Notes on Sargonic Royal Progress
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The purpose of this study is to assemble archival evidence for journeys of Sargonic kings to Sumer. This serves two purposes: to clarify individual documents relating to such journeys, and to provide data for synchronisms between certain archives that are not yet precisely dated. The texts presently available treat of at least two royal journeys, the first of Naram-Sin and his family to Girsu (Lagash), the second a journey of Šarkališarrri and his family to Nippur. While one cannot be certain that all the documents discussed here belong to these and not other royal journeys, at the present state of knowledge it is impossible to differentiate the material more finely.

I. Naram-Sin

A text published by Thureau-Dangin, RA 9 (1912), 82, records distribution of fatted sheep to Naram-Sin and his family as follows:

1) [ udu-niga]  
2) [ lugal ]  
3) 60 udu-[niga ]  
4) nin  
5) 10 Šar-kà-li-šâr-ri  
6) 10 Bi-in-kà-li-šâr-ri  
7) 10 Tu-da-na-ap-šum  
8) 10 šabra-é

Other people mentioned in this text include E-šib-Me-er, Be-li-UR.SAG and Šu-Ma-ma. Unfortunately, the remainder of the tablet was never published. A fragment of another Girsu tablet, in which sheep are given to Šarkališarrri,1 is published herewith as text 1 (MLC 114). This reads as follows:

For permission to collate texts in the Lagash Collection, Istanbul Archaeological Museum, I am grateful to the antiquities authorities of the Republic of Turkey, and especially Veyssel Donbaz and Fatma Yıldız. For permission to publish tablets from the Nies and Morgan Library Collections, I am grateful to William W. Hallo, Curator. My thanks go to Piotr Michalowski and the editors for suggestions both used and not used here.

1 Because he is given no title, I assume that he was prince when the tablet was drawn up.
Too little of this tablet remains for detailed discussion, though ii seems to refer to “PN, master of the gift offering of sheep, the sheep of Šarkališarri.” The sign after nindaba is not E, but as copied.

In his discussion of RA 9 (1912), 82, Thureau-Dangin suggested that the goods in question were sent to the royal capital, Agade, as royal “accounts.” While there is no doubt that some, at least, of these commodities were sent to Agade, it is more likely that the recipients were at Girsu when the offerings were made.

In the first place, one can hardly otherwise explain why these three children of Naram-Sin received gifts, but none of the others. Since the hypothetical royal party

2 For the numerous progeny of Naram-Sin, see W. W. Hallo, *The Ancient Near East, A History* (New York, 1971), 58; see below, n. 12.
consisted only of the king, queen, and three of their children, these, plus the various courtiers who came with them, were the ones who received gifts of livestock, food, and other goods, and not the entire royal family. Second, some of the people mentioned are known from other texts to have been at Girsu.

Many of these texts record disbursements of foods, beer, oil, animals, and other commodities to the king, his family, and a great variety of other people. Prosopographical links between the text of RA 9 (1912), 82 and other Girsu records are as follows:

**Etib-Mer:** CT 50 172; ITT II 2953, 4548, 4566, 4686 (titled šabra-ē), ITTV 9374; RTC 127 i 3' + RTC 127 xii 19' ([lū]). As land holder: Fish, Cat. 21; *U(mma in the) S(argonisic) P(eriod)* 18.

**Beli-UR.SAG:** ITT I 1472; ITT II 2953, 4699, 5791 (holds land); RTC 134.

**Šu-Ma-ma** (identities not always certain): ITT II 4591, 4620, 4633, 5882; RTC 127 (nar).

Given these links, one has reason to associate this “royal journey” with texts providing provisions for an otherwise unnamed king, queen, and dignitaries. The king’s children are, however, nowhere mentioned in this group of texts. In these, foods are issued to several groups of people as follows: Group I = the king, queen, šabra-ē, Etib-Mer, Šarru-tab, Beli-UR.SAG, Puzur-Suen, and Dada šabra. Group II = various PN’s including Samas-rabi, Nabium, and others called GIR.NITA-me ‘generals’; Group III = judges (di-ku-š-me), a constable (šu-gals-lā-um), a physician and diviner(?) (a-zu, lū-EME), a chief boatman (mā-lah-gal), a person called di and his scribe (dub-sar-di = legal clerk?), and more than a score of other people.

Groups I and II receive fatted sheep and fish in CT 50 172, eggs in ITT I 1472, and sheep, birds, and fish in L. 4699 (see Appendix). In RTC 134 Group I only is presented with gold, cattle, sheep, and goats. A certain Lū-Utu dub-sar, a well-known administrator at Girsu,³ takes the gifts to Agade. In RTC 135 ducklings are given to the king, queen, and Da-da šabra only, but in L. 9374 (see Appendix) Group I (?) gets ducklings. In RTC 127 Groups I–III and a great many other people are given fatted sheep, oil, fish, and beer.

Indeed, it is hard to understand why so many people as are listed in CT 50 172, L. 4699, or RTC 127 would receive perishable foodstuffs if they were in Agade. It is easier to suppose them in Girsu when the issues were made, even if they did not consume on the spot the sometimes gargantuan quantities of food assigned to them (cf. L. 4699 i 7f., in which the queen receives 900 fish).

Daily provisions for a party such as this are provided for in texts such as MVN 3 82, wherein wine and fruit are disbursed for “the king’s table” (banṣur lugal). The disbursing officer, ⁴Šára-i-šags, is known from other records of issue of fancy foods for

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³ Occurrences with title: ITT II 3011, 4673.

⁴ Spelled Šáru-i-šags in MVN 3 82, but Šára-i-šags in other records.
unspecified purposes, e.g., MVN 3 31, RTC 218–20. One may suggest that these too are records of a royal visit to Lagash/Girsu.

Provisioning the supporting staff may be found in texts like ITT I 1397, where a man of Beli-UR.SAG is given beer, L. 4699 v 10' f., and in L. 9428, wherein royal servants are given grain rations:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{rev i} \\
1') & \text{šu-nigin } 23 \; [+x ] \\
2') & \text{árad gême lugal } [ ] \\
3') & \text{šu-nigin } 22 \; \text{gur } [ ] \\
4') & \text{šu-nigin } 6 [ ] \\
5') & \text{árad gême û } [ ] \\
\text{A-ga-dêkî} & [ ]
\end{align*}
\]

An important group of texts listing furniture and other goods, some for the use of the royal family, may be considered here (RTC 221–29). These list items belonging to the king, queen, (two?) king’s sons (RTC 223 iv 4f.: 2 chairs), and a king’s daughter (RTC 223 iv 9), in short: a royal party apparently identical to the family of Naram-Sin honored in RA 9 (1912), 82.

Thureau-Dangin assumed that the lists of furniture, RTC 221–29, were post-Sarkališarri. While he gave no reason, one guesses that it was the anonymous year formula of RTC 221 (mu é-s=Nin-gir-su-ka ba-du-a), which looked to him like a year formula of the dynasty of Ur-Ba‘û (cf. SAKI 228 12b; compare, however, RTC 89: mu é-gid=kin-ti, [ba]-du-[a] = ? BIN 8 137: é-gid=kin-ti, i.e., 3e series = ? Me-sag archive). The difficulty with Thureau-Dangin’s idea is to explain who the king, queen, king’s sons, and king’s daughter were in the RTC texts if they belonged to a post-imperial epoch. Since the royal party in RA 9 (1912), 82 and in RTC 221–29 seems to be one and the same, the year name should refer to an event late in the reign of Naram-Sin—and may in fact explain the presence of the king in Lagash at that time.

The group of texts published in RTC 221–29 contains the most elaborate inventory of realia of the whole Sargonic period, and suggests the complexity of the local arrangements for the king’s visit. A certain Ur-Bagara, supervisor of the palace (nu-banda é-gal), charged in and out an impressive array of utensils, furniture, and commodities. One lot of goods is specifically designated as belonging to the royal family (see below). The records suggest that these utensils and furniture were the personal property of the royal family and were presumably brought from Agade with the royal party. Before these properties are discussed in more detail, the following additional evidence may be considered:

1) In RTC 221 the royal property is listed separately, then various goods received ([ki PN] šu ba-ti) from other people, thereby implying that the source of the property in the first part was the royal family itself.

2) File labels refer to certain property as follows: nig u₄-zal-la-ke₄-ne A-ga-dêk₄-šē DU-a and nig A-ga-dêk₄-ta DU-a “Property of the ‘sojourners’ taken to/brought from Agade,” (ITT II 4690 i 1', 2' [collated], = ITT I 1425.6). Could this be the property in question? For discussion of u₄-zal-la, see “Archives and Record Keeping in Sargonic Mesopotamia,” ZA (in press).

3) It appears that this property was charged in and out each time it was used. This
explains the multiple and overlapping lists in the archive, which one could hardly expect if these goods were, for example, a single gift to the royal family shipped off to the capital. RTC 223, a disbursement of just the royal property, may perhaps be the final text in the series, when at last the royal goods were removed from Girsu to Agade once again.

This property may be summarized as follows:

1. The King’s Table Service (= RTC 221 i 1–7, RTC 222 i 1–6+, RTC 223 i 1–5)

   1) 1 ur₃ guškin é-ba-an 1) 1 pair of gold rings
   2) 1 gal guškin 2) 1 gold cup
   3) 1 gur₈-gur₈ guškin 3) 1 (large) gold vessel (for liquids)
   4) 1 si-im guškin 4) 1 gold container
   5) 1 níg-geštug guškin é-ba-an 30-ta 5) 1 pair of gold handles (weighing) 30 (shekels?) each
   6) 2 níg-geštug é-ba-an 23-ta 6) 2 pairs of handles (weighing) 23 (shekels?) each
   7) 1 níg-geštug guškin é-ba-an 22 7) 1 pair of gold handles (weighing) 22 (shekels? each?)
   8) 5 gir banšur zabar guškin gar-ra 8) 5 bronze table knives inlaid with gold

2. The King’s Throne and Furniture (= RTC 221 i 8–10, RTC 222 i c’, d’, ii 1–2, RTC 223 i 6–12, ii 1–10)

   1) 1 șisgu-za ur guškin 1) 1 lion throne of gold
   2) 2 șiski-gal-bi 2) 2 daises for it
   3) 1 șis₇uvian-A-bi 3) 1 stool for it
   4) 1 șishir-gub kal 4) 1 hard footstool
   5) 1 urudākak dingir 5) 1 copper peg (of? a) god
   6) 1 urudā gir dingir 6) 1 knife (of? a) god
   7) [ ] [gir]-gub [ ] [GA].LI 7) 1 footstool . . .
   8) [ ] șishgu-za kal guškin gar-ra 8) 1 hard chair inlaid with gold
   9) [ ] șisgu-ZA KAD₃-bi US [-ka] x-ra guškin 9) [ ] woven? chair . . . of gold
   10) 1 șisn¹ umbin gud i-ri-a-núm 10) 1 bed with ox feet made of
       guškin gar-ra i.-wood inlaid with gold
   11) 1 zab[bar ] guš[kin] 11) 1 drinking vessel of . . . gold
   12) 1 zabar [ ] 12) 1 drinking vessel [ ]
   13) 1 za-hum tur 13) 1 small pitcher
   14) 1 zabar KU.KAK 14) 1 drinking vessel with conical bottom (?)
   15) 1 pisan da-li 15) 1 (tallu?)-container

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4 Most of the items listed below have been discussed in detail by Salonen, *Hausgeräte, Fussbekleidung, and Möbel*, and I see no cause to repeat his information here.
3. Personal Items of the King (= RTC 223 ii 11–14, iii 1–5)

1) 1 *kusub* guškin ē-ba-an
2) 60 *kusub* ē-ba-an
3) 1 *urudu* kak ēme-gir kū-babar gar-ra
4) 14 *urudu* [kak?]
5) 15 *gī*b[ban?]
6) 1 mas-sā-tum guškin gar-ra
7) 1 gīr-gal
8) 1 hi-li-gi
9) 2 bur zabar

4. The King’s Archery Equipment (= RTC 222 i 3–9)

1) 3 sagšu guškin gar-ra
2) [] *gī*ban guškin gu-la
3) [x+]1 *gī*ban guškin tur
4) [x+]1 *gī*ban kuš *gī*SAR
5) [] *gī*ban kuš *UD*UD
6) 2 *kuš*em-ar-ur₃
7) 120 kak gun-a

5. The Queen’s Property (= RTC 221 4–10, 222 iii 3–9, 223 iii 7–15, iv 1–2, RTC 227)

1) 1 ur₃-guškin
2) 1 gal-guškin
3) 1 gur₈-gur₈ guškin
4) 1 si-im guškin
5) 1 gir-gub ga-li
6) 1 *gī*gu-za sal [ ]-ru*ki* guškin g[ar-ra]a
7) 1 *gī*gu-[za KAD₃-bļi UŠ zi-x-ra guškin gar-ra
8) 1 *gī*banšur Me-*l*uh-l-ha
9) 1 *gī* gir-gub NE.DU.KU
10) 1 za-[hum]
11) [1 zabar] KU.KAK
12) 1 gold ring
13) 1 gold cup
14) 1 (large) gold container (for liquids)
15) 1 gold container
16) 1 narrow . . . chair inlaid with gold guškin gar-ra
17) 1 woven? chair . . . inlaid with gold guškin gar-ra
18) 1 Meluhha-table
19) 1 footstool of . . . wood
20) 1 pitcher
21) [1] drinking vessel with conical base (?)
12) 1 gu’za kal guśkin gar-ra  12) 1 hard chair inlaid with gold
13) gi’gu-za kal 13) 1 wooden bed with ox feet

6. The Princes’ Property (= RTC 221 ii 12-14, 223 iv 5-7, cf. RTC 222 iii 11 – iv 2)

1) 2 ur₃ guśkin è-ba-an  1) 2 pair of gold rings
2) 1 gu’za-tur 2) 1 small chair of thorn tree wood on
   gi’gu-tur top inlaid with gold
   alrba
3) 2 e-b-a-an 3) 2 small wooden footstools
guskin

7. The Princess’s Property (= RTC 223 iv 9-10, cf. RTC 222 ii 11 – iv 2)

1) 1 gu’za tur 1) 1 small chair of thorn tree wood
   gi’gu-tur inlaid with gold
   alrba
2) 1 gi’gir-gub tur 2) 1 small footstool of wood
3) 1 gi’gu-za tur 3) 1 narrow chair of wood
   alrba

Other properties referred to in this series of texts may have been local goods used in the care and entertainment of the royal party, collected from various sources by the palace supervisor, or goods that came with the royal retinue but not considered personal property of the royal family. These include:

- miscellaneous utensils  
  RTC 221 ii 7–9
- beds, couches, chairs  
  RTC 221 iv 1–3
- cushions? and copper utensils  
  RTC 221 iv 4–8
- “pegs” and tablets  
  RTC 221 iv 9 – v
- textiles and leather goods  
  RTC 221 v – vi

There seems to have been a large tent or pavilion, the parts for which are listed as follows (RTC 221 vi):

7) 1 tug ur-sig₅  7) 1 good roof cloth
8) 1 tug giš-zi sig₅  8) 1 good wall cloth
9) 13 tug giš-é  9) 13 tent? pieces?
10) 1 giš-zi gada  10) 1 linen wall cloth
11) giš-bi 12½ [ ]  11) 12½ [cubits?] long
    (four lines lost)
16) 180 eše-giš gün kak  16) 180 colored tent ropes (and) pegs

In addition, aromatics, bars of soap (sig₅-naga), headgear made of birds’ feathers,⁵ slabs of ivory, pieces of wood, linens and textiles (RTC 221 vi – ix 2) and an assortment of weapons (RTC 221 viii 15’ – 20’) were received.

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⁵ sagšu à mušen; cf. Salonen, Vögel, 302, and perhaps the “Figure aux Plumes.” For an administrative text dealing with birds’ wings (PA mušen) and discussion of the use of feathers in third millennium Sumer, see Scheil, RA 22 (1925), 156f.
There are no strong prosopographical links between the furniture texts and the food series or the RA 9 (1912), 82 text. A certain Dada delivers linens and textiles in RTC 221, and it is tempting to equate him with the Dada šabra(-šabra) of the food texts, as mentioned, for example, in CT 50 172, ITT I 1077, 1246, (1472?), ITT V 9275, (RTC 134?), 135. From his sealing in RTC 161 we know that he served under Šarkališarri. On the other hand, the name is common in the Girsu archive, so without the title the RTC 221 context must remain uncertain. Ur-bagara the palace supervisor is not otherwise attested in the Girsu archives to my knowledge, but the name is frequently encountered without the title in Girsu texts: CT 50 146, 147, 157; ITT I 1332, 1455, 2824, 3057, 3124, 4384, 4431, 4551, 5732, 5886, etc. Nor can I document Lugal-ti dam-gar (RTC 221) or En-šidim-ša& (RTC 226). Thus the only reason to associate this group of texts with the Naram-Sin documents above is the striking similarity of the two royal families mentioned.

In any case, there is good reason to believe that Naram-Sin and his family came to Girsu. Since the royal party had to be fed and maintained, one has thereby reason to suspect that some of these texts at least are to be connected with the king’s journey. That most or all of the food records belong together is suggested by the overlap of names among them and the generally different foods accounted for in each text. The furniture texts would in my view cover the signing in and out of the belongings and equipment for the same royal party. A final verdict on the interrelationship of all this material must await comprehensive study of the entire Girsu archive when the surviving documentation is made available.

II. Šarkališarri

CT 50 54, from Umma, dated month 2 of year 16 of the ensi Me-ság, is a list of gifts to the king, queen, and crown prince, including gold, silver, and bronze objects, garments, wagons and teams, livestock, and food and drink of all sorts. The document is subscribed Ur-gidri [dub-sar-e] lugal Ki-en-gi-še i-gin-na-a ZabaLaši-a i-gid-da-am “being what Ur-gidri [the scribe] had hauled upstream at Zabala when the king came to Sumer.”

Two other texts from the Umma archives seem to refer to this occasion: MCS 9 247, dated month 6 of year 1, is a list of foods for a banquet, including cheese, honey, fruit, wine, beef, and mutton distributed to various people, and is subscribed lugal Ki-en-gi-še i-im-gin-na-a us-ga NE [ ... when the king came to Sumer, in the sanctuary (usug-a?) ... ].” MCS 9 232 (no date) is a disbursement of grain, oils, cheese, milk, honey, nuts, spices, legumes, salt, fruit, and aromatics. Some of these commodities are listed in the same order as in MCS 9 247, and in comparable quantities (compare 247.3’ f. = 232.7’ f., etc.), so the close relationship of the two texts seems assured. Along with the foods certain commodities were listed that seem to have been used in preparation or serving:

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6 For the dating system, see for the present Foster, Or. 48 (1979), 153f.
7 Translation based on a suggestion by Jacobsen (privately). The text is edited in my Umma in the Sargonic Period (in press).
8 This text is edited in Umma in the Sargonic Period.
Assuming that the hay and wood were combustibles for cooking and that the vessels were for cooking and serving, the occasion was a large one.

A file label from Umma, *BRM* 3 26, dated month 7 of year 1 of Me-sāg, contained: im-sar-ra zi-ga lugal Nibru₉ im-gin-a “disbursement records for when the king came to Nippur.” That this file label and the two records just quoted are all dated to year 1 makes one reasonably certain that *CT* 50 52, *MCS* 9 247, and *MCS* 9 232 were among the very im-sar-ra for which *BRM* 3 26 was the label. This allows one to conclude that the king’s journey to Nippur and his journey to Sumer were in fact the same event.

Text 2 (NBC 6848), a record of transactions with dates, perhaps from Isin, refers to the king’s journey to Nippur:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>i</th>
<th>ii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) 3 zū-lum gur sag zū-lum-kam</td>
<td>1) 0.3.0.0 I-nu-SI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) [x+?] 1.2.0.0 kud-rā ús</td>
<td>2) 1.2.0.0 gur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Ur-šag₉</td>
<td>3) ē sag-sug₉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) lū Ur-dub</td>
<td>4) 3.3.0.0 gur Sag-ba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) 1.2.0.0 gur</td>
<td>5) 0.3.0.0 KA-kū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) 1.1.0.0 kud-rā ús</td>
<td>6) Nin-tur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) UN-e</td>
<td>7) 2.2.0.0 gur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) 0?..2.1.0 Lugal-[</td>
<td>x DAM.GIš</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) [ .3.0 Nin-kal</td>
<td>9) Nibru₉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) [ ] lū?-šā</td>
<td>10) lugal im-gin-a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) [ ] gur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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10 To judge from parallel texts (e.g., *MVN* 3 82), restoration of a personal name may be preferable, perhaps Giš-[ša].
11 The Yale Babylonian Collection contains various Sargonic tablets which apparently come from Isin (IN₉); I hope to treat the rest elsewhere.
TEXT 2 (NBC 6848)

Remarks:
i 1–4: “3 gur of excellent dates, (being) 1.2.0.0 with interest added, (to) Ur-šag, man of Ur-D.” [loan at 50%?]
i 5–7: “1.2.0.0 gur (being) 1.1.0.0 with interest added, (to) U.” [loan at 20%]
i 1–8: (Quantities to individuals).
i 9–10: “When the king came to Nippur.”
rev. 1–4: “[Total: 26 gur of dates, dates (belonging to) Tuda(na)pšum. L. (was) supervisor of the transaction.”

For kud-Ša ṣus, see Steinkeller, *JESHO* 24 (1981), 142f. For similar formulation of an interest-bearing loan, compare *HSS* 10 107: 4 gur in 0.0.4.0 5.1.4.0 še gur iš-te4 Zu-zu [loan at 33 1/3%].

One is strongly tempted to read Tudanapšum in rev. 2 and equate this person with the daughter of Naram-Sin of that name.¹² The presence of Lū-SUKUD.KAS₄ in this text

¹² My particular thanks go to Piotr Michalowski for allowing me to consult his study on Tudanapšum (RA, in press), in which he shows that she was Naram-Sin’s daughter and served as an en-priestess.
and of a certain Lû-sukud.DU in MVN 3 1 (to be edited by Westenholz), a record of various transactions with silver in which both Tudanapšum and Nippur are mentioned, strengthens this proposal. The similar nature and prosopographical connections of Text 2 and MVN 3 1 suggest that they both belonged to the same archive.

As one would expect, the king’s journey to Nippur is also attested in the Girsu archive. L. 1212 + L. 4672 (see Appendix; copy to appear elsewhere) form a fragment of a once immense tablet recording disbursement of silver, bronze, copper, flour, sheep, leather goods, oils, garments, and other commodities. Some are subscribed gir lugal ‘the king’s journey’ (?); others are subscribed mà Dilmun ‘the Dilmun boat’. The totals are subscribed as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
c' & \text{ lugal EN.LI}^{[1]}-\text{šè} & & \text{“When the king} \\
d' & \text{ im-gin-na} & & \text{went to Nippur} \\
e' & \text{ ME+EN } & & \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \\
f' & \text{ i-gid-[da-ām]} & & \text{[being what . . .] hauled upstream.”}
\end{align*}
\]

This text suggests that the king did not come to Girsu on this occasion but that the commodities were sent up to Nippur by boat. Line e’ is incomprehensible to me. While one expects a personal name here, none known to me at Girsu fits (cf. Me-en-gi: CT 50 108.11; ITT II 5681, 5716). Nor do I see a plausible way to connect this line with the mysterious fourth line of PBS 5 38, as ME+EN for a hypothetical MEN in PBS 5 38 seems to me most improbable.

A year name of Šarkališarri (PBS 5 38) refers to his going to Sumer:

\[
\begin{align*}
u \text{ Šar-ka-li-šar-ri} & & \text{The year after Šarkališarri} \\
\text{Ki:en:gi}^{[1]}-\text{šè} & & \text{came down to Sumer} \\
im-ta-b-da & & \text{(and) [the crown] upon (his)} \\
[men?] \text{ sag-gà} & & \text{head . . . . } \\
u \text{mu-ūs-bi}
\end{align*}
\]

Somewhat similar wording is found on a disbursement from the Me-ság archive, \(^{13}\) BIN 8 134, which lists quantities of wool received by a felt maker: \(^{14}\) i-

nu lugal u-ur-da

ni “when the king came down.” Another text from this archive, BIN 8 140, is a list of eighteen benches and chairs in the custody of a certain Êd-hi-li. These are subscribed šu A-ga-deki ‘responsibility of Agade’. Given the parallel of RTC 221–29 discussed above, one suspects the presence here too of royal furniture. Other texts from this archive, \(^{15}\) which consist of lists of goods taken to Zabala or loaded on boats, call to mind CT 50 54, the cargo of gifts to the king sent from Umma to Zabala and put on boats. In addition, the “temple of Enlil” is mentioned in the Me-ság records, possibly the temple

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\(^{13}\) Identity with the Umma ensi Me-ság most doubtful. This archive has been reconstructed by S. J. Bridges, “The Mesag Archive: A Study of Sargonic Society and Economy” (Yale University dissertation, 1981).


\(^{15}\) BIN 8 247, 267, etc.
at Nippur.¹⁶ Most important, BIN 8 214, which apparently belongs to this same archive, lists prepared provisions issued to men from Uruk, a man each from Umma and Gasur, and raw ingredients to: dumu lugal-me ‘children of the king’, as well as Lugal-ušum[gal], very likely the ēnsi of Lagash of that name (time of Naram-Sin, Šarkališarri). The rationing of so many distinguished “foreigners” suggests some state occasion.

L.2940 (see Appendix) is a record of sheep, some of which Šarru-tab (cf. above, “Group I”) received “when the king came to Sumer,” and some of which were taken to Agade.

There is ample evidence that Šarkališarri made an important journey to Nippur, important enough to have been commemorated in at least two year dates. On this occasion lavish gifts were sent from Umma upstream (to Nippur?), and rather more modest gifts, it seems, from Me-sāg’s estate. Goods were sent from Girsu as well. As my restoration of the year name implies, I suggest that the occasion for this journey was his coronation as king of Sumer and Akkad.

Appendix: Food Disbursement Texts

L.4699. Top half of a very neatly written 3-column tablet, 10.8 x 6.8 cm (maximum preserved dimensions).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>i</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>ii</th>
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<td>udu-niga</td>
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<td>120 ku₆ nun IGl.A</td>
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<td>2)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Si₆HU** (=u₄?) mušen</td>
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<td>3)</td>
<td>Be-li-UR.SAG</td>
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<td>3)</td>
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<td>4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>ku₆ nun IGl.A</td>
<td></td>
<td>5)</td>
<td>120 ku₆-nun IGl.A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>lugal</td>
<td></td>
<td>6)</td>
<td>Sar-ru-DUG</td>
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<td>6)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Si₆HU mušen</td>
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<td>7)</td>
<td>180 ku₆ izi-ga</td>
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<td>600</td>
<td>ku₆ izi-ga</td>
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<td>8)</td>
<td>120 ku₆ nun IGl.A</td>
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<td>ku₆ nun IGl.A</td>
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<td>9)</td>
<td>Puzur-d Suen</td>
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<tr>
<td>9)</td>
<td></td>
<td>nin</td>
<td></td>
<td>10)</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>x</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>iii</th>
<th></th>
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<th>(rev)</th>
<th>iv</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Mes?-x[ ]</td>
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<td>60 ku₆ nun IGl.A</td>
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<td>I-ti-D[a-gan?]</td>
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<td>60 Iₙsar-be-li</td>
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<td>5')</td>
<td>60 Ki-āg-lū</td>
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<td>60 Sipa-[ša₅]-[ga]</td>
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<td>7')</td>
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<td>7)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Im₉-tₐ-[lik]</td>
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<td>8')</td>
<td>60 [ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>8)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>di-ku₆-[me₅]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
L. 9374 Half of a very neatly written tablet, 4.5 x 5 cm (maximum preserved dimensions). Compare ITT II 4566.

1) [ ]
2) [ ] lugal
3) 20 nin
4) 10 šabra ē
5) 10 Ė-tib-Me-er
6) [8+] 2 Be-li-UR.SAG
7) [ ] Šar-ru-[DUG]
8) [ ] x [ ]
   rev. (space)
1) šu-nig 120 lá 5 uz-tur-tur
2) 5 uz-tur diri
3) 'Lūt'-[

L. 1212 + 4672: Disbursements for the King’s Journey to Nippur. Fragment of a huge, neatly written tablet, original dimensions impossible to guess.

  i                      ii
1') [ ] x x           1') 0.0.1.[ ]
2') 0.1.1.0 'ziz'.AN     2') Lū-[ ]
3') 3 udu kuš       3') kū x [ ]
4') 5 kū UD.GA   4') má [ ]
5') énsi-gal    5') 2.0.0.0 š[e gur]
6') gir lugal  6') 0.0.3.0 [ ]
7') 2 udu    7') 4 (round) [ ]
8') 1 kū gin    8') 12 ( " ) [ ]
9') tug gir lugal-ka 9') 1 kū GAŠ x [ ]
10') 0.2.0.5 sila zid 10') 1 (round) sila zū-[lum?]
11') 0.2.1.0 še  11') 2 šišx [ ]
12') 0.0.4.0 ZIZ.AN  12') 2 šiš[?] [ ]
13') 1 (round) sila i-ğiş
14') 1/3 sila i-şah
15') i-ği 3-gål i-udu
16') 'Lugalšu-mah
17') [ ] x ninda
18') [ ]

ii' 
1') 1 [ ]
2') gi[ r lugal? ]
3') EN.[LiLš]?
4') 2 i [ ]
5') 1.0.0.0 là 0.0.3.0 še [gur]
6') Á-[ ]
7') Ur-[ ]
8') dumu x [ ]
9') 1 kù gin
10') kuš gud mà Dilmun
11') é-[ Utu)? x
12') [ ]
13') 0.0.2.0. [ ]
14') igi-[ ]
15') mà [ ]
16') x[ ]

Left edge:
a') [ Lugal]-šu-mah
b') šu-nigin 1 (round) sila KAгуnu
c') lugal EN.[LiLš]-šè
d') im-gin-na
e') ME+EN x [ ]
f') i-gid-[da-àm? ]

iv' 
1) [i-ğiš]
2) [Lù?]-zàh
3) šu-nigin 1/3-ša 8 gin i-ği 3-gål 120 še kù
4) šu-nigin 1/3-ša 7 urudu zabar gin
5) šu-nigin 1/3-ša 4 urudu gin
6) šu-nigin 20.0.2.5 sila šE.ZÌD gur
7) šu-nigin x [ ]
8) [šu-nigin x+] 5 udu HÌA
9) šu-nigin 8 kuš HÌA
10) šu-nigin 15 sila i-şah
11) šu-nigin 7 túg HÌA
12) šu-nigin 2 kùšLAK 171 +KAŠ

L. 2940: Account of sheep, 4.3 x 7.3 cm.

1) x+20 sá-duğ, [ ]
2) ki Pu-tum [ ]
3) kuruşda-ta
4) 'iš-da-š sig,1
5) udu sá-duğ-kam
6) udu sag šu-bala-ak
7) Šar-nu-DUG-e
8) i-dabš-e
9) ki-ta
10) 22 udu
12) i-gin-na
13) ib-ta-zf1
14) udu Ur-šA.MIR.ŠZA1-škeš1
15) [A]-šg1-[d]èššè
16) [ ]
17) 61? udu [ ]
(several lines lost)