

Cover Page



Universiteit Leiden



The handle <http://hdl.handle.net/1887/19986> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation.

Author: Scheucher, Tobias Simon

Title: The transmissional and functional context of the lexical lists from Hattusha and from the contemporaneous traditions in Late-Bronze-Age Syria

Issue Date: 2012-10-18

PART D: The manuscripts used

Section 1: The Ḫattuša corpus

The present list gives an overview of all manuscripts of the Ḫattuša corpus that have been used in the present study. The information given involves the place of publication and edition, linguistic format (cf. chapter 2, sect. 3.3.1), find spot (chapter 6, sect. 2.), as well as paleographic date (cf. chapter 5, sect. 2.). If adequate it also includes characteristics of the writing hand, of the physical layout, of the orthography/language(s) used, and of the textual tradition.

The corpus includes quite a number of manuscripts which, due to a lack of textual parallels, can not be assigned to any known lexical series (also cf. chapter 11, sects. 1.3. & 3.). Some of those manuscripts show the consistent use of specific organizational principles (cf. chapter 2, sect. 3.2.1.), and can be assigned to the groups ‘single-sign lists (SSgL)’, ‘thematic lists (Them)’, ‘god lists (GodL)’, ‘acrographic list (Acro)’, and ‘synonym lists (Syn)’, respectively. As the measurements were mostly taken from the photos of the manuscripts, the values given haven been rounded to 0.25 cm.

1. [Silbenvokabular A (SVo)] The Ḫattuša corpus involves a single manuscript only which can be assigned to the series SVo:

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
SVo Bo. A	KUB 3,114	Güterbock 1985: 125 Farber 1999: 127	2 - [] - 5 ²	-	-	

SVo Bo. A = KUB 3,114 (Bo. 7346), unknown find spot, indeterminable paleographic date A small, two-sided fragment with one side inscribed only. The inscribed side probably is the reverse, since oversize (probably Hittite) items of the left column that range into the right column draw aside the entries of the right column: i.e., the left column was probably inscribed after the right one. The item sequence of the entries preserved fully agrees with the item sequence known from other textual traditions of SVo. The manuscript had been erroneously published as part of the series *Erimḫuš* in MSL.

1985 Güterbock (125; whole text; transliteration);

1999 Farber (127; commentary).

2. [Syllabary A Vocabulary (SaV)] SaV, which is preserved in all major textual traditions of the LBA western periphery, is dealt with in greater detail in chapter 12, sect. 5.2. The textual overlap among the Hattuša manuscripts is marginal. From the partial overlap among the manuscripts SaV Bo. A, B, and C, it is yet clear that the corpus includes at least two concurring textual versions of that composition.

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
SaV Bo. A	KBo. 26,34	Otten / von Soden 1968; Cohen 2006	0 2 (: 3) - 0 1 (: 2) - 4 - 5	T.I, K19	III c	Very peculiar linguistic format
SaV Bo. B	KBo. 1,45	Landsberger / Hallock 1955; Laroche 1966.	[1 (3)] - 2 - 4 - 5	-	III b	
SaV Bo. C	HT 42	Landsberger / Hallock 1955	[] - 4 - 5	-	III c [?]	PAP-marks
SaV Bo. D	KBo. 1,34	Landsberger / Hallock 1955	[] - 5	-	III c	
SaV Bo. E	KBo. 13,9	-	0 2 - 1 - []	HaH	-	
SaV Bo. F	KBo. 1,52	Landsberger / Hallock 1955	0 1 - 2 - 4 - 5	-	III c	
SaV Bo. G	KBo. 13,5	-	0 2 - 1 - 4 - []	HaH	III	
SaV Bo. Gb	KBo. 13,8	-	0 2 - 1 - []	HaH	-	
SaV Bo. H	KUB 3,105	Landsberger / Hallock 1955	0 1 - 2 - 4 - 5	-	III b (+)	
SaV Bo. I	KUB 3,95	Götze 1925; Landsberger / Hallock 1955; Hoffner 1997	[] - 4 - 5	-	III b	
SaV Bo. J	KBo. 13,3	-	0 2 - 1 - 4 - []	HaH	III b (+)	
SaV Bo. K	KBo. 1,43	Landsberger / Hallock 1955	[] - 1 - 2 - 4 - []	-	III a	
SaV Bo. L	KBo. 1,53	Landsberger / Hallock 1955	[] - 4 - 5	-	III c	

The manuscripts stemming from HaH, notably show the sequence of the Orthographic-Sumerian (logogram) and the Syllabic-Sumerian (pronunciation) column inverted (further see chapter 11, sect. 2.9.1. & 2.9.3.). Altogether, the 13 manuscripts can be assigned to a minimum of six recensions, according to find spot, date, linguistic format, and characteristics of the writing hand:

	Main Source(s)	Pal. date	Archive	Characteristics of Script	Physical characteristics	Linguistic format	Potential additional sources
(1)	K	III a					
(2)	G	III b	HaH			2 - 1 - 4 - 5	E, J, I
(3)	Gb	III b	HaH			2 - 1 - 4 - 5	E, J, I
(4)	B, L	III c				1 - 2 - 4 - 5	H, I, D
(5)	F	III c		regular		1 - 2 - 4 - 5	D, H, C
(6)	A	III c	T.I			0 2 (: 3) - 0 1 (: 2) - 4 - 5	

SaV Bo. A = KBo. 26,34 (902/z), found at Hatt-T.I, Magazine 14 (section K/19), written down in Hatt-IIIc (late <UDU> and <ḪA>) A middle-sized two-sided piece (11.5 x 9 cm) of a tablet which must have contained the first third or quarter of the composition. According to the distribution of the contents, the tablet did very likely not possess more than altogether four columns.

The manuscript is marked by a very peculiar horizontal format, which is as yet unparalleled inside and outside of Ḫattuša. The first and second subcolumn, giving the pronunciation and the logogram respectively, are both introduced by a vertical stroke, and both are frequently complemented by glosses, the pronunciation column with the sign name, and the logogram column with (a repetition of) the pronunciation: <0 2 (: 3) - 0 1 (: 2) - 4 - 5> (also cf. chapter 11, sect. 2.9.2.). The manuscript contains a number of interesting spelling mistakes, especially concerning the sign names and the pronunciations.

The textual version it represents appears to be closely paralleled by SaV Em. 537A+ (further see chapter 12, sect. 5.2.5.). The parallel manuscripts SaV Bo. B and C show considerable deviations, which point to the presence of (at least) two concurring versions of the series in Ḫattuša. Both versions agree in incorporating a section on Sum. SÈD, which can not be found in any other western peripheral version of SaV (cf. chapter 12, sect. 5.2.5.).

1968 Otten / von Soden (39f.; commentary);

2006 Cohen (423; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

SaV Bo. B = KBo. 1,45 (VAT 7434a), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb (new <AL>, but early <KI>, <KU>, <UDU>) A two-sided fragment (9.5 x 8 cm) from the right center with quite well-proportioned script; obverse and reverse appear erroneously inverted in the hand copy. Sign names for two compound signs in rev. 9'f. are inserted after the pronunciation and before the logogram. The text contains some interesting phonetic paralexes (KU = *ellu*, *rubû*; LU = *awīlu*, *nišû*; cf. chapter 9, sect. 5.3.). In obv. 12', the Hittite translation makes use of the logogram <TÚG>, while the corresponding Sumerian logogram is written as <KU>. Showing parallels to SaV Bo. A and C, it very probably represents a distinct tradition due to textual differences.

1955 Landsberger / Hallock (53 + 59-61; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary);

1966 Laroche (160; commentary to individual entries).

SaV Bo. C = HT 42 (BM 108563), unknown find spot, probably written down in Hatt-IIIc (could not be collated) A manuscript that contains a couple of sections with blank space and/or PAP-marks, which indicate that the respective *vorlage* was broken. Where Hittite translations are given, they apparently origin in the scribe's attempt to reconstruct the original translations (further see chapter 8, sect. 3.5.). Despite a partial overlap with SaV Bo. A and B, the textual tradition very probably is

distinct from the one represented by these manuscripts; like in SaV Bo. A there is a section on Sum. SED, which is unparalleled in western peripheral SaV (cf. chapter 12, sect. 5.2.5.).

1955 Landsberger / Hallock (55f. + 58f.; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

SaV Bo. D = KBo. 1,34 (VAT 7426), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ĤA>, <EN>) A two-sided fragment (5 x 5 cm) from the upper right corner with only small parts of the reverse preserved. Due to the writing hand, the preference of logographic spellings in the Hittite column (also see chapter 9, sect. 1.2.1), and the color of the clay, it is possibly a part of the same tablet as SaV Bo. L = KBo. 1,51. It contains quite a number of completely-unparalleled equations.

1955 Landsberger / Hallock (61f.; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

SaV Bo. E = KBo. 13,9 (60/t), found at Hatt-HaH, indeterminable date of production (no diagnostic signs attested) A small one-sided center fragment (3 x 4 cm) with the characteristic inversion of the Orthographic-Sumerian and the Syllabic-Sumerian that can be found on all manuscripts of that series from Hatt-HaH.

SaV Bo. F = KBo. 1,52 (VAT 7453), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI>) A two-sided piece (10 x 7.5 cm) from the lower left corner, with reverse and edges uninscribed; at the lower edge it shows a *randleiste*. Exceptionally, the horizontal rulings seem to have been impressed (enabled by the very plain surface) and not incised (cf. chapter 2, sect. 4.3.5.), and they thus appear as deep as the vertical rulings. Since overlength Hittite words are placed in vertical direction along the column rulings and not further into the direction of the right edge, there must have been an additional column to the right hand.

Note the peculiar spelling of Akk. *kusarikku* as *ku-ša-ri-iḫ-ḫu* (12') and the very systematic treatment of the <PIRIG>/<ĜIR> sign group, which is as yet not attested to in this form in any known version of SaV, and which may have been composed following the characteristics of the Hittite paleography (cf. chapter 12, sect. 5.2.5.).

1955 Landsberger / Hallock (63f.; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

SaV Bo. G = KBo. 13,5 (290/t), found at Hatt-HaH, written down in Hatt-III (new <ŠA>, <DU>, and <AK>, without further diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center fragment (6 x 8 cm), inscribed with small, elaborated script (3 mm) and, like the other SaV sources found at Hatt-HaH, showing the characteristic inversion of the Orthographic-Sumerian and the Syllabic-Sumerian column. Possibly the text contains West Semitic lexical material (Akk. *du-da-a-t*[*u*_{3/4}]; 7'), and it

follows the OB versions in listing <GUR> after <PAB = kúr> (which is also the sequence found at Ugarit), and not before <GÀR> (like in MA-Ass and in the canonical version). The manuscript is duplicated by SaV Bo. Gb = KBo. 13,8.

SaV Bo. Gb = KBo. 13,8 (124/t), found at Hatt-HaH, with date of production indeterminable (no diagnostic signs preserved) A minute (2.5 x 3 cm) one-sided center fragment with refined script (3 mm), duplicating SaV Bo. G = KBo. 13,5. Like in the other SaV sources found at Hatt-HaH, the logogram (Orthographic-Sumerian) column precedes the pronunciation (Syllabic-Sumerian) column.

SaV Bo. H = KUB 3,105 (Bo. 3571), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <AK> and <AL>, with no further diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center fragment (6 x 8 cm) with parts of two columns preserved; one of the few pieces which show the columns marked off by double-spaced instead of single rulings (see chapter 8, sect. 2.3.2.). It gives some interesting equations with grammatical contents, which are quite unique in the textual tradition of SaV (r. 9'ff.; metalexis, cf. chapter 9, sect. 5.3.). Also note the term Hitt. *memmuwar* “to speak, pronounce”, which seems to be the equivalent to Sum. KA.KA.SI.GA / Akk. *ša tēlti*. Also, the manuscript contains a section with compounds based on <LÁL>, which is as yet unparalleled in SaV, but which shows similarities with a respective section in OB *Ea* (further see chapter 12, sect. 5.2.4.).

1955 Landsberger / Hallock (69 + 72; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

SaV Bo. I = KUB 3,95 (Bo. 2123), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb (new , but early <ḪA>, <KU>, <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (8 x 6 cm). Although the (broken) Sumerian counterparts can be reconstructed with high probability, many Hittite translations lack a sensible translation. The Hittite column moreover shows the exceptional preference for *-Ca-u-ar* spellings rendering Hitt. *-awar* (1'-4'; cf. chapter 9, sect. 1.2.4.).

1925 Götze 1925 (78; ll. 1'-10'; transliteration, translation);

1955 Landsberger / Hallock (79f.; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary);

1997 Hoffner (192; commentary).

SaV Bo. J = KBo. 13,3 (34/s), found at Hatt-HaH, written down in Hatt-III b(+) (new <DA>, but no further diagnostic signs preserved) A two-sided piece (9 x 7.5 cm) from the upper left corner with reverse not inscribed and with surface strongly damaged; it is the sole instance within the corpus in which the left edge is delimited by a vertical ruling (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.5.2.). The linguistic format shows the characteristic inversion of the Orthographic-Sumerian and the Syllabic-Sumerian column that can be found in all manuscripts of that series from Hatt-HaH.

SaV Bo. K = KBo. 1,43 (VAT 7438), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <RU>, <ŠA>, <DU> and <AK>, but early <DA>, <IT>, and <AL>) A two-sided center fragment (9.5 x 6 cm) with notably frequent use of CVC-spellings (see chapter 9, sect. 1.2.2.). It contains a section with the sign <AGA> (obv. 11'; see chapter 9, sect. 5.3.), which is not treated in any other known version of SaV, it also lists some interesting derivative entries to the sign <ZAG> (obv. 15'ff.; also see chapter 12, sect. 5.2.5.).

1955 Landsberger / Hallock (83 et 85f.; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, comment.).

SaV Bo. L = KBo. 1,53 (VAT 7418), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>) A one-sided piece (4.5 x 5.5 cm) from the lower center. Due to the writing hand, the preference for logographic spellings (further see chapter 9, sect. 1.2.2.), and the color of the clay, it probably is a part of the same tablet as SaV Bo. D = KBo. 1,34. It is one of the few manuscripts which show the columns marked off by double-spaced instead of single rulings (see chapter 8, sect. 2.3.2.). The text contains some interesting semantic paralexes based on the sign <TIR> (3'-6'; see chapter 9, sect. 5.3.) and a number of interesting lexical errors involving the commutation of submeanings (9'-11'; see chapter 10, Type III.5.e). Further note the revealing equation Akk./Hitt. *išû* = *ešzi* "to have" = "it is" (7').

1955 Landsberger / Hallock (87; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

The following list includes all Sumerian logograms preserved by the Ḫattuša manuscripts, of the series SaV according to the numbering given in Landsberger / Hallock 1955: 5.

No.	Logogram	Manuscript			
3	[PAD] [?]	A i	46	[KHAL]	A iv
4	[KHAR]	A i / B	47	[UR]	A iv
5/6	[UKH]	A i / B obv	...		
7	[KHU]	A i / C obv	63	[UD]	D
	[SĒD]	A i / C obv	64	[AD]	D
...			...		
13	KU	B rev / C rev	85	TU	E
	KUxLÁL	B rev	86	TUM	E
	KUxIGI	B rev	...		
14	UDU	B rev		UL x X	F
...				PIRIG	F
	[GESZPU] [?]	A ii	113	AZ	F
16	[KHA]	A ii	114	UG	F
	[KHA-A]	A ii		NIB	F
17	KIR	A ii	115	GİR	F
18	LI	A ii	116	ALIM	F
19	LA	A ii	117	KHUSZ	F
20	LUM	A ii	119	ANSZE	F
...			120	LUL	F
45	[AN]	A iv	...		
	[MUL]	A iv	129	PAB	G
	[SZÚ-MUL] [?]	A iv	122	GUR	G / Gb ¹

No.	Logogram	Manuscript			
122	GUR	G / Gb ¹	...		
130	[BUR] ²	G	191	GUL	K obv
...			192	ÁSZ	K obv
138	[GAR]	H l.		AGA	K obv
139	[AL]	H l.	193	ÍLA	K obv
140	[IL]	H l.	...		
141	[Ú] ²	H l.	199	SZE	J
...			200	SZÈ	J
	LAL	H r.	...		
142	LÁL	H r.	201	NIM	K rev
	LÁL-SAR	H r.	202	TÚM	K rev
	LÁL-DU	H r.	203	NIR	K rev
	LÁL-KAK	H r.	204	ZAG	K rev
	LÁL-LAGAB	H r.	...		
143	LÀL	H r.	208	TIR	L
...			209	TUKU	L
184	BAL	I			

3. [*Urra*] As explained in greater detail in chapter 11, sect. 1.3., the number of manuscripts within the corpus that belong to the series *Urra* is strikingly low compared to other textual traditions within the LBA western periphery. Also, the tablet divisioning appears to be on a less elaborate level than in Emar (see chapter 12, sect. 5.3.). Since the tablet divisioning of the Ḫattuša version(s) cannot be reconstructed exactly (see *ibid.*), the numbering of the sigla provisionally follows the divisioning of the OB version:

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Urra Bo. 1A	KBo 26,5 (+) KBo. 26,6	-	2	T.I L/19 & T. I K/19	III a ²	Prism
Urra Bo. 4A	KBo. 1,57 + KUB 4,96 + KBo. 1,47 + KBo. 26,3	Landsberger / Kilmer 1962	2 - 1 - 4	T.I K/19 (KBo. 26,3)	III a	High mistake rate
Urra Bo. 5A	KUB 37,146 (+) KUB 37,145	Reiner / Civil 1974	2	Lo. City, K/20	III b (+)	
Urra Bo. 5B	KBo. 26,7	-	2 - []	T.I K/19	III	
Urra Bo. 6A	KBo. 26,8	-	[] - 1 - []	T.I L/19	III	
Urra Bo. 6B	KBo. 1,32	Reiner / Civil 1974	2		III	Elaborated colophon

Every manuscript must represent a distinct recension. This also applies to Urra Bo. 5A / 5B and Urra Bo. 6A / 6B respectively due to their distant archival find spots and distinct linguistic formats.

Urra Bo. 1A = KBo. 26,5 (+) KBo. 26,6 (1434/u (+) 1201/z), found at Hatt-T.I (1434/u in front of Magazine 12, 1201/z in Magazine 17; both in debris), probably written down in Hatt-IIIa (new

<E>, <GA>, <DU>, but early <AK>, , <GI>, etc. and with MH forms of <DA> and <GAR>)

Two parts (upper and lower) of a four-sided prism (also see chapter 8, sect. 1.3.) with three columns per side, each piece preserving parts of two sides (with altogether three sides preserved); the reconstructed measurements of the complete prism are: 25-30 x 7.5 cm. It notably makes use of line-by-line auxiliary rulings (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.4.). Also note the use of the typically Hittite sign <ZU₉ = KA_xUD> instead of <ZÚ = KA> (C i 2').

The manuscript contains notably many unorthographic (phonetic) spellings (e.g., áš for aš₄ (B ii 5'); tar for dāra (B ii 7'), zar-uš-tum for zar-raš-tum (B i 29'), dal for dili (B i 34'), gīri for ešgiri (B ii 30'), si-ga for sík-ka (C i 13'ff.), zag for saĝ (C i 19'); also note the haplogy ĝešgīr-gub-zú-am-si-ga for ĝešgīr-gub-zú-am-si-si-si-ga (C i 2').

The prism probably contains the first part of tablet 1 of the OB version, which corresponds to tablet 3 of the MB version. When written on smaller tablets the text of the OB version is usually divided into two parts, the break being always at the same position (after entry 373 of in total 706 entries); it is identical with break between tablet 3 and tablet 4 of the MB version of the series. Presumed an approximate number of 35-40 lines per column, which results in 440-480 lines available on the prism, and taken into account that the Hattuša version is more extensive than the OB one, the prism would fit the spatial requirements quite well. That it probably contained the first (traditional) half of the composition is also suggested by the specific distribution of the text: Side A ends with the tamarisk section, which corresponds to entry 80 of the OB version, while side C begins with the section of footstools, corresponding to entry 211 of the OB version, thus. The transition from side C to side D may roughly correspond to entry 300, then. Side D, possibly not fully inscribed, could have contained the section which corresponds to the remaining 70 entries of the OB version.

Ur-ra Bo. 4A = KBo. 1,57 + KUB 4,96 + KBo. 1,47 + KBo. 26,3 (VAT 7437a + Bo. 3668 + VAT 7434c + 1168/z), found at Hatt-T.I (Magazine 12, in debris; only 1168/z; find spot of the other pieces unknown), written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <E>, <RU>, <TAR>, but early <SAR> and <IT>) Four directly-joining one-sided center fragments (the resulting piece measuring 18 x 14 cm), altogether preserving parts of three columns; due to the sign traces written from the left hand into col. i', there must have been at least one additional column. Due to the very specialized terminology of bird names, the text contains a lot of hapax legomena. It may also be on account of this situation that it is one of the manuscripts with the highest error rate (chapter 10, sect. 3.6.); already B. Landsberger / A.D. Kilmer (1962: ix) stress "the clumsiness with which it was written" – which is however not true with regard to the handwriting, which is quite well-proportioned.

Substantial parallels for the *Ur-ra* bird section come from Ugarit and from the OB period, the versions yet showing considerable differences among each other.

1962 Landsberger / Kilmer (159-161; transliteration; also incorporated into a composite transliteration).

Urra Bo. 5A = KUB 37,146 (+) KUB 37,145 (164/h (+) Bo. 4251), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <SAR>, with further diagnostic signs not attested) Two center fragments; 164/h (7.5 x 10 cm) is two-sided and as obtainable from the texture, obverse and reverse have been confused in the hand copy; Bo. 4251 is one-sided. In the join map, 164/h is to be posited below the reverse¹ of Bo. 4251. The reverse¹ shows some blank space for an additional column to the right hand. The vertical column rulings are deeply impressed, and the manuscript is ruled with horizontal auxiliary lines. Many of the entries are totally unparallelled.

1974 Reiner / Civil MSL (170; transliteration).

Urra Bo. 5B = KBo. 26,7 (839/z), found at Hatt-T.I (K/19), written down in Hatt-III (new <GA>, but no further diagnostic signs attested) A small one-sided center fragment (4 x 1.5 cm), showing traces of horizontal auxiliary rulings. Since the use of horizontal auxiliary rulings mostly coincides with unilingual Sumerian texts (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.4.), it very probably shows a unilingual linguistic format.

Urra Bo. 6A = KBo. 26,8 (122/v), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19; in the debris mounds of the early Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-III (new <ŠA>, <GA>, <DU>, without further diagnostic signs preserved) A small one-sided center piece (4 x 2 cm), preserving the Syllabic-Sumerian column only; thus, it very likely had a bilingual or trilingual linguistic format (cf. chapter 11, sect. 2.1.).

Urra Bo. 6B = KBo. 1,32 (VAT 7434f), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-III (new <E> and <NÍG>, but no further diagnostic signs preserved) A small one-sided piece (4 x 3 cm) from the lower edge with traces of (very thin) horizontal auxiliary rulings. The lower edge is possibly inscribed with a colophon (cf. chapter 8, sect. 6.Col.E.). Conversely to the suggestion put forward by J. Klinger (2005: 111), which is based on the deficient transliteration in Reiner / Civil 1974, the manuscript is not part of an excerpt tablet.

1974 Reiner / Civil (170; transliteration, failing to restore initial Sum. *ninda-i-dé* in i'),

4. [lú = *ša* (*Lu*)] As with regard to *Urra*, the relative amount of manuscripts that preserve the series *lú = ša* within the Hattuša corpus is low compared to the LBA parallel traditions from Emar and Ugarit (cf. chapter 11, sect. 1.3.). According to the textual differences between them,

the overlapping manuscripts Lu Bo. Ba = KBo. 26,36 and Bb = KUB 3,106 possibly represent distinct textual versions; yet, the manuscripts themselves and the textual overlap are too limited in length for a substantial comparison.

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Lu Bo. A	KBo. 26,53	Civil 1987	2 - 1 - [4 -(5)]	Lower City I/3	-	
Lu Bo. Ba	KBo. 26,36	Civil / Güterbock 1969	2 - 4	T.I L/19	III c	Elements of Non-Hitt. paleography
Lu Bo. Bb	KUB 3,106	Civil / Güterbock 1969	[] - 4 - []	-	III	
Lu Bo. C	KBo. 26,37	-	2 - [] ² - 4	T.I L/19	III	
Lu Bo. D	KUB 3,112	Civil / Güterbock 1969	[] - 4 - []	-	III a/b	
Lu Bo. E	KBo. 26,44	-	2 - []	T.I L/19	-	

Due to the variation with regard to the linguistic formats, find spots, paleographic dates, and styles of the handwriting, the six manuscripts must represent six distinct recensions.

Lu Bo. A = KBo. 26,53 (73/85), found in the Lower City (J/20, section I/3, in debris), indeterminate date of production (no diagnostic sign forms except early <KU>) A small one-sided fragment. Since it preserves a Syllabic-Sumerian column, it very probably had a bilingual or trilingual format originally (cf. chapter 11, sect. 2.1.). There are notably many mistakes in the Syllabic-Sumerian column. As remarked by M. Civil (1987: 5), the text includes the priestess Sum. lukur-^dutu instead of lukur-^dnin-urta, which strongly points to North Babylonia (Sippar) as primary origin of the textual tradition it represents.

1987 Civil (4f.; transliteration, commentary).

Lu Bo. Ba = KBo. 26,36 (684/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19; within the debris mounds of the early Makridi excavations), probably written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI>, which may however belong to the numerous features of Non-Hittite paleography; in any case Hatt-III due to new <RU>, <E>, <SIKIL>, <TAR>). A one-sided piece (8 x 10 cm) from the left edge preserving parts of three columns. One of the few manuscripts with a mixture of Babylonian and local Hittite paleography (as for an analysis, cf chapter 5, sect. 3.2.).

The bur-u₅-section is partially paralleled by Lu Bo. Bb = KUB 3,106; however, with some deviations regarding individual entries and with differences in the entries preceding and following the section. Possibly, thus, the manuscripts represent two concurring textual traditions. Yet, both also share the somewhat peculiar entry bur-u₅-dumu-zi, which is not preserved in any other known textual version.

1969 Civil / Güterbock (82-84; transliteration, commentary).

Lu Bo. Bb = KUB 3,106 (Bo. 4033), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-III (new <RU> and <DU>, but no further diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center piece (4 x 5 cm), showing the horizontal rulings remarkably deeply-impressed; it is moreover inscribed with deeply-impressed script. As for the textual overlap with Lu Bo. Ba = KBo. 26,36, see the notes there.

1969 Civil / Güterbock (82-84; composite transliteration, commentary).

Lu Bo. C = KBo. 26, 37 (524/v), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19; in the debris mounds of the early Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-III (new <ŠA>, <GA>, <IG>, but no further diagnostic signs preserved) A small two-sided center fragment (4 x 5 cm) inscribed with small script (3 mm) and preserving an Orthographic-Sumerian column on one side and an Akkadian column on the other. The columns on the left hand of both the Sumerian and the Akkadian column can not be identified. It cannot be verified, thus, if there was an additional Syllabic-Sumerian or Hittite column originally.

Lu Bo. D = KUB 3, 112 (Bo. 6646), unknown find spot and written down in Hatt-IIIa/b (new <ŠA>, <RU>, and <DU>, but early <KI> and <UDU>) A two-sided center fragment inscribed with narrow but well-proportioned script and containing some interesting (probably artificial) derivations of Akk. *qarnu*.

1969 Civil / Güterbock (83f.; composite transliteration, commentary).

Lu Bo. E = KBo. 26, 44 (991/v), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19; in the debris mounds of the early Makridi excavations), indeterminable paleographic date (no diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided scrap (2 x 1.5 cm).

5. [*Izi*] The continuation of *Izi* and the other OB acrographic series into the 1st-millennium is not entirely clear (further see chapter 12, sect. 5.5.2.). In the present edition, the manuscripts have been assigned to that series according to their parallels with the OB version. Two manuscripts (Izi Bo. G = KBo. 1,55 and H = KBo. 26,47) have erroneously been published as representing the series *Kagal* in MSL. Among the lexical series preserved in the Ḫattuša corpus, *Izi* certainly is the one with the highest structural complexity.

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Izi Bo. A	KBo. 1,42	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - 4 - 5	-	III c	The best-preserved piece of the corpus; elab. colophon
Izi Bo. Ab	KBo. 26,42	-	2	T.I NE Mags.	III	

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Izi Bo. B	KBo. 1,31	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - 1 - 4 - 5	-	III b	
Izi Bo. C	KBo. 1,33	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - 4 - 5	-	III c	
Izi Bo. D	KBo. 1,40	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - 1 - 4	-	III a	
Izi Bo. E	KBo. 26,49	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - 4 - []	T.I Südareal	III b (+)	
Izi Bo. F	KBo. 26,48	-	2	T.I L/19	III b (+)	
Izi Bo. G	KBo. 1,55	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - []	-	-	
Izi Bo. H	KBo. 26,47	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - 4 - []	T.I Mag. 15	III	Possibly colophon

The nine manuscripts preserved, according to contrasting paleographic dates, linguistic formats, and characteristics of the script, make up at least six distinct recensions:

	Main Source	Pal. date	Archive	Characteristics of Script	Physical characteristics	Linguistic format	Potential additional sources
(1)	D	III a		rather small		2 - 1 - 4	G
(2)	B	III b				2 - 1 - 4 - 5	
(3)	F	III b	T.I	normal, regular		2	G
(4)	A	III c			almost complete	2 - 4 - 5	
(5)	C	III c				2 - 4 - 5	E, H
(6)	Ab		T.I	large		2	

Izi Bo. A = KBo. 1,42 (VAT 7478), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>, <KI>, <DI>, and <KU>) An almost completely preserved six-column tablet (reconstructed measurements 27 x 22 cm), showing an exceptional layout with *randleiste* at the top of the obverse (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.5.1.). A cryptic colophon and an elaborated colophon (cf. chapter 8 sect. 6.Col.A.) mark the end of the composition in the upper part of the sixth column; the lower part of that column is (vertically) ruled but not inscribed.

The manuscript is one of the most important sources for errors of all sorts, especially of the type III.3-5 and its subtypes (cf. chapter 10); the Hittite column shows some MH linguistic elements (possessive pronouns, =*mi*-, =*ti*-, =*ši*-; sentence particle =*šan*; cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.3.1., 2.3.2.) and contains comparably many Luvianisms (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.4.1.). In the Akkadian column, there is an interesting orthographic shift from plene-written /*parās*/ in cols. i-iii to scriptio brevis in cols. iv-v; furthermore, there are some instances of West Semitic lexical and grammatical influence (cf. chapter 8, sect. 3.3.).

The composition shares a longer passage with Kagal Bo. C = KBo. 16,87+, and it was possibly composed out of textual chunks with varying origins. Further see chapter 12, sect. 5.5.2.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (132-143; transliteration, translation of Hittite column, commentary).

Treatments of individual sections:

i 32'-41' + ii 1'-4' Haas 1988: 126-130; Miller 2005: 137-140; Haas 2007: 344f. ;

ii 26 - iii 12 Goetze 1945: 229-231;

ii 29-31 Riemschneider 1970: 65f.;

iv 44-49 Hoffner 1967a,

Izi Bo. Ab = KBo. 26,42 (772/z (+) 69/582), found at Hatt-T.I (in front of the NE magazines), written down in Hatt-III (new <RU>, but no further diagnostic signs preserved) A small piece (4.5 x 6.5 cm) from the lower right corner, inscribed with relatively large script (6 mm). If the reconstruction of the texture is correct (see below), obverse and reverse are erroneously switched in the hand copy, and the tablet then shows the peculiar format with the *randleiste* on top of the reverse missing (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.5.1). Although there are not many substantial parallels, the text very likely duplicates Izi Bo. A = KBo. 1,42 (si-section, níĝ-section, the entries on the supposed reverse could then be restored as Sum. [máš]-da-ri-a, which are the final entries of Izi Bo. A).

Izi Bo. B = KBo. 1,31 (VAT 7434d), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb (new and <AL>, but early <KI>, <DI>, <KU>, <UDU>) A piece (9 x 8.5 cm) from the right edge, inscribed with a well-proportioned handwriting. In the sign-list like passages, it notably uses empty slots as repetition markers (cf. chapter 8, sect. 3.4.) in the Orthographic-Sumerian and the Syllabic-Sumerian column.

There are some remarkable mistakes (particularly. obv. 13f.) and some hyper-geminate spellings (cf. chapter 10, Type.III.2.b.) in the Akkadian column, where one also finds a remarkable preference for <TUM> instead of <DU> in *auslaut* position. Compared to the OB parallel, the BAD/IDIM-section shows an inverted item sequence, which is in striking agreement with the sequence found in Izi Em 568'A'+ v.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (143-145; transliteration, translation of Hittite column, commentary).

Izi Bo C = KBo. 1,33 (VAT 7442), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <DI>) A one-sided center fragment (6 x 5 cm) with very well-proportioned script. It contains a number of interesting pseudo-logographical spellings in the Akkadian column and uses Assyrian orthography.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (145; transliteration, commentary).

Izi Bo. D = KBo. 1,40 (VAT 7441), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <ŠA> and <E>, but early <DA>, <SAR>, <KI>, and <KU>) A one-sided piece (9 x 6.5 cm) from the left edge with the edge inscribed according to the long axis. It shows a very well-proportioned handwriting.

1971 Civil / Güterbock MSL 13 (260f.; transliteration, commentary).

Izi Bo. E = KBo. 26,49 (1250/z), found at Hatt-T.I (Südareal), written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new without further diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided fragment notably using empty slots as repetition markers in the sign-list like passages (cf. chapter 8, sect. 3.4.). The original presence of an additional Hittite column is possible. In OB Izi 2, the ME-section is preceded by the SISKUR-section; as the latter is based on the sign <AMAR>, there is a clear motivation for the insertion of the a-mar-section in the present manuscript; it therefore very likely belongs to the *Izi* tradition.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (147; transliteration, commentary).

Izi Bo. F = KBo. 26,48 (1802/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19), written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <GI>, but no further diagnostic signs preserved) A small one-sided center fragment (6.5 x 8 cm) showing a small script (3 mm). Being definitely unilingual, it preserves four columns; the second column is further divided into four subcolumns (possibly in order to save space), in which the sign <ḪAR> is reproduced at least 32 times.

Izi Bo. G = KBo. 1,55 (VAT 7416b), unknown find spot, indeterminable paleographic date (no diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided fragment (5.5 x 2 cm) from the left edge showing a very well-proportioned handwriting. The original linguistic format possibly is bilingual or trilingual.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (261; transliteration).

Izi Bo. H = KBo. 26,47 (1986/u), found at Hatt-T.I (in magazine 15), written down in Hatt-III (new <E>, but no further diagnostic signs preserved) A small two-sided fragment (3.5 x 2.5 cm) from the left edge, that may have possessed an additional Hittite column originally. A double horizontal ruling on the reverse probably indicates the end of the composition; after some empty space, traces follow which possibly mark the beginning of a colophon (cf. chapter 7, sect. 6. Col.F.).

1971 Civil / Güterbock (261; transliteration).

6. [*Kagal*] The Ḫattuša manuscripts preserving the series *Kagal* are peculiar in a number of respects: (1) Manuscripts A, Bb, and E, found at Hatt-T.I and being probably parts of the same tablet, are the only manuscripts that physically preserve a grapho-analytic subdivision of the

Orthographic-Sumerian column (cf chapter 8, sect. 2.3.3.). (2) Manuscripts B and C are the only larger manuscripts of lexical lists that have been found at Hatt-BkA; produced relatively early (in Hatt-IIc/IIIa), they moreover are the only manuscripts to attest to the linguistic format <2 - 1 : 4>, with the Syllabic-Sumerian transcription and the Akkadian translation separated by gloss wedges only (also see chapter 11, sect. 2.9.4.).

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Kagal Bo. A	KBo. 1,59	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 (a-b-c) - []	-	III b (+)	Elaborated colophon
Kagal Bo. B	KUB 30,8 (+) KUB 3,102 (+) KBo. 2,28 (+) KUB 30,6 (+) KUB 30,7 (+)	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - 1 : 4	Bk. A (KUB 30, 6 + 7)	II c/ III a	Remarkably isolated from the main corpus
Kagal Bo. Bb	KBo. 26,40	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 (a-b-c) - []	T.I, Mag. 20	III c	
Kagal Bo. C	KBo. 16,87 + KBo. 36,1 + KUB 30,5	von Weiher 1972 Wilhelm 1989	2 - 1 : 4	Bk. A, room 5	III a	Remarkably isolated from the main corpus
Kagal Bo. D	KUB 3,115	-	2 - []	-	-	
Kagal Bo. E	KBo. 26,41	-	2 (a-b-[c])	-	III b (+)	

The *Kagal* manuscripts make up at least two recensions. Manuscripts A, Bb, and E were probably parts of the same tablet; manuscripts B and C, as noted by G. Wilhelm (1989), probably represent two subsequent tablets of the same recension. Manuscript D possibly belongs to B.

Kagal Bo. A = KBo. 1,59 (VAT 7440), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <IG> and <DA>, but no later diagnostic signs preserved) A two-sided, center fragment (8 x 3.5 cm), inscribed with deeply-impressed script. It may have possessed an additional Akkadian (and Hittite) column. Together with Kagal Bo. Bb = KBo. 26,40 and E = KBo. 26,41, which possibly were parts of the same tablet, it is the only manuscript with a consistent grapho-analytic subdivisioning of the Sumerian column (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.2.3.). The reverse very probably has a colophon (cf. chapter 8, sect. 6.Col.D.).

1971 Civil / Güterbock (148f.; transliteration).

Kagal Bo. B = KUB 30,8 (Bo. 5067) (+) KUB 3,102 (Bo. 1520) (+) KBo. 2,28 (Bo. 46) (+) KUB 30,6 (1749/c) (+) KUB 30,7 (605/b); found at Hatt-BkA (1749/c and 605/b; the find spot of Bo. 46, Hatt-BkE, probably is secondary or erroneous) and written down in Hatt-IIc or IIIa Parts of a four-column tablet with reconstructed measurements of: 25-30 x 16 cm, giving the first part of the series *Kagal*. The joins are indirect, but confirmed (1) by the unique linguistic format (<2 - 1 : 4>; further see chapter 11, sect. 2.9.4.), (2) the identical size and ductus of the script, (3) the lacking

textual overlap, and (4) the general scarcity of lexical texts preserved at the find spot Hatt-BkA. The Syllabic Sumerian possibly uses scriptio geminata vs. scriptio simplex in order to express voice contrasts (cf. chapter 9, sect. 4.2.), and there are remarkably few logographic spellings in the Akkadian column. The (unilingual) manuscript Kagal Bo. Bb = KBo. 26,40. is a duplicate.

The theological and geographical organization of the large section on ceremonial temple names is worth a comparison with the parallel section of the OB version:

OB Kagal 168-223		Kagal Bo. B sect. D 10' - F 15'	
(1) 168-175	Enki (with smaller intrusions)	(1) D 10' - E 4'	Enlil (opening with the programmatic entry é-diĝir-ra)
(2) 176-192	Enlil (with the addition of shrines that are dedicated to other deities, yet that also belong to the é-kur)	(2) E 5'-10'	Ninurta, Gira = Nusku (courtiers of Enlil)
(3) 193-201	not identified	(3) E 11'-12'	Anu/Ištar
(4) 202-207	Lagaš / Ĝirsu (with addition of one temple from Umma)	E 13'-25'	Sîn
(5) 208-211	broken	break	
(6) 212-214	North-Babylonian city gods	(5) F 4'	Nisaba
(7) 215-219	not identified	(6) F 5'	Nimintaba
(8) 220	Šamaš	(7) F 6'-11'	Luhallirra & Meslamta'ea
(9) 222-223	Nisaba	(8) F 12'-13'	Inanna
(10) 224-225	Marduk	(9) F 14'-15'	Šuplpa'e
(11) 226-233	Inanna		

Notwithstanding the passages with unidentifiable temple names in OB *Kagal* and the many lacunae in the Hattuša version, there are a couple of clearly obtainable differences: (1) The initial section of the OB version, which addresses Enki's sanctuaries, is dropped in the Hattuša version. (2) The temples of Enlil are in both versions followed by temples of his courtiers (Ninurta, Nusku); yet while those all belong to the é-kur complex in the OB version, the temples listed in the Hattuša versions are from several distinct sites. (3) Sanctuaries of the celestial deities Anu and Nanna/Sîn, absent in the OB version, cover a considerably large section in the Hattuša version. (4) Moreover, the gods Gira, Nimintaba, Lugalirra & Meslamta'ea, as well as Šulpai, found in the Hattuša version, are not attested in the OB forerunner. (5) Conversely, Marduk and Šamaš possibly are missing in the Hattusa manuscript – yet, the manuscript may be broken in the respective passages. The primary origin of the Hattuša version is unfortunately indeterminable on the basis of these observations. On the one hand, the fact that sanctuaries of Enki and of the Lagaš circle are missing in it, apparently points to a North-Babylonian tradition as its origin. On the other hand, the inclusion of the 'southern' deities Nimintaba, Lugalirra, and Meslamta'ea, as well as the fact that Marduk or Šamaš are possibly disregarded, rather points to a South-Babylonian tradition. Definitely, however, – and not surprisingly – the Hattuša recension does not trace back to the Nippur version directly.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (149-153; transliteration, commentary);

1974 Moran (F 6'-11'; transliteration, commentary);

1993 George (commentary to individual entries).

Kagal Bo. Bb = KBo. 26,40 (771/z + 69/259), found at Hatt-T.I (Magazine 20), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI> and <KU>) A center fragment (7.5 x 4.5 cm) with small script (3 mm), probably a part of the same tablet as Kagal Bo. A = KBo. 1,49 and E = KBo. 26,41 (also see notes to Kagal Bo. A), To the left hand of <2a> there is some uninscribed space, possibly hinting at the existence of an additional Akkadian or Hittite column. The manuscript Kagal Bo. B = KUB 30,8+ is a duplicate.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (150f.; only 771/z as part of a composite transliteration).

Kagal Bo. C = KBo. 16,87 + KBo. 36,1 + KUB 30,5 (2545/c + 1970/c + 1719/c), found at Hatt-BkA (room 5/6), written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <E>, but early , <DA>, <KI>) A relatively large piece (11 x 14 cm) and presumably a part of a four-column tablet. Showing the same peculiar linguistic format as Kagal Bo. B = KUB 30,8+ (cf. chapter 11, sect. 2.9.4.), it is possibly, as suggested by G. Wilhelm (1989), its direct continuation. The text contains some very interesting grammatical paradigms (see the analysis in the text edition).

1972 von Weiher 1972 (only KBo. 16,87; transliteration, commentary);

1989 Wilhelm (modification of E. von Weiher's transliteration, extensive commentary).

Kagal Bo. D = KUB 3,115 (Bo. 7718), unknown find spot, indeterminable paleographic date (no diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided fragment, possibly belonging to the same tablet as Kagal Bo. B = KUB 30,8+.

Kagal Bo. E = KBo. 26,41 (213/q), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIB(+) (new <AL>, but no later diagnostic signs preserved) A small one-sided center fragment (4 x 3.5 cm). According to the peculiar horizontal format with consistent grapho-analytic subcolumns, it is probably a part of the same tablet as Kagal Bo. A = KBo. 1,49 and Bb = KBo. 26,40.

7. [Sag] The Ḫattuša corpus includes six manuscripts that can, due to parallels with the OB version, be assigned to the series *Sag*. An additional source, Acro Bo. A, preserves part of a section with the key-sign <IGI>, which is also a part of the OB version of *Sag*. however, the individual entries of this section are not paralleled by any OB forerunner. There is no definitely unilingual and bilingual manuscript preserved, and manuscripts also regularly include a Syllabic-Sumerian column. As far as their find spot is documented, they stem from Hatt-T.I. Manuscripts D and E were erroneously assigned to the series *Kagal* in their first edition in *MSL*.

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Sag Bo. A	KBo. 26,46	Civil 1986	2 - 1 - 4 - []	T.I, Mag. 15	II c (+)	
Sag Bo. B	KBo. 26,45	Civil 1986	2 - 1 - 4 - []	-	III c	
Sag Bo. C	KBo. 26,43		2 - []	T.I., in front of Mag 12/13	III	
Sag Bo. D	KBo. 1,38	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - 1 - 4 - 5	-	III b	
Sag Bo. Db	KBo. 27,83	Civil 1986	2 - 1 - []	Lower City	III b (+)	
Sag Bo. E	KBo. 1,49	Civil / Güterbock 1971 Civil 1986	2/1 - 4 - []	-	III b	

According to the date and the size of the script, the manuscripts must belong to a minimum of three recensions:

	Main Source	Pal. date	Archive	Characteristics of Script	Physical characteristics	Linguistic format	Potential additional sources
(1)	A	IIc+	T.I				
(2)	D	IIIb+	T.I	normal			E
(3)	Db	IIIb+	T.I	rather large			B, C

Sag Bo. A = KBo. 26,46 (1989/u), found at Hatt-T.I (Magazine 15), written down in Hatt-IIc(+) (no sign forms typical for Hatt-III) A center fragment (probably from the upper left quarter, as it contains the beginning of the composition), with the reverse not inscribed (5.5 x 5 cm). It may have possessed an additional Hittite column.

1986 Civil (37f.; transliteration, commentary).

Sag Bo. B = KBo. 26,45 (Bo. 6645), unknown find spot, probably (no photo available) written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI>) A one-sided fragment, which may have possessed an additional Hittite column.

1986 Civil (37f.; transliteration, commentary).

Sag Bo. C = KBo. 26,43 (Bo. 69/476), found at Hatt-T.I (in front of magazines 12 and 13), written down in Hatt-III (new <SAG>, but no further diagnostic signs preserved) A small one-sided center piece (3.5 x 3 cm) showing a relatively large script and preserving a few broken entries with initial Sum. saĝ- only.

Sag Bo. D = KBo. 1,38 (VAT 7464), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb (new <AK>, , <GI>, and <DA>, but early <HA>) A two-sided fragment (6.5 x 10 cm) with, according to the texture (saĝ-section preceding ka-section), the obverse and the reverse erroneously switched in

the hand copy. The tablet layout at the top of the obverse is peculiar: There are two rulings, a single ruling with 1 cm distance from the edge, followed by a double ruling after again 1 cm. The second entry is written on top of the first ruling. It appears thus that the scribe subsequently inscribed the *randleiste*, possibly after having noticed that he had erroneously impressed *randleisten* on both the reverse and the obverse or after having mistakenly switched both sides (also cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.5.1). The handwriting is small and well-proportioned (3 mm); the lines obv.¹ 1f., otherwise than indicated in the hand copy, are written in the same size as the remaining lines. There is some textual overlap with Sag Bo. Db = KBo. 27,83.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (245+251; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Sag Bo. Db = KBo. 27,83 (Bo. 79/17), found in the Lower City, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new , but except with early <UN> no later diagnostic signs preserved) A small center fragment (2.5 x 5 cm), very likely with a bilingual or a trilingual format originally (since it preserves a Syllabic-Sumerian column; cf. chapter 11, sect. 2.1.). There is some textual overlap with Sag Bo. D = KBo. 1,38.

1986 Civil (38; transliteration, commentary).

Sag Bo. E = KBo. 1,49 (VAT 7416c), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb (new , but early <HA> and <KI>) A one-sided center fragment (6 x 4 cm), preserving an Akkadian column and traces of a column to its left hand (Syllabic or Orthographic Sumerian); possibly it also contained an additional Hittite column. There are some interesting examples for the fossilization of Akkadian case endings in alternating paradigmatic settings (2'-5'; 7'-12'; cf. chapter 10, Type.III.4.a.).

1971 Civil / Güterbock (248; transliteration, commentary);

1986 Civil (36; commentary).

8. [Diri] The attestation of the series *Diri* in Hattuša is made up by 15 – rather small – manuscripts. They are preserved from all paleographic periods (Hatt-IIc until Hatt-IIIc). As far as their find spot is documented they stem from Hatt-T.I; an isolated fragment, dating into period Hatt-IIc, was found at Hatt-Bk. The standard format of the *Diri* sources found in Hattuša is remarkable, since it groups logogram (as the head of the entry), pronunciation, and – if present – the sign name into a single column, often placing the items below each other. This format, otherwise unknown, is the more remarkable, since it is very regularly applied in all sources, regardless of the find spot and of the date of production (see chapter 11, sect. 2.9.3.). All manuscripts moreover seem to be trilingual (nine manuscripts definitely; for the remaining four, the original presence of an additional Hittite column can at least not be excluded).

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Diri Bo. Aa	KBo. 7,12	Civil 2004	2 1 3 - 4 - 5	BkA	II c (+)	
Diri Bo. Ab	KBo. 26,9 + KBo. 8,10	Civil 2004	2 1 3 - 4 - 5	T.I K/19 + bought	III a/b	
Diri Bo. Ac	KBo. 26,10	Civil 2004	2 : 1 3 - 4 - 5	T.I K/19	III c	Cryptic + elab. colophon
Diri Bo. Ad	KBo. 26,11	Civil 2004	[] - 5	-	III b	
Diri Bo. B	KBo. 1,48	Civil 2004	2 1 3 - 4 - 5	-	III a	
Diri Bo. Ca	KUB 3,98	Civil 2004	2 : 1 3 - 4 []	-	III a	
Diri Bo. Cb	KBo. 26,14	Civil 2004	2 [:] ⁷ 1 3 - 4 - 5	T.I L/19	III a	
Diri Bo. D	KUB 3,109	-	[] - 4 - []	-	III	
Diri Bo. E	KUB 3,103	Laroche 1966 Civil 2004	[] - 4 - 5	-	III c	
Diri Bo. F	KBo. 26,12	Civil 2004	2 1 (3) - 4 (: 5) or 2 1 (3) - 4 - 5	T.I L/19 + K/19-20	III c	
Diri Bo. G	KBo. 26,16	Civil 2004	[] - 4 - []	T.I K/19	III	
Diri Bo. Ha	KBo. 26,15	Civil 2004	2 1 3 - 4 - 5	T.I L/19	III b	
Diri Bo. Hb	KBo. 26,18	Civil 2004	2 1 3 - 4 - 5	T.I K/19-20	III c	
Diri Bo. I	KBo. 1,54	-	2 : 1 3 - 4 - 5	-	III b (+)	
Diri Bo. J	KUB 3,97	Civil 2004	2 : 1 (3) - 4 - []	-	III a/b	

The comparison of the paleography, the writing hand, as well as of the physical characteristics of the tablets suggests that the 15 manuscripts represent at minimum eight distinct recensions. (Note that there were no photos available for manuscripts I and J, so the physical characteristics of these sources are unknown):

	Main source	Pal. date	Find spot	Characteristics of script	Physical characteristics	Linguistic format	Potential additional sources
(1)	Aa	II c	BkA				
(2)	B	III a		small, elaborated			
(3)	Ca	III a		normal			J, D, G
(4)	Ab	III b	T.I	small, elaborated			Ad, I
(5)	Ha	III b	T.I	normal			J, Ad, I, Cb, D, G
(6)	Ac	III c	T.I	large, sketchy			I
(7)	E	III c		normal			F, I, Cb, D, G
(8)	Hb	III c	T.I	small, wide spacing			I

Diri Bo. Aa = KBo. 7,12 (14/k), found at Hatt-BkA (in front of the building) and written down in Hatt-IIc(+) (early <EN>, <E> with inscribed verticals reaching the upper horizontal) A one-sided

center piece (5.5 x 5 cm) showing a very small script (less than 3 mm). The Hittite column (mostly broken) seems to have contained a number of quite lengthy phrases; also note the particularly MH spelling *ti-i-e-ez-zi* (i 15'). Probably, the manuscript represents the initial parts of the series (cf. note to i' 1'-24'). The LAGAB-LAGAB-section is paralleled by Diri Bo. Ac = KBo. 26,10 iii 16'f.

2004 Civil (89+90f.; transliteration, commentary).

Diri Bo. Ab = KBo. 26,9 + KBo. 8,10 (1200/z + 48/m), found at Hatt-T.I (K/19; 48/m with unknown find spot), written down in Hatt-IIIa/b (new <ŠA>, <GA>, <SIKIL>, but early <KI>, <KU>, and <UDU>) Two fragments (both 4 x 3.5 cm; reverse of 48/m lost) preserving the lower left area presumably of a four or six-column tablet; the script is very small (less than 3 mm). Remarkably, there are no *randleisten* detectable, neither at the bottom of the obverse nor on the top of the reverse (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.5.1.). Some of the scribal mistakes indicated in the transliteration may also be on account of the very poor preservation of the tablet surface. The Akkadian equivalents to Sum. TAK₄-TAK₄ (i 4'-15'; paralleled by Diri Bo. Ac = KBo. 26,10 iii with some interesting orthographic variants) comprise a number of difficult expressions. There is further textual overlap with Diri Bo. Ad = KBo. 26,11.

2004 Civil (90f.+92+94; transliteration, commentary).

Diri Bo. Ac = KBo. 26,10 (664/z), found at Hatt-T.I (K/19), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI>) A one-sided piece (11 x 10 cm) from the center or lower center of the reverse, presumably of a four-column tablet. Among the in total two columns preserved, the left column (iv) has, after a cryptic colophon, parts of an elaborated colophon giving the name of the series (chapter 8, sect. 6.Col.B.). The handwriting is very characteristic (sketchy and narrow). Col. iii shows some peculiar Akkadian expressions (paralleled by Diri Bo. Ab = KBo. 26,9+ i 4'-15'; with some interesting orthographic variants); col. iv contains some notable spellings/mistakes in the Hittite column (iv 4', 9', 11'f.; paralleled by Diri Bo. Ad = KBo. 26,11 rev; there with regular spellings).

2004 Civil (90f.+97; transliteration, translation of Hittite column, commentary).

Diri Bo. Ad = KBo. 26,11 (Bo. 6593), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb (new <DA>, but early <KI>) A one-sided center fragment, preserving the Hittite column only. The reverse is partially paralleled by Diri Bo. Ac = KBo. 26,10 iv.

2004 Civil (89f.+97; transliteration, translation of the Hittite column, commentary).

Diri Bo. B = KBo. 1,48 (VAT 7509), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <RU> and <TAR>, but early , <IT>, <AL>, <KI>, <KU>, and <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment

(4 x 5 cm) with very small (less than 3 mm) and well-proportioned handwriting. The right column contains some interesting, not very common equations to Sum. DU-DU and its derivations. Also note the occurrence of the Hittite local particle =*šan*, which ceases to be used by the end of the 14th century, hence before the manuscript was written down (further see chapter 9, sect. 1.3.2.).

2004 Civil (90+91f.; transliteration, commentary).

Diri Bo. Ca = KUB 3,98 (Bo. 591), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <LAM>, but early <AK>, <KI>, <KU>, and <UDU>) A small one-sided center fragment (6 x 4 cm), possibly showing the use of ‘broken’ horizontal rulings (drawn through the Akkadian column only). There are some otherwise unattested pronunciations for individual logograms. The text is partially paralleled by Diri Bo. Cb = KBo. 26,14.

2004 Civil (92; composite transliteration, commentary).

Diri Bo. Cb = KBo. 26,14 (542/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19; from the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <LAM>, but early <IT> and <KI>) A one-sided, center fragment (7 x 4.5 cm), showing attestations of the signs <KUM> and <ZUM> as Akkadian syllabograms (5th f., both attestations in auslaut position), which are very rarely used within the corpus. The text is partially paralleled by Diri Bo. Ca = KUB 3,98.

2004 Civil (92; composite transliteration, commentary).

Diri Bo. D = KUB 3,109 (Bo. 1252), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-III (new <ŠA>, <RU>, <SIKIL>, but no later diagnostic sign forms preserved) A one-sided center fragment (7 x 5.5 cm) with a very well-proportioned handwriting and with *randleisten* regularly at the bottom of the obverse and at the top of the obverse. With only the Akkadian column preserved, it is not possible to restore all Sumerian counterparts of the Akkadian terms. These in turn show some interesting (mistaken?) spellings with *n* used instead of ‘ in word-initial position. In this respect note the manuscript Diri Em. 540C+, which, though not directly paralleling the text, deals with similar botanical terms and in a similar phonetically-peculiar fashion.

Diri Bo. E = KUB 3,103 (Bo. 2148); unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>) A two-sided fragment (7 x 6 cm) from the lower left edge, with *randleisten* at the lower edge of the obverse and at the upper edge of the reverse, and with deeply-impressed script. It contains some linguistic material of West Semitic origin (Akk. *mel’āku*, obv. 8’).

1966 Laroche (162f.; comments on individual entries);

2004 Civil (93f.; transliteration, translation of Hittite column, commentary).

Diri Bo. F = KBo. 26,12 (206/w + 333/z); found at Hatt-T.I (L/19; 206/w in front of magazine 12, 333/z in magazine 35), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ĤA> and <KI>) A two-sided center fragment (9.5 x 9 cm) with thin and small (3 mm), but very well-proportioned handwriting and with the surface seriously damaged. It preserves the Sumerian and the Akkadian column only; some Hittite terms are introduced by gloss wedges in rev. 20'-24'; it is not clear whether they are real glosses or are placed there due to oversize; the linguistic format, thus, either is <2 1 (3) - 4 : 5> or <2 1 (3) - 4 - 5>.

2004 Civil (93+95f.; transliteration, commentary).

Diri Bo. G = KBo. 26,16 (1005/z), found at Hatt-T.I (K/19, magazine 13), written down in Hatt-III (new <ŠA>, <E>, RU>, but except with early <KU> no later diagnostic signs) A small one-sided center fragment (3 x 2 cm). The Akkadian column shows the rare use of the sign <ŠÁ> (1'; used to spell the determinative pronoun Akk. *ša*; cf. chapter 9, sect. 2.1.5.), the rare use of <ZI> for /si/ (5'), as well as a notable *sandhi* spelling (2').

2004 Civil (95; transliteration).

Diri Bo. Ha = KBo. 26,15 (125/v), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris of the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-IIIb (new <DA>, but early <KI> and <KU>) A small one-sided center fragment (4.5 x 4 cm) with quite well-proportioned handwriting. The Akkadian terms are often spelled logographically with long vowels partially marked by consonant-gemination (9', with the gemination shifted in 5'; also see chapter 10, Type.III.2.b.). The final parts of the texts are paralleled by Diri Bo. Hb = KBo. 26, 18 r.

2004 Civil (94f.; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Diri Bo. Hb = KBo. 26,18 (353/z), found at Hatt-T.I (K/L/19, magazine 34, in a pithos) written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI> and <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (8.5 x 6 cm) showing a small script (3 mm) and a relatively wide line spacing. Col. r. is paralleled by the final section of Diri Bo. Ha = KBo. 26,15.

2004 Civil (94f.+97f.; composite transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Diri Bo. I = KBo. 1,54 (VAT 7763), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new without later diagnostic signs preserved) A small (3.5 x 4 cm) one-sided fragment showing a very small (less than 3 mm), nonetheless well-proportioned handwriting. The surface is disrupted by firing.

Diri Bo. J = KUB 3,97 (Bo. 1244), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIa/b (new <ŠA> and <AK>, but early <KU> and <UDU>) A small (5 x 5.5 cm) one-sided fragment. Among the entries preserved, there are two that contain *Izi* compounds (2', 4').

2004 Civil (96; transliteration).

9. [^{lu}azlág = *ašlaqu* (OB *Lu*)] Usually ^{lu}azlág = *ašlaqu* is treated in close connection with the series lú = *ša*. Yet, there are some substantial differences between both series, with regard to structure as well as with regard to content: Thus, ^{lu}azlág = *ašlaqu* does not deal with regular professions and kinship terms, but mainly with (extraordinary) human psychological and physical conditions such as diseases or states of mental disorder; the profession terms it includes, such as those denoting ecstasies or musicians, apparently involve somewhat extraordinary activities as well or – in case of the field or canal workers – activities performed outside of the city. In thematic terms, ^{lu}azlág = *ašlaqu* deals with ‘everything’ which is (performed/performing) outside of the regular society, i.e. outside the borders of the Babylonian city. Also in contrast to lú = *ša*, entries always start with initial <LÚ>. Among all larger lexical compositions, ^{lu}azlág = *ašlaqu* is the one with the least consistent overall organization.

The presence of the series at Hattuša is remarkable, since except with OBLu Ug. A = RS 86.2228+, there are no sources preserved outside of OB Nippur. Yet, it must be noted that the identification of the Hattuša manuscripts is largely based on their general contents and on the formal peculiarity that entries begin with initial <LÚ>; among the 46 entries interpretable in the Hattuša version, only three have a more or less exact parallel in the OB ‘forerunner’.

The corpus involves mere three manuscripts, two of which (A and B) probably were part of the same tablet.

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
OBLu Bo. A	KBo. 1,30	Civil / Güterbock 1969	2 - 1 - 4 - 5	-	III c	Prob. part of the same tablet as B
OBLu Bo. B	KBo. 1,39	Civil / Güterbock 1969	2 - 1 - 4 - 5	-	III c	Prob. part of the same tablet as A
OBLu Bo. C	KBo. 26,39		[] - 1 - []	T.I L/19	-	

OBLu Bo. A = KBo. 1,30 (VAT 7455), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <HA>, <KI>, <DI>, <KU>, <UDU>) A two-sided fragment (8.5 x 8 cm) from the left edge, with only small pieces of the reverse preserved. According to the style and size of the handwriting, the size of the subcolumns, and some orthographic features, the manuscript was probably a part of the same tablet as OBLu Bo. B = KBo. 1,39. It Contains some lengthy paraphrasing relative-clause

constructions, in the Akkadian as well as in the Hittite column, including some interesting misinterpretations. Moreover, there are notably many sign-omission mistakes (also see chapter 10, Type.I.1. and the notes in the text edition).

1969 Civil / Güterbock (214f./218f.; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

OBLu Bo. B = KBo. 1,39 (VAT 7460), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI>, <KU>, <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (8 x 8 cm), preserving parts of two columns and probably being a part of the same tablet as OBLu Bo. A = KBo. 1,30 (see notes there). It contains the only instance of varying Hittite translations for identical Akkadian terms in directly-subsequent entries (with variation also in the Sumerian column; cf. chapter 11, sect. 2.6.2). Moreover, there are attestations of some very peculiar, possibly artificial, *damqam-īnim* like syntagmata. The sign <KU> appears in both pre-late and late (MA) forms; the remarkable distribution, with the pre-late forms in the Syllabic-Sumerian column and the late forms in the Akkadian and Hittite column, can be interpreted as evidence that the manuscript was produced according to a written *vorlage* (as for details, see chapter 5, sect. 3.3.).

1969 Civil / Güterbock (216f./219; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

OBLu Bo. C = KBo. 26,39 (1432/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), indeterminable paleographic date (new <TAR>, <DA>, and <AL>) A one-sided center fragment (4 x 4.5 cm).

10. [*Erimḫuš* (*Erim*)] Together with the two Ugarit manuscripts Erim Ug. 1 = RS 26.139A and Erim Ug. B = RS 25.425, the Ḫattuša manuscripts represent the earliest attestations of that series, which is unknown from OB sources. Within the Ḫattuša corpus, the position of the series is unique due to the comparable richness of attestations: Nine manuscripts (Aa - Abc), through their textual overlap, form a coherent piece of text counting more than 200 lines. Manuscripts thereby show the whole variety of possible linguistic formats, which allows to provisionally reconstruct a curricular order of linguistic formats (further see chapter 11, sect. 2.8.2).

Due to the lack of substantial parallels with the later canonical version, manuscripts Syn Bo. A = KBo. 26,28, Syn Bo. B = KBo. 26,33, and Syn Bo. C = VBoT 80, which were edited as part of the series by H.G. Güterbock (1985), are listed as unidentified synonym lists in sect. 12.5. Generally, entries parallel to the canonical version are found only in the first and second of altogether six tablets (i.e. within the initial parts) of the canonical version.

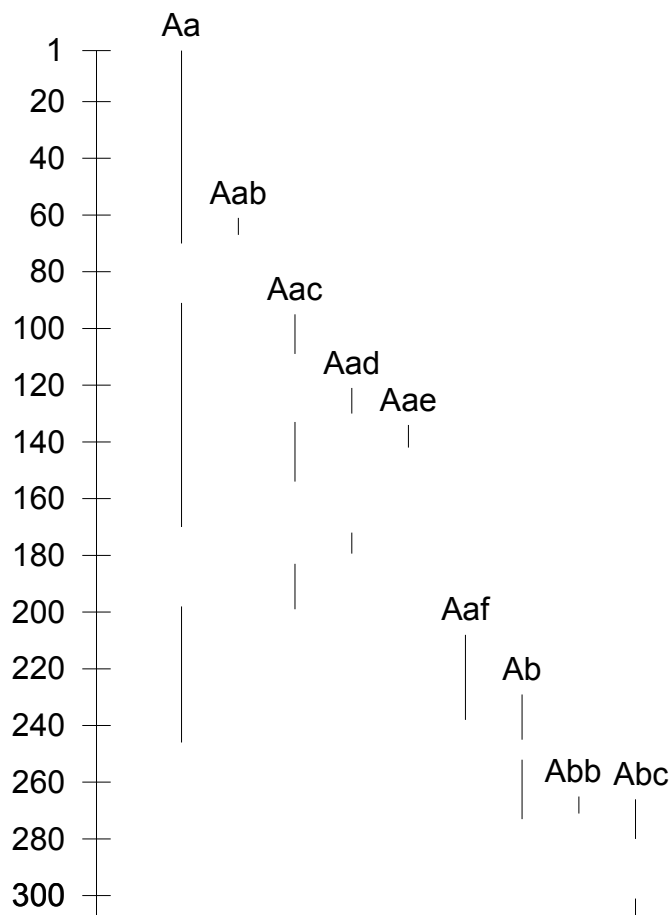
Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Erim Bo. Aa	KBo. 1,44 + KBo. 13,1 + KBo. 26,20	Otten / von Soden 1968 Riemschneider 1977 Güterbock 1985	2 (:1) - 4 - 5	HaH or T.I	III c	Colophon, PAP-mark
Erim Bo. Aab	KBo. 26,21	Otten / von Soden 1968 Güterbock 1985	[] - 4 - []	T.I L19	III c [?]	
Erim Bo. Aac	KUB 37,147 + KBo. 26,32	Güterbock 1985	2	T.I L19	III b (+)	
Erim Bo. Aad	KUB 3,108	Güterbock 1985	2	-	III a/b	
Erim Bo. Aae	KBo. 26,22	Güterbock 1985	[] - 1 - 4 - []	-	III b (+)	
Erim Bo. Aaf	KBo. 26,23	Otten / von Soden 1968 Güterbock 1985	[] - 1 - 4 - 5	T.I L19	III c	
Erim Bo. Ab	KBo. 1,35 (+) KBo. 26,25	Laroche 1966 Otten / von Soden 1968 Güterbock 1985	2 - 1 - 4 - 5	T.I L19 (1651/u)	III c	
Erim Bo. Abb	KBo. 26,26	Güterbock 1985	[] - 5	T.I L19	III b (+)	
Erim Bo. Abc	KBo. 1,37	Güterbock 1985	2 - 4	-	III c	
Erim Bo. B	KBo. 1,36 + KBo. 26,24	Güterbock 1985	2 - 1 - 4 - 5	T.I L19	III c	
Erim Bo. C	KBo. 1,50 + KUB 3,99	Güterbock 1985	2 - 4 - 5	-	III b	
Erim Bo. D	KBo. 1,41	Güterbock 1985	2 - 1 - 4 - []	-	III c	
Erim Bo. E	KBo. 26,27	Güterbock 1985	2 - 4	T.I L19	III c [?]	

The manuscripts must represent at least five distinct recensions. The unilingual fragment Erim Bo. Aad = KUB 3,108 apparently stands apart from the other sources in showing stronger textual departures (cf. ll 120-129 in the partiture transliteration). It moreover represents the only fragment among the datable sources which was possibly produced before period Hatt-IIIb. It unfortunately preserves too little text for determining whether or not it really represents a distinct textual version.

	Main Source	Pal. date	Archive	Characteristics of Script	Physical characteristics	Linguistic format	Potential additional sources
(1)	Aa	III c	T.I/HaH		almost complete		
(2)	Ab	III c	T.I			2 - 1 - 4 - 5	Aab, Aae, Aaf, B, D
(3)	Aac	III b	T.I			2	Aad
(4)	Abc	III c	T.I			2 - 4	E
(5)	C	III b				2 - 4 - 5	Aab, Abb

The distinction of the two ‘tablets’ A and B, as pursued by H.G. Güterbock (1985) in his edition, is artificial and pretends a state of standardization which probably did not exist. Güterbock’s edition presupposes that source Aa (edited there as A) contained the fixed first part of the composition (so-called ‘tablet A’); consequently source Ab (edited by Güterbock as A₅ and B), which gives the end

of the text of source Aa but directly continues with additional entries, is regarded as containing ‘tablet A’ and ‘tablet B’. However, it appears unlikely that source Aa stops at a fixed point, but rather that this point is arbitrary. The respective manuscripts of the former tablets A and B are therefore all given as A-sources in the present edition. Cf. the following overview:



Erim Bo. Aa = KBo. 1,44 + KBo. 13,1 + KBo. 26,20 (VAT 7450 + 451/s + München), unknown find spot (except with 451/s, which was found between Hatt-T.I and Hatt-HaH within the debris mounds from the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>, <KI>, <DI>, <KU>, <UDU>) A four-column tablet with about three quarters of the surface preserved (thus, together with Izi Bo. A = KBo. 1,42, the best-preserved piece within the corpus) and with an approximate original size of: 21 x 27 cm. Inscribed with small script (3 mm), it shows a regular tablet layout with *randleisten* at the top of the reverse and at the bottom of the obverse and the reverse (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.5.1.).

The manuscript constitutes the most important piece regarding the evidence for a West Semitic adstratum, with direct attestation of West Semitic vocabulary, of West Semitic influence on the lexical meaning of Akkadian expressions, as well as with indirect attestation through errors (cf. chapter 9, sect. 2.3.). It also shows a peculiar preference for commutations between roots III = y and roots II = III (cf. chapter 10, Type.III.5.c.). In iv 40', there is a PAP-mark (cf. chapter 8, sect.

3.5.), and the text concludes with an elaborated colophon (see chapter 8, sect. 6.Col.C). There exist duplicates to several parts of the tablet. (cf. the scheme above).

1968 Otten / von Soden (VAT 7450 + 451/s; transliteration of 451/s, commentary);

1971 Riemschneider (review of Otten / von Soden);

1985 Güterbock (101-118; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Treatments of individual sections:

ll. 8-10 Laroche 1966: 163;

ll. 55-60 Hoffner 1982: 42f.;

ll. 146-151 Beal 1992: 112-118 + 249-251;

ll. 210-212 Beal 1988: 173f.;

ll. 239-244 Beckman 1988: 101.

Erim Bo. Aab = KBo. 26,21 (1661/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi campaigns), probably written down in Hatt-IIIc (fragmentary new <DI> without any other diagnostic signs preserved) A small one-sided center fragment (3 x 4 cm) showing a very well-proportioned handwriting.

1968 Otten / von Soden (composite transliteration, commentary);

1985 Güterbock (101-105; composite transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Erim Bo. Aac = KUB 37,147 + KBo. 26,32 (2049/g + 1147/u); 1147/u found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi campaigns), find spot of 2049/g unknown, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <DA> without later diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center fragment (10 x 11 cm) as a part of a multi-column tablet (unilingual). It has been edited with an indirect join to Erim Bo. Aad = KUB 3,108 by H.G. Güterbock (1985), which seems possible. An additional indirect join has been suggested to Syn Bo. C = VBoT 80.

1985 Güterbock (106-111; composite transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Erim Bo. Aad = KUB 3,108 (Bo. 8385), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIa/b (new <E>, <GA>, <SAG>, early <KI> and <DI>) A one-sided center fragment (7 x 4 cm) as a part of a multi-column tablet (unilingual format), which shows a narrow handwriting. The manuscript has been edited with an indirect join to Erim Bo. Aac = KUB 37,147+ by H.G. Güterbock (1985). It partially duplicates Erim Bo. Aa = KBo. 1,44+, however with some notable deviations.

1985 Güterbock (108f. + 124f.; composite transliteration, translation of the Hittite, comm.).

Erim Bo. Aae = KBo. 26,22 (1782/u), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new and <AL>, but no later diagnostic signs preserved) A small one-sided center piece (4 x 3.5 cm) showing a well-proportioned handwriting.

1985 Güterbock (109f.; composite transliteration, translation of Hittite column, comm.).

Erim Bo. Aaf = KBo. 26,23 (1431/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, in the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI>) A one-sided center fragment (8 x 5 cm) showing a well-proportioned handwriting. There are some scribal mistakes that point to the existence of a written *vorlage* (2'; cf. chapter 10, sect. 3.1. No. 170; also note the mistakenly switched lines in 8'f.).

1968 Otten / von Soden (composite transliteration, commentary);

1985 Güterbock (109f.; composite transliteration, translation of Hittite column, commentary).

Erim Bo. Ab = KBo. 1,35 (+) KBo. 26,25 (VAT 7446 (+) 1651/u), 1651/u found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi campaigns), find spot of VAT 7446 unknown, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <HA>, <KI>, <DI>, <KU>, <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (9.5 x 16 cm) showing a very well-proportioned script and preserving parts of two columns. H.G. Güterbock (1985: 99) suggested it to be a part of a six-column tablet, which can however not be proven. The surface of 1615/u is strongly buckled by later firing. The manuscript partially parallels Erim Bo. Aa = KBo. 1,44+, with some interesting smaller deviations in the grammatical epitome ll. 236-244.

1966 Laroche (164; comments on individual entries);

1968 Otten / von Soden (only 1651/u; composite transliteration, commentary);

1985 Güterbock (115-118 (composite transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary);

1988 Beckman (103 note 7; entries 239-244; transliteration, commentary).

Erim Bo. Abb = KBo. 26,26 (1146/u), found at Hatt-T.I (in Magazine 19), written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new without any later diagnostic signs preserved) A small two-sided piece (3 x 4 cm) from the upper right corner with one side uninscribed. According to that and due to the missing *randleiste*, the inscribed side is very probably the reverse. It shows a large, but well-proportioned handwriting.

1985 Güterbock (117; composite transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Erim Bo. Abc = KBo. 1,37 (VAT 7435), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (5.5 x 7 cm).

1985 Güterbock (117f.; composite transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Erim Bo. B = KBo. 1,36 + KBo. 26,24 (VAT 7449 + 1916/u), 1916/u found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), find spot of VAT 7449 unknown, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>, <DI>, <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (8 x 8 cm) containing one instance of the sign <ŠA> in Babylonian paleography amidst exclusively Hittite sign forms (cf. chapter 5, sect. 3.2.). There are moreover possible traces of a West Semitic adstratum in r. 6' (also see chapter 8., sect. 3.3.).

1985 Güterbock (119f.; composite transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Erim Bo. C = KBo. 1,50 + KUB 3,99 (VAT 7437 + Bo. 2109), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb (new , but early <ḪA>, <KI>, <KU>, <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (9 x 8 cm) showing a relatively large, but very well-proportioned handwriting. R. 18'-21' gives an interesting grammatical paradigm.

1985 Güterbock (121f.; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Erim Bo. D = KBo. 1,41 (VAT 7434 (+) VAT 7447), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>, <KI>, <DI>, and <KU>) Two two-sided fragments from the left edge joining indirectly and having the reverse uninscribed. In a 7'-15', there are some interesting grammatical paradigms.

1985 Güterbock (122; transliteration, commentary).

Erim Bo. E = KBo. 26,27 (1652/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), probably written down in Hatt-IIIc (fragmentary new <ḪA>; otherwise IIIb due to new) A small one-sided fragment (3 x 4 cm) showing a small and narrow handwriting (3 mm).

1985 Güterbock (120; transliteration).

11. [An] Similar to *Erimḫuš* (see previous section), also the earliest attestation of the god list *An*, which is otherwise preserved through MA, MB, and 1st-millennium sources only, stems from Ḫattuša. Showing numerous deviations, though, the OB manuscript TCL 15,15 (with unknown find spot) can be conceived of as a kind of forerunner. The god list usually handed down in the OB and LBA peripheral lexical traditions is the so-called 'Weidner god-list', which is entirely absent in Ḫattuša, remarkably (cf. chapter 11, sect. 1.3.).

The format of the OB manuscript is 'unilingual', exclusively listing names of deities, while the post-OB manuscripts are all 'bilingual', adding a column with further commentaries and explanations (mostly in Sumerian, sometimes in Sumerian with an Akkadian translation added, or rarely,

fully Akkadian). The commentaries given in the Ḫattuša manuscript notably are more elaborate than those of the Mesopotamian parallels, and they are often supplied by additional Syllabic-Sumerian transcriptions. Again similar to *Erimḫuš*, the Ḫattuša manuscript parallels the initial parts, i.e., the first tablet, of the 1st-millennium version, only.

Judged from the Akkadian syllabary within the explanatory column, which is rather different from the syllabary used in the other lexical lists, the Ḫattuša version of *An* possibly belonged to a textual tradition somewhat distinct from that of the lexical lists; it must possibly be excluded from the corpus,

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
An Bo. A	KBo. 26,1 + KUB 3,118	-	2 (1) - 2 (1) (4) / 4	T.I K-L/19	III c	

An Bo. A = KBo. 26,1 + KUB 3,118 (774/z + Bo. 2399), 774/z found at Hatt-T.I (in magazine 18 in debris), Bo. 2399 with unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI> and <KU>) A two-sided piece with definitely six columns. The original width can be reconstructed as: 14 cm, which is comparably small (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.1.); the preserved height is: 6.5 cm. It shows a ‘linguistic’ format with two subcolumns, the left one giving the deity, the right one a commentary or explanation to it. Both columns basically are in Orthographic Sumerian, with Akkadian translations and Syllabic-Sumerian transcriptions (in slightly smaller script) added frequently (Syllabic Sumerian in <2> and <1>, Akkadian in <1> only). The Akkadian syllabary includes some signs which are quite uncommon in the corpus of lexical texts (<KUM>, <SI>, <ZÉ>).

12.1. [Unidentified material – single-sign lists (SSgL)] The Ḫattuša corpus preserves five manuscripts which show a vertical organization quite similar to SaV, but which do definitely not belong to that series. They are also not paralleled by any other known established single-sign lists like *Ea*. The duplicating manuscripts E and Eb are particularly remarkable in this respects, since the duplication proves that at least individual pieces among the unidentified texts were – in one way or another – standardized (further see chapter 11, sect. 3.).

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
SSgL Bo. A	KBo. 26,35	-	[] - 4 - []	T.I, K/L19	III c	
SSgL Bo. B	KBo. 26,17	-	[] - 4 - []	T.I, L19	III b (+)	
SSgL Bo. C	KBo. 13,6	-	[] - 4 - 5	HaH	III c	
SSgL Bo. D	KUB 3,113	-	0 2 - 4 - []	-	III a	

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
SSgL Bo. E	KUB 3,94	-	0 2 (:3) (:1) - 4 - 5	-	III c	Possibly composed out of distinct chunks
SSgL Bo. Eb	KBo. 26,50	-	0 2 - 4 - []	-	III	

SSgL Bo. A = KBo. 26,35 (69/470), found at Hatt-T.I (K/L/19), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <UDU>) A comparably large (11 x 9.5 cm) one-sided center fragment with large parts of the surface obliterated. It apparently deals with the sign <TAR>, which is preserved in *Ea* and SaV; both series order the individual readings in a sequence quite different from that preserved by the present manuscript.

SSgL Bo. B = KBo. 26,17 (124/v), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19), written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <SAR> without later diagnostic signs preserved) A small one-sided center fragment (4.5 x 3.5 cm) with elaborate script (3 mm). Section 2'f. apparently deals with the sign <KU₇>, a section which is neither part of the canonical nor of the OB version of S^a, but which is dealt with in *Ea* (OB 283f.; can. 4 182ff.). The key sign of the subsequent section (if it possessed one) is unclear.

SSgL Bo. C = KBo. 13,6 (14/t), found at Hatt-HaH (within the debris of the Makridi campaigns), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>) A one-sided fragment (4.5 x 5.5 cm) from the lower edge with a *randleiste* at the margin. It preserves an Akkadian and a Hittite column and, on the left-hand side, at least one, if not two additional subcolumns with blank space. Blank spaces in the Orthographic and/or Syllabic-Sumerian column can only be found in single-sign lists like SaV. Due to that, the fragment has been assigned to the present group.

SSg Bo. D = KUB 3,113 (Bo. 5855), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <ŠA> and <E>, but early , <ḪA>, and <KI>) A small one-sided center fragment (4 x 4 cm) showing a very well-proportioned handwriting. It has been assigned to the present group due of the DIŠ-marker, which is typical for SaV and the other single-sign lists. The text includes a number of very significant errors/mistakes: According to the Akkadian translation, the whole section 1'-5' actually deals with the sign <ZAG> instead of <KI>.

SSgL Bo. E = KUB 3,94 (Bo. 2713), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI>) A large one-sided piece from the upper right corner (15 x 13.5 cm), inserting sign names and pronunciations occasionally after the logograms. The remarkable phonetic variants of the same word (Hitt. *daliyauwar* i 16' vs. *dalumar* i 24') as well as the blind reference of the mark KI.MIN to

a non-existing entry strongly suggest that Hittite scribes had compiled the text out of different chunks. SSgL Bo. Eb = KBo. 26,50 is a duplicate.

- 1951 Landsberger (98-118; transliteration, translation, and comments on individual entries of ll. 13-26, in connection with a general discussion of the sign group <DAG x KISIM₅ x X>);
 1966 Laroche (164f.; commentary on individual entries);
 1974 Hoffner (86-91; transliteration and commentary to ii 18-26);
 1989 Collins (281f.; translation and commentary to ii 18-26).

SSgL Bo. Eb = KBo. 26,50 (49/p), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-III (new <GA> and <LAM>, but early <AL>, <KI>) A small center fragment (4 x 5 cm) duplicating SSgL Bo. E = KUB 3,94, however lacking the sign-name and pronunciation glosses that are present in the latter.

12.2. [Unidentified material – god lists (GodL)] The Ḫattuša corpus includes one manuscript which clearly lists deities, but which can not be assigned to one of the known god-list series.

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
GodL Bo. A	KBo. 26,2	-	2	T.I L/19	III c [?]	Prism

GodL Bo. A = KBo. 26,2 (1435/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), probably written down in Hatt-IIIc (fragmentary new <KI>) A part of a four sided-prism (with preserved height of: 10 cm) showing a small and well-proportioned handwriting (3 mm). It preserves portions of two sides and attests to the use of horizontal auxiliary rulings. The surface is severely damaged. As far as preserved the manuscript does not include commentaries, but is ‘unilingual’ Sumerian. Further note the entry di ĝir^{meš}-ba-ba₆ “deities of (i.e. subjected to) Baba” in B i 14’, which may form a kind of summarizing entry.

12.3. [Unidentified material – thematic lists (Them)] Two manuscripts within the unidentified material clearly show a thematic vertical organization. The second one, Them Bo. B = KBo. 1,51, is peculiar in several respects (see below).

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Them Bo. A	KBo. 26,4	-	2	T.I L/19	III a	Prism
Them Bo. B	KBo. 1,51	-	4 - 5	-	III b [?]	Akkadian-Hittite

Them Bo. A = KBo. 26,4 (614/c), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <IG>, but early <AG> and) A part of a four-sided prism (5.5 x 5 cm), preserving parts of one side with all three columns. Since the most right-hand column is not inscribed, it very probably represents the fourth side of the prism (see chapter 8, sect. 1.3.). It shows horizontal auxiliary rulings (as typical for unilingual texts; cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.4.) and a deeply-impressed, but well-proportioned handwriting. Although listing a grammatical paradigm (ii 3'-7'), the text is not a grammatical text, since the other identifiable entries deal with non-grammatical contents. And, although it gives entries with initial or final <LÚ>, it is probably not part of the *Lu* tradition, since grammatical paradigms are virtually absent in all known compositions of that tradition.

Them Bo. B = KBo. 1,51 (VAT 7465), unknown find spot, probably written down in Hatt-IIIb (new and <SAR>, but early <ĤA>, <KI>, and <UDU>; one unclear and fragmentary attestation of new <ĤA>) A two-sided center piece (13 x 13 cm). According to the texture, it is very probably a part of a four-columned tablet. It constitutes the only manuscript within the corpus that attests to a bilingual Akkadian-Hittite linguistic format (<4 - 5>) (also cf. chapter 11, sect. 2.9.5.). It is unclear whether or not the composition originally possessed a Sumerian column. The only evidence for its former and/or still (then virtual) existence would be the repetition of two identical Akkadian-Hittite equations (with the differentiation then in the original/virtual Sumerian column). The only possible instance, ii 4'f., has the complete Akkadian column, but only traces of the Hittite column preserved.

It is therefore also impossible to determine if the text is a genuinely Hittite production, i.e., a sort of practical vocabulary, or if it stands in a Mesopotamian tradition (also see chapter 15, sect. 2.4.). In the latter case, it is rather to be connected with OB *Ur-ra* 3 (= canonical *Ur-ra* 15, listing meat cuts) than with *Uguġu* (listing parts of the human body), due to the entry Akk. *ṭabiḫtu* “slaughtered” (iii 17') and since some terms dealt with apparently apply to ruminants only. The item sequence shown, although it generally proceeds *a capite ad calcem* (which is the order so typical for all the lists dealing with parts of the body), does not conform with any of the known versions of *Ur-ra* 3. Yet, since the item sequence varies widely between the OB, the MA and the 1st-millennium versions of this composition, the manuscript may nonetheless represent that composition.

12.4. [Unidentified material – acrographic lists (Acro)] The three manuscripts presented here as unidentified acrographic lists have been edited as representing the series *Kagal* (manuscript A) or *Izi* (manuscripts B and C) in the primary edition in MSL. Yet, there are no substantial parallels to the OB versions of these series.

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Acro Bo. A	KBo. 1,46	Civil / Güterbock 1971	[2] - 1 - [4]	-	-	
Acro Bo. B	KUB 3,104	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - 4 - 5	-	III b (+)	
Acro Bo. C	KUB 3,107	Civil / Güterbock 1971	2 - []	-	III b (+)	

Acro Bo. A = KBo. 1,46 (VAT 7534b), unknown find spot, indeterminable paleographic date (early <SIKIL>, <AL>, and <KI>) A one-sided center fragment (4 x 3.5 cm) showing a small but, well-proportioned handwriting. Preserving a Syllabic-Sumerian column only, it originally had a bilingual or trilingual format very probably (cf. chapter 11, sect. 2.1.). Sections with initial Sum. *igi-* are known from Late-OB *Kagal* and from OB *Sag A*. Yet, there are no substantial parallels to individual entries.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (259; transliteration).

Acro Bo. B = KUB 3,104 (Bo. 7345), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <SAR>, but no later diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center fragment (4.5 x 5.5 cm). Sum. *bal* and its compounds are treated in OB *Izi*; yet a *ĝir*-section, as in the present manuscript, cannot be found in any of the OB acrographic series.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (146; transliteration).

Acro Bo. C = KUB 3,107 (Bo. 8384), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <GI> but without later diagnostic signs) A one-sided center fragment, preserving a Sumerian column and parts of an additional column with the language unclear; possibly the manuscript is unilingual, thus. The key sign <GI> is not dealt with in any of the known acrographic series.

1971 Civil / Güterbock (146; transliteration).

12.5. [Unidentified material – synonym lists (Syn)] The manuscripts presented here have been edited as representing the series *Erimhuš* in MSL. Though probably showing the same vertical organization as that series, there are no substantial parallels obtainable, and the manuscripts have been grouped as unidentified synonym lists here.

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Syn Bo. A	KBo. 26,28	Güterbock 1985	[] - 1 - 4 - []	T.I L/19	III c	
Syn Bo. B	KBo. 26,33	Güterbock 1985	2 - []	T.I L/19	-	
Syn Bo. C	VBoT 80	Güterbock 1985	2	-	-	

Syn Bo A = KBo. 26,28 (1430/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KI>) A one-sided center fragment (7.5 x 4 cm) showing a very well-proportioned handwriting. It is possible that it originally had a trilingual format. It represents one of the rare lexical texts that include inflected verbal forms (10'-12').

1985 Güterbock (125f.; transliteration, commentary).

Syn Bo. B = KBo. 26,33 (1491/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-III (new <NÍG>, but no further diagnostic signs preserved) A small center fragment (3.5 x 3.5 cm) preserving Orthographic-Sumerian only, but possibly having been bilingual or trilingual originally.

1985 Güterbock (138; transliteration).

Syn Bo. C = VBoT 80 (Ash. 1933-108i), unknown find spot, indeterminable paleographic date (no diagnostic signs) A small fragment from the upper edge; according to the hand copy (there was no photo available for collation), it has a *randleiste* at the lower margin of the reverse.

1985 Güterbock (128; transliteration).

12.6. [Unidentified lists – with unclear organizational principle] Although quite a sizeable section of the unidentified material can at least be grouped according to the dominant organizational principles that the texts show, there still remains a good deal of manuscripts, as for which there are no dominant organizational principles recoverable. It is not incidental that the great part of those manuscripts only has the Hittite column preserved; since it is more difficult to reconstruct the contents (and thus to identify the manuscript) solely from the (often erroneous) Hittite translations. The manuscripts are labeled according to the following groups:

- (1) manuscripts preserving Sumerian, Akkadian, and Hittite
- (2) manuscripts preserving Sumerian and Akkadian
- (3) manuscripts preserving Sumerian and Hittite
- (4) manuscripts preserving Akkadian and Hittite
- (5) manuscripts preserving Akkadian only
- (6) manuscripts preserving Hittite only
- (7) manuscripts preserving (Syllabic-)Sumerian only
- (8) manuscripts with unclear linguistic contents

Siglum	Publication	Edition	Linguistic format	Find spot	Pal. date	Comments
Unid Bo. 1-1	KBo. 26,29	Güterbock 1985	2 - [] - 4 - 5	T.I K/19	III b	
Unid Bo. 1-2	KUB 3,110	-	2 - 1' - 4 - 5	-	III c	
Unid Bo. 1-3	KBo. 36,6	-	2/1 - 4 - 5	T.I L/19	III b ²	
Unid Bo. 1-4	KBo. 26,30	Güterbock 1985	2 - [] - 4 - 5	T.I K/19	III c	
Unid Bo. 2-1	KBo. 26,51	-	2 - [] - 4	HaH	III	
Unid Bo. 2-2	KBo. 36,4	-	2 - 4 - []	Lo. City K/20	II ²	
Unid Bo. 2-3	KBo. 26,38	-	2 - [] - 4	Bk	-	
Unid Bo. 3-1	KBo. 26,52	-	2 - [] - 5	T.I L/19	-	
Unid Bo. 4-1	KBo. 13,2	-	[] - 4 - 5	HaH	III c	
Unid Bo. 4-2	KBo. 13,10	-	[] - 4 - 5	HaH	III c ²	
Unid Bo. 4-3	KUB 3,111	-	[] - 4 - 5	-	III c	
Unid Bo. 4-4	KUB 3,93	Götze / Sturtevant 1938; Güterbock 1985	[] - 4 - 5	-	III a	
Unid Bo. 4-5	KBo. 26,19	-	[] - 4 - 5	Lo. City M/18	III c	
Unid Bo. 4-6	KUB 3,100	-	[] - 4 - 5	-	III a/b	
Unid Bo. 4-7	KUB 3,101	-	[] - 4 - 5	-	III c	
Unid Bo. 4-8	KBo. 13,7	-	[] - 4 - 5	HaH	III	
Unid Bo. 4-9	KBo. 36,2	-	[] - 4 - 5	T.I L19	III b (+)	
Unid Bo. 4-10	KUB 3,117	-	[] - 4 - 5	-	III b (+)	
Unid Bo. 5-1	KBo. 26,54	-	[] - 4 - []	T.I L/19	III b (+)	
Unid Bo. 5-2	KUB 3,116	-	[] - 4 - []	-	III	
Unid Bo. 5-3	KBo. 36,3	-	[] - 4 - []	T.I K19	-	
Unid Bo. 5-4	KBo. 26,31	Güterbock 1985	[] - 4 - []	-	III	
Unid Bo. 5-5	KBo. 26,13	Civil 2004	[] - 4 - []	-	III	
Unid Bo. 6-1	KBo. 13,11	-	[] - 5	HaH	III b (+)	
Unid Bo. 6-2	KBo. 13,12	-	[] - 5	HaH	III	
Unid Bo. 7-1	KBo. 26,55	-	[] - 1 - []	T.I	-	
Unid Bo. 8-1	KUB 3,96	-	?	-	-	
Unid Bo. 8-2	KBo. 13,4	-	? - ?	HaH	III c	

Unid Bo. 1-1 = KBo. 26,29 (2008/g), found at Hatt-T.I (M/19, within debris of the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-IIIb (new <DA>, but early <ḪA> and <KU>) A two-sided piece (6.5 x 4.5 cm) from the upper edge with *randleisten* on the obverse and on the reverse (cf. chapter 8, sect. 2.5.1) and with a small but well-proportioned handwriting. It is indeterminable whether the manuscript, preserving parts of the (Orthographic) Sumerian, the Akkadian, and the Hittite column, originally possessed an additional Syllabic-Sumerian column. The Hittite column shows notably many paraphrases, the one in iv 2'-6' – if reconstructed correctly – covering the exceptional size of

five lines (also cf. chapter 11, sect. 2.6.3). H.G. Güterbock (1985: 126f.) assigned the fragment to the series *Erimḫuš*, giving some very uncertain parallels in the canonical version. In fact, the size of the sections and the notably many paraphrases in the Hittite column support such an assignation; however, is impossible to determine any of the semantic relations which are characteristic for *Erimḫuš* between any two entries preserved on the manuscript.

1985 Güterbock (126f.; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Unid Bo. 1-2 = KUB 3,110 (Bo. 2895), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <KU>) A one-sided piece (11 x 8 cm) from the right edge, The verticals show a notably low level of impression, possibly having been incised and not impressed. Two double horizontal rulings possibly indicate the end of the composition. The second, presumably Syllabic-Sumerian column is not inscribed.

The small section preserved contains entries of various types, exceptionally combining kinship terms, inflected verbal forms (imperative!), and god names. The Hittite column makes frequent use of logographic spellings, but notably syllabifies Hitt. *attaš* “father“, which is usually written logographically. Further note the use of the sentence particle Hitt. =*mu* as possessive pronoun in 11’f. (cf. chapter 9, sect. 1.3.1.). Judged from the Hittite, Sum. PAB seems to be somehow involved in the organization of the text (cf. the Akkadian equivalents given to this sign in *Aa* I/6 1ff.). Yet, it is impossible to establish an exact parallel to any of the known lexical compositions.

Unid Bo. 1-3 = KBo. 36,6 (1624/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, in front of magazine 12 in debris), probably written down in Hatt-IIIb (new <IT>, but early <KU> and <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (4 x 5 cm), showing a unique formal column divisioning: The Akkadian and the Hittite are listed in the same column, the Hittite being arranged along a virtual vertical ruling (further see chapter 8, sect. 2.3.3.). The text can not be part of a synonym list due to the repeated occurrence of Akk. *šarāku* (1’ and 3’); regarding the extraordinarily long Sumerian item in 8’, it can also be virtually excluded that it is part of a single-sign list.

Unid Bo. 1-4 = KBo. 26,30 (808/z), found at Hatt-T.I (K/19, in Magazine 18 within debris), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>) A one-sided center fragment (6.5 x 6 cm), preserving parts of a Sumerian, of an Akkadian and of a Hittite column; whether or not there was an additional Syllabic-Sumerian column can not be determined. The Hittite column contains a couple of longer paraphrases. The manuscript has been assigned to *Erimḫuš* by H.G. Güterbock (1985:127) probably because of those paraphrases, which are typical for that series. Unlike in *Erimḫuš*, however, the preserved entries do not relate to each other as synonyms.

1985 Güterbock (127; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Unid Bo. 2-1 = KBo. 26,51 (265/t), found at Hatt-HaH, written down in Hatt-III (new <SIKIL>, but no later diagnostic signs preserved) A small piece (3.5 x 2.5) from the left edge with the left edge fully inscribed lengthwise and arranged into columns. It shows a bilingual format; it is unclear whether or not it had an additional Syllabic-Sumerian column. The text lists some uncommon or uncommonly-shaped Sumerian logograms (see chapter 5, sect. 3.2.). The section on the obverse apparently deals with numbers, yet in a completely unsystematic order. It seems questionable if the manuscript at all represents a lexical list.

Unid Bo. 2-2 = KBo. 36,4 (164/p), found at the Lower City (K/20, within debris on the surface), possibly written down in Hatt-II (MH; early <E>, <EN>, and <IG>, without further diagnostic signs preserved; also see below) A one-sided fragment from the left edge with the edge inscribed vertically. Towards the edge, the tablet is strongly vaulted. The edge apparently gives (unparalleled) geographical terms, which are inscribed lengthwise. Note in this respect that the logographic compound Sum. KUR.ÍD “riverland” is genuinely Hittite. It is therefore very uncertain if that passage belongs to a Mesopotamian (lexical) composition; yet, regarding le.e. 2’f., it can also not be a part of a colophon. The original presence of an additional Hittite column can neither be proven nor be excluded.

The ductus is not quite clear. There are a couple of signs occurring in Non-Hittite paleography (<NI> in 5’/7’, <MUG>/<AN> in le.e. 2’f.); other signs such as <AH>, also <EN> and <LÚ> are typically Hittite. Also note the highly peculiar form of <NI>. The manuscript moreover shows a relatively high rate of scribal mistakes. Two of the three Sumerian expressions treated are entirely unparalleled. Altogether the textual organization follows a mixture of semantic and graphic principles.

Unid Bo. 2-3 = KBo. 26, 38 (291/q), found at Hatt-Bk (v/5, stray find), indeterminable paleographic date (early <IG>, <KU>, and <KI>) A one-sided center fragment (10 x 6 cm) with large parts of the surface obliterated. The format definitely is bilingual, possibly including an additional Syllabic-Sumerian column.

Sections addressing Sum. *gêštug* can be found in *Kagal* as well as in *Lu*; however, those series do not show any substantial parallels to the entries preserved on the present manuscript.

Unid Bo. 3-1 = KBo. 26,52 (685/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the early Makridi campaigns), indeterminable paleographic date (no diagnostic signs except with early <KU>) A small one-sided center piece (3 x 3 cm). There is no lexical series known which treats the key signs <BUR> and <A> in the order preserved by the manuscript.

Unid Bo. 4-1 = KBo. 13,2 (239/s), found at Hatt-HaH, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA> and <KI>) A two-sided piece (11 x 10 cm) from the right edge with double horizontal rulings indicating the end of the composition on the reverse. The preserved (Hittite) entries are mostly nominal and verbal abstracts, with a number of hapax legomena among them. Almost every entry shows the 1st-person-singular possessive pronoun appended. Notably, neuter-gender and common-gender forms are distinguished quite correctly, which is not very typical for the date of production of the manuscript. Quite compatible with the 1st-person suffixes, the abstract terms all refer to human conditions.

The only Mesopotamian series giving longer sequences of entries with 1st-person suffixes is *Uguḡu*, which however deals with parts of the body and only quite occasionally includes abstracts that denote human conditions. The section obv. 2'-9' apparently refers to terms with Sum. *ní*; a general acrographic organization of the text can thus not be excluded. Possibly it is a part of a practical vocabulary similar to Them Bo. B = KBo. 1,52.

Unid Bo. 4-2 = KBo. 13,10 (217/t), found at Hatt-HaH, probably written down in Hatt-IIIc (fragmentary new <KI> and <DI>; otherwise Hatt-IIIb due to new <DA>) A two-sided fragment (8.5 x 5.5 cm) from the right edge, showing a narrow, but relatively large handwriting. The entries dealt with on the obverse, somehow appear to be connected with the key sign <KA>, which is addressed in the series *Sag*.

Unid Bo. 4-3 = KUB 3,111 (Bo. 3940), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>; yet still early <KI>, <KU>, <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (7 x 3 cm) showing an elaborate handwriting. It contains a couple of hapax legomena and terms with interpretation unclear.

Unid Bo. 4-4 = KUB 3,93 (Bo. 2108), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIa (new <RU> and <TAR>, but early <AK>, <DA>, <ḪA>, <KU>, and <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (7.5 x 6.5 cm) showing an elaborate handwriting. The fragment has been assigned to the series *Erimḫuš* by H.G. Güterbock (1985), probably because of the shortness of the individual sections and the relatively many paraphrasing translations in the Hittite column. Yet, there are no traces of the kind of synonymous organization that is typical for that series.

1938 Götze / Sturtevant (81f.; transliteration and translation of ll. 1'-10');

1985 Güterbock (124; transliteration, translation of the Hittite, commentary).

Unid Bo. 4-5 = KBo. 26,19 (202/s), found in the Lower City (M/18, test trench B Pi 4/5), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <ḪA>) A one-sided center fragment (5.5 x 4 cm).

Unid Bo. 4-6 = KUB 3,100 (Bo. 2147), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIa/b (new <ŠA>, but early <KI>, <KU>, and <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (2.5 x 3.5 cm). The Akkadian column contains some hyper-geminate spellings (ll. 4', possibly also 9', cf. chapter 10, Type III.2.b.); many of the roots moreover pose lexical (phonetic?) problems. The two sections preserved likely deal with specific semantic fields, with series of synonyms, or with acrographic variants of a specific key sign.

Unid Bo. 4-7 = KUB 3,101 (Bo. 3572), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <HA>) A one-sided center (7 x 4.5 cm) fragment showing an elaborate script. Note the Assyriasm Akk *ka-ad-ru-ut-tù* (6') and the peculiar (hyper)-dissimilation /mm/ > /lm/ in Akk. *šu-u-šu-ul-mu* (10'/12'). Apparently the text deals with specific semantic fields, with series of synonyms, or with acrographic variants of a specific key sign.

Unid Bo. 4-8 = KBo. 13,7 (213/s), found at Hatt-HaH, written down in Hatt-III (new <DU>, but except with early <KU> no later diagnostic signs preserved) A small (3.5 x 3 cm) one-sided center fragment showing a sketchy handwriting.

Unid Bo. 4-9 = KBo. 36,2 (868/v), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi campaigns), written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <DA> without any later diagnostic signs preserved) A small one-sided piece (3.5 x 2.5 cm). The sections 2' (Hitt. *tetḫeššar*) and 3'f. (Hitt. BÚN) being apparently interrelated, the manuscript could be part of a thematic or acrographic list.

Unid Bo. 4-10 = KUB 3,117 (Bo. 8386), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new , but except with early <UDU> no later diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center fragment (4 x 5.5 cm) showing a relatively high share of logographic spellings (with the rather uncommon logogram DAB for Hitt. *appātar*).

Unid Bo. 5-1 = KBo. 26,54 (1433/u), found at Hatt-T.I (L/19, within the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <DA>, but except with early <KI> no later diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center piece (9.5 x 8 cm) with large parts of the surface obliterated.

Unid Bo. 5-2 = KUB 3,116 (Bo. 9359), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-III (new <RU>, but except with early <IT> and <KI> no later diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided fragment (6.5 x 4 cm) from the lower edge, and due to the missing *randleiste*, probably representing the

reverse. A double horizontal ruling at the bottom probably indicates the end of the composition. The handwriting is very well-proportioned. The Akkadian column contains a number of hyper-geminate spellings and hyper-dissimilations (also cf. chapter 10, Type III.2.b.).

Unid Bo. 5-3 = KBo. 36,3 (1213/z), found at Hatt-T.I (K/19, in magazine 11 within debris), indeterminable paleographic date (no diagnostic signs) A small one-sided center fragment (3.5 x 3.5 cm) showing a relatively large script and listing inflected verbal forms. Despite the parallels of individual entries with *Ana ittišu* identified by G. Wilhelm in his introduction to KBo. 36 (1991), the number of parallel entries is insufficient for assigning the fragment particularly to that series.

Unid Bo. 5-4 = KBo. 26,31 (Bo. 8891), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-III (new <E>, but except with early <UDU> no later diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center fragment.

Unid Bo. 5-5 = KBo. 26,13 (Bo. 696), unknown find spot, written down in Hatt-III (new <IG>, but no later diagnostic signs preserved) A very small one-sided center fragment, which has been assigned to the series *Diri* by M. Civil (2004: 89). However, the terms preserved could as well parallel passages from SaV or *Izi*.

2004 Civil (89; transliteration).

Unid Bo. 6-1 = KBo. 13,11 (252/t), found at Hatt-HaH, written down in Hatt-IIIb(+) (new <SAR>, but except with early <HA> no further diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center piece (8.5 x 5 cm) showing a narrow, but well-proportioned handwriting. The Sumerian terms which would correspond to Hitt. *išḫaššarawātar* “lordliness” as preserved in the text, i.e., Sum. nam-en or nam-lugal, are attested in various lexical compositions, so it is impossible additional restorations in the Hittite column to assign the fragment particularly to one of those series.

Unid Bo. 6-2 = KBo. 13,12 (256/t), found at Hatt-HaH, written down in Hatt-III (new <RU>, but no later diagnostic signs preserved) A one-sided center piece (6 x 6.5 cm).

Unid Bo. 7-1 = KBo. 26,55 (89/p), found at Hatt-T.I, indeterminable paleographic date (early <UG>, <AL>, <KI>) A small one-sided center fragment (4.5 x 2.5 cm) showing a relatively large handwriting.

Unid Bo. 8-1 = KUB 3,96 (Bo. 7690), unknown find spot, indeterminable paleographic date (no diagnostic signs) A small one-sided center fragment. The right-hand column probably contains Akkadian; yet, it may also be Syllabic-Sumerian or Hittite.

Unid Bo. 8-2 = KBo. 13,4 (115/u), found at Hatt-HaH (within the debris mounds of the Makridi excavations), written down in Hatt-IIIc (new <UDU>) A one-sided center fragment (8 x 6 cm). With its initial vertical wedges (DIŠ-markers) it makes the impression of a usual Sumerian-Akkadian single-sign list; however none of the expressions can be interpreted in either of the two languages. The manuscript moreover is one of the few pieces which show the columns marked off by double-spaced instead of single rulings (see chapter 8, sect. 2.3.2.).

13. [Index relating publication numbers to sigla] The following index relates the assigned sigla to the publication numbers of the manuscripts. As for the relation of inventory numbers to publications numbers, see Košak 2002-. The manuscripts, as for which the hand copies could not be compared to the originals tablets or to photos are marked by ‘x’.

HT 42	SaV Bo. C	KBo. 08,10	Diri Bo. Ab	KBo. 26,18	Diri Bo. Hb
KBo. 01,30	OBLu Bo. A	KBo. 13,01	Erim Bo. Aa	KBo. 26,19	Unid Bo. 4-5
KBo. 01,31	Izi Bo. B	KBo. 13,02	Unid Bo. 4-1	KBo. 26,20	Erim Bo. Aa
KBo. 01,32	Urri Bo. 6B	KBo. 13,03	SaV Bo. J	KBo. 26,21	Erim Bo. Aab
KBo. 01,33	Izi Bo. C	KBo. 13,04	Unid Bo. 8-2	KBo. 26,22	Erim Bo. Aae
KBo. 01,34	SaV Bo. D	KBo. 13,05	SaV Bo. G	KBo. 26,23	Erim Bo. Aaf
KBo. 01,35	Erim Bo. Ab	KBo. 13,06	SSgL Bo. C	KBo. 26,24	Erim Bo. B
KBo. 01,36	Erim Bo. B	KBo. 13,07	Unid Bo. 4-8	KBo. 26,25	Erim Bo. Ab
KBo. 01,37	Erim Bo. Abc	KBo. 13,08	SaV Bo. Gb	KBo. 26,26	Erim Bo. Abb
KBo. 01,38	Sag Bo. D	KBo. 13,09	SaV Bo. E	KBo. 26,27	Erim Bo. E
KBo. 01,39	OBLu Bo. B	KBo. 13,10	Unid Bo. 4-2	KBo. 26,28	Syn Bo. A
KBo. 01,40	Izi Bo. D	KBo. 13,11	Unid Bo. 6-1	KBo. 26,29	Unid Bo. 1-2
KBo. 01,41	Erim Bo. D	KBo. 13,12	Unid Bo. 6-2	KBo. 26,30	Unid Bo. 2-2
KBo. 01,42	Izi Bo. A	KBo. 16,87	Kagal Bo. C	KBo. 26,31	Unid Bo. 5-4 x
KBo. 01,43	SaV Bo. K	KBo. 26,01	An Bo. A	KBo. 26,32	Erim Bo. Aac
KBo. 01,44	Erim Bo. Aa	KBo. 26,02	GodL Bo. A	KBo. 26,33	Syn Bo. B
KBo. 01,45	SaV Bo. B	KBo. 26,03	Urri Bo. 4A	KBo. 26,34	SaV Bo. A
KBo. 01,46	Acro Bo. A	KBo. 26,04	Them Bo. A	KBo. 26,35	SSgL Bo. A
KBo. 01,47	Urri Bo. 4A	KBo. 26,05	Urri Bo. 1A	KBo. 26,36	Lu Bo. Ba
KBo. 01,48	Diri Bo. B	KBo. 26,06	Urri Bo. 1A	KBo. 26,37	Lu Bo. C
KBo. 01,49	Sag Bo. E	KBo. 26,07	Urri Bo. 5B	KBo. 26,38	Unid Bo. 2-3
KBo. 01,50	Erim Bo. C	KBo. 26,08	Urri Bo. 6A	KBo. 26,39	OBLu Bo. C
KBo. 01,51	Them Bo. B	KBo. 26,09	Diri Bo. Ab	KBo. 26,40	Kagal Bo. Bb
KBo. 01,52	SaV Bo. F	KBo. 26,10	Diri Bo. Ac	KBo. 26,41	Kagal Bo. E
KBo. 01,53	SaV Bo. L	KBo. 26,11	Diri Bo. Ad x	KBo. 26,42	Izi Bo. Ab
KBo. 01,54	Diri Bo. I	KBo. 26,12	Diri Bo. F	KBo. 26,43	Sag Bo. C
KBo. 01,55	Izi Bo. G	KBo. 26,13	Unid Bo. 5-5 x	KBo. 26,44	Lu Bo. E
KBo. 01,57	Urri Bo. 4A	KBo. 26,14	Diri Bo. Cb	KBo. 26,45	Sag Bo. B x
KBo. 01,59	Kagal Bo. A	KBo. 26,15	Diri Bo. Ha	KBo. 26,46	Sag Bo. A
KBo. 02,28	Kagal Bo. B	KBo. 26,16	Diri Bo. G	KBo. 26,47	Izi Bo. H
KBo. 07,12	Diri Bo. Aa	KBo. 26,17	SSgL Bo. B	KBo. 26,48	Izi Bo. F

Part D - The manuscripts used

KBo. 26,49	Izi Bo. E	x	KUB 3,095	SaV Bo. I	KUB 3,112	Lu Bo. D	
KBo. 26,50	SSgL Bo. Eb		KUB 3,096	Unid Bo. 8-1	KUB 3,113	SSgL Bo. D	
KBo. 26,51	Unid Bo. 2-1		KUB 3,097	Diri Bo. J	KUB 3,114	SVo Bo. A	x
KBo. 26,52	Unid Bo. 3-1		KUB 3,098	Diri Bo. Ca	KUB 3,115	Kagal Bo. D	x
KBo. 26,53	Lu Bo. A	x	KUB 3,099	Erim Bo. C	KUB 3,116	Unid Bo. 5-2	
KBo. 26,54	Unid Bo. 5-1		KUB 3,100	Unid Bo. 4-6	KUB 3,117	Unid Bo. 4-10	
KBo. 26,55	Unid Bo. 7-1		KUB 3,101	Unid Bo. 4-7	KUB 3,118	An Bo. A	
KBo. 26,56	BasEx Bo. A		KUB 3,102	Kagal Bo. B	KUB 30,5	Kagal Bo. C	
KBo. 26,57	BasEx Bo. B		KUB 3,103	Diri Bo. E	KUB 30,6	Kagal Bo. B	
KBo. 27,83	Sag Bo. Db		KUB 3,104	Acro Bo. B	KUB 30,7	Kagal Bo. B	
KBo. 36,01	Kagal Bo. C		KUB 3,105	SaV Bo. H	KUB 30,8	Kagal Bo. B	
KBo. 36,02	Unid Bo. 4-9		KUB 3,106	Lu Bo. Bb	KUB 37,145	Urra Bo. 5A	
KBo. 36,03	Unid Bo. 5-3		KUB 3,107	Acro Bo. C	KUB 37,146	Urra Bo. 5A	
KBo. 36,04	Unid Bo. 1-4		KUB 3,108	Erim Bo. Aad	KUB 37,147	Erim Bo. Aac	
KBo. 36,06	Unid Bo. 1-3		KUB 3,109	Diri Bo. D	KUB 4,096	Urra Bo. 4A	
KUB 3,093	Unid Bo. 4-4		KUB 3,110	Unid Bo. 1-1	VBoT 80	Syn Bo. C	x
KUB 3,094	SSgL Bo. E		KUB 3,111	Unid Bo. 4-3			