



UNIVERSITÀ CA' FOSCARI VENEZIA

KASKAL

Rivista di storia, ambienti e culture del Vicino Oriente Antico

Volume 13

2016



LoGisma editore
Firenze 2017



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Editore – Publisher

LoGisma editore – Via Zufolana, 4 – I-50039 Vicchio (Firenze) www.logisma.it

Stampa – Print

Press Service Srl – Via Curzio Malaparte, 23 – I-50145 Firenze

Distribuzione – Distribution

Orders can be either addressed to the publisher, or to:

Casalini Libri s.p.a. – Via B. da Maiano 3 – I-50014 Fiesole (Firenze) <http://www.casalini.it>

All articles published in this journal were submitted to peer reviewed evaluation.

ISBN 978-88-97530-89-3

ISSN 1971-8608

Stampato in maggio 2017

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NEW DATA ON THE BABYLONIAN HYDRAULIC LANDSCAPE: AN UPDATE
TO THE *RÉPERTOIRE GÉOGRAPHIQUE DES TEXTES CUNÉIFORMES* VOL. 8

Stefania Ermidoro

1. *Geographical Names According to New and Late Babylonian Texts: the need for an update*

In his first presentation of the aims and organization of the series *Répertoire Géographique des Textes Cunéiformes*, the chief editor R. Röllig stressed the importance of geography for “all historical work and thus all work on historical texts”.¹ He recalled the various phases that led to the creation of a “geographical lexicon” of the ancient Near East, identifying in the first studies that appeared at the end of the Nineteenth century the roots of the long process of increasing awareness of the role of geography within the historical studies. The original intention of the project creators “was not to solve the countless problems of identification, but to provide the material base for a frame of reference for further research”.² Today, the reflection on the historiographical method as well as the fruitful cooperation between Near Eastern archaeology and philology – which have educed many publication within both fields – have proved the importance of the *Répertoire Géographique des Textes Cunéiformes*, whose first volume appeared in 1974.³

The programmatic strategy of the series was clearly stated ever since its appearance: its nature as a repertoire was inalienable, together with its ambition of completeness. The only division made among geographical names was the one between toponyms and hydronyms: the last ones included canals, rivers and seas. So far, thirteen volumes of the series have been published,⁴ with a

1. Röllig 1986. The scholar went back to this topic almost 10 years later (Röllig 1995), offering a new synthesis of previous studies together with a list of possible outputs arising from such a tool as the *Répertoire Géographique des Textes Cunéiformes*.
2. Röllig 1995, 122.
3. Edzard – Farber 1974.
4. Although the series is still not complete, today it stretches along the whole area of the Near East in its broadest meaning (including, thus, Urartu, the Levant, and Elam) and it covers the three millennia that are documented by cuneiform sources.

fourteenth book published as a supplement of the Hittite catalogue which appeared fourteen years after the edition of the original *Répertoire* that included the data inferred from the Hittite texts.⁵

My contribution aims at providing an update to a specific section of one of these volumes, namely the list of hydronyms included in the eighth volume of the series, which focuses on first-millennium Babylonia. This is the first outcome of a project that sets out to present a historical analysis on water management in Babylonia in the sixth and fifth century BCE: at present, new useful data for philological and historical investigations on the net of rivers and canals in first-millennium Babylonia can be offered. Issues related to the use and role of water as well as the lexicon, administrative apparatus and economic impact of the Babylonian channel network will be discussed in future studies.⁶

Zadok's valuable inventory of the *Geographical Names According to New and Late Babylonian Texts* appeared in 1985: it brought together materials published up to 1982 inclusive, with some more geographical names extracted from texts published in the following year. As for the texts taken into consideration, these were "juridical, administrative and epistolary documents as well as royal inscriptions" from "the accession of Nabû-mukîn-apli (978 B.C.)" up until the time "when the cuneiform recording of relevant sources ceased to exist, namely in the 1st century A.D."⁷

The indefatigable process of identification, deciphering and dissemination of texts from ancient Mesopotamia has made available today many documents which could not be included in that original volume of the *Répertoire*. The amount of textual records from Babylonia published in recent year has been estimated to a number close to 14,000 as of 1984 (i.e. the date of the RGTC volume), while this sum has probably risen to well over 16,000 in the following twenty years.⁸ Forasmuch as such estimation has been made in 2005 – and many more fundamental archives have been published since then – it appears clearly that many new data are today at the scholar's hands. Zadok himself has provided additions to his original inventory through the years,⁹ but such vast amount of new entries was scattered in several articles with the consequent risk of being lost or underestimated in the light of the wider geographical and historical context.

Thus, although the contents of the book dated to 1985 still represents a fundamental reference point and remains reliable, in the following pages all the names of hydronyms included in publications that appeared from 1983 to 2016 are collected. Moreover, instances which had escaped to the first philological search as well as new entries of names already included in Zadok's volume are also listed, for the sake of completeness.

5. Del Monte 1992.

6. My research began at Ca' Foscari University of Venice in 2015, with the project "The utilization and the development of the network of channels in the late Babylonia (6th century BC.)" and is currently carried out at the KU Leuven. Today, it is integrated within the project *Greater Mesopotamia. Reconstruction of its Environment and History (GMREH)*, funded by the Belgian Science Policy Office - BELSPO in the framework of the Interuniversity Attraction Poles (IAP).

7. Zadok 1985, IX. The thirteenth volume of the series *Répertoire Géographique des Textes Cunéiformes*, announced by Röllig in his first article (1986, 42), should have collected toponyms and hydronyms from the literary, religious and school texts – including those originating from Neo- and Late-Babylonian texts. This volume, however, was never completed since the author G.J.P. McEwan left the field before its publication.

8. Jursa 2005, 1.

9. Cf. the numerous publications edited by this scholar, listed in the Bibliography.

Following the same criteria adopted for all the volumes of the *Répertoire Géographique des Textes Cunéiformes*, entries are listed alphabetically according to their normalized nominative form. Should the reading of the signs be uncertain, the lemma is followed by a question mark (?) and more bibliography is given in the footnotes. In case of homonyms, the different hydronyms are introduced by numbers.

In conformity with the specific norms followed by Zadok, phonetic spellings are listed first. The context, if present and relevant, is given within each spelling. In case of sumerograms, these are arranged according to their Akkadian equivalents. Regarding duplicates of administrative and juridical documents, the toponym is quoted by the better preserved and/or edited document whereas the duplicate(s) is/are given in brackets.¹⁰

Texts are listed according to their publication references, as it has been done for most of the RGTC volumes: this will allow a more immediate identification of the tablet. When the text was not edited but simply recalled within a more general discussion on canals the museum number is given instead, with the relevant bibliography in brackets. When no transliteration, copy or photo of the tablet are available, texts have been listed by their museum number, introduced by the acronym N.T. (“No Transliteration”) and with bibliographic references in footnotes. Finally, whenever an entry records new instances of hydronyms already included in RGTC 8, these names are followed by a superscript sign + (e.g.: Purattu⁺).

A chart placed at the end of the update provides equivalences between texts as they have been listed in the original volume of the series and new editions that have been made available after 1985. These may be particularly relevant because of new readings, collations, or the providing of the most recent information related on ancient waterways coming from archaeological excavation, satellite images as well as textual sources.

As Röllig himself wrote, “the *Répertoire* is intended to be a vehicle for placing the material at the disposal of the scholarly world and provoking new discussions”.¹¹ The present update on Neo- and Late Babylonian hydronyms aims at the same goal: all the most recent data related to canals, rivers and waterways derived from texts coming from Babylonia of the late first millennium BCE are here presented together. However, as mentioned above, this study represents the initial stage of a broader research that will address the issue of the interplay between men and water within this specific chronological frame.

Water was one of the most crucial elements of the first-millennium Babylonian anthropic environment. Natural watercourses and artificial channels led the stream coming from the two main rivers through the vast alluvium, thus ensuring the carrying out of irrigation agriculture. The Mesopotamian landscape was characterized by a dense net of rivers and canals that ran through the plain, and human settlements were strategically located along their flows.¹² Classical authors conceived the Babylonian landscape as a land “saturated” with water, where rivers and canals

10. Zadok 1985, XIII-XIV.

11. Röllig 1986, p. 41.

12. The bibliography related to the hydraulic landscape of Mesopotamia counts today a large number of publication that cannot be comprehensively listed here. For an overview of the main topics see Adams 1981; Cole 1994; Gasche – Tanret 1998; Pedersén 2014; Wilkinson 2003 (esp. chapter 5, pp. 71-99: “Landscapes of Irrigation”); Wilkinson – Rayne – Jotheri 2015 (as well as the bibliographical references mentioned in these publications).

shaped not only every-day life but also the most crucial historical events of the region.¹³ Now as then, the awareness of the role of this specific element in the Near East is such that modern studies on Mesopotamia often mention waterways and humid zones when establishing borders between regions and sub-regions of the Near Eastern territories.¹⁴

The significance of rivers and their impact on the ancient Near Eastern natural and social environment has already been recognized. The research in this field was prompted by Adam's *Heartland of Cities*, that ushered in a new typology of studies whose aim was to bring together archaeological and philological data, to offer a reconstruction of ancient landscape,¹⁵ and strongly developed in the late Nineties.¹⁶ Territorial studies published since then have offered, thus, insights on the thickly structured network of watercourses which stemmed from the Tigris and the Euphrates, for the social and economic development of different cities or areas.¹⁷ This trend continues to evolve in recent years, with the publication of the first regional or even supra-regional synthesis.¹⁸

Research has also seen an increasing interest on the interplay between watercourses and human societies, given their crucial role with regard to agriculture, transportation, urban layout, legislation and taxable profits, etc. In the field of ancient Near Eastern studies, the term “hydraulic landscape” is today commonly used, in the firm belief that “water is the specific structuring agent in what is actually a complex array of rivers, canals, distributaries and marshes which dominate and in part create the landscape”.¹⁹

Topography and hydrology are useful tools in the hands of modern scholars: they can be used to better comprehend the geopolitical and historical development of a particular ancient region. In order to obtain and maintain a balance between human presence and natural environment, it is necessary not only that a central authority oversees the overall layout, but also that all local communities using the natural resources assent to it.²⁰ Undoubtedly, in complex human societies, such as the Babylonian one, social hierarchies may decide to show off their power through the mastery of natural elements. The ingenuity needed to command forces which are indispensable for life but also endowed with potentially calamitous inherent qualities, such as rivers as waterways, makes the efficiency and organizational skills of the central State extremely tangible within people's every-day life. The power over a territory, then, can also be displayed through the systematisation of

13. Joannès 2002, 608-609.

14. Monerie 2013, 13 (I thank the author for this reference, taken from his PhD Dissertation which is still unpublished); Richardson 2007, 15.

15. Van Driel 1988 and 1990.

16. See, for example, the forerunning article on the reconstruction of the rural landscape of ancient Mesopotamia written by Liverani (1996).

17. To mention only one example: Jursa (1995 and 1998) has offered a detailed reconstruction of the area in and around Sippar.

18. Zadok 1998, 2002, 2006 (on Babylon and in particular the Borsippéan region); Joannès 2002 (with a specific focus on the administrative aspects of irrigation and navigation in Late Babylonian time); Jursa 2010, esp. the synthesis offered at pp. 754-756; Pedersèn 2014, on Babylonia.

19. Wilkinson T. J. – Rayne L. – Jotheri J. 2015, p. 398.

20. On this topic see recently Wilkinson – Rayne 2010, who questions Wittfogel's so-called “hydraulic model” (which he described in detail in his book published in 1957) and discusses the role of large territorial empires in first millennium BCE Mesopotamia with regards to systems of water supply and irrigation.

nature and geography into a clear structure, which aims at gaining the most from land exploitation and labour force at the same time.²¹

Future studies devoted to the development, management and maintenance of waterways in the Neo- and Late-Babylonian period, then, will not only provide practical information on the agrarian system or on the duties of those officials who were accountable for the superintendence and taxation of rivers and canals. They will also shed light on the cultural and social life of the so-called ‘transitional phase’ between Babylonia’s gaining of its independence from Assyria and the definitive loss of autonomy of this whole region following to the annexation to the Persian Empire.

2. The update

Arahtu⁺

[*a-r*] *a-ab-ti*: BaAr 2, 15, 5

ka-a-ri a-ra-ab-ti: CTMMA 4, 165, i 24

ÍD *a-ra-ab-tu₄*: BM 85239 (Fs. Na’aman, p. 425)

N.T.: BM 26610²²; BM 82619²³

Badi’at-ša-Mardukā⁺

ÍD *ba-di-a-tu₄ ša^m mar-duk-a*: PIHANS 79, 10, 2

Badi’atu⁺

ÍD *ba-di-a-tu₄* [...]: PIHANS 79, 10, 12f.

Birit-nārāti

bi-rit ÍD.MEŠ: AOAT 291, pp. 250ff, 22’; Cyr 12, 6

bir-ri ÍD.MEŠ: CT 22, 80, r.19; 243, 8, r. 15

¶ The texts in which this hydronym appears also mention the Nāru labīru, the Nār-Kuzbi as well as other toponyms related to an area South of Sippar, in the vicinity of Babylon.²⁴

Bitqu-Ladannu

N.T.: PTS 2292²⁵

*Bitqu-ša-Bēl-ētir⁺

bit-qa ša^{md+} EN.SUR: JCS 28, 57, 17; TCL 12, 68, 3; YBC 9161, 18 (Janković 2013, p. 384f); YOS 17, 296, 17

bit-qa ša^{md+} EN.SUR si-i-ḫi ša^d GAŠAN ša^u UNUG^{ki}: YOS 17, 293, 22; 294, 19; 295, 19; 298, 20

21. Cf. for example Purcell 2013.

22. Nisaba 21, 144, nr. 428.

23. Nisaba 21, 242, nr. 13.

24. Jursa 1998, AOAT 254, pp. 94-95; Da Riva 2002, 254.

25. Janković 2013, p. 418.

- bit-qa šá* ^{md+}EN.SUR *si-i-bu ša* ^dGAŠAN *ša* UNUG^{ki}: AnOr 8 19, 26; CDCPP 81, 14-15; 84, 17-18; NCBT 10 12, 15f. (Janković 2013, p. 100)
- ÍD *bit-qa šá* ^{md+}EN.SUR ^ʿ*si-i-bu* *ša* ^dGAŠAN *ša* UNUG^{ki}: AUWE 5, 70, r. 6-7
- bit-qu šá* ^{md+}EN.SUR [A].ŠÀ *šá* ^d*na-na-a si-i-bu ša* ^dGAŠAN *ša* UNUG^{ki}: YOS 17, 297, 19f.
- bit-qu šá* ^{md+}EN.SUR KAR ^d*na-na-a si-i-bu ša* ^dGAŠAN *ša* UNUG^{ki}: SAKF 153, 20f. (Lorenz 2008, p. 168)
- A.ŠÀ [*šá*] KÁ ÍD *bit-qa* NIG.GA ^dGAŠAN *šá* UNUG^{ki} *u* ^d*na-na-a*: YOS 17 297, 2f²⁶
- N.T.: BM 114472²⁷; BM 113400²⁸; BM 113422²⁹; NCBT 562³⁰; NCBT 829³¹; NCBT 858³²; NCBT 994³³; NCBT 1012³⁴; PTS 2243³⁵; YBC 4079³⁶

*Bitqu-ša-Ile'i-Bēl+

- bit-qa šá* ^mI-le-'i-i-[^dEN]: CM 20, 65, 2
- bit-qa šá* ^mÁ.GÁL-^dEN: CM 20, 68, 4⁷; 70, 8; 76, 2; 77, 8; 80, 2
- bit*-qa** [*šá* ^mD]A*-^dEN*: CM 20, 79, 1
- bit-qu šá* ^mÁ.GÁL-^dEN: CM 20, 71, 1; 78, 1
- bit-qa* [*šá* ^mD]A-^dEN: CM 20, 72, 1f.
- bi-<it>-qu šá* DA-^dEN: CTMMA 3, 66, 2
- bi-it-qu šá* UGU-^dEN: CTMMA 3, 67, 4

Bitqu-ša-Ladnanu

- bit-qa šá la-ad-na-nu*: CDCPP 85, 2, 14³⁷

¶ Flowed in the region of Uruk.

*Bitqu-ša-mušukkanni+

- bit-qa šá* MES.MÁ.GAN.NA: Nbn 167, 2f
- bit-qa šá* ^{gis}MES.MÁ.G[AN.N]A: Afo Beih 25, 64, 9
- bit-qa šá* ^{gis}MES'.MÁ'.G[AN'.N]A': Nbn 644, 2
- <*bit-qa*> *šá* ^{gis}MES.MÁ.GAN.NA: Camb. 240, 3 (Afo Beih 25 p. 145)

26. RGTC 8 has: 1f.
27. AOAT 358, p. 21.
28. Janković 2013, p. 289.
29. Janković 2013, p. 329, fn. 1217.
30. Janković 2013, p. 288.
31. Janković 2013, p. 329, fn. 1217.
32. Janković 2013, p. 288, fn. 1069.
33. Janković 2013, p. 231.
34. AOAT 358, p. 23.
35. Janković 2013, p. 329, fn. 1216.
36. Janković 2013, p. 174, fn. 613.
37. Three reviewers have highlighted several inaccuracies included in this publication (see Biggs 1999; George 1996; Zawadzki 2001): since it was not always possible to verify the transliteration from the photos at the end of the book, it must be emphasized here that all the hydronyms listed according to the CDCPP index need to be collated.

Bitqu-ša-Nabû

bit-qa ša ^dAG: AuOr 15, 21, r. 7[?]

¶ Probably flowed near Borsippa: it is attested only in one document, as the place of issue.

Bitqu-ša-pān-ekalli

ÍD *bit-qa ša* ^{li}šá *pa-ni* É.GAL: CUSAS 28, 67, 3; 71, 6f.

¶ Flowed in the city of Bīt-Našar

Edu⁺ = Nār-kaldu³⁸

ÍD *e-du*: A 163, 5[?] (OECT 12, pl. XXXII); A 180, 9[?] (OECT 12, pl. XL)

[Í]D[?] *e-du*: A 174, 5 (OECT 12, pl. XXXVII)

ÍD *kal-du*: Afo Beih 30, 54, 20; OECT 10, 400, 8

Ḫarīšu 1⁺

ÍD *ḫa-ri-šu*: BaAr 5, 2*, 2, 7; BaAr 5, 7, 6

Ḫarri gišri:

ḫar-ri gi-iš-ri: BaAr 2, 40, 9[?]

¶ This hydronym is recorded in one tablet which is severely damaged: it is therefore not possible to surmise its location.

Ḫarri-kibbi⁺

ḫar-ri kib-bu: YOS 21 35, 14

Ḫarri-Piḫadu

ḫar-ri pi-ḫa-du: BM 26557 (Fs. Na'aman, p. 419)

¶ Flowed in the region of Borsippa.

Ḫarri-Piqūdu⁺

ÍD *ḫar-ri pi-qu-du*: PIHANS 79, 4, 1; 31, 2f; 55, 6; 64, 6; 80, 4, 8

ÍD *ḫar-ri pi-qud*: PIHANS 79, 2, 2; 71, 7; 86, 3; 90, 8

ÍD *ḫar-<ri> P^l-<qu>-du*: PIHANS 79, 1, 1

Ḫarr[i ...]⁺

ÍD *ḫar-ri* [: AuOr 15, 1, 2^f.

38. The name of this watercourse, given here according to Zadok's reading in order to ease the comparison between the RGTC volume, the following publications and this update, has been corrected by Zadok WO 16 pp. 30 and 55.

Ḫ[arri ša ...]⁺

ÍD *ḫ[ar-ri šá ...]*: YOS 17 3, 3

ḫar-ri šá: AfO Beih 25, 30, 18

ḫar-[ri šá PN?]: AfO Beih 25, 30, 20

Ḫarri-Šu(m)āti

¶ Flowed in the region of Uruk.³⁹

Ḫarru-elû

ḫar-ri e-li-i: CM 20, 125, 27.

¶ Flowed in the district of Šuppattu in Babylon.

Ḫarru-Ḫa-ba/ma-ri

ḫar-ri ḫa-ba/ma-ri: OECT 10,150, 1

¶ Probably not far from Kiš.⁴⁰

Ḫarru qablû

ḫar-ri MURUB₄⁴¹: AfO Beih 25, 30, r. 40

¶ Near Sippar. It is mentioned in a text that lists several plots of land in Al-Šamaš, Til-qaqulli, Til-hilliti, Bit-Appanu, Gilušu und Bit-Dihummu. Other watercourses are mentioned in the same document, but most of their names are broken; the ones that can still be read are Ḫarru-ša-Erēšu and Ḫarru-ša-Bēl-ḫītu-ul-īde.

Ḫarru-ša-Abdâ

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá^m Ab-da-a*: CDCPP 16, 5⁴¹

¶ Possibly in the region of Uruk.

Ḫarru-ša-abul-^dAdad

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá abul^dIM*: AuOr 15, 1, 18

¶ Flowed in or around the city of Uruk. It was part of a network of canals that included also Ḫarru-ša-Nanâ, Nār-šarri-elû-muḫḫi-āli, Nār-eleppēti, Nār-šarri, Nār-Damqat and Nār-Banītu (all are attested in the same text).

39. This canal is mentioned by Zadok WO 16, p. 35, who does not provide details about the documents in which it is attested except for the mention that they originated from Uruk.

40. See also Zadok 1997a.

41. The personal name which composes this hydronym is written on the border of the tablet and it is not visible from the photo. In his review, Zawadzki 2001 p. 139, warns that the reading and translation offered by the author for the first lines of this text “do not seem reliable”.

Harru-ša-Ahūnu

N.T.: BM 25630; BM 25653⁴²

¶ Flowed in the region of Borsippa, outside its main city.

Harru-ša-Arad-Ea

SÙR šá ÌR-^dIDIM: AMI 23, p. 175f, 19;⁴³ YBC 11669 (AOAT 377 p. 376).

¶ Flowed in Borsippa, near the settlements of Bīt Napsanu and Bīt-Esangila-mansi.

Harru-ša-Arahtu

har-ri šá GARIM *a-ra-ab-tu₄*; BM 29059 (Fs. Na'aman, p. 393 and 450)

¶ Flowed near Borsippa.

Harru-ša-āribi

N.T.: BM 94596⁴⁴

¶ This watercourse is mentioned in a damaged tablet related to work carried out on the dam of Sippar, on the canal bank of Bīr-ili, and on another watercourse, whose name is lost in a lacuna.

Harru-ša-Aška'itu⁺

ÍD *har-ri šá* ^dáš-ka-a-a-i-tu₄: PTS 2076, r. 33 (Janković 2013, pp. 398ff.)

ÍD *har-ri šá* ^dáš-^rka¹-a-a-^ri¹-[tu₄]: PTS 2076, r. 29 (Janković 2013, pp. 398ff.)

[ÍD *har-ri šá* ^dáš-^k]a-a-^ri¹-[tu₄]: PTS 2076, r. 25 (Janković 2013, pp. 398ff.)

KI-tim ÍD *har-ri šá* ^dáš-ka-²ta ša qé-reb UNUG^{ki}: OIP 122, 6, 2f

KI-tim ÍD *har-ri šá* ^dáš-ka-²i-ti ša qé-reb UNUG^{ki}: OIP 122, 10, 1f

Harru-ša-Baliḫī

¶ Flowed in Babylon next to the Gate of Uraš, not far from the Euphrates.⁴⁵

Harru-ša-Bānē-ša-Iliya

har-ri šá ^mDÙ.MEŠ-šá-DINGIR-*iá*: BM 93001, 4 (Fs. Na'aman, p. 419 and pp. 423-424)

¶ Flowed in Borsippa, in the area of the “fifty” of the Bānē-ša-Iliya clan.

42. Fs. Na'aman, p. 235-236.

43. In his edition, Stolper had x-NÍG.DU-DINGIR-BE; this reading was emended by Zadok, NABU 2000/3, p. 7.

44. AOAT 377 p. 327, fn. 1890.

45. This canal is mentioned by Zadok 1985, 27.

Ḫarru-ša-Bēl⁺

ÍD: *ḫar-ri[ī šá]* ^rdEN^r: CTMMA 4, 29, 6

Ḫarru-ša-Bēl-eṭir

ḫa-ar-ra-tu₄ NIG.GA ^dGAŠAN *šá* UNUG^{ki} *u* ^dna-na-a: YOS 17, 293, 4f

¶ Flowed inside Uruk and near it; this watercourse is mentioned together with the Ḫarru-ša-Nanâ.

Ḫarru-ša-Bēl-ḫītu-ul-īde

ḫar-ri šá ^{md}EN-*ḫi-tu-ul-i-di*: AfO Beih 25, 30, r. 46

¶ Near Sippar. It is mentioned in a text that lists several plots of land defined as “property of Šamaš”, in Al-Šamaš, Til-qaqulli, Til-hilliti, Bit-Appanu, Gilušu und Bit-Dihummu. Other watercourses are mentioned in the same document, but most of their names are broken. The ones that can still be read are Ḫarru-qablú and Ḫarru-ša-Erēšu.

Ḫarru-ša-bīt-Apkallu⁺

UGU SÛR *šá* É. ^mABGAL: TCL 12-13, 128, 3 (HEO 25, p. 313)
N.T.: BM 96263⁴⁶

Ḫarru-ša-Bīt-Dāmequ

SÛR *šá* È-*da-me-qa*: BM 103458, 2f, 23 (Fs. Na’aman, p. 446)

¶ Flowed in Borsippa.

Ḫarru-ša-Bīt-Ibnāyu

N.T.: BM 28933⁴⁷

¶ Flowed in Borsippa not far from the Nār-Barsip.

Ḫarru-ša-Bīt-kurgarrû

SÛR *šá* È ^{lú}KUR.GAR.RA.MEŠ: AH 15, 192, 2; AOAT 222. 22, 4f⁴⁸

¶ Flowed in Borsippa. In the same text, also the Ḫarru-ša-qīpi appears.

Ḫarru-ša-Bīt-Saggilu

ḫar-ri šá É ^m*Sag-gi-lu*: VS 6, 80

[*ḫar-ri*] *šá* É ^m*Sag-gi-lu*: VS 5, 33

46. Fs. Na’aman p. 402.

47. Fs. Na’aman, pp. 406, 409, 447.

48. Roth read ŠE.NUMUN *šá* È ^{lú}KUR.GAR.RA.MEŠ; the text, however, has been collated by C. Wacrzegggers (see AH 15 p. 647 and 649).

¶ Possibly close to Harrān-Kiš, which was located on the Nār-Bānītu.

Ḫarru-ša-Erešu

ḫar-ri šá¹ me-re-šú: AfO Beih 25, 30, r. 21

¶ Near Sippar. It is mentioned in a text that lists several plots of land defined as “property of Šamaš”, in Al-Šamaš, Til-qaqulli, Til-hilliti, Bit-Appanu, Gilušu und Bit-Dihummu. Other watercourses are mentioned in the same document, but most of their names are broken. The ones that can still be read are Ḫarru-qablú and Ḫarru-ša-Bēl-ḫīṭu-ul-īde.

Ḫarru-ša-Gubbā⁺

KÁ 'ÍD' *ḫar-ri šá¹ mgub-ba-a*: BM 114444, 4 (Janković 2013, p. 290).

Ḫarru-ša-Ḫariru

ḫar-ri šá ḫa-ri-ru: BaAr 2. 26, 5'

¶ Because of the large gaps in this tablet, it is not possible to surmise the location of the watercourse.

Ḫarru-ša-Ḫazūzu⁺

ḫar-ri šá¹ [ḫa-zu-zu]: CM 20, 99, 2

Ḫarru-ša-Ḫuṣṣeti

N.T.: BM 96227⁴⁹

¶ Flowed in Borsippa.

Ḫarru-ša-Iddinā⁺ = Ḫarru-ša-Nādnā⁵⁰

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá nad-na-a*: YOS 19 75, 7-8

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá MU-a*: YOS 19 84, 15; 132, 21

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá SUM.NA-a*: YOS 19 132, 5

Ḫarru-ša-iṣṣūrē

ḫar-ri šá MUŠEN.ḪI.A BM 29026 (Fs. Na'aman, p. 419)

¶ Flowed in Borsippa.

Ḫarru-ša-Kalbati

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá¹ kal-ba-ti*: YOS 21, 181, 23'

49. Fs. Na'aman, p. 419.

50. The name of this watercourse, listed here according to Zadok's interpretation in order to ease the comparison between the RGTC volume and this update, has been corrected by Beaulieu 2000, p. 74, fn. 47.

𒂗 Flowed in Uruk, near Rudāja.

Ḫarru-ša-Kandūrû

ḫar-ri šá kan-du-ú-ri: AH 15, 199, 15

𒂗 Flowed in Borsippa.

Ḫarru-ša-Kanišurra

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá* ^d*Ka-ni-sur-ra šá qé-reb* UNU[G.KI]: OIP 122, 9, 2

𒂗 Flowed inside Uruk.

Ḫarru-ša-kāšuru

ḫar-ri šá ^m*ka-sir*: BM 96151, 14f (Fs. Naʿaman, pp. 404-405)

𒂗 Flowed in Borsippa, in the “fifty” of the Naggāru clan.

Ḫarru-ša-Lābaši⁺

ḫar-ri šá ^m*la-a-ba-ši*: YBC 3543 (Janković 2013 p. 281f)

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá* ^m*la-ba-ši*: AUWE 12, 223, 11, r. 18; OIP 122, 80, 2f; 161, 14ʹf

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá* ^m*la-a-ba-ši ši-i-bi šá* ^dGAŠAN *šá* UNUG^{ki}: AUWE 11, 214, r. 5ʹ

Ḫarru-ša-Lāgamāl

ḫar-ri šá ^dLAGAMAL: OECT 10, 391, 2f; 392, 2f; 393, 2; 396, 3f

𒂗 Flowed in the region of Dilbat.

Ḫarru-ša-mār-Ilī-tillatī

ḫar-ri šá mār ^mDINGIR-KASKAL+KUR-*i*: CM 20, 177, 7

ḫar-ri šá mār ^mDINGIR-ILLAT-*ú*: CM 20, 195, 2

𒂗 Flowed inside Babylon, in the district of Litamu in front of the Uraš Gate – not far from the Euphrates.

Ḫarru-ša-mār-Reʿi-Sīsî

ḫar-ri šá ^{l^a}*mār* SIPA-ANŠE.KUR.RA.MEŠ: CM 20, 211, 2f; 213, 2f.

𒂗 Flowed in Babylon.

Ḫarru-ša-Marduk-apla-iddina⁺

ḫar-ri šá ^{md}AMAR.UTU-A-MU: YOS 3, 74, 7f

Ḫarru-ša-Mušallim-ili

ḫar-ri šá^m*Mu-šal-lim*-DINGIR.MEŠ: AB 241, 5 (OECT 12, pp. 21-23)

¶ Flowed in Borsippa, along the inundated area (*tamirtu*) of the Surru-Gate district.

Ḫarru-ša-Nabû-lē'

N.T.: BM 27874; BM 26483; BM 102272; HSM 1904.4.23⁵¹

¶ Flowed near the “fifty” plot of the Šukandu clan; Til-būri was situated on it. It was connected with the Nāru-cššu.

Ḫarru-ša-Nabû-šuma-lišir⁺

ḫar-ri šá^{md+}AG.MU.SI.SÁ: AnOr 9 1, 98 (Janković 2013, p. 370)

Ḫarru-ša-Nabû-šuma-ukin⁺

KÁ *ḫar-ri šá*^{md+}AG.MU.DU: NABU 2005/51, 3, 5

SÛR *šá*^{md+}AG.MU.DU[?]: NABU 2005/51, 2, 6

Ḫarru-ša-Nadnāya

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá*^dSUM-*na-a*: AnOr 9, 19, 36; JCS 28, 15, 10, 19 (Janković 2013, p. 132f); NCBT 650, 10 (Janković 2013, p. 87f); PTS 2134, 5, 11 (Janković 2013, p. 286f); TCL 12 59, 4, 45 (Janković 2013, p. 79)

ÍD *ḫar-ri*^r*šá*^dSUM-*na-a*[?]: NCBT 650, 13 (Janković 2013, p. 87f)

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá*^d[SUM-*na-a*]: TCL 12 59, 26 (Janković 2013, p. 79)

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá*^dSUM-*na-a*[?]: TCL 13, 155, r.15 (Janković 2013, p. 425f)

[ÍD *ḫa*]*r-ri šá*^dSUM-*na-a*: NCBT 650, 15 (Janković 2013, p. 87f)

N.T.: NCBT 1059⁵²; PTS 2934⁵³; YBC 9251⁵⁴

¶ Flowed in the region of Uruk.

Ḫarru-ša-Nanâ⁺

*ḫa-ar-ra-tu*₄ NIG.GA ^dGAŠAN *šá* UNUG^{ki} *u*^d*na-na-a*: YOS 17, 293, 4f

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá*^d*na-na-a*: AuOr 15, 1, 7[?]; PTS 2076, r. 15 (Janković 2013, p. 399ff.); YOS 17, 348, 11f

GÚ ÍD *ḫar-ri šá*^d*na-na-a*: PTS 2076, r. 20 (Janković 2013, p. 399ff.); YBC 11582 (Janković 2013, p. 415f)

Ḫarru-ša-Nergal

ḫar-ra šá^dU.GUR: BM 30762 (NABU 2000/3, p. 6-7)

51. Fs. Na'aman, pp. 398-399, p. 440.

52. Janković 2013, p. 409f.

53. Janković 2013, p. 409f.

54. Janković 2013, p. 90 fn. 269.

¶ Flowed in the region of Babylon, mentioned in a text from the Egibi archive together with Nār-Tupašu.

Ḫarru-ša-nēri

ÍD *ḫar-ri šá* GÍŠ+U^{am}: CTMMA 3, 7, 5

¶ Flowed in Bīt Zabūnu in Uruk.

Ḫarru-ša-qīpi⁺

SÛR *šá*^{lú}*qī-pi*: AH 15, 192, 11

SÛR *šá*^{lú}TIL.LA.GÍ[D².DA]: BM 29666 (Fs. Na'aman p. 419)

N.T. BM 26524; BM 26527; BM 94675⁵⁵

Ḫarru-ša-rab-banê

ḫar-ri šá^{lú}GAL.DÛ.MEŠ: BRM 1, 64; Camb. 44, 18' (AfO Beih 25, 200)

¶ Secondary canal irrigating the gardens of the *rab-banê* in Tīl-ḫillilti in Sippar, located in the vicinity (to the North) of the Nār-mašenni.⁵⁶

Ḫarru-ša-rimandi[x]

ḫar-ra šá *ri-man-dī-x*: OECT 10, 395, 7

¶ Flowed in the region of Dilbat.

Ḫarru-ša-Šalmūnītu

*ḫar-ri za-al-mu-ni-tu*₄: CM 20, 13, 13f

¶ Located in the area in front of the Ebišu Gate in Dilbat. A Nāru-eššu is mentioned in the same text.

Ḫarru-ša-Šamaš

ḫar-ri šá^dUTU: AfO Beih 25, 31, 2; Camb. 240, 4 (Afo Beih 25, p. 145)

¶ Located in the district of Bāb-urmaḫḫi in Sippar, in the same area as the Bitqu-ša-musukanni, the Nār-bīt-Šamaš and the Nāru-ša-Nabû²-zēr-ušur.

Ḫarru-ša-šatammi

ḫar-ra šá^{lú}*šatammi*: OECT 10, 395, 8

¶ Flowed in the region of Dilbat.

55. These three texts are listed in AH 15, p. 648.

56. See Da Riva 2002, AOAT 291, 168-170.

***Ḥarru-ša-Šumā⁺**

ÍD *ḥar-ri šá* ^mMU-*a*: YOS 17, 9, 16, 20f

Ḥarru-ša-Zabūnu⁺

ḥar-ri šá ^mza-*bu-nu*: CM 20, 103, 1f; 104, 3; 109, 2

Ḥarru-ša-[DN[?]]-iltagab

ḥar-ri šá [x (x)] *il-ta-qab*: BaAr 2, 34, 11f

¶ Flowed in Bīt Dakkūru.

Ḥarru [...]⁺

ÍD *ḥar-ri* [...]: AuOr 15, 1, 2^f

Ḥaṭīti⁺

ÍD *ḥa-di-di*: OECT 10, 7, 21; 149, 4; 203, 3, 15

Ḥūpu-qutānu⁺

ÍD *ḥu[?]-u[?]-p[?]*: PIHANS 79, 108, 1

Idiqlat⁺

ÍD IDIGNA: AOAT 254, 9, 7

Mingatu(-karītu)

GÚ ÍD *min-ga-ti*: NMA 1, II 3 (AOAT 51 p. 624)

GÚ ÍD *mìn-ga-ti* LÚGUD.DA: NMA 3, I 3, IV 5f (AOAT 51, pp. 639-641)

¶ Located near Opis and Dūr-šarru-kīn.⁵⁷

Namgar-būrē

nam-gar-bu-re-e: U 36, III' 11' (AOAT 51, p. 838)

¶ Mentioned in fragmentary context, in the description of land located in Borsippa.

Namgaru ša Itti-Marduk-balātu

nam-ga-ri šá ^mItti-^dMarduk-*balātu*: CM 20, 225, 1f

¶ Irrigation canal located within the area of Babylon.

Namri-saparrāta (Nār-saparrātu, Nār-saparri)⁺

ÍD *sa-par-ra-a-tu*: NCBT 647, 9 (Janković 2013, pp. 126f)

57. Cf. AOAT 51 p. 631.

ÍD GIŠ.GAG.SILA.LAL: YOS 21, 73, 12

Nār-aḫḫē-šullim

ÍD ŠEŠ.MEŠ-[*šul-lim*]: Iraq 59, 52, 7

‘ÍD’ ŠEŠ.MEŠ-‘GI’: CTMMA 4, 143, 4

¶ Flowed in Babylon, likely near the Nāru-eššu.

Nār-Amurru+

ÍD ^dKUR.GAL: YOS 17, 153, 2

Nār-Aššurrītu+

ÍD *a-šur-ri-tu₄*: YOS 17, 291, 3 (Lorenz 2008, p. 163)

KÁ-ÍD-*a-šur-ri-tu₄*: YOS 21, 217, 1

KÁ-ÍD-*a-šur-ri-ti*: YOS 17, 6, 5 (Janković 2013, pp. 304f)

Nār-bāb-Adad

ÍD *ina* KÁ.GAL ^dIM: FLP 1576 (AOAT 358, p. 178); GCCI 1, 268, 2, 9; 317, 1f

¶ Located inside Uruk, under the city walls; it flowed into the Nār-šarri.

Nār-bābi

ÍD KÁ: CDCPP 64, 7

¶ Flowed towards Uruk, mentioned in a text together with the Nār-mekiri.

Nār-Balāttānu

ÍD-*ba-laṭ-ṭan-nur*: BM 29482 (Fs. Na’aman, p. 419)

¶ Flowed in the Borsippian region, possibly linked to the Euphrates.

Nār-Balātu+

ÍD-^m*ba-la-ṭu*: PIHANS 79, 49, 3

Nār-Bānītu 1+

ÍD-^d*ba-ni-tu₄*: CM 20, 44, 1; OECT 10, 7, 3

ÍD-^dDÛ-*tī*: YBC 3750, 4, 8 (Janković 2013, pp. 298f)

ÍD-^dDÛ-*tū*: YOS 17, 153, 3; OIP 122, 136, 1’

ÍD-[^dDÛ]-^r*tu₄*: PTS 2076, 15’ (Janković 2013, pp. 398ff)

ÍD-^dDÛ-*tu₄*: AuOr 15, 1, 31’, 34’; OECT 10, 324, 11’

‘ÍD-^dDÛ-*tu₄*’: CM 20, 35, 1

GÚ ÍD-^dDÛ-*tu₄*: CM 20, 42, 3’; PTS 2076, 31’, 33’ (Janković 2013, pp. 398ff)

GÚ ÍD-^dDÛ-*t[_{u4}]*: PTS 2076, 4’ (Janković 2013, pp. 398ff)

‘GÚ’ ÍD-^dDÛ-*tu*: PTS 2076, 18’ (Janković 2013, pp. 398ff)

Nār-Barsip⁺

ÍD-*bar-sip*^{ki}: BM 114742, 6 (AOAT 291 p. 119); YOS 17, 275, 14; BPPE 83, 10; 118, 9; CM 3, 61, 6; 74, 7; 78, 6; 102, 8; 219, 7; 254, 5; 351, 6; 380, 5f; BM 21976 (Nisaba 21 Nr. 81 p. 93); BM 28933 (Nisaba 21 Nr. 109 p. 182); BM 29035 (Nisaba 21 Nr. 211 p. 192)

ÍD-*bár-sip*^{ki}: CM 20, 63, 2

KÁ ÍD-*bár-sip*^{ki} *pi-ḫat* TIN.TIR^{ki}: CM 20, 48, 2

Nār-Baru

ÍD-*ba-ru*: YOS 17, 6, 4

¶ Probably in Uruk: it is mentioned in a document from Kār-Eanna, together with the Nār-Aššurrītu and the Nār-šarri.

Nār-Baššu

ÍD *ba-aš-šu*: CDCPP 89, 5

ÍD *ba-aš-šu šá* TIN.TIR.KI: CDCPP 96, 13

¶ Flowed in the region of Uruk, passing through the village of Bēl-ēṭir.

Nār-Bēl 3

ÍD ^dEN: BM 54114+, 3 (RA 97, p.XX)

¶ Flowed inside Kutha.

Nār-Bēlet-[]

ÍD ^dNIN-[x]: CTMMA 3, 117, 5

¶ This hydronym is recorded together with the Nār-Mādānu on a fragmentary tablet which lists fields located in the area of the Uraš Gate in Babylon.

Nār-bīnī

ÍD ^gš *bi-i-ni*: AUWE 11, 214, 2

¶ Flowed in the district of Bēltu ša Uruk, bordering a a plot of land that stretched from the banks of the Takkīru(?) canal to the Nār-bīnī. The place of issue of this text is Ḫarru-ša-Lābāši.

Nār-Bīt-Dakūru

A.GÀR ÍD ^{kur}É *da-ku-ru*: OECT 10, 5, 3

¶ Flowed in southern Babylonia.⁵⁸

Nār-Bīt-Kiṣir-Nabû

ÍD É ^mKi-ṣir-^dAG.GI: PIHANS 79, 18, 6

¶ This canal was part of the network of watercourses which draw their water from the Euphrates of Nippur, as the Nār- Nabû-ušallim, the ditch (*aṣītu*) of Enlil-*ka-ṣir* and the Nār-Bīt-Nabû-ušallim.⁵⁹

Nār-Bīt-Nabû-ušallim

ÍD [^{md}A]G.GI: PIHANS 79, 18, 3

ÍD É ^{md}AG-GI: PIHANS 79, 18, 6

¶ Flowed in Nippur; it was linked to the Euphrates of Nippur and the ditch (*aṣītu*) of Enlil-*ka-ṣir*.⁶⁰

Nār-Bīt-Šamaš

ÍD É ^dUTU: AfO Beih 25, 31, 3

¶ It was part of the Sipparean network of watercourses; mentioned together with the Ḫarru-ša-Šamaš.

Nār-Bunene

ÍD *bu-ne-ne*: CTMMA 3, 93, 5

¶ Flowed in the Bīr'ilu district of Sippar.

Nār-dannatu

ÍD *dan-na-tu₄*: HSM 891.11.033, 2 (NABU 2000/3, p. 3)

¶ Flowed through the Sipparean region, possibly along Āl-Šamaš.

Nār-Danqat = Nār-Damqat⁺ ⁶¹

ÍD *dam-qát*: AuOr 15, 1, 22'

GÚ ÍD ^r*dam⁷-qát-tu₄*: BM 105193, 5⁶²

Nār-Du(r)bissu

ÍD ^{uru}DURU₅-*bí-sa₆*: OLA 233, 121a, 7

58. Cf. RGTC 8, pp. 85-86.

59. Cf. Fs. Dietrich, p. 872.

60. Cf. Fs. Dietrich, p. 872.

61. As in previous cases, the name of this watercourse is listed here according to Zadok's RGTC first reading in order to ease the comparison between the volume and this update.

62. I am grateful to Paola Corò for this reference.

¶ Located in Du(r)bissu, in the vicinity of the Euphrates.

Nār eleppēti

ÍD ^{gš}MÁ.MEŠ: AuOr 15, 1, 12'

¶ Flowed outside the city wall of Uruk, to the West of the Nār-šarri

Nār-Enlil⁺

ÍD ^dEN.LÍL: PIHANS 79, 23, 9

ÍD ^d[EN.LÍL]: PIHANS 79, 5, 1

Nār-Erra

GÚ ÍD ^dĪR.RA: RA 97, pp. 62-66, r. 32

¶ Flowed in the region of Kutha

Nār-Gubbatu⁺

ÍD *gub-ba-ta*: AfO Beih 30, 59, 6

Nār Ḥab/maluḥa'

ÍD *Ḥa-ba/ma-lu-a-ḥa-'*: PIHANS 79, 9, 3

¶ Linked to the Nār-Sin, this watercourse flowed in Nippur not far from the Nār Uḥia.⁶³

Nār-Ḥabūru⁺⁶⁴

ÍD *ḥa-bu-ru*: AfO Beih 25, 43, 2; Lorenz 2008, p. 141, 4

Nār-Ḥaṣṣu

ÍD *ḥa-aṣ-ṣu*: BM 101991 (Fs. Na'aman, p. 412)

¶ Located in the area of Borsippa, particularly in Ḥaṣṣu.

Nār-Ḥirānu

ÍD *ḥi-ra-nu*: AOAT 254, 2, 3.

¶ Flowed in Sippar, not far from the Nār-Šamaš and the Nār-kuzbi.

Nār-Ḥišalla

ÍD-*ḥi-šal-la*: BM 35601, 13' (Zadok 1997/6)

63. Zadok (Fs. Dietrich, p. 873) suggests an Aramaic etymology for this hydronym.

64. For a recent study on the Nār-Ḥabūru and the agricultural settlement bearing the same name see Jursa – Wagensohn 2014.

¶ Possibly in eastern Babylonia.

Nār-ina-mušēpišu

N.T.: WO 16, p. 26

¶ Flowed inside the city of Babylon.

Nār-Innin⁺

ÍD ^d*in-nin*: BM 114559, 5 (Janković 2013, p. 301); PTS 2821, 4 (Janković 2013, p. 155⁶⁵); YOS 19, 87, 13

ÍD ^dINNIN.NA: CDCPP 101, 9

ÍD ^dINNIN.NA NÍG.GA ^dGAŠAN ša UNUG.KI: CDCPP 101, 2

'GARIM' ÍD ^d*in-nin šī-i-ḫu šá* ^dGAŠAN ša UNUG.KI: PTS 2312, r.20 (Janković 2013, pp. 53f)

Nār-Ištar⁺

1.

ÍD ^d15: AMI 23, p. 173f, 6

2.

ÍD ^dINANNA: Iraq 59, 37, 7

GÚ ÍD ^dINANNA: BRM 224, 16 (HANE/M 8, p. 212)

Nār-Kabaru⁺

ÍD ^d*ka-bar-r[u]*: A 125, 17 (OECT 12, pp. 14f)

ÍD *ka-ba-ri*: TMH 2/3, 202, 2

KÁ ÍD *ka-bar-ri*: BPPE, 27, 20, 26

URU ÍD *ka-ba-ra*: RA 90, 7, 5'

Nār-Kasal

ÍD *ka-sa*: JCS 53, 6, 4, 5

¶ Located in Nippur, near the Nār-Saḫīdu.

Nār-Kiš⁺

ÍD KIŠ^{ki}: AuOr 15, 17, 1

Nār-Kub/punnanu

ÍD *Ku-b/pu-un-na-nu*: PIHANS 79, 3, 3f

¶ Flowed in Nippur, near the Purat-Nippur and the Nāru-ša-Enlil-šumu-ibni ustarbari.

65. See also AOAT 358, p. 171.

Nār-Kuraš

ÍD ^m*ku-ra-áš*: BM 59064, 2f (NABU 1997/6, p. 4)

ÍD ^m*ku-raš*: BM 61330, 7 (Fs. Oelsner, p. 600)

¶ Likely in the vicinity of Sippar.

Nār-Kutê⁺

ÍD GÚ.DU₈.A^{ki}: CM 20, 146, 9; PIHANS 79, 16, 3, 13; BM 54064, 11 (RA 93)

ÍD GÚ.DU₈.A: CTMMA 3, 126, 6

KÁ ÍD GÚ.DU₈.A^{ki}: CM 20, 161, r. 19; 163, 2, r. 2'

Nār-Kutê-labīru⁺

KÁ ÍD-*ku-te-e la-bi-ru*: CM 20, 151, 3

KÁ ÍD-*ku-te-e la-bi-ri*: CM 20, 160, 2, r. 10'

KÁ ÍD-*ku-te-e [la-bi-ru]*: CM 20, 164, r. 17f

KÁ ÍD-[*ku-te-e la-bi-ru*]: CM 20, 154, 1

KÁ ÍD GÚ.DU₈.A^{ki} *la-bi-ri*: CM 20, 199, 3

'KÁ' ÍD 'GÚ.DU₈.A^{ki} SUMUN': CM 20, 161, 2

KÁ ÍD *la-bi-ru šá* GÚ.DU₈.A^{ki}: CM 20, 149, 7; 150, 2

Nār-Kuzbi⁺

ÍD 𒄩.𒄩.𒄩: UET iv 18, 2 (AOAT 291 p. 88 fn. 217)

ÍD 𒄩.𒄩.𒄩: Cyr. 158, 5

KÁ ÍD 𒄩.𒄩.𒄩: BM 77507, 11' (AOAT 291 p. 250)

Nār-lamassi⁺

ÍD ^dLAMMA: PTS 2076 r. 11 (Janković 2013, pp. 398ff)

Nār-Larak⁺

ÍD UD.UD^{ki}: PIHANS 79, 14, 2

Nār-Larê

La²-re-e: RA 85, 1, 2;

ÍD² *La-ru-ú*: RA 85, 2, 5;

ÍD² *La-re-e*: RA 85, 3, 3

¶ Flowed in Bīt Panīya, in the district of Kutha.

Nār-Mādānu⁺

ÍD ^dDI.KU₅: CM 20 125, 31; CTMMA 3, 117, r.1; 128, 2

Nār-māḥiṣē⁺

ÍD *šá lúma-ḥi-ṣi^{meš}*: PIHANS 79, 12, 2, 13

Nār-Mār-bīti

ÍD ^dDUMU.É: AH 15, 171, 6; BM 26481 (Nisaba 21, Nr. 299 p. 127)

¶ Flowed in Borsippa, outside the Šamaš Gate.

Nār-Marduk-apla-iddina

N.T.: WO 16 p. 34

¶ In the region of Uruk.

Nār-mašenni⁺

ÍD *lúma²-še²-en²*: AOAT 254, 3, r. 1'

ÍD [*lúma-še*]-*en*: CT 55, 603, 17

ÍD *lúma-še-ni*: AOAT 254, 9, 3

ÍD *lúma-še-e-ni*: Afo Beih 25, 49, 1; 50, 1;

ÍD ^{lú}AGRIG: Afo Beih 25, 40, 2; 41, 1; BM 60477, r. 1 (Afo Beih 25, p. 200); OECT 10, 178, 2; 203, 3, 15; PIHANS 86, p. 212, 3'

ÍD ^{lú}A[GRIG]: Camb. 44, 5' (Afo Beih 25, p. 200)

[ÍD ^{lú}AGRIG: CT 56, 239, r. 9'

GÚ ÍD *lúma-še-en*: Ner 61, 2

GÚ ÍD ^{lú}[AGRIG]: Cyr. 197, 2

[GÚ ÍD] ^{lú}AGRIG: Akkadica 126, 11, 2

Nār-Mekīri

ÍD *me-ki-ri*: CDCPP 64, 7

¶ Flowed towards Uruk, not far from the Nār-bābi.

Nār-miḥir/Nār-miḥirti⁺

ÍD *mi-ḥir*: NABU 2005/26, 7

N.T.: BM 96218; BM 94546; BM 94662; BM 96218; BM 28961; BM 28952; BM 29020; BM 28983; BM 96238; BM 29418⁶⁶

Nār-muḥḥi-āli

N.T.: BM 47537⁶⁷

¶ Possibly near Dilbat.

66. All these texts are listed in Fs. Na'aman, p. 405.

67. Nisaba 21, p. 239, n. 242.

Nār-Nabû-kudurra-ušur⁺

ÍD-ša-^df AG.ʽNÍG.DU.PAB: CTMMA 4, 4, 13

Nār-Namgar-Dūr-Enlil⁺

ÍD *nam-gar* BÀD ^d*En-lik*: Anatolica 14, 75, 3, 4

Nār-Nergal-dānu⁺

N.T.: YBC 9130 (Janković 2013, p. 405)

Nār-Ninlil

ÍD ^d*Nin-lik*: CM 3, 204, 7

¶ Flowed in the Babylon region, possibly not far from Šaḫrīn.

Nār-Niš-qāti

ÍD-*niš-qá-tu*₄: YOS 21, 143, 19⁶⁸

¶ Flowed in the region of Uruk.

Nār-Pallukkatu⁺

<ÍD> *pa-lak-ka-tu*₄: Dar 216, 12⁶⁹

ÍD *pal-ʽlu-ka-tu*₄⁷⁰: CT 55, 135, 3

ÍD-ša-^df AG.ʽNÍG.DU.PAB: CTMMA 4, 4, 13

Nār-parišê/Nāru-ša-parašê

ÍD ^{lú}*pa-ri-še-e*: BaAr 6 13, 6, 8

ÍD *šá pa-ra-še-e*: CUSAS 28, 27, 3

¶ Location unknown; in both texts it appears together with the Nāru-ša-Nabû-dūr-pānīa.

Nār-Piqūdu⁺

ÍD *Pi-qu-du*: CM 20, 145, 3

GÚ ÍD *Pi-qu-du*: CM 20, 136, 8⁷¹

N.T.: BM 26557⁷⁰; BM 82703⁷¹; BM 82715⁷²

Nār-pīti

ÍD *pi-ti*: BM 54289,2 (RA 97); BM 54301+2, 9; OECT 10, 7, 7, 8

68. See KASKAL 8, Nr. 14.

69. See Afo Beih 25 p. 207 *s.v.* “Al(u-ša-)Šamaš am Nar-Pallukkat”.

70. Nisaba 21, p. 139, nr. 375.

71. Nisaba 21, pp. 253f, nr. 21.

72. Nisaba 21, p. 254, nr. 21.

¶ Flowed in the district of Kutha, through the Tamertu-rapaštu

Nār-qīpāni

ÍD TIL.LA.GID.DA.MEŠ: AfO Beih 25, 65, 5

¶ Flowed in Sippar, not far from the Tīl-qaqulli.

Nār² Rab-kāšir

ÍD² LÚ.GAL-*ka-šir*: BPPE 130, 2

¶ Possibly in Bīt-ṭab-Bēl, in the region of Babylon

Nār-Saḥīdu

ÍD *sa-ḥi-'du-u*: JCS 53, 6, 6

¶ Flowed in Nippur, likely not far from the Nār-Kāsal.

Nār-Saḥṭimānu⁺

ÍD *Kit-tū-ma-na*: PIHANS 54, 19, 35⁷³

Nār-SAL.ŠÁ.NA

ÍD.SAL.ŠÁ.NA: PIHANS 54, 19, 35

¶ Flowed in Nippur, not far from the Nār-Kittumana.

Nār-sangê

ÍD ^{lu}É.BAR: MZŠ I 1, I 5 (AOAT 51, p. 666)

¶ Flowed in Uruk, near the Nār-šarri and the Nāru-labīru.

Nār-Sîn 1.⁺

ÍD-^dXXX: BaAr 6, 47, 6; PIHANS 54, 115, 7³; CTMMA 3, 126, 12, u.e, l.e.

^{lu}DI.KU₅ *šá* ÍD-^dXXX: BM 54140+, r. 30² (RA 93); PIHANS 54, 81, 10²; PIHANS 79, 66, l.e.; 67, 11, l.e.; 82, 11, l.e., u.e.

LÚ.NAM *šá ana muḥ-[ḥi Í]*D-^dXXX: PIHANS 79, 40, 11

N.T.: BM 109880+BM 29091⁷⁴

Nār-Sîn-karābi-išme

N.T. AOAT 358, p. 197

73. The transliteration given here reproduces the one published in PIHANS 54, in order to ease the identification of this geographical name in Stolper's edition. The correct reading of this hydronym, however, is ÍD *Sab-tū-ma-na* (see RGTC 8, 381).

74. Fs. Na'aman, p. 405.

¶ Location unknown.

Nār-Sîn-māgir⁺

ÍD-^{lú}UD.SAR.ŠE.GA: PIHANS 79, 84, 5

Nār-Sumandar⁺

ÍD-*Su-ma-dar*: OLA 233, 125, 3

ÍD-*Su-ma-an-dar*: Dar. 9, 20'

[Í]D-*Su-ma-[an-dar]*: Dar. 9, 1'

[ÍD-*Su-ma*]n-dar: CT 57, 6

ÍD URU *Su-man-da-[ar]*: BM 60007, 2 (AfO Beih 25, p. 203)

GÚ ÍD-*Su-man-dar*: BM 74530, 3 (AfO Beih 25, p. 203)

Nār-Šigirtu

ÍD-*šigir-ti*: YOS 19, 75, 8

¶ Flowed in the region of Uruk.

Nār-Šalla⁺

ÍD-*šal-la*: JCS 53, 11, 1; PIHANS 79, 35, 1; 40, 2

ÍD-*šal-la la-bi-ri*: PIHANS 79, 10, 3

Nār-Šamaš⁺

ÍD ^dUTU: AfO Beih 25, 10, 12; 15, 5'; 16, 2

KÁ.ÍD ^dUTU: AOAT 254, 2, 3 ; CT 22, 232, 19;

Nār-Šapputtu⁺

uru ^š*ap-pu-ut-tu*: PIHANS 79, 40, 3

ÍD-^š*ap*-^dUTU: JCS 53, 8, 1

Nār-šarri⁺

2.

ÍD.LUGAL: AION Supp. 47, 8, 1; Cyr 225, 18; SCT 86, 2'

GÚ ÍD.LUGAL: AfO Beih 25, 48, 4; CT 56, 502, r. 4'

4.

ÍD.LUGAL: AuOr 15, 1, 12', 17'; BaAr 5, 22*, 5, 8; 24, 5; 26, 5; BaM 21, 5, 9; BM 114604, 6 (Janković 2013, p. 210); NCBT 666, 4 (Janković 2013, pp. 249f); ND 3419, 13 (Iraq 15, p. 140); OECT 10, 402, 3; PTS 2075, r. 24 (Janković 2013, pp. 228f); TCL 12, 73, 5 (Janković 2013, pp. 393f); 90, 19; TCL 13, 155 ; YBC 9213, 8 (Janković 2013, pp. 122ff); YOS 17, 6, 4; YOS 19, 113, 3; 140, 5; 207, 3 ; YOS 21, 71, 13; 181, 11'

ÍD'.LUGAL: NCBT 647, 10 (Janković 2013, pp. 126f)

ÍD.[LUGAL[?] *ē-lē*]-^r*ē*¹-*nu*: PTS 2249, 5 (Janković 2013, pp. 276f)

ÍD.LUGAL *e-lu-ú*: AuOr 15, 1, 10', 16'

ÍD.LUGAL *šap-lu*: NCBT 638, 1 (Janković 2013, p. 239)

ÍD.LUGAL A.GÀR UNUG.KI: BaAr 5, 19, 2, 6; 22*, 1f; 24, 1f

ÍD.LUGAL.KI.TA: BaM 21, 9, 2

ÍD.LUGAL.UGU-ú: YBC 4149, 2 (Janković 2013, pp. 291f)

GÚ ÍD.LUGAL: NCBT 630, 15, r.19 (Janković 2013, p. 274); YBC 4143, 5, 8 (Janković 2013, pp. 310f); YOS 17, 6, 4 (Janković 2013, pp. 304f)

GÚ ÍD.LUGAL *šá e-lí*: NCBT 630, 2 (Janković 2013, p. 274)

KÁ ÍD.LUGAL: YBC 11566, 58 (Janković 2013, pp. 372f)

N.T.: YBC 7429⁷⁵

Nār-Uḫia

ÍD *ú-bi-a*: PIHANS 79, 9, 3

¶ Flowed inside and in the surroundings of Nippur, not far from the Nār-Sin and the Nār-Ḫab/maluḫa'.

Nār-Uqnû

N.T. AOAT 358, p. 92, p. 260.

¶ Flowed to the North-West of Uruk.

Nār-Zabinā

ÍD *za-bi-na-'*: CUSAS 28, 16 AŠB, 23

¶ Flowed along the previously unattested toponym of Amurru-šar-ušur.⁷⁶

Nār-Zūmî

ÍD *zu-um-mi-i*: CM 3, 254, 6

¶ Flowed in the Babylon region, not far from the Nār-Barsip.

Nāru-eššetu⁺

ÍD-*eš-šet*: ŠU II 1, I 11 (AOAT 51, pp. 716)

ÍD-*eš-še-ti*: YOS 19, 2, 4

ÍD-*eš-še-tu₄*: YOS 19, 2, 2

ÍD *eš-še-tumr*: JCS 53, 7, 2

N.T.: NCBT 952⁷⁷

75. Janković 2013, p. 239, fnn.1219, 1221.

76. Cf. CUSAS 28, p. 125.

77. Janković 2013, pp. 423f.

Nāru-eššu⁺

- ÍD-*eš-šur*: A 95, 3 (HEO 25, p. 269); CTMMA 4, 143, 3; YOS 17, 275, 11; AION Supp. 47, 41, 2, 16
- ÍD-*eš-šú*: BM 114602 (Janković 2013, pp. 209f), CM 20, 7, 3; 8, 3; 9, 7; 10, 11; 11, 6, 8; 12, 2; 13, 4, 18, 19; 25, 2, 19; 27, 2; 28, 2, 20; GCCI 2, 117, r. 17; NBC 4889, 1 (Janković 2013, pp. 277f); NCBT 650, 5 (Janković 2013, pp. 87f)
- ÍD-*eš-šur*: NCBT 677, r. 23' (Janković 2013, pp. 280f)
- Í[D-*eš-šú*]: CM 20, 20, 18
- ÍD-*eš-šú e-lu-ú*: CM 20, 27, 6; 29, 19; 32, 1
- KÁ ÍD-*eš-šú e-le-nu-ú*: YBC 4143 (Janković 2013, pp. 310f)
- N.T.: BM 102272; BM 27874; BM 25766; BM 94659; BM 27862⁷⁸; BM 113536⁷⁹; BM 114636; BM 114617⁸⁰; NCBT 952⁸¹; NCBT 991⁸²; NCBT 1084⁸³; PTS 2220⁸⁴; PTS 2937⁸⁵

Nāru-labīru⁺

1.

ÍD-*la-bi-ri*: BM 77507, 6' (AOAT 291, p. 250)

ÍD-*la-bi-ru*: AfO Beih 25, 10, 18
2.

ÍD-*la-bi-ri*: TMH 2/3 195, 4 (HEO 25, p. 224)
3.

ÍD.LIBIR[?].RA: BPPE 25, 9

Nāru nēberu

ÍD *nē-bé-ri*: YOS 19, 222, 13

¶ Flowed in the region of Uruk

Nāru-ša-Abī-rām

ÍD *ša* ^mAD-*ra-am*: RA 90, 6, 4f

¶ In the region of Babylon, not far from the Nāru-ša-Mašīhā.

Nāru-ša-Aḥḫē-šullim⁺

- ÍD *ša* ŠEŠ^{meš}-GI: AfO Beih 30, 147, r. 19; 153, 2, r. 17;
- Í[D *ša*] ŠEŠ^{meš}-GI: AfO Beih 30, 156, r. 20f

78. Fs. Na'aman, pp. 398-400.

79. Janković 2013, pp. 429f.

80. Janković 2013, pp. 431f.

81. Janković 2013, p. 225, fn. 815.

82. Janković 2013, pp. 423f.

83. Janković 2013, pp. 423f.

84. Janković 2013, p. 406.

85. Janković 2013, p. 170.

[ÍD *šá* ŠEŠ^{meš}-GI]: AfO Beih 30, 154, 2; 155, r. 15'

ÍD *šá* mŠEŠ^{meš}-GI: YOS 19, 4, 3; AfO Beih 30, 151, r. 18f; 152, r. 18; 158, 2

[ÍD *šá*] mŠEŠ^{meš}-GI: AfO Beih 30, 160, 2f

[ÍD] *šá* mŠEŠ^{meš}-GI: AfO Beih 30, 158, r. 10f; 160 r. 8'f

[ÍD *šá* ŠEŠ^m]eš-GI: AfO Beih 30, 155, 2f

[ÍD *šá* mŠEŠ^{meš}-GI]: AfO Beih 30, 150, 1'

Nāru-ša-atānāti⁺

ÍD *šá* SAL.ANŠE.KUR[!].RA-*š*-*tú*: PIHANS 79, 24, 4

Nāru-ša-Balāssu

ÍD *šá* m*ba-lat-su*: OECT 10, 400, 2f

¶ Likely in the Uruk region.

Nāru-ša-Bāb-[]

ÍD-*šá*-KÁ-*x*[...]: Camb. 87, 1-3 (PIHANS 80, 308 fn. 279; 383; 408)

¶ Likely outside the city of Sippar.

Nāru-ša-Bēl-iqbi

N.T.: BM 29018 (Nisaba 21 Nr. 194 p. 190)

¶ Flowed in the area of Borsippa.

Nāru-ša-Bēlti-ša-Uruk

Í[D *šá*] ^rdGAŠAN *šá*⁷ [UNUG.KI]: YOS 21, 152, 12⁸⁶

¶ Located in the region of Uruk, possibly not far from the Takkīru.

Nāru-ša-Bīt-ili⁺

ÍD *šá* É DINGIR: YOS 21, 219, 11

KÁ ÍD *šá* É DINGIR.MEŠ: YBC 4143, 6 (Janković 2013, pp. 310f)

N.T.: NBC 4833 (Janković 2013, p. 289, fn. 1075)

Nāru-ša-Enlil-šumu-ibni ustarbari

ÍD *šá* m^d*En-lil*-MU.DU LÚ *us-tar-ba-ar*: PIHANS 79, 3, 2f

¶ Flowed in Nippur; in the same text the Purat-Nippur and the Nār-Kub/punnanu are mentioned.

86. For an edition of this text see KASKAL 8, Nr. 2.

Nāru-ša-Gubarri⁺

ÍD *ša^mgu-bar-ra*: Akkadica 126, 8, 3

ÍD *ša^mgu-bar-ru*: CTMMA 3, 92, 3; Bel-Remanni p. 256

Nāru-ša-Ḫumāyi

ÍD *ša^mḪu-ma-a-a*: PIHANS 79, 10, 3

¶ Possibly not far from the Purat Nippur, around the city of Nippur itself and near Nār-Šalla, Nār-Šalla-labīru, Badia'at-ša-Mardukā, Nāru-ša-Šá'iltu, and probably also the Nāru-ša-Naltī-il.

Nāru-ša-Mašihā

ÍD *ša^mma-ši-ḫa-'a*: RA 90, 6, 5'

¶ In the region of Babylon, mentioned in a text together with the Nāru-ša-Abī-rām.

Nāru-ša-Nabû-dūr-pānīa

ÍD *ša^{md}AG-BĀD-IGI-ia*: BaAr 6, 8, 11; 13, 5f; CUSAS 28, 27, 2

¶ Location unknown; it appears in both texts together with the Nār-parišê/Nāru-ša-parašê.

Nāru-ša-Nabû²-zēr-ušur

ÍD *ša^{md}AG²-NUMUN-ÛRU*: Camb. 240, 4

¶ Flowed in Sippar, not far from the Bitqu-ša-musukanni and the Ḫarru-ša-Šamaš.

Nāru-ša-Naltī-il⁺

ÍD *ša^mna-al-ti-i*-DINGIR.MEŠ: PIHANS 79, 10, 4 (Fs. Dietrich p. 871)

Nāru-ša-Našar

ÍD-*ša^mna-šar-ri*: CUSAS 28, 64, 3

¶ Flowed in Bīt-Našar.

Nāru-ša-Nuska-amranni

KÁ ÍD-*ša^{md}NUSKA-a-mur-an-ni*: AOAT 358, 12, 8

¶ Flowed from Sippar to Dannāna. The place of issue of this text is Nāru-ša-Nabû-kudurrī-ušur.

Nāru-ša-paḫāti

ÍD-*ša^{lú}pa-ḫa-tu₄*: CUSAS 28, 44, 7

¶ Flowed in Āl-Yāḥūdu⁸⁷

Nāru-ša-rēši

ÍD LÚ.SAG: BE 9, 30; PIHANS 54, 17, 4

¶ Flowed in Nippur, possibly not far from the Ḥarri-Piqūdu.

Nāru-ša-Ša'iltu

ÍD šá šá-'il-tu₄: PIHANS 79, 10, 3f

¶ This canal was part of the network of watercourses flowing inside and around the city of Nippur together with the Purattu, Nār-Šalla, Nār-Šalla-labīru, Badia'at-ša-Mardukā, Nāru-ša-Ḥumāyi and probably also the Nāru-ša-Naltī-il.

Nāru-ša-šalla

ÍD-ša-šal-la: AfO Beih 25, 47,3; OLA 233, 3, 6

¶ Flowed in Sippar.

Nāru-ša-šatammi

ÍD-ša-šá-šÀ.TAM: YOS 21, 25, r. 14 (Janković 2013, p. 104)

N.T.: NBC 9412⁸⁸

¶ Flowed in the Uruk region.

Patti-Bīri

Pat-ti bi-ri: CM 3, 22, 10

¶ Mentioned in a text written in Babylon.

Patti-Enlil⁺

ÍD *pat-ti*-dEN.LÍL: OECT 10, 1, 5'; 163, 1; 308, 2

Purat-Nippur⁺

ÍD UD.KIB.NUN.KI EN.LÍL.KI: PIHANS 79, 3, 1; 18, 2, 7; 40, 2

Purattu⁺

ÍD *pu-rat-ti*: OIP 114, 90, 6; A 178, 4 (OECT 12, pl. XXXIX; HEO 25 p. 294)

ÍD UD.KIB.NUN: AfO Beih 25, 12, 10; 13, 8'; BM 42561+, 10 (PIHANS 86 pp. 203-ff.); BM 26532 (Nisaba 21 Nr. 350 p. 134, cfr. also Nr. 10 p. 267); BM 46713, BM 45560 (AOAT

87. Wunsch suggested a possible identification of this canal with the ÍD ^{lu}NAM, “governor’s canal”, mentioned in TMH 2/3 147, 6, 12f. (see RGTC 8 *s.v.* *Nār-piḫāt*): cf. CUSAS 28, p. 169.

88. Janković 2013, p. 289, fn. 1076.

330, p. 372); BM 87279 (Fs. Na'aman, p. 398); CTMMA 4, 148A, 6; 165, i25, i29;
 PIHANS 54, 6, 1; PIHANS 79, 18, 3, 4; 29, 2'; PIHANS 80, pp. 35-36, 633
 ÍD UD.K[IB.NUN.KI]: NABU 2002/55, 1, 7
 ÍD UD.[KIB.NUN.KI]: NABU 1995/56, 1
 ÍD UD.KIB.NUN.KI-ša-É-^m[a/ba ...]: ŠŠU 2, Rs. 28 (AOAT 51, p. 735)
ki-ša-du ÍD *pu-rat-ti*: CM 20, 130, 6'
 GÚ ÍD UD.KIB.NUN.KI: CM 20, 136, 7'; 149, 5; 199, 9
 GÚ ÍD UD.KI[B.NUN.KI]: CM 20, 126, 7'
 GÚ ÍD [UD.KIB.NUN.KI]: CM 20, 128, 10
 GÚ UD'.KIB.NUN.KI: OLA 233, 121a, 8
 GÚ ÍD.BURANUN.KI: VS 6, 255 (AfO Beih 25 pp. 59-60)
 N.T.: NCBT 541⁸⁹

Saḫiru+

ÍD *sa-ḫi-ri*: PIHANS 54, 2, 3, 8; 30, 3

Šikru

ÍD *ši-ik-ri*: YOS 21, 96, 18

¶ Mentioned in a text belonging to the Eanna Archive from Uruk.

Šuḫḫu+

ÍD *šu-ub-ḫu*: A 96, 5 (OECT 12, pl. VIII; HEO 25, p. 270); YOS 17, 273, 7 (HEO 25, p. 328)

Takkīru+

ÍD *tak-ki-ir*: YOS 21, 19, 13

ÍD *tak-ki*: YOS 19, 85, 7

ÍD *tak-ki-ir*: SAKF 153, 1⁹⁰ (Lorenz 2008 p. 167); YOS 3, 30, 20; YOS 21, 75, 20

ÍD *tak-ki-ir*: AUWE 11, 214, 1; JCS 28, 35, 1; YOS 3, 30, 7; YOS 21, 152, 9⁹¹

ÍD *tak-ki-ri*: YOS 17, 298, 2 (Lorenz 2008 p. 172)

ÍD *tak-ki-ru*: NCBT 666, 4 (Janković 2013, pp. 249f); KASKAL 8, 13, l. Rd.; YOS 19, 203

ÍD *tak-ki-[ru]*: NCBT 647, 8 (Janković 2013, pp. 126f)

N.T.: BM 114487⁹²; BM 114630⁹³; BM 113423, BM 113352, BM 114620, BM 114637⁹⁴; NCBT 1084⁹⁵; YBC 4100, YBC 9138⁹⁶

89. Janković 2013, pp. 425f.

90. The tablet has been collated by Jursa, see NABU 2004/59.

91. For a transliteration, translation and comment of this text: KASKAL 8, Nr. 2.

92. Janković 2013, pp. 429f.

93. Janković 2013, pp. 431f.

94. Janković 2013, pp. 435f.

95. Janković 2013, pp. 231f.

96. Janković 2013, pp. 116f.

3. Updated Editions

	Edition included in RGTC 8	New Edition
Badi'at-ša-Mardukā	MPLAB 2, 332	PIHANS 54 Nr. 26
Badijatu-ša-Amisiri'	MPLAB 2, 317	PIHANS 54 Nr. 1
*Bitqu-ša-Bēl-ētir	BIN 1,99	Lorenz 2008, p. 173
*Bitqu-ša-Ile'i-Bēl	Cyr. 316, 2	CM 20 Nr. 73
	Nbn 437, 2	CM 20 Nr. 64
*Bitqu-ša-mušukkanni	Nbn 974	PIHANS 80 p. 40 fn. 67; p. 44
Ḫarri-kibbi	TCL 13 150	Janković 2013, p. 105
Ḫarri-Piqūdu	MPLAB 2, 286	PIHANS 54 Nr. 15
	MPLAB 2, 317	PIHANS 54 Nr. 1
	MPLAB 2, 340	PIHANS 54 Nr. 66
	MPLAB 2, 349	PIHANS 54 Nr. 12
	MPLAB 2, 369	PIHANS 54 Nr. 3
	MPLAB 2, 381	PIHANS 54 Nr. 17
	MPLAB 2, 443	PIHANS 54 Nr. 14
	MPLAB 2, 467	PIHANS 54 Nr. 34
Ḫarr[i ...]	TCL 13, 192	CM 20 Nr. 237
Ḫarru-ina-aḫi-Uri	UET 4, 50	AION Supp. 47 Nr. 30
Ḫarru-ša-Amīl-[]	BBs 10	AOAT 51, ŠŠU 2 (p. 734)
Ḫarru-ša-Aplā	Nbn. 990	AfO Beih 30 Nr. 3
Ḫarru-ša-Bānītu	VS 5 12	Wunsch 1988 p. 363 (NRV 48)
Ḫarru-ša-Bēl-iddīna	UET 4 52	AION Supp. 47 Nr. 41
Ḫarru-ša-bīt-Apkallu	TMH 2/3 161	HEO 25, p. 216
Ḫarru-ša-Ḫazūzu	Camb. 174	CM 20 Nr. 98
	Camb. 215	CM 20 Nr. 335
	Camb. 216	CM 20 Nr. 336
	Cyr 130	CM 20 Nr. 286
	Dar. 79	CM 20 Nr. 100
Ḫarru-ša-Ḫurat-Sūhāja	TuM 2/3, 167	HEO 25, p. 221
Ḫarru-ša-Iddīnā-[]	BBs 10	AOAT 51 ŠŠU 2, p. 734
Ḫarru-ša-ina-qibi-Bēl	Dar. 193	CM 20 Nr. 212
	Camb. 503	CM 20 Nr. 214
Ḫarru-ša-Lābaši	TCL 12 64	Janković 2013, p. 392f
Ḫarru-ša-Nanā	Frame, RA 76, 158, 5	Frame 2013 Nr. 23
Ḫarru-ša-Ninurta	Kohler/Peiser, Rechtsleben 1, 10: 84-2-11, 78, 1f	AfO Beih 30 Nr. 54
*Ḫarru-ša-Šumā	UET 4, 52, 41	AION Supp. 47 Nr. 41
Ḫarru-ša-Zabūnu	Dar. 238	CM 20 Nr. 106
	Dar. 255	CM 20 Nr. 107
	Dar. 402	CM 20 Nr. 110
	Nbn. 623	CM 20 Nr. 101
	Camb. 173	CM 20 Nr. 102
	Cyr. 130	CM 20 Nr. 286
	Dar. 173	CM 20 Nr. 105
Idiqlat	Nbn. 483	AOAT 254 p. 99
Iḫilitumma	UET 4,52,3	AION Supp. 47 nr. 41
Namgar-Dūr-Enlil	MPLAB 2,280	PIHANS 54 Nr. 80

Namgaru	MPLAB 2,286	PIHANS 54 Nr. 14
	MPLAB 2,443	PIHANS 54 Nr. 15
Nār-Bānītu 1	Nbn 165	CM 20 Nr. 38
	Nbn 116	CM 20 Nr. 33
	VS 5,4	Wunsch 1988 p. 364
	Dar. 267	CM 20 Nr. 43
	Nbn 760	CM 20 Nr. 39
	Strassmaier, Liverpool 24	CM 20 Nr. 45
Nār-Barsip	Nbn 193	CM 20 Nr. 50
	Nbn 178	CM 20 Nr. 49
	Nbn 203	CM 20 Nr. 51
	Camb 317	CM 20 Nr. 62
	Nbn 995	CM 20 Nr. 58
	Camb 54	CM 3 Nr. 322
	Evetts, Ner 22	CM 3 Nr. 68
	Evetts, Ner 66	CM 3 Nr. 79
	Evetts, Ner 67	CM 3 Nr. 80
	Nbn 427	CM 3 Nr. 176
	Nbn 445, 1109	CM 3 Nr. 179
	TBER Pl. 95	CM 3 Nr. 341
	TCL 13, 218	Zadok 2006 p. 403
	Nbn 71	CM 3 Nr. 107
	Nbn 344	CM 3 Nr. 166
	Dar 144	Abr.2004 Nr. 91
	TCL 13, 160	CM 20 Nr. 60
Nār-Bēl 2	MPLAB 2, 277	PIHANS 54 Nr. 2
	MPLAB 2, 453	PIHANS 54 Nr. 30
Nār-Dēratu	MPLAB 2, 493	PIHANS 54 Nr. 29
Nār-Dūtu	VS 1,70	AOAT 51 pp. 715-ss.
Nār-Enlil	MPLAB 2, 280	PIHANS 54 Nr. 80
	MPLAB 2, 404	PIHANS 54 Nr. 28
Nār-Gubbatu	Dar 123	CM 20 Nr. 215
	Dar 488	CM 20 Nr. 216
	VS 5, 3	Wunsch 1988 p. 364 (= NRV 45)
Nār-Ḥabūru	CT 55 862	AfO Beih 25 p. 200
Nār-Innin	BIN 1 158	Janković 2013, pp. 359f
Nār-kāpiri	Nbn 847	PIHANS 80 p. 130
Nār-karānati	BBS 22	AOAT 51 nr. U33 (pp. 829 ff.)
Nār-Kiš	Nbk 330	PIHANS 80 p. 25
Nār-Kutê-labīru	Dar 171	CM 20 Nr. 157
	Camb 179	CM 20 Nr. 155
	Dar 316	CM 20 Nr. 159
	Camb 217	CM 20 Nr. 156
	Dar 426	CM 20 Nr. 162
	Nbn 973	CM 20 Nr. 147
	Dar 287	CM 20 Nr. 201
Nār-Kuzbi	CT 56 239	AOAT 254 p. 94, p. 97
Nār-Larak	MPLAB 2 304	PIHANS 54 Nr. 13
Nār-Lasūtu	YOS 7 126	AOAT 358 p. 190 fn. 533

Nār-Mādānu	Nbn 294	CM 20 Nr. 135
	TCL 13 218	Zadok 2006 p. 402-403
Nār-mašē	BBS 28	AOAT 51 (NAI 1), pp. 644-ff.
Nār-mašenni	Nbn 483	AOAT 254 p. 97
	CT 57, 31	AfO Beih 25 p. 153
Nār-nakkandi	Stiger, JCS 28, 35	Graziani AION Supp. 67 Nr. 5
Nār-Niqūdi	Moldenke 2 46	CTMMA 4 Nr. 7
Nār-Pallukkatu	Nbn 506	AOAT 254 p. 97
	Nbn 539	PIHANS 80 p. 497
	Dar 27	PIHANS 80 p. 500, AfO beih 25, p. 202
	Nbn 463	PIHANS 80 p. 495
Nār-Piqūdu	BRM 1, 73	CM 20 Nr. 187
	Dar 152	CM 20 Nr. 181
	Dar 227	CM 20 Nr. 184
	Dar 273	CM 20 Nr. 191
	Dar 351	Abr.2004 Nr. 113
	Dar 389	CM 20 Nr. 192
	Dar 390	Abr.2004 Nr. 116
	Dar 403	CM 20 Nr. 141
	TCL 13, 150	Janković 2013, p. 105
Nār-Sîn 1.	MPLAB 2 321	PIHANS 54 Nr. 11 r. 20
	MPLAB 2 419	PIHANS 54 Nr. 31
	MPLAB 2 448	PIHANS 54 Nr. 118
	MPLAB 2 433	PIHANS 54 Nr. 111
	MPLAB 2 364	PIHANS 54 Nr. 43
	MPLAB 2 388	PIHANS 54 Nr. 41
Nār-Sîn-māgir	MPLAB 2 417	PIHANS 54 Nr. 75 (also at l. 6!)
	PBS 2/1 143	PIHANS 54 Nr. 48 (also at l. 6!)
	MPLAB 2 321	PIHANS 54 Nr. 11
Nār-Sumandar	Ner 70	AfO Beih 25 pp. 167-170
Nār-Šalla	MPLAB 2 298	PIHANS 54 Nr. 62
Nār-Šamaš	CT 55, 161	BaAr 4 p. 11 fn. 53
	CT 56 64	AfO Beih. 70 fn. 138
	Moldenke 2 46	CTMMA 4 Nr. 7
Nār-Šapputtu	MPLAB 2 467	PIHANS 54 Nr. 47
Nār-šarri 1.	VS 1, 37	AOAT 51, MAI II 1 (pp. 693-ff)
Nār-šarri 2.	Nbn 483	AOAT 254, pp. 96-97, p. 99
Nār-šarri 4.	TCL 12, 12	Frame 2013 Nr. 18, AO 10337 (also lines 2 and 6!)
	TCL 12, 59	Janković 2013, p. 79
	Thureau-Dangin RA 16, 125	AOAT 51 MZš I 1 (p. 666)
Nār-šarri-ša-Elammat	Dar 411	Abr.2004, Nr. 119
Nār-Tupli'aš/Nār-Tupulišu	YOS 7, 86	AOAT 358 p. 92, p. 186
Nār-Ušappi-Šamaš	MPLAB 2, 376	PIHANS 54 Nr. 70
	MPLAB 2, 451	PIHANS 54 Nr. 115
Nār-Zaba[]	MPLAB 2, 274	PIHANS 54 Nr. 65
Nār-[]ekalli	TMH 2/3, 6	HEO 25 p. 169 (Zadok 2006 p.

		401; Lorenz 2008, pp. 106-107)
Nāru-eššu 1	5R 67	CM 20 Nr. 6
	Camb 118	CM 20 Nr. 22
	Camb 372	CM 20 Nr. 24
	Camb 375	CM 20 Nr. 176
	Cyr 123	CM 20 Nr. 21
	Dar 80	CM 20 Nr. 12
	Dar 155	CM 20 Nr. 13
	Dar 321	CM 20 Nr. 202
	Dar 353	CM 20 Nr. 30
	Dar 425	CM 20 Nr. 31
	Ner 63	CM 20 Nr. 14
	Nbn 353	CM 20 Nr. 17
	Nemet-Nejat, LBFP	SP SM 11
Nāru-labīru 1.	CT 56	AOAT 254 p. 97
Nāru-labīru 2.	TMH 2/3, 14	HEO 25 p. 170
	TMH 2/3, 17	HEO 25 p. 171 (cfr. AOAT 291 p. 100 fn. 259)
Nāru-labīru 3.	Thureau-Dangin RA 16, 125	AOAT 51 p. 666
Nāru-ša-atānāti	MPLAB 2, 337	PIHANS 79 Nr. 24
Nāru-ša-Gubarri	MPLAB 2, 337	PIHANS 79 Nr. 24
Nāru-ša-Mušēzib-Bēl	MPLAB 2, 277	PIHANS 54 Nr. 2
Nāru-ša-Naltī-il	MPLAB 2, 332	PIHANS 54 Nr. 26
Patti-Enlil	W 1929, 142	AION Sup 47 Nr. 63 (NABU 2000/3)
Purat-Nippur	MPLAB 2 364	PIHANS 54 Nr. 43
Purattu	BBs 28	AOAT 51 p. 645
	BBs 29	AOAT 51 p. 647
	BBs 36	AOAT 51 p. 653
	BBs 10	AOAT 51 p. 734
	Cyr 161	CM 20 Nr. 125 + Nr. 292
	Cyr 189	PIHANS 80 p. 236
	Dar. 26	CM 20 Nr. 177
	Nbk 15	Lorenz 2008 p. 138
	Nbn 178	CM 20 Nr. 49
	TCL 12 73	Janković 2013, pp. 393f
Saḫīru	YOS 17, 300	Lorenz 2008 pp. 176-177
*Surru	VS 1, 37	AOAT 51 p. 696-697
Šuḫḫu	CLBT A 96	HEO 25 p. 270 (l. 5)
Takkīru	YOS 7 156	AOAT 358 p. 189 fn. 527
	YOS 7 172	AOAT 358 pp. 191-192

4. List of abbreviations used in the update

AfO Beih 25 = Jursa M. 1995, *Die Landwirtschaft in Sippar in Neubabylonischer Zeit* (AfO Beih. 25), Wien.

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