5 3191	ŠS 04/v/23	0.0.2 inda ₃	gu-za-la ₂ gaba-aš bal-e	Šu- ^d Ma-mi-tum
MVN 14 0237	ŠS 04/vi/15	0.0.2 inda ₃	lu ₂ bu ₃ -bu ₃ -ke-ne	Bur-Ma-ma
Nisaba 01 304	ŠS 04/vi/22- 23	0.1.4. inda ₃	lu ₂ al-dab ₅ gaba-ta bala-a	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇
YOS 15 123	ŠS 04/vii/20	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇
Nisaba 03-1 046	ŠS 04/xi/12	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇
Nisaba 01 028	ŠS 04/xii/03	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃	ra ₂ -gaba ša ₃ -bala-a	Šu- ^d Suen-i ₃ -li ₂ ra ₂ -gaba
AnOr 01 215	ŠS 05/ii/27	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Puzur ₄ - ^d En-lil ₂
BPOA 2 2310	ŠS 05/iv/21	1 dug dida DU 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.4 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-aš bala-a	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇
UTI 5 3233	ŠS 05/vi/20	1 kaš-dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.5 inda ₃	[....]	La-a-a
Nisaba 16 014	ŠS 05/viii/08	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 3 sila ₃ inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	ġešHar-na-i ₃ -sa ₆

Nisaba 03-1 078	ŠS 05/x/26	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu, 0.0.4 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna
AnOr 01 222	ŠS 05/xii/03	0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta-bala-a	Nam-ḥa-ni
CST 855	ŠS 05/xii/09	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇
AnOr 01 224	ŠS 05/xii/18	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃ ,	kaš ₄ gaba-<ta>bala-a	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna sugal ₇
AnOr 01 225	ŠS 05/xii/20	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃	kaš ₄ <gaba>-ta bala-a	NE.NE-a sugal ₇
OrSP 47-49 443	ŠS 06/vi/13	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃ , 1/3 i ₃	[...]	
AnOr 01 229	ŠS 06/ix/16	0.0.1 [kaš, ...]	[...]	[...]
Nisaba 03-1 223	ŠS 09/i/10	0.2.4 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ 1 [... i ₃]	kaš ₄ gaba-[aš...]	[Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇]
Hirose 390	ŠS 09/vi/02	H2	kaš ₄ -[...]	Šu-[i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇]
AAS 033	ŠS 09/vi/-	0.3.0 dabin, 0.3.0 inda ₃	[...] bala-a	A-ḥu-ni [sugal ₇]
Nisaba 01 294	ŠS 09/viii/22	2 dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu, 0.1.3 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃	[...] gaba-ta bala-[a]	Ku ₃ - ^d Nanna
Hirose 392	ŠS 09/xiii/18	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃ , 10 giĝ ₄ i ₃	kaš ₄ -e-ne gaba-ta bala-a	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ sugal ₇
RBC 00497	IS 01/xx/15	0.1.0 dabin, 0.1.0 zi ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Lu ₂ -Zabalam
CDLI P109470	IS 02/iv/06	1 kaš dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5, 2 dug dida DU 0.0.1 5, 0.2.0 dabin, 0.1.3 inda ₃ 1 sila ₃ [i ₃]	dumu dab ₅ -ba [...] didli-me	[...]
UMTBM 3 96	IS 02/iv/29	1 dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.2, 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu, 0.0.2 dabin	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	E-su-ur-i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇
		0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta bala-a	Na-an-na-ri
Nisaba 31-2 097	IS 02/vi/21	4 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.4 inda ₃	kaš ₄ gaba-ta	Da-an-ga-da
CDLI P234983	IS 02/viii/30	1 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 3 dug dida DU, 0.0.3 kaš, 0.1.3 zi ₃ -gu, 0.3.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	kaš ₄ -e gaba-aš bala-a	^d Sul-ge-i ₃ -li ₂

Table 12: Expenditure for royal family members at guesthouse of Apšal (p.30)

The reception of royalty was undoubtedly one of the features of the guesthouse in Apišal, and the provision of meat in this place also underlined the noble status of members of the royal family (in column “Goods”). They had never alone travelled, although their company was the anonymous group guests in some cases (in column “Guest”). The documentation of royalty passing through the guesthouse in Apišal is mostly date to a specific short period, namely, most texts of six princes and one princess’s visiting at the guesthouse in Apišal date from AS 07/iv/ to AS 07/vii.

Text	Date	Goods	Guest	Site
AnOr 01 111	AS 07/iv/02	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 1 ku ₆ , 1 sa šum ₂	Urdu- ^d Nanna dumu lugal	Apišal
		2 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.2.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	lu ₂ -al-dab ₅ -me ĝiri ₃ Urdu- ^d Nanna	
AnOr 01 105	AS 07/v/26	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 1 ku ₆ , 1 <sa> šum ₂	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna dumu lugal	Apišal
		1.0.3 inda ₃ gur, 4 dug dida 0.0.3, 4 dug dida 0.0.2	kaš ₄ -e-ne ĝiri ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d [Nanna] dumu lugal	
Nisaba 03-1 036	AS 07/vi/20	0.0.2 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu, 0.0.2 dabin, 1 udu	Enim- ^d Nanna dumu lugal	Apišal
		1 dida 5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 3 ku ₆ , 3 sa šum ₂	Šar-ru-ba-ni	
AUCT 1 712	AS 07/vii/16	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 5 ku ₆ , 5 sa šum ₂	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ dumu lugal	Apišal
		2 dug dida 0.0.3, 1 sila ₃ ĝeš, 0.1.2 inda ₃ lugal	ne-a-ra-aš a-ak-ne ĝiri ₃ Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ dumu lugal	
MVN 16 0933	ŠS 04/viii/-	3 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.2, 2 dug dida du 0.0.2, 0.0.3 zi ₃ saga ₁₀ , 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.0 dabin, 0.0.3 inda ₃ , 1 udu u ₂	dumu lugal Be-li ₂ -a-ri ₂ -ik Nibru ^{ki} -še ₃ ĝen-na ĝiri ₃ NI.URU- ^d Sul-ge	
Torino 2 415	-/ii/17	1 dug dida 0.0.3, 2 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.0.3 kaš du, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.0 dabin lugal, 1 udu-nita ₂	Na-bi ₂ - ^d Sul-ge dumu lugal	Apišal
		3 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 1 ku ₆ , 1 sa šum ₂	U-bar	
SACT 2 315	-/viii/19	1 dug dida 5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 3 ku ₆ , 3 sa šum ₂	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma gaba-aš	Apišal
		2 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.1.0 kaš du, 0.2.0 inda ₃ lugal, 1 udu, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	iki-kar ₂ dumu munus lugal ĝiri ₃ Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma	
RBC 00081	-/ix/22	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 1 ku ₆ , 1 sa šum ₂	Be-li ₂ -a-ri ₂ -ik	Apišal
		0.0.3 inda ₃ , 0.0.3 kaš gub	kaš ₄ -e-ne ĝiri ₃ Be-li ₂ -a-ri ₂ -ik	
		3 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 1 ku ₆ , 1 sa šum ₂	^d Adad-ba-ni	
Nik. 2 350	-/x/25	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 2 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa, 1 ku ₆ , 1 sa šum ₂	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna	Apišal
		0.0.2 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.4 kaš du, 0.0.4 inda ₃ , 1 maš ₂ , 0.0.4 še anše	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen dumu lugal	

Table 13: Provision for Elamite and Amorite at guesthouses of Umma city and Anzagara (p.30)

This table listed the documents concerning provision for eastern governors and their people during their stay at the guesthouses of Umma city and Anzagara. In addition to the royal family, governors from eastern regions were also the main recipients of meat provision. However, most of them visited the guesthouses in the city of Umma and Anzagara. When passing through the road station, the governors were sometimes accompanied by an armed man or an assistant (in column “Guest”). When the governor was accompanied only by the Elamite, these people could only stay outside the guesthouse, and the governor would receive the goods given to them on their behalf (in column “Conveyor”). The column “Group” indicates the belonging of the provision based on the grouping by Pomponio (2018).

Text	Date	Goods	Guest	Conveyor	Group
RBC 00308	SH 42/-/-	0.2.4 dabin	NIM Mar-ḥa-ši-ta ḡen-na	U ₃ -ma-ni	
SAT 2 0386	SH 44/-/-	0.2.0 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.30. kaš du, ^{ki} a-ḡa ₂ -la ₂ keš ₂ -ra ₂	I-la-ak-šu-gir ₁₃ lu ₂ Ma-ri ₂ ^{ki}	U ₃ -ma-ni dub-sar	
Hirose 355	SH 48/iii/17	0.0.1 5 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ḡeš	NIM lu ₂ Sa-bu-um-ta		F
Nik. 2 363	AS 06/i/11	1 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.0.4 dabin	NIM A-dam-DUN ^{ki} -ta ḡen-na		D
Nisaba 01 283	AS 07/i/20	1 dida 0.0.2, 0.0.2 dabin	NIM A-dam-DUN ^{ki} ḡen-na		D
Nisaba 03-1 091	AS 07/i/21	D1, 1 dida 0.0.1, 10 ḡiḡ ₄ i ₃	NIM [...]		D
Nik. 2 370	AS 07/i/-	1 KU 1 u ₂ , 2 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ḡeš, 1 ^{ḡe} gur-dub, 10 sa ḡe	NIM e ₂ -gal-ta ḡen-na	E ₂ -num-i ₃ -li ₂	D
SA 122 (PL. 082)	AS 07/i/-	1 udu niga, 2 udu u ₂ , 4 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.2, 8 dug dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.3 zi ₃ saga ₁₀ , 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.2.0 zi ₃ -gu DU, 1.1.0 inda ₃ DU, 3 sila ₃ šim [...], 1/2 sila ₃ u ² gamun ₂ , 1/2 sila ₃ še-lu ₂ , 0.0.1 i ₃ -ḡeš	Ḥu-li ₂ -bar e ₂ -gal-ta ḡen-na	He-na-tum ₃	
		3 udu u ₂ , 1 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.2, 6 dug dida DU 0.0.1, 0.1.0 zi ₃ -gu, 0.2.0 še [x], 1.2.0 dabin, 8 ^{ḡe} gur-dub 0.1.0-ta, 20 sa ḡe	igi-kar ₂ for Ḥu-li ₂ -bar	Ur- ^d Dumu-zi-da	
		0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃			
CDLI P132096	AS 07/ii/-	1 u ₂ , 2 dug dida 0.0.2, 1 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ḡeš, 1 ^{ḡe} gur-dub	NIM Ḥu-ḥu-nu-ri ^{ki} ḡen-na	Bu-ka-na-a	
Nisaba 01 288	AS 07/iii/02	1 dida 0.0.3, 0.0.4 dabin	lu ₂ -kiḡ ₂ -ḡi ₄ -a Ḥu-li ₂ -bar		D
Nisaba 03-1 134	AS 07/iii/08	1 dida 0.0.3, 0.0.3 dabin	NIM e ₂ -gal-ta ḡen-na		D
Nisaba 03-1 155	AS 07/iii/26	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃ , 10 ḡiḡ ₄ <sum ₂ >	lu ₂ -kiḡ ₂ -ḡi ₄ -a Ḥu-li ₂ -bar	Šu-Eš ₄ -tar ₂	D
MVN 15 191	AS 07/iii/-	1 udu u ₂ , 2 dida DU 0.0.2, 0.1.0 inda ₃ DU, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ḡeš	NIM Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -ta ḡen-na	A-b-um-ilum	
		1 udu, 1 dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 3 dida DU 0.2.0, 0.2.0 inda ₃ DU, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ḡeš, 2 sila ₃ igi sag šum ₂ -gazi, 20 sa ḡe	NIM e ₂ -gal-ta ḡen-na	U ₃ -su-na-bi	
Nisaba 01 142	AS 07/iv/01	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 5 ḡiḡ ₄ šum ₂ , 3 ḡiḡ ₄ i ₃ , 2 ḡiḡ ₄ naḡa	lu ₂ -kiḡ ₂ -ḡi ₄ -a-me Ḥu-li ₂ -bar		D
Nisaba 01 192	AS 07/v/18	1 dida 0.0.3, 0.0.3 dabin	NIM Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -ta ḡen-na	Lu ₂ -Ša-lim	D
Nisaba 33 1141	AS 07/v/28	1 dug dida, 0.0.3 dida	NIM e ₂ -[...]		D
RBC 00639	AS 07/vi/-	2 udu u ₂ , 1 dug dida saga ₁₀ , 8 dug dida DU, 0.3.0 dabin, 3 sila ₃ i ₃ -ḡeš, 2 ^{ḡe} gur-dub, 3 ^{ḡe} kaskal, 2 gu ₂ -kal ^{ḡe} asal ₂	NIM e ₂ -gal-ta ḡen-na		D

		D1		Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Adad dub-<sar>	
UMTBM 3 72	AS 07/vii/07	D2	ġar ₇ -du ₂ NIM		D
Nisaba 01 235	AS 07/x/07	1 dida, 0.0.3 dabin	NIM E ₂ -ba-al ġen-na	Šu-E ₂ -a	D
Nisaba 03-1 086	AS 07/xi/23	2 dida 0.0.3, 0.0.4 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	NIM A-ša ^{ki} -ta ġen-na	^d Nanna-i ₃ -sa ₆	F
UMTBM 3 84	AS 07/xi/xx	1 dida 0.0.2, 0.0.3 dabin	NIM e ₂ -gal-ta [...]		D
JCS 57 029 11	AS 08/i/-	1 udu niga, 4 udu u ₂ , 8 kaš dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 15 kaš dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.3 zi ₃ saga ₁₀ , 0.0.4 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 3 inda ₃ saga ₁₀ , 1.0.3 inda ₃ DU, 0.2.0 zi ₃ -gu DU, 1.0.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -du ₁₀ -ga, 0.0.1 i ₃ -ġeš, 0.1.0 še ša ₃ -gal anše, 10 ^ê gur-dub 0.1.0-ta, 10 ^ê kaskal 0.1.0-ta, 15.0.0 gu ₂ -kal ^ê es ^{as} al ₂	Ĥu-li ₂ -bar		
		1 udu u ₂ , 1 kaš dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 2 kaš dida DU 0.0.3, 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.0 dabin, 2 silia ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	dam Ĥu-li ₂ -bar		
		1 udu, 1 kaš dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 2 kaš dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.0 dabin, 2 sila ₃ i ₃	Ba-la-la		
		1 kaš dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 1 kaš dida DU 0.0.3, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ 0.1.0 dabin	lu ₂ -kiġ ₂ -gi ₄ -a ġiri ₃ I ₃ -ti-šu-ni-šu		
UTI 4 2492	AS 08/v/-	2 udu bar-ġal ₂ , 1 udu bar su-ga, 0.0.4 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 1.4.0 dabin, 0.0.3 kaš dida saga ₁₀ , 0.3.4 6 sila ₃ kaš dida DU, 0.1.2 še ša ₃ -gal anše, 4 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, du ₁₀ -ga, 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	igi-kar ₂ Ĥu-li ₂ -bar	ki ensi ₂ Umma ^{ki} -ta ġiri ₃ A-da-lal ₃ lu ₂ -kiġ ₂ -gi ₄ -a (seal: lu ₂ -kaš ₄)	
		1 udu bar su-ga, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.0.4 dabin, 5 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ kaš dida saga ₁₀ , 0.0.3 kaš dida DU	igi-kar ₂ dam Ĥu-li ₂ -bar		
AnOr 01 138	AS 08/xi/-	1 udu niga, 4 udu u ₂ , 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.0 zi ₃ -gu DU, 2.4.0 dabin, 3 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 12 dug dida du 0.0.3-ta, 0.0.1 i ₃ -ġeš, 10 ^ê gur-dub 0.1.0-ta, 10.0.0 še ša ₃ -gal anše, 14 gu ₂ pa-ku ₅ , 2 ^ê hal ku ₆ 60-ta	Ĥu-li ₂ -bar		
		1 udu, 1 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 dabin	dam Ĥu-li ₂ -bar	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ lu ₂ -kiġ ₂ -gi ₄ -a	
MVN 01 146	ŠS 02/i/04	0.0.1 kaš, 1 dug dida DU 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.3 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	Ab-še-la-aḥ lu ₂ Ĥu-li ₂ -bar-ra		B
CUSAS 39 171	ŠS 02/ii/25	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃ , 15 giġ ₄ i ₃	NIM Ama-ba-a-a		B
OrSP 18 pl. 09 27	ŠS 02/iii/08	1 dug dida 0.0.2, 0.0.3 kaš, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 udu, 1 silia ₃ i ₃	ma-ar-tu-ne		B
OrSP 18 pl. 09 26	ŠS 02/iii/10	0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃ , 1/2 sila ₃ šum ₂ , 10 giġ ₄ i ₃ , 3 giġ ₄ naġa	NIM-e-ne		B
		0.0.2 kaš, 1 dug dida 0.0.3, 0.0.2 inda ₃ , 0.0.4 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu	ġar ₇ -du ₂ -ne		
OrSP 18 pl. 10 28	ŠS 02/iii/18	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 10 giġ ₄ i ₃	Ĥu-nu lu ₂ -kiġ ₂ -gi ₄ -a Ĥu-li ₂ -bar		B
MVN 04 157 = OrSP 21 88 IB 180	ŠS 02/iii/xx	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 10 giġ ₄ i ₃	Gi-ni-gi lu ₂ -kiġ ₂ -gi ₄ -a Ĥu-li ₂ -bar		B

OrSP 21 84 IB 173	ŠS 02/vi/05	0.0.1 kaš, 1 dug dida 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.3 dabin, 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	Šu-ku ₈ -ub lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a U ₃ -ba-a		B
Nisaba 01 004	ŠS 02/ix/12	0.0.3 kaš, 1 dida DU 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.2 inda ₃ , 0.0.2 dabin, 15 giĝ ₄ i ₃	Ab-[x]-ḥa-hi NIM Ḥu-li ₂ -bar-ra		B
CDLI P330518	ŠS 02/x/08	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 3 giĝ ₄ i ₃	Al-la NIM		B
AfO 40-41 56 4	ŠS 02/x/18	0.0.2 kaš, 0.1.0 dida DU, 0.0.3 inda ₃ , 0.0.4 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 maš ₂	Ab-še-la-aḥ NIM		B
MVN 18 306	ŠS 03/iii/21	0.0.3 kaš, 3 dug dida DU 0.0.3 [...], 0.0.3 zu ₂ -lum, 0.2.0 dabin, 2 sila ₃ [i ₃]	NIM Ḥu-ḥu-nu-ri ^{ki} -t[a ĝen-na]		B
Nisaba 27 232	ŠS 03/iv/02	0.0.3 dug dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu, 0.0.3 dabin, 1 sila ₃ <i ₃ >, 1 maš ₂	Ši-dam-ku ₃ -ĝe NIM Ḥu-li ₂ -bar-ra		B
Nisaba 16 239	ŠS 03/iv/23	0.0.2 kaš, 1 dida 0.0.2, 1 [dabin], 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 maš ₂	Ilumtur lu ₂ U ₃ -ba-a		B
Nisaba 16 188	ŠS 03/vi/18	0.0.2 kaš, 1 dida DU 0.0.3, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ 10 giĝ ₄ i ₃	20 ^{e-lam} NIM U ₃ -ba-a		B
Nisaba 16 058	ŠS 03/vi/20	0.0.2 kaš, 1 dida DU, 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.4 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM Ḥu-li ₂ -bar-ra		B
Nisaba 16 181	ŠS 03/vi/27	0.0.2 kaš, 1 dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu, 0.0.4 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 maš ₂	NIM U ₃ -ba-a		B
Nisaba 01 108	ŠS 03/vii/10	0.0.2 kaš, 1 dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 1 dida DU 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.0.3 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu	A-bu-um-i ₃ -lum		B
CST 839	ŠS 03/vii/15	0.0.5 kaš, 1 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 2 dug dida DU 0.0.3, 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu, 0.2.0 dabin, 2 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu bar su-ga	NIM-e-ne	U-bar	B
UTI 3 1993	ŠS 03/vii/-	0.1.0 kaš inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ šum ₂ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 maš ₂	lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a Ḥu-li ₂ -bar		
Nisaba 01 160	ŠS 03/xi/29	1 dida DU 0.0.1, 1 dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1, 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu, 0.0.5 dabin, 1 udu-bar-ĝal ₂	A-bu-um-i ₃ -lum		B
Nisaba 16 198	ŠS 04/iii/29	5 sila ₃ kaš, 3 dida DU 0.0.3, 0.2.0 zi ₃ 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 maš ₂	NIM U ₃ -ba-a		B
Nisaba 27 234	ŠS 04/iv/01	0.0.1 kaš, 1 dug dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.4 dabin, 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	Sisi NIM		A
MVN 21 377	ŠS 04/vi/03	0.0.1 kaš, 1 dug dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.4 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM		A
Nisaba 01 003	ŠS 04/viii/16	0.0.2 kaš, 1 dida DU 0.0.3, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM Ḥu-ḥu-nu-ri ^{ki}		A
Ontario 2 464	ŠS 04/xi/02	0.0.1 kaš, 1 dug dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.3 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	Nu-ur ₂ -zu NIM		A
Nisaba 27 151	ŠS 04/xi/10	0.0.2 kaš, 1 dug dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.1 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 0.0.2 še a ₂ ma ₂ hun-ĝa ₂	NIM [Su-sin ₂]-na-ta DU		A
Nisaba 01 204	ŠS 04/xi/22	0.0.1 kaš, 2 dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 0.1.2 dabin, 2 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM Ḥu-ḥu-nu-ri ^{ki}	Ir-ra	A
Nisaba 27 081	ŠS 04/xi/28	0.0.2 kaš, 1 dug dida DU 0.0.3, 0.1.0 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM Ḥu-ḥu-nu-ri ^{ki}		A
MVN 21 380	ŠS 04/xi/29	0.0.1 kaš 1 dug dida DU 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.3 dabin, 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM Ḥu-ḥu-nu-ri ^{ki}		A
Nisaba 16 071	ŠS 05/i/25	A1	ĝar ₇ -du ₂		A
BPOA 6 1370	ŠS 05/ii/-	0.1.0 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃	NIM Ḥu-ḥu-nu-ri ^{ki} -ka		
Nisaba 27 200	ŠS 05/iii/07	1 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.2, 2 dug dida DU, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.1 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu	ĝar ₇ -du ₂ -ne	^d Sul-ge-i ₃ -li ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi-a ₄ lugal	A

Nisaba 27 186	ŠS 05/iv/19	1 dug dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.3 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i _{3f}	NIM Țu-Țu-nu-ri ^{ki}		A
CDLI P407764	ŠS 05/v/19	0.0.1 kaš, 1 dug dida DU 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.3 dabin, 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM-e-ne		A
Nisaba 27 116	ŠS 05/vi/03	1 dug dida du 0.0.3, 0.0.3 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu	NIM U ₃ -ba-a		A
Nisaba 16 111	ŠS 05/vi/05	0.0.1 kaš, 1 dida DU 0.0.1 5, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 0.0.2 dabin, 1/3 sila ₃ [i ₃], 1 maš ₂	lu ₂ -kiġ ₂ -gi ₄ -a U ₃ -ba-a		A
OrNS 81 283 04	ŠS 05/vi/16	1 kaš dida, 0.0.4 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM U ₃ -ba		A
Nisaba 03-1 109	ŠS 05/vi/-	1 dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.2, 4 dida DU 0.0.3, 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu du, 0.2.0 dabin, 5 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 2 udu u ₂ , 3 ġ ^{ec} gur-dub 0.1.0-ta	NIM Țu-Țu-nu-ri ^{ki}		
Nisaba 27 134	ŠS 05/vii/07	2 dug dida DU 0.0.2, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu u ₂	NIM Ši-ma-[aš] ^{ki}		A
		1 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 1 dug dida, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu u ₂	A-bu-um-i ₃ -lum		
Nisaba 16 126	ŠS 05/viii/09	2 dida du 0.0.2, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.4 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu	NIM Țu-Țu-nu-ri ^{ki}		A
Nisaba 16 118	ŠS 05/viii/21	1 dida du 0.0.3, 0.0.5 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM Țu-Țu-nu-ri ^{ki}		A
Nisaba 27 143	ŠS 05/viii/24	1 dug dida du 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.2 dabin, 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	NIM U ₃ -ba-a		A
Nisaba 16 046	ŠS 05/xi/04	0.0.1 kaš, 1 dida du 0.0.3, 0.0.4 [dabin], 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM		A
Nisaba 01 037	ŠS 05/xii/09	1 dida DU 0.0.3, 1 dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 2 udu u ₂	A-bu-um-i ₃ -lum		A
Nisaba 03-1 065	ŠS 05/xii/-	1 dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.3, 1 dida DU 0.0.3, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.3.4 dabin, 5 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 2 udu u ₂ , 2 maš-gal, 0.1.0 še a ₂ ma ₂ hun-ġa ₂ , 4 ġ ^{ec} gur-dub 0.1.0	Da-na-a-da NIM	lu ₂ Tuȥ-tuȥ- NI ^{ki} -me	
		1 dida DU 0.0.3, 1 dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.0.5 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu u ₂ , 1 ġ ^{ec} gur-dub 0.1.0	A-bu-um-i ₃ -lum		
CDLI P459085	ŠS 05/xii/-	[...] dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.2, [...] dug dida DU 0.0.3, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.2.0 dabin, 0.1.0 zu ₂ -lum, 2 udu, 1 maš ₂ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš du ₁₀ -ga, 5 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 3 ġ ^{ec} gur-dub	Nu-ȥi-lum NIM		
Nisaba 27 095	ŠS 06/i/05	2 dug dida du 0.0.2, 0.1.0 dabin, 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	NIM Țu-Țu-nu-ri ^{ki}	In-zu	A
Nisaba 03-1 112	ŠS 06/i/-	1 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.2, 1 dug dida DU 0.0.2, 0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.1 dabin, 2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 1 udu, 1 maš ₂	ši-ma-aš-gi ₄ -ne	Ma-an-sa ₆ -sa ₆ lu ₂ - kiġ ₂ -gi-a ₄ lugal	
Nisaba 27 208	ŠS 06/iv/18	1 dug dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ 1 dug dida DU 0.0.3, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 giġ ₄ [...]	A-bu-um-i ₃ -lum		A
Nisaba 03-1 168	ŠS 06/v/25	1 dida DU 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.2 dabin, 10 giġ ₄ i ₃	Su-ȥu-ud NIM		A
MVN 16 0793	IS 01/vii/-	1.1.0 kaš, 1.1.0 zi ₃ , 4 udu, 6 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 0.0.3 [zu ₂]-lum,	nim An-ša-an ^{ki} -ta ġe-na-me-eš ₂	ki ensi ₂ [...] ^{ki} -ta, kišeb ₃ I ₃₃ -šim- Sulge lu ₂ -kiġ ₂ -gi-	

				a ₄ lugal (seal: lu ₂ -kaš ₄)	
UTI 5 3472	IS 01/xii/-	0.4.0 kaš dida, 0.4.0 zi ₃ , 4 udu, 4 sila ₃ i ₃	lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi-a ₄ An-ša-an ^{ki} u ₃ Za-ab-ša-li ^{ki} , [ki en]si ₂ U[mma ^{ki} -k]a-ta, ba-zi, kišeb ₃ Ma-ti-li ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi-a ₄ lugal		
Nik. 2 340	IS 03/i/-	0.2.0 kaš dida DU, 0.2.0 zi ₃ , 4 udu, 5 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	NIM A-da-dun ^{ki} -ta ĝen-na-me-eš ₂ , ki ensi ₂ Umma ^{ki} -ta, ba-zi, kišeb ₃ Ĥa-zi lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi-a ₄ lugal (seal: nu-banda ₃)		
CDLI P330567	00/iii/29	1 kaš dida du 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.2 inda ₃ , 10 giĝ ₄ i ₃	Al-la lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a Ĥu-li ₂ -bar-ra		B
MVN 14 0593	00/v/-	5 udu, 3.0.0 dabin, 3 kaš dida saga ₁₀ 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 12 kaš dida DU 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ , 0.0.1 i ₃ -ĝeš, 2 ku ₆ ^{ĝe} hal 0.1.0-ta, 15 gu ₂ u ₂ ĝeš	Ĥu-li ₂ -bar		
		1 udu, 0.1.3 kaš, 0.1.0 inda ₃	dam Ĥu-li ₂ -bar	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ sugal ₇	
CDLI P104744	-/i/19	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 zi ₃ , [...], 0.1.0 sila ₃ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa	NIM	[...]	F
AnOr 01 299	-/ii/-	3 dug dida du 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ -ta, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	NIM	Ša-la-bu ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um-ma	
Nisaba 27 042	-/iii/03	F2	Lu ₂ - ^d Utu ĝar ₇ -du ₂		F
		F2	Emulum ĝar ₇ -du ₂		
MVN 01 157	-/iii/25	[...] kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃ , 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃	Gu-gu-bi lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a U ₃ -ba-a		B
Hirose 322	-/iii/-	1 udu [u ₂], 2 kaš dida du 0.0.2, 0.1.3 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš, 1 sila ₃ igi-saĝ šum ₂ -gazi, 1/2 gu ₂ pa-ku ₅ ^{ĝe} asal ₂ , 1 ^{ĝe} gur-dub 0.1.0	NIM Sa-bu-um-ta ĝen-na	A-da-lal ₃	
UTI 6 3766	-/vi/23	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 5 giĝ ₄ <šum ₂ >, 3 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa	lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a Ĥu-li-[ba]-ar		E
CUSAS 39 089	-/vii/-	1 udu u ₂ , 3 dug dida DU 0.0.3-ta, 0.2.0 inda ₃ , 2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	NIM	Su ₁₁ -ga-li sugal ₇	
Nisaba 01 216	-/viii/04	1 dida 0.0.2, 0.0.3 dabin	lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a Ĥu-li-bar-ra		D
AnOr 01 247	-/xi/-	1 udu u ₂ , 0.1.0 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	NIM	Ĥu-nu-ri sugal ₇	F
Nisaba 01 023	-/-/-	3 sila ₃ kaš, 7 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 5 giĝ ₄ <šum ₂ >, 3 giĝ ₄ i ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ naĝa	lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a ensi ₂ Amar-ad ^{ki}		E

Table 14: Expenditure for long-stay messengers at the guesthouse of Umma (p.32)

Apišal and Guedena were two popular places for messengers when their visit lasted for one month. In accounting practice, the expenditure for long-stay messengers in Gudena were recorded in company with the entry of Apišal. When the provision were highlighted as “consignment of one month” (sa₂-du₁₁ iti 1-kam) (in column “Mark”), the term “u₃ ba-zi-ga/ge” was functioned as a modifier for the mention of the messenger. But if the conjunction “u₃” could actually mean the modifier “libir”, the term “u₃ ba-zi-ga/ge” can be understood as “long-lasting expenditure” to indicate the messenger’s long-stay (in column “Guest”).

Text	Date	Goods	Mark	Guest	Conveyor
AnOr 01 110	AS 07/x/-	0.1.3 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 2/3 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	ša ₃ -gal	Šu-Ma-ma lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ ba-zi-ga, Gu ₂ -eden-na	Lugal-ku ₃ -zu sugal ₇
AnOr 01 093	AS 07/xi/21	0.1.3 inda ₃ , 0.2.3 kaš du, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš, 15 ku ₆ , 15 sa šum ₂	sa ₂ -du ₁₁	Ga-a-a lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ ba-zi-ga	
MVN 04 242	AS 07/xii/-	0.2.3 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.1.3 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	sa ₂ -du ₁₁ iti 1-kam	Za-a-ga lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ ba-zi-ga	
Nisaba 03-1 081	AS 08/i/-	0.1.1 dabin, 0.1.0 še, 2 sila ₃ šum ₂ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 sila ₃ naĝa		Ep-qu ₂ -ša lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ ba-zi-ga	
		0.1.2 dabin, 0.1.0 še, 2 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 sila ₃ naĝa		[...] -ta	
Nisaba 03-1 076	AS 08/viii/25	0.1.3 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš, 15 ku ₆ , 15 sa šum ₂	ša ₃ -gal iti 1-kam	Šu-zu lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a libir	
CDLI P101895	ŠS 02/x/-	0.1.0 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš, 15 ku ₆ , 15 sa šum ₂	ša ₃ -gal	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ -a lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ A-pi ₃ -šal ₂ ^{ki}	
		0.1.0 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 15 ku ₆ , 15 sa šum ₂	ša ₃ -gal	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ Gu ₂ -de ₃ -na	
UTI 5 3224	ŠS 03/i/-	0.1.3 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš, 15 ku ₆ , 15 [sa šum ₂]	ša ₃ -gal	Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ -a lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ A-pi ₃ -šal ₂ ^{ki}	
		0.1.3 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 si[la ₃ i ₃]	ša ₃ -gal	Šar-ru-i ₃ -li ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ Gu ₂ -de ₃ -na	
AnOr 01 180	ŠS 03/ix/-	1 dug dida du 0.0.3, 0.0.3 zi ₃ , 1/2 sila ₃ šum ₂ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš		Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a sig ₄ ar-ha	
Nisaba 03-1 017	ŠS 04/i/-	0.2.3 kaš du, 0.2.3 inda ₃	ša ₃ -gal	Ši-lu-uš-Da-gan lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a libir A-pi ₄ -sal _{ki} ^{ki}	
		0.2.3 kaš du, 0.2.3 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃	ša ₃ -gal	Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a libir Maš-kan _i ^{ki}	
Nisaba 27 235	ŠS 04/xii/15	2 dug dida du 0.0.2, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 udu		lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lu ₂ -gi-na-me	A
SAT 3 1702	ŠS 06/x/-	0.1.3 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš, 15 sa šum ₂	ša ₃ -gal	Ur- ^{ĝeš} gigir lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ A-pi ₃ -šal ₂ ^{ki}	

		0.1.3 kaš, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš, 15 sa šum ₂	ša ₃ -gal	Ur- ^d Nanše lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ Gu ₂ -de ₃ -na-ka	
Nik. 2 347	IS 01/x/-	0.2.3 kaš du, 0.2.3 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš,	ša ₃ -gal	Na-bi ₂ - ^d Šamaš lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ A-pi ₃ -šal ₂ ^{ki}	
		0.2.3 kaš du, 0.2.3 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	ša ₃ -gal	[...] lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ Gu ₂ -de ₃ -na-ka	
SAT 3 1947	IS 01/xii/-	0.2.3 kaš du, 0.2.3 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃	ša ₃ -gal	Ur-lum lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ A-pi ₃ -šal ₂ ^{ki}	
		0.2.3 kaš du, 0.2.3 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃	ša ₃ -gal	Gu-za-ni lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ Gu ₂ -de ₃ -na	
BPOA 2 2659	IS 02/ix/-	1.0.0 še gur kaš inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	ša ₃ -gal	Gu-za-ni lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ <...>	
BPOA 1 0828	IS 03/-/-	4 udu, 0.2.0 kaš dida, 0.1.4 kaš, 0.4.1 zi ₃ , 5 2/3 sila ₃ i ₃	ba-zi	kišeb ₃ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal-ke ₄ -ne ša ₃ A-za-gara ₃ i ₇ Ġir ₂ -su ^{ki}	
UTI 5 3300	00/vii/-	0.1.3 kaš, 0.1.3 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ šum ₂ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃	sa ₂ -du ₁₁ iti 1-kam	Šu-Iš ₄ -tar ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a e ₂ ^d Šara ₂ -ke ₄ ba-zi-ga	
Torino 2 528	00/xi/-	0.2.3 kaš du, 0.1.3 inda ₃	sa ₂ -du ₁₁ iti 1-kam	Za-a-ga lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ ba-zi-ga	
Torino 2 434	00/xii/15	0.2.3 kaš du, 0.1.3 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	sa ₂ -du ₁₁ iti 1-kam	Za-a-ga lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a u ₃ ba-zi-ge	G

Table 15: The tags on tablet bag and tablet container of the guesthouse in Ġirsu (p.36)

The subscripts of multiple month accounts in the province of Ġirsu indicate that they summarized the contexts of “leather bags” (^{kuš}du₁₀-ga). These bags were filled with messenger texts and sent from every road station to the central archive of the province in the capital of Ġirsu/Tello. The following table lists the tag on tablet bag and the tablet container arranged according to the date. In most cases, these documents were sealed by the conveyor of the collected tablets (in columns “Conveyor” and “kišeb₃ / seal”).

Text	Date	Goods	Conveyor	kišeb ₃ / seal		Place
MTBM 249	SH 47-06-00 to SH 47-12-00	-	-	-	-	Ġirsu
Nisaba 22 067	SH 48-01-00 to SH 48-11-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃ -ġeš	kaš ₄ -ke ₄ -ne	-	-	Hurim
Nisaba 22 063	SH 48-11d-00 to SH 48-12-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	kaš ₄ -ke ₄ -ne	-	-	Guabba, Kinunir, Kimadašala
Nisaba 22 062	AS 02/-/-	-	-	-	-	Guabba
PPAC 5 0130 ²⁴⁸	AS 04-00-00	-	-	-	-	Ġirsu
TCTI 1 00863	AS 07-xx-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	kaš ₄ -ke ₄ -ne	[...]	Lugal-ti-ra-aš ₂ -še ₃ dub-sar dumu Na-mu	Ġirsu
Nisaba 22 066	AS 07-00-00	-	-	-	-	Ġirsu
TCTI 1 00840	AS 08-01-00 to AS 08-02-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	-	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d [Adad]	Lu ₂ -uš-ge-[na] dub- [sar ...]	Guabba
TCTI 1 00839	AS 08-03-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	-	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Adad	Lu ₂ -[...]	Guabba
TCTI 1 01002	AS 08-01-00 to AS 08-02-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	-	A-kal-la	Lugal-lu ₂ -sa ₆ -sa ₆ dub-sar dumu Niġir-ša ₃ -kuš ₂	Kinunir
TCTI 1 00990	AS 08-00-00	[...]	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su dumu Ba-zi	Ur-niġar ^{gar}	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su dub-sar dumu Ba-zi	[Ġirsu]
TCTI 1 00858	AS 08-07-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	-	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Adad	[...]	Guabba
TCTI 1 00995	AS 08-08-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	Lugal-ti-ra-aš ₂ -še ₃	Ur- ^d Nun-gal u ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su	Lugal-ti-ra-aš ₂ -še ₃ dub-sar dumu Na-mu	Ġirsu
TCTI 1 00997	AS 08-11-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	Lugal-ti-ra-aš ₂ -še ₃	Ba-zi u ₃ Ur-niġar ^{gar}	Lugal-ti-ra-aš ₂ -še ₃ dub-sar dumu Na-mu	Ġirsu

²⁴⁸ It also recorded content about offering (bur-saġ) in Ġirsu.

TCTI 1 00836	ŠS 01-01-00	[...], inda ₃	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal, dumu Na-mu	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su šabra e ₂ u ₃ Ba-zi	Ur- ^d Nin-mar ^{ki} dub-sar dumu Lugal-ušumgal?	Ĝirsu
TCTI 1 00837	ŠS 01-05-00	kaš, inda ₃	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal, dumu Na-mu	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su šabra e ₂ u ₃ Ba-zi	illegible	Ĝirsu
TCTI 2 04713	ŠS 01-06-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	Lu ₂ -kal-la	Ur- ^d Lamma, Ur-niĝar ^{gar} u ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Dumu-zi dub-sar	Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Nanše	Ĝirsu
TCTI 1 00843	ŠS 03-07-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	Lu ₂ -kal-la dumu Ur- ^d Nanše	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} , Lu ₂ - ^d Dumu-zi u ₃ Ur- ^d Lamma dumu Ur-ĝar	Lu ₂ -kal-la dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Nanše	Ĝirsu
TCTI 1 00864	ŠS 03-12-00 to ŠS 04-08-00	kaš, [...]	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ dumu ^d Utu-bar-ra	Ur-niĝar ^{gar} Lu ₂ - ^d Dumu-zi u ₃ Ur- ^d Lamma dumu Ur-ĝar	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ d-s dumu ^d Utu- bar-ra, ra-gaba	Ĝirsu?
TCTI 1 00991	ŠS 07-08-00	kaš, inda ₃ , zi ₃ , i ₃	-	Ur- ^d Lamma šabra e ₂ Ur-niĝar ^{gar} u ₃ Ur- ^d Lamma dumu Ab-ba-mu	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ d-s dumu Lugal-iri-da	Ĝirsu
TCTI 1 00842	ŠS 08-02-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	Lu ₂ -kal-la	Ur- ^d Lamma šabra e ₂ Ur-niĝar ^{gar} u ₃ Ur- ^d Lamma dumu Ab-ba-mu	Lu ₂ -kal-la d-s dumu Ur- ^d Nanše	Ĝirsu
TCTI 1 00993	ŠS 08-06-00 to ŠS 08-10-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	-	Ur- ^d Nanše u ₃ Ur- ^d Nin-mug	Ur- ^d Nin-MAR.KI dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ - ^d Na-du ₃ -a	Guabba
TCTI 1 00841	ŠS 08-09-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	Lu ₂ -kal-la	Ur- ^d Lamma šabra e ₂ u ₃ Ur- ^d Lamma dumu Ab-ba-mu	Lu ₂ -kal-la d-s dumu Ur- ^d Nanše	Ĝirsu
Nisaba 18 180 ²⁴⁹	IS 04-00-00	kaš, zi ₃ , i ₃	-	-	-	Ĝirsu Guabba
Nisaba 22 022	xxxxxx	-	Di-ku ₅	[...]	[...]	Kinunir

²⁴⁹ It also recorded content about the road station in Guabba and the consumption of barley in Ĝirsu.

Table 16: Goods expenditure for passengers between Kinunir and Ur (p.39)

Notizia (2009, 86-89) referred to these texts, which recorded only either Ur or Susa, and chose to discuss some cases of among them. Nevertheless, he did neither further analyze more details about these texts nor add them to his research dossier. I decide to exclude texts from my corpus, which only recorded Susa as a journey's origin or destination. Firstly, similar features and structures are difficult to find among them. In most cases of journey going to or coming from Susa (in column "aim / origin"), the amount of oil distribution used a₂-GAM vessel, but in texts of Kinunir directly used the unit of measurement giĝ₄. Secondly, as an origin or destination, Susa was often with other Elam region cities together recorded in texts. In contrast, texts that only recorded Ur as origin or destination show similar content and structure as texts from the guesthouse of Kinunir.

Date	Text	NP	passenger	aim / origin	Elam	purpose
SH 48/xii/-	MVN 11 109	5	ltg, k, -, -, -	Urim-še ₃		u ₂ -bu ₃ -bu ₃ -še ₃ ĝen-na
AS 01/iii/-	HSS 4 83	1	k	Urim-še ₃	5 Zaul	
AS 02/xii/-	Nisaba 22 53	1	s	Urim-še ₃ Urim-ta	Elam Kimaš Elam Zaul	
AS 02/xii/-	Nisaba 22 52	4	-, -, k, ltg	Urim-še ₃		
AS 03/-/-	MVN 22 13	1	sl	Urim-še ₃	45	
AS 04/iv/-	Amherst 72	3	ssl, k, s	Urim-še ₃		
AS 04/ix/-	Amherst 74	2	s, k	Urim-še ₃		
AS 06/vi/-	Nisaba 22 31	1?		Urim-ta	40	
AS 07/v/-	TCTI 2 03602	2	-, -	Urim-ta		
AS 08/-/-	MTBM 007	4	s, s, s, lt	Urim-še ₃		
AS 08/iii/-	TCTI 2 03550	2	s, s	Urim-ta		
AS 08/xi/-	TCTI 2 04047	5	k, k, k, lt, k	Urim-ta		
AS 09/vi/-	TCTI 2 03553	3	lt, lt, lt	Urim-še ₃		
AS 09/vi/-	TCTI 2 03998	1	lt	Urim-še ₃	Elam Geša	
AS 09/vi/-	TĒL 038	2	lt, lt	Urim-ta		
AS 09/vi/-	DAS 122	1	lt	Urim-ta	30 Hūlibar	
AS 09/vi/-	RA 19 43 110	1	lt	Urim-ta	Elam Anšan	
AS 09/vi/-	DAS 106	2	lt, lt	Urim-ta		
AS 09/vi/-	DAS 091	1	lt	Urim-še ₃	25 Šimaški?	
AS 09/vii/-	DAS 093	1	s	Urim-ta	40 Anigi	
ŠS 01/v/-	TCTI 2 02665	3	rg, k, k	Urim-še ₃	[...] Elam	
-/i/-	HLC 321	5	aug, k, s, s, s	Urim-ta	Elam Hūrti	
-/ii/-	Nisaba 3-2 08	4	k, s, k, s	Urim-še ₃	Elam Kimaš	
-/iii/-	MTBM 040	4	-, s, -, s	Urim-še ₃	Elam Šimaški	enim enim-ma- še ₃ ĝen-na
-/iv/-	MTBM 187	6	k, s, s, k, augg, s	Urim-ta		enim udu u ₃ - zuḥ-a-še ₃ ĝen-na
-/v/-	CUSAS 16 217	1	s	Urim-še ₃	Elam Anšan	
-/v/-	MVN 19 031	1	-	Urim-še ₂	30 Šimaški	
-/v/-	MTBM 189	4	s, s, s, s	Urim-še ₃	Elam Šimaški	enim anše u ₃ - zuḥ-a-še ₃ ĝen-na
-/v/-	MTBM 047	2	-, s	Urim-ta		
-/v/-	CUSAS 16 219	6	k, s, augg, s, s, s	Urim-še ₃	Elam Geša	
-/vi/-	TCTI 2 04077	2	s, k	Urim-še ₃		
-/vi/-	Amherst 063	1	s	Urim-ta	Elam Kimaš	
-/x/-	TCTI 2 03200	1	ltg	Urim-ta	Elam Šimaški	
-/xi/-	Nisaba 22 099	4	k, -, k, k	Urim-ta		
-/xi/-	Nisaba 22 097	3	-, -, -	Urim-še ₃		
-/xii/-	CTPSM 1 238	2	lt, lt	Urim-še ₃		

Abbreviations:

s: sugal₇; sl: sugal₇ lugal; ssl: suĝal₇ sugal₇ lugal; k: lu₂-kaš₄; lt: lu₂^{ĝeš}tukul; ltg: lu₂^{ĝeš}tukul gu-la; rg: ra-gaba;
aug: aga₃-us₂ gal; augg: aga-us₂ gal gal

Table 17: The kennelmen archive that mentioned guesthouse in the district of Ġirsu (p.43)

The kennelmen texts indicated that Umani seemed the director of the guesthouse in Ġirsu. Besides, “young scribes” (dub-sar tur-tur), bird’s herder (sipa mušen), dog’s herder (ur-gi₇), “courtyard worker” (lu₂-kisal), “storehouse worker” (lu ħu-bu₇ ġa₂-nun), Amorite women, livestock worker (eren₂ e₂-udu), and equid’s herder (sipa ^{ansē}kunga₂) also belong to a large complex, including the guesthouse.

Text	Date	Goods	Addressee
TUT 231	AS 05/i/01	5 sila ₃ inda ₃	U ₃ -ma-ni
		3 sila ₃	Ur-e ₂ -maḥ
		6 sila ₃	dub-sar tur-tur
		2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI
		1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra
		1 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇
		2 sila ₃	sipa ur-gi ₇
		1/2 udu, 1 sila ₃ niġ ₂ -i ₃ -de ₂	TAR-mi- ^d En-lil ₂
		1/2 udu, 1 sila ₃ niġ ₂ -i ₃ -de ₂	Puzur ₄ -Eš-tar ₂
		1/2 <udu>	e ₂ -kaš ₄
BM 028353	AS 05/i/02	5 sila ₃ inda ₃	U ₃ -ma-ni
		3 sila ₃	Ur-e ₂ -maḥ
		6 sila ₃	dub-sar tur-tur
		2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI
		1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra
		1 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇
		2 sila ₃	sipa ur-gi ₇
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄
		1/2 udu, 1 sila ₃ niġ ₂ -i ₃ -de ₂	^d Nanše-ad ₂ -gal, ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su
HLC 3 277	AS 05/i/03	5 sila ₃ inda ₃	U ₃ -ma-ni
		3 sila ₃	Ur-e ₂ -maḥ
		2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI
		1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra
		5 sila ₃	dub-sar tur-tur
		[1] sila ₃	ur-gi ₇
		[2] sila ₃	sipa ur-gi ₇
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄
		1 ad ₆ udu	^d Nanše-ad ₂ -gal, ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su
Nisaba 22 152	AS 05/i/05	5 sila ₃ inda ₃	U ₃ -ma-ni
		3 sila ₃	Ur-e ₂ -maḥ
		6 sila ₃	dub-sar tur-tur
		2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI
		1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra
		1 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇
		2 sila ₃	sipa ur-gi ₇
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-šubur dub-sar tu-ra
BM 028270	AS 05/i/16	5 sila ₃ inda ₃	U ₃ -ma-ni
		3 sila ₃	Ur-e ₂ -maḥ
		2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI
		1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra
		spia mušen-me	

		6 sila ₃	dub-sar tur-tur	
		1 sila ₃	Igi-lugal-še ₃	
		1 sila ₃	Za-zi	
		1 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		4 sila ₃	sipa ur-gi ₇	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		BM 028301	AS 05/i/xx	[5 sila ₃ inda ₃]
3 sila ₃	[Ur-e ₂ -maḥ]			
6 sila ₃	dub-[sar tur-tur]			
2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-šubur dub-sar t[u-ra]			
2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI			spia mušen-me
1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra			
2 sila ₃	sipa ur-gi ₇			
1 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇			
2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI aga ₃ -us ₂ ensi ₂			
1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄			
Nisaba 22 164	0000/ii/16	2 sila ₃ kaš, 3 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-e ₂ -maḥ	
		2 sila ₃ kaš, 3 sila ₃ inda ₃	sipa anše ensi ₂	
		6 sila ₃	dub-sar tur-tur	
		5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 5 sila ₃ dabin	U ₃ -ma-ni	
		2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI	
		1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		1 udu	NIM TuḥtuḥNI-meš	
		5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 uzu-ur ₂	lu ₂ -kiḡ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lalum, ḡiri ₃ Lugal-ezem sipa mušen	
		5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 uzu-ur ₂	lu ₂ -kiḡ ₂ -gi ₄ -a ensi ₂ Iri-kab ^{ki} , ḡiri ₃ Ab-ba aga ₃ -us ₂	
		<...>	A ₂ -pi ₅ -la-tum, sipa ^{anše} kunga ₂ -še ₃ ḡen-na, ḡiri ₃ Ab-ba-mu sipa ^{anše} kunga ₂	
BM 012798	0000/v/03	3 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	[x]-ši-in-du	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		1 ad ₆ udu	Lugal-nir-ḡal ₂	
		1 ad ₆ udu	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅	
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	sipa ur-gi ₇
		1 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -[...]	
		6 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₅ -tar ₂	
		2 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 uzu-ur ₂	Ḥu-wa-wa sagi	
CTPSM 1 192	0000/v/05	3 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ib ₂ -ši-in-du	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		1 ad ₆ udu	NIM Tuḥ-tuḥ-NI, ḡiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nin-ḡir ₂ -su	
		11 ad ₆ udu	^{du} gutul ₂ geme ₂ dumu-ka ba-RU, ḡiri ₃ Ad-da-mu sagi, Ka ₅ ^a -ḡu maškim	
CTPSM 1 193	0000/v/10	3 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ib ₂ -ši-in-du sagi	
		1 ad ₆ udu	^d Nanše-ad ₂ -gal, e ₂ ^d Inana-še ₃ ḡen-na, ḡiri ₃ Lugal-gu ₂ -gal	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		1 ad ₆ udu	Lu ₂ - ^d [...], ḡiri ₃ Lugal-[...]	
CDLI P109272	0000/v/18	[...]		
		2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ib ₂ -ši-in-du	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	

		6 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇		
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	sipa ur-gi ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Puzur ₄		
		1 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -[...]		
		1/2 udu	ur-gi ₇ -re		
		TUT 230	0000/vi/08	6 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 uzu-ur ₂	ur-gir ₅
2 sila ₃	PI-mu sipa ur-gi ₇				
2 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad			lu ₂ -kisal-me	
1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum				
1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄				
BM 026145	0000/vi/18			4 ur-gi ₇ 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ -ta	
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	sipa ur-gi ₇ -me	
		1 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ - ^d Eš ₄ -tar ₂		
		2 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad	lu ₂ -kisal-me	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum		
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄		
		1 udu	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅		
		0.0.1 inda ₃	aga ₃ -us ₂ ensi ₂ Unu ^{ki} -še ₃ ĝen-na		
		BM 019891	0000/vi/20	4 ur-gi ₇ 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ -ta, inda ₃ -bi 8 sila ₃	
2 sila ₃	PI-mu			sipa ur-gi ₇ -me	
2 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂				
2 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad			lu ₂ -kisal-me	
1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum				
1 ad ₆ udu	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅				
1 uzu-<ur ₂ > udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄				
BM 019941	0000/vi/23	4 ur-gi ₇ 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ -ta, inda ₃ -bi 8 sila ₃			
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	sipa ur-gi ₇ -me	
		2 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂		
		2 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad	lu ₂ -kisal-me	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum		
		1 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄		
		1 udu	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅		
BM 020840	0000/vi/26	4 ur-gi ₇ 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ -ta, inda ₃ -bi 8 sila ₃			
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	sipa ur-gi ₇ -me	
		2 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂		
		2 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad	lu ₂ -kisal-me	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum		
		1 udu	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅		
		1 uzu-ur ₂ udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄		
BM 029588	0000/vii/04	4 ur-gi ₇ 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ -ta, inda ₃ -bi 8 sila ₃			
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	sipa ur-gi ₇ -me	
		2 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂		
		2 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad	lu ₂ -kisal-me	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum		
		1 udu	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅		
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄		
Ontario 2 462	0000/vii/29	2 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad		
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum		
		3 sila ₃	Li-bur- ^d Sul-ge dub-sar		
		3 sila ₃	Ur-eš ₂		

		1 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂	
		1 ad ₆ udu	ur-re ib ₂ -dab ₅	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		1 udu	NIM Ši-ma-aš-gi ₄ ^{ki} -me	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Utu maškim	
BM 014562	0000/viii/09	2 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum	
		3 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂	
		3 sila ₃	Li-bur- ^d Sul-ge	
		1 udu	ur-gi ₇	
		1 udu	I-li ₂ - ^d Suen	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
Nisaba 33 0954	0000/viii/25	2 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum	
		0.0.1 2 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂	
		0.0.1 5 sila ₃	Zu-zu, ki ensi ₂ -ta ĝen-na	
		0.0.1 5 sila ₃	[Suḥuṣ]-kin, ĝiri ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su u ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂	
		2 udu	ur-re	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
BM 024731	0000/ix/01	2 sila ₃ kaš 2 [sila ₃ inda ₃]	Šu- ^d Adad	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum	
		0.0.1 [2] sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	sipa ur-gi ₇ -me
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂	
		5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 uzu-ur ₂	[Suḥuṣ]-kin, ĝiri ₃ Ur-gar	
		2 udu	ur-re ib ₂ -dab ₅ , ĝiri ₃ Lu ₂ -bala-sa ₆	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
BM 020613	0000/ix/03	2 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum	
		0.0.1 2 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂	
		2 ad ₆ udu	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
MVN 02 224	0000/ix/07	2 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝ ₂ -u ₂ -rum	
		0.0.1 2 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		2 sila ₃	PI-mu	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂	
		1 ad ₆ udu	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅	
		1 uzu-ur ₂	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
HLC 3 199	0000/ix/17	2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur- ^d Da-mu	lu ₂ ḥu-bu ₇ -me
		2 sila ₃	Ur ₃ -re-ba-du ₇	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ša-il-tum	[ĝar ₇ -du ₂ munus]-me
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Da-ri ₂ -ša	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ad-mu-a	

		1 sila ₃	Ša-lim-mi	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ki-[...]numetar	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -[...]	lu ₂ ħu-bu ₇ [ġa ₂ -nun ġeš]-ka gub-ba
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diġir-ra	dumu [...] ^{anše} kunga ₂ -[me]
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^d Lamma	
		8 sila ₃	[...]	
		1 1/2 udu	ur-gi ₇	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
BM 021608	0000/ix/20	2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Da-mu	lu ₂ ħu-bu ₇ -me
		2 sila ₃	Ur ₃ -re-ba-du ₇	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su	
		2 sila ₃	Ur-Da-mu	lu ħu-bu ₇ ġa ₂ -nun-ġeš-ka gub-ba
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diġir-ra	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ša-il-tum	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ad-mu-a	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Da-ri ₂ -ša	
		1 sila ₃	Šalimmi	
		2 sila ₃	Pa-da ša ₃ en-nu	
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^{ġeš} ġigir	dumu sipa-anše-bar-an-me
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diġir-ra	
		1 1/2 udu	ur-gi ₇	
		1 uzu-ur ₂	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
BM 025346	0000/x/08	2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Da-mu	lu ₂ ħu-bu ₇ -me
		2 sila ₃	Ur ₃ -re-ba-du ₇	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su	
		2 sila ₃	Ur-Da-mu	lu ħu-bu ₇ ġa ₂ -nun-ġeš
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diġir-ra	
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^{ġeš} ġigir	dumu sipa-anše-bar-an-me
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diġir-ra	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ša-il-tum	ġar ₇ -du ₂ munus-me
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ad-mu-a	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Da-ri ₂ -ša	
		0.0.2 inda ₃	lu ħu-bu ₇ ġa ₂ -nun-ġeš-ka gub-ba, ġiri ₃ En-nu-ši-im-ma	
		0.0.4 inda ₃	lu ₂ ħu-bu ₇ Šu-ge šu-ba-ti, ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nun-gal	
		2 ad ₆ sila ₄	ġiri ₃ PI-mi-ri, ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -[kaš ₄]	
BM 020075	0000/x/23	2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Da-mu	lu ħu-bu ₇ ġa ₂ -nun-da tuš-a
		2 sila ₃	Ur ₃ -re-ba-du ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -ga	
		1 sila ₃	Ba-ša-ga	lu ħu-bu ₇ ġa ₂ -nun-ġeš-me, ġiri ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Suen-na
		1 sila ₃	Ur-Al-la	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Utu	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -ša-ga	
		1 sila ₃	Lugal-enim-gi-na	
		1 sila ₃	Ša-ba-ni-sig	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -Ninmar	
		2 sila ₃	Ur-Da-mu	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diġir-ra	

		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^{ĝes} gigir	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diĝir-ra dumu sipa anše-bar-an	
		2 sila ₃	Ur-Al-la	
		2 sila ₃	Ur- ^d Lamma dumu gud-lah ₆ , ĝiri ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su	
		2 sila ₃	U ₂ -šim-e	
		2 sila ₃	Ur- ^d Nanše, ĝiri ₃ Ur-gu ₂ -en-na	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ša-il-tum	ĝar ₇ -du ₂ munus-me
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ad-mu-a	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Da-ri ₂ -ša	
		1 sila ₃	Ša-lim-mi	
		0.0.4 inda ₃	lu ₂ ĥu-bu ₇ Šu-ge šu-ba-ti, ĝiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nun-gal	
		2 udu	Lu ₂ -diĝir-ra	
		2 ad ₆ udu	ĝiri ₃ Pl-mi-ri	
		1 uzu-ur ₂	^d Sul-ge-bi-du ur-re ib ₂ -dab ₅	
HSS 04 053	0000/xi/23	2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Da-mu	ĝa ₂ -nun-da tuš-a-me
		2 sila ₃	Ur ₃ -re-ba-du ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -ga	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂	lu ₂ sa-bar-re dab ₅ -ba-me, ĝiri ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Suen
		2 sila ₃	An-na-li-ta	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -kal-la	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂	
		2 sila ₃	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂	
		2 sila ₃	Ur- ^{ĝes} gigir	
		2 sila ₃	A ₂ -na eren ₂ e ₂ -sugal ₇	
		2 sila ₃	Al-la eren ₂ eš ₃ didli	
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^d Lamma dumu gud-lah ₆ , ĝiri ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su	
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^{ĝes} gigir	dumu sipa ^{anše} kunga ₂ -me
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diĝir-ra	
		2 sila ₃	U ₂ -šim-e	
		1 sila ₃	Niĝir-di-de	
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ , ĝiri ₃ Ur-gu ₂ -en-na	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ša-il-tum	ĝar ₇ -du ₂ munus-me
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Da-ri ₂ -ša	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ad-mu-a	
		1 sila ₃	Ša-lim-mi	
		0.0.4 inda ₃	lu ₂ ĥu-bu ₇ , ĝiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nun-gal	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su e ₂ -udu	
		1 uzu-ur ₂	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
BM 012361	0000/xi/25	2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Da-mu	ĝa ₂ -nun-da tuš-a-me
		2 sila ₃	Ur ₃ -re-ba-du ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -ga	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂	lu ₂ sa-bar-re dab ₅ -ba-me, [ĝiri ₃] Lu ₂ - ^d Suen
		2 sila ₃	An-na-li-ta	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -kal-la	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂	
		2 sila ₃	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂	
		2 sila ₃	Ur- ^{ĝes} gigir	
		[2 sila ₃]	[A ₂ -na eren ₂ e ₂ -]sugal ₇	

		[2 sila ₃]	[Al-la eren ₂ eš ₃ didli]	
		[1 1/3 sila ₃]	[Ša-il]-tum	ġar ₇ -du ₂ munus-me
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Da-ri ₂ -ša	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ad-mu-a	
		1 [...]	Ša-šim-mi	
		2 ad ₆	ur-gi ₇ -re ħe ₂ -dab ₅	
		0.0.1 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		0.0.1 inda ₃ , 0.0.1 geš	Lugal-nir-ġal ₂ , ġiri ₃ Al-la-sa ₆ -ga	
		0.0.4 inda ₃	lu ₂ ħu-bu ₇ , ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nun-gal	
		5 sila ₃	lu ₂ ħu-bu ₇ -me, ġiri ₃ Lugal-ne-saġ-e	
BM 014873	0000/xii/06	2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Da-mu	ġa ₂ -nun-da tuš-a-me
		2 sila ₃	Ur ₃ -re-ba-du ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -ga	
		2 sila ₃	A ₂ -na eren ₂ e ₂ -sugal ₇	ġiri ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su
		2 sila ₃	Al-la eren ₂	
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^{ġeš} gigir	dumu sipa ^{anše} 1kunga ₂ -me
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diġir-ra	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su e ₂ -udu	ġiri ₃ Urguena
		2 sila ₃	U ₂ -šim-e	
		1 sila ₃	Ur-[^d Ba-u ₂]	
		0.0.4 inda ₃	[lu ₂ ħu-hu ₇]-me, ġiri ₃ [Ur- ^d Nun-gal]	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	[Ša-il]-tum	ġar ₇ -du ₂ [munus-me]
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Da-ri ₂ -ša	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ad-mu-a	
		1 sila ₃	Ša-[lim]-mi	
		2 sila ₃	Lugal-[ezem], ġiri ₃ Ur-[^d Lamma aga ₃ -us ₂]	
		1 sila ₃ [...]	Ur-[...], ġiri ₃ Ur-[...]	
		2 udu	ur-gi ₇	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
HSS 04 051	0000/xii/11	2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Da-mu	ġa ₂ -nun-da tuš-a-me
		2 sila ₃	Ur ₃ -re-ba-du ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -ga	
		2 sila ₃	A ₂ -na eren ₂ e ₂ -sugal ₇	ġiri ₃ Lu ₂ -Ninġirsu
		2 sila ₃	Al-la eren ₂ eš ₃ didli	
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^{ġeš} gigir	dumu sipa ^{anše} 1kunga ₂ -me
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diġir-ra	
		2 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su	eren ₂ e ₂ -udu-me, ġiri ₃ Ur-gu ₂ -en-na
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂	
		1 sila ₃	Niġir-di-de	
		0.0.4 inda ₃	lu ₂ ħu-hu ₇ -me, ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nun-gal	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ša-il-tum	ġar ₇ -du ₂ munus-me
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Da-ri ₂ -ša	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ad-mu-a	
		1 sila ₃	Ša-lim-mi	
		2 udu	ur-gi ₇ -re ib ₂ -dab ₅	
		0.0.1 inda ₃	lu ₂ ħu-bu ₇ -me, ġiri ₃ Al-la-sa ₆ -ga	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	

		2 sila ₃	Lugal-ezem eren ₂ , ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Lamma aga ₃ -us ₂	
CTPSM 1 233	0000/xii/19	5 sila ₃ [inda ₃]	U ₃ -ma-ni	
		4 [sila ₃]	dub-sar [tur-tur]	
		3 [sila ₃] inda ₃ , 1 uzu-ur ₂	[Ur]-e ₂ -maḥ	
		2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI	
		0.0.1 inda ₃ 1 sila ₃ niġ ₂ -i ₃ -de ₂ -a, 1 uzu-ur ₂	Suḥuš- ^{ki-in} ge-na	
		2 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		2 sila ₃	sipa ur-gi ₇	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra	
BM 013858	0000/xii/27	5 sila ₃ inda ₃	U ₃ -ma-ni	
		6 sila ₃	dub-sar tur-tur	
		3 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 uzu-ur ₂	Ur-e ₂ -maḥ	
		2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI	
		1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra	
		2 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		2 sila ₃	sipa ur-gi ₇	
		1/2 udu, 1 sila ₃ niġ ₂ -i ₃ -de ₂ -a	Id-mi- ^d En-lil ₄	
		1/2 udu	Puzur ₄ -Eš ₄ -tar ₂	
1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄			
CUSAS 16 041	0000/xii/27	2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur-Da-mu	ġa ₂ -nun-da tuš-a-me
		2 sila ₃	Ur ₃ -re-ba-du ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ -la	
		2 sila ₃	A ₂ -na eren ₂ e ₂ -sugal ₇	eren ₂ e ₂ -udu-me
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂	
		1 sila ₃	Niġir-di-de	
		1 sila ₃	Ur- ^{ġeš} gigir	dumu sipa ^{anše} kunga ₂ -me
		1 sila ₃	Lu ₂ -diġir-ra	
		2 udu	ur-gi ₇ -re [ib ₂ -dab ₅]	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	ġar ₇ -du ₂ munus-ne
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ša-il-tum	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Da-ri ₂ -ša	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ad-mu-a	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Ša-lim-mi	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	Eš ₄ -tar ₂ -um-ni	
		1 1/3 sila ₃	A-li-ša ₃ -ge	
		0.0.1 inda ₃ , 1/2 udu	Ġiri ₃ -ni-i ₃ -sa ₆ , ġeš-še ₃ ġen-na, ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Ig-alim ra ₂ -gaba	
		5 sila ₃	dumu lu ₂ didli-me, ġiri ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su	
BM 015544	xxxxxx	[...] inda ₃	U ₃ -ma-ni	
		6 sila ₃	dub-sar tu-tur	
		3 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 uzu u ₂	Ur-e ₂ -maḥ	
		2 sila ₃	Suḥuš-GI	
		2 sila ₃	ur-gi ₇	
		2 sila ₃	sipa ur-gi ₇	
		1 sila ₃	Šu-Ir ₃ -ra	
		1/2 udu	e ₂ -kaš ₄	
		0.1.0 inda ₃ 2 sila ₃ niġ ₂ -i ₃ -de ₂ , 1 ad ₆ udu	[...], ġiri ₃ [...]	

Table 18: The income of guesthouses in the province of Ġirsu (p.47)

Barley was mostly delivered from different “granaries” (i₃-dub) of the province (in column “Origin”), and responsible officials of the guesthouse was normally the recipient (in column “kišeb₃ / seal”). The guesthouse in Ġirsu could also receive sheep, fish, and leather for building carriages. TCTI 1 00869 is a rare listing of the components needed to build a carriage.

Text	Date	Goods	Origin	kišeb ₃ / seal	
Barley					
Nisaba 33 0811	SH 46/v/-	2.0.0 še gur	še-ba BAD-ta, ki Na-ba-sa ₆ -ta	kišeb ₃ Ur- ^d Dumu-zi lu ₂ -šIM	Ur- ^d Dumu-zi lu ₂ -šIM, dumu [...]
HSS 04 023	SH 48/-/-	3.3.0 še		Lu ₂ -E ₂ -a e ₂ -kaš ₄	
MVN 12 337	AS 01/vi/-	15.0.2 5 sila ₃ še	ki lu ₂ ^d Ma ₂ -gan ^{ki} -ta	Lu ₂ -iri-saĝ šu ba-ti, ĝiri ₃ Lugal-ma ₂ -gur-re ugula HAR e ₂ -kaš ₄	
TCTI 2 02556 Tablet & Envelope	ŠS 09/i/-	55.0.0 še gur, 5.0.0 ziz ₂ gur	i ₃ -dub ħe ₂ -ĝal ₂ -la-ta, ki Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga-ta	kišeb ₃ Lu ₂ -kal-la, sa ₂ -du ₁₁ e ₂ -kaš ₄	Lu ₂ -kal-la, dub-sar dumu Ur- ^d Nanše
TCTI 2 04291 Tablet & Envelope	IS 01/-/-	20.0.0 še	i ₃ -dub nin-amaš-zi, ki Lu ₂ -diĝira-ta	e ₂ -kaš ₄ -še ₃ , kišeb ₃ Ur- ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su sugal ₇ e ₂ -kaš ₄ -ka	Ur- ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su, dub-sar dumu Lugal-iri-da
Nisaba 07 34	IS 03/-/-	2.0.0 še gur		kišeb ₃ Ur- ^d Suen-na e ₂ -kaš ₄	
TEL 201	xxxxxx	92.1.4 še gur	i ₃ -dub ĝeš-tir-[ma]-nu-ta	sa ₂ -du ₁₁ e ₂ -kaš ₄	
Sheep					
AUCT 1 349	AS 03/i/-	2 ad ₆ udu	e ₂ -udu e ₂ -gal-ta	e ₂ -kaš ₄ -še ₃ ba-de ₆ , ĝiri ₃ Ur- ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su	
TUT 052	AS 08/xii/12	1 udu nita ₂	e ₂ -udu e ₂ -gal-ta	e ₂ -kaš ₄ -še ₃	
Fish					
ITT 5 06894	xxxxxx	0.1.0 ku ₆ šeĝ ₆ ku ₆ mun al-GAZ	ki Ur-Ninmug-ta	e ₂ -kaš ₄ -še ₃ , kišeb ₃ Ur- ^d Nin-ĝir ₂ -su	
Leather for building carriages					
TCTI 1 00869	AS 07/viii/-	2 ad-tab siki ud ₅ , 2 mar-PAP, 2 ša ₃ -la ₂ -tum, 1 egir, 1 tug ₂ du ₈ -a egir ĝi ^š gigir, ki-la ₂ -bi 9 1/2 ma-na	ba-la ₂	ĝešgigir e ₂ -kaš ₄ -še ₃	
TCTI 2 03180	AS 08/i/-	5 kuš gud, 1 kuš amar, 2 kuš udu maš ₂		zi-ga kaš ₄	
	AS 08/ii/-	3 kuš gud, 20 kuš udu maš ₂			

TCTI 1 00807	AS 08/iv/-	2 kuš gud, 1 kuš amar, 8 kuš udu maš ₂		zi-ga e ₂ -kaš ₄	
	AS 08/v/-	3 kuš gud, 1 kuš amar, 15 kuš udu maš ₂			
PPAC 5 1737	AS 08/xii/-	3 kuš gud, 1 kuš amar, 20 kuš udu maš ₂		zi-ga kaš ₄	
PPAC 5 0300	ŠS 01/iv/-	2 kuš gud, 10 kuš udu	e ₂ ur ₄ -ra-ta	e ₂ -kaš ₄ -še ₃ , kišeb ₃ Ku ₄ -ra- ni-i ₃ -sa ₆	Ku ₄ -ra-ni-i ₃ -sa ₆ , dumu Lugal- [...]
HSS 04 052	ŠS 02/-/-	5 kuš gud, 2 kuš udu		niĝ ₂ -dab ₅ e ₂ -kaš ₄	
	ŠS 02/iv/-	1 kuš gud, 6 1/2 kuš maš ₂		niĝ ₂ -dab ₅ kaš ₄	
	ŠS 02/vii/-	1 kuš gud, 6 1/2 kuš maš ₂		niĝ ₂ -dab ₅ kaš ₄	
	ŠS 02/xi/-	1 kuš gud, 6 1/2 kuš maš ₂		niĝ ₂ -dab ₅ kaš ₄	
TUT 083	00/iii/- to 00/i/-	22 kuš gud		e ₂ -kaš ₄ -še ₃	
TCTI 2 03965 Tablet & Envelope	xxxxxx	1 kuš ab ₂	ki Lugal-magurre-ta	e ₂ -kaš ₄ -še ₃ , kišeb ₃ Ku ₄ -ra- ni-i ₃ -sa ₆	Ku ₄ -ra-ni-i ₃ -sa ₆ , dumu Lugal- [...]
Orient 16 077 112	xxxxxx	1 sila ₃ i ₃ -šah ₂		ĝeš ^s gigir e ₂ -kaš ₄ ba-ab-sa ₆ , ĝiri ₃ Sipa-da-ri ₂	

Table 19: Provision for the waterway travel in Ġirsu (p.49)

The provision for waterway travel were labeled “put on the boat” (ma₂-a ġar-ra) (in column “Mark”), which can be viewed as the parallel phrase to the term “for the journey” (kaskal-še₃). The goods consumed in the boat seemed identical with the provision for the journey (in column “Goods”), and the most common destination was travel “to or from the sea” (a-ab-ba-še/ta) (in column “Guest”).

Text	Date	Goods	Marker	Guest
Princeton 2 301	ŠS 01/xi/02	5 zi ₃ -na	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	lu ₂ ab-dab ₅ -ba-me, ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Lamma dumu Ur-gar, u ₃ Ur- ^d Nanše <ma ₂ >-lah ₅
CUSAS 16 105	ŠS 02/i/-	5.0.0 zi ₃ munu ₄ ħi-a gur lugal	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	En-um-i ₃ -li ₂ ra ₂ -gaba, A-dam-DUN ^{ki} -ta ġen-na, ġiri ₃ Al-la-mu
TCTI 2 03561	ŠS 08/i/-	0.0.1 i ₃ -ġeš	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	Be-la-<ri ₂ >-ik ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki} , Nibru ^{ki} -ta ġen-na, ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Lamma šabra e ₂
HLC 2 131	0000/i/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃ 1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	I-zu-a aga ₃ -us ₂ gal, ma ₂ ġeš-i ₃ -ka-da ġen-na
TCTI 2 03342	0000/i/-	4 sila ₃ kaš, 4 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 4 giġ ₄ i ₃ 0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 15 giġ ₄ i ₃ -ġeš	u ₄ 2-kam ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	Iš-du-kin lu ₂ - ^{ġeš} tukul a-tu ₅ -a gaba a-ab-ba-ta im-ma dab ₅ -ba
CDLI P295839	0000/ii/-	0.0.1 kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM 5 dug dida du, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	ša ₃ iri ma ₂ -a ġar-ra kaskal-še ₃	Bi ₂ -ti-ti sugal ₇ , eren ₂ gur _x -še ₃ ġen-na
Nisaba 22 088	0000/ii/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃ 1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	^d Sul-ge-zi-ġu ₁₀ , ma ₂ ġeš-i ₃ -ka-da ġen-na
MVN 07 116	0000/ii/21	3 sila ₃ kaš 0.0.2 sa ₂ -du ₁₁ , 6 sila ₃ kaš 0.0.2 u ₄ 2-kam 2 dug dida 0.0.3, 3 dug dida 0.0.2	Guabba ^{ki} -še ₃ , ma ₂ -a ġar Nibru ^{ki} -še ₃ , ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	ġar ₇ -du ₂ Gu ₂ -ab-ba ^{ki} tuš-a Lu ₂ -sugal ₇ -an-ka
Nisaba 13 100	0000/iii/15	5 sila ₃ kaš, 3 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 2 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM 0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 dabin lugal	ša ₃ iri ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	Si-mu ₂ lu ₂ - ^{ġeš} tukul gu-la
Nisaba 33 1009	0000/iii/23	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ 0.0.2 5 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.2 sila ₃ inda ₃	ša ₃ iri ma ₂ -a ġar-ra, u ₄ 5-kam	Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃ dabin-še ₃ ġen-na
Nisaba 22 137	0000/v/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM 1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	A-mur- ^d Suen sugal ₇ , a-ab-ba-ta DU-ni
HSS 04 061	0000/vii/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM 1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃ 5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	A-kal-la sugal ₇ , A-dam-DUN ^{ki} -še DU-ni A-ħu-šu-ni sugal ₇ , a-ab-ba-še ₃ DU-ni

		2 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
MTBM 157	0000/vii/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM		A-da-lal ₃ u ₃ -kul, Za-ul ^{ki} DU-ni
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
		5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM		Ur- ^d Lu ₂ -lal ₃ sugal ₇ , a-ab-ba-še ₃ DU-ni
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
		5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM		Zi-pu-ni sugal ₇ , Šušin ^{ki} -ta DU-ni
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
Nisaba 22 087	0000/vii/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM		A ₂ -bu-um lu ₂ ġeš ^{tu} kul gu-la, A-dam-DUN ^{ki} -še ₃ DU-ni
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
		0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.2 zi ₃ , 4 a ₂ -GAM i ₃		ġiri ₃ Si-mu sugal ₇
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
		5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM		Šu-i ₃ -li ₂ lu ₂ -ġeš ^{tu} kul, Šabum ^{ki} -ta DU-ni
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
MVN 18 391	0000/vii/-	[...]		A-ħu-ni [...]
		1 dug dida [...]	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
MTBM 167	0000/viii/-	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃		Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ aga ₃ -us ₂ u ₃ Ab-du ₃ -du ₃ sugal ₇ , ar-a-ri ₂ -tum DU-ni
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
MVN 09 129	0000/viii/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM		Bu-bu-a aga ₃ -us ₂ gal, a-ab-ba-še ₃ DU-ni
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
MVN 07 098	0000/viii/11	[x]+1 sila ₃ kaš	ša ₃ iri	Ur-me-lam ₂ ki-tuš-lu ₂ mu-ši-ġen-na
		0.0.1 kaš lugal	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
RTC 395	0000/ix/-	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	ša ₃ iri	Illum-ba-ni
		1 dug dida saga ₁₀ , 1 dug dida DU, 0.1.0 dabin	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
MTBM 164	0000/ix/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM		Puzur ₄ -a-bi sugal ₇ , sugal ₇ Sahar ^{ki} -a
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
		5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM		Puzur ₄ -la-lum sugal ₇ , Šušin ^{ki} -še DU-ni
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
MVN 22 117	0000/ix/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM		Puzur ₄ -Ga-ga sugal ₇
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , <1> a ₂ -GAM i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
DAS 177	0000/ix/21	6 sila ₃ kaš, 4 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 giġ ₄ i ₃	ša ₃ iri	^d Sul-ge-dan ^{dan} -da šuħub ₂ -še ₃ ġen-na
		1 dug dida DU, 0.0.1 dabin	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
MTBM 170	0000/x/-	0.0.1 kaš, 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃		Lu ₂ -banda ₃ sugal ₇
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	
HLC 3 315	0000/xii/29	5 sila ₃ kaš, 3 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM	ša ₃ iri	Lu ₂ -sugal ₇ -an-ka, lu ₂ niġ ₂ -dab ₅ na-kab-tum-še ₃ ġen-na, Ur- ^d Nanše dumu Ur-Igalim maškim
		2 dug dida, 0.0.2 [zi ₃], 1 sila ₃ i ₃	ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	

Table 20: One-month goods expenditure in the guesthouse of Ġirsu (p.50-51)

117 single guests and five group guests received food from the guesthouse in Ġirsu over the course of 20 days. In busier times, the guesthouse had as many as eleven single guests in a single day, whereas in the less busy times, there were only four single guests. With an average of six passengers per day, this guesthouse could accommodate 2160 people over the course of a year.

Text	Date	Goods				Addressee	
		Beer	Bread	Oil	Fat		
DAS 165	0000/ix/01	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		14	10	2	-	E-lag-ra ma ₂ -še ₃ ġen-na	
		2	2	2	-	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ sugal ₇	
		2	2	2	-	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ ġar ₇ -du ₂	
		3	2	2	-	Illum-ba-ni [x-x] ^l -GAN-še ₃ DU	
		2	2	2	-	[...]Eš-tar ₂ lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		2	2	2	-	Šu- ^d Nin-šubur	
		-	1	-	-	ašgab ^{kuš} suḥub ₂	
DAS 200	0000/ix/02	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		5	3	2	2	E-lag-ra ma ₂ -še ₃ ġen-na	
		2	2	2	-	Da-da ġar ₇ -du ₂	
		[x]	[x]	2	-	Ur-bad ₃ -dab ₅ -ra	
		2	2	2	-	A-bu-ni lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		2	2	2	-	Na-ba-sa ₆	
		2	2	2	2	Ma-aš ₂ -tum lu ₂ - ^{ġeš} tukul gu-la	
		2	2	2	-	I ₃ -ra ₂ -ra ₂ -a lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		[x]	[x]	[x]	-	Puzur ₄ -zu lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		4	4	4	-	lu ₂ u ₄ -sakar-me	
		4	[x]	-	-	A-da-lal ₃ lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
RTC 394	0000/ix/03	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		2	2	2	-	A-ḥu-ni	
		2	2	2	-	I ₃ -ra ₂ -ra ₂ -a	
		2	2	2	-	A-da-a lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		2	2	2	-	A-gu-a Šušin ^{ki} -še ₃ ġen-na	
		4	4	2	-	I-di ₃ -ni-šu gir ₂ -ba-du-še ₃ ġen-na	
		5	3	2	-	Ad-da NIM	
		-	1	-	-	aga ₃ -us ₂ sugal ₇ -maḥ	
DAS 166	0000/ix/04	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		2	2	2	-	I-di ₃ -ni-šu gir ₂ -ba-du-še ₃ ġen-na	
		2	2	2	-	A-ḥu-ni lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		2	2	2	-	A-bu-ni	
		2	2	2	-	I ₃ -ra ₂ -ra ₂ -a	
		2	2	2	-	Ar-ši-aḥ lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
DAS 195	0000/ix/05	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	ġiri ₃ Dan-upi
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		5	5	2	-	Šu-Enlil ma ₂ siki ġa ₂ -ġa ₂ -de ₃ ġen-na	
		2	2	2	-	A ₂ -pi ₅ -li ₂	
		2	2	2	-	Zi-zi lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		2	2	2	-	Ur-bad ₃ -dab ₅ -ra	
		2	2	2	-	I ₃ -ra ₂ -ra ₂ -a lu ₂ -kaš ₄	

		2	2	2	-	I-su- ^d Adad	
		[x]	[x]	[x]	-	[...] -ti-li ₂ lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		5	5	2	-	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen	
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM	
		-	2	-	-	aga ₃ -us ₂ sugal ₇ -maḥ	
Nisaba 22 069	0000/ix/08	12	32	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		2	2	2	-	A-bu-du ₁₀	
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM	
		6	4	2	-	^d Sul-ge-dan-ga-da	
		2	2	2	-	A-ḥu-ni	
DAS 192	0000/ix/09	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM	
		8	8	2	-	^d Sul-ge-da-ga-da	
		5	4	2	-	Ir ₃ -ra-ba-ni gud udu-da ġen-na	
		2	2	2	-	Ur- ^d Nun-gal	
		2	2	2	-	Ba-a-a lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		2	2	2	-	Lu ₂ - ^d Ba-u ₂ ġar ₇ -du ₂	
		2	2	2	-	Dur-i ₃ -li ₂ , Ur- ^d Ba-u ₃ -da ġen-na	
		2	2	2	-	Ur-e ₃ -babbar ₂ ġar ₇ -du ₂	
		2	2	2	-	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ ur-še ₃ ġen-na	
		2	2	2	-	Ur- ^d Ištaran sugal ₇ , ġiri ₃ Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su	
		-	6	-	-	aga ₃ -us ₂ sugal ₇ -maḥ	
		RTC 392	0000/ix/10	12	53	-	-
3	6			-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
5	5			2	-	Ad-da NIM	
2	2			2	-	Ar-ti-a lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
2	2			2	-	A-mur- ^d Adad lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
2	2			2	-		Ir ₃ -ra-ba-ni gud udu-da ġen-na
0.0.1 dabin				kaskal-še ₃			
4	4			2	-	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ uru ₄ -še ₃ ġen-na	
8	4			2	-	^d Sul-ge-dan-ga-da	
5	3			2	2	Ur-abzu lu ₂ - ^{ġes} tukul gu-la	
2	2			2	-	A-ḥu-ni	
DAS 156	0000/ix/12			12	53	-	-
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		6	4	2	-	^d Sul-ge-dan ^{an} -da	
		2	2	2	-	Lu ₂ -sa ₆ -ga gud-da ġen-na	
		2	2	2	-	Šu- ^d Adad lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		2	2	2	-	A ₂ -pi ₅ -li ₂	
DAS 167	0000/ix/13	12	52	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		2	2	2	-	Ar-ši-aḥ lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		2	2	2	-	Lu ₂ -ša-lim lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		2	2	2	-	Lugal-ti-ra-aš ġar ₇ -du ₂	
		6	5	2	-	^d Sul-ge-dan ^{an} -da	
		2	2	2	-	Ur- ^d Nin-su lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
DAS 153	0000/ix/14	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal	
		6	4	2	-	^d Sul-ge-dan-da	
		1 dug dida, 0.0.1 dabin					
		2	2	2	-	Ri ₂ -ma-su sugal ₂	

		2	2	2	-	A-a-ni-šu lu ₂ -kaš ₄
		10	10	20	-	NIM Ħu-li ₂ -bar
		-	10	-	-	aga ₃ -us ₂ sugal ₇ -maĥ-bi 3-am ₃
		12	50	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
Nisaba 22 070	0000/ix/15	4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal
		6	4	2	-	^d Sul-ge-dan ^{an} -da
		2	2	2	-	La-la-a ġar ₇ -du ₂
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM
		2	2	-	-	Lugal-an-na-tum ₂
		12	50	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
DAS 155	0000/ix/16	4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal
		6	4	2	-	^d Sul-ge-dan ^{an} -da
		5	2	3	-	E-lag-ra sugal ₇
		2	2	2	-	Nu-ur ₂ -Eš-tar ₂
		2	2	2	-	lu ₂ ri-ba-a
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM
DAS 159	0000/ix/18	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal
		5	5	2	2	Lu ₂ -kal-la lu ₂ - ^{ġeš} tukul gu-la
		2	2	2	-	Šu-na-da lu ₂ -kaš ₄
		6	4	2	-	^d Sul-ge-dan ^{an} -da
		2	2	2	-	Ir ₃ -ib lu ₂ -kaš ₄
		5	5	2	-	[Ad]-da NIM
		[x]	2	[x]	-	[PN] lu ₂ -kaš ₄
DAS 177	0000/ix/21	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu ġiri ₃ Dan-upi
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal
		6	4	2		ša ₃ iri Sulge-danda ^{kuš} suĥub ₂ -še ₃ ġen-na
		1 dug dida DU, 0.0.1 dabin				ma ₂ -a ġar-ra
		2	2	2	-	Lukirizal
		2	2	2	-	Lugal-šala lu ₂ -kaš ₄
		5	5	2	-	Adda NIM
DAS 157	0000/ix/22	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal
		4	4	2	-	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ ur-še ₃ ġen-na
		2	2	2	-	Da-a-a sugal ₇
		2	2	2	-	Ur- ^d Lamma ġar ₇ -du ₂
		2	2	2	-	A ₂ -li ₂ -a lu ₂ -kaš ₄
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM
DAS 183	0000/ix/23	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal
		2	2	2	-	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ ur-še ₃ ġen-na
		2	2	2	-	Ba-ba-a udu-da ġen-na, ġiri ₃ Lu ₂ -kal-la
		2	2	2	-	Šu- ^d Adad lu ₂ -kaš ₄ , ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Ig-alim
		2	2	2	-	Ir ₃ -ra-ba-ni lu ₂ -kaš ₄
		2	2	2	-	Na-ba-sa ₆ lu ₂ -kaš ₄
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM
		0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu				Illum-ba-ni sagi
		0.0.1 5 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ dabin				tibira-bi 3, alan-da ġen-na-me
DAS 085	0000/ix/24	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal
		2	2	2	-	Lugal-ša ₃ -la ₂
		2	2	2	-	ša ₃ iri

		-	5	-	-	kaskal	Ba-ba-a udu-da ġen-na, ġiri ₃ Na-ba-sa ₆	
		0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu				Illum-ba-ni sagi		
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM		
		5	5	2	-	Ša-ru-um-ba-ni ra ₂ -gaba		
		0.0.1 5 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ dabin				tibira-me		
RTC 395	0000/ix/25	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂	
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal		
		10 (saga ₁₀)	10	30 (ġeš)	-	ša ₃ iri	Illum-ba-ni sagi	
		1 dug dida saga ₁₀ , 1 dug dida DU, 0.1.0 dabin				ma ₂ -a ġar-ra		
		15	15 (zi ₃)	-	-	tibira-bi 3, alan-da ġen-na-me		
		2	2	2	-	Ur- ^d Nanše ġar ₇ -du ₂		
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM		
CTPSM 1 219	0000/ix/26	12	53	-	-	ša ₃ en-nu	ġiri ₃ Dan-u ₂ -pe ₂	
		4	6	-	-	ša ₃ e ₂ -gal		
		2	2	2	-	Ka-ka-a lu ₂ -kaš ₄		
		2	2	2	-	Lu ₂ -ša-lim lu ₂ -kaš ₄		
		2	2	2	-	Šu-Eš ₄ -tar ₂ sugal ₇		
		5	5	2	-	Ad-da NIM		

Table 21: Expenditure for the royal family members at guesthouses of Ġirsu (p.52)

During the seventh and eighth months, royal family members seemed to travel frequently from the guesthouse of Guabba to the Elamite site Urua (in column “Purpose”). Ninkala, a queen of Sulge, was most likely the landowner of Urua. She was the owner of a flock of sheep and the supervisor of textile factory. The royal family visited Urua on a regular basis, probably because of their possessions and textile works. Additionally, the princes could visit the guesthouse in Ġirsu for other reasons. Ur-Ninsumun was probably the most frequent visitor to the guesthouse among the royal family members (in column “Errand”).

Text	Date	Goods	Guest	Errand
BPOA 1 0244 = MVN 17 004	SH 47/vii/00	0.2.0 zi ₃ -gu lugal, 0.2.0 še anše gu ₇ , u ₄ 2-kam	E-tal _x -pu ₃ -Da-gen ₇ dumu lugal	u ² URU×A ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
		1.0.2 zi ₃ -gu lugal, 1.0.2 še anše gu ₇ , u ₄ 8-kam		u ² URU×A ^{ki} -ta udu ur ₄ -de ₃ ġen-na-ne
		0.4.0 zi ₃ -gu, 0.4.0 še anše gu ₇ , u ₄ 6-kam		
		0.1.0 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀		
ITT 3 05001	AS 05/-/-	0.1.0 kaš lugal, 0.1.0 dabin, 0.0.1 še anše gu ₇ sa ₂ -du ₁₁ u ₄ 4-kam	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	še bala ¹ -e-de ₃ ġen-na
HSS 04 085	AS 5/viii/-	0.1.0 kaš lugal, 0.1.0 dabin	Ur- ^d Nanna dumu lugal	Šušin ^{ki} -še ₃ ġen-na
Nisaba 22 057	AS 7/xii/-	0.0.1 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ lugal	Na-bi ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ dumu lugal	udu gukkal-še ₃ ġen-na
		0.0.1	Ur-ġu ₁₀ di-ku ₅	
		2 sila ₃	Ša-ru-um-ba-ni ra ₂ -gaba	
		1 sila ₃ -ta	6 ra ₂ -gaba	
DAS 151	00/i/12	5 sila ₃ kaš du, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Na-bi ₂ - ^d Suen dumu lugal	Šušin ^{ki} -še ₃ du-[ni]
		2 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Diġir-ma-su ₂ lu ₂ - ^{ġeš} tukul	
		2 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃	Šu-Eš-tar ₂ lu ₂ - ^{ġeš} tukul	
Rochester 152	00/i/14	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ ša ₃ iri	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
		0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu kaskal-še ₃		
Nisaba 22 096	0000/iv/13	3 sila ₃ kaš 2 sila <x>, 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna lu ₂ -kaš ₄	i ₇ -še ₃ im-ši-re ₆ -a
		0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 kaš du	Na-bi ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ dumu lugal	
		0.0.1 kaš, 3 sila ₃ zi ₃	Suġuš-GI lu ₂ -kiġ-gi ₄ -a	
ITT 2 00756	0000/iv/4	5 kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ kaš du, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
CTPSM 1 195	0000/v/-	4 dug dida DU	Na-bi ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ dumu lugal	u ² URU×A ^{a.ki} -še ₃ du-ni
CDLI P127676	0000/v/10	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ ša ₃ iri	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
		1 dug dida DU, 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu kaskal-še ₃		
MTBM 115	0000/vi/-	0.0.3 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.3 inda ₃ du ₈ -a lugal, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 0.0.5 še anše kunga ₂ gu ₇ -a	I ₃ -tal-pu ₃ -Da-gen ₇ dumu lugal	ur ₄ -de ₃ ġen-na du-u ₂ -gar ₃ -še ₃ ġen-na
Nisaba 22 104	0000/vi/30	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 kaš du	Na-bi ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ dumu lugal	
CDLI P127702	0000/vi/-	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu, 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	A ₂ -li ₂ -[x-x] dumu lugal	Šušin ^{ki} -ta du-ni

MVN 11 110	0000/vii/-	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.3 zi ₃ , 0.0.4 še anše gu ₇	E-te-el-pu ₃ - ^d Da-gan dumu lugal	siki ^{u2} URU×A ^{ki} aga ₃ -us ₂ šum ₂ -mu-de ₃ ĝen-na
MVN 18 391	0000/vii/-	0.0.4 še anše gu ₇ lugal, 3 dug dida 0.0.3 zi ₃ , 1 sila ₃ [...]	dumu lugal	udu ur ₄ -[de ₃] ^{u2} URU×A ^{a.ki} -še ₃ du-[ni]
TCTI 2 04112	0000/viii/16	2 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	Ša-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ lu ₂ - ^{ĝeš} tukul	URU×KAR ₂ -a-ta ^{ki} -ta mu siki-še ₃ du-ni
		5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ dumu lugal	
CDLI P134465	0000/viii/-	5 sila ₃ kaš du, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu, 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃ - ^{ĝeš} ša ₃ iri	Na-bi ₂ - ^d Suen dumu lugal	Šušin ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
		1 dug dida DU, 0.0.1 zi ₃ -gu kaskal-še ₃		
		3 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu, 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃ ša ₃ iri	Šu-ku-bu-um lu ₂ -kaš ₄	
		1 dug dida du, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ kaskal-še ₃		
PPAC 5 0227	0000/viii/-	0.0.2 kaš saga ₁₀ lugal, 0.0.4 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš-tar ₂ dumu lugal	udu ^{u2} URU×A ^{ki} i ₇ -de ₃ bala-c-de ₃ ĝen-na
CTPSM 1 225	0000/x/14	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 kaš du	Na-bi ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ dumu lugal	
CDLI P234806	0000/x/18	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
MVN 19 028	0000/xi/01	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃	I-ba-a dumu lugal	
DAS 203	0000/xi/02	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
DAS 180	0000/xi/05	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
Nisaba 03-2 03	0000/xi/13	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.3 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
RTC 387	0000/xi/16	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
DAS 154	0000/xi/16	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
DAS 150	0000/xi/20?	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
DAS 158	0000/xi/21	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
MTBM 174	0000/xi/26	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 dabin lugal, 3 dug dida saga ₁₀ , 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ - ^{ĝeš}	Ur- ^d Nanna dumu lugal	
OBTR 087	0000/xii/-	2.0.0 zi ₃ munu ₄ ħi-a lugal	I-din- ^d Suen dumu lugal	zu ₂ -si-še ₃ ĝen-na, A- ĥu-a sugal ₇ maškim
Nisaba 03-2 07	0000/xii/-	0.0.2 dida lugal, 0.0.2 dabin lugal	Ur- ^d Nanna dumu-lugal	diri siki-da ĝen-na
		5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	Ur- ^d Lamma sugal ₇	
WMAH 237	0000/xii/20	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 10 giĝ ₄ i ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-sumun ₂ dumu lugal	
MVN 17 131	0000/xii/22	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.2 inda ₃	Na-bi ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ dumu lugal	
		0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 kaš du, 0.0.2 inda ₃ lugal	Puzur ₄ -Eš-tar ₂ dumu lugal	
WMAH 238	0000/xii/25	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 kaš du, 0.0.2 inda ₃ lugal	Na-bi ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ dumu lugal	
		0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.2 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ -Eš-tar ₂ dumu lugal	
BM 021670	0000/xx/-	1 sila ₃ i ₃ - ^{ĝeš}	E-te-el _x -pu ₃ - ^d Da-gan dumu lugal	

		1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	Šu- ^d Nisaba sugal ₇	siki ^[u₂] [URU×A ^{a.ki}] aga ₃ - us ₂ lugal šum ₂ -m[u- de ₃] ĝen-na-ne-ne
TCTI 1 00650	0000xx/07	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃	A-ĥu-we-er dumu lugal	
TCTI 1 00939	00/xx/00	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 5 sila ₃ kaš du, 6 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 4 sila ₃ inda ₃ mar-sa-gum	Na-bi ₂ - ^d Suen dumu lugal	

Table 22: Expenditure for Elamite governors in guesthouses of Ġirsu (p.55)

Elamite governors were frequent visitors of the guesthouse in the province of Ġirsu. They could either travel to the most important cities of Ur III state or return to their homeland after receiving the provision (in column “Errand”). The governor of Sabum was the most frequent visitor, coming almost every month to the guesthouse in Ġirsu. Ĥulibar, the governor of TuĥtuĥNI, on the other hand, was the guest who could receive the most foods (in columns “Goods” and “Guest”).

Text	Date	Goods	Guest	Errand
TĒL 046 = CDLI P128388	ŠS 08/i/-	1.2.3 kaš gur, 1.2.3 inda ₃ gur	Be-li ₂ -a-ri ₂ -ik ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki}	Šušin ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni, ġiri ₃ I-di ₃ - ilum ra ₂ -gaba
TCTI 2 03561	ŠS 08/i/-	0.0.1 i ₃ -ġeš ma ₂ -a ġar-ra	Be-li ₂ -a-ri ₂ -ik ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki}	Nibru ^{ki} -ta ġen-na, ġiri ₃ Ur- ^d Lamma šabra e ₂
MVN 15 187	ŠS 08/x/-	0.3.0 kaš du, 0.3.0 inda ₃ du ₈ -a, 4 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš, 2 udu	A-ĥu-um-me-lum ensi ₂ Sa- bu-um-ma ^{ki}	
		5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 5 giġ ₄ i ₃ -ġeš	Da-an-num ₂ lu ₂ - ^{ġeš} tkukul gu- la	
Nisaba 22 110	0000/i/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ , 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	Ur-Ba-gara ₂ sugal ₇	Ša-bu-um ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
		0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 zi ₃	Še-le-bu-um ensi ₂ Sa-bu- um ^{ki}	
CDLI P116249	0000/ii/-	0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 zi ₃ , 2 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	U ₃ -ba-a ensi ₂ A-dam-DUN ^{ki}	A-dam-DUN ^{ki} -ta du-ni
TCTI 1 00773	0000/iii/-	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	Šu- ^d Suen-ba-ni ensi ₂ Ša-bu- um ^{ki}	Ša-bu-um ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
TCTI 1 00868	0000/iii/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 3 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 5 giġ ₄ i ₃ -ġeš	Al-la-mu sugal ₇	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -ta du-ne-ne
		0.1.0 kaš lugal, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	A-bu-um-ilum ^{lum} ensi ₂	
ITT 4 07592	0000/iii/-	2 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu, 0.0.4 dabin ša ₃ iri	Ur-ki ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki}	Šušin ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
		0.0.1 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu, 0.0.4 5 sila ₃ dabin, 0.0.2 kaskal anše gu ₇		
DAS 179	0000/iii/13	0.0.1 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 10 giġ ₄ i ₃ -ġeš, 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃ udu	A-bu-um-i ₃ -lum ensi ₂ Sa-bu- um ^{ki}	
		0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	NIM ġiri ₃ A-bu-um-i ₃ -lum	
CDLI P127708	0000/iv/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 3 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu, 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃ ša ₃ iri	Da-num ₂ aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal	ġiri ₃ Da-num ₂ aga ₃ -us ₂ gal, Ša-bu-um ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
		1 dug dida DU, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ kaska-še ₃		
		0.1.0 kaš du lugal, 0.4.0 kaš du, 0.1.0 zi ₃ -gu, 0.4.0 dabin, 3 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	Ši-da-ag-gu ₂ -gurr ensi ₂ Ma- ĥi-li ^{ki} u ₃ NIM Ma-ĥi-li ^{ki} -me	
TCTI 1 00641	0000/v/-	0.1.0 kaš du lugal, 0.1.0 zi ₃ -gu, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	A-bu-um-ilum ensi ₂ Sa-bu- um ^{ki}	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
TCTI 1 00875	0000/vi/-	5.0.0 kaš du gur, 5.0.0 inda ₃ gur, 0.0.1 i ₃ -ġeš	Ĥu-li ₂ -bar	
		0.2.0 kaš du, 0.2.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	dam Ĥu-li ₂ -bar	

		0.0.3 5 sila ₃ kaš du, 0.0.5 inda ₃ , 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	NIM Ħu-li ₂ -bar-me	
	0000/vii/-	0.1.2 kaš saga ₁₀ , 3.1.1 kaš du gur, 3.2.3 dabin gur, 5 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	Ħu-li ₂ -bar	
		0.0.4 kaš du, 0.0.4 inda ₃ , 1/2 sila ₃ 4 ġiġ ₄ i ₃	NIM Ħu-li ₂ -bar-me	
	0000/ix/-	[0.1.0] kaš, 0.1.0 zi ₃ , [x] sila ₃ i ₃	[A-bu]-um-ilum ensi ₂ [Sa]-bu-um ^{ki}	
CUSAS 16 223	0000/vi/-	5 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu	Lu ₂ -banda ₃ ^{da} sugal ₇	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -ta du-ni, ġiri ₃ Lu ₂ -banda ₃ ^{da} sugal ₇
		0.1.0 dabin lugal	Še-le-bu-um ensi ₂	
MVN 05 245	0000/vi/-	0.1.0 kaš lugal, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	A-bu-um-i ₃ -lum ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ne-ne
		2 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 sila ₃ i ₃ ša ₃ iri	Ma-aš ₂ lu ₂ -ġeš ^{da} tukul	
		1 dug dida, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ kaskal		
RTC 322	0000/vi/-	0.0.3 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu lugal, 0.0.4 zi ₃ -gu us ₂ , 0.0.2 še anše gu ₇	Ur-ki-um ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki}	Šušin ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
RTC 323	0000/vii/-	0.3.0 dabin lugal ša ₃ iri	Ur-ki-um ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki}	Šušin ^{ki} -še du-ni
		0.0.2 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.4 dabin, 0.0.4 še anše gu ₇ kaskal-še ₃		
MVN 22 148	0000/vii/-	0.1.0 kaš du	Še-le-bu-um ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -ta du-ni
ITT 5 06774	0000/vii/-	5 sila ₃ kaš du, 7 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu	U ₃ -ba-a ensi ₂ A-dam-DUN ^{ki}	A-dam-DUN ^{ki} -ta du-ni
MVN 05 249	0000/vii/12	0.0.2 5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ lugal, 0.1.4 kaš du, 0.0.3 zi ₃ -gu	dam ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki} , Lu ₂ - ^d Nin-ġir ₂ -su šu-i maškim	
		3 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ i ₃ , 1 i ₃ a ₂ -GAM	Ħu-nu-ne-a	dam ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki} -še ġen-na
CDLI P128256	0000/viii/-	0.1.0 kaš du lugal, 0.1.0 inda ₃ lugal, 1 udu	U ₃ -ba-a ensi ₂ A-dam-DUN ^{ki}	A-dam-DUN ^{ki} -ta du-ni
HLC 2 136	0000/ix/-	1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃	Za-na-ti sugal ₇	ġiri ₃ Za-na-ti sugal ₇ , Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
		2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	Še-lu-bu-um ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	
ITT 3 05241	0000/ix/-	0.2.0 kaš, 0.2.4 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	Be-li ₂ -a-ri ₂ -ik ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki}	Šušin ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ne-ne
		5 sila ₃ kaš, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 ġiġ ₄ i ₃	Igi-a-a lu ₂ -ġeš ^{da} tukul	
ITT 3 06062	0000/ix/-	3 udu	Ħu-li ₂ -bar	Tuĥ-tuĥ-NI ^{ki} -ta du-ni
		1 udu	A-bu-um-mi-šar ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -ta du-ni
CDLI P 105790	0000/ix/-	1.0.0 dabin gur, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	Še-le-bu-um ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	Sa-bu-um-še ₃ du-ni
ITT 5 06783	0000/ix/-	0.0.4 kaš saga ₁₀ lugal, 0.2.2 kaš du, 0.0.4 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.2.2 zi ₃ -gu us ₂ , 0.4.0 i ₃ -ġeš	Ħu-li ₂ -bar ensi ₂ Tuĥ-tuĥ-NI ^{ki}	Tuĥ-tuĥ-NI ^{ki} -ta du-ni
		0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 zi ₃ -gu, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	A-bu-um-ilum ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -ta du-ni
Nisaba 22 072	0000/ix/-	0.2.0 kaš, 0.2.0 dabin, 0.0.4 še anše, 2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ġeš	Še-le-bu-um ensi ₂ <Sa-bu-um ^{ki} >	

TCTI 2 04158	0000/ix/20	0.0.1 kaš dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃	A-bu-um ^{ki} -i ₃ -lum ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	
TCTI 2 03782	0000/x/-	5 sila ₃ kaš, 3 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃	Da-num ₂ -ma-an-zi-ad lu ₂ -ĝeš ^{ki} tukul	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -ta du-ne-ne
		0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	^d Šu- ^d Suen-ba-ni ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	
MTBM 076	0000/x/-	0.1.2 sila ₃ kaš, 0.1.0 sila ₃ zi ₃ lugal	Še-le-bu-um ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	
MVN 22 143	0000/x/-	1.0.0 dabin gur lugal	Za-ri ₂ -iq ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki} -na	Šušin ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
Nisaba 22 074	00/x/-	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.3 zi ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃	Še-le-bu-um ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um	
	00/xii/-	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 zi ₃ , 1/2 sila ₃ i ₃	Še-le-bu-um ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um	ĝiri ₃ Šu- ^d Adad nu-banda ₃ , Sa-bu-um-ta du-ni
TCTI 1 00640	0000/xi/-	5 sila ₃ kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	A-bu-i ₃ -lum ensi ₂	
TCTI 2 03437	0000/xi/-	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 inda ₃ , 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	^d Šu- ^d Suen-ba-ni ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ne-ne, ĝiri ₃ Da-num ₂ -ma-an-zi-ad lu ₂ -ĝeš ^{ki} tukul
		5 sila ₃ kaš, 3 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 2 giĝ ₄ i ₃ ša ₃ iri	[Da]-num ₂ -ma-an-zi-ad lu ₂ -ĝeš ^{ki} tukul	
		1 dug dida, 5 sila ₃ dabin		
		[x] sila ₃ inda ₃ , [x] giĝ ₄ i ₃ -ĝeš	NIM Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -me	
Nisaba 13 089	0000/xid/04	2 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃ ša ₃ iri	Da-num ₂ -ma-zi-ad lu ₂ -ĝeš ^{ki} tukul	u ₃ -na-a-du ₁₁ sugal ₇ maĥ, ĝiri ₃ Da-num ₂ -ma-zi-ad lu ₂ -ĝeš ^{ki} tukul, [Sa-]bu-um ^{ki} -še du-ne-ne
		[1] dug dida, 5 sila ₃ dabin		
		0.0.1 kaš, 0.0.1 inda ₃ , 1/3 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	dam Ĥu-li ₂ -bar	
MVN 19 032	0000/xii/-	5 sila ₃ kaš du, 3 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu, 1 a ₂ -gam i ₃ ša ₃ iri	I ₃ -zu-a dumu nu ₃ -banda	A-dam-DUN ^{ki} -še ₃ du-ni
		1 dug dida du, 5 sila ₃ zi ₃ kaskal-še ₃		
		1 udu, [...] kaš du lugal, [...] dabin	U ₃ -ba-a ensi ₂ A-dam-DUN ^{ki}	
TCTI 2 03743	0000/xii/-	2 sila ₃ kaš, 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ , 1 a ₂ -GAM i ₃ ša ₃ iri	Šu-bu ₃ --tum lu ₂ -ĝeš ^{ki} tukul	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} du-ni
		1 dug dida, 5 sila ₃ inda ₃ kaskal-še ₃		
		0.1.0 kaš lugal, 0.1.0 dabin, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	[...] ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	
ITT 5 06779	xxxxxx	1.2.3 kaš du gur, 1.2.3 dabin gur	Be-li ₂ -a-ri ₂ -ik ensi ₂ Šušin ^{ki}	Šušin ^{ki} -ta du-ni
ITT 5 06987	xxxxxx	1 sila ₃ kaš du lugal, 1 sila ₃ zi ₃ -gu, 1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	Še-le-bu-um ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -ta du-ni
CDLI P109164	xxxxxx	0.0.1 2 sila ₃ inda ₃ lugal u ₄ 3-kam ša ₃ iri	Puzur ₄ -a-bi ₂ aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal	ĝiri ₃ Puzur ₄ -a-bi ₂ [aga ₃ -us ₂ gal] Sa-bu-um ^{ki} -še ₃ du- [...]
		5 sila ₃ inda ₃ kaskal-še ₃		
		0.2.0 zi ₃	Še-le-bu-zm ensi ₂ Sa-bu-um ^{ki}	
		0.1.0 dabin	nim ra-gaba [...]	
TÉL 063	xxxxxx	[...] i ₃ -ĝeš, 0.1.0 dabin	Ĥu-li ₂ -bar NIM	

MVN 13 735	xxxxxx	2 dug dida saga ₁₀ , 4 dug dida DU, 0.0.4 zi ₃ -gu saga ₁₀ , 0.1.2 dabin, 2 KU še, 2 sila ₃ i ₃	dam Hu-li ₂ -bar	
		2 dug dida saga ₁₀ , 0.0.2 dabin	Ar-ši-aḥ	Hu-li ₂ -bar-da ġen-na
		0.0.2 kaš saga ₁₀ , 0.0.4 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ saga ₁₀ , 1 udu niga	dumu lugal dam Hu-li ₂ -bar	
		0.1.0 kaš du, 0.1.0 inda ₃ DU	nim ġiri ₃	Hu-li ₂ -bar-a ġen-na

Table 23: The expense of beer and bread from the guesthouse of Irišaĝrig (p.63)

The following four Tables (Table 23 – Table 26) are based on multiple accounts in Irišaĝrig that are relatively well-preserved months. Beer, bread, and soup were measured in liters, whereas roasted lamb, meat, and fish were measured in pieces. The amount spent on beer and bread by the guesthouse was always the largest portion of the province's total expenditure, whereas the amount spent on soup was a minor portion of the provincial monthly account. However, the trend of changes in beer and bread and soup consumption by messengers was more or less the same, i.e., gradually increased from the middle of Šu-Suen's reign, peaked at IS 02/ii and then began to decline, possibly reflecting the rise and fall of the guesthouse in Irišaĝrig. This trend corresponds to changes in the number of guests.

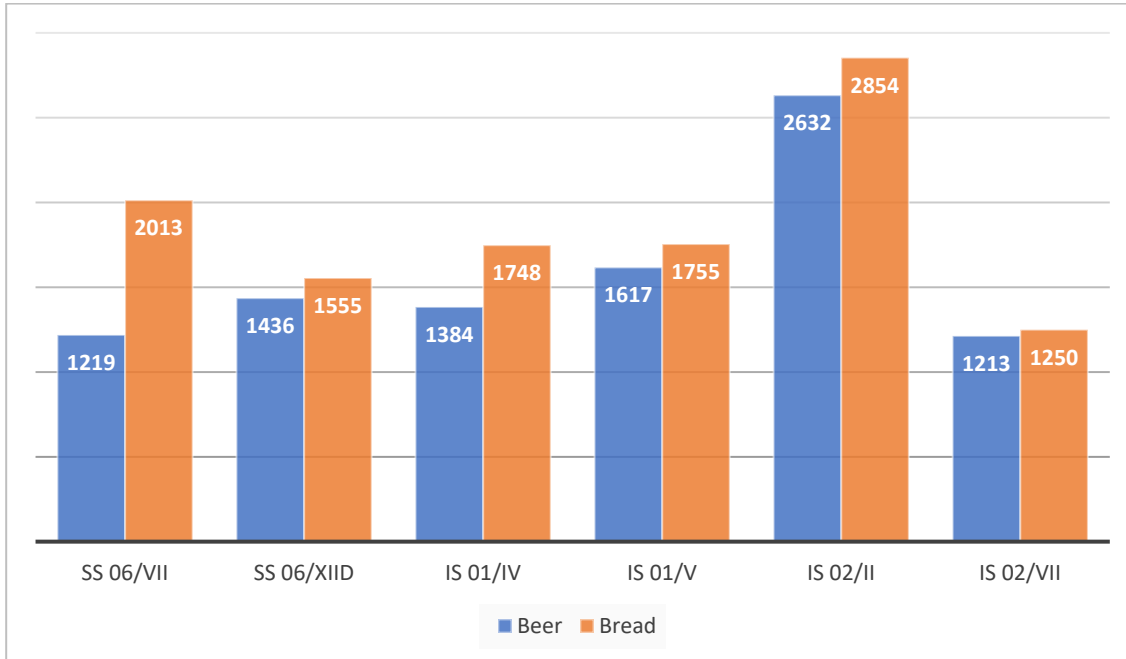
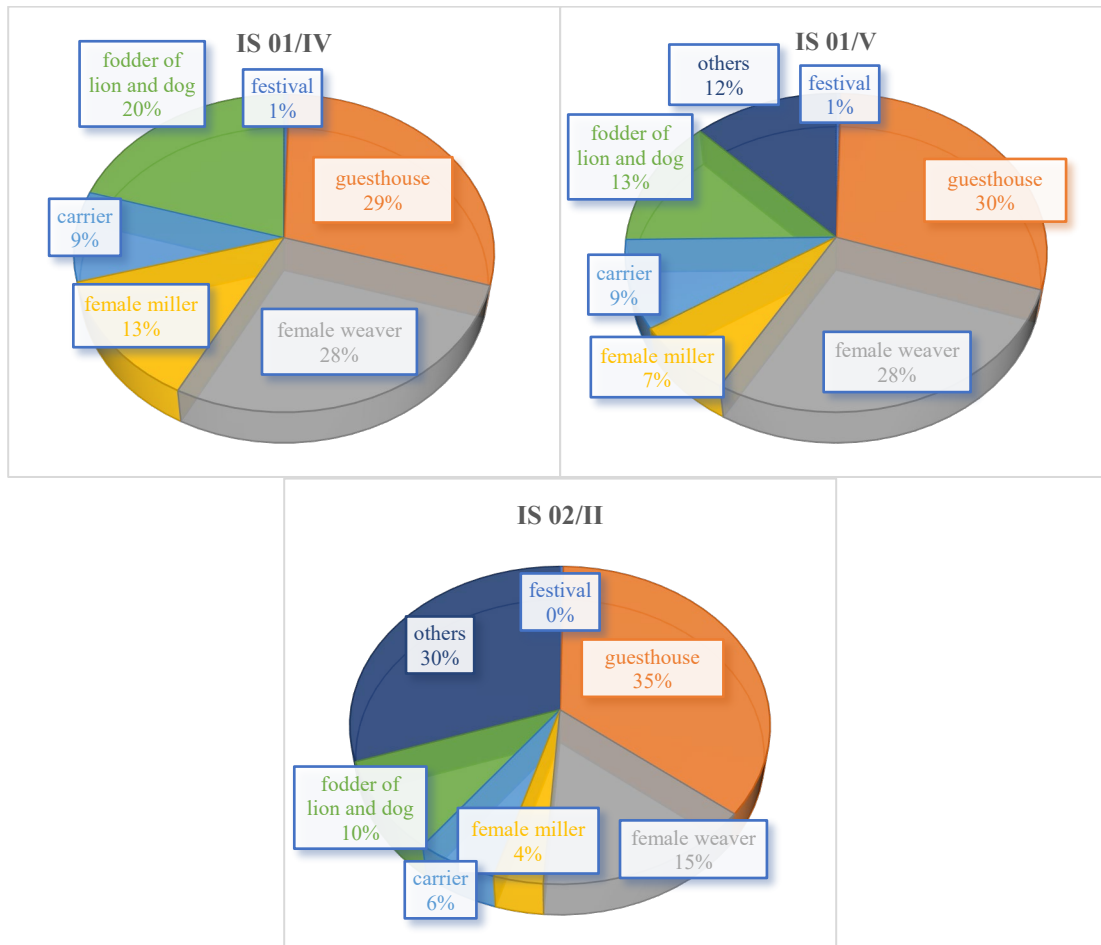
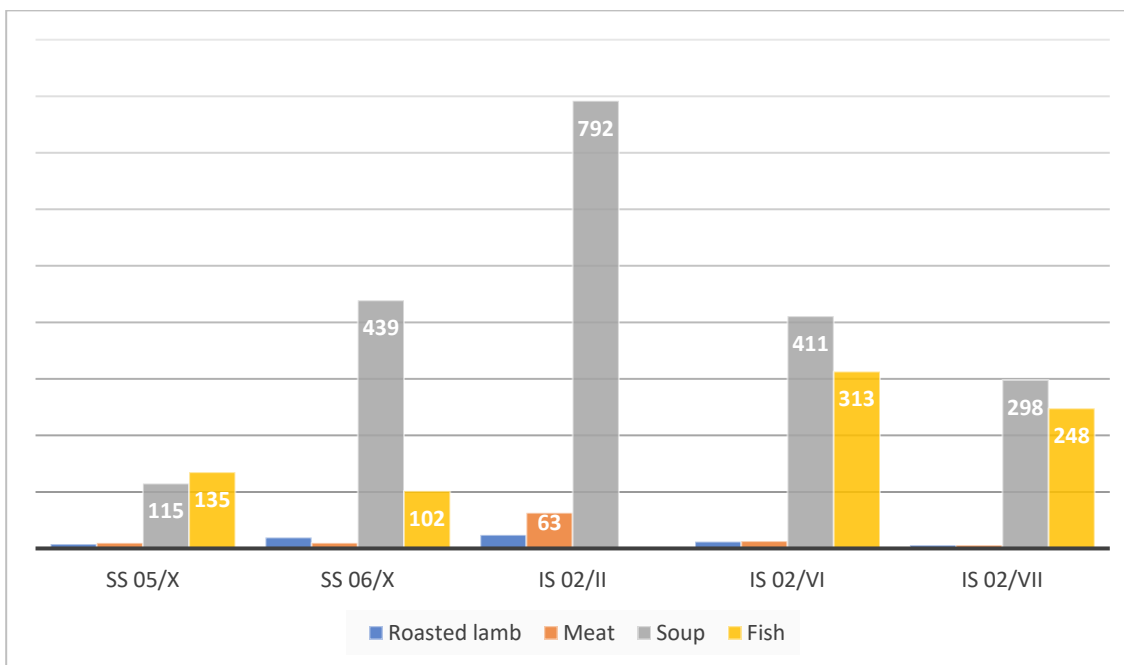


Table 24: The percentage of the spending on beer and bread in Irisaâgrig²⁵⁰ (p.63)



²⁵⁰ The month account of IS 02/vii (Nisaba 15-2 0814) should also have been included in the statistics, but this document is not mentioned here since three-quarters of its contents were irregular entries.

**Table 25: The expense of meat, soup, and fish from the guesthouse of Irisağrig²⁵¹
(p.63)**



²⁵¹ Nisaba 15-2 0810 mentioned that 2458 liters of soup and 2408 pieces of fish were consumed in by the messengers in IS 02/vii. Since this amount is very different from the recording of other texts, I suppose the first cuneiform sign is “ĝeš₂” instead of “ĝeš₂-u” which means that 298 liters of soup and 248 pieces of fish were eaten by the messengers.

Table 26: The percentage of soup expense in Irisağrig (p.63)

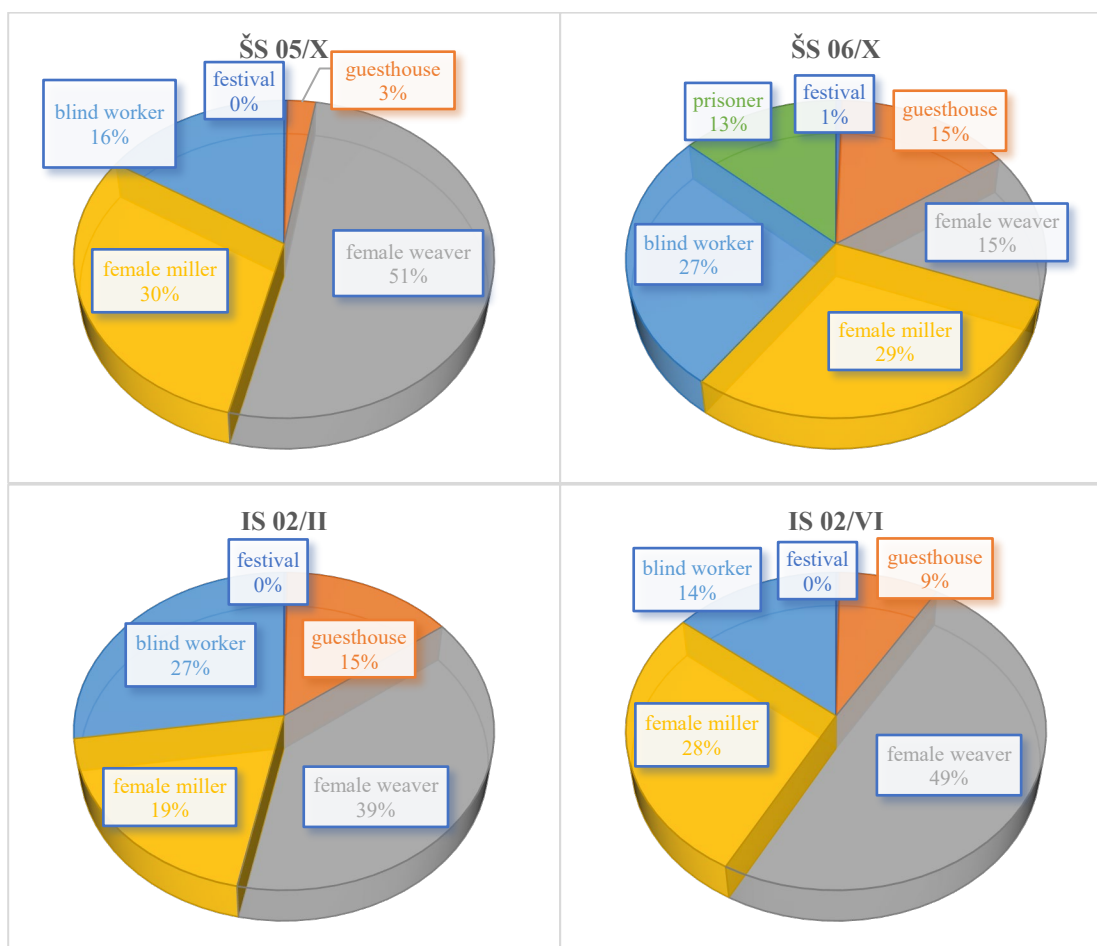


Table 27: Running expenses of carriage house in Irisaḡrig I: Fodder and Ration (p.65)

The expense of the carriage houses in the Irisaḡrig are shown in Table 27 and Table 28, which include ration for equerries (šuš₃), fodder for equids and animal leather for the carriage building. Most texts within these two tables date the period of Ibbi-Suen, whereas a few texts reached back to the end of the period of Amar-Suena. The equerry Pululu was the best documented one, who was in charge of receiving groom's rations and equid's fodder (in columns "Recipient" and "Conveyor").

Text	Date	Goods and addressee		še/siki-bi	Origin	Recipient	Conveyor
N.0381	ŠS 06/-/-	8 ^{anše} kunga ₂ 0.2.3-ta taḥ-ḥu iti 1-kam iti 5-še ₃ še-bi		20.0.0 gur	I ₃ -li ₂ -an-dul ₃	Ga-ga-ti šuš ₃	Tu-ra-am-i ₃ -li ₂ lkl
		siki-ba giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ ^{anše} kunga ₂ <i>sikkum</i>					
N.0543= N.0555	ŠS 09/-/-	10 ḡuruš 4 ma-na-ta		40 ma-na	Ur-mes	Šu-Ma-ma šuš ₃ lugal	
		ša₃-gal ^{anše}kunga₂ u₃ še-ba giri₁₇-dab₅ <i>sikkum</i>					
N.0879	IS 02/-/-	6 ^{anše} kunga ₂ 0.2.3[-ta] 2 giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ 0.1.1 5-(ta) iti 1-kam iti 12-še ₃		42.0.0 gur	Ku-ru-ub-Ma-ma-t(a)	^d Sul-ge-da-num ₂	
		ša₃-gal ^{anše}kunga₂ u₃ še-ba giri₁₇-dab₅ kaskal <i>sikkum</i> taḥ-ḥu					
N.0813	IS 02/vii/-	1 1/2 ^{anše} kunga ₂ 0.0.2 še-ta	3 ḡuruš giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ 0.1.0-ta	0.3.3 gur	Tu-ra-am-i ₃ -li ₂	Ir ₃ -ra-an-dul ₃ (s?)	
		ša₃-gal ^{anše}kunga₂ u₃ še-ba giri₁₇-dab₅ <i>sikkum</i> taḥ-ḥu					
C.1507	IS 03/i/-	1 sur _x ^{anše} kunga ₂ 0.0.2 še	[2 ⁷] ḡuruš giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ 0.1.0-ta	2 ⁷ .2.0 gur	Tu-ra-am-i ₃ -li ₂	Šu-Eš ₁₈ -tar ₂ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ (s)	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃
N.0927	IS 03/i/-	1 sur _x ^{anše} kunga ₂ 0.0.2 še-ta u ₄ 1-kam u ₄ 30-še ₃	2 ḡuruš giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ 0.1.0-ta	2.2.0 gur	Tu-ra-am-i ₃ -li ₂	[Nu]-ur ₂ -E ₂ -a šuš ₃ (s)	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃
N.0945	IS 03/vi/-	1 sur _x ^{anše} kunga ₂ 0.0.2 še-ta u ₄ 1-kam u ₄ 30-še ₃	2 ḡuruš giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ 0.1.0-ta	2.2.0 gur	Tu-ra-am-i ₃ -li ₂	Lu ₂ - ^d Nanna giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃ (s)
C.1578	IS 03/viii/-	1 sur _x ^{anše} kunga ₂ 0.0.2 še	2 ḡuruš giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ 0.1.0-ta	2.2.0 gur	Tu-ra-am-i ₃ -li ₂	Tu-ra-a	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃ (s)
C.0843	IS 03/xii/-	1 sur _x ^{anše} kunga ₂ 0.0.2 še-ta u ₄ 1-kam u ₄ 30-še ₃	2 ḡuruš giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ 0.1.0-ta	2.2.0 gur	Tu-ra-am-i ₃ -li ₂	Ka ₃ -as-pu-ša šuš ₃ (s)	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃ lugal
		niḡ-kas₇-aka še a-ša₃ Du₆-ku₃^{ki}					
N.0951	IS 03/vii/- to IS 03/viii/-	5.0.0 gur ša ₃ -gal dusi ₁ <i>sikkum</i>	8.3.0 gur ša ₃ -gal ^{anše} kunga ₂ <i>sikkum</i>			kišeb ₃ Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
		a₃-gal ^{anše}kunga₂ u₃ še-ba giri₁₇-dab₅		iti 1-kam iti 12-še ₃			

N.0957	IS 03/i/- to IS 03/xii/-	10 ^{anše} kunga ₂ 0.2.3 dabin	2 giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ 0.1.1 5 sila ₃	66.0.0	A-a-ba	U-bar-rum šuš ₃	
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Abbreviations:

C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15;

(s): seal; lkl: lu₂-kiĝ₂-gi₄-a lugal

**Table 28: Running expense of carriage house in Irisaĝrig II:
Raw Material of Carriage Building (p.65-66)**

Text	Date	ĝeš ^{ce} gigir <i>sikkum</i> ba-ra-keš ₂	Others
N.0134 = C.1175	AS 08/xii/-	15 ĝiĝ ₄ kuš gud u ₂ -hab ₂ , 1 ašgab	ĝiri ₃ Puzur ₄ -[Ir ₃ -ra] dub-sar, zi-ga
N.0553	ŠS 09/-/-	1/2 kuš gud u ₂ -hab ₂ , 1 kuš udu babbar	seal: Lugal-im-ru-a dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ - ^d Ab-u ₂
N.0551	ŠS 09/-/-	1/2 kuš gud babbar	u ₄ Ša-at- ^d Sul-ge dumu-munus lugal, BAD ₃ .AN ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-ĝen-na-a
N.0905	IS 02/-/-	2 1/2 kuš gud u ₂ , 1 kuš udu u ₂ -hab ₂ , 4 kuš udu e-ri ₂ -na	seal: Lugal-im-ru-a dub-sar dumu Lu ₂ - ^d Ab-u ₂
C.1108	IS 02/-/-	2 1/2 kuš gud u ₂ -hab ₂ , 6 kuš udu e-ri ₂ -na	
N.0796	IS 02/-/-	1/2 kuš gud u ₂ -hab ₂	a ₂ ašgab kuš si-ga-bi 1 ĝuruš u ₄ 1-še ₃
N.0748	IS 02/-/-	1/2 kuš gud babbar, 1 naĝar, 1 ašgab	u ₄ ĝiri ₃ lugal

Abbreviations:

C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15.

Table 29: Expenditure for the passenger(s) when he (they) came for the mule at the carriage house in Irišağrig (p.65)

“Equerry” (šuš₃) and “groom” (giri₁₇-dab₅) were the most two frequent officials who daily went to the carriage house in Irišağrig, and the equerry *Pululu* was the best documented one (in column “Official”). They were likely the personnel of this place because they came for the mule at the carriage house and their entry was primarily recorded at the end of the document. This table shows that they had worked in this place and regularly received 1 liter of soup, 1 fish, 2 liters of beer and 2 liters of bread (in column “Goods”). Beer (kaš), bread (inda₃) and soup (tu₇) were measured in liters (sila₃).

Text	Date	Goods	Official	End
N.0128	AS 08/xii/09	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	[Š]u-E ₂ -a lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal*	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	[Ur]- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃ šuš ₃ *	
N.0129	[AS 08/xii/09]	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Šu-E ₂ -a lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal*	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃ šuš ₃ *	
C.1850	AS 08/xii/12	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Šu-E ₂ -a lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal*	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃ šuš ₃ *	
N.0876	AS 08/xii/xx	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Šu-E ₂ -a lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal*	
R. 051	ŠS 09/iii/xx	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	[Ma-za]-ti-a sugal ₇ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Ba-u ₂ šuš ₃ ***	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	[La-qi ₃]-pu-um šuš ₃ ***	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	A-da-da šuš ₃ ***	
N.0520	ŠS 09/ix/13	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0562	IS 01/ii/24	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	I-za-az-Me-šar giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	F
N.0597	IS 01/xi/17	(2) kaš, 2 inda ₃	(...) šuš lugal	U
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad šuš ₃ lugal	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Li-lum-dan šuš ₃ lugal	
		2 kaš	^d Sul-ge-na-ku-šu giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
		2 inda ₃	I-za-az-Me-šar giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
		2 inda ₃	Nanše-bani giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
		2 inda ₃	Ĝiri ₃ -ni-i ₃ -sa ₆ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
		2 inda ₃	Ša-na-ni-um giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
N.0599	IS 01/vi/24	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ku-da-su šuš ₃ lugal	U
		2 inda ₃	Ip-qu ₂ -ša giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
		2 inda ₃	^d Suen-na-ši ₂ -ir giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
		2 inda ₃	Ur-ba-ab-du ₇ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
		2 inda ₃	Ilum-dan giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
N.0574	IS 01/xi/02	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0650	IS 01/xiii/06	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Kal-la-mu lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	E
		2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adad šuš ₃	
		2 inda ₃	^d Suen-an-dul ₃ šuš ₃	
N.0651	IS 01/xiii/11	1 tu ₇	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	E
		1 tu ₇	I ₃ -li ₂ -an-dul ₃ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
C.0657	IS 01/xiii [?] /14	1 tu ₇	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	
		1 tu ₇	I ₃ -li ₂ -an-dul ₃ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
C.1896		[...]	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	
		[...]	I ₃ -li ₂ -an-dul ₃ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
N.0640	IS 01/xiii [?] /23	[...]	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	E
		2 [...]	I ₃ -li ₄ -an-dul ₃ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
N.0653	IS 01/xiii/24	1 tu ₇	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	E
		1 tu ₇	I ₃ -li ₂ -an-dul ₃ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
N.0654	IS 01/xiii/26	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	E

		2 inda ₃	I ₃ -li ₂ -an-dul ₃ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
C.0290	IS 01/xiii/28	1 tu ₇	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	E
		1 tu ₇	I ₃ -li ₂ -an-dul ₃ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
N.0655		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	E
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	I ₃ -li ₂ -an-dul ₃ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
B.198762	IS 01/xiii/xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	E
		2 inda ₃	Ili-šilli giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
N.0691	IS 02/i/04	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Lu ₂ -me-lam ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal**	F
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃ **	
N.0706	IS 02/i/xx	1 tu ₇	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šuš ₃	E
		1 tu ₇	I ₂ -li ₂ -an-dul ₃ giri ₁₇ -dab ₅	
N.0700	IS 02/ii/17	1/2 ug, 5 tu ₇ (š)	Lu ₂ -ge-na šuš ₃ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	F
		5 tu ₇ (k)		
		1 tu ₇	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga šuš ₃	
N.0738	IS 02/iii/-	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	A-ĥu-ni lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	A-bu-ṭab lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	[Ĥu-la-al] lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0720	IS 02/iii/02	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Šu-ga-tum lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		12 inda ₃	giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ lu ₂ -mar-sa ₃ -ke ₄ -ne	
N.0721	IS 02/iii/03	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ku-ga-num ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		12 inda ₃	giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ lu ₂ -mar-sa-ke ₄ -ne dab ₅ -ba-me	
N.0723	IS 02/iii/06	12 inda ₃	giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ lu ₂ -mar-sa-ke ₄ -ne dab ₅ -ba-me	E
C.0587	IS 02/iii/07	2 tu ₇	giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ lu ₂ -mar-sa ₃ -ke ₄ -ne gub-ba-me	F
N.0724		12 inda ₃	giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ lu ₂ -mar-sa ₃ -ke ₄ -ne dab ₅ -ba-me	
N.0725	IS 02/iii/09	30 kaš, 30 inda ₃	Lu ₂ -ge-na lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	F
		10 inda ₃	giri ₁₇ -dab ₅ lu ₂ -mar-sa-ke ₄ -ne dab ₅ -ba-me	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-ĝeš-zi-da lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal**	
		2 sila ₃ , 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0726	IS 02/[iii]/10	30 kaš, 30 inda ₃	Lu ₂ -ge-na lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	[...]
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Nin-ĝeš-zi-da lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal**	
		2 sila ₃ , 2 inda ₃	[Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃]	
N.0728	IS 02/iii/22	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	[...]	
N.0729	IS 02/iii/25	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	Š
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0730	IS 02/iii/29	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0731	IS 02/iii/30	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0732		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0752	IS 02/iv/05	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
B.196867	IS 02/iv/10	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0753	IS 02/iv/15	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0754	IS 02/iv/18	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	

N.0755	IS 02/iv/24	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	F
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0765	IS 02/v/07	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0766	IS 02/v/08	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0767	IS 02/v/10	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0768	IS 02/v/11	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0769	IS 02/v/14	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	Š
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0775	IS 02/v/26	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	Š
N.0776	IS 02/v/28	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	Š
N.1019	IS 02/v/29	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	(Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃)	Š
N.0777	IS 02/v/xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	Š
N.0778	IS 02/v/xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	Š
N.0779	IS 02/v/xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	Š
N.0784	IS 02/vi/02	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.1454	IS 02/vi/06	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0785	IS 02/vi/07	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0788	IS 02/vi/12	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0787		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
C.0892	IS 02/vi/16	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0953	IS 02/vi/23	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0791	IS 02/vi/24	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0790	IS 02/vi/29	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0809	IS 02/vii/-	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0801	IS 02/vii/04	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0802	IS 02/vii/05	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0803	IS 02/vii/08	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0804	IS 02/vii/10	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Ĥu-la-al lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	[...]
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0805	IS 02/vii/26	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0806	IS 02/vii/28	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0807	IS 02/vii/29	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0808	IS 02/vii/xx	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0816	IS 02/viii/01	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0817	IS 02/viii/03	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0735	IS 02/viii/04	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.1240	IS 02/viii/08	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0820	IS 02/viii/19	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0822	IS 02/viii/21	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0734	IS 02/viii/22	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0823	IS 02/viii/28	2 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.1823	IS 02/viii/30	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0824	IS 02/viii/xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0832 = N.0833 = N.1159	IS 02/ix/06	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0834	IS 02/ix/15	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0836	IS 02/ix/16	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	Š
N.0835		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0837	IS 02/ix/17	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	Š

N.0838	IS 02/ix/22	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	Š
N.0839	IS 02/ix/24	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0840	IS 02/ix/25	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0842	IS 02/ix/27	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0843	IS 02/ix/29	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0845	IS 02/ix/xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0858	IS 02/x/-	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0316	IS 02/x/03	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0287	IS 02/x ¹ /07	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0777	IS 02/x/08	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0496	IS 02/x/10	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0851	IS 02/x/11	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0852	IS 02/x/17	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0853	IS 02/x/18	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0019		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
N.0854	IS 02/x/19	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0855	IS 02/x/21	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0856	IS 02/x/xx	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.1590	IS 02/xi/15	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0170		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		E
N.0743	IS 02/xi/16	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0065	IS 02/xi/17	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0744		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
C.0978	IS 02/xi/20	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0105	IS 02/xi/21	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0745	IS 02/xi/25	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0746	IS 02/xi/27	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Sa ₆ -a-ga lu ₂ -kiġ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal***	E
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	
C.0681	IS 02/xi/28	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0747	IS 02/xi/29	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0866	IS 02/xii/02	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0167	IS 02/xii/06	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.1812	IS 02/xii/09	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0216	IS 02/xii/11	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0867	IS 02/xii/12	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.1606		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
N.0868	IS 02/xii/13	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0869	IS 02/xii/15	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0871	IS 02/xii/17	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0872	IS 02/xii/23	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0873	IS 02/xii/25	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.0372	IS 02/xii/27	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
C.1520		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
C.0641	IS 02/xii/29	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0888	IS 02/xx/17	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	E
N.0887	IS 02/xx/-	[...]	[...]***	F
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Pu ₃ -lu-lu šuš ₃	

Abbreviations:

B: BDTNS; C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15; R: Fs. Rosen

E: The provision for equerry and driver was the last entry of the text; U: The provision for kennelman was the last entry of the text; F: The provision for fish-souse-maker was the last entry of the text; Š: The provision for barber was the last entry of the text.

ug: udu-šeġ₆-ġa; (š): ša₃ iri^{ki};

*: Provision for passenger when he was assigned at (the work) of mule in carriage house.

** : Provision for passengers when they came for mule.

*** : Provision for passengers when he came on the road of the mule in carriage house.

Table 30: Expenditure for the barber(s) when he (they) came for the work at the guesthouse of Irišaĝrig (p.66)

Apart from the equerry and groom, other professions were also mentioned at the end of messenger texts included “barber” (šu-i) and “spice miller” (lu₂ ur₃-ra) (in column “Official”). Their errands in documents revealed their ties to the guesthouse, although this connection was less obvious than the one between the carriage house and equerry and groom. The errands of the barbers include “when they came to the bath house” (u₄ e₂-du₁₀-us₂-še₃ im-e-re-ša-a), “when they came for willow (to heat the bathwater)” (u₄ ġeš^šma-nu-še₃ im-re-e-ša-a), and “when he came for a stool (for the bath)” (u₄ ġeš^šsu₄-a-še₃ im-ġen-na-a). Šu-Adad was the most frequent barber who performed the bath service, with an active period through three kings’ reign. Beer (kaš), bread (inda₃) and soup (tu₇) were measured in liters (sila₃).

Text	Date	Goods	Official	End
C.0578	AS 07-11-08	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adad šu-i**	
C.0104	AS 08-03-26	3 tu ₇ , 3 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adad šu-i**	E
N.0118	AS 08-09-09	1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0207	ŠS 02-03-03	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adad šu-i**	E
N.0310	ŠS 05-03-07	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adad šu-i**	E
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	En- ^d Nanna-ra-kal-la šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	I-wi-ir-di-ku ₅ šu-i**	
C.1479	ŠS 05-10-27	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adad šu-i**	E
N.0313	ŠS 05-11-03	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adad šu-i**	E
N.0315	ŠS 05-11-06	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adad šu-i**	E
C.0007	ŠS 06-03-13	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	En- ^d Nanna-ra-kal-la šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Id-ni-id šu-i**	
N.0360	ŠS 06-03-17	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Id-ni-id šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	En- ^d Nanna-ra-kal-la šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	I-wi-ir-di-ku ₅ šu-i**	
N.0361	ŠS 06-03-00	1 tu ₂ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Lu ₂ -giri ₁₇ -zal šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	En- ^d Nanna-ra-kal-la šu-i**	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	I-wi-ir-di-ku ₅ šu-i**	
N.0562	IS 01-02-24	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0584	IS 01-04-01	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ma-šum šu-i*	
C.0062	IS 01-05-23	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0617	IS 01-07-00	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
C.0004	IS 01-08-04	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	
C.0099	IS 01-08-05	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	
C.1014	IS 01-10-19	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
C.0653	IS 01-10-21	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
C.0184		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		E
C.0326	IS 01-12-06	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ma-šum šu-i*	E
N.0638	IS 01-12-15	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
C.0916	IS 01-12-17	3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0641	IS 01-12-xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0697	IS 02-01-09	2 kaš, 2 imda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0698	IS 02-01-10	1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0699	IS 02-01-16	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0701	IS 02-01-21	1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0706	IS 02-01-xx	1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	

N.0690	IS 02-02-03	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0693	IS 02-02-05	1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0692		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		E
N.0694= N.0707	IS 02-02-06	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0696	IS 02-02-07	1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
B.173235	IS 02-02-09	1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0702	IS 02-02-22	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0703	IS 02-02-24	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E
N.0704	IS 02-02-25	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	
C.0002	IS 02-03-05	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i**	E
C.0587	IS 02-03-07	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adad šu-i***	
N.0724		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
N.0769	IS 02-05-14	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0770	IS 02-05-17	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0771	IS 02-05-18	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0772	IS 02-05-19	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.1108		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		E
N.0773	IS 02-05-20	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0774	IS 02-05-23	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0775	IS 02-05-26	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0776	IS 02-05-28	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i**	E
N.1019	IS 02-05-29	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i**	E
N.0778	IS 02-05-xx	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i*	E
N.0779	IS 02-05-xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i**	E
N.0836	IS 02-09-16	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i**	E
N.0835		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃		E
N.0837	IS 02-09-17	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i**	E
N.0838	IS 02-09-22	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Šu- ^d Adab šu-i**	E
N.0850	IS 02-10-02	1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i*	E

Abbreviations:

B: BDTNS; C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15

E: The provision for barber was the last entry of the text

*: when he came for willow

**: when he came for bath or stools of bath

***: when he came for the king's voyage

Table 31: Expenditure for spice miller when they came for the work at the guesthouse of Irišaḡrig (p.66)

The “spice miller” (lu₂-ur₃-ra) may also assist in preparing delectable meals at the guesthouse (in column “Official”). They were assigned to the coming for “spices” (mun-gazi) based on the messenger texts, which were considered one kind of provisions that had also been mentioned in documents of guesthouses in other provinces. The relationship between the spice miller and the guesthouse operation was apparent given that the spice miller was not the recipient but the provider of mun-gazi. Lugal-amar-ku was a widely documented spice miller who served from the end of period of Amar-Suena to the period of Ibī-Suen. Beer (kaš), bread (inda₃) and soup (tu₇) were measured in liters (sil₃).

Text	Date	Goods	Official	End
N.0118	AS 08-09-09	1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0558	IS 01-01-11	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	^d Nanna-ses lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra	E
N.0559	IS 01-02-16	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	^d Nanna-ses lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra	E
C.1113	IS 01-02-22	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	^d Nanna-ses lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra	E
C.1843		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
N.0562	IS 01-02-24	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	^d Nanna-ses lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra	E
C.0213	IS 01-03-02	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	^d Nanna-ses lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra	E
C.1375	IS 01-03-26	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	^d Nanna-ses lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra	E
N.0584	IS 01-04-01	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	^d Nanna-ses lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra	E
C.0077	IS 01-04-05	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	^d Nanna-ses lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra	E
N.0585	IS 01-04-23	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
C.0005	IS 01-11-27	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	^d Nanna-ses lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra	E
N.0691	IS 02-01-04	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0697	IS 02-01-09	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0698	IS 02-01-10	1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
C.0291	IS 02-01-11	[...kaš...inda ₃]	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0699	IS 02-01-16	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0701	IS 02-01-21	1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0706	IS 02-01-xx	1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0690	IS 02-02-03	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0693	IS 02-02-05	2 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra *	
N.0692		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
N.0694= N.0707	IS 02-02-06	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra *	
N.0696	IS 02-02-07	1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
B.173235	IS 02-02-09	1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra *	
N.0700	IS 02-02-17	1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0702	IS 02-02-22	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0703	IS 02-02-24	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0704	IS 02-02-25	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0720	IS 02-03-02	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0721	IS 02-03-03	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0723	IS 02-03-06	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
C.0587	IS 02-03-07	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0724		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
N.0725	IS 02-03-09	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Bi-ru lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0727	IS 02-03-12	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Bi-ru lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0728	IS 02-03-22	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0730	IS 02-03-29	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E

N.0731	IS 02-03-30	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0732		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
N.0752	IS 02-04-05	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
B.196867	IS 02-04-10	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0753	IS 02-04-15	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0754	IS 02-04-18	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0755	IS 02-04-24	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0756	IS 02-04-xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E
N.0850	IS 02-10-02	1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	
N.0887	IS 02-xx-xx	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ ur ₃ -ra*	E

Abbreviations:

B: BDTNS; C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15

E: The provision for barber and fish-sauce-maker was the last entry of the text

*: when he came for spices

Table 32: Meat delivery from Ba'aga to the guesthouse in Irisaġrig (p.68)

Sheep and poultry were the main sources of meat in Irisaġrig. Various live animals were first delivered to the fattener Ba'aga before the reign of Ibbi-Suen. Following further breeding and slaughter, dead animals were transported on a daily basis to cover the meat's normal expenses. Apart from the fattener's consignment, the deliveries of dead animals between the steward Adad-rabi and animal herders were also recorded in IS 01 and IS 02. The steward Ašgi-bāni had temporarily taken over the receiving of the carcass during the period of power's transition from Šu-Suen to Ibbi-Suen. Aside from animal corpses, another common meat food in Irisaġrig was fish, which was recorded exclusively delivered from Keš. On occasions, the fish supply was labeled as either "cooked" (šeġ₆) or "fresh" (duru₅).

Text	Date	Carcass						
		sheep	ox	pigeon	bird	pig	mouse	[]
AS 07 – AS 08: from Ba’aga to Šu-Mama								
C.1033	07-11-17	1(f)	-	3(d)	-	1(s)	1	2
N.0076	08-02-09	-	-	-	-	1(h)	-	-
C.0404	08-02-18	-	-	-	-	1(s)	-	-
C.0031	08-03-05	1(ga),1(l)(f),1(l)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.0547	08-06/10-13	-	-	6(d)	-	1(f)	-	-
C.0066	08-11-04	1(f),1(l)	-	2,3(d)	2(dk)	-	52	-
C.0479	08-08-28	1(l)(f)	-	1,2(d)	2(dk)	1(h)	1	-
C.0837	08-11-08	x(e)(r)	-	2,3(d)	1(dk)	1(sw)	8	-
C.0178	08-11-20	-	-	1	-	-	6	-
N.0131	08-12-28	-	-	1	2(dk)	4 [?]	4	-
C.0512	xxxxxxxx	-	-	3(d)	-	1(s)	-	-
C.1308	00000000	1(f)	-	1	-	-	-	-
ŠS 04 – ŠS 09: from Ba’aga to Šu-Eštar								
N.0290	04-10-00	16+,8+(e),[x](l)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.0941	06-02-11	-	-	2,20(d)	1(dk)	1	2	-
C.0982	06-03-12	-	-	3,2(d)	-	-	-	-
C.1565	06-03-20	1(f)	-	2	1(dk)	-	-	-
C.0440	06-05-10	-	-	2	-	-	1	5
C.0022	06-05-11	1(f)	-	1,3(d)	2(dk)	1	1	-
C.0988	06-05-20	-	-	3	3(dk)	-	-	-
C.0969	06-05-26	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
C.0057	06-08-09	2(r),5(e)(r)	-	2,2(d)	6(dk),1(dk)(w)	-	-	-
C.0460	06-09-26	4(f)	-	2,4(d)	5(dk),2(go)	1(s)	-	-
C.0027	07-03-30	1(l)(f)	-	1,1(d)	1 ²⁵²	-	2,8(rt)	-
C.1100	07-07-17	1(m),2(r),12(e)(r)	1	1,8(d)	2(dk),3(dk)(w)	-	5(rt)	-
C.1298	07-08-30	1	-	3(d)	-	-	1(rt)	-
C.0902	08-08-14	15(r)	-	1(d)	2(dk)	-	1(o)	-
C.0482	08-08/10-xx	6(m),5(r),6(e)(r)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.1123	08-10-00	1(gt)(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.0875	08-12-05	2(m),2(l),6(e)(r),7(r)	-	1(d)	10(dk)	-	2	-
C.0888	09-07-23	3(e)(r),1(r)	-	1	-	-	-	-
N.0514	09-06-30 to 09-07-30	48(e),47,4(l),4(gt)						
C.1595	09-09-24	1(f)(g)			2(dk)			
C.1284	09-xx-xx	5(e)(r),8(r),2(l)(r)			2(dk)		6	
C.0458	00-05-19	1(r)		1	1(dk)		1	
C.0483	xxxxxxxx	3(e)([r]),1(r)		1				

²⁵² ba-ra-num₂mušen

IS 01: from Ba'aga to Ašgi-bāni								
C.1434	01-03-xx	1(f)		3(d)				
C.0594	01-05-23	1(e)(f)		1,5(d)		1(f)		
N.0609	01-07-16	1(r),1(gt)(r)		1,16(d)	2(y)			
C.0543	01-12-06	2(e)(r)						
N.0639	01-12-17	6(e)(r),1(l)(r),1(gt)(r)						
C.1819	[01]-13-01	[](f)(g),2(e)(r)		2(d)				
C.1391	xxxx-05-xx	1(f),1(l)(f)						
IS 02: from Ba'aga to Adad-rabi								
N.0689	02-01-02	1(f)						
N.0722	02-03-03	[](f),1(r)		2(d)				
C.0402	02-04-16	2(f)(g),2(f)						
B.194557	02-04-25	1(f)						
C.0766	02-06-20-	1(f)						
C.0194	02-09-18	1(r),1(l)(r)		12(d)	3(dk)			
N.0841	02-09-25	1(r)		2(d)	2(y)			
C.0743	02-01-00 to 02-12-00							
C.1866	xxxxxxxx	[](f)(g),[](f)						

Abbreviations:

B: BDTNS; C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15

c: first counted; d: domesticated; dk: duck; f: fattened; e: ewe; g: good-quality; ge: gazelle; go: goose; gt: goat; h: hog; l: lamb; m: male; o: old; r: range-fed; rt: rodent; s: suckling; sw: sow; w: wild; y: young

Table 33: The number of documents and guests in Irisağrig in the period of Amar-Suena (p.69)

The number of documents and guests in Irisağrig fluctuated from the period of Amar-Suena to the period of Ibbi-Suena as showing in the following three tables (Table 33 – Table 35). Because the messengers in Irisağrig received two types of foods and each document recorded only one, several pairs of “complementary text” recorded the expenditure from the guesthouse on the same day, and the number of documents does not equal to the number of days. Despite the fact that the messenger texts from Irisağrig are remarkable for the abundant content and unusual size, the number of guests in most cases remains under ten, which makes no discernible difference from the guesthouses in other provinces. The regular number of guests during the periods of Amar-Suena and Šu-Suen was even less than five, indicating the small scale in comparison to the counterparts. However, with the beginning of Ibbi-Suen’s reign, the road station in Irisağrig began to reach its peak condition.

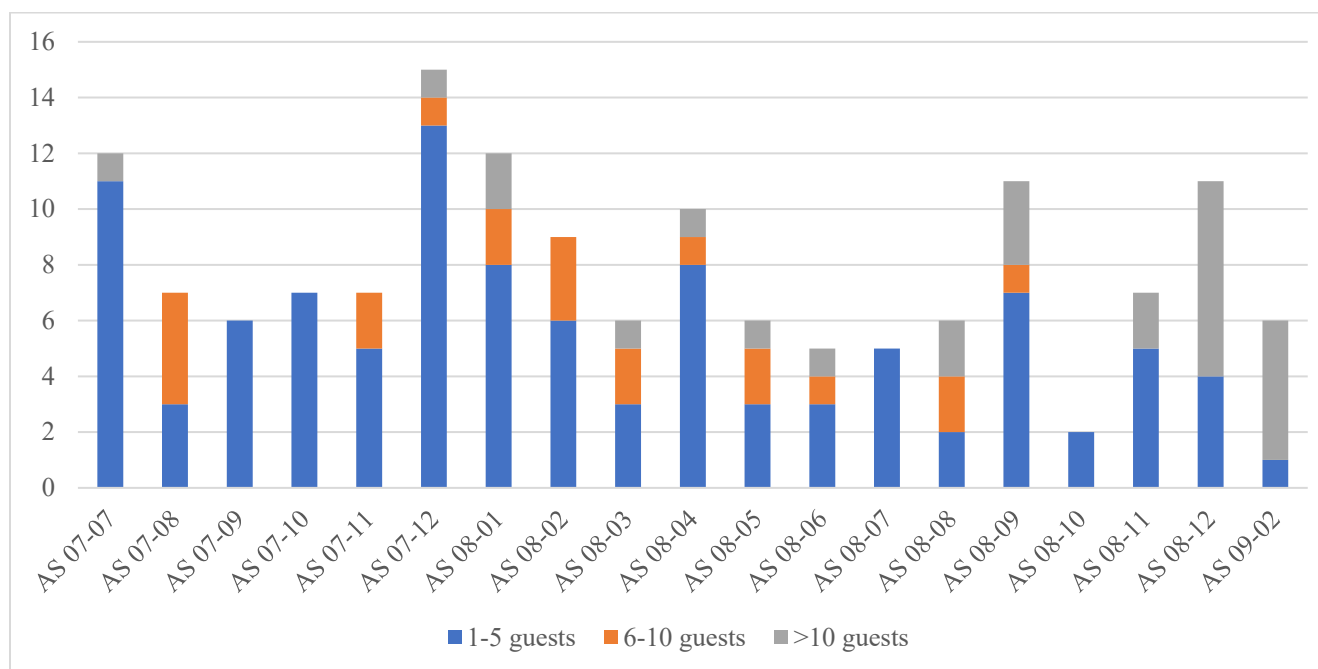


Table 34: The number of docuemnts and guests in Irisagrig in Šu-Suen's period (p.69)

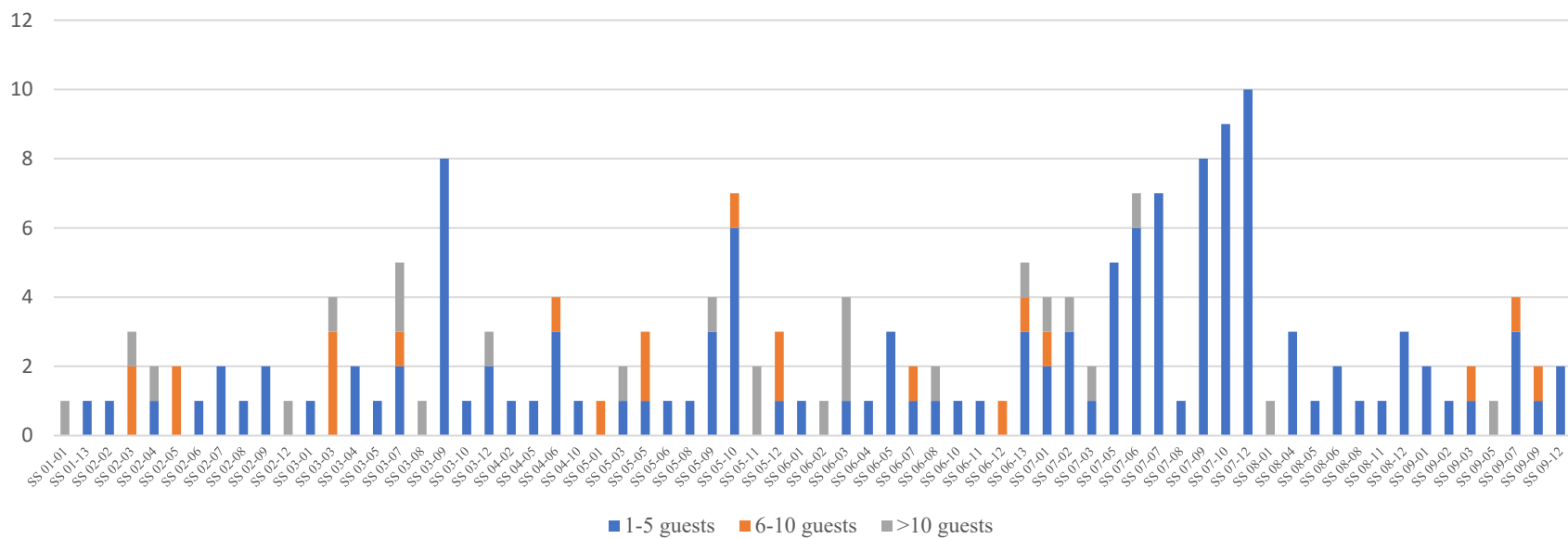


Table 35: The number of documents and guests in Irišaġrig in Ibbi-Suen's period (p.69)

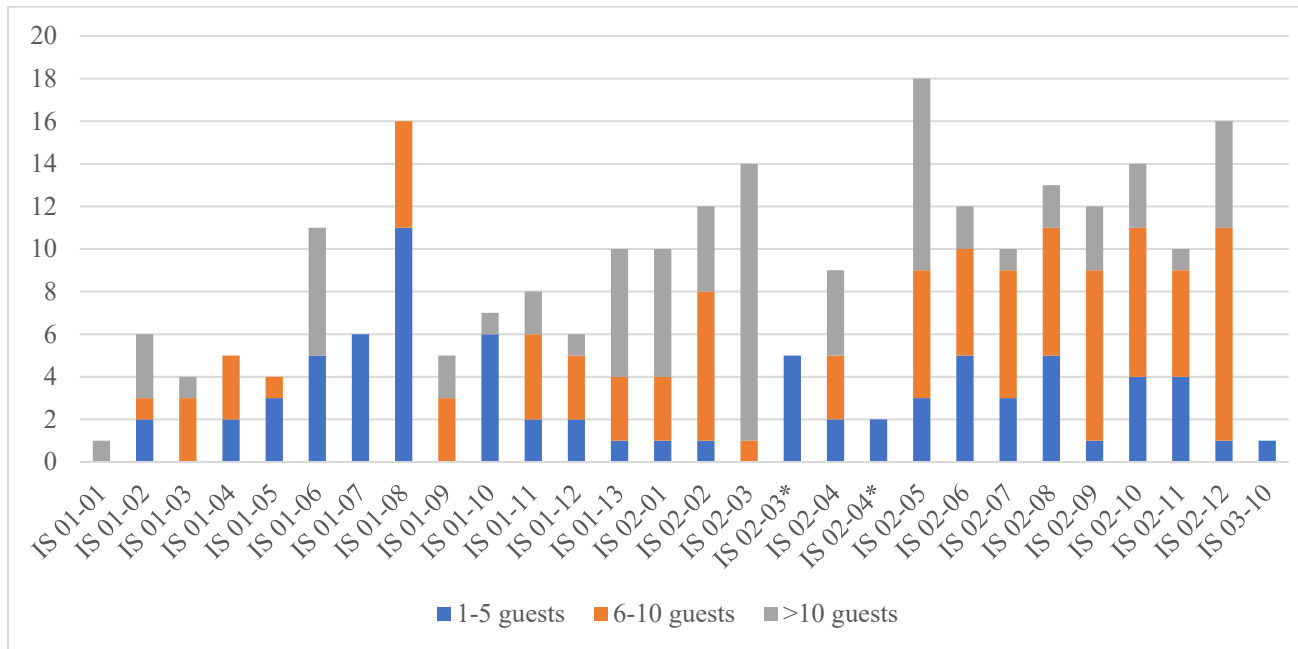


Table 36: Guests and their provisions in Irišaḡrig on IS 02/ii (p.70, 78)

In IS 02/ii, the “courier royal messenger” (ra₂-gaba lu₂-kiḡ₂-gi₄-a lugal) clearly belonged to the distinguished guests in this month. They could always receive 2 liters of soup, 30 liters of beer, 30 liters of bread, and 1 *malaku* mutton whenever they stopped at the guesthouse of Irišaḡrig. The grand vizier’s “son” could still receive 4 liters of soup, 15 liters of beer, 15 liters of bread, and 2 *malaku* mutton despite being ranked lower than the most honored guests. Compared to the mission, the variety of meals was more dependent on the guests’ rank or status (in columns “Goods” and “Guest”). Because the entries were recorded in descending order based on the number of goods, entries of messengers in higher levels were written before those in lower levels, even though they had worked on the same assignment. Beer (kaš), bread (inda₃) and soup (tu₇) were measured in liters (sila₃).

Text	Date	Goods	Guest	Errand
N.0690	IS 02-02-03	15 kaš, 15 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen d. sugal ₇ -mah	came to muster soldier-worker to thresh grain
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	A-li ₂ -ni-su ₂ lkl	
		10 inda ₃	aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal-me	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-niḡ ₂ -saḡ-e lkl	came to the storage of barley
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	I-di ₃ -ilum lkl	came to where the governor is
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Šara ₂ lkl	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Nu-ur ₂ -Eš ₁₈ -tar ₂ lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ur- ^ē gigir lkl	came for ghee
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra	came for spices
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i	came for willow
N.0693 N.0692	IS 02-02-05	1 mu, 2 tu ₇	^d Sul-ge-ma-ti ra ₂ -gaba lkl	came to muster (soldier-worker) to thresh grain
		30 kaš, 30 inda ₃		
		1 tu ₇	[...] lkl	
		1 tu ₇	Ur- ^d Nun-gal lkl	
		1 tu ₇	aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ma-za-ti sugal ₇ lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	A-ḫu-ba-qar lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Bil-ga lkl	
		1 mu, 2 tu ₇	Šu-Eš ₁₈ -tar lkl	went to Kimaš
		1 mu, 2 tu ₇	Pu-su lkl	
		1 tu ₇	Ba-a-a lkl	went to Dēr
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₂	^d Šamaš-dan sagi	went from Dēr to where the king is
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₂	A-za-ba-ni lkl	
		2 tu ₇	Ur- ^ē gigir lkl	came for ghee

		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃		
		2 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra	came for spices
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
		1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i < Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i >	came for willow
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃		
N.0694 = N.0707	IS 02-02-06	5 kaš, 10 inda ₃	Ma-za-ti lkl	came to muster [soldier-worker to thresh grain]
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	A-ḥu-ba-qar lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Bi ₂ -ga lkl	
		5 kaš, [5 inda ₃]	I-di ₃ -ilum lkl	came to where the governor is
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Šara ₂ lkl	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	En-um-i ₃ -li ₂ lkl	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra	came for spices
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i	came for willow
N.0696	IS 02-02-07	2 mu, 4 tu ₇	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen d. sugal ₇ -maḥ	came to muster soldier-worker to thresh grain
		2 tu ₇	Ur- ^d Nun-gal lkl	
		2 tu ₇	aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal-me	
		1 tu ₇	A-ḥu-ṭab lkl	went to Dēr
		1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra	came for spices
		1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i	came for willow
B.173235	IS 02-02-09	2 mu, 4 tu ₇	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen d. sugal ₇ -maḥ	came to muster soldier-worker to thresh grain
		2 tu ₇	Ur- ^d Nun-gal lkl	
		2 tu ₇	A-ḥu-ba-qar lkl	
		2 tu ₇	aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal	
		1 tu ₇	Bu-u ₃ -a lkl	went to Dēr
		1 tu ₇	Ad-mu-mu lkl	came for the commissioner of the litigants
		1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra	came for spices
		1 tu ₇	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i	came for willow
N.0700	IS 02-02-17	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Li-bur-na-aš lkl	came to thresh grain
		2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Puzur ₄ - ^d Ma-ma lkl	
		2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	A-ḥu-ba-ni lkl	
		2 inda ₃ ša ₃ iri ^{ki} 3 inda ₃ kaskal-še ₃	U-ma-ni lkl	came to capture the fugitive female and male servants of Ninhursag
		1 mu	[...] sagi lkl	went to Dēr
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Ib-ni-ilum lkl	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	^d Šamaš-dan sagi	
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	A-a-ba-ni sagi	

		2 tu ₇	A-ḫu-ṭab lkl	came for the barley that was en-route for Nanna
		2 tu ₇	Ki-a-ḡu lkl	came to where the governor is
		2 tu ₇	Ki-ib-ri ₂ -dan lkl Ur-niḡar ^{gar} bešeḡ-dub-ba	
		1/2 ug, 5 tu ₇ ša ₃ iri ^{ki} 5 tu ₇ kaskal-še ₃	Lu ₂ -ge-na šuš ₃ lkl	came for the mule in carriage house
		1 tu ₇	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga šuš ₃	
		1 tu ₇	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra	came for spices
N.0702	IS 02-02-22	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Šu-Eš ₁₈ -tar ₂ lkl	went to Kimaš
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	^d Adad-tillati lkl	went to Dēr
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	A-ḫu-ba-qar lkl	came to muster (soldier-worker) to thresh grain
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	En-um-i ₃ -li ₂ lkl	came for sheep
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ki-a-ḡu lkl	came for the stolen ox
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₃ -ur ₃ -ra	came for spices
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i	came for willow
N.0703	IS 02-02-24	30 kaš, 30 inda ₃	^d Sul-ge-ma-ti ra ₂ -gaba lkl	came to muster soldier-worker to thresh grain
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Bil-ga lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma lkl	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Sa ₆ -a-ga lkl	went to Sigrāš
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ lkl	went to Dēr
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d Suen lkl	went to Hurtum
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ma-šum lkl	came from Susa to where the king is
		14 kaš, 14 inda ₃	Ilum-ba-ni lkl	when a slave of Ninhursaḡ was stolen (and Ilum-bāni) made a soldier-worker return from the trip to Dēr
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra	came for spices
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i	came for willow
N.0704	IS 02-02-25	30 kaš, 30 inda ₃	^d Sul-ge-ma-ti ra ₂ -gaba lkl	came to muster soldier-worker to thresh grain
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Bil-ga lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Šar-ru-um-ba-ni lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ur-e ₂ -ninnu lkl	came for barley
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	^d Nanna-i ₃ -sa ₆ lkl	went to Kimaš
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	A-na-ti lkl	went to Dēr
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Lugal-amar-ku ₃ lu ₂ -ur ₃ -ra	came for spices
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ta ₂ -ki-ilum šu-i	came for willow

		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ur- ^d Sul-pa-e ₃ sipa ur-maḥ	came for the lion
N.0705	IS 02-02-27	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Li-bur-ni-aš ₂ lkl	came to muster soldier-worker to thresh grain
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	A-ḥu-ba-qar lkl	
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃ 20 inda ₃ kaskal-še ₃	Nu-ḥi-i ₃ -l ₂ lkl	came to capture the fugitive female and male servants of Ninhursag
		10 kaš, 10 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Suen-ba-ni ra ₂ -gaba lkl	[...]
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	Ib-ni- ^d Adad lkl	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	^d Šamaš-dan sagi	
		2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	[...]	
		[...]	[...]	
C.1527	IS 02-02-00	6 dug gal 0.0.2-ta 6 ^{dug} za ₃ -še ₃ -la ₂ 5 sila ₃ -ta	^d Suen-a-bu-šu sagi lkl	came for royal offerings
N.0708	IS 02-02-00	30 kaš, 30 inda ₃	lu ₂ Si-ig-ra-aš ^{ki} -me ḡiri ₃ Nūr-Suen lkl (s. lu ₂ -kaš ₄)	came from Sigraš to where the king is

Abbreviations:

C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15

mu: ma-la-ku udu; ug: udu šeḡ₆-ḡa₂

d: dumu; lkl: lu₂-kiḡ₂-gi₄-a lugal; s: seal

Table 37: Expenditure for long-stay passengers at guesthouse of Irisaĝrig (p.74)

Many long-stay guests were sent to agricultural work during the early period of the guesthouse in Irisaĝrig. They came to handle sesame oil around middle of the year, in addition to the harvest time at the beginning of the year (in columns “Guest” and “Errand”). The guesthouse in Irisaĝrig, particularly in AS 08, provided a stable location and adequate material support for the sesame seed distribution as well as visits by higher officials during the farming season. In fact, most documents of long-stay guests dated before the Ibbi-Suen’s time and could chronologically be linked to daily records of agriculture task provisioning. Beer (kaš), bread (inda₃) and soup (tu₇) were measured in liters (sila₃).

Text	Date	Goods	Guest	Errand
C.1534	AS 07/vii/01-16	80 kaš, 80 inda ₃	Lugal-engar dub-sar	[...]
C.0341	AS 07/vii/01-03	90 kaš, 90 inda ₃	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dumu lugal	came to measure barley in e ₂ -šusum-ma
		15 kaš, 15 inda ₃	ĝe ^{c6} Gepar-ki-du ₁₀ dub-sar	
C.1234	AS 07/xii/01-02	4 malaku udu, 6 tu ₇ , 6 ku ₆	A-kal-la dub-sar lugal	came for the archive tablet basket
C.0348	AS 08/i/01-03	30 tu ₇ , 30 ku ₆	aga ₃ -us ₂ lugal-me	came for the guarding of the harvest
C.0558	AS 08/i/01-19	57 kaš, 57 inda ₃	He ₂ -ti lu ₂ dabin sa	came to complete the fresh barley
		38 inda ₃	Ĝa ₂ -e ₂ -še ₃ -he ₂ -ti-il lu ₂ dabin sa	
C.1109	AS 08/iii/01-28	140 kaš, 140 inda ₃	I-šum-ilum lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	came to complete the <i>hašitium</i> leather
C.0364	AS 08/v/01-12	288 tu ₇	I ₃ -li ₂ -me-ti šagana ĝiri ₃ [...- ^d]Dumu-zi	assigned for the guarding of the harvest grain
C.0148	AS 08/vi/01-30	150 kaš, 150 inda ₃ , 30 inda ₃ i ₃ -de ₂ -a	A-ḥu-ba-qar dub-sar	came to teach the sesame cultivation
		90 kaš, 60 inda ₃ , 30 inda ₃ i ₃ -de ₂ -a	A-la-a engar lu ₂ BAD ₃ .AN ^{ki}	
		90 kaš, 60 inda ₃ , 30 inda ₃ i ₃ -de ₂ -a	Ba-ba-li engar lu ₂ BAD ₃ .AN ^{ki}	
N.0111	AS 08/vii/01-30	150 kaš, 150 inda ₃ , 30 inda ₃ i ₃ -de ₂ -a	A-ḥu-ba-qar dub-sar	came to teach the sesame cultivation
		90 kaš, 60 inda ₃ , 30 inda ₃ i ₃ -de ₂ -a	A-la-a engar lu ₂ BAD ₃ .AN ^k	
		90 kaš, 60 inda ₃ , 30 inda ₃ i ₃ -de ₂ -a	Ba-ba-li engar lu ₂ BAD ₃ .AN ^k	
N.0112	AS 08/vii/01-30	1800 kaš, 1800 inda ₃	Na-ra-am-E ₂ -a dumu lugal	seized the sesame field
C.0379	AS 08/ix/01-02	20 tu ₇	10 ĝuruš ĝiri ₃ Šu- ^d Eš ₄ -tar ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	came to capture the bandit
C.1780	AS 09/ii/01-20	160 tu ₇	Lu ₂ -diĝir-ra dub-sar ša ₃ An-za-gara ₃	came [...]
N.0211	ŠS 02/iv/01-02	2 udu šeĝ ₆ ,	Suḥuš-ki-in nar	came [...]

		1 udu šaĝ-ĝa ₂		
N.0247	ŠS 08/vii/01-30	150 tu ₇ , 90 ku ₆	A-ab-na-ša šagana	came for sesame
		60 tu ₇ , 60 ku ₆	Nu-ḫi-ilum sugal ₇ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	
		60 tu ₇ , 60 ku ₆	[...] lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	
		60 tu ₇ , 60 ku ₆	I-za-num ₂ sugal ₇ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	
C.0885	ŠS 07/vi/01-30	4500 inda ₃	Dan-i ₃ -li ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	came for the guarding of sesame oil
C.0403	ŠS 07/vii/01-30	6 udu šaĝ-ĝa ₂	Dan-i ₃ -li ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal	came for the guarding of sesame oil
		30 tu ₇ , 30 ku ₆	Nu-ur ₂ -Eš ₁₈ -tar ₂ uš-bar	came to bind the net
C.0256	IS 01/vi/01-04	20 kaš, 20 inda ₃	Ur- ^a Ba-u ₂ dub-sar	came for the inspector of grain store
		12 kaš, 8 inda ₃	Ur-eš ₃ -ku-ga dub-sar	
C.0656	IS 01/viii/01-30	30 <i>malaku</i> udu, 60 tu ₇ , 60 ku ₆	Ur- ^a Ba-u ₂ dub-sar	came for the inspector of grain store
		10 <i>malaku</i> udu 60 tu ₇ , 60 ku ₆	Ur-eš ₃ -ku ₃ -ga dub-sar	
C.1150	IS 01/x/01-[...]	[...]	[...] ĝiri ₃ lllum-a-su dub-sar	came for the inspector of grain store

Abbreviations:

C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15

Table 38: Expenditure for the Elamites in Irisaḡrig (p.75, 77)

Irisaḡrig was a key site in dealings with the Elamites, and the guesthouse served as a reception place to eat and sleep for these strangers. Similarly to guesthouses of other provinces, the Elamites could not obtain their provision directly from the guesthouse, but rather “via” (ḡiri₃) one specific guest who would supply them with foods (in column “Conveyor”). One royal messenger took on this role at the guesthouse of Irisaḡrig, and his name was sealed on the document. Elamites saw the guesthouse in Irisaḡrig as a stopping point on their travel to “where the king is” (in column “Errand”). The guesthouse in Irisaḡrig was the last stay for the officials who requested to travel to Dēr, Kimaš, and other eastern destinations. The exact number of Elams people had never been recorded in any documents (in column “Person”). Since the lowest level of provision for officials was 1 liter of soup, 1 liter of fish and 2 liters of beer, 2 liters of bread, I assumed the amount of provision for Elamites during their travel between their homeland and the place “where the king is” was also 2 liters of beer and 2 liters of bread. Beer (kaš), bread (inda₃) and soup (tu₇) were measured in liters (sila₃).

Text	Date	Goods	Person	Errand	Conveyor
C.0521	AS 07-07-00	1/2 udu še ₆ -ḡa ₂ , 20 sila ₃ tu ₇ 30 ku ₆	lu ₂ <Zi-ti-an ^{ki} -me>	Zi-ti-an ^{ki} - ta ki lugal-še ₃ [ba-e]-re-[ša]-a	Šu-Dumuzi lkl
C.0387	AS 07-08-00	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 ku ₆	lu ₂ <Ša ₃ -du-pu-lu-um ^{ki} -me>	Ša ₃ -du-pu-lu-um ^{ki} -ta	Ir ₃ -ra-ba-ni lkl
C.0918 C.0662	AS 08-01-00	0.2.1 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃ 6 dug-gal 0.0.2-ta, 1 dug 0.0.1 ma ₂ -a ba-a-ḡar	lu ₂ Ḥu-ur-tum ^{ki}	u ₄ Ḥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Ir ₃ -ra-ba-ni lkl
N.0081	AS 08-01-00	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 inda ₃	lu ₂ [Si-maš-ku-u] ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-maš-ku-um ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ lkl
N.0086	AS 08-03-00	[...] tu ₇ , [...] ku ₆	eren ₂ Ḥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ḥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ lkl
C.0157	AS 08-04-00	1/2 udu še ₆ -ḡa ₂ , 8 sila ₃ tu ₇ 8 ku ₆	lu ₂ Si-maš-ku-um ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-maš-ku-um ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Ir ₃ -ra-ba-ni lkl
C.0067	AS 08-08-00	[...] ma-la-[ku udu]	[lu ₂] Ki-maš ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ki-maš ^{ki} -ta ki-lugal-[še ₃ ba]-e-re-ša-a	
C.0832	AS 08-09-00	1 udu še ₆ -ḡa ₂ , 10 sila ₃ tu ₇ , 10 ku ₆	lu ₂ Zi-dah-ru-um ^{ki} /	u ₄ Zi-dah-ru-um ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	La-u ₃ -gi-um lkl
C.1274	AS 08/09-12-00	1 dug-gal 0.0.2, ma ₂ -a ba-a-ḡar	lu ₂ Si-maš-ku-um ^{ki} -me]	u ₄ Si-maš-ku-um ^{ki} -[še ₃] ba-e-re-ša-a	Ur-[...] lkl
N.0156*	AS 09-02-00	5 sila ₃ tu ₇ , 7 ku ₆	lu ₂ Ḥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ḥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	I-ti-Er-ra ₃ lkl
N.0357	ŠS 06-02-00	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 [inda ₃], 1 udu [še ₆ -ḡa ₂]	lu ₂ Si-maš-[ku-um ^{ki} -me]	u ₄ Si-maš-ku-[um ^{ki} -še ₃] ba-e-[re-ša-a]	Tu-[...]
C.0999	ŠS 06-08-00	1 udu še ₆ -ḡa ₂ , 10 sila ₃ tu ₇ , 10 ku ₆	lu ₂ Ḥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ḥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Sa ₆ -a-kam lkl
C.0607	ŠS 06-13-00	1 udu še ₆ -ḡa ₂ , 6 sila ₃ tu ₇	lu ₂ Ḥa-ar-ši ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ḥa-ar-ši ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Za-ri ₂ -qum lkl
C.0168	ŠS 07-01-00	1 udu še ₆ -ḡa ₂ , 4 sila ₃ tu ₇	lu ₂ Ḥa-ar-ši ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ḥa-ar-ši ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	I-me-a ugula lu ₂ -kaš ₄ lkl
N.0507	ŠS 09-05-00	1 sila ₃ i ₃ -ḡeš	lu ₂ Ḥu-ut-tum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ḥu-ut-tum ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Sa ₆ -a-kam lkl
N.0605	IS 01-06-00	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 inda ₃	lu ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-maš-ku-um ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	U ₃ -šur-ba-šu lkl
N.0624*	IS 01-09-00	1 kaš, 1 inda ₃	lu ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ (Si-maš-kum ^{ki})-še ₃ ba-(e)-re-ša-a	Sa ₆ -a-ga lkl
C.0497	IS 01-09-00	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	lu ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki}	u ₄ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Sa ₆ -a-ga lkl

C.0639	IS 01-10-00	1 udu še ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 5 sila ₃ tu ₇ , 10 ku ₆ , 3 dug 0;0.2-ta	lu ₂ Si-ig-ri-iš ^{ki}	u ₄ Si-ig-ri-iš ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	I-di ₃ - ^d Suen lkl
C.0033*	IS 01-11-00	0.2.0 kaš, 0.2.0 inda ₃ , ša ₃ iri ^{ki} 0.2.0 kaš, 0.2.0 inda ₃ , kaskal-še ₃	lu ₂ Si-ig-ra-aš ₂ ^{ki} -me lu ₂ Pu-li ^{ki} -me lu ₂ Zi-ti-an ^{ki} -me u ₃ lu ₂ Ĥu-ur-tum ^{ki}	u ₄ ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-/ ša-a	I-di ₃ - ^d Suen lkl
N.0618* =C.0712*	IS 01-11-00	2 sila ₃ i ₃ -ĝeš	lu ₂ Si-ig-ra-aš ₂ ^{ki} lu ₂ Pu-li ^{ki} -me lu ₂ Zi-ti-an ^{ki} -me u ₃ lu ₂ Ĥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -me		I-di ₃ - ^d Suen lkl
C.0435	IS 01-11-00	10 sila ₃ tu ₇ , 9 dug 0;0.3-ta, 1 dug 0;0.1	lu ₂ Si-ig-ra-aš ₂ ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-ig-ra-aš ₂ ^{ki} -še ₃ / ba-e-re-ša	Šu-Eštar lkl
N.0662*	IS 01-13-00	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 inda ₃	lu ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Sa ₆ -a-ga lkl
C.0809	IS 01-13-00	0.1.0 kaš, 0.1.0 inda ₃	lu ₂ Si-ig-ra-aš ₂ ^{ki} -me u ₃ lu ₂ Zi-ti-an ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Zi-ti-an ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	I-di ₃ - ^d Suen lkl
N.0709	IS 02-01-00	1/2 udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 20 sila ₃ tu ₇ , 2 dug 0.0.3 (-ta)	lu ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Sa ₆ -a-ga lkl
N.0708	IS 02-02-00	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	lu ₂ Si-ig-ra-aš ₂ ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-ig-ra ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Nu-ur- ^d Suen lkl
N.0763*	IS 02-04-00	1 udu šeĝ ₆ , 7 sila ₃ tu ₇	lu ₂ Ĥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ĥu-ri-im ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Aĥu-tāb lkl
N.0782*	IS 02-05-00	(1 [?]) udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 20 sila ₃ (tu ₇), 5 dug 0.0.1-ta	lu ₂ Si-maš-(kum ^{ki} -me)	u ₄ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Sa ₆ -a-ga lkl
C.0604*	IS 02-06-00	0.0.1 5 sila ₃ kaš, 0.0.1 5 sila ₃ inda ₃	lu ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-maš-kum ^{<ki>} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	A-ĥa-ni-šu lkl
N.0830	IS 02-08-00	1/2 udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 2 sila ₃ tu ₇	lu ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -ta ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Zu-la-lum lkl
N.0848	IS 02-09-00	0.2.0 kaš, 0.2.0 inda ₃	lu ₂ Ĥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ ki lugal-še ₃ ba-e-re-/ ša-a	Pu-su ₂ lkl
N.0857	IS 02-10-xx	6 sila ₃ tu ₇	lu ₂ Ma-za ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ma-za ^{ki} -še ₃ im-(e)-/re-ša-a	Nu-ur ₂ -ili lkl
N.0862*	IS 02-10-00	0.0.3 kaš, 0.0.3 inda ₃	lu ₂ Ĥu-ur-tum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ĥu-ri-im ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ lkl
B.198817*	IS 02-10-00	0.1.1 kaš, 0.1.1 inda ₃	lu ₂ Ki-maš ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Ki-maš ^{ki} -še ₃ ba-e-re-ša-a	Nu-ur ₂ -i ₃ -li ₂ lkl
C.0060*	IS 02-12-00	1.0.0 kaš gur, 1.0.0 inda ₃ gur	I-me-te-nu-nu ensi ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} u ₃ lu ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -me	u ₄ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} -< > ba-e-re-ša-a	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ lkl

Abbreviations:

N: Nisaba 15; C: CUSAS 40; B: BDTNS

lkl: lu₂-kiĝ₂-gi₄-a lugal

*: u₄ dub sugal₇-maĥ iri^{ki}-ta iri^{ki}-še₃ mu-de₆-ša-a

Table 39: Expenditure for passenger(s) “in the city” and “for the journey” in Irišaĝrig (p.76)

Similar to the archive of guesthouses in Ġirsu, a few entries of documents of Irišaĝrig were also highlighted with “ša₃ iri^{ki}” (in the city) and “kaskal-še₃” (for the journey) (in column “Mark”). Despite the fact that the records of Irišaĝrig contained more information about the traveler’s motivations (in column “Errand”), no specific reason can be found to explain why they required additional foods for the journey. Given that all passengers should theoretically consume the foods at the guesthouse after receiving them, the marker “in the city” was most likely added to emphasize the following provision “for the journey”. Beer (kaš), bread (inda₃) and soup (tu₇) were measured in liters (sila₃).

Text	Date	Mark		Guest	Errand
		ša ₃ iri ^{ki}	kaskal-še ₃		
C.0185*	AS 07-07-22	15 kaš, 15 inda ₃ , 1 id	15 kaš, 15 inda ₃ , 1 id	Ib-ni-ilum lkl	[...]
N.0039	AS 07-08-03	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	10 kaš, 10 inda ₃	Illum-ra-bi ₂ lkl	came for wool
C.0217	AS 07-08-03	[2] tu ₇ , [2 ku ₆]	[4 ⁷ tu ₇] 4 ⁷ ku ₆	Illum-ra-bi ₂ lkl	came for wool
N.0077	AS 08-01-21	2 kaš, 2 inda ₃	4 inda ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d Inana lkl	[...]
N.0094	AS 08-04-01	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	1 d, 5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	U ₃ -ama-na sugal ₇ lkl	came (with) the carpenter and reed worker for king’s boat
N.0097*	AS 08-04-17	1 mu, 2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	2 mu, 3 tu ₇ , 3 ku ₆	Niĝ ₂ -u ₃ -rum lkl	[...]
C.0239*	AS 08-04-29	1 mu, 2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	1 mu, 2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Al-la-mu lkl	came for barley
C.0838	AS 08-09-20	30 kaš, 30 inda ₃ , 1 id, 60 inda ₃ i ₃	2 id, 2 inda ₃ ²⁵³	E ₂ -a-ra-bi ₂ šagana	went from Igi-nimma to where the king is
N.0326	ŠS 05-10-03	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	1 udu šeĝ ₆	A-ḥu-ṭab sugal ₇ lkl	came to capture fugitive soldier-worker, man of Iri-Saĝrig
		2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	1 udu šeĝ ₆	Ur- ^d Sul-ge-ra lkl	came to where the governor is
C.0020	ŠS 07-06-07	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Lugal-ezem lkl	came for prunus mahaleb
		5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Ma-za-ti-a sugal ₇ lkl	went to Dēr
C.1570	ŠS 07-07-21	2 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	3 tu ₇ , 3 ku ₆	E-la-ag-nu-id lkl	came for the harvest
N.0562*	IS 01-02-24	3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	10 kaš, 10 inda ₃	U-bar-ra lkl	went to Harši
N.0563	IS 01-02-xx	3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	5 niĝ ₂ -i ₃ -de ₂ -a	A-ḥu-ṭāb lkl	came to muster soldier-worker to reap barley
C.0325	IS 01-04-26	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	10 inda ₃	La-qi-pu-um sugal ₇ lkl	came to where the governor is
N.0597**	IS 01-06-17	3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	5 inda ₃	U ₂ -tul-Ma-ma lkl	came to survey the fields
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	5 inda ₃	Zu-zu-a lkl	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	5 inda ₃	Na-bi ₂ - ^d Suen lkl	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	5 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ - ^d Suen lkl	
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	5 inda ₃	Puzur ₄ -Ma-ma lkl	
N.0640	IS 01-13-23	3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	5 inda ₃	A-ḥu-ba-qar lkl	[...]
		3 kaš, 2 inda ₃	5 inda ₃	Ur- ^{ĝes} gigir lkl	
N.0691	IS 02-01-04	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	10 inda ₃	Ur- ^{ĝes} gigir lkl	came for ghee

²⁵³ These goods were not “for the journey”, but “put on board” (ma₂-a ba-a-ĝar).

N.0700	IS 02-02-17	2 inda ₃	3 inda ₃	U-ma-ni lkl	came to capture the fugitive female and male servants of Ninhursaĝ.
		1/2 udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 5 tu ₇	5 tu ₇	Lu ₂ -ge-na šuš ₃ lkl	came for the mule in carriage house
N.0705**	IS 02-02-27	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	20 inda ₃	Nu-ḫi-i ₃ -li ₂ lkl	came to capture the fugitive female and male servants of Ninhursaĝ.
N.0721	IS 02-03-03	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	10 kaš, 10 inda ₃	Šu- ^d Suen-la-ma-ḫa-ar lkl	came for royal offerings
N.0755**	IS 02-04-24	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Igi-an-na-ke ₄ -zu al	came from the army's journey
		1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Ses-kal-la al	
N.0770	IS 02-05-17	1 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Ur- ^d Utu lkl	came to where the governor is
N.0850**	IS 02-10-02	1 mu, 2 sila ₃ tu ₇	2 tu ₇	La-qi ₃ -pu-um <sagi> lkl	came to muster soldier-worker to thresh grain
C.1894	xxxx-xx-xx	1/2 udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 5 kaš, 5 ku ₆	1/2 udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 5 kaš, 5 ku ₆	Ra-ba-tum dumu munus lugal	[...]
		5 kaš, 5 ku ₆ , 1 inda ₃ i ₃	1 inda ₃ i ₃	[] lkl	
		5 [...] inda ₃ , 1 i[nda ₃ i ₃]	[...]	[...]	
		[...]	[...]	[...]	

Abbreviations:

N: Nisaba 15; C: CUSAS 40;

id: inda₃ i₃-de₂-a; mu: ma-la-ku udu;

lkl: lu₂-kiĝ₂-gi₄-a lugal; al: aga₃-us₂ lugal tu-ra; dm: dumu munus lugal

*: Goods were not marked as “ša iri^{ki}”, but “ša iri” or “ša₃ ki iri”.

**: Goods were not explicitly marked.

Table 40: Expenditure for royal family members at the guesthouse of Irisaĝrig (p.77)

Despite its role as a significant knot station on the road to the Elamite area, the guesthouse in Irisaĝrig did not preserve more proofs of food distribution to the royal family members and governors of foreign lands than its counterparts in other provinces. The prince had usually gone on missions by himself, whereas the princess would be accompanied by a single entourage (in column “Guest”). While the princess seemed only to perform the travel to Dēr, the other royal guests’ missions appeared to be identical to those of ordinary guests (in column “Errand”). Beer (kaš), bread (inda₃) and soup (tu₇) were measured in liters (sila₃).

Texts	Date	Goods	Guest	Errand
C.0341	AS 07/vii/01-03	90 kaš, 90 inda ₃	Lu ₂ -du ₁₀ -ga dumu lugal	came to measure barley in e ₂ -šusum-ma
		15 kaš, 15 inda ₃	Ĝe ⁶ Ĝepar-ki-du ₁₀ dub-sar	
N.0043*	AS 07/viii/25	10 kaš, 10 inda ₃	A-ĥu-ni dumu lugal	came for the water-skin of Ilum-bāni
N.0058	AS 07/xxii/02	10 kaš, 10 inda ₃ , 1 niĝ ₂ -i ₃ -de ₂ -a	Ba-qar-tum dumu munus lugal	went to Dēr
		15 kaš, 15 inda ₃	Ga-za-šum ra ₂ -gaba	
N.0060*	AS 07/xii/13	1 malaku udu, 2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	^d Nanna-ma-ba dumu lugal	came for the commissioner of the litigants
C.0257	AS 07/xii/-	1 malaku udu, 2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆ ,	Šu- ^d Suen dumu lugal ĝiri ₃ Zu-zu-gal	came for the silver ring of Ninhursag
C.1239		10 kaš, 20 inda ₃ , 1 inda ₃ i ₃ -de ₂ -a	sugal ₇	
N.0112	AS 08/vii/01-30	1800 kaš, 1800 inda ₃	Na-ra-am-E ₂ -a dumu lugal	seized the sesame field
N.0090*	AS 08/xi/11	1 malaku udu, 2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	A-ĥu-ni dumu lugal	came for the king’s journey
		1 malaku udu, 2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Šar-ru-um-i ₃ -li ₂ dumu lugal	
C.1428	AS 08/xi/-	2 udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 1 [...] šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , x [...] udu <šeĝ ₆ >-ĝa ₂ , 2 tu ₇ , 1 ku ₆	Ur- ^d Ištaran dumu lugal	went to Dēr
C.0360*	AS 08/xii/16	5 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Nu-ur ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ dumu lugal	came to where Bēli-dan’ is
N.0105*	AS 08/xx/-	1/2 malaku udu, 2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Lu ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ dumu lugal	came to where Dadani is
N.0144*	AS 09/ii/04	2 malaku udu, 5 tu ₇ , 5 ku ₆	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ dumu lugal	[...]
N.0255	ŠS 03/ix/-	1 ad ₇ udu niga, 1 ad ₇ udu u ₂	Ša-at- ^d Suen dumu lugal ĝiri ₃ Li-bur- ^d Sul-ge lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal; seal: A-ti-da	went to Dēr
N.0327*	ŠS 05/x/04	1 malaku udu, 3 tu ₇ , 3 ku ₆	Ĥu-la-al dumu lugal	came to inspect the steppe donkey
N.0331	ŠS 05/x/-	1 malaku udu, 5 tu ₇ , 5 ku ₆	Ĥu-la-al dumu lugal	went to Ĥurti
		1 malaku udu, 2 tu ₇ , 2 ku ₆	Ĥu-un- ^d Sul-ge šagana	
N.0455	ŠS 08/xii/-	30 ^{se} ma-sa ₂ -ab tab-ba, 64 ^{se} ma-sa ₂ -ab, niĝ ₂ -usu ₃ ba-a-ĝar	A-bi ₂ -ši-im-ti nin	came to where the king is from Dēr
C.0444	ŠS 09/i/-	12 ^{se} ma-sa ₂ -ab inda ₃ -usu ₃ , ba-a-ĝar	Ša-at- ^d Sul-ge dumu munus lugal Ne- be ₂ -er-na-di ₃ -a-tim	came from Dēr
N.0560*	00/ii/16	3 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ dumu lugal	came to Ur
N.1005*	00/viii/xx	3 kaš, 5 inda ₃	Lu ₂ - ^d En-lil ₂ -la ₂ dumu lugal	came to Ur
C.1894*	xxxxxx	1/2 udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 5 kaš, 5 ku ₆ , ša ₃ -iri ^{ki}	Ra-ba-tum dumu munus lugal	[...]

		1/2 udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 5 kaš, 5 ku ₆ , kaskal-še ₃		
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Abbreviations:

C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15

*: As one entry in normal messenger texts.

Table 41: Expenditure for governors at the guesthouse of Irisaĝrig (p.77)

The expenditure records for governors are obviously less than texts related to their people. The provision for governors were delivered by one royal messenger from the guesthouse in Irisaĝrig (in column “Conveyor”), much like the situation with Elamite groups. CUSAS 40 0484 and CUSAS 40 1708 both referred to the expenditure for two governors on the same day. Given that these two documents date to the end of the period of Amar-Suena, it is reasonable to assume that these two Elamite elites visited to where the king is for the transition of kingship. Beer (kaš), bread (inda₃) and soup (tu₇) were measured in liters (sila₃).

Text	Date	Goods	Guest	Errand	Conveyor
C.0484 C.1708	AS 08-01-00	280 kaš, 290 inda ₃ , 12 dug-tal 0.0.2-ta, 8 ^{dug} za ₃ -še ₃ -la ₂ 5 sila ₃ -ta	Ad-da ₂ -ge-en ₆ u ₃ Ma-ar-ĥu-[ni] ensi ₂ Ĥa-ar- ši ^{ki} -[me]	from Harši to came to where the king is	Ur- ^d Nisaba lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal
C.0357	AS 08-09-00	30 kaš, 30 inda ₃	Lu ₂ -sa-na ensi ₂ Si-maš-ku-um ^{ki}	from Šimaškum came to the king's place	Šu-Eš ₁₈ -tar ₂ lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal
N.0399	ŠS 07-02-00	150 kaš, 150 inda ₃	Sa-ga ensi ₂ Ĥa-ar-ši ^{ki} u ₃ aga ₃ -us ₂ -a-ni	from Harši to came to the [king's place]	I-me-a ugula lu ₂ -kaš ₄
C.0870	ŠS 08-01-00	[...] udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 10 tu ₇	A-li-aĥ ensi ₂ Ni-ĥa-ra-aš u ₃ aga ₃ -us ₂ -a-ni	went to Niharaš	I-di ₃ -a lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal;
C.0593	IS 01-02-00	30 kaš, 30 inda ₃ , [...] udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂	lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a dumu Ba-ar-ba-ra-bi-zi ensi ₂ Ĥu-u ₃ -tum ^{ki}	came from Hutum	In-zu lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal;
N.0788	IS 02-06-12	1 udu šeĝ ₆ -ĝa ₂ , 5 tu ₇	A-bu-um-ilum ensi ₂ I-šim- ^d Sul-ge	came for barley	
C.0060	IS 02-12-00	300 kaš, 300 inda ₃	I-me-te-nu-nu ensi ₂ Si-maš-kum ^{ki} u ₃ lu ₂ Si- maš-kum ^{ki} -me	went [...] Šimaškum	Šu- ^d En-lil ₂ , lu ₂ -kiĝ ₂ -gi ₄ -a lugal ²⁵⁴

C: CUSAS 40; N: Nisaba 15

²⁵⁴ “when they brought the tablet of the sugal₇-maĥ from the city to the city”

§8. Abbreviations and Bibliography

Abbreviations

AAICAB	J.-P. Grégoire, Archives Administratives et Inscriptions Cunéiformes: Ashmolean Museum, Bodleian Collection, Oxford, 1996
AION	Annali dell'Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli. Sezione linguistica
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament
AoF	Altorientalische Forschungen
ARET	Archivi reali di Ebla. Testi
ArOr	Archiv Orientalni (Prague)
AR RIM 04	C. Peters, Cuneiform Tablets in the Collection of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project 4, 1986, 1-26
AR RIM 07	G. Frame [e.a], Cuneiform Texts in the Collections of McGill University, Montreal, Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project 7, 1989, 1-54
ASJ	Acta Sumerologica
AuOr	Aula Orientalis
BCT	Catalogue of cuneiform tablets in Birmingham City Museum
BDTNS	Base de Datos de Textos Neosumerios
BM	Museum siglum of the British Museum, London
BPOA	Biblioteca del Proximo Oriente Antiguo
BRM	Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan
BSA	Bulletin on Sumerian Agriculture
CDLI	Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative
CDLJ	Cuneiform Digital Library Journal
CHÉU.	G. Contenau, Contribution à l'histoire économique d'Umma, Paris, 1915
CM	Cuneiform Monographs
Contenau Umma	G. Contenau, Umma sous la dynastie d'Ur, Paris, 1916
CST	T. Fish, Catalogue of Sumerian Tablets in the John Rylands Library, Manchester, 1932
CUSAS	Cornell University Studies in Assyriology and Sumerology
HANE/M	History of the Ancient Near East / Monographs
Hermitage 3	N. Koslova, Ur III-Texte der St. Petersburger Ermitage, III, unpublished, 2009
IRAIMK	V. Struve, On the history of the patesi of Gis-hu [in Russian], Izvestija Rossijskoj Akademii Istorii Material'noj Kul'tury 2, 1922, 49-64
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society
JCS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies
MAD	Materials for the Assyrian Dictionary
MAOG	Mitteilungen der Altorientalischen Gesellschaft

MC	Mesopotamian Civilizations
MCS	Manchester Cuneiform Studies
Mesopotamia	Rivista di archeologia, epigrafia e storia orientale antica
MSL	Materials for the Sumerian Lexicon
MVN	Materiali per il vocabolario neosumerico
NABU	Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires
Nebraska	N. Forde, Nebraska Cuneiform Texts of the Sumerian Ur III Dynasty, Lawrence, 1967
Nik.	M.V. Nikol'skij, Drevnosti Vostocnyja, V, Dokumenty . . . iz sobraniia N.P. Likhacheva, Moskau 1915
Nisaba	Studi Assiriologici Messinesi
NYPL	H. Sauren, Les Tablettes Cuneiformes de l'Epoque d'Ur de la New York Public Library, 1978
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
Ontario 2	M. Sigrist, Neo-Sumerian texts from the Royal Ontario Museum II, Bethesda, 1995
OPKF	Occasional Publications of the Samuel Noah Kramer Fund
OrSP	Orientalia, Series Prior
OrNS	Orientalia, Nova Series
RA	Revue d'Assyriologie et d'Archéologie Orientale
RBC	tablets in the Rosen Babylonian Collection (Yale Univ.)
RGTC	Répertoire géographique des textes cuneiforms
RIME	The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia
SAA	State Archives of Assyria
SANER	Studies in Ancient Near Eastern Records
SAOC	Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilization
SAT	Sumerian Archival Texts
Santag 7	T. Ozaki, Keilschrifttexte aus japanischen Sammlungen, Wiesbaden, 2002
SET	T.Jones/J. Snyder, Sumerian Economic Texts from the Third Ur Dynasty, Minneapolis, 1961
STT	O. Gurney/J. Finkelstein, The Sultantepe Tablets, I/II, London, 1957/1964
Syracuse	M. Sigrist, Textes économiques néo-sumériens de l'Université de Syracuse, Paris, 1983
TCTI	Bertrand Lafont and Fatma Yildiz, Tablettes cunéiformes de Tello au Musée d'Istanbul: datant de l'époque de la IIIe Dynastie d'Ur
TJAMC	E. Szlechter, Tablettes juridiques et administratives de la IIIe Dynastie d'Ur et de la Ière dynastie de Babylone, conservées au Musée de l'Université de Manchester, à Cambridge, au Musée Fitzwilliam, à l'Institut d'Études Orientales et à l'Institut d'Égyptologie, Paris, 1963
Torino 2	A. Archi/F. Pomponio, Testi Cuneiformi Neo-Sumerici da Umma. NN. 0413-0723, Catalogo del Museo Egizio di Torino 8, Torino, 1995

UAVA	Untersuchungen zur Assyriologie und Vorderasiatischen Archäologie
UET	Ur Excavations. Texts
UTI 6	T. Gomi/F. Yildiz, Die Umma-Texte aus den Archäologischen Museen zu Istanbul, IV, 2000
YOS	Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts
ZA	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie

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